



# NEW MEXICO TREE FARM NEWS

Published by the New Mexico Tree Farm Committee

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## Resources for Private Forest Landowners in New Mexico

**Are you a private forestland owner in New Mexico?** You may be interested in learning more about your forest, improving the health of your land, creating better wildlife habitat, addressing wildlife hazard or improving the health of your riparian forest (or Bosque), or learning more about forest industry. If so, you may be unsure of where to begin. The following pages contain resources for technical and financial assistance for forest landowners, including resources for forest health, forest thinning and more.

**Technical Assistance**

New Mexico State Forestry (NMSF) has technical experts in its District Offices statewide. For more information, visit [www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD](http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD) or call 505-476-3325.

**A Note on Assistance: Work with your Local District**

For most of New Mexico State Forestry's assistance programs, it is recommended that you contact your local NMSF District. Some of these resources require pre-application preparation with your District before an application is submitted. For the NMSF office near you, visit [www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/Contact.html](http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/Contact.html) or call 505-476-3325.

**Hazardous Fuels Treatment on Non-Federal Lands**

**Purpose:** Projects must reduce fire threat to communities that are surrounded by hazardous forest fuels which pose a threat in the event of a wildfire. Outcomes include improving wildfire prevention and suppression, reducing hazardous fuels, and restoring fire-adapted ecosystems.

**Who Can Apply:** Local governments, tribal governments and political subdivisions of the state (i.e. Soil and Water Conservation Districts). Projects must be located in communities adjacent to federal lands where surrounding forest fuels pose a hazard in the event of a wildfire.

**Amount:** Grant amounts vary up to \$300,000.

**Deadline:** March of each year.

**Match Requirement:** Match not required but non-federal match is encouraged.

**Contact:** NM State Forestry, Andrew Frederick, 505-476-3343, [andrewg.frederick@state.nm.us](mailto:andrewg.frederick@state.nm.us)

**Wildland Urban Interface Grants**

**Purpose:** The planning and implementation of hazardous fuels mitigation projects that will reduce the fire threat in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas in New Mexico. The emphasis is on hazardous fuel reduction, information and education, and community and homeowner action. Outcomes include improving wildfire prevention and suppression, reducing hazardous fuels, and restoring fire-adapted ecosystems.

**Who Can Apply:** Local governments, tribal governments and political subdivisions of the state (i.e. Soil and Water Conservation Districts). Projects must be located within the boundaries of an approved Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

**Amount:** Grant amounts vary up to \$300,000.

**Deadline:** August of each year.

**Match Requirement:** 50% non-federal

**Contact:** NM State Forestry, Donald Griego, 505-476-3349, [donald.griego@state.nm.us](mailto:donald.griego@state.nm.us)

**Invasive Plants**

**Purpose:** Invasive plant management activities where noxious weed invasions threaten forest health, address species on the NM Department of Agriculture's "Noxious Weed List" and are encouraged to be within a Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) on non-federal lands or demonstrate partnership with a CWMA. Components of the projects may include: integrated weed management, mapping and inventory, monitoring, early detection and prevention, planning and coordination, and awareness and education.

**Who Can Apply:** Non-federal government entities.

**Amount:** Varies, no set minimum or maximum.

**Deadline:** October (the Request for Proposals typically comes out in August or September).

**Match Requirement:** 50% non-federal

**Contact:** NM State Forestry, Shannon Atencio, 505-425-7472, [shannon.atencio@state.nm.us](mailto:shannon.atencio@state.nm.us)





### Forest Health Initiative

**Purpose:** Provides cost share funds for the reduction of insect and pathogen (disease) risk through forest improvement. The objective is to improve degraded (e.g. overcrowded, infested, and/or/ infected) forested land to a healthier, more resilient state.

**Who Can Apply:** Landowners must have a minimum of 10 acres of forested land with a stewardship plan (up to 10% of program funds are available to write plans). Eligible applicants include private landowners or state and local government owners of forest or woodlands.

