

Management Planning



Oregon's Forest Practice Rules

Paul W. Adams



If you're an Oregon woodland owner planning logging, road building, chemical spraying, or other forest operations, the Oregon Forest Practice Rules probably will apply (Figure 1). To be sure that you practice good land management and avoid unpleasant situations, it's a good idea to become familiar with the rules and your responsibilities.

This publication will introduce you to the general objectives, scope, and nature of the Oregon Forest Practice Rules. You'll still need to refer to the published rules and other applicable regulations to be certain that actions on your property comply with the law (see "For further reading," page 8).

Figure 1.— Road construction, logging, reforestation, and chemical applications are some of the forest operations covered by Oregon's Forest Practice Rules.

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Objectives and Approach

Oregon's Forest Practice Rules are intended to protect our forest resources, including soil, water, and fish and wildlife habitat. The first version of the rules was implemented in 1972, when federal law prompted states to develop ways to reduce water pollution.

In developing and revising the rules, the State also recognized the importance of including specific measures to protect timber production, air, soils, fish and wildlife habitat, and scenic values. Soil erosion and water pollution usually are easier and less costly to prevent than to correct or repair, so Oregon's Forest Practice Rules emphasize techniques for avoiding these problems before they begin.

In most cases, this means applying measures that good forest managers use to protect their resources while also acting as conscientious citizens. Just look at the small amount of time, effort, and cost required to follow the Forest Practice Rules as an investment in good woodland stewardship.

Broad Rules

Certain Forest Practice Rules apply broadly (Figure 2a), while others are more site-specific (Figure 2b). The following sections describe rules that apply to all forest lands in Oregon.

Notification

The first thing to remember is that you, your operator, or the timber purchaser must notify the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) at least 15 days before you begin any of the following activities on your property:

- Timber harvesting
- Road construction
- Site preparation
- Chemical applications
- Land clearing
- Slash treatment
- Precommercial thinning
- Commercial firewood collection
- Surface mining

You must supply basic information on the type of operation, its location

(including a map and the legal description: for example, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, T. 11 S., R. 5 W.), and the parties involved. This helps the ODF determine whether inspection or technical advice is needed to avoid potential problems.

If you hire contractors to do the work, you can ask them to notify the ODF and send you a copy of the notice. Be sure to check with your contractor to avoid misunderstandings or problems about meeting the notification requirements.

Chemical applications also may require separate notification to managers of nearby community water systems 15 days before the operation. Withdrawal of stream water for chemical applications or slash treatment additionally may require separate notices to the Oregon Department of Water Resources and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The ODF can tell you whether such notices are needed in your area.

Blank notification forms and instructions are available at local ODF offices (see pages 10–11).

Chemical applications

Herbicides, insecticides, and fertilizers are useful in protecting and promoting productive forests, but these same chemicals can create health hazards for people and aquatic life if they aren't handled and applied

properly. The Oregon Forest Practice Rules provide a number of statewide requirements for minimizing the hazards of using these chemicals.

Mix chemicals carefully and avoid spillage. Use clean, leakproof containers; clean them again after use. Apply chemicals only when wind and other weather conditions favor an effective, low-risk operation.

Normally, when you apply pesticides near dwellings, waterways, or open water, you must leave a border of unsprayed vegetation. The width of this protective "buffer strip" depends on the application technique; aerial spraying requires the widest strip.

Persons who apply chemicals on forest lands must keep daily records of these operations, including weather conditions when using insecticides and herbicides. An applicator's license from the Oregon Department of Agriculture also may be required.

Certain chemicals have use restrictions beyond those required through the Forest Practice Rules—always read the label! If a chemical accident occurs, immediately notify the ODF and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

Slash disposal

Tree cutting on your property may leave large amounts of tops, limbs, and other unused material. Risks of fire, insect and disease problems, and

