

A.R.C.Q. WINTER 1984 QUARTERLY

Associated Reforestation Contractors Inc.

MACHINES IN REFORESTATION



IN THIS ISSUE:

Tom McCready Interview

Herbicides and Health Part II

Pressure Bombs: Weapons or Tools?

\$3.00

LEAD LINE

"New Forests for a Changing World" was the theme of the Society of American Foresters Convention held this past October in Portland, Oregon. The event examined and celebrated the successful reforestation of the Tillamook Burn 50 years after the first of several disastrous fires that swept through the region beginning in 1933. The professionalism displayed by the SAF at their annual meeting was as impressive as it was educational. Our organization's involvement was helpful in establishing a greater appreciation of reforestation contracting among the many forestry professionals in attendance.

The SAF convention provided a second opportunity for our magazine's staff to concentrate upon a specific theme for its format. As reforestation contractors our areas of concern are indeed related to the many and varied problems that face establishing the "New Forests For a Changing World." One result is that it often becomes difficult to isolate specific topics and concerns to our industry because of the great variety and ever-changing situations that face the reforestation of America's commercial timberlands. The theme of this Quarterly is "Machines in Reforestation." At this point it seems likely that examinations of cost-effective machinery use will become a regular feature of this magazine, as it has been in the past. This edition is hopefully a start in recognizing the basic needs in any reforestation effort; investment costs as related to regeneration results. A special effort has been made to relate the improvement in safe and productive working environments for field workers resulting from the increased use of mechanization by forestland managers.

In addition to featuring specific facets of reforestation contracting, another aim of this magazine is the sharing of information of immediate concern to our primary readers; contractors, foresters, timberland owners and managers, service and equipment suppliers, students, and other interested individuals. In this category we can include the recently news worthy topics of herbicide use, wilderness, clear-cutting as well as lesser items of potentially greater concern such as Oregon's SB 525 and the federal government's approach towards "liquidated damages."

As a final note I would like to encourage our readers, as well as our members, to support the efforts of this association and this magazine by actually participating in the sharing of information of concern to those of us in the business of regenerating deforested timberlands. If you have a beef or disagree with something in this magazine, send me a letter. If a letter isn't sufficient to express your thoughts, observations or feelings, write an article. We need your in-put. That's why we're here.

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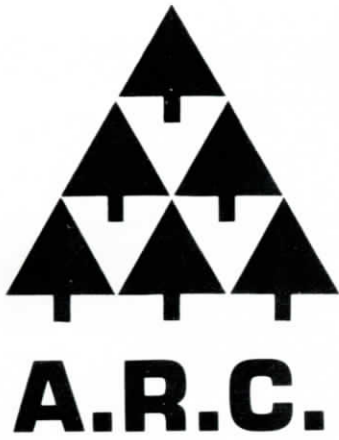
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ARC is a non-profit association of reforestation contractors. Since 1974, ARC has served as an effective voice on a wide range of pertinent issues. Members of ARC are concerned about the rapid increases in industrial regulation, workers compensation insurance, safety, regional and seasonal volumes of reforestation activity, as well as other state and national issues of importance to our industry. This magazine is published quarterly to provide our readers with a source of current information about the business of reforestation.

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Cartoon by Glenn Duncan of Sekiu, WA

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Due to an extremely short printing schedule on our Fall issue we were unable to review our articles as completely as we would have liked. An extraordinarily large amount of "typos" was one result. Another was that we were unable to contact individuals interviewed for various articles prior to publishing the results of those interviews. Fortunately, only one individual has surfaced to date with a concern as to possibly being mis-represented.

Clair Kunkel, Tillamook District Fish Biologist for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife sent a 5 page letter outlining point by point several references attributed to him in the article "Renewed Resources: The Reforestation of the Tillamook Burn," that he took issue with. Due to the length of the letter it is impossible to print it in its entirety in this column. The crux of the writing was that Mr. Kunkel believed that "something was lost in the translation." In a subsequent telephone conversation concerning Mr. Kunkel's letter it was generally determined that he was primarily concerned with the tone of the article, which he felt misrepresented his viewpoint. Particularly he felt that the impact of the burn on the fish population was not accurately addressed and that the effect of logging practices on salmon and trout was presented in a more benign manner than he had anticipated.

