



The Woodland Workbook

Kinds of Assistance



Cost Sharing and Woodland Management

Many woodland owners want to better manage underproductive acres, but have limited technical skill and funding. Realizing the potential for soil erosion from management projects, and the projected future deficits in timber production, the U.S. Congress initiated two cost-share programs.

These partially reimburse landowners for practices that increase wood

output and enhance the associated natural resources—water, soil, and wildlife. Each year, Oregon's qualifying landowners complete management projects totaling nearly \$2 million.

The two programs have similar results, but somewhat different targets. Both programs stimulate practices that you might not do without assistance.

Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP)

This program was originally authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 and further modified by acts passed in 1972, 1973, and 1977. Forestry projects under this program must compete for funding with a variety of other agricultural projects.



Forestry objectives center around soil erosion, but they include also:

- promoting practices that will result in long term public benefits;
- conserving soil, water, and other natural resources; and
- enhancing the rural environment.

You will find a list of specific requirements in table 1.

Forestry Incentives Program (FIP)

After years of an ACP that provided funds for forestry projects, Congress realized the intent of the program was not being accomplished on forest lands. In Oregon, for example, only about 20 percent of the 25,000 small woodland owners were managing their lands effectively for timber production. These landowners also were lagging behind in adopting conservation practices. This led Congress to establish FIP in the late 1970's.

FIP targets small woodland properties and aims at:

- increasing the supply of softwood timber;
- promoting sustained yield management;
- promoting cost-effective forest improvement practices; and
- enhancing other forest resources.

Unlike ACP, FIP focuses on production rather than conservation. Table 1 lists specific FIP requirements.

Program administration

State and county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) committees set program guidelines, working under the direction of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Participating farmers in each area elect these committees.

Each year the Secretary of Agriculture allots Oregon's program funds.

Table 1.—Federal cost-share program requirements

	Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP)	Forestry Incentives Program (FIP)
Eligible landowners	Any eligible nonindustrial landowner	Landowner owns less than 1,000 acres ¹
Minimum farm size	10-12 acres ²	40 acres of forest land
Minimum project size	3 acres ³	10 acres
Maximum yearly allotment	\$3,500 per person	\$10,000 per person
Rate of cost-share	50-80% ²	65%
Qualifying practices	Site preparation; tree planting; moisture conservation; pre-commercial thinning; animal damage protection; release from competition Also includes many nonforestry practices (like pond development)	Site preparation; tree planting; moisture conservation; pre-commercial thinning; release from competition

¹ Exceptions are occasionally granted.

² As set by county ASC committee.

³ As set by state ASC committee.

Table 2.—Program responsibilities of cost-share agencies and committees

1. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)
 - Take signups
 - Keep project records
 - Disburse funds
 - Evaluate success of projects
 - Provide aerial photos of project areas
2. County and state ASC committees
 - Set project requirements
 - Establish rates of assistance
 - Allocate funds
 - Rule on project extensions
3. Oregon State Department of Forestry—service foresters
 - Provide technical advice
 - Do field checking
 - Consult with county committees on technical matters
 - Establish feasibility of cost-share projects
4. U.S. Forest Service—division of state and private forestry
 - Evaluate statewide program
 - Administer funds as allocated by Congress
 - Provide technical assistance
5. Oregon State University Extension Service—extension agents
 - Locate potential landowners
 - Publicize availability of programs
 - Advise committee about new practices
6. Soil Conservation Service
 - Provide technical assistance

The state ASC committee then determines priorities for dividing funds among the counties. Recommendations from the local State Department of Forestry service forester and the county ASC committee provide landowners with the county funds.

Table 2 lists the responsibilities of these various agencies and committees. See also Oregon State University Extension Service Circular 1142, *Woodland Assistance Directory*, for names and addresses of the various agencies (in press, 1983).

Initiating and conducting a cost-share project

As with any government program, you need to carefully follow several steps to achieve a successful project.

Step 1. Decide what type of project to undertake

You can get technical assistance and advice from a variety of sources including service foresters, extension agents and forestry consultants. At this point, you need to decide the size of your project, the area it includes, and who will do the work.