**Amount:** Grant amounts vary up to \$100,000.

**Deadline:** Varies depending on funding.

**Match Requirement:** Match 30% non-federal

Contact: NM State Forestry, Tom Zegler, 505-476-3351, [tom.zegler@state.nm.us](mailto:tom.zegler@state.nm.us)

### Forest Legacy Program

**Purpose:** Seek perpetual conservation easements on private forestland in order to conserve working forests (forests that provide water quality, habitat, recreation, etc.) that are threatened by development or conversion to non-forest use. This program seeks partners for nationally significant project sites that rank well in the categories of being important, strategic, threatened and ready (i.e. "shovel ready").

**Who Can Apply:** Private land is eligible with a minimum of 40 acres with at least 75% forested.

**Amount:** Varies year-to-year based on an approved budget by the U.S. Congress.

**Deadline:** September 1st of each year for review and a vote to proceed from the State Forest Stewardship Committee.

**Match Requirement:** 25% non-federal. The non-federal match can be the donation of 25% of the conservation easement value.

Contact: NM State Forestry, Rhonda Fitzgerald, 505-476-3272, [rhonda.fitzgerald@state.nm.us](mailto:rhonda.fitzgerald@state.nm.us)

### Urban & Community Forestry

For information on urban forestry technical assistance, or grants such as Re-Leaf and Community Forestry Assistance for publicly accessible places, technical assistance or volunteer coordination and youth education, contact NM State Forestry, Jennifer Dann, 505-476-3332, [jenniferl.dann@state.nm.us](mailto:jenniferl.dann@state.nm.us)

Assistance with trees in your yard: NMSF can assist with your questions and help put you in touch with an arborist. Visit [www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD](http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD) or call 505-476-3332.

### Seedling Program

NMSF offers tree and shrub seedlings for sale to landowners who own at least one acre of land in New Mexico and who agree to use the seedlings for conservation purposes. Approximately 45 species of trees and shrubs are available. Visit [www.nmforestry.com](http://www.nmforestry.com) for more information or call 505-476-3334.

### Wildfire

- New Mexico State Forestry (NMSF) has many resources related to wildfire, such as wildfire planning. For more information, visit [www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD](http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD) or call the main office in Santa Fe at 505-476-3325.
- Many programs exist for community wildfire preparedness, includ-

ing Firewise, Ready, Set, Go! And Fire Adapted Communities. Fore links to these, visit [www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/Mgt/FirePreventionandOutreachProgram.html](http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/Mgt/FirePreventionandOutreachProgram.html).

- To sign up for wildfire alerts, visit <http://nmfireinfo.com>
- After a Wildfire: Visit [www.afterwildfirenm.org](http://www.afterwildfirenm.org) or call 505-345-2200 for information on who can help and more.



### DID YOU KNOW SHOPPING AT AMAZONSMILE CAN HELP SUPPORT NEW MEXICO TREE FARM COMMITTEE?

#### WHAT IS AMAZONSMILE?

AmazonSmile is a website operated by Amazon that lets customers enjoy the same wide selection of products, low prices, and convenient shopping features as on Amazon.com. The difference is that when customers shop on AmazonSmile ([smile.amazon.com](http://smile.amazon.com)), the AmazonSmile Foundation will donate 0.5% of the price of eligible purchases to the charitable organizations selected by customers.

#### HOW DOES AMAZONSMILE WORK?

When first visiting AmazonSmile, customers are prompted to select a charitable organization from almost one million eligible organizations. In order to browse or shop AmazonSmile, customers must first select a charitable organization. For eligible purchases at AmazonSmile, the AmazonSmile Foundation will donate 0.5% of the purchase price to the customer's selected charitable organization.

#### IS THERE ANY COST TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS OR TO THE CUSTOMERS?

No. There is no cost to charitable organizations or to AmazonSmile customers. The shopping experience is identical to Amazon.com with the added benefit that the AmazonSmile Foundation will donate to the charitable organizations selected by customers.

#### DOES THE AMAZONSMILE FOUNDATION TAKE ANY PORTION OF DONATIONS TO FUND ITS OPERATIONS?

No. Amazon funds the operations of the AmazonSmile Foundation.

