

# Water quality benefits of forest management on private timberlands and ideas to expedite the regulatory process.

Presented by  
California Licensed Foresters  
Association.

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- Casey Keller, RPF 2763
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# What is CLFA?

*The California Licensed Foresters Association, with a membership responsible for the sustained management of millions of acres of California forestland, represents the common interests of California Registered Professional Foresters. The Association provides opportunities for continuing education and public outreach to its membership, which includes professionals affiliated with government agencies, private timber companies, consultants, the public, and the academic community.*

*Governed by an elected Board of Directors, CLFA was established in 1980 after the passage of the landmark California Professional Foresters Law.*



# What is an RPF?

**Registered Professional Forester means a person who, by reason of his or her knowledge of the natural sciences, mathematics, and the principles of forestry, acquired by forestry education and experience performs services that require the application of forestry principles and techniques.**

## **Registration requirements:**

- **Good moral character and reputation for honesty and integrity**
- **Generally a 4 year Forestry Degree and 3 years qualifying work experience**
- **Pass a licensing exam similar in depth to a the State Bar exam.**

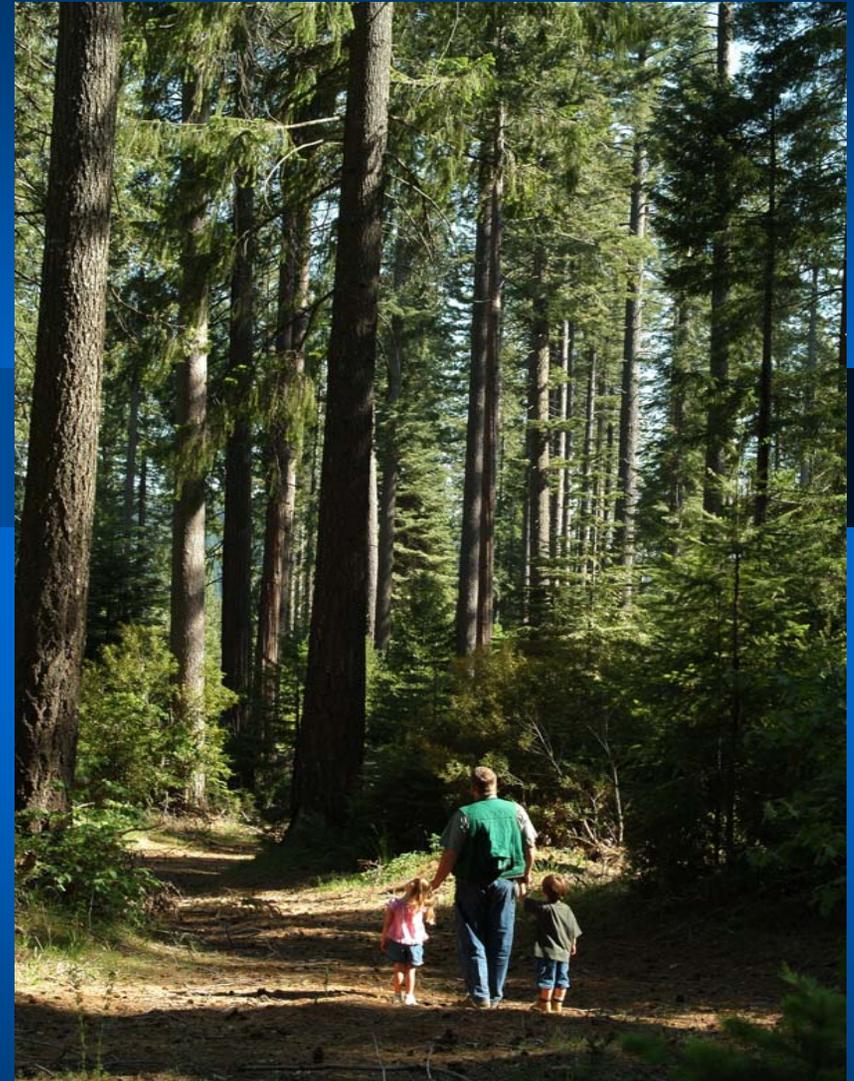
## **The RPF was created by the Professional Foresters Law which:**