As a result I have requested that Mr. Kunkel either expand his letter to an editorial or article that we can feature in a future issue of this Quarterly or that he edit it to a length that we can print in its entirety. I definitely appreciate Mr. Kunkel's concern that his viewpoint be presented as accurately as possible. It is the very intent of this magazine to present information of vital concern to the reforestation industry in as timely and accurate fashion as possible. A further result of Mr. Kunkel's concern is our intent to more closely examine the relationship between reforestation practices and sport fish populations in future issues of this Quarterly.

— Bob Zybach



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Editor's Note: Due to a major typo in our last issue, Steve Winston's letter to the editor was mangled and abbreviated. The last 2 paragraphs of his letter should have read as follows:

The Hoedads are "flattered that" their affairs "still figure so prominently . . . in the minds of many ARC members." I don't know why they should be flattered but certainly they shouldn't be surprised. Years of seemingly low (at least to me) bid prices by Hoedads combined with reports of low productivity by their crews leave many contractors, myself included, amazed. Given these factors I am not surprised to hear of complaints from Hoedads workers.

Neither do I tend to disbelieve Hoedad workers that claim not to have gotten what they are due.

The increasing professionalism of the reforestation industry demands that all the workers in it be accorded at least the minimum wage standards and benefits as provided by law. Professional standards cannot be maintained when workers are asked to accept below standard wages due to bad bids and poor management.

STEVE WINSTON, Pres.
Oregon Land Works

ARC Tillamook Burn Display at SAF Convention Considered Successful

by Jim Carbone

One of the first things Jim Stauffer told me about the Reforestation Industry was that it could be likened to the contract logging industry of the early 1950's — little standardization, no organization and coming under ever increasing scrutiny by society. Demands for higher quality work are weeding out the less efficient operators and regulation in labor matters and other areas is requiring more time and attention to detail in order for a business to survive.

It's this increase in public scrutiny and regulation that must be dealt with by the "industry" as a whole — united and speaking in one voice through ARC. A business man cannot long survive with more and more regulation being imposed from above. He must have a voice in the formulation and standardization of those rules which affect his mode of operation. And this is where his industry association can be effective.

ARC has already begun to establish itself as an important political force. With more visibility the association will continue to grow in size and influence. It's important that each responsible member of the industry make himself aware of those issues affecting his business and then become involved through ARC during these formative years of the industry.

I was really pleased to be involved with ARC during the recent Society of American Foresters annual convention. Although Bob Zybach and Bruce Fraser did most of the work at the ARC booth, I did man the booth once in a while. The whole experience gave me the opportunity to think about the Reforestation Industry's role in the community of forestry professionals. Toward the end of the conference, I found myself getting downright excited explaining to convention-goers that; yes, there really is an industry of reforestation professionals and no, tree planters and their crews are not just a bunch of gypos — here today and gone tomorrow. I sensed a lot of interest from those I spoke with and I believe the exposure we received in front of the 2445 professional foresters attending the convention will go a long way in developing our credibility in the forestry community. Evidence of this interest is demonstrated by the large number of new subscription requests for the ARC Quarterly I have been receiving since the convention.

I'm glad to be a part of your industry and hope I can help make ARC a positive force in shaping industry standards. However, an association can only be effective if its members are interested enough to become involved. If you have ideas about issues in which you feel ARC should be come involved, I encourage you to contact one of the officers. Together we can develop a strong, well defined industry.



Linda and Jim Carbone
The ARC Administrators

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Facts and Opinions

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES UPDATE

On November 23, 1983, Tim Laue and Tom McCready, representing the ARC and Gerry Mackie representing the NFWFA, met with USFS officials for a frank discussion on a number of tree planting topics. Of primary concern was the accuracy of government estimates and the method by which liquidated damages are calculated.