Visit: [http://smile.amazon.com/about/ref=smi\\_ge\\_ul\\_lm\\_raas](http://smile.amazon.com/about/ref=smi_ge_ul_lm_raas) for additional information.

Visit: <http://smile.amazon.com/ch/85-0392161> to start shopping today.

YOU SHOP. AMAZON GIVES.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT, NEW MEXICO TREE FARM COMMITTEE.





## New Mexico's Forests, 2008-2012 (Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) Program)

### Some highlights from the draft of the forthcoming report:

#### Abstract

This report presents a summary of the most recent inventory of New Mexico's forests based on field data collected between 2008 and 2012. The reports included descriptive highlights and tables of area, numbers of trees, biomass, volume, growth, mortality, and removals. Most sections and tables are organized by forest type or forest type group, species group, diameter class, or owner group. The report also describes the inventory's design, inventory terminology, and data reliability. Results show that New Mexico's forest land covers 24.8 million acres. 44% (10.8 million acres) of this forest land is privately owned, and another 31% (7.8 million acres) is administered by the USDA Forest Service. The State's most abundant forest type is pinyon/juniper woodland, which covers more than 10 million acres. Pinyon/juniper woodlands combined with pure juniper woodland cover a total of 13.6 million acres, or more than half of New Mexico's forest land area. Gambel Oak is the most abundant tree species by number of trees, and ponderosa pine is the most abundant by volume or biomass. New Mexico's forests contain 17.5 billion cubic feet of net volume in trees 5.0 inches diameter and larger. Gross growth of all live trees 5.0 inches diameter and larger averaged 211.5 million cubic feet per year. Average annual mortality totaled 165.1 million cubic feet per year, and net growth was therefore 46.4 million cubic feet per year, or 0.26% of the State's total wood volume.

#### Report Highlights

##### Forest Area

- New Mexico's forest land area totals 24.8 million acres.
- Unreserved forest land accounts for most of the forest land in New Mexico (94%) and totals 23.4 million acres.
- More than 18%, or 4.3 million acres, of New Mexico's unreserved forest land is classified as timberland and the remaining 82% is classified as unproductive forest land.
- Privately owned forest land totals 10.8 million acres, or 44% of New Mexico's total forest land area.
- About 31% of New Mexico's total forest land area, or 7.8 million acres, is administered by the USDA Forest Service.
- Pinyon/juniper woodlands are the most abundant forest type in New Mexico, covering over 10 million acres and accounting for 41% of the forest land.
- The combination of all Pinyon/juniper, Rocky Mountain juniper, and pure juniper woodlands covers 13.6 million acres.
- Mesquite woodlands cover nearly 3.5 million acres and are the second most abundant forest type.

##### Numbers of Trees, Volume, and Biomass

- There are more than 6.6 billion trees in New Mexico.

- Softwood species total more than 4.3 billion trees or 65% of all live trees.
- Numbers of Gambel oak trees total nearly 1.7 billion, making this species the single most abundant tree in New Mexico.
- The net volume of live trees in New Mexico on forest land totals 17.5 billion cubic feet.
- Growing-stock volume on timberland in New Mexico totals 7.4 billion cubic feet, or 42% of the total live volume on forest land.
- The net volume of saw-timber trees on timberland is more than 32 billion board feet.
- The above-ground weight for all trees on New Mexico forest land is 318 million tons of oven-dry biomass.

##### Forest Growth and Mortality

- Gross annual growth of all live trees 5.0 inches diameter and larger on New Mexico forest land totaled 211.5 million cubic feet. Net growth totaled about 46.4 million cubic feet.
- Average annual mortality of tree 5.0 inches diameter and larger totaled about 165.1 million cubic feet.
- Mortality exceeded gross growth for 4 of the 8 tree species with the greatest volume in New Mexico, including Douglas-Fir, Engelmann spruce, white fir, and aspen.
- Removals in 2007 were slightly 214 less than 47.5 million cubic feet.
- Net growth varies considerable by major owner group. Mortality of all trees on forest lands managed by National Forest Systems totaled 122.4 million cubic feet compared to -6.6 million feet of net annual growth. In contrast, net annual growth exceeded mortality on privately owned forest: net growth totaled 44.1 million cubic feet compared to 34.6 million cubic feet of mortality.