- **Declares the public interest in the management and treatment of the forest resources**
- **Provides for the regulation of RPFs whose activities have an impact upon**
  - **the ecology of forested landscapes**
  - **the quality of the forest environment,**
  - **enhance the control of air and water pollution,**
  - **the preservation of scenic beauty,**
  - **the protection of watersheds by flood and soil erosion control,**
  - **the production and increased yield of natural resources, including timber, forage, wildlife, and water, and outdoor recreation, to meet the needs of the people.**



# Who are we?

- **Bill Keye, RPF 2417**
  - Education: UC Berkeley,  
Bachelors of Arts in English Literature  
Bachelors of Science in Forestry
- **Casey Keller, RPF 2763**
  - Education: Oklahoma State, Bachelors of  
Science in Forestry (minor in soil science)
- **Jason Poburko, RPF 2769**
  - Education: University of British Columbia,  
Bachelors of Science in Forestry,  
Specializing in Forest Resources  
Management
- **Ryan Hilburn, RPF 2782**
  - Education: Cal Poly State University,  
Bachelors of Science in Forestry



**50 years of combined  
forestry experience**

# State of California Forest Products Sector

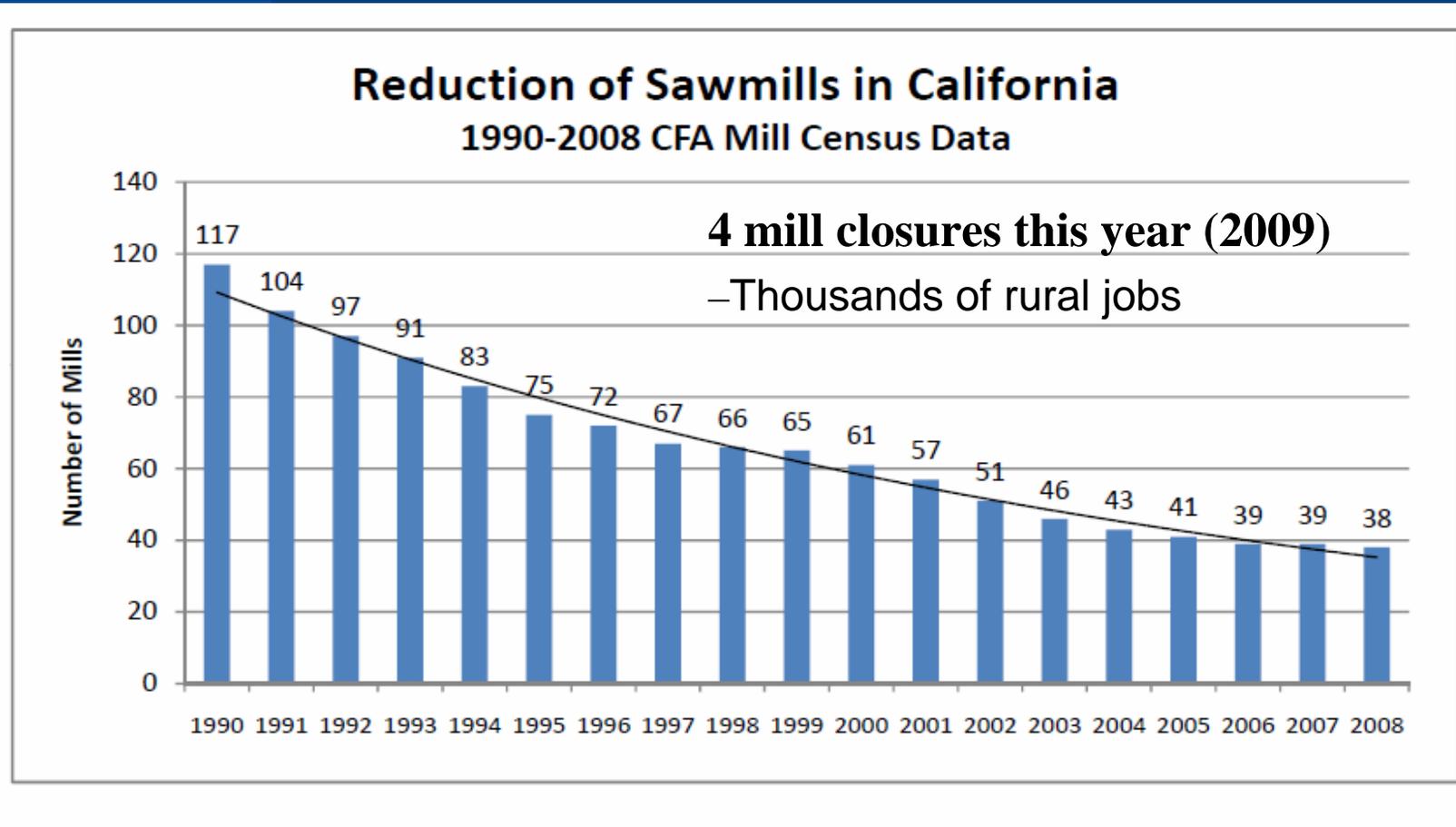


# Declining infrastructure



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# Current Rate of Infrastructure Loss



**We cannot allow the state's resource management infrastructure to disappear, thinking that we are saving the environment**

