

Logjam:
Nine Oregon Logging Mills Stuck in the Past
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Executive Summary:

The Oregon logging industry has changed many times since the first mills were built in the 1800s. Technological advancements, job outsourcing, booms and busts in the housing market, environmental safeguards, raw log exports, and shifting public opinion have all played a role. Today, logging companies and timber mills no longer have a social license to cut and process old trees. Unfortunately, some still try.

This report outlines nine Oregon logging mills that represent the greatest threat to remaining old-growth forests and the myriad benefits these forests provide. These nine mills process very large logs – in some cases specifically claiming that no log (and therefore no tree) is too big. These mills are stuck in the past.

As ecological restoration thinning of smaller diameter trees continues to gain acceptance among conservationists and forward thinking logging companies, these nine old-growth processing mills will grow more and more out of touch. It is time for these mills to retool and refocus on forest management that everyone can support.

Introduction

From 1985 to 1989, over 42 *billion* board feet of timber was cut down in Oregon forests. It took 8.4 million logging truck loads to haul the wood to mills.

The late 1980s represented the high tide of industrial logging in the state. After World War II, private timber lands were largely laid bare of the big older trees

that logging companies coveted. Over the next three decades, U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) forests bore the brunt of industry demand for cheap timber.

In this era, the federal government planned and executed timber sales so fast that two square miles of ancient forest was clear-cut every week.

In 1994, following a large public outcry and determined efforts by conservationists to save the remaining ancient forests and the fish and wildlife that depended on them, the Clinton Administration unveiled the Northwest Forest Plan. The plan covered federal forest land in western Washington, western Oregon, and northern California, requiring a science-based process for protecting habitat for the threatened northern spotted owl and endangered salmon.

While the plan significantly slowed old-growth logging, millions of acres of ancient forest remained on the chopping block. In fact, according to recent analyses of the Northwest Forest Plan, over 700,000 acres of suitable owl habitat (mature and old-growth forests) was logged between 1994 and 2004.

Today, up to 90% of Oregon's ancient forests are gone. A drive through the Coast Range or a flight over the Cascade Mountains reveals a landscape heavily scarred by clear-cuts. Fortunately, public attitudes have changed in Oregon since the "clear cut and run" mentality of the previous era.

A 2006 poll by Mercury Public Affairs showed that 70% of Oregonians support protections for old forests.

Unlogged old-growth forests supply clean, safe drinking water to dozens of communities across Oregon, saving taxpayers millions in filtration costs. Additionally, these forests provide needed habitat for a range of wildlife, from coho salmon to elk. And these ancient forests provide Oregon families with tremendous opportunities for outdoor recreation, and a rare glimpse into our state's natural history.

As it turns out, Northwest forests may also be the region's most significant contribution to the fight against global warming. Our ancient forests store carbon more densely than any terrestrial ecosystem on Earth. With existing management, Oregon forests already capture half the state's annual carbon emissions. Managed to protect and restore old-growth, this number could be much higher.

Two Paths through Oregon's Forests

As old-growth forest stands continued to dwindle in the 1990s, some in federal land management agencies and in the timber industry saw the writing on the wall and began to change how they did business. Others did not.

For example, forest supervisors at the Siuslaw National Forest in Oregon's Coast Range saw the legacy of clear-cut logging as an opportunity. In the late 1980s and early '90s, the Siuslaw was ground zero in the so-called timber wars. But forward-looking managers realized that much of this conflict was generated by old-growth logging.

In the Siuslaw, and across the Northwest, tens of thousands of acres of clear-cut lands were replanted as dense "tree plantations." These plantations lack the diversity of species and ages of trees found in natural forests, and fail to provide needed habitat for many kinds of fish and wildlife. Siuslaw managers recognized that many plantations were reaching marketable size, and that commercial thinning in these young, unnatural stands offered a responsible alternative to logging our remaining old-growth and mature forests.

