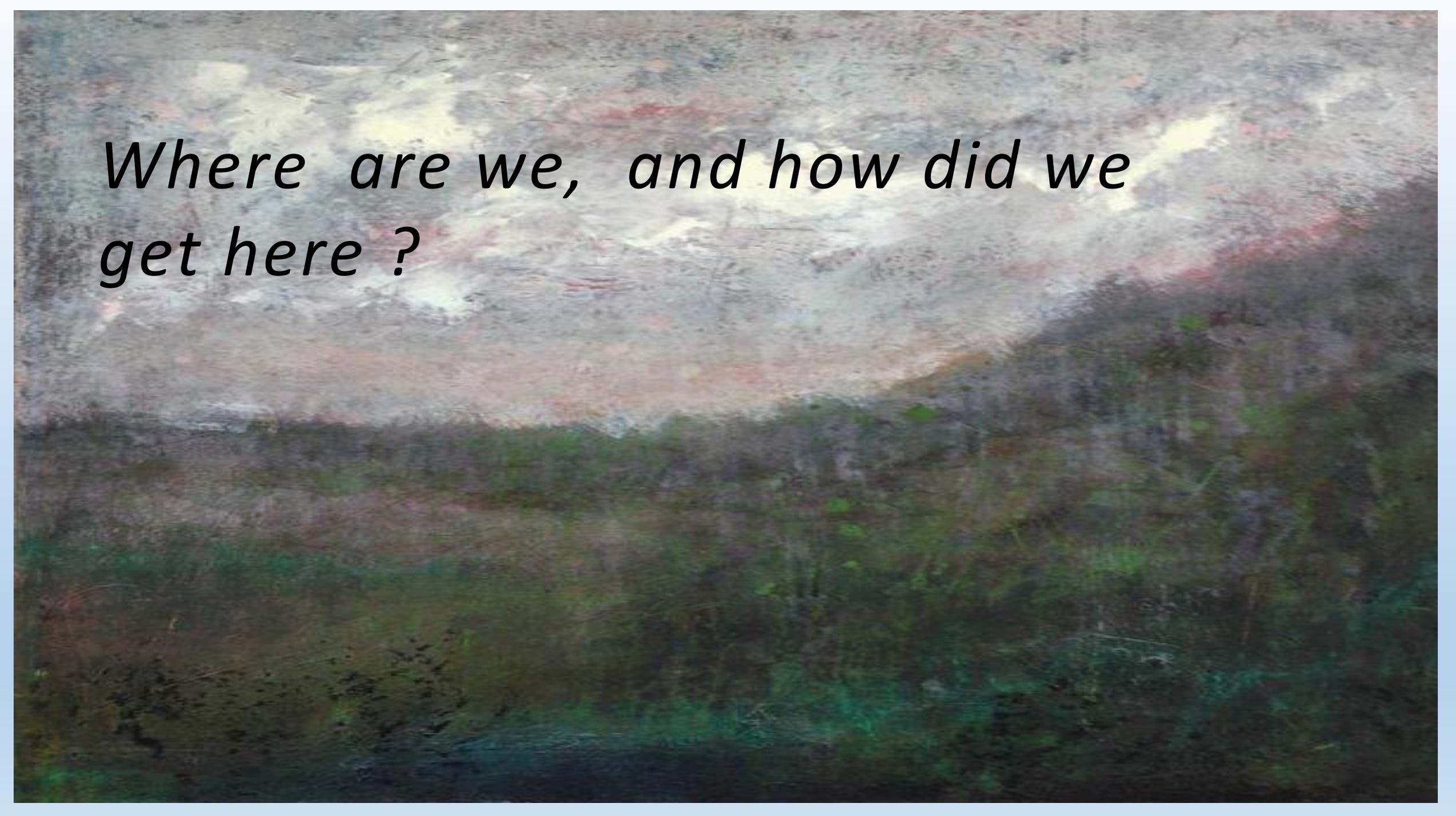




**The Oregon Department of Forestry presents  
the OREGON FOREST PRACTICES ACT reviewed**

**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.**

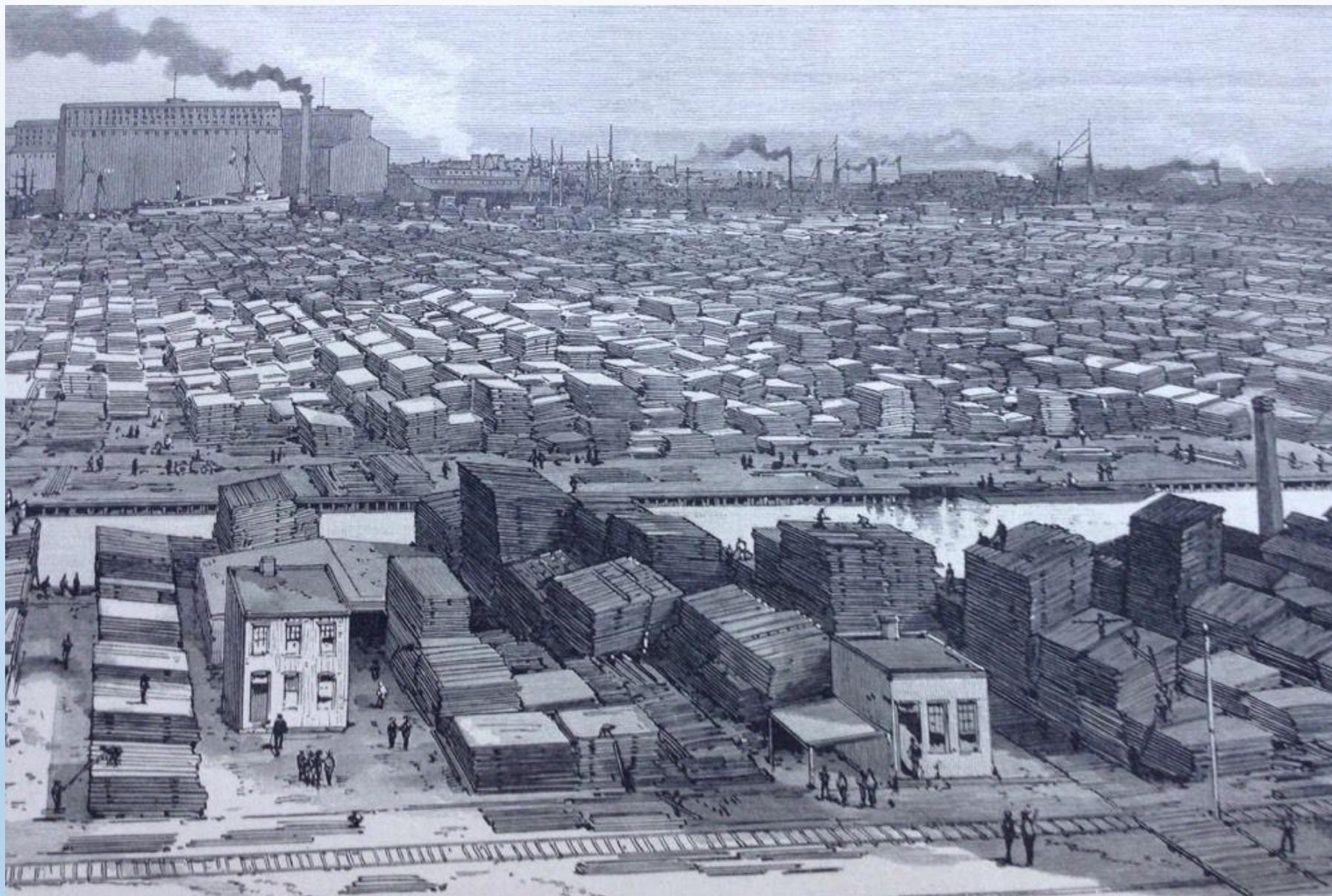
**California Gold Rush = demand for lumber.  
By 1849 there were 37 sawmills in operation in the  
lower Willamette and Columbia region.**

**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.....**



THE LUMBER DISTRICT OF CHICAGO—VIEW FROM THE WEST SIDE WATER-WORKS.—DRAWN BY CHARLES GRAHAM.—[SEE PAGE 666.]

