The Oregon Department of Forestry presents the OREGON FOREST PRACTICES ACT reviewed

For Clatsop County Citizens Advisory Committees, in support of the Clatsop County Planning Department
Clatsop County Comprehensive Land Use Plan Update - 2019

3:00 - 6:00 pm Thursday October 17, 2019
800 Exchange Street - Room 430, Astoria OR
Where are we, and how did we get here?
THE PATH TO HERE AND NOW BEGAN LONG BEFORE THE BUSY YEARS OF THE OREGON TRAIL... THE RECORD IS THIN FOR US...BUT THEN CAME THEY DID, AND UNDERTOOK TO LIVE AND BUILD IN A NEW LAND....OREGON
1827 - Fort Vancouver: Hudson's Bay Company cut lumber for export to Hawaii.

1837 – First sawmill in the Willamette Valley supplied lumber for incoming settlers.

1844 Henry Hunt established a mill above Astoria to make lumber for export to California.

California Gold Rush = demand for lumber. By 1849 there were 37 sawmills in operation in the lower Willamette and Columbia region.

Log Brand of Allen Robinson & Company – #42, Oregon, 1877
1870 – Chicago was the lumber capitol of America..

Some 200 lumber ships a day arrived and departed......
America’s Deadliest Fire - Peshtigo Wisconsin – October 8, 1871

Fuels/Weather/Topography  1500- 2500 dead...
Not Widely Know...same day as Great Chicago Fire....
1908 – CONCEPTS IN NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION ARE SPOKEN ALOUD IN PUBLIC...
THEODORE ROOSEVELT – “CONSERVATION AS A NATIONAL DUTY” –
KEYNOTE ADDRESS TO THE 1908 CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS -
MAY 13 -15, 1908 WASHINGTON DC
1910 – The Big Burn...Idaho/Montana, ”The Fire That Changed Everything”...
3 million acres, 78 dead, change in policy toward greater organization.

1911 – Office of State Forester in Oregon was established – Francis A. Elliott – first state forester...to develop the Forest Protection System in Oregon
Oregon’s Lumber Industry was working away...

Albeit with the same sort of tools from the last hundred years....
Working on it...
Logs were moved by water or animal power
Evolution of Specialized Purpose Built Equipment
And Skills
Overland Travel....
Considered a Dangerous Occupation
Societies based on common endeavors were formed. Like groups, sort of .......

There is a Social Component to the management of forests..............
Production Increased..
Resources and values beyond that of the timber were apparently held in fairly low regard....
External Combustion Engines Increased Fire Risk,

The Landscape was rife with available fuel...
1933- 1951- Tillamook Burn (Multiple Fires)
Oregon Forest Conservation Act
re: REFORESTATION, and FUTURE FORESTS – amidst the Tillamook Burn(s)

- Addressed the need to carry out harvesting operations with a goal of providing future forests. Lands were Classified according to productivity.

- The practice of Silviculture was noted. Multiple Resources considered.

- Permits were required of all harvesting efforts regardless of ownership or relative location to a Forest Protection District.

- Included an expectation that harvest planning would consider seed sources; retention of seed trees, burning planned to not burn seed crop
- Operator was responsible for reforestation.

- Harvest Areas were to be inspected during and after harvest.

- Lands could be considered to be “In Violation”
Tillamook Burn
Field Trip 1957
(source ODF&W)
Tillamook Burn, 1933 -1951, burned, salvage logged and planted

North side of Northrup Creek (Clatsop County)
after burn, June 1941.

554 Square miles burned in a series of fires.

1948 - Bond measure to plant

1973 – Tillamook State Forest
From 1950 to 1970, more than 20,000 school children planted trees in the Tillamook Burn. Although their efforts accounted for only about 1 percent of the more than 72 million seedlings that were planted during those years, the program was deemed a success in that it gave generations of school children a tangible stake in the future forest.

Journalist Ellis Lucia rates the regeneration of the Tillamook Burn as “one of the great ecological success stories of the century, especially in the way it was accomplished. The Tillamook Burn is green again because thousands of people believed in something worthwhile, even though they might never live to see and enjoy the results.”
FORESTS ARE DYNAMIC

Wauna – Crosset Western Lumber Company...

https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/timber_industry/#.XafHyehKi70
Oregon Forest Conservation Act of 1941

The quality and quantity of seed trees was a consideration.