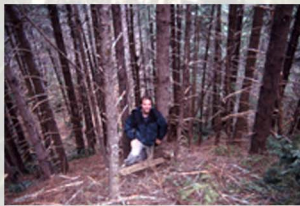
Today, the Siuslaw National Forest serves as a national model for science-based forest management, and recently won three national awards, including "Breaking the Gridlock" and "Rise to the Future" for its thinning program. The forest has not had a timber sale appealed since 1997, and yet consistently produces as much timber as any other National Forest in western Oregon.

The Siuslaw's work has also built trust among forest stakeholders and led to expanded restoration opportunities in and near federal forest lands through the use of the federal Stewardship Authority and a collaborative approach to forest management.

The collaborative restoration pioneered in the Siuslaw has caught on elsewhere. In the Fremont-Winema National Forest, the Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit focuses on small-diameter thinning. On the Mount Hood National Forest, over a dozen groups work together in the Clackamas Stewardship Partners to plan ecological restoration projects that thin old clear-cuts and restore degraded watersheds. This approach now has a proven track record of *(cont. on pg. 5)*

The Siuslaw model in action...from clear-cuts to canopies

It starts with a clear-cut. In the 20th century, nearly every acre of old-growth forest in the Siuslaw was cut down.



Dense replanting of a single species led to monocrop tree plantations devoid of ecological diversity.



Restoration crews thin the dense forest using a Stewardship contract.

After clear-cutting, fire, or other disturbance, some forest stands were allowed to naturally redevelop. This forest in the Siuslaw is approximately 70 years old and shows diversity in age and species type typical of a healthy native forest.



The forest canopy opens up and the added breathing room gives old growth a chance to regrow.



The ultimate goal is promoting the natural regrowth of ancient forests. These forests provide clean water, global warming mitigation, vital wildlife habitat, and unparalleled recreation.

(cont. from pg. 3) success in producing jobs and other economic benefits while protecting and restoring environmental values.

Sadly, the Siuslaw model hasn't caught on everywhere. Rather than look to the future of restoration forestry, western Oregon BLM land managers (under the direction of former President George W. Bush) spent significant time and millions in federal tax dollars designing the Western Oregon Plan Revisions (WOPR).

The WOPR, the final draft of which was released in December 2008, was a bold attempt to reverse the Northwest Forest Plan on 2.6 million acres of land in western Oregon. The WOPR would have drastically increased clear-cut logging of old-growth, focusing BLM management on controversial cutting of ancient forests instead of the more widely supported restoration-based thinning.

The WOPR was the product of an out of court settlement between the Bush Administration and a logging industry lobby group. Convinced that a return to old-growth logging would mean an economic boom, some in the timber industry and some local politicians pressed hard to liquidate thousands of acres of ancient forest on BLM lands.

Ultimately, the WOPR was withdrawn by the Obama Administration for being

unscientific, unpopular, and illegal. While the WOPR added little to the dialogue on the future of forest management in Oregon, it did serve to give some in the timber industry false hope for a return to cut and run logging. Unfortunately, many in the logging industry remain stuck in the past.

Stuck in the Past

While the WOPR may be gone, the outdated mills and hunger for old-growth logging that drove it still remain. The following pages highlight nine mills that represent a "severe" threat to Oregon's few remaining ancient forests.

Threat Levels were modeled after the Homeland Security Advisory System:

- Low = green
- Guarded = blue
- Elevated = yellow
- High = orange
- Severe = red

A more comprehensive list of 74 primary wood processing facilities can be found at the end of the report. Nine are rated *Severe*, five are *High*, 13 are *Elevated*, 29 are *Guarded*, and 18 are *Low* threats. Four of the mills listed are presently mothballed, but could resume operations. The nine mills highlighted below and ranked as a "severe" threat are listed alphabetically.

C & D Lumber Company

Current Threat Level to Oregon Old Forests:
Severe



Why:

Huge maximum diameter and product mix.