##### Current Issues in New Mexico's Forests

- The 2007 commercial timber harvest was 39.8 million board feet (Scribner), most of which came from private and tribal lands (83%). Ponderosa pine accounted for more harvested timber volume than any other species (47%).
- About 18% of New Mexico's forest land area occurs in stands older than 150 years.
- Pinyon/juniper woodlands that are old enough to produce harvest-worthy quantities of pine nuts occupy about 8 million acres in New Mexico.
- Pinyon/juniper woodlands, followed by spruce/fir forests, contain the greatest number of suitable snags for two cavity-nesting bird species, the northern flicker and the acorn woodpecker.
- Aspen forests cover more than 380 thousand acres in New Mexico, and aspen trees occur on 1.6 million acres. The area and volume of aspen have not changed appreciably.





### Current Issues in New Mexico's Forests Cont.

- Damages to live trees in New Mexico consist primarily of form-related damage agents, while low rates of disease and insect damage were also recorded.
- Less than one percent of all forest plots fell within the perimeters of recent large fires.
- Ten different invasive species were found on 35 plots, or only 1 % of all forest plots. Three species—saltcedar, bull thistle, and musk thistle—accounted for more than 70% of all occurrences.
- Since the last periodic forest inventory of New Mexico, live tree volume has decreased and total tree volume has changed very little. Average annual mortality increased and growth decreased during that time.

### New “Stewardship Forest” sign debuts on Silva Tree Farm In Fort Wingate, NM

On October 18, 2014, the first new “Stewardship Forest” sign was installed on the fence of the Silva Tree Farm near Fort Wingate, NM. New Mexico State Forestry and USDA Forest Service employees, members of the New Mexico Tree Farm Committee, and Silva family and friends, selected as the 2013 New Mexico Tree Farmer of the Year, has been operating under an active forest stewardship plan for over 20 years. The 3,200 acre property, located in the headwaters of the Upper Rio Nutrio, was purchased from the railroad in 1928 for sheep grazing and is currently managed for forest health and productivity and to improve wildlife habitat and increase grass and forage production for livestock.

U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Forest Service Cooperative Forestry programs and partnerships help private landowners and rural communities care for their forests and strengthen local economies. Authorized by the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, the Forest Stewardship Program provides technical assistance, through state forestry agency partners, to nonindustrial private forest owners to encourage and enable active long-term forest management. A primary focus of the program is the development of comprehensive, multi-resource management plans that provide landowners with the information they need to manage their forests for a variety of products and services. Landowners with an approved stewardship plan receive a “Stewardship Forest” recognition sign. 2015 marks the 25th anniversary of the Forest Stewardship Program, and the newly designed signs will be available nationwide for participating landowners.



Have you reviewed your management plan recently? Are you wondering how it lines up with the [2015-2020 Standards of Sustainability](#)? Then check out the [new ATFS Management Plan Addendum](#).

We developed [this Addendum](#) as an easy to use resource to help you ensure that your management plan reflects the goals you have for your land, assesses the current health of your woods and aligns your plan with the Standards.

[The addendum](#) is also a great tool to highlight your commitment to good forestry and provides additional resources to ensure that you have considered all the important elements that go into sustainable forestry including:

- Forest Health
- Soil and Water
- Proper Use of Pesticides
- Prescribed Burning
- Wildlife
- Forests of Recognized Importance
- Special Sites

**We are happy to announce the release of the [ATFS Management Plan Addendum for the 2015-2020 Standards of Sustainability](#)!**

The [new ATFS Addendum](#) is a tool for our Certified Tree Farmers, designed to help you review your management plans, reflect on your stewardship objectives, assess the current condition and health of your woods and ensure that your management plan meets the 2015-2020 Standards of Sustainability.