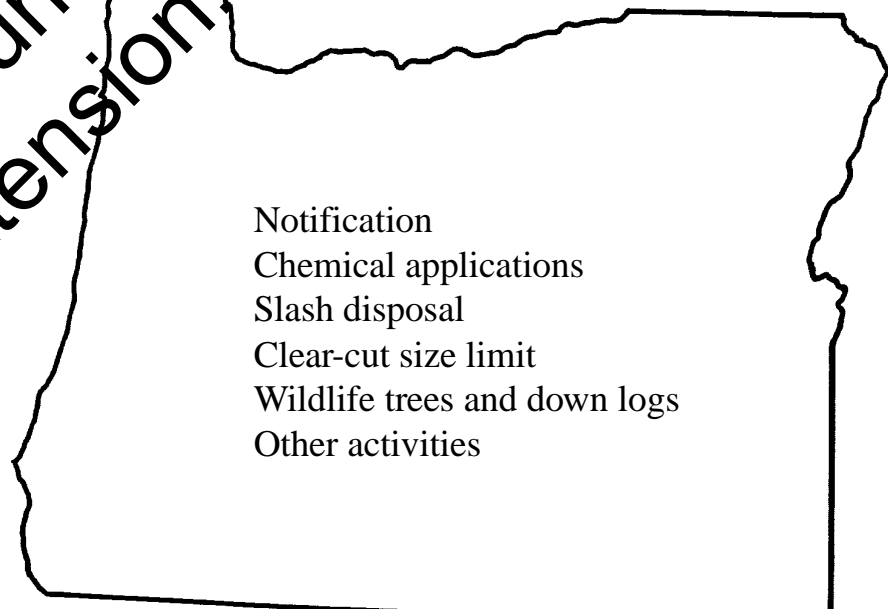


Figure 2a.—Certain Forest Practice Rules apply broadly throughout Oregon.

entry into stream channels are important reasons for treating this slash. Burning or machine piling of slash can create its own soil and water problems, however, so several Oregon Forest Practice Rules apply to slash treatment.

First, reduce slash volume by well-planned and supervised felling and bucking operations that minimize breakage. Consider increased wood utilization where markets exist. Consider harvest scheduling, too; it allows slash to break down naturally between harvests. In some instances, these approaches may eliminate completely the need for further slash treatment.

If burning is needed, you must protect tree seedlings, residual timber, soil, water, air, and habitat. A written plan describing resource protection measures may be required for burning near riparian areas along streams or other water bodies (see page 5).

Always be sure that your burning operations comply with the rules of Oregon's Smoke Management Plan. Your local ODF office issues burning permits, fire weather forecasts, and other important information to help you meet these requirements.

Clear-cut size limit

Within a single ownership, a clear-cut harvest is limited to no more than 120 acres. No subsequent clear-cut unit is allowed within 300 feet of an

existing clear-cut until the latter meets all reforestation requirements, including reaching a condition called "free-to-grow" (see page 4).

Wildlife trees and down logs

In harvest units larger than 25 acres where tree stocking is reduced below specific limits, two snags or green trees plus two down logs per acre must be retained for wildlife habitat. These snags, trees, and logs must exceed certain minimum size requirements.

Details about these specifications and stocking limits under which retention is required are available from the ODF.

Other activities

The statewide Forest Practice Rules also cover some activities on forest lands that may or may not be directly related to woodland management. These include properly handling petroleum products to prevent water pollution, avoiding changes in stream courses that support fish, and providing for clean water and soil stability near gravel pits and other quarry sites.

Also, if you decide to convert forest land to another use (e.g., livestock grazing), this change must be obvious and must be completed within a specified time. Local zoning regulations may place additional

restrictions on land use changes. Because ODF normally is not involved with such regulations or related land use issues, check with your local government offices if you have questions.

Although there are no Forest Practice Rules that specifically direct the many other woodland activities such as tree planting, cone picking, and recreation, you still must follow applicable rules that provide for soil, water, and forest protection.

And remember to notify the ODF if these activities involve operations such as road construction or chemical applications (see "Notification" page 2).

Site-specific Rules

Because forest and site conditions vary so much in Oregon, some of the Forest Practice Rules differ, depending upon where your property or individual operation is located.

Rules for vegetation retention along streams vary among seven different regions (Figure 2b).

Some other individual rules for road-related and timber-harvesting activities vary among three large regions (east, northwest, and southwest) in the state.

Reforestation requirements under Oregon's Forest Practice Rules differ depending on the productivity of the site. Generally, the more productive the site, the more seedlings or residual trees are required for successful reforestation.

Always refer to the rules written specifically for your location; a seemingly minor change in wording can mean the difference between compliance and violation of the law.

To be sure about which rules apply to your property, check the map and text of the Forest Practice Rules or consult your local ODF office.

Reforestation

Oregon's economy depends strongly on a sizable and steady supply of marketable timber. To help maintain this supply, the Forest Practice Rules require that after most harvesting operations, you promptly and completely reforest the cut-over areas.