1182 Pruner Road
P.O. Box 27
Riddle, OR 97469
541-874-2281

www.cdlumber.com

County:

Douglas

Species:

Cedar, Port-Orford; Cedar, incense (pencil); Douglas-fir

Log Buying Preferences:

Minimum Length: 12 feet
Maximum Length: 40 feet
Preferred Length: 40 feet

Minimum Diameter: 6 inches
Maximum Diameter: 60 inches

Big Logs: This company purchases logs larger than 30 inches in diameter.

D.R. Johnson Lumber Co. - Round Prairie

Current Threat Level to Oregon Old Forests:

Severe

(Note: Mill is presently "mothballed" but could resume operations.)



Why:

Huge maximum diameter and product mix.

P.O. Box 66
Riddle, OR 97469
541-874-2231

www.drjlumber.com

County:

Douglas

Species:

Douglas-fir; Fir, grand; Fir, white; Hemlock, western; Pine, lodgepole; Pine, ponderosa; Pine, sugar; Pine, western white; Spruce, Engelmann; Spruce, Sitka

Log Buying Preferences:

Minimum Length: 16 feet
Maximum Length: 40 feet
Preferred Length: 40, 36 feet

Minimum Diameter: 12 inches
Maximum Diameter: 60 inches
Preferred Diameter: >16 inches

Herbert Lumber Co.

Current Threat Level to Oregon Old Forests:

Severe

HERBERT LUMBER

Why:

No maximum diameter limit, high preferred diameter and high minimum diameter.

656 Riddle Bypass Road
P.O. Box 7
Riddle, OR 97469
541-874-2236

www.herbertlumber.com

County:

Douglas

Species:

Douglas-fir

Log Buying Preferences:

Minimum Length: 12 feet

Preferred Length: 40, 36 feet

Minimum Diameter: 12 inches

Preferred Diameter: 16+ inches

Notes: No upper diameter limit

Big Logs: This company purchases logs larger than 30 inches in diameter.



Some Oregon logging mills will go to great lengths to get ancient trees. This stump is in the Gordon River Valley on Vancouver Island, BC. Herbert Lumber imports trees from British Columbia. (Photo: Ancient Forest Alliance – TJ Watt)

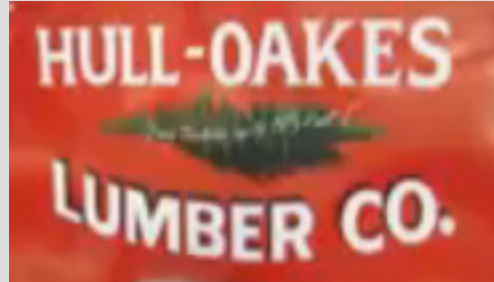
Hull-Oakes Lumber Co.

Current Threat Level to Oregon Old Forests:

Severe

Why:

No maximum diameter limit, high preferred diameter and high minimum diameter.



23837 Dawson Road
P.O. Box 48
Monroe, OR 97456
541-424-3112

County:

Benton

Species:

Douglas-fir

Log Buying Preferences:

Minimum Length: 16 feet

Preferred Length: 32-56 feet

Minimum Diameter: 12 inches

Preferred Diameter: >16 inches

Big Logs: This company purchases logs larger than 30 inches in diameter.

Oregon Overseas Timber Co. Inc.

Current Threat Level to Oregon Old Forests:

Severe

Why:

Obscenely high minimum diameter.

87680 Kehl Lane
P.O. Box 1701
Bandon, OR 97411
541-347-4419

County:

Coos

Species:

Douglas-fir

Log Buying Preferences:

Minimum Length: 20 feet
Maximum Length: 40 feet
Preferred Length: 40 feet

Minimum Diameter: 26 inches

Notes: high grade logs, old-growth culls inches

Big Logs: This company purchases logs larger than 30 inches in diameter.



Rough & Ready Lumber Co.

Current Threat Level to Oregon Old Forests:

Severe

Why:

No maximum diameter limit stated, not mitigated by small minimum diameter as their small-log side is rarely operational; and company attitudes and practice of milling large logs.



