



Northeast Texas Forest Landowners Association Newsletter

July 2005 Published by the Northeast Texas Forest Landowners Association Vol. 26 Issue 3

WHO OWNS THE WATER?

— *Senator Todd Staples*

Water is essential for Texas' growth. Municipal, industrial, environmental and agricultural users all have critical needs that must be met. Many of the activities of recent legislatures have focused on ensuring the next generation of Texans will have a water supply to meet future needs. The forestry industry understands this full well.

Trees need water to grow and wood product manufacturers, from lumber mills to paper mills, require water. Those of us involved in agriculture and industries dependent on natural resources have taken strides to be good stewards for years, wisely using our limited water supply.

Just this past summer, the Senate Select Committee on Water Policy held meetings across Texas. I had the opportunity to serve on this committee and hear comments of many citizens who testified on the condition of our water resources.

Some of the most compelling testimony related to groundwater and surface water distribution from the location of origin to areas of high demand. Because our water resources and population do not align, groundwater markets are emerging and pressures are growing for unrestricted transfers of surface water. Although the specifics of each witness' circumstances and concerns varied, the heart of the testimony and the biggest point of contention was the same -- who "owns" the water?

In Texas, the biggest pump prevails in groundwater regulation. Under the rule of capture, no one owns water until it is harvested. Therefore, a well owner has unlimited pumping opportunity initiated only by the regulation of groundwater

districts, which may institute pumping limits, well spacing and transfer fees.

Senate Bill 3, the 79th Legislature's omnibus water bill, attempted to shift state policy to a conservative version of the conjunctive use doctrine where groundwater rights are related to property ownership. SB 3 would have provided domestic well owners relief against high capacity wells.

SB 3 did not survive the final legislative days, and the rule of capture continues to prevail. As a proponent of groundwater conservation districts, I maintain the position that local control is the most appropriate means of maintaining our groundwater resources. Groundwater conservation districts have proven an effective means of protecting our groundwater rights under the rule of capture.

The State of Texas, with few exceptions, owns all surface water in the state. The state issues permits, conditioned and dated, for use of that water. In times of drought a priority system is instituted, allowing senior permit holders to satisfy the amounts of their permits before more junior holders. Under current statute, however, when water from a senior permit is transferred from the basin of origin, it becomes junior in priority to other in-basin permits.

This junior water right protection ensures the water needs in the basin of origin are met before water is transferred outside the basin. Since its codification, the junior water rights provision has faced challenges from interests seeking to take water without regard for the

needs of the basin of origin. Junior opponents are becoming increasingly effective in their argument that the provision prohibits water transfers to thirsty areas and must be repealed.

During the 79th Session, junior supporters in the House worked hard to defeat a bill that would significantly weaken the junior provision. I filed legislation to allow for an exemption to junior in cases where sound science can demonstrate the basin of origin maintains the water necessary to fulfill its demand in cases of drought. As the attack on junior mounts, it is important to set forth an alternative that demonstrates the true intent of the parties who are seeking to repeal the junior water rights provision.

From manufacturers to municipalities to environmental groups and agriculture, everyone has a stake in water policy. This broad interest makes it difficult to develop one single statewide water policy. I believe water policy can and must be a win-win for all Texans. There is no reason to pit one area of Texas, or one type of user, against another. We can ensure all interests have a place at the negotiating table. The future of Texas depends upon it.

State Sen. Todd Staples, R-Palestine, represents Texas Senate District 3, encompassing all or part of 16 counties in East and Southeast Texas. He currently serves on the Senate Natural Resources Committee. Contact information: phone (512) 463-0103; fax (512) 463-1526; mail, P.O. Box 12068, Austin TX 78711; e-mail, todd.staples@senate.state.tx.us.

NOTE: See last page for information about Water Symposium and registration.