These requirements apply to lands that can produce an adequate forest

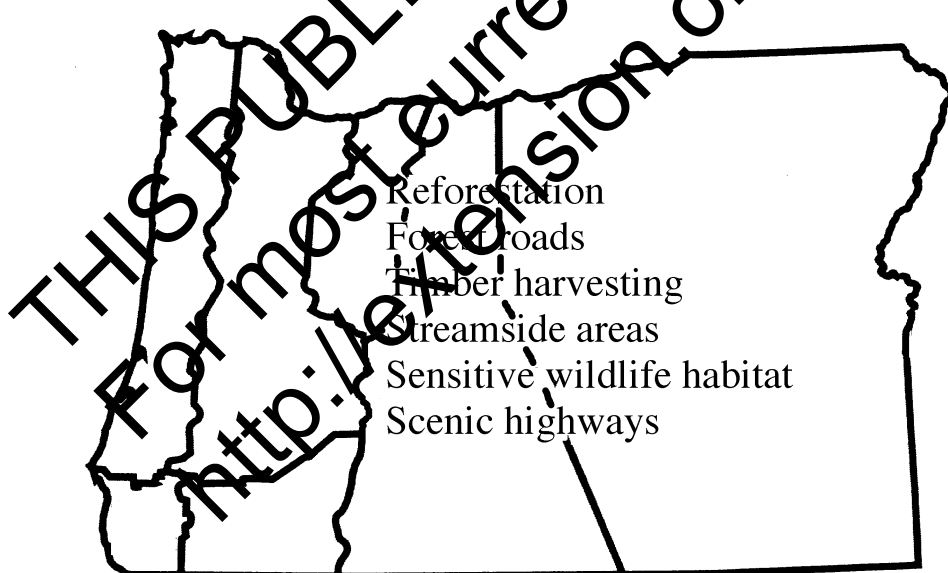


Figure 2b.—Some Forest Practice Rules apply to specific regions or sites; that is, requirements vary depending on where your property or individual operation is located. This map shows the regions where different streamside protection rules apply.

crop (check with your local ODF office for the minimum productivity levels), except where the operation is part of an accepted conversion of land to non-forest use.

Note, however, that the ODF requires written documentation of such conversions, and these areas still must have some type of stabilizing vegetative cover within a year following timber harvest.

At least 100 to 200 well-distributed tree seedlings per acre (specific number depends on site productivity) must be established on forest lands where harvesting operations have reduced stocking below specified levels. You must begin reforestation within 12 months and ensure that the seedlings are “free to grow” (healthy and out-competing other vegetation) within 6 years.

Keep in mind that reforestation failures from poor seedling handling, brush competition, animal damage, etc. do not absolve you from your legal responsibilities. Help ensure reforestation success by good planning and techniques (see “For Further Reading,” page 8). If you contract your reforestation work, choose a contractor who is known locally to be successful and/or consider contract clauses that guarantee success.

Only marketable tree species that are suitable for the local site conditions are acceptable for reforestation. Your local ODF office can confirm species suitability for your area.

Hardwoods or non-native species may be acceptable for reforestation, but prior approval on a written plan may be required. Such approval also is needed when natural seeding rather than planting is used for reforestation.

Forest roads

Access roads are a vital part of any actively managed woodland property—and they sometimes are a major source of soil erosion and water quality problems.

To avoid these problems, you need to give attention to key road characteristics: location, design, construction, and maintenance. The Forest Practice Rules include detailed regional requirements in each of these categories, most of which help protect your own investments in roads (which can be substantial).

You can avoid quite a few road-related problems before construction

by sound road location and design. Roads must avoid steep, unstable terrain as well as marshes, meadows, drainage channels, and riparian management areas. If the road must cross a stream, there should be as few crossings as possible, and they should be at right angles to the main channel.

Road designs must match the terrain and soil conditions, as well as the expected level of use. Since proper road drainage is critical for soil and water protection, plan to incorporate out-sloping, grade changes, ditches, relief culverts, or other appropriate design features.

Stream-crossing culverts and bridges must not act as barriers to fish passage. These structures also must be designed to handle at least a “50-year” peak flow, which is a very large flow that (on average) happens once every 50 years. The ODF has information to assist you in designing stream crossings to meet these requirements.

Heavy machinery operations and accompanying ground disturbance during road construction sometimes can lead to soil erosion and water pollution problems. Potentially erodible, exposed soil must, therefore, be stabilized—by seeding, rip-rapping (rock or other covering that shields and holds the soil against erosion forces), compacting, benching, or other suitable means.

Excess material from construction must be deposited in stable locations above the high water level. You also need to avoid or minimize machine activity in stream beds as well as disturbance to channels, banks, and riparian management areas during construction of stream crossings.

Road maintenance is one of the most valuable (yet frequently overlooked) ways of avoiding soil and water problems on woodland properties. Drainage ditches and culverts are an important focal point, and the Forest Practice Rules require that these be cleaned regularly to avoid clogging and washouts. You also must provide for adequate drainage on inactive or closed roads on your property.

Timber harvesting

Harvesting of forest crops through well-planned and executed operations is a vital part of woodland management. Normally, this causes negligible

and temporary site disturbance; however, poorly conducted logging operations can damage site productivity, cause soil and debris to enter water courses, and harm wildlife and fish habitat.

A significant number of Oregon’s regional Forest Practice Rules are, therefore, directed toward timber harvesting and its accompanying activities.

To help ensure future productivity of the forest, for example, you must minimize damage during logging to trees you leave for later harvest. To conserve soil resources, avoid tractor skidding on soils that are unstable or wet and on steep slopes.