Laue and McCready stated that government estimates for tree planting services generally tended to be low because they did not realistically reflect all costs that contractors incur or should realize; such as overhead, profit, wages and fringe benefits and other costs of doing business. They also expressed concern that some Forests habitually base estimates on the low bid from the prior year for similar work, without considering whether the work could reasonably be accomplished for that price. A concern was also expressed that estimates are sometimes based on dollars available in the budget rather than on realistic costs to perform the work. It was further suggested that a standard format for computation of government estimates for tree planting be developed and utilized within the Region on a mandatory basis.

Mr. Laue expressed concern about calculations and assessments of liquidated damages in tree planting contracts.

A proposed revision to the Reforestation Handbook and the USFS method of calculating liquidated damages is now being considered. The revision is in rough draft form. The final draft should be available for review after January 31, 1984.

SIUSLAW CASE HEARD IN ONE DAY

Reprint from OFIC Newsletter

The National Wildlife Federation lawsuit against the Mapleton Ranger District of the Siuslaw National Forest was wrapped up in a one-day trial before federal District Judge Gus Solomon on Nov. 28. The decision is some time off. First, final briefs from each side must be submitted by mid-December, then rebuttals to the briefs and finally a decision by the judge early next year.

The Wildlife Federation is charging that logging and clearcut harvesting in the Mapleton District are damaging soil, water and fisheries resources. They also charge that continuing timber sales in the district constitutes a "major federal action" and that a complete environmental analysis is therefore required under provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act.

OFIC was quite concerned with the role the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife played in the case. It was apparent to OFIC that throughout the trial and through depositions that Department personnel had taken a position supporting the Wildlife Federation and opposing the industry and Department of Forestry. It was felt they went well beyond providing technical information.

Timber firm wins lawsuit over smoke

Eugene Register Guard Jan. 14, 1984

Boise Cascade Corp. is not guilty of trespassing when smoke, ash and fumes from slash burning drift onto nearby property, a U.S. District Court jury decided Friday in Eugene.

Twenty-one residents of Beaver Creek Valley in Lincoln County filed a lawsuit against the company in September, claiming they suffered physical and emotional distress during slash burning July 26 and 27 on Boise Cascade timberlands.

The plaintiffs sought more than \$900,000 in damages and an injunction against future slash burning by the corporation on its Beaver Creek holdings about 20 miles northeast of Waldport.

The plaintiffs contended that fires "intentionally ignited with a napalm-like substance" over a 24-hour period caused heavy smoke, acrid fumes and large quantities of ash to enter their properties.

Several of the plaintiffs said they were forced to leave their homes for part of a day until the air cleared.

They sought special and general damages in amounts varying from \$100 to \$2,000 and punitive damages of \$50,000 per plaintiff.

Judge Owen Panner of Portland granted a defense motion at the conclusion of the three-day trial eliminating the possibility of punitive damages because of insufficient evidence.

C. Peter Sorenson, attorney for the plaintiffs, said his clients had not decided whether to pursue injunctive relief against the burning.

We welcome the following new members to the ARC:

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EAST-SIDE VIEWPOINT

ZEROING IN ON 525

By Jerry Daake

J-2 Forest Contracting, John Day, Oregon

As well as being a charter member of the ARC, Jerry Daake is currently president of the Grant County chapter of The Oregon Small Woodlands Association. The following editorial outlines his concerns regarding the recent Northwest Forest Workers - sponsored legislation regarding the licensing of reforestation workers and its potential consequences east of the Cascade Range.

On November 30 the Bureau of Labor and Industries held a hearing on the new Farm/Reforestation Labor License Bill in Bend, Oregon. There were about 30 interested parties in attendance. Only about ten gave a statement and there was a short general question period at the end of the hearing. It ran a good three hours and hopefully the Bureau representatives present were made aware that their interpretations of the law, if not the law itself, was going to cause the demise of many small owner/operators and little partnerships on the east-side. In addition, it was pointed out that the loss of these small operators was going to be extremely detrimental to those of us who occasionally need a tractor or one or two men with equipment for a short period of time. In the past these people were always available for a sub-contract without a lot of hassle in doing a license search on them. Now, of course, that is by-the-boards. We will be forced to pay a higher price for them; IF they can afford to come up with the equity to provide the \$5,000 bond or pay high equipment rentals and hire operators for short term jobs. I had the feeling that it came as a surprise to the moderators to find out that Grant County is still waist deep in an economic recession. They were apparently unaware that when logging has been extremely curtailed for two years, it follows that reforestation contracts are non-existent. Reforestation is a "cost-item" and when money is tight it's usually the first thing cut from the budget.