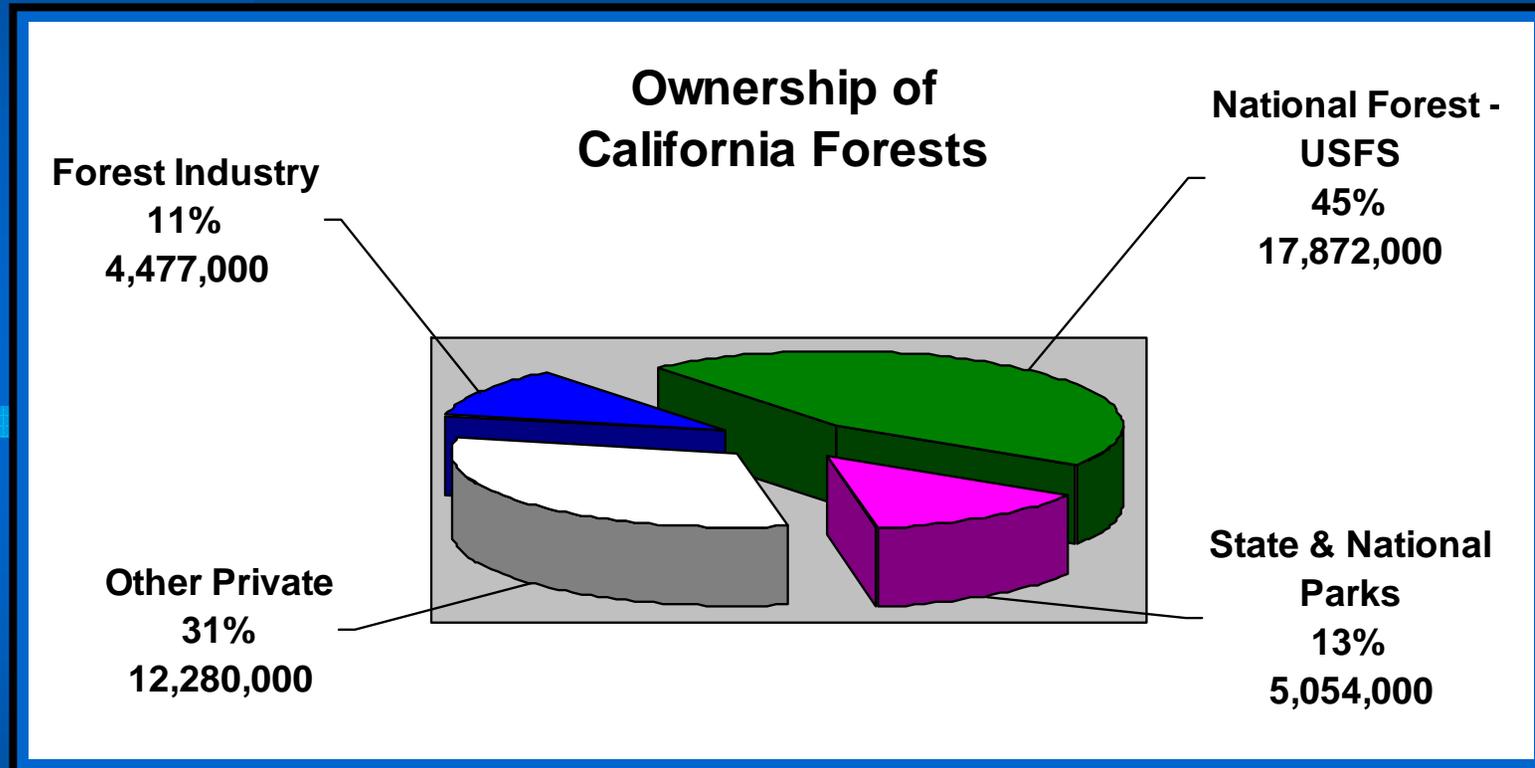
# Factors Impairing Competitiveness

- **Expensive and duplicitious permitting process**
- **Loss of infrastructure supporting sustainable forestry**
- **Lack of public understanding of complexity and interrelatedness of forest conservation issues**