Uphill cable yarding is preferable to downhill yarding, which tends to cause greater soil disturbance unless you provide for full or on-seal log suspension.

Landings, skid trails, and fire trails are much like wood and roads in their potential for causing soil and water problems. The Forest Practice Rules include several similar requirements for constructing these features.

Landings and trails must be located on stable ground above riparian management areas and must avoid or minimize heavy excavation and sidecasting. Landings and trails must incorporate cross-drains, dips, water bars, or other methods for controlling drainage. Drainage systems also must be properly maintained.

Streamside areas

Major revisions to the Forest Practice Rules involving streamside (riparian) areas and water protection took effect in September 1994. Because of the scope and detail of the changes, landowners with a stream or other water body (wetlands, lakes, etc.) on their property should become familiar with the revised requirements.

The rules that apply depend on the size and beneficial uses of the water body. For streams, there are three major size classes and three major beneficial use categories (Table 1). The ODF has maps that show the classification of streams; contact them if you are uncertain how to classify a water body on your property.

The rules for riparian areas focus on retaining vegetation and avoiding ground disturbance to protect water quality and fish habitat. In addition to the stream class, the rules for

vegetation retention vary by geographic region (Figure 2b). For all streams except small Type N, however, you must retain the following vegetation:

- All understory vegetation within 10 feet of the high water level
- All trees within 20 feet of the high water level
- All trees leaning over the channel

Additional vegetation retention and operational rules apply to the rest of the “riparian management area” (RMA) along streams (Table 1) and other water bodies. Fish-bearing streams often require that additional trees in the RMA be protected to provide shade, food for aquatic organisms, and woody debris for in-stream habitat.

In some cases, you may harvest more trees in the RMA if in-stream habitat is improved by adding logs or by other methods. Approval of a specific plan for habitat enhancement is needed for such an exception.

Felling operations normally should direct cut trees away from water bodies and the RMA. Minimize slash accumulations in channels. Prompt removal of slash is required for Type F and D streams, lakes, and significant wetlands.

Some yarding activity may be allowed in the RMA, but a written plan and prior approval may be required. Yarding operations generally must minimize soil and vegetation disturbance and make very careful use of stream crossings. Except at such crossings, no machine activity is allowed within 35 feet of Type F or D streams.

Sensitive wildlife habitat

You may need to modify forest practices in or near sensitive bird nesting, roosting, or watering sites, particularly when these sites are used by osprey, great blue herons, bald eagles, or northern spotted owls. Your local ODF office can help you determine whether such sites have been identified on or near your property and, if so, which rules apply.

Scenic highways

Scenic values along some state and federal highways in Oregon are protected by requirements that apply to a 150-foot corridor next to these

Table 1.—Width of riparian management areas (RMAs) where vegetation retention and other requirements apply, based on classification of forest stream type and size.

Stream Size	Types of Beneficial Use		
	Fish Use (F)	Domestic Use (D)	Neither F nor D (N)
Large	100 feet	70 feet	70 feet
Medium	70 feet	50 feet	50 feet
Small	50 feet	20 feet	varies, see Rules

roads. Within this 150-foot “visual corridor,” you must promptly clean up logging debris and retain 50 larger trees per acre until understory trees are at least 10 feet tall.

Alternatively, if the stand 150 to 300 feet from the road is adequately stocked and more than 10 feet tall, the first 150 feet may be harvested.

Your local ODF office has a list of highways where these restrictions apply.

final written approval sometimes can be completed within the 15-day notification period, it’s wise to allow extra time.

Situations requiring prior approval often represent fairly complicated problems that demand careful planning and action. You may, therefore, need help from a consulting forester or engineer, as well as a highly skilled operator, to be sure of avoiding resource damage and rule violations.

Prior Approval and Written Plans

Some activities and locations on forest lands have an especially great potential for resource problems. In other cases, a landowner or contractor may believe an alternative to complying with the Forest Practice Rules will produce equal or better environmental results.

In these instances, the landowner or contractor must notify the ODF about the intended operation and receive written approval from the ODF before proceeding (Figure 3). The ODF also often requires a detailed written description of the operation.

The requirements for prior approval and written plans allow the ODF to review the planned activity closely, inspect the site if necessary, and specify ways to avoid resource damage. Although these steps and

Around water

Stream channels and riparian locations are particularly sensitive to damage that leads to problems in water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and the like. For this reason, prior approval and a written plan are necessary for operations within 100 feet of a Type F or D stream, or a large lake, or those within 300 feet of a significant wetland.

Prior approval also is needed before changing or relocating a stream channel. Such operations normally are discouraged, but the ODF recognizes that operations such as bridge and culvert installations may make some in-stream activities unavoidable.