30365 Redwood Highway
P.O. Box 519
Cave Junction, OR 97523
541-592-3116

www.rrlumber.com

County:

Josephine

Species:

Douglas-fir; Pine, ponderosa; Pine, sugar

Log Buying Preferences:

Minimum Length: 10 feet
Maximum Length: 40 feet
Preferred Length: 32 feet

Minimum Diameter: Douglas-fir 5 inches, pine 8 inches

Maximum Diameter: none stated

Starfire Lumber Co. Inc.

Current Threat Level to Oregon Old Forests:

Severe

Why:

No maximum diameter limit, high preferred diameter and high minimum diameter.

2795 Mosby Creek Road
P.O. Box 547
Cottage Grove, OR 97424
541-942-0168

www.starfirelumber.com

County:

Lane

Species:

Douglas-fir

Log Buying Preferences:

Minimum Length: 20 feet

Maximum Length: 40 feet

Preferred Length: 40 feet

Minimum Diameter: 16 inches

Maximum Diameter: none

Preferred Diameter: >24 inches

Notes: old-growth

Big Logs: This company purchases logs larger than 30 inches in diameter.



Swanson Bros Lumber Co.

Current Threat Level to Oregon Old Forests:

Severe

Why:

No maximum diameter limit, high preferred diameter and high minimum diameter.

22664 Highway 126
P.O. Box 309
Noti, OR 97461
541-935-2231

www.swansonbros.com

County:

Lane

Species:

Douglas-fir

Log Buying Preferences:

Minimum Length: 10 feet
Maximum Length: 40 feet
Preferred Length: 40 feet

Minimum Diameter: 12 inches
Preferred Diameter: >16 inches

Notes: This company prefers to purchase Douglas-fir logs 16"+ on the small end and no log is too large.

Big Logs: This company purchases logs larger than 30 inches in diameter.



Zip-O-Log Mills, Inc.

Current Threat Level to Oregon Old Forests:
Severe



Why:

Huge minimum diameter and huge preferred diameter.

2235 W. 6th Avenue
P.O. Box 2130
Eugene, OR 97402
541-343-7758

www.zipolog.com

County:

Lane

Species:

Douglas-fir

Log Buying Preferences:

Minimum Length: 12 feet
Maximum Length: 52 feet
Preferred Length: 40 feet

Minimum Diameter: 19 inches
Preferred Diameter: 20+ inches

Big Logs: This company purchases logs larger than 30 inches in diameter.

Findings

None of the facilities (though perhaps some of the companies) with a *Severe* threat level rating are likely to survive without cutting old-growth and mature trees from public forests, as large logs are no longer generally available from non-federal sources. All but one of the companies with *Severe*-rated facilities have failed to diversify into smaller logs, choosing instead to either try to be the last of the inefficient old-growth mills to survive or to become highly efficient old-growth mills—analogous to investing in a state-of-the-art whaling station. All of the *High* threat level facilities all also mill small logs and can likely survive without logging old-growth trees. All of the *Severe* and *High* threat-level facilities are in Western Oregon.

Conclusion

In 2010, 16 years after the Northwest Forest Plan was implemented and a year after President Obama withdrew the WOPR, mills that still rely on old-growth forest logging need a new business plan. Efforts to increase ancient forest logging cannot be justified scientifically or financially, and it is highly unlikely the public will ever support a return to widespread old-growth logging. Indeed, recent polling indicates a strong majority of Oregonians would like to see an end to such logging altogether.

Conversely, the movement towards common-sense ecological restoration thinning in forests damaged by past clear-cutting and mismanagement represents a profitable and socially acceptable alternative. A number of mills across the state are already taking advantage of this approach, preferring a consistent supply of wood to controversy and conflict. For example, Georgia Pacific has taken advantage of the high production rate of the Siuslaw National Forest, and Collins Pine Company helped develop the Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit model and has benefited from it for over a decade.