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www.txforest.org**



My View

Looking out my study doors I see a nice green lawn, but that pretty much stops at the edge of the woods. This has been a summer to remember when you think about NOT receiving much rain. I have had one call already from the folks that run the EQUIP cost share program to remind me NOT to plant any trees this winter if we continue to stay dry. I suppose that weather is a great topic to discuss any place in the world. It's too hot or too cold. Last year was too wet and now its too dry and so it goes. For certain, we can say that weather patterns change and we are apparently in a dry/warm cycle now. This affects how we manage our forest. Our perception of what the weather will do drives our planting, spraying and harvesting decisions. Let's hope that we see an early end of this dry and hot weather.

I live about a mile east of Boggy Creek bottom. This is a long natural hardwood bottom extending over 25 miles until it reaches the back water of Lake O' the Pines. Some times I go down there to explore what appears to me to be a no man's land of dense brush, unusual trees, slow moving water and mystery. I can imagine how the Caddo used the high banks to camp along the creek. We have on occasion had a mountain lion emerge from this bottom and come near our house. On time we had one attack some young heifer calves. So what I imagine and what I know is real are not so far apart. On the upper riches of this same watershed a truck killed a Black Bear not so many years ago. Can there be Black Bears in our bottom? Should I be more cautious and add bears to my list of things to avoid when I canoe or walk in the bottom?

At our meeting August 13 at 10:30 am in Pittsburg, Nathan Garner will share with us a topic most of us never thought relevant to East Texans: the Status of black bears and their management in East Texas. Nathan is with Texas Parks and Wildlife and has a great presentation about how we may soon be interacting with bears in our local environment. You do not want to miss this meeting.

I recently read about "**Tater People**" and it reminded me of all the different types of people we meet in our daily life. Do you know what kind of Tater Person you are?

Some people never seem motivated to participate, but are just content to watch while others do the work. They are called "**Speck Taters**".

Some people never do anything to help, but are gifted at finding fault with the way others do the work. They are called "**Comment Taters**".

Some people are very bossy and like to tell others what to do, but don't want to soil their own hands. They are called "**Dick Taters**".

Some people are always looking to cause problems by asking others to agree with them. It is too hot or too cold, too sour or too sweet. They are called "**Agie Taters**".

There are those who say they will help, but somehow just never get around to actually doing the promised help. They are called "**Hezzie Taters**".

Some people can put up a front and pretend to be someone they are not. They are called "**Emma Taters**".

Then there are those who love others and do what they say they will. They are always prepared to stop whatever they are doing and lend a helping hand. They bring real sunshine into the lives of others. They are called "**Sweet Taters**".

To continue to be successful, our association needs lots of "sweet taters". I will see you Saturday august 13th.

Sid Greer

Bits and Pieces

Many thanks to our fellow members, Jason Hightower and Hans Hansen, for hosting us at their Peach Springs Seedling Nursery for the May tour. Wayne Barrick continues to run a first class operation, and it's great to have an established seedling source so nearby, as well as one friendly to small orders. Be sure to check out their new inventory at www.peachspringsnursery.com. Yes, we ate well — barbecue was the best we've had — but the Peach Spring's wives' homemade desserts stole the show.

For the first time in my memory, this newsletter is mailing to 100 active members. I think this sets a record. (Correct me if I'm wrong, Betty...) All of you that have talked to neighbors and brought guests should give yourselves a pat on the back, but I can't think of a single individual that has been more responsible for new members than Ken Conaway, our TFS District Forester. Ken spent years helping and counseling landowners in Wood and Upshur Counties as they tried to form their own forest landowners associations, and his work, the contact lists he maintained, and the letters he sent to these landowners made the key difference when we grew from four counties to six. He continues to work, and has brought in at least five new members this year, while continuing to do both his job and that of our Pittsburg District Forester. Thanks, Ken — you make a difference in everything you do.

We have a new director for Wood County, Larry Hoffman. He's taken over from Leon Lester, who retired a few months ago. Larry is a Master Tree Farmer and brings enormous enthusiasm to anything he does. Last I heard, he lives so far back in the boonies that he was thinking of organizing his own brush truck fire brigade. Welcome, Larry, and thank you, Leon, for your years of service.