I'm certain the special interest group that fathered this bill is quite content knowing that the state legislature has been snookered into removing a large percent of their competitors. It is a shame that the bill was not publicised on the east-side prior to the vote of the legislature. But that is the hazard those who live in the blank spot on the Oregon map must face. Eastern Oregon is where the young federal foresters have to be taught that the Pine tree was created to give shade for cows to lay under and chew their cuds.

I still find it strange that we contractors over here cannot be located for any input into a bill but can certainly be found when it is time to collect a \$100.00 license fee. Must be some sort of message there for us.

The large crews that proliferate on the west-side simply do not exist on the east-side. Now, I am not talking about central Oregon, but Eastern Oregon, where the flies leave little brown tracks on your twinkies at lunch time. Anyhow, the reason for the lack of large crews is apparent when you view the bid results at the local National Forest bid openings. Pre-commercial thinning on the Malheur National is almost back up to early '70s prices, planting prices are so low, and the time frame so short, that it doesn't pay for a local contractor to outfit and train a crew to do it. (I've noticed that the crews who always "did real well" last season, according to the CORs, seldom bother to bid the next season and if they do it isn't at the low price they "did real well" at before.)

Another factor in keeping the crew size down is the short work season. It just doesn't pay to try to put together and train a big thinning crew when the snow may not leave the work site until mid-June and could be back as early as the first week of November. The labor price stipulated in the Service Contracts, if followed, precludes training a thinner when the bid price is \$13.00 to \$24.00 per acre. (Of course, you can put him on a per acre wage; but you better be sure he is cutting enough to equal the stipulated contract wage or he may be smart enough to take his hour sheet down to Labor and Industry and file a complaint. I know of a few contractors who figured they were really cleaning up on a bid until the Bureau made them pay \$6.53 per hour (plus benefits) to the "warm body" who was only busheling out an acre a day at \$20.00/acre.) Because of the wage situation small partnerships can survive at a subsistence level on the low prices. As partners they do not have to pay each other the contract wage, and have a choice as to whether or not they pay compensation insurance.

Since the bulk of the forested land on the east-side is under Federal control, either USFS or BLM, there is very little private industry land around. Therefore, no big Weyerhaeuser, IP, or BC areas to support crews of any size. Those ranches that do have some timbered areas are not too eager to spend cash on reforestation practices even with ACP and FIP funds available. Kind of hard to raise even 35% of the cost when commission-price increases on beef haven't kept up too well with inflation rates.

Of course, it was brought to our attention at the meeting that the abuse of the illegal alien was also a key-note in the bill. Since there is not an awful lot of profitable work in eastern Oregon reforestation it hardly seems profitable for anyone to bring in illegals to do it. Except, of course,

in the short term federal planting jobs, and I'm sure that anyone who has ever tried to interest "Immigrations" in a field raid on a planting crew will never waste their time trying that again. My feeling, on the State trying to control "illegals" with this bill, is that it is a farce. The Feds haven't been able to plug the flow so how does the Bureau of Labor and Industry intend to even slow the flood with eight inspectors for ALL the labor complaints in the State, not just for reforestation complaints. In addition I doubt that refusing a license will have much effect on an "illegal" operation. His profits on an "in and out" job would repay him for his feeling of social discrimination.

One thing that was brought out, at least twice, at the hearing was that the contractors are *not* supplying workers for a price/hour to anyone. These workers are *our* employees, paid by us. We contract our SERVICES to firms, agencies and private land owners; not stoop-laborers for their use. It was felt that a better interpretation could be given the definition of "supplying laborers" to perform reforestation work.