Based on a wide array of feedback that we received from you, our inspecting foresters and our state program leaders and volunteers, as well as insights gained in the third-party assessment process, we have made improvements from the previous Addendum. The [new Addendum](#) a better, more easy-to-use resource for you.

**Use of the ATFS Addendum is not a program requirement or a requirement for every landowner.** However we hope you will take some time to review the addendum and indicate your commitment to sustainable forestry.

Happy Planning!







## Landowners fight farm-land assessment change

Sangre de Cristo Chronicle, February 19-25, 2015

By Staci Matlock

The New Mexican

Rob Salazar stood on a strip of vacant land off NM 503 in Nambé talking about why the property should still be taxed as agricultural. "Come back in June and the grass and alfalfa will be this high," he said, holding his hand at hip level.

Salazar, 53, is among about 460 Santa Fe County residents and a few thousand around New Mexico who are fighting to keep their agricultural-use tax rate, which costs them a lot less in annual property taxes than the rate for a residential lot. Salazar said the taxes he pays on the three-fourths-acre lot off NM 503 would rise from less than \$2 a year to more than \$700 if the land was reassessed as just a vacant, residential lot.

Gus Martinez, the newly elected Santa Fe County assessor, said about 2,000 properties are designated agricultural on the tax rolls. An assessment last year found 1,539 of those had provable ag features. The rest, like Salazar's, were uncertain or questionable.

That's angered a lot of people, who say the letters they received about the potential change in their property tax assessment were threatening and incorrect.

Martinez and county staff have been meeting with property owners at community meetings. He met with Salazar and others from the Pojoaque area on Wednesday. "We're not here to take any agriculture assessments away," Martinez said before the meeting, "We're giving them a year to bring in information showing the property is still agricultural. And we're taking into consideration the effect of the drought."

County assessors and appraisers are struggling to ensure lands with agricultural exemptions really meet the definition of property used for crops, trees, forest products, orchards, livestock, poultry or fish. Counties make a lot less money on those properties, and there's a big financial incentive for property owners to claim land as agricultural.

Lawmakers are considering a couple of bills to better define properties that qualify for the cheaper agriculture-use tax rate. On Thursday, the Senate Conservation Committee put two such bills on hold so the sponsors could work on the language to address drought and lot sizes smaller than an acre.

During the committee hearing, Patricia I. Quintana, owner of Rancho la Fina Lamb and Wool, was one of more than a dozen Taos County residents who testified about the importance of revamping the tax law for agricultural use of land. Taosenos were up in arms last year over reassessments. "I have one piece of property where the tax almost tripled," she said. "The burden is left on me to go into the assessor and explain this is part of my breeding operation for sheep."

"The property tax issue is vitally important to keep agriculture lands in production and to protect the continuity of families with long ties to the land," Quintana said.

While state tax law defines agricultural use, some of it is loosely worded, leaving enforcement open to each county assessor's interpreta-

tion.

Taos and Nambé are symbols of a transition occurring around rural New Mexico that could change not only the tax assessment on the agriculture properties, but threaten the traditional fabric and culture of historic communities.

Nambé has fertile lands irrigated by the Nambé river. The nearby communities of Tesuque and Pojoaque also have a farming tradition, sustained by their own intermittent rivers. Over time, families subdivided and sometimes sold the parcels off. More people built homes on the farmland. The minimum lot size in the Nambé area for a house is three-fourths of an acre. The minimum size for the agriculture-use tax rate is one irrigated acre, unless several small lots are adjacent, owned by the same family and have been used continuously to raise crops or livestock. For a grazing agricultural assessment, a property owner needs 53 acres in northern Santa Fe County and 80 acres in south.

Many lots in Nambé and around the basin, like Salazar's are less than an acre. But many are still irrigated by historic acequias running near the properties. If they don't keep irrigating, they lose not only the agriculture assessment, but their water rights off the ditch.

Salazar's property is a case in point. His father split up his agriculture land, long used to grow alfalfa for the former Nambé Dairy, into three-fourths-acre lots for his children. Salazar, a contractor, built a modest house on one lot and planted a small orchard. His property taxes are \$1,000 a year.