Water issues are of increasing concern to rural property owners, and have become a state-wide hot button. Much of this letter is about water, water rights, and plans for the future. Eminent domain has also become an issue. The Texas Forestry Association is sponsoring a symposium in Diboll, about 20 minutes south of Lufkin, the day before our regular meeting. They have worked hard to bring in some of the heaviest and most knowledgeable hitters on this topic, and I firmly believe each one of us should go. I will go, but my notes will not go far in giving you a true grounding in this subject. Oh, yes, catered BBQ lunch. As I look at the program, it may run over, but we should all be home by 5 pm or thereabouts. It's your money and your land..."The penalty good men pay for indifference to public affairs is to be ruled by evil men." --Plato
Something for all of us to think about — especially here in Camp County, where our leaders are not evil, but far too often inept. — *Bill*

2005 PROGRAM CALENDAR

Saturday, August 13, 10:30 AM

Status of Black Bears and Their Management in East Texas
Nathan Garner, TP&W
Region III Wildlife Director
Pilgrim Community Room
Pittsburg, Texas

Saturday, Nov. 12, 10:30 AM

NETFLA Biennial Elections
Feral Hogs and Other Nuisance Animals
Pilgrim Community Room
Pittsburg, Texas

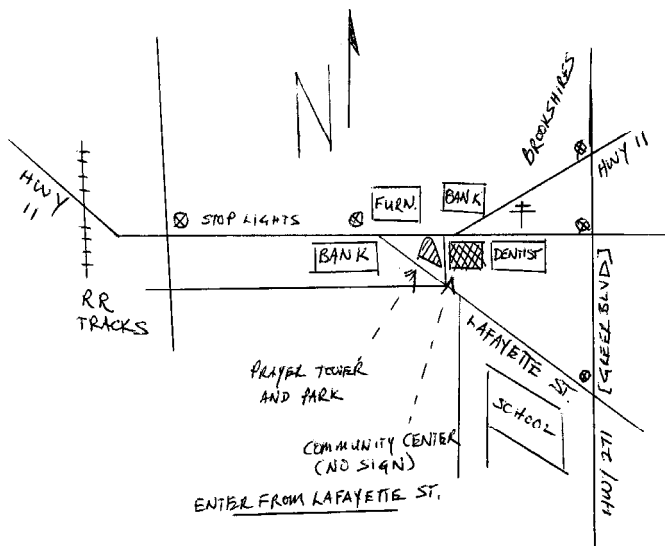
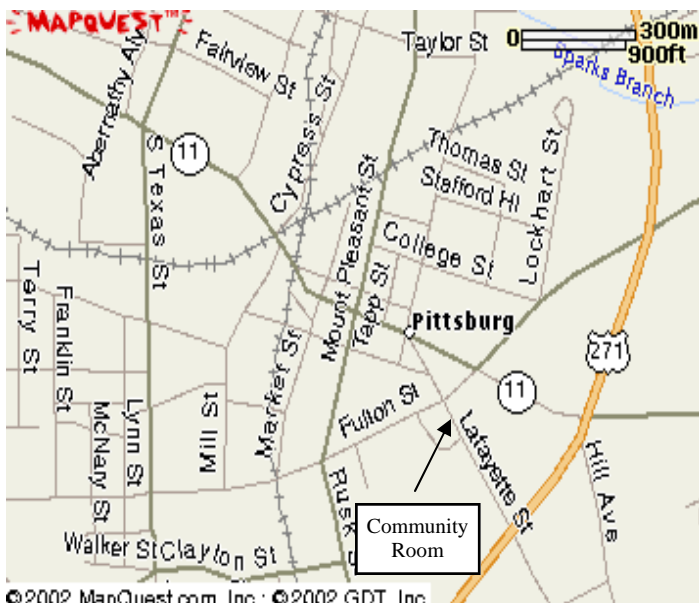
Please note: 2005 dues of \$15 were payable as of Jan. 1, 2005.

The red dot program continues. If you have a red dot on your newsletter, you owe 2005 dues of \$15. This is tax deductible for most.

Please make checks payable to and remit to:

NETFLA
PO Box 642
Mt. Vernon, TX 75457

If you have questions, contact Harry Earl — contact info is on the facing page.