I questioned the exclusion of loggers from the licensing when they were doing the slash piling, stream cleaning and other reforestation work on their own logging contract. I was informed that this was just clean-up work on the contract and not reforestation work. However, when I asked why this same work was suddenly classified as "reforestation" when the same logger sub-contracted my firm to do it for him on his contract I was informed that "this was because you normally do reforestation work". Somehow this logic still escapes me. I can't believe that if our firm was logging, which we do on occasion, and had to pile the slash as part of the contract; It would be OK for me to hire Sam and Charlie on an hourly rate to do the work. BUT if I ask Sam and Charlie for a *bid* to pile the *same slash* on the *same job* they suddenly have to have a REFORESTATION LICENSE because then, for some miraculous reason beyond my comprehension, the logging debris, which was a second ago only a log clean-up job, is now transformed into reforestation slash. Just imagine! Good ol' Sam and Charlie, who were good reliable workers for me yesterday, are suddenly irresponsible individuals who had better post a \$5000 bond and get a \$100 license, just in case they don't pay the employees they haven't got when they give me a bid that I may not even accept because they are too high anyhow. However, I didn't need the same license or bond yesterday when they were my employees because it wasn't reforestation slash then and I was, therefore, not as likely to not pay them and wind up in a labor claim. This could really make a good comedy routine but I'm terribly afraid not many of us would enjoy the pain when we laugh.

AUTHOR WINS AWARD

NEW YORK (AP) — Anti-herbicide activist Carol Van Strum of the Rive Rivers area of Oregon is the winner of a Christopher Award for her book, "A Bitter Fog: Herbicides and Human Rights."

The awards recognize those whose book, film or television special affirms "the highest values of the human spirit." Winners will receive their award, a large bronze medallion, at a reception in New York Feb. 23.

Thirty-one award winners were named by Father John Catoir, director of The Christophers.

Van Strum's book was described by the group as "an indictment of the indiscriminate use of herbicides written by a journalist incited by the accidental spraying of her children."

BLM HERBICIDE SPRAY BAN UPHeld

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — The U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management must not spray herbicides in the vicinity of the Siuslaw National Forest or two BLM districts until they research the chemicals' potential health hazards, a federal appeals court ruled Friday (Jan. 28, 1984).

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that where uncertainties exist regarding health risks, government agencies must gather and compile data themselves. The ruling could also block all spraying programs by the two agencies in the Northwest, depending on future appeals and decisions.

The appeals court considered two consolidated cases against the BLM and the Forest Service in which citizens opposed herbicide spraying in and around the Siuslaw National Forest and the Salem and Eugene districts of the BLM.

Paul Merrell, a resident of Tidewater in the Five Rivers area, filed suit to stop the spraying in 1981. In 1983, U.S. District Judge Robert C. Belloni banned spraying on lands adjacent to Merrell's property.

In a similar case filed by Southern Oregon Citizens Against Toxic Sprays against the BLM, Judge Belloni also issued a partial ban on spraying the potentially cancer-causing chemicals in the BLM districts because the agency failed to present a "worst-case analysis" of the spray's effects.

The appeals court banned all forms of spraying in and around western Oregon's Siuslaw National Forest and the two BLM districts until the government agencies produce safety reports in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The decision was termed an "important development" by John Bonine, co-director of the Pacific Northwest Resources Clinic at the University of Oregon Law School in

SBIR Grants

A Small Business Innovation Research Grant was recently awarded to Liscott D. Harberts of the Forest Care Company in Statesville, North Carolina, titled, "Development of Skilled Small Scale Forestry Contractors Across the Rural South." It was summarized as follows:

Principal Investigator: Liscott D. Harberts

Millions of acres of unmanaged private non-industrial forest land across the rural South present an extraordinary opportunity to create new businesses and jobs. Most present forestry contractors who provide services such as timber harvesting and site preparation operate with equipment too large and inefficient for landowners. To assist landowners in beginning intensive management, additional new small-scale forestry contractors must be developed with new skills, appropriate small equipment and applicable systems. Combinations of small equipment and labor for timber management will be evaluated. Research results will determine how small-scale forestry contractors must equip and operate their businesses to be profitable and yet provide the custom services increasingly in demand by private forest owners.