Looking ahead, the old-growth mills listed in this report are at a crossroads. Public opinion is clearly against logging our remaining ancient forests. Public resources like clean water, healthy fish and wildlife populations, and carbon storage can not stand more pressure from old-growth logging. The economy, and the bust in the housing market, is placing enormous pressure on the timber industry. Conversely, many conservation groups are offering an olive branch—supporting federal tax incentives and other measures to assist mill-owners in retooling and modernizing their operations to process wood from restoration-based thinning projects.

With an olive branch extended, conservation groups hope to avoid appeals and litigation. However, if some mills continue to pursue logs from old public forests (and federal agencies enable them by offering old-growth timber sales), conservationists will be forced to stand up for the public good and use all avenues to protect Oregon's dwindling ancient forests. Citizen enforcement of federal environmental laws has proven to be an effective means of protecting the public resource, and will continue to be a valuable tool to keep land management agencies in line with the law. But there is a less contentious way forward.

A common-sense path forward is federal legislation to enact strong environmental safeguards to permanently protect old-growth forests and encourage thinning for ecological restoration in younger stands by providing mill modernization incentives. Such legislation could help maintain sustainable timber mills and the jobs and economic activity they provide, while at the same time protecting and restoring important environmental values. Such a solution is long overdue.

Oregon Primary Wood Processing Facility	Location	Current Threat Level to Oregon Old Forests	Explanation	Maximum Log Diameter	Preferred Log Diameter	Minimum Log Diameter
Alder Creek Lumber Company	Portland	Low	Relatively low maximum diameter, helped by low minimum diameter.	18		5
Banks Lumber Co.	Banks	Low	Limited by hauling distance to significant amounts of old forest.	35	>11	5
Blue Mountain Lumber Company	Pendleton	Guarded	Relatively small maximum diameter and under Eastside Screens.	>24		6
Boise Wood Products: Elgin	Elgin	Guarded	Capacity to handle small logs and under Eastside Screens.	36	none	6
Boise Wood Products: La Grande*	La Grande	Guarded	No maximum diameter limited stated, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	none	none	6
Boise Wood Products: Medford Plywood	Medford	Elevated	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	46		6
Boise Wood Products: Pilot Rock	Pilot Rock	Guarded	Capacity to handle small logs and under Eastside Screens.	"none"	--	5-6
Boise Wood Products	Willamina	Low	Limited by hauling distance to significant amounts of old forest.	20		5
C & D Lumber Company	Riddle	Severe	Huge maximum diameter and product mix.	60	--	6
Collins Companies (Fremont Sawmill)	Lakeview	Guarded	Capacity to handle small logs and under Eastside Screens.	50	--	6
Columbia Forest Products: Columbia Plywood	Klamath Falls	Elevated	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	32	>7	6
D.R. Johnson Lumber Co.: Riddle	Riddle	Guarded	Company attitude outweighs relatively small maximum diameter.	25	--	5
D.R. Johnson Lumber Company: Umpqua Lumber Co. (Round Prairie)	Dillard	Severe	Huge maximum diameter and product mix	60	>16	12
D.R. Johnson: Grant Western Lumber Company*	John Day	Guarded	Capacity to handle small logs and under Eastside Screens.	--	>10	6
D.R. Johnson: Prairie Wood Products*	Prairie City	Guarded	Capacity to handle small logs and under Eastside Screens.	21		6
Diamond West Lumber: Philomath	Philomath	Guarded	Large maximum diameter, large preferred size.	40	12	6
Douglas County Forest Products	Roseburg	Guarded	Relatively high maximum diameter mitigated by relatively small large diameter limit.	24		6
Eagle Plywood/Veneer	Harrisburg	Low	Relatively small production.			
Emerald Forest Products	Eugene	Low	Entirely alder operation.			
Frank Lumber Co. Inc.	Mill City	Elevated	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	36	--	5
Freres Lumber Co.	Lyons	High	Very large maximum diameter and company attitude.	62	6+	5