One sister sold her lot next to his, and the new owner put a house there. Salazar bought the next lot over from another sister in 2004 and continued to work it, growing feed for his goats. Three more siblings have empty lots next to it, but they live elsewhere. They've been working to restore the land to pasture in the last few years with Salazar's help, to maintain their water rights on the Acequia del Cano.

In 2005, Santa Fe County advised Salazar that the empty lot he had bought was no longer assess as agricultural. He fought for three years and spent almost \$2,000 to prove it was, and won, he said. Then he received a letter Jan. 20 from the county again saying "a site visit" revealed the land hadn't been used for farming for an "excessive number of years."

Martinez, who took office in January, said excessive means land has not been farmed or grazed for a least four years. But he acknowledges the county can make mistakes in assessments.

Salazar complimented Martinez's recent efforts to address people's concerns, but he said the county offered no proof anyone had actually visited his land or how they determined it was no longer agricultural. "It's been in production as long as I can remember," he said.

Contact Staci Matlock at 986-3055 or [smatlock@sfnewmexican.com](mailto:smatlock@sfnewmexican.com). Follow her on Twitter @StaciMatlock.





October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

## Tree Farm Fall field day to recognize the Gosney's as the 2014 Outstanding tree Farmers

If Prescribed Burning is a part of your land management process, you need to protect yourself, your family and your business with Prescribed Burn Liability Insurance.

Come & celebrate successes and share ideas with others who enjoy their "woods". Lunch will be provided.

Prescribed Burning is an effective land management tool. It provides multiple benefits for both land and wildlife. But without liability protection, a prescribed burn could be very costly for the landowner conducting the burn.

Please RSVP to Doug Boykin's e-mail [doug.boykin@state.nm.us](mailto:doug.boykin@state.nm.us) or call 575-835-9359

The Bramlett Agency, through Midlands Management, offers Prescribed Burning Liability Insurance for the protection of landowners and lessees who have a burn plan prepared. This coverage, which is not usually provided in a homeowners or farm and ranch policy, allows landowners and lessees the ability to conduct a burn on their property.

The 117 acre Gosney Tree Farm is located in the southern Gila NF along the Continental Divide 7 miles north of Silver City. Since 1994 numerous restoration projects have been completed to halt erosion and manage the density of the Pinon, Juniper, Ponderosa and Oak forest. The Gosney's have been instrumental in spreading the word for Silver City and Pinos Altos area homeowner to adopt Defensible