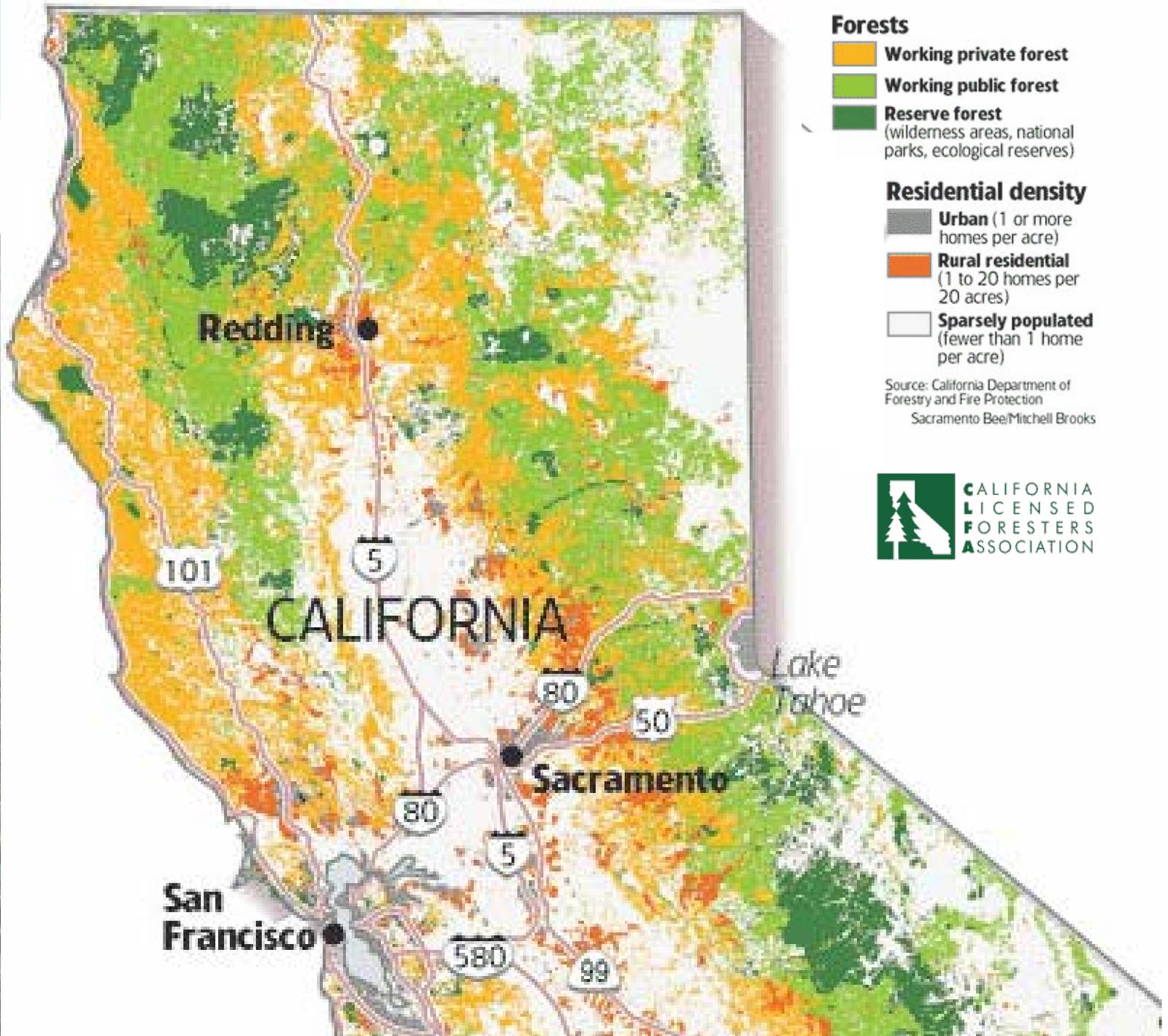
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