Step 2. Contact ASCS office and complete a project request

Check with the ASCS office for information on application sign-up periods. You may sign up before you know exactly what or how much you want to accomplish. Be prepared to list your management plan and the legal description of the project area.

Step 3. Visit site with service forester and agree on project content

The service forester will provide you with technical assistance regarding species of trees to plant, number to plant per acre, chemicals to use, steps for completing the project, necessary equipment, and available contractors.

Step 4. When approval has been granted, begin the project

It is important not to begin work on a project before you receive approval. *Failing to follow this procedure will lead to project cancellation.* The approval will state how much you will be paid for the project. Money will be set aside for your project as soon as it is approved. You can complete your own work or contract it out.

Step 5. Submit records for completed project to ASCS

Include supplies purchased, labor costs, and hourly work records with this information.

Step 6. Review project on site with service forester

After examining the completed work and certifying that it meets the standards agreed upon at the start of the project, the service forester will issue a report to the county ASC committee.

Step 7. Reimbursement

The ASCS will issue a check to you for the project. You will be paid only for the portion of the project successfully completed. Exceptions are granted for circumstances beyond your control (weather, insect outbreak).

Common questions

1. If scattered commercial timber is present, can I harvest it and then apply for cost share?

While this may seem unfair, any amount of commercial softwood timber may prevent an area from qualifying. What you could do is submit the nonstocked patches for cost-share assistance and reforest the rest of the area on your own, following harvest. Project inspectors will sometimes overlook single commercial trees.

2. Can I stretch a project over more than 1 year?

Yes. Opportunities exist for project lengths from 1 to 10 years. While annual agreements allow you the most flexibility, long term agreements guarantee the availability of project funds in future years, when annual funds might not be available.

3. If I cannot complete the project on time, what will happen?

In cases of unusual circumstances or hardship, project extensions may be granted. The county ASC committee makes this decision. If an extension is not granted, your project will be cancelled and no funds will be paid. You may apply later for other projects, on other areas.

4. How much money will I receive if I do the work myself?

You will usually receive the same amount as a contractor. The county committee sets yearly cost-share rates from those supplied by the local service forester. Check with your ASCS office about local rates and special rates for doing the work yourself.

5. Is the payment I receive taxable income?

According to the latest Internal Revenue Service ruling, you have the option to either claim or exclude payments as income. However, if you do not claim the payments, and dispose of the property within 20 years, you may be liable for taxes.

6. What strings are attached?

Your only obligation is to maintain the project for 10 years. If you fail to do so, the county committee will ask you to return all cost-share payments for the project.

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The Woodland Workbook is a collection of more than 50 publications prepared by the Oregon State University Extension Service specifically for owners and managers of private, nonindustrial woodlands. The *Workbook* is organized into 10 sections containing information of long-range and day-to-day value for anyone interested in wise management, conservation and use of woodland properties. The sections are Management Planning, Forest Measurements, Reforestation, Stand Management, Logging, Marketing Forest Products, Multiple Use, Forestry Issues, Business Management, and Woodland Assistance.

Although each woodland publication is intended to be complete in itself, you may wish to purchase the entire set of publications in a three-ring *Woodland Workbook* binder with tabbed dividers for each section. If you wish to purchase only the three-ring *Workbook* binder for filing copies of our woodland publications, you may obtain the binder and divider as a package. Or you may purchase individual *Workbook* publications as you need them.

For information about how to order and for a current list of titles and prices, write Bulletin Mailing Office, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331 or inquire at the office of the Oregon State University Extension Service that serves your county.

The Oregon State University Extension Service provides education and information based on timely research to help Oregonians solve problems and develop skills related to youth, family, community, farm, forest, energy, and marine resources.

Extension's forestry program improves Oregonians' knowledge of forest resources and their options for expanding benefits from these resources. This educational program assists forest owners, managers, processors, and users in understanding small woodland production and management and use of all forest lands. Priority subjects are reforestation, growth, management, harvesting, processing and use of wood, protection of soil and water, and other multiple uses and values.

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Extension Service, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Henry A. Wadsworth, director. This publication was produced and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Extension work is a cooperative program of Oregon State University, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Oregon counties.

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