# FIRE ON THE LAND



**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



**Theodore Roosevelt**



**Gifford Pinchot**



**John Muir**

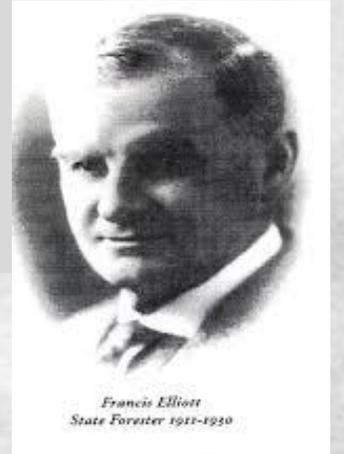
**Conserved lands 1897**



**Conserved lands 1908**

**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

OLDEST CABLE USED FOR LOGGING IN WASHINGTON. IT IS NOW IN ANTIQUE MUSEUM, SEASIDE, OREGON.

TAMBER VIEW CO., SEASIDE, OREGON.



**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)**

Describing the Public Conscience - Next, in **1941** – (Have you seen a steel penny?)

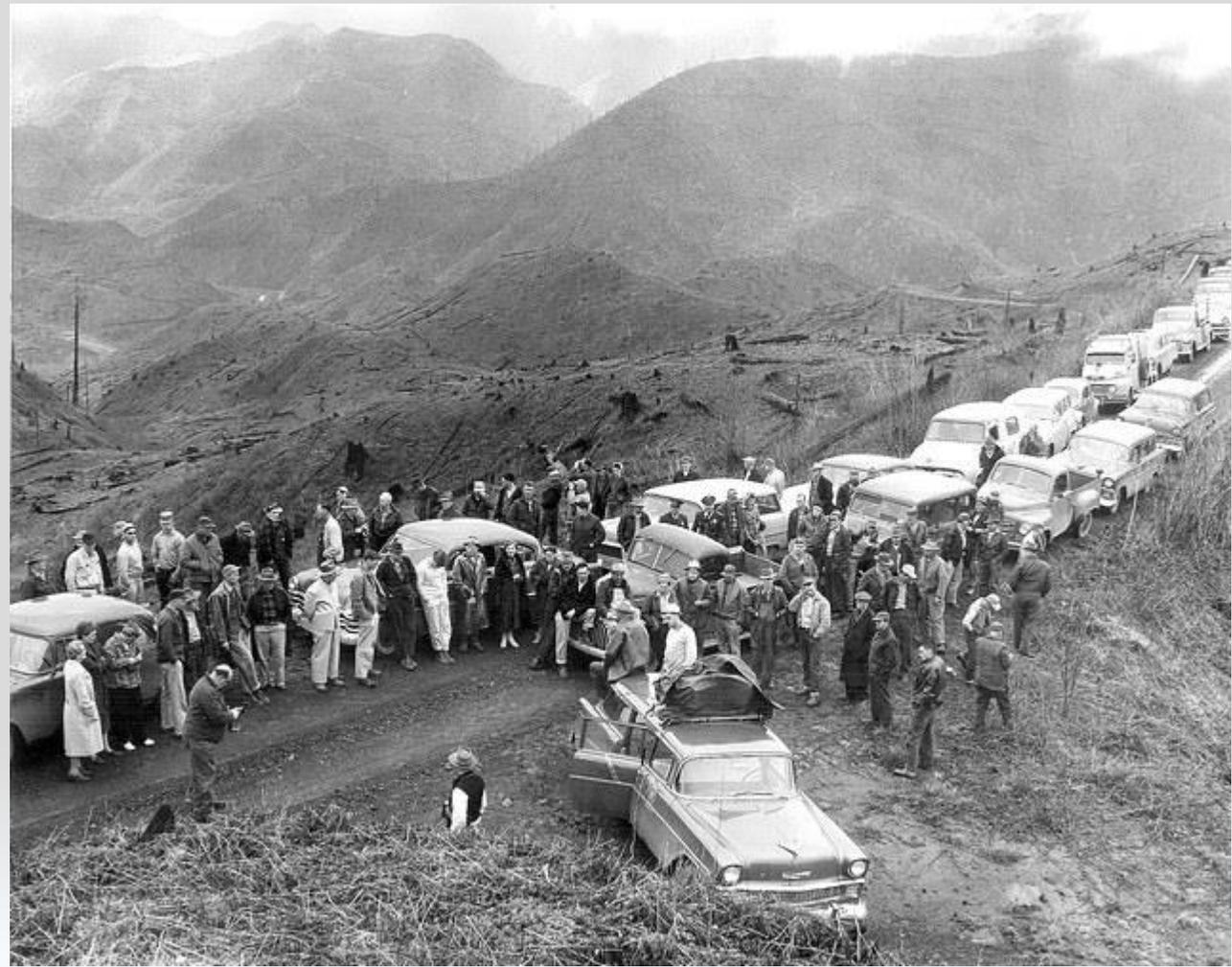
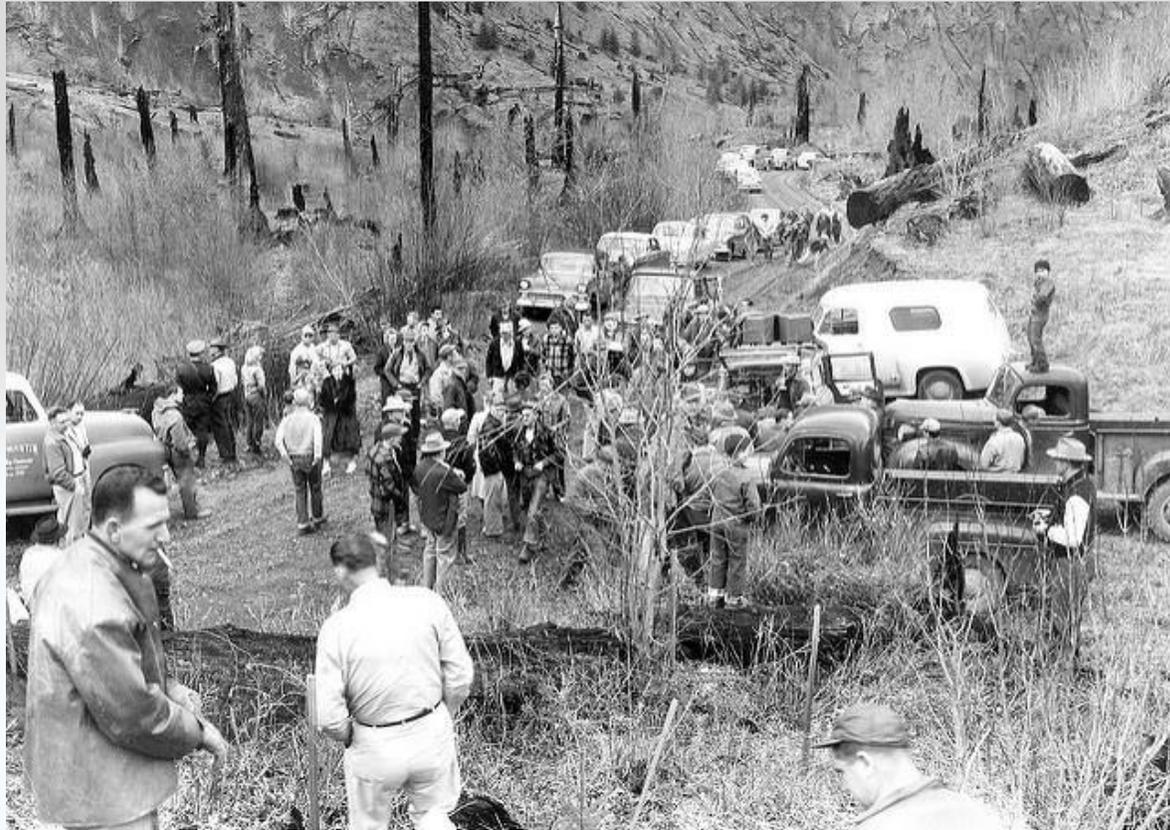
# **Oregon Forest Conservation Act**

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.

*Oreg. State Univ. Archives, Agr. Exp.  
Sta. Photo. Collec., Wildfire Risk  
Explorer, P029:Acc 87:6*