You must have approval of plans to locate roads, landings, or skid or fire trails in riparian management areas (Table 1). Prior approval also is required to harvest blown-down timber, diseased or insect-infested snags or down wood, or fire-killed

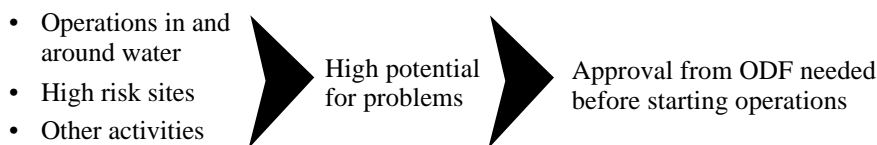


Figure 3.—You must receive prior approval from the Oregon Department of Forestry before you can begin operations with a high potential for causing resource problems. A written plan also may be needed.

trees in riparian management areas. Because these materials often are desirable for fish and wildlife habitat, approval for removal may be uncommon.

If approval is given, you or your contractor may be required to use special procedures or equipment to minimize resource impacts.

High-risk sites

Concerns about landslides in certain parts of western Oregon led to the adoption of several rules specifically designed to avoid these problems. Locations showing a significant potential for destructive landslides because of terrain, soil, site, and rainfall characteristics have been identified as high-risk areas.

High-risk sites are specific problem locations within high-risk areas, such as slopes greater than 65 percent, steep headwalls, and highly dissected land formations.

Prior approval is necessary before any road-building or timber-harvesting operations can begin on high-risk sites. Additionally, some rules covering road location, design, and maintenance specifically apply to high-risk areas and sites.

Check with your local ODF office if you have questions about these rules or the locations to which they apply.

Other activities

If there is a risk of soil or other debris entering existing water bodies, you'll need prior approval from the ODF before you can locate a road in difficult areas such as marshes, steep slopes, or drainage channels. Special measures to avoid erosion or other problems also probably will be necessary.

Written plans and prior approval are needed for operations within 300 feet of areas identified by the State as important sites for certain wildlife species. These include nesting and roosting sites for threatened and endangered species; sensitive bird nesting, roosting, and watering sites; and significant wetlands. Your local ODF office has an inventory of such areas.

As suggested earlier, prior approval is required if you want to reforest your property with nonapproved species. This is

particularly important to remember if you are interested in managing your land for hardwoods, exotic species, or related specialty products.

Administration and Enforcement

Oregon's Forest Practice Rules are administered and enforced primarily by ODF forest practice foresters (FPFs), who work on behalf of the State Forester (Figure 4).

The FPFs operate out of local ODF offices, with each FPF responsible for a specific geographic area. It's a good idea to know the name of the FPF who handles the area where your property is located.

FPFs review the operations notifications filed in their areas, make onsite inspections if necessary, and make decisions about requests for prior approval and the need for operations plans. They also are available for some consultation and general forest practices information, although their limited staff restricts the amount of time they can spend with individual landowners.

FPFs can issue a written notice or a citation if you or your contractor violates the Forest Practice Rules. Citations are issued to the person(s) who is(are) directly responsible for the violation.

For example, if a violation takes place during a contact logging operation, the contractor normally is cited, and copies of the citation are sent to the landowner and timber owner (if they are different parties). However, the landowner or timber owner also may be cited if the FPF considers him or her to be involved with the violation. The landowner always is considered the responsible party for reforestation violations.

If timely, corrective action will avoid resource damage, a written notice first may be issued. If damage already has occurred, or corrective action is not taken, a citation usually will follow.

Citations issued under the Forest Practice Rules may result in base civil penalties of \$100 to \$5,000 per violation. If there is clear criminal intent, additional penalties may be imposed by a court.

Individuals who receive a citation must immediately cease the activities that are in violation, and they may be ordered to repair damages.

If these orders are not followed, the ODF may obtain a court order to comply, or it may repair the damages and charge the costs to the landowner, timber owner, or contractor. If not paid, these charges also can be held as a joint lien (debt) against the real and personal property of all three parties.

Although they are empowered and ready to issue citations that may lead to penalties, the FPFs and the ODF are interested primarily in encouraging good resource management. They prefer to work with landowners and contractors—to avoid problems and to quickly correct unforeseen problems that develop.

Reviewing and Revising the Rules

The State Board of Forestry (BOF) has primary responsibility for developing and adopting new or revised Forest Practice Rules (Figure 4). Because the rules address such a wide range of technical and administrative matters, the BOF can appoint advisory committees to make recommendations about specific rule changes.

Three regional forest practice committees (Figure 4) review proposed rules and help the BOF develop requirements suited to the forest conditions within each region. Meetings of the regional forest practice committees and those of the BOF are open to the public, and comments or testimony about proposed rule changes often are taken.