Mr. Harberts will receive \$30,000 to determine how to make reforestation contracting a profitable enterprise.

Eugene, which represented Merrell in the appeals court proceedings.

Bonine said a large number of the pesticides registered by the EPA and used to spray in Oregon and elsewhere "have been registered on the basis of studies that were fraudulent." He said three officials of testing laboratories were convicted in Chicago federal court last year of performing fraudulent studies.

Kent Churchill, an environmental coordinator for the Forest Service in Portland, said the ruling could affect this year's plans for ground application of herbicides on 25,000 acres of Oregon and Washington national forestlands.

Merrell said he had not seen the ruling but understood it would determine the outcome of an injunction in another pending case to stop Forest Service spray programs in Oregon, Washington and part of northern California and by the BLM in Oregon.

"(U.S. District) Judge James Burns issued an opinion that said he agreed with Judge Belloni that the government actions were illegal throughout the region," Merrell said.

Merrell said the government "has the option of either asking the entire 9th Circuit to rehear the case or take it to the (U.S.) Supreme Court," he said. "They already announced at the district court level that if the decision stuck on appeal they would not do tests — they would halt the spraying because they couldn't afford to do the testing."

COURT DECLARES "NO PAYS" AS INVALID

The Plaintiff planted trees on a Bureau of Land Management contract near the Oregon Coast in the Winter of 1979-80. The inspection system used for pay purposes was a complex formula which took into consideration 1) the quality of the planted trees, 2) the spacing of the tree planted, and 3) sample error margin. Two inspection samples were taken per acre in each planting area. The results were averaged together for each unit and referred to as the "payment adjustment factor". The contract had a clause that if the PAF factor was over 15%, there would be no pay for the work. Out of the 25 units planted and inspected, seven were found by the BLM to be in the "no pay" status.

The Plaintiff argued that the "no pay" clause in the contract was "unenforceable as a penalty". The Government countered with the allegation that any work inspected as 84% or below was of no value to them and would have to be replanted in the future. The court rejects the Governments' argument by stating "... the record does not establish that no pay units require interplanting, or destruction and replanting, any more frequently than pay units accepted by BLM". Instead many units rejected "... can and do survive, and have considerable value to the government". "Indeed, there is no substantial, proven, difference between a planting unit having a PAF of 15 percent and one having a PAF of 16 percent ...". "On this record, such a result can only be termed a penalty, and held to be unenforceable."

COMPLETE REFORESTATION LEGAL DECISIONS AVAILABLE

Over the years, it has been and will continue to be, the ARC's policy to publish summaries in the ARC Quarterly and in the ARC Planting Spots (mailed to members only) summaries of decisions effecting reforestation by the various Appeal Boards and Federal Courts. A committee of the ARC has been gathering copies of these decisions for publication. It is anticipated that this publication which will include over 100 decisions should be available for sale by the end of 1984.

If anyone desires a copy of a decision in the meantime, mail \$5 (\$10 non-members of the ARC) for each decision requested to the ARC address. Be sure to include the decision number such as IBCA 1576-5-82 or AGBCA 81-238-3 and the name of the contractor such as Thumpers Reforestation or Mudsharks Coop, Inc. Please allow two weeks for delivery. Government Agencies using Purchase Orders, please allow six weeks.

WILDERNESS CONTROVERSY

Last year a coalition of Democratic representatives led by Jim Weaver introduced a resolution (HR 1149) into Congress that recommended increasing Oregon's wilderness holdings over 1,000,000 additional acres. Many of the proposed additions included some of this nation's most productive timberlands. In a March, 1983 Board meeting the ARC Board of Directors unanimously supported a resolution to oppose HR 1149 as being excessive and detrimental to the economy of the state. A result of this resolution was that a letter was sent to Senators Hatfield and Packwood informing them of our position. Both Senators replied immediately, with Senator Hatfield soliciting more specific comments for his field hearings. The following statement was drafted following last August's annual ARC meeting and was presented to Senator Hatfield's committee on August 25.