**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...



## Wauna in 1917 ...





# **Oregon Forest Conservation Act of 1941**

**The quality and quantity of  
seed trees was a consideration.**

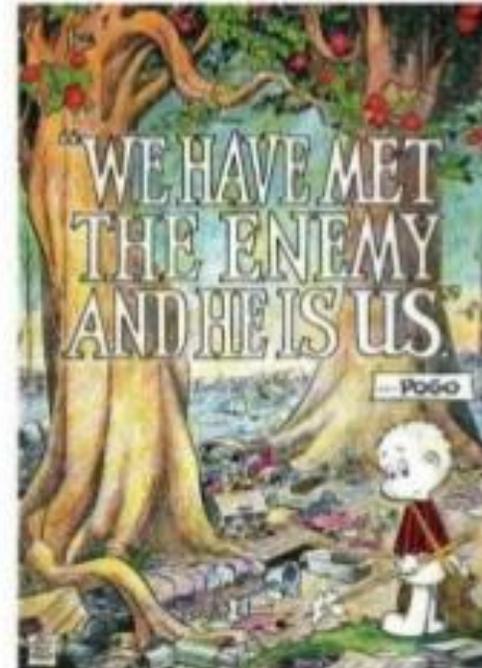
**5% of harvest area was to be  
in Seed Trees (West Side)**



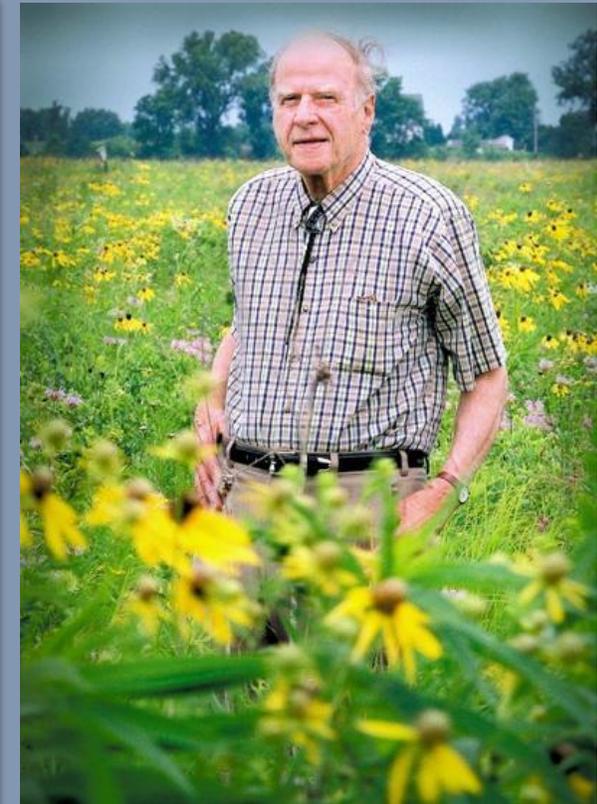
**1950-1960's - Public opinion is Dynamic...change and evolution of public values .....**

# 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.



Walt Kelly's poster for the first Earth Day



Senator Gaylord Nelson  
Wisconsin



# 1970 - MULTIPLE FEDERAL ACTIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES....



President Richard M. Nixon signs the Clean Air Act on Dec. 31, 1970.



FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT  
(33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)

AN ACT To provide for water pollution control activities in the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and in the Federal Works Agency, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—RESEARCH AND RELATED PROGRAMS

DECLARATION OF GOALS AND POLICY

SEC. 101. (a) The objective of this Act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. In order to achieve this objective it is hereby declared that, consistent with the provisions of this Act—

(1) it is the national goal that the discharge of pollutants into the navigable waters be eliminated by 1985;

(2) it is the national goal that wherever attainable, an interim goal of water quality which provides for the protection and restoration of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for the use of the water be achieved by July 1, 1983.

Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act is the primary law governing air quality standards in the United States. It is the most comprehensive air quality law ever enacted, and it has been amended several times since its passage in 1970.

The Act sets national air quality standards for six major pollutants: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. It also sets standards for a number of other pollutants, including benzene, formaldehyde, and radon.

The Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop and enforce these standards. It also requires states to develop and enforce their own air quality standards, which must be at least as strict as the national standards.

The Act has been instrumental in reducing air pollution in the United States. It has led to the development of a number of technologies and practices that have helped to improve air quality. It has also led to the creation of a number of programs that have helped to reduce air pollution, such as the National Emissions Inventory and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards Program.