Georgia Pacific: Philomath	Philomath	Low	Relatively small maximum diameter and upper limit on preferred diameter.	30	12-16	8
Georgia-Pacific	Coos Bay	Low	Very low minimum diameter and minimum length.			3
Goshen Forest Products	Creswell	Low	Small minimum diameter.	12	>4	3
Hampton Lumber Mills	Willamina	Guarded	Small minimum diameter and limited by hauling distance to available old trees.	60	--	5
Hampton Lumber Mills	Tillamook	Guarded	Small minimum diameter and limited by hauling distance to available old trees.	60	--	6
Herbert Lumber Co.	Riddle	Severe	No maximum diameter limit, high preferred diameter and high minimum diameter.	"no upper diameter limit"	16+	12
Hull-Oakes Lumber Co.	Monroe	Severe	No maximum diameter limit stated, high preferred diameter and high minimum diameter.	--	>16	12
Interfor	Gilchrist	Guarded	Capacity to handle small logs and under Eastside Screens.	50	none	5
Interfor	Molalla	Guarded		20	9	5
Jeld-Wen Windows & Doors	Klamath Falls	Guarded	No maximum diameter limited stated, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	none	>12	6
Malheur Lumber Company	John Day	Guarded	Capacity to handle small logs and under Eastside Screens.	53	--	8
Maple Grove Trading Company	Molalla	Elevated	Relatively high maximum diameter mitigated by relatively small large diameter limit.	36	24	5
Marys River Lumber Company	Philomath	Low	Small minimum diameter.			5
Mount Hood Forest Products	Hood River	Guarded	Relatively small maximum and minimum diameters	22		5
Murphy Veneer	White City	Guarded	Relatively small maximum and preferred diameters.	20	10.5-12	6
Oregon Overseas Lumber Company	Bandon	Severe	Obscenely high minimum diameter.			26
Pacific States Plywood	Springfield	Elevated	While usual data not available, Google Earth revealed a large log deck of relatively large logs.			
Rosboro Lumber Co.	Springfield	Elevated	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	35	--	5
Roseburg Forest Products	Coquille	Elevated	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	30	--	5
Roseburg Forest Products	Dillard	Elevated	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	30	--	5
Roseburg Forest Products	Riddle	High	Extremely maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	60	--	5
Rough and Ready Lumber Company	Cave Junction	Severe	No maximum diameter limited stated, not mitigated by small minimum diameter as their small-log side is rarely operational; company attitudes and practice of milling large logs.	--	--	5-8
RSG (Olympic Forest Products)	Mist	Guarded	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter and upper limit on preferred diameter.	32	8-20	5

RSG Forest Products (Molalla Band)	Molalla	Guarded	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter and upper limit on preferred diameter.	32	8-20	5
RSG Forest Products (Estacada Lumber Company)	Estacada	Guarded	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter and upper limit on preferred diameter.	32	8-20	5
RSG Forest Products (Molalla Precision)	Molalla	Guarded	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter and upper limit on preferred diameter.	32	8-20	5
Seneca Sawmill Co.	Eugene	Guarded	Relatively high maximum diameter mitigated by relatively small large diameter limit.	28	--	5
Slice Recovery	Coquille	Low	Small capacity.			
South Coast Lumber Co. and Pacific Wood Laminates	Brookings	High	Very large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter, but unmitigated by company attitude.	57	--	5
Southport Forest Products	Coos Bay	Elevated	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum and preferred diameters.	60	7	3-4
Starfire Lumber Co. Inc.	Cottage Grove	Severe	No maximum diameter limit, high preferred diameter and high minimum diameter.	"none"	>24	16
Stimson Lumber Co.	Tillamook	Low	Relatively low maximum diameter, helped by low minimum diameter and distance from significant amounts of old forests.	22		5
Stimson Lumber Co.	Clatskanie	Guarded	No maximum diameter limit, high preferred diameter and high minimum diameter, yet limited by hauling distance.	"none"	>12	12
Stimson Lumber Co.	Forest Grove	Low	Relatively high maximum diameter mitigated by small minimum diameter and upper limit on preferred diameter and hauling distance from large amounts of old forest.	30	6-15	5
Sundance Lumber Co. Inc.	Springfield	Guarded	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	48	>12	6
Swanson Bros Lumber Co.	Noti	Severe	No maximum diameter limit, high preferred diameter and high minimum diameter.	"no log is too large"	>16	12
Swanson Group: Plywood & Veneer	Glendale	High	Very large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	58	12	6
Swanson Group: Sawmill	Glendale	High	Very large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	50	--	5
Swanson Group	Noti	Low	Relatively low maximum diameter, helped by low minimum diameter.	18		5
Swanson Group: Stud Mill	Roseburg	Guarded	Relatively high maximum diameter mitigated by small minimum diameter and cap on preferred diameter.	36	--	6
Swanson Group: Plywood & Veneer	Springfield	Low	Relatively high maximum diameter mitigated by small minimum diameter and upper limit on preferred diameter.	38	12-20	9
Timber Products Company	Medford	Guarded	Relatively high minimum size mitigated by relatively small large diameter limit.	34	8+	6