Harvesting Options – Choices to make so that what is “left” is right – Rich Dottellis, TFS

Before harvesting timber, have a plan for how the site will be regenerated and what the remaining stand should look like. Methods used to produce even-aged stands (pine, pine-hardwood, or hardwood) include clearcut, seed tree and shelterwood harvests. In addition, stands usually require an improvement cut or thinning during mid-rotation.

CLEARCUT HARVEST: Timber is removed and the site is cleared of merchantable vegetation. The cleaner the site is following harvest, the less expensive it is to reforest. This method is most useful to species intolerant of shade when seedlings are already in place, where stump sprouting is expected, or when artificial planting is planned, such as a pine plantation.

SEED TREE HARVEST: This method of harvesting leaves approximately 6 – 10 well-spaced, good quality trees per acre to provide for natural regeneration of stands. This method works best with light-seeded species such as loblolly and slash pine. Monitor the stand for germination of seedlings after seedfall. Once an adequate number of seedlings are established and approximately two years old, remove the overstory. Control hardwood competition either before the initial cut through controlled burning or after harvest with herbicides. A professional forester can inspect your property and make that determination for you.

SHELTERWOOD HARVEST: This method uses two or more successive cuttings so residual trees provide protection from sun and wind during the period in which a new crop of trees is established. This system regenerates heavy-seeded species (oak and longleaf pine) intolerant to shade or species with intermediate shade tolerance by allowing sunlight in to promote growth. When removing merchantable timber, leave 20-50 well-spaced, good quality trees per acre. Leave the best trees to grow for another 5-10 years as advanced regeneration is establishing. After thinning, the forest floor should receive enough light for seed from remaining overstory trees to germinate.

During late summer to early fall, prior to seed fall, prescribe burn to expose mineral soil and allow a better seed catch. Pine seed germinates and survives better when in direct soil contact. Once advanced regeneration becomes established and trees are at least five feet tall, harvest the overstory. Consult a professional forester for guidance in this activity. To find the list of consulting foresters for Texas please go to <http://txforestservicetamu.edu>.

GENERAL ROTATION LENGTH: The General Rotation Length (GRL) is the amount of time required for establishing and growing a timber crop to a specified size.

GRL varies according to species, soil conditions, and climate. Maximum pine timber production is best achieved by growing to sawlog size of 16-inches in diameter. Intermediate cuts, where all diseased, crooked, and suppressed trees are marked and harvested by professionals, will add to timber income. Maximum returns on pine trees are obtained by growing an even-aged stand for 30 - 40 years with periodic thinnings.

Maximum hardwood timber production allows trees to reach a 20-inch diameter. In most situations, manage hardwood stands on an even-aged basis favoring oak and ash. Exceptions are Streamside Management Zones, wetland areas, or recreational/aesthetic areas where unsightly clearcuts or seed tree cuts are not desired. In these instances, partial-harvesting techniques may be used to remove some merchantable timber and all undesirable, diseased, poor quality and suppressed trees. Alternatively, small clearcuts 1-10 acres in size can produce an overall stand with varying age classes. Hardwood should be managed on a 60-year rotation.

Generally, higher site index areas produce greater returns and can be more intensively managed. These sites usually require greater site preparation, and herbaceous and woody vegetation control. Steeper, sandy, and gravelly sites should be less intensively managed to protect topsoil from washing and producing gullies. Pine timber should not be grown in wet, swampy, or hydric soils. Alternatively, hardwoods do best on wetter sites.

SUSTAINED YIELD: A sustained yield forest can yield timber indefinitely at a given level of intensity. This means there is a steady, long-term supply of growing timber. Under this system, the forest should have equal acres in each age group, up to the General Rotation Length. For example, if a forest consists of 600 acres managed on a 60-year rotation, cut, on average, approximately 10 acres per year (600 acres /60 yrs. = 10 acres/yr.). Harvesting 50 acres every five years or 100 acres every 10 years, should eventually obtain a sustained yield forest.