5% of harvest area was to be in Seed Trees (West Side)
1950-1960’s - Public opinion is Dynamic....change and evolution of public values .......
April 22, 1970 - the first *Earth Day*

On April 22, 1970, Earth Day marked the beginning of the modern environmental movement. Approximately 20 million Americans participated.


WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND HE IS US

Walt Kelly’s poster for the first Earth Day

Senator Gaylord Nelson
Wisconsin
1970 – Multiple Federal Actions on Environmental Issues...

Clean Water Act - EPA organized...
A Concern of the Nation.....expressed in statute....
In Oregon – in the 1960s change was afoot...

TOM McCALL : Governor
1967 -1975

Strong Environmental Focus....

- Forest Practices Act
- Bottle Bill
- Beach Bill
- Land Use Laws
- “Liveability”
- “Bike Bill”
“Oregon is demure and lovely, and it oughta play a little hard to get. And I think you’ll all be just as sick as I am if you find it is nothing but a hungry hussy, throwing herself at every stinking smokestack that’s offered.”

—from a 1982 event, after critics claimed that Mccall’s environmental policies hurt the economy
Reasonably Concurrent Landmark Oregon Legislation

1971 – Oregon Forest Practices Act

1973 – Oregon Land Conservation and Development Act (SB 100 & SB 101)

These two concepts are integrated
Oregon Land Conservation and Development Act (SB 100)

Goal 4 – Conserve Forests

Acreage of Forest Land has held steady for 30 years.

1973

1995

2014

Urban Growth Boundaries….

Forest Land Area has been conserved – here is Corvallis….

Generally aware of natural resources …..

Same Picture – 30 years later
FORESTRY PROGRAM FOR OREGON - 1977 – Present
Informed by Montreal Protocols

From Brown (2013)
In the 1980’s Oregon’s Forest Products Industry was restructuring / retooling / changing mightily. Federal Timber was not available as before.

Pope and Talbot, Oakridge – employed 1600

Brooks Scanlon Lumber, Bend OR - Employed 400
2011 FORESTRY PROGRAM
FOR OREGON

Oregon Board of Forestry Value Statements

1. A Global Context
2. The Dynamic Nature of Oregon’s Forests
3. Active Management
4. Landowners and the Public Sharing Responsibility for Sustainable Forests
5. Forests that Contribute to Quality of Life
6. Meeting Current and Future Needs
7. Different Landowners Playing Different Roles
8. Informed Public Participation
9. Continuous Learning
10. Healthy Rural Oregon
Oregon Timber Harvests by Land Ownership 1966-2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Forest Service</td>
<td>14,073,000</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
<td>3,566,000</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>161,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other federal</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total federal forestland</strong></td>
<td>17,833,000</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>945,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County and municipal</td>
<td>203,000</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total state and local forestland</strong></td>
<td>1,148,000</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total government forestland</strong></td>
<td>18,981,000</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large private landowners ((\geq 5,000) acres)</td>
<td>6,584,000</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small private landowners ((&lt;5,000) acres)</td>
<td>3,607,000</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total private forestland</strong></td>
<td>10,191,000</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American tribal forestland</td>
<td>484,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FORESTLAND, all owners</strong></td>
<td>29,656,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Oregon acres certified by the three major forest certification systems (as of June 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification system</th>
<th>Acres</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Tree Farm System</td>
<td>744,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Stewardship Council</td>
<td>193,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Forestry Initiative</td>
<td>4,111,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,048,867</strong></td>
</tr>
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Benson Logging Company working out of Clatskanie OR - Shay Locomotive
Harvesting Systems, Markets, Utilization Standards and Public Expectations are Dynamic........
For Example -
Hurricane Michael – 2018 –
3,000,000 Acres of Forests Affected
Management Decision Matrices for Forest Landowners Challenged ....

Very likely some adaptation will occur...
Most of timber harvested in Oregon comes from Privately Owned Lands subject to FPA ...