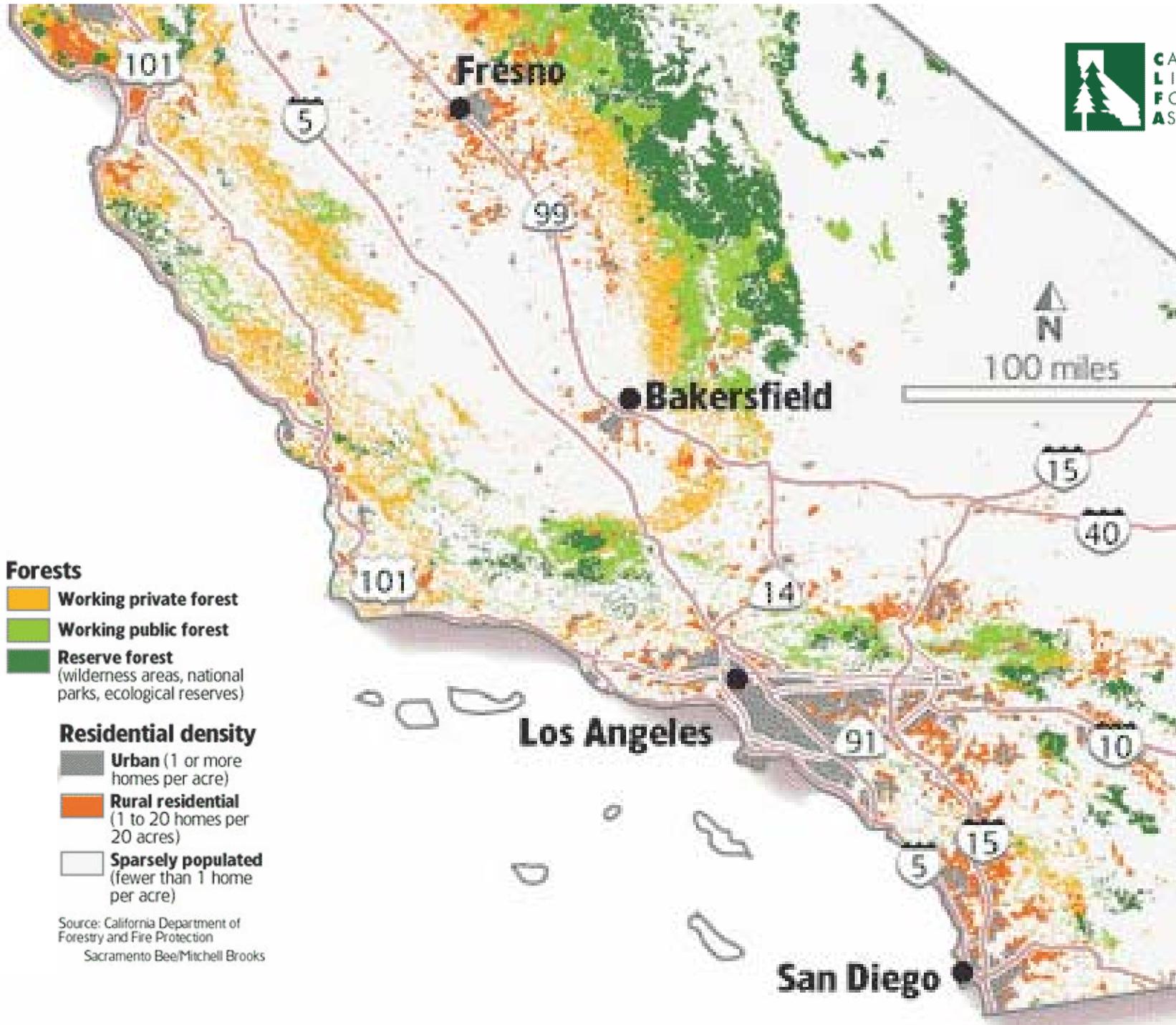
# Forest Lands in California