HEARING ON HR 1149 BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF
ASSOCIATED REFORESTATION CONTRACTORS, INC.
Salem, Oregon
August 25, 1983

Dear Senator Hatfield
and Members of the Committee:

In a letter to your office dated March 30, 1983 I outlined the Associated Reforestation Contractors, Inc. unanimous opposition to HR 1149 as well as some of the points of discussion concerning that bill. In your April 25th reply you requested "any particular comments" that we might have. Copies of those letters are included with this statement to provide a background to the following commentary:

During our annual membership meeting held this year on August 19 at the Agate Beach Hilton, I made a formal presentation concerning the wilderness issue in general, our board's position on HR 1149 and the basic reasoning involved in adopting that position. Following an outline of six other wilderness proposals, the floor was opened to discussion concerning any specific comments our organization might make to this hearing. The following points were discussed without attracting dissenting viewpoints:

Any proposed additions to existing wilderness should allow for labor intensive management. Specific mention was made for fire control, trail maintenance and insect control through salvage harvesting.

The proponents of additional wilderness form a very small, vocal minority. Actual users of wilderness form a small minority of the proponents. It was felt that these individuals should not be allowed an influence exceeding

their numbers and that greater consideration should be given to the original agreements by which Oregon lands were first placed under Federal management; in particular the issues of community stability and revenue sharing.

In any instance, the issue should be settled as quickly as practical.

Points of discussion that attracted *opposing* or *questioning* viewpoints were:

Commercial grade timberland should not be considered "wilderness," but rather as Oregon's most valuable crop land. It was argued that Oregonian workers and property tax payers would be, in effect, subsidizing "wilderness" involving crop lands through job loss and harvest profit loss.

Eastern and Southern States should be expected to provide similar amounts of wilderness to those already existing in Oregon before expecting this state to further encourage this unpopular form of land management.

A conclusion was reached that the ARC, through time and financial limitations, should not develop its own proposals, but rather, should support the existing proposals that most nearly paralleled the views of our members.



During the evening business meeting, following the election of new officers and board members and the formation of trade committees, the position of the new board concerning the wilderness issue was discussed. It was decided to support one of the following proposals:

1. The Regional Forester's Proposal
2. The January, 1979 Final Environmental Statement
3. The Carter Administration Proposal
4. Governor Atiyeh's 1979 Proposal
5. Senator Hatfield's S. 2031 Proposal
6. The AOL January, 1982 Proposal
7. HR 1149

Serious consideration was given only to the Atiyeh, Hatfield and AOL positions. It quickly became apparent that the majority of those present considered the AOL proposal as best representing the concerns of our organization.

As a result, the Board of the Associated Reforestation Contractors, Inc. voted unanimously to enter a statement to this hearing fully supporting the Associated Oregon Loggers 1982 Wilderness Proposal.

Respectfully Submitted By,
Bob Zybach, Vice-President
Associated Reforestation Contractors



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Over 2400 professional foresters attended the 482nd annual SAF convention held in Portland in October. Theme of the convention was the Tillamook Burn. Here Bruce Frase, Jim and Linda Carbone are seen manning the ARC display booth. See Jim's article on page 8.

REFORESTATION SAFETY CODE AVAILABLE

"OSHA" rules require that all crews of 10 or more people must have a written safety code at the jobsite. Several contractors have received citations for failure to comply with this regulation when they were inspected by "OSHA inspectors".

Safety Consultant, Bruce Fraser, has developed "Worker Safety Recommendations For the Reforestation Industry" including tree planting, precommercial thinning, fire trailing, chemical hand application, broadcast burning and tree climbing for cone collection. The ARC has published this code in a 30 page 8½" by 5½" paperback booklet.

This booklet can be purchased through the ARC for \$2 (\$5 non-members) for each booklet. Government Agencies using Purchase Orders please add \$5 for each P.O. used.