The state legislature and the governor (Figure 4) also can introduce or influence laws or other policies that affect the Forest Practice Rules.

The ODF and other agencies with natural resources concerns meet annually to review the Forest Practice Rules. A report of the meeting is forwarded to the BOF, along with any recommendations to change, repeal, or add new rules.

The history of the Forest Practice Rules has been one of change and refinement. The BOF and the regional forest practice committees have been responsive to new information,

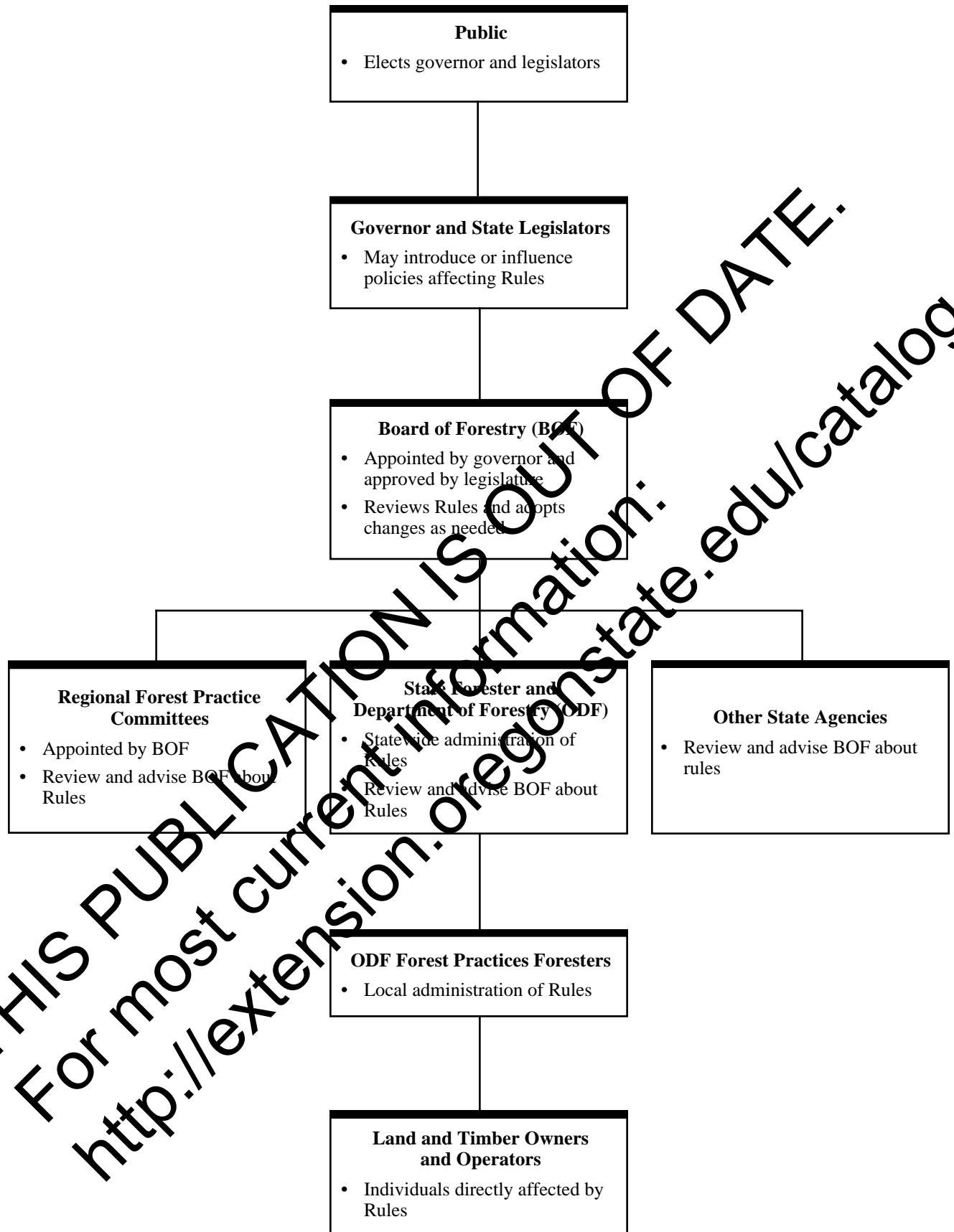


Figure 4.—Relationships between key persons and groups involved with Oregon's Forest Practice Rules. Land and timber owners and operators, as well as the general public, also may interact directly with elected officials, the Board of Forestry, Regional Committees, and other agencies on matters related to the Rules.

techniques, and concerns. Heightened awareness about the value of managing riparian areas, for example, led to new rules for these locations.

It's important that you keep abreast of changes in the Forest Practice Rules that could affect you. You also should recognize that you can be involved in the process of change.