Private Forests cover 16.8 million acres, 42% of the state's total forested land area







**Forests**

-  Working private forest
-  Working public forest
-  Reserve forest  
(wilderness areas, national parks, ecological reserves)

**Residential density**

-  Urban (1 or more homes per acre)
-  Rural residential (1 to 20 homes per 20 acres)
-  Sparsely populated (fewer than 1 home per acre)

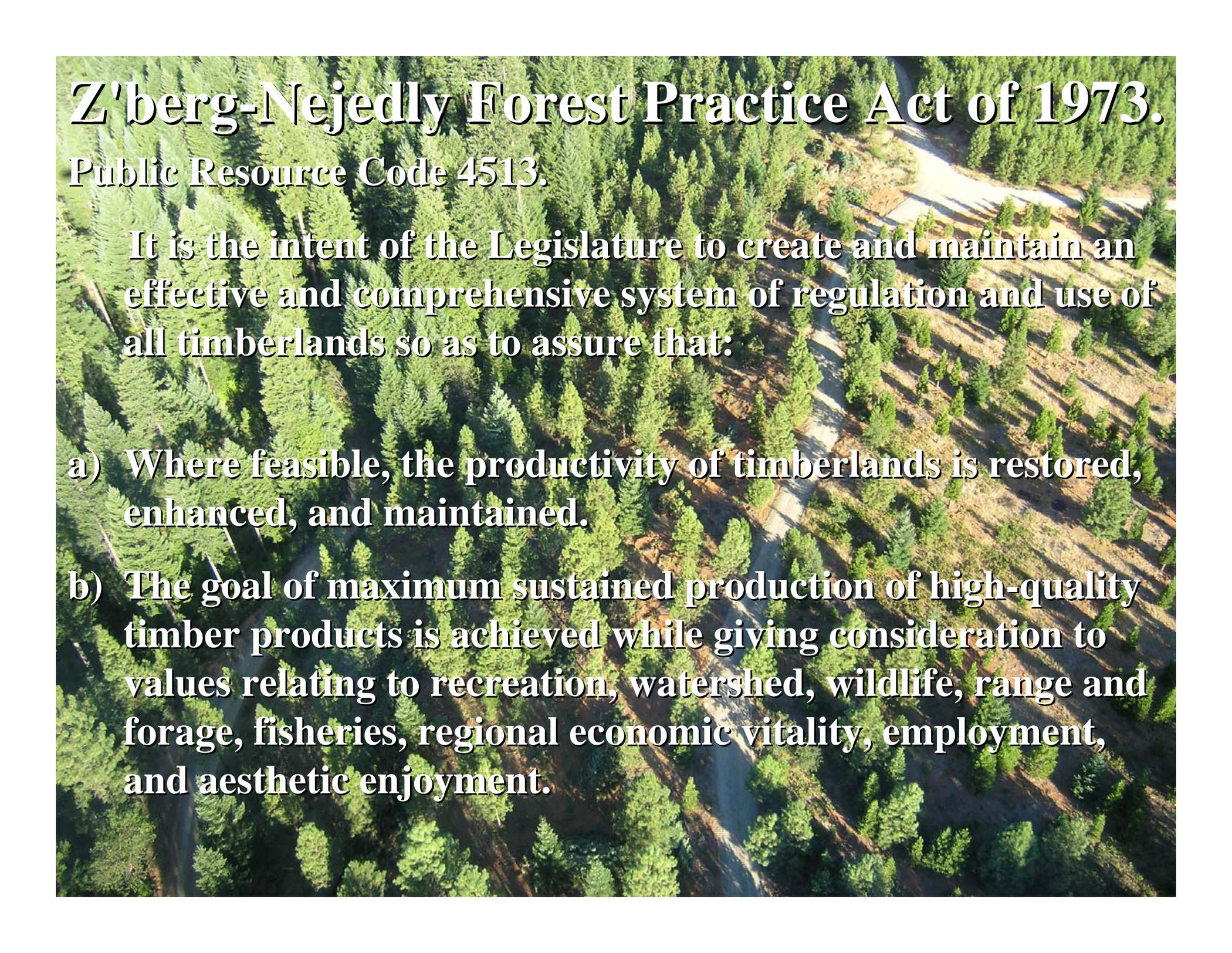
Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection  
Sacramento Bee/Mitchell Brooks



# Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973.

Public Resource Code 4512.

- a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the forest resources and timberlands of the state are among the most valuable of the natural resources of the state and that there is great concern throughout the state relating to their utilization, restoration, and protection.
- b) The Legislature further finds and declares that the forest resources and timberlands of the state furnish high-quality timber, recreational opportunities, and aesthetic enjoyment while providing watershed protection and maintaining fisheries and wildlife.
- c) The Legislature thus declares that it is the policy of this state to encourage prudent and responsible forest resource management calculated to serve the public's need for timber and other forest products, while giving consideration to the public's need for watershed protection, fisheries and wildlife, and recreational opportunities alike in this and future generations...

An aerial photograph of a dense forest, likely a pine forest, with a winding road or path visible on the right side. The trees are green and densely packed, with some areas showing more open ground or different tree species. The lighting suggests a bright day, with shadows cast across the forest floor.

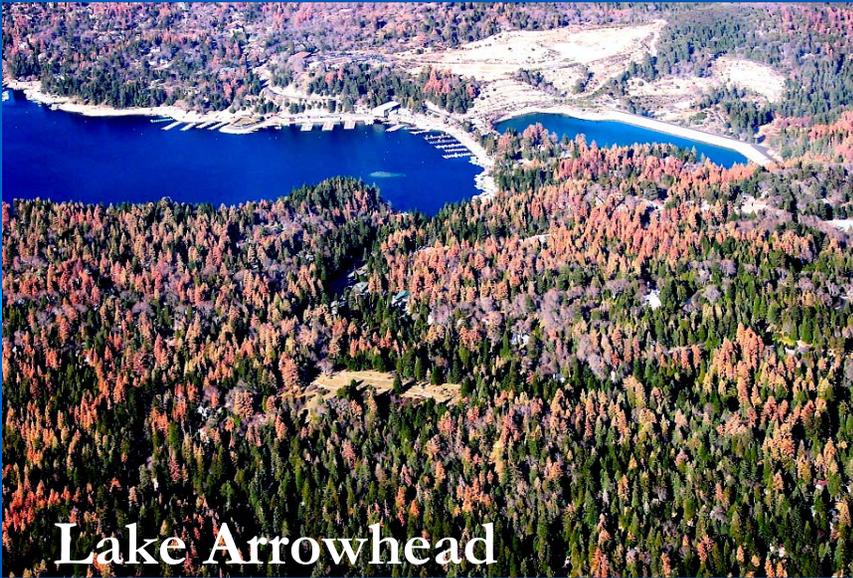
# Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973.

Public Resource Code 4513.

It is the intent of the Legislature to create and maintain an effective and comprehensive system of regulation and use of all timberlands so as to assure that:

- a) Where feasible, the productivity of timberlands is restored, enhanced, and maintained.
- b) The goal of maximum sustained production of high-quality timber products is achieved while giving consideration to values relating to recreation, watershed, wildlife, range and forage, fisheries, regional economic vitality, employment, and aesthetic enjoyment.

# Without Management, Overstocking, Drought, & Insects raise catastrophic fire potential



Without an infrastructure for sustainable forestry, how are we going to manage our forests?