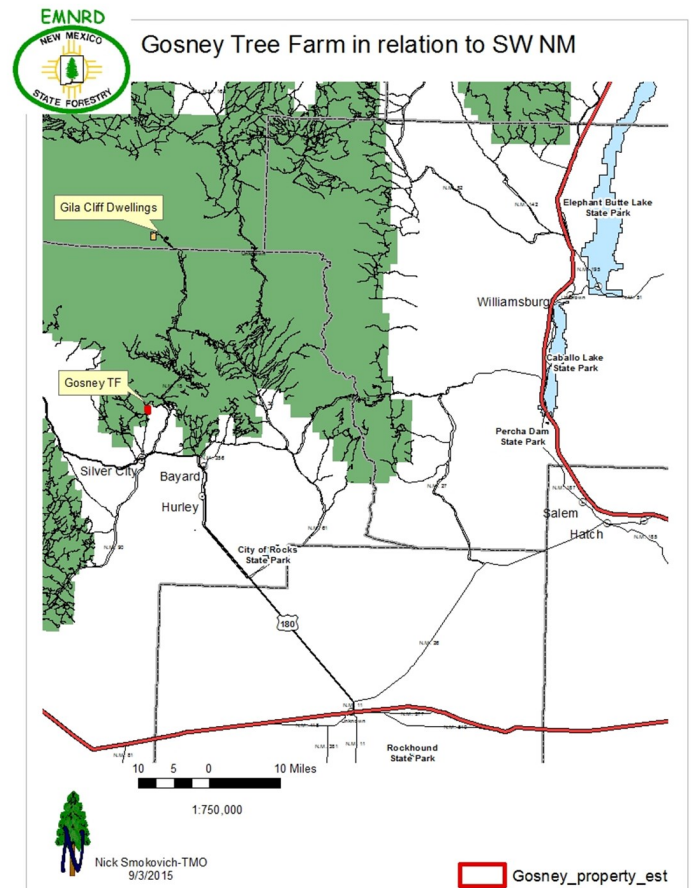
### Coverage for Prescribed Burns

Limits:	\$1 Million / \$2 Million
Premium:	\$250 Per Burn
Policy M&D*:	\$500
E&S Tax:	6% (applicable in OK, Surplus Lines, Taxes in other states may vary.)

Security Rating: A XIV\*\*

\*Minimum Deposit Premium

\*\*Property and Casualty Liability program with Essex Insurance Company who holds a security rating A = Excellent, XIV (14) is a numeric rating depicting the size of company (15 being the largest).



Space thinning.

Application can be found on <http://www.bramlettagency.com>





## E-Mail from Ken & Bonnie Miller

From: Ken &/or Bonnie Miller  
 [kenbonniemiller@gmail.com]  
 Sent: Monday, January 27, 2014 7:24 PM  
 To: Rawcliffe, MacKenzie  
 CC: Crow, Sarah; 'John Henrikson'  
 Subject: RE: Tree Farmer Webinar—January 29th

It's very unlikely that I'll be able to join the Webinar this time due to another prior conflict. However, since you have asked I'd like to share my viewpoint as one who has a fairly extensive Management Plan (written by someone else with my input/approval) and who was just inspected last week (no problems/issues.)

In my perfect world we will have thousands, rather than hundreds of Tree Farm/Family forest signs around our state representing average/normal folks doing the right thing, rather than working too hard to set ourselves apart as special/elite tree farmers. We are special & worthy of recognition just by keeping our forestland forested, particularly in such a highly regulated state as Washington. I don't believe the FSC model/nor the SFI models will ever produce measurable or significant net returns over those not certified so I believe our certification/signage efforts are more meaningfully towards supporting our "social license" to keep growing/harvesting trees.

Each time complexity or greater detail is added to our Stewardship Plans and the Certification processes I personally believe we dissuade more of the thousands of potential family forest owners from participation for no substantive change on the ground. The vast majority of family forest owners are non-joiners—if our program is viewed as having too much paperwork/hassle we'll never be able to attract enough folks with signs at their gates to actually matter in the PR world.

Yes I know that we can't just give signs to everyone and that we must have standards but when considering tweaks to the process as any "panel of experts" will surely recommend, please ask yourselves if these tweaks will encourage or discourage the average tree farmer who is already doing good things to "join" our program. Every little tweak suggested by an expert is going to seem pretty easy to them and perhaps for those of us that are particularly zealous about tree farming—but the vast majority of average forest owners are easily put off, even by just the mere appearance of complexity.

I hope some of this helps going forward. Thanks for all that you do to help family forest owners.

Ken

## Response from MacKenzie Rawcliffe

From: MacKenzie Rawcliffe [mailto:mrawcliffe@forestfoundation.org]  
 Sent: Monday, January 27, 2014 3:09 PM  
 To: Bonnie Miller  
 Subject: RE: Tree Farmer Webinar—January 29th

Dear Bonnie Miller,

On Wednesday January 29th, 2014 from 1 pm to 2 pm Eastern Sarah Crow, Certification Director for the American Tree Farm System will be giving a comprehensive overview of the current Tree Farm Standards, as well as guidance and information about how you can maintain or gain your certification.

2014 is an exciting year for the Standards because an Independent panel of experts from across the forestry community is currently reviewing our Standards for revision. And we want your input too! In this webinar you will also learn how to contribute your experience and comments to the review process. We need your help to set the best sustainable forestry standards for Family Forest Owners!



NM State Forestry Chama District Spring Field Day 2015