Table of Contents

- Chapter 1. General Provisions
- Chapter 2. Air Quality Criteria
- Chapter 3. National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Chapter 4. State Implementation Plans
- Chapter 5. Federal Implementation Plans
- Chapter 6. Air Quality Index
- Chapter 7. Research and Development
- Chapter 8. Enforcement
- Chapter 9. Miscellaneous Provisions

**Clean Water Act - EPA organized ---**



# 1973 –Richard Nixon .... Endangered Species Act

*A Concern of the Nation.....expressed in statute....*



**In Oregon – in the 1960s change was afoot...**



**TOM McCALL : Governor  
1967 -1975**

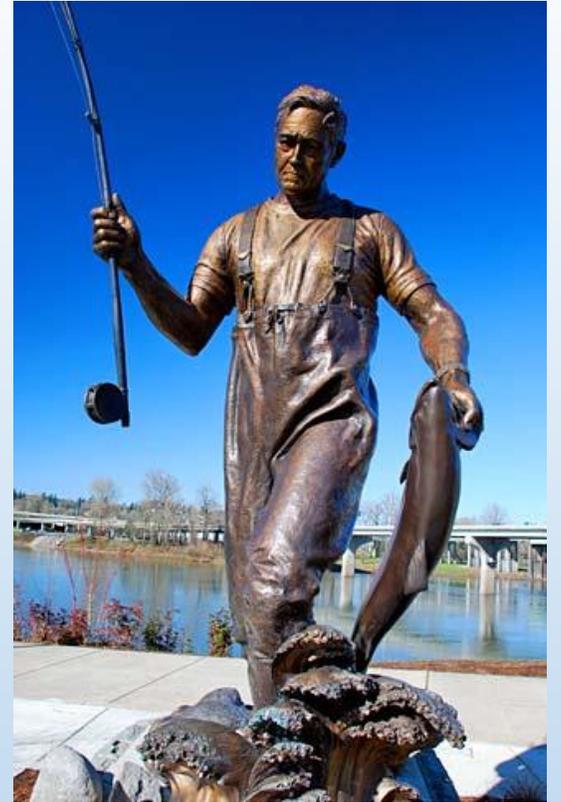
*Strong Environmental Focus....*

- **Forest Practices Act**
- **Bottle Bill**
- **Beach Bill**
- **Land Use Laws**
- **“Liveability”**
- **“Bike Bill”**



**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

*est 1969*



***“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**



Urban Growth Boundaries....

1995

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

Google earth

1973

**Oregon Land  
Conservation and  
Development Act  
(SB 100)**

*Generally aware of natural resources .....*



Same Picture –  
30 years later

2014

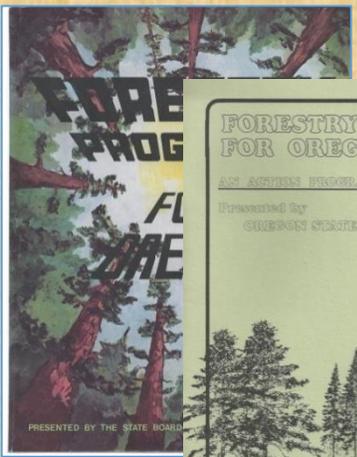
Google earth

**Goal 4 –  
Conserve Forests**

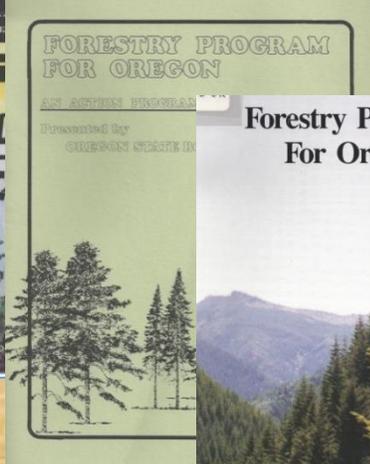
***Acreage of Forest Land has  
held  
steady for 30 years.***