TTT Studs	Sweet Home	Elevated	Large maximum diameter, mitigated by small minimum diameter.	34	--	5
Warm Springs Forest Products Industries	Warm Springs	Elevated	High maximum diameter mitigated by extremely low minimum diameter and somewhat by eastside screens on public lands (which don't apply to tribal lands).	48	>8	1
Western Cascade Industries	Toledo	Low	Relatively low maximum diameter, helped by low minimum diameter.	18	4	
Weyerhaeuser: Plywood	Sweet Home	Elevated	Relatively high maximum diameter mitigated by small minimum diameter.	30	--	5-12
Weyerhaeuser: Plywood	Springfield	Elevated	Large maximum diameter, with relatively large minimum diameter.	42	>10	10
Weyerhaeuser	Warrenton	Guarded	Relatively high minimum size mitigated by relatively small large diameter limit and hauling distance.	32	>12	10
Weyerhaeuser	Lebanon	Low	Very small minimum and maximum diameters.	12		3
Weyerhaeuser	Foster	Guarded		30		5-12
Weyerherhauser	Cottage Grove	Low	Relative small maximum and minimum diameters	20		6
Yankee Forest Products	Clatskanie	Low	Very small production and not located near significant amounts of old forest.			
Zip-O-Log Mills, Inc.	Eugene	Severe	Huge minimum diameter and huge preferred diameter.	--	20+	19

* Mill is presently "mothballed" but could resume operations.

Methodology: An initial list was made from the primary sources. Industry experts were also consulted. The Oregon Forest Directory is designed to be self-reporting and companies are actively solicited to report. Self-reporting is supplemented by interviews and reminders. The analysis was limited to Oregon primary wood processing facilities, though Oregon's old public forests are threatened by mills in other states and on other continents. All companies in the directory that are listed as buying "big logs" (30"+) were initially selected. Small portable mills, brokers, etc. were dropped from the list. Besides noting their maximum preferred and minimum log sizes, company websites were reviewed for additional information on products, supplies, etc. Personal knowledge of company attitudes and practices was also considered. Some mills that are not listed as buying "large" logs were not included in the initial screen, but were added based on other information in the Oregon Forest Directory. Yet, capacity to mill big logs is not equivalent to desire or ability to mill big logs. Hence, the differing threat levels. Some companies have set up small log production lines alongside the older large-log production lines. While the large-log machinery can handle a very large log, such logs are generally not available to several of these mills that run less than large logs through these older production facilities.

Sources: (1) Oregon Forest Directory (orforestdirectory.com), overseen by Scott Leavengood, Oregon Wood Innovation Center, Oregon State University School of Forestry; (2) Random Length's *The Big Book: The Buyers and Sellers Director of the Forest Products Industry* (2010); (3) Google Earth; (4) confidential conversations with various industry experts.

Errors: Mills change. Data is wrong or outdated. Stuff happens. Suggestions for corrections, additions, and deletions graciously accepted.

Disputes: Any company on the list is welcome to provide information and representations that they are no longer, or are less of, a threat to old public forests than is depicted here.