Fire Season Links

Texas 2005 Wildland Fire Season -

<http://texasforestservicetamu.edu/shared/article.asp?DocumentID=1086>

Precipitation Deficit Map -

<http://www.tamu.edu/ticc/precipdeficit.jpg>

Drought Monitor Link for the US -

<http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html>

Texas Burn Bans Map -

<http://www.tamu.edu/ticc/maps/burnbans.jpg>

Hail Heat and Humidity!

Process presents new possibilities for East Texas hardwood producers – Dr. Charles Clement, Texas Forest Service, Lufkin TX

Elder Hardwoods, located outside of Kirbyville, Texas, has patented a new treatment process that may just revolutionize the East Texas hardwood market. Non-fungal sapwood discolorations have long plagued hardwood lumber production and caused substantial losses to lumber producers all over the United States. This new treatment called the Elder Process uses heat at near 100% relative humidity to stop those discolorations.

Up until the advent of the Elder Process, industry just dipped wood in chemical solutions to kill enzymes living in parenchyma cells that cause the enzymatic stain. Two shortcomings of this procedure are that:

Application of the chemical is purely topical, which means that discoloration will occur in sapwood despite treatment.

Lumber dipped in toxic chemicals is considered to be hazardous to those handling it.

Danny Elder, owner of Elder Hardwoods, has been working with Dr. Charles Clement, Dr. Weihuan Xu, and Burl Carraway of the Texas Forest Service, to test the Elder Process in hopes of revitalizing the utilization of hardwoods in East Texas. The process uses heat (130°F - 170°) and high relative humidity (near 100%) generated by the treating medium (applied for an extended period of time) to relax internal tensions in wood and reduce drying defects such as cup, twist and checks. This allows for more aggressive drying schedules.

By preventing microbial stain in them, East Texas hardwoods will be more desirable for value-added uses and therefore, will be more easily marketable. This translates into a greater and higher market price for hardwood lumber. Sawyers will require a constant supply of quality logs to maintain production. These conditions should make it enticing for landowners to manage their properties for the growth of valuable hardwood trees.

For more information, please contact Dr. Charles Clement at cclement@tfs.tamu.edu, (936) 639-8180 or Texas Forest Service, P.O. Box 310, Lufkin, TX 75902-0310.

TFS recently completed the study on the Elder Process with very positive results compared to present methods.

*For more information, go to the web address:
[http://txforests.tamu.edu/shared/article.asp?](http://txforests.tamu.edu/shared/article.asp?DocumentID=1083&mc=forest)*

DocumentID=1083&mc=forest

The author is Weihuan Xu, and the rather lengthy document is in PDF format.

Texas Forestry Association - What Can It Do For You?

Texas Forestry Association (TFA) is -

- Your voice before state and federal lawmakers
 - Promoter of preserving the forest productivity tax law of Texas
 - Supporter of fair competition for your forest products at home and abroad
 - Promoter of sustainable forest management
 - Source for information on all issues related to forestry
 - Defender against excess regulation from government agencies
 - Publisher of a monthly newspaper to keep members informed on forestry issues
 - Sponsor of meetings and workshops to provide members with the latest information on forestry and related subjects
 - Provider of education and youth programs to help teach our leaders of tomorrow that the forestry community is environmentally responsible and an integral part of our daily lives
- Sponsor of the Tree Farm Program and the Texas Logging Council

Program areas include: Texas Reforestation Foundation, Texas Tree Farm Program, Texas Logging Council, Texas Forest Landowners Council, Texas Forestry Museum, Texas Forest Education /Teachers Conservation Institute, and the TFA Forestry Political Action Committee, Environmental & Regulatory Affairs Committee.

Membership categories:

1. Timberland owners: \$45 plus 2 cents per acre over 500 acres.
2. Individuals: \$45 active; \$50 sustaining; \$15 student; \$1000 life.

Various membership levels are available for forest products industries, other manufacturers or distributors, financial institutions, insurance suppliers, utilities, loggers. If interested in becoming a member, please contact TFA at (936) 632-8733 (632-TREE) or visit their website at <http://www.texasforestry.org/join.htm>

If we keep recruiting for TFA as well as our group, we should continue to win a yearly free lunch. TFA membership applications are available at all of our meetings.