# Other Threats

- Conversion to other uses



# High intensity wildfire is the biggest threat to water quality



# WQ impacts after catastrophic wildfire



# Without management fire scars heal slowly



Untreated burned areas often return to brush, ready to burn again

Managed land, if promptly salvaged, generates revenue to pay for reforestation



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# Benefits of Management

- Extensive Green Belts
- Wildlife habitat
- Domestic, agricultural, & environmental water
- Fisheries habitat
- Jobs and rural community stability
- On going Improvements to In-forest infrastructure
- GHG sequestration
- Renewable wood products and bioenergy



Actively managed forests provide a multitude of public benefits

# Benefits of Management

Legacy Failure, undersized pipe in decomposed granite soils.



Replaced with maintenance free, free flowing, rocked ford.



RPFs consider WQ impacts from past operations in THP planning.

# Benefits of Management



Legacy Humboldt (log fill)  
crossing circa 1950's

Replaced with permanent  
bridge, on engineered  
retaining wall abutments



# Modern Forest Practices Are Supported by Peer Reviewed Science



*Sound Watershed Consulting*  
Creating Functional Water Environments



## Scientific Literature Review of Forest Management Effects on Riparian Functions for Anadromous Salmonids

*Presentation to:*  
*The California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection*

Prepared by:

Mike Liquori  
Dr. Doug Martin  
Dr. Lee Bendla  
Dr. Robert Coats  
Dr. David Ganz

October 8, 2008



# Public Outreach

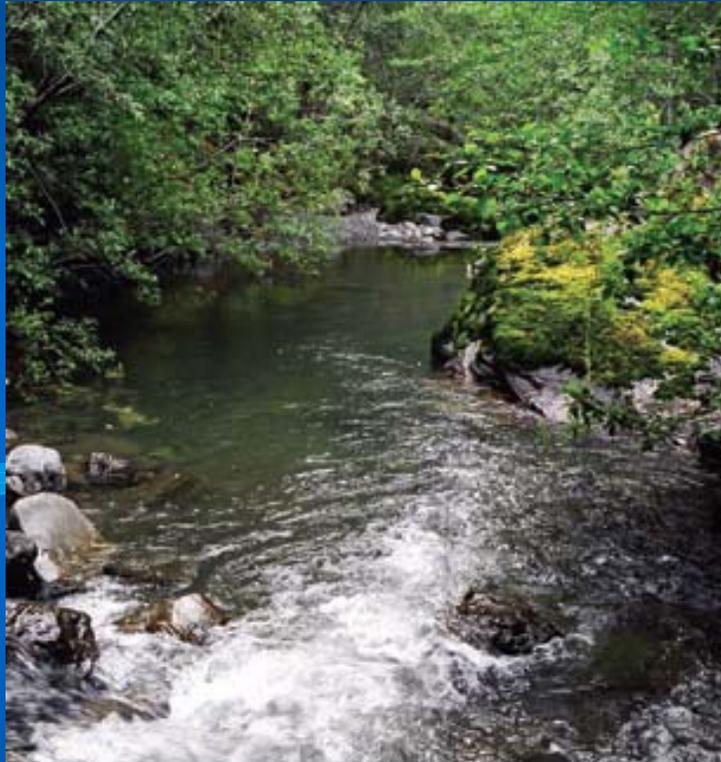


When the public engages forest professionals they learn that forests are much more than a renewable source of wood fiber.

They are the source of California's high quality water supply.



# Simple take home is



THIS or THIS



# Opportunities for immediate relief

- **Revisit Resolution 2008-0073 (Current Fee Schedule)**  
**Given the benefits of forest management, reduce or eliminate GWDR fees associated with THPs .**
- **Consider encouraging the various RWQCBs to hire more RPFs in their THP review units.**



# Long-term Solutions

- **Recognition by SWRCB that forestry provides the state and its citizens significant ecological, social and economic benefits by protecting watersheds, water quality and other values from the negative “opportunity costs” of alternatives such as neglect, conversion, development, and uncontrolled wildfire.**
- **Recognition that a sustainable forestry sector is in the broad public interest, with a pledge to help facilitate interagency streamlining of forest policy and regulation, both within and between RWQCBs.**
- **Consideration of the issuance of a programmatic waiver of waste discharge requirements for all projects permitted under the Forest Practice Act.**
- **Commitment to stay informed on the issue, including periodic consultations with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and Cal Fire to monitor efforts at regulatory streamlining, adaptation, and forest sector recovery.**



# Thanks for this opportunity



- Questions?