Summary and Checklist

Oregon's Forest Practice Rules apply to many of the management activities that you are likely to undertake as a woodland owner. Most of the rules are preventive measures that help protect our valuable forest resources.

The first step in complying with the rules is to notify the ODF before you begin operations such as road building, logging, slash treatment, or chemical applications. Certain activities such as logging through or near major streams also may require advance approval from the ODF.

It's essential to know the current specific rules that apply to your property, because most are regional or site-specific—and all are reviewed and revised regularly.

Forest practice foresters administer the rules and can issue citations leading to civil or other penalties for violations. Avoiding resource problems is the major goal, however, and your local FPF and WLD office thus can be a helpful source of conservation information.

Other sources of assistance include your county office of the Oregon State University Extension Service, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, and private consulting foresters and engineers.

Help from consultants and highly skilled operators can be particularly valuable when dealing with areas and operations with high potential for resource problems.

You can use the checklist on page 9 to help you comply with Oregon's Forest Practice Rules.

For Further Reading

OSU Extension Service publications

To order copies of the following publications, send the publication's complete title and series number, along with a check or money order for the amount listed, to:

Publication Orders
Extension and Experiment Station
Communications
Oregon State University
422 Administrative Services
Corvallis, OR 97331-2119
Fax: 541-737-0817

We offer discounts on orders of 100 or more copies of a single title. Please call 541-737-2513 for price quotes.

General soil and water conservation

Adams, Paul W. *Soil and Water Conservation: An Introduction for Woodland Owners*, EC 1143 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1992). 75¢

Sidle, Roy C. *Impact of Forest Practices on Surface Erosion*, PNW 197 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1994). 50¢

Sidle, Roy C. *Slope Stability on Forest Land*, PNW 209 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1993). 75¢

Roads

Adams, Paul W. *Maintaining Woodland Roads*, EC 1239 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1993). \$1.25

Garland, John J. *Designing Woodland Roads*, EC 1137 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1993). \$3.50

Garland, John J. *Planning Woodland Roads*, EC 1118 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1992). \$1.00

Garland, John J. *Road Construction on Woodland Properties*, EC 1135 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1993). \$1.25

Timber harvesting

Adams, Paul W. *Soil Compaction on Woodland Properties*, EC 1109 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1992). \$1.00

Garland, John J. *Designated Skid Trails Minimize Soil Compaction*, EC 1110 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1993). \$1.00

Garland, John J. *Logging Woodland Properties*, EC 956 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1992). 75¢

Reforestation

Cleary, Brian D., Robert D. Greaves, and Richard K. Hermann, eds. *Regenerating Oregon's Forest: A Guide for the Regeneration Forester*, Extension Manual 7 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1988). \$14.00

DeJong, David R., and Brian D. Cleary. *Reforestation Planning Guide: Helping Ensure Reforestation Success for Woodland Owners*, EM 8241 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, reprinted 1983). \$1.50

Other publications

Legal requirements

These publications are available from ODF, 2666 State St., Salem, OR 97310, or from local ODF offices.

Forest Practices Act Changes Update, Forest Practices Section, Oregon Department of Forestry (issued periodically to highlight the most recent changes in the Act).

Forest Practice Administrative Rules, Chapter 629, General Rules, Reforestation and Water Protection Rules, Forest Practices Section, Oregon Department of Forestry (revised periodically, these are the detailed, primary rules that apply to forest practices).

Forest Practice Administrative Rules, Chapter 629, Division 670, Civil Penalties, Forest Practices Section, Oregon Department of Forestry (revised periodically, this describes the system and administration of civil penalties that may be applied to violations of the Forest Practices Act).

Forest Practices Notification Form and Instructions, Forest Practices Section, Oregon Department of Forestry (revised periodically, this form must be completed and sent to ODF before conducting most forest practices).

Oregon Forest Practices Act (Generally), State of Oregon (revised periodically, this includes the general legal statutes upon which the specific rules are based).

Osprey, Forest Practice Notes Number 10 (September 1992), Forest Practices Section, Oregon Department of Forestry (describes Forest Practice Rules for protecting osprey resource sites).

Reforestation, Forest Practice Notes Number 2 (Revised December 1994), Forest Practices Section, Oregon Department of Forestry (describes reforestation requirements under the Forest Practice Rules).

Spotted Owl, Forest Practice Notes Number 8 (Revised December 1994), Forest Practices Section, Oregon Department of Forestry (describes Forest Practice Rules for protecting northern spotted owl sites).

Written Plan Form, Forest Practices Section, Oregon Department of Forestry (revised periodically, this multi-page form must be completed when a written plan is required under the Forest Practices Act).

Written Plans—Guidance, Forest Practice Notes Number 9 (Revised December 1994), Forest Practices Section, Oregon Department of Forestry (describes written plans and how they are prepared and administered).