Remember, as tree farmers, TFA membership should be tax deductible on your federal 1040 — Bill

The prices in this table do not represent market price for a specific tract of timber.

Market price for any specific tract of timber may vary considerably due to variation in tract size, timber quality, species, total volume and volume per acre, logging conditions, distance to the mill, utilization, current demand and local competition for timber, and rapidly changing timber market.

STUMPAGE PRICE TRENDS IN TEXAS

March/April 2005

14-Jun-05
Volume 23, No. 2

Product/Region	Average Price		Average Price Last Period		Average Price Same Period A Year Ago		# of Sales Reported	Total Volume	
	\$/Ton	\$/MBF	\$/Ton	\$/MBF	\$/Ton	\$/MBF		Ton	MBF
PINE									
Sawlogs	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/MBF</u>	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/MBF</u>	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/MBF</u>		<u>Ton</u>	<u>MBF</u>
Northeast TX	43.82	336.65	41.00	360.53	38.21	319.68	34	70,825.81	9,219.13
Southeast TX	45.64	343.06	44.87	337.95	41.33	295.93	75	143,469.84	19,085.04
Statewide*	45.04	340.97	41.18	359.31	39.27	310.77	109	214,295.65	28,304.17
USFS	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Pulpwood	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/Cord</u>	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/Cord</u>	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/Cord</u>		<u>Ton</u>	<u>Cord</u>
Northeast TX	12.82	34.25	14.36	38.19	7.86	20.81	65	242,756.85	90,834.36
Southeast TX	8.50	23.31	9.46	25.86	6.41	17.23	16	297,856.08	108,593.63
Statewide*	10.44	28.29	10.91	29.57	7.56	20.09	81	540,412.93	199,427.99
USFS	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Chip-N-Saw	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/Cord</u>	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/Cord</u>	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/Cord</u>		<u>Ton</u>	<u>Cord</u>
Northeast TX	22.17	59.09	19.38	51.57	18.13	45.46	13	7,018.59	2,632.94
Southeast TX	17.51	45.54	**	**	13.26	34.48	16	28,893.67	11,111.11
Statewide*	18.42	48.14	19.37	51.56	13.60	35.27	29	35,912.26	13,744.06
HARDWOOD									
Mixed Sawlogs	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/MBF</u>	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/MBF</u>	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/MBF</u>		<u>Ton</u>	<u>MBF</u>
Northeast TX	18.35	169.69	16.98	159.19	16.89	153.02	14	13,483.92	1,458.08
Southeast TX	**	**	**	**	19.65	176.23	**	**	**
Statewide*	18.35	169.69	15.01	127.17	17.91	161.64	14	13,483.92	1,458.08
USFS	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Pulpwood	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/Cord</u>	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/Cord</u>	<u>\$/Ton</u>	<u>\$/Cord</u>		<u>Ton</u>	<u>Cord</u>
Northeast TX	9.22	26.35	9.92	28.38	5.37	15.04	23	32,593.25	11,409.11
Southeast TX	**	**	8.27	22.74	**	**	2	46,029.91	16,497.92
Statewide*	10.01	28.21	8.49	23.46	5.38	15.07	25	78,823.16	27,907.03
USFS	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

1. Stumpage price statistics included gatewood sales. Stumpage prices from the gatewood sales were estimated by subtracting out and haul costs, other expenses and profits if any provided by the reporters.

2. Price is calculated from a specific conversion factor reported for each sale if available; otherwise, the average conversion factors listed on page 8 are used. MBF = Thousand Board Feet. The DOYLE LOG SCALE is used for board foot measurements.

* Statewide data excludes U.S. Forest Service sales.

** Insufficient sales to report price statistics (less than three reported sales).

TEXAS FOREST SERVICE COMMENTS

Average stumpage prices of pine sawtimber continued to rise for the March/April 2005 period. Wet weather reduced available tracts suitable for logging, causing continued upward pressure on timber prices. Saw-mills paid higher prices to secure timber supplies during the wet weather conditions. Pine sawtimber prices averaged \$43.82/ton for Northeast Texas, an increase of \$2.82/ton or 6.44% from the January/ February period. The average price of Southeast Texas pine sawtimber increased by \$0.77/ton or 1.69% to \$45.64/ton. Overall in East Texas, pine sawtimber prices averaged \$45.04/ton for this period, as compared to \$41.18/ton last period. This was a \$3.86/ton or 8.57% increase.

This year the average price of pine pulpwood increased substantially. For the March/April period, it averaged \$10.44/ton, an increase of \$2.88/ton or 28% from the same period last year. However, compared to the high price in January/February 2005, this was a decline of 4.5% or \$0.47/ton.

The pine small sawtimber (chip-n-saw) market also was much stronger than last year. The price of East Texas pine small sawtimber averaged \$18.42/ton, an increase of \$4.82/ton or 26% from the same period last year. In January/February, it was \$0.95/ton higher. The price of pine pole timber price was \$90/ton, delivered to Jasper, according to one of our contacts. On average, the stumpage price of pine poles in East Texas for this period was \$70/ton.

Hardwood sawtimber in East Texas rose 18.2% or \$3.34/ton from the January/February period, to \$18.35/ton. Hardwood pulpwood also increased \$1.52/ton or 15.18% from the previous two-month period, to \$10.01/ton. Last year, hardwood pulpwood prices averaged \$5.38/ton for the same period.

Latest timber tax news: State Representative McReynolds and Senator Staples led the passage of a forestry tax bill (HB312, passed on 4/29/05 by the House and 5/25/05 by the Senate) that will eliminate a tax penalty when a landowner decides to set aside a piece of his timberland to build a home on it. It will be effective for land converted for home building after September 1, 2005. Without this bill, a landowner *must pay back the tax incentives* afforded to timber use on the land converted, up to market value, compounded by 7% annual interest, for the previous 5 years

TFA To Hold Water Symposium

Friday — August 12, 2005 — Diboll, Texas

Purpose: To gain information on water legislation passed in the 79th Regular Session of the Texas Legislature and to gain a better understanding of the direction the Texas Water Development Board is moving with regard to future water planning, conservation, and oversight of Groundwater Conservation Districts.

When: August 12, 2005

Where: Diboll Civic Center

Time: 9:30 AM registration

Pre-Registration: \$15 (includes lunch).

On site Registration: \$25 (includes lunch).

10:00am Welcome and Introductions
Moderator
Linda Syler — Chair, TFA Environmental & Regulatory Commission

10:15am State Water Planning Process
Bill Roberts — Project Manager — Texas Water Development Board
(Discuss the changing demographics and the 5-year water projections)

10:45am Groundwater Conservation Districts
David Alford General Manager - Pineywoods Water Conservation District

11:15am Water Legislation/Interim Studies
Ed Small — Jackson Walker
(What passed - What did not pass - What should agriculture and forestry watch in future interim studies - Environmental Flows)

11:45am Update on Current & Proposed
East Texas Water Projects
Gary Graham VP Schaumberg & Polk Inc.

12:15pm Lunch
Senator Todd Staples
The marketability of water and the impact on East Texas

Sponsored by: Texas Forestry Association Environmental & Regulatory Affairs Committee, and the Texas Forest Landowners Council

RSVP by mailing in the registration form before August 8, 2005. Call (936) 632-8733 for further information or questions.

**Texas Forestry Association
Texas Forest Landowners Council**

**Water Symposium
August 12, 2005 – Diboll, Texas Forestry Association**

Registration Form

Name _____

Occupation/Company _____

Address _____ City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Telephone _____ Email _____

Meeting registration:

Pre-register by August 8, 2005 \$15.00 (includes lunch)

On Site Registration: \$25.00 (includes lunch)

Method of Payment

_____ Check made payable to Texas Forestry Association

_____ Please charge my _____ Visa _____ Mastercard Cardholder's name: (print) _____

Card # _____ Expiration date _____

Signature _____

Mail this form and payment to:

Texas Forestry Association : P.O. Box 1488 Lufkin, Texas 75902-1488 (Or fax to: (936) 632-9461)