Roads

Adams, Paul W., and others. *Estimating Streamflows on Small Forested Watersheds for Culvert and Bridge Design in Oregon*, OSU Forest Research Lab Research Bulletin 55 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, 1986). Single copy, no charge; order from OSU Forest Research Lab, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Use pesticides and herbicides safely!

- Wear protective clothing and safety devices as recommended on the label. Bathe or shower after each use.
- Read the pesticide label—even if you've used the pesticide before. Follow closely the instructions on the label (and any other directions you have).
- Be cautious when you apply pesticides. Know your legal responsibility as a pesticide applicator. You may be liable for injury or damage resulting from pesticide use.

Forest Practice Rules Checklist

- Do I have an up-to-date copy of Oregon's Forest Practice Rules?
- Am I familiar with the general nature and requirements of the Forest Practice Rules?
- Do I know which specific rules must be followed for the location and management activities I am planning?
- Do I need to notify the ODF about the management activities I am planning?
- Do any of the activities I am planning require a written plan and prior approval from the ODF before they can begin?
- Are there any other laws or regulations that apply to the management activities I am planning?
- Do my contractor and I understand and agree in writing on our legal responsibilities?
- Will I be able to adequately supervise and evaluate my contractor's operations to avoid problems?
- Do I know where to go for help or further information?

Fill in for future reference

(Use pencil—addresses and phone numbers change!)

ODF office and Forest Practices Forester for my area

Name _____
 Address _____
 Phone _____

OSU Extension Service office and forestry agent for my area

Name _____
 Address _____
 Phone _____
 Date _____

THIS PUBLICATION IS OUT OF DATE.
 For most current information: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog>

NOTIFICATION OF OPERATION/APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

FILING THIS NOTIFICATION DOES NOT GRANT PERMISSION TO REMOVE FOREST PRODUCTS! FIRST OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM THE LANDOWNER AND TIMBEROWNER.

COUNTY (Enter only one): _____

NOTICE AND PERMIT TYPE

- Check Appropriate Boxes (2A, 2B, and/or 2C).
- 2A NOTICE TO THE STATE FORESTER THAT OPERATION WILL BE CONDUCTED ON LANDS DESCRIBED ON REVERSE (ORS 527.670).
- 2B APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO OPERATE POWER DRIVEN MACHINERY (ORS 477.625). Expires at end of calendar year.
- 2C NOTICE TO THE STATE FORESTER AND THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE OF THE INTENT TO HARVEST TIMBER (ORS 321.550).

REPRESENTATIVE:

PLEASE PRINT! Person to be contacted in case of Fire Emergency (Designated Representative). Area Code & Phone Number

Timber Sale Name and/or Number: _____

CHECK ONE BOX IN THE FAR LEFT COLUMN TO INDICATE WHO FILLED OUT THE APPLICATION.

<input type="checkbox"/> OPERATOR	Name _____ Business Name _____ Mailing Address - Street Address _____ City, State and Zip Code _____ Area Code & Phone No. _____
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<input type="checkbox"/> LANDOWNER	Name _____ RC: _____ Business Name _____ EG: _____ Mailing Address - Street Address _____ S: _____ City, State and Zip Code _____ Area Code & Phone No. _____ 7 WESTERN OREGON <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Part <input type="checkbox"/> All Does any timber being harvested include the Western PRIVATE LAND Oregon Small Tract (WOSTOT) program? If you have checked "Part" or "All" please ONLY list the number in the "WOSTOT" Certificate Number box to the right. WOSTOT Certificate # _____
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<input type="checkbox"/> TIMBER OWNER AND TAX PAYER	Name _____ Business Name _____ Mailing Address - Street Address _____ City, State and Zip Code _____ Area Code & Phone No. _____ Timberowner's Employer Identification Number OR Social Security Number
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ORM 629-2-1-002A (Rev. 12/95) 100K

Notification Number: OP _____ TO _____ LO _____	Geographic Area
Date Received: _____	
Time Received: _____	
Initials: _____	
District: _____	
Office: _____	
Date of Completion: _____	
Inspector: _____	

On-site inspections may be conducted by the State Forester/Forest Practices Forester to ensure compliance with all the laws and rules governing fire protection and forest practices on private land.

APPLICANT REMARKS:

THIS PUBLIC INFORMATION IS OUT OF DATE.
For most current information: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog>

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The Woodland Workbook is a collection of publications prepared by the Oregon State University Extension Service specifically for owners and managers of private, nonindustrial woodlands. The Workbook is organized into separate sections, containing information of long-range and day-to-day value for anyone interested in wise management, conservation, and use of woodland properties. It's available in a 3-ring binder with tabbed dividers for each section.

For information about how to order, and for a current list of titles and prices, inquire at the office of the OSU Extension Service that serves your county.

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