# FORESTRY PROGRAM FOR OREGON - 1977 – Present

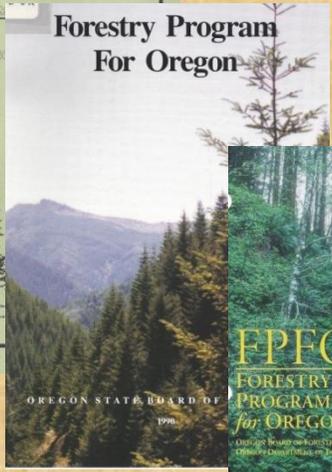
Informed by Montreal Protocols



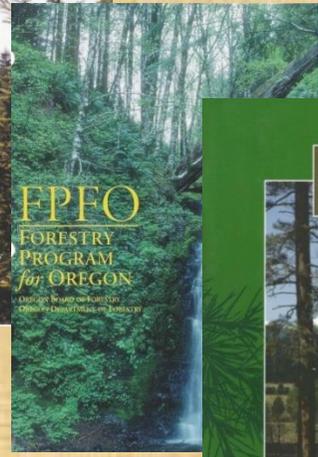
1977



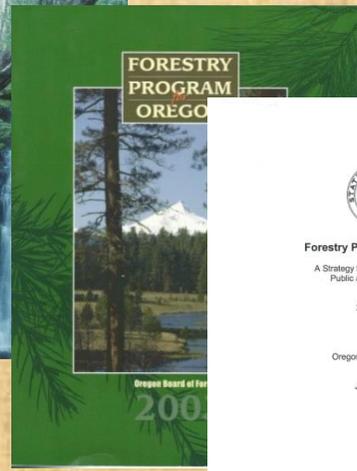
1982



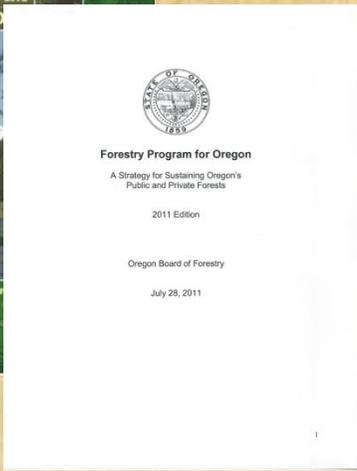
1990



1995



2003



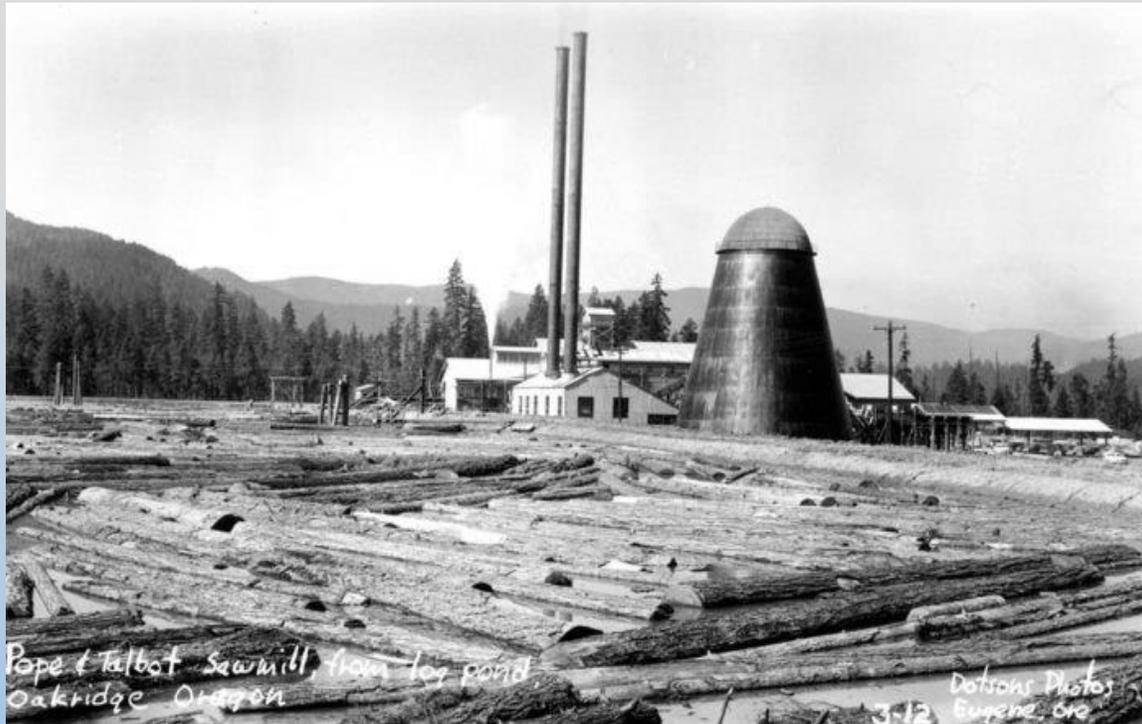
2011

From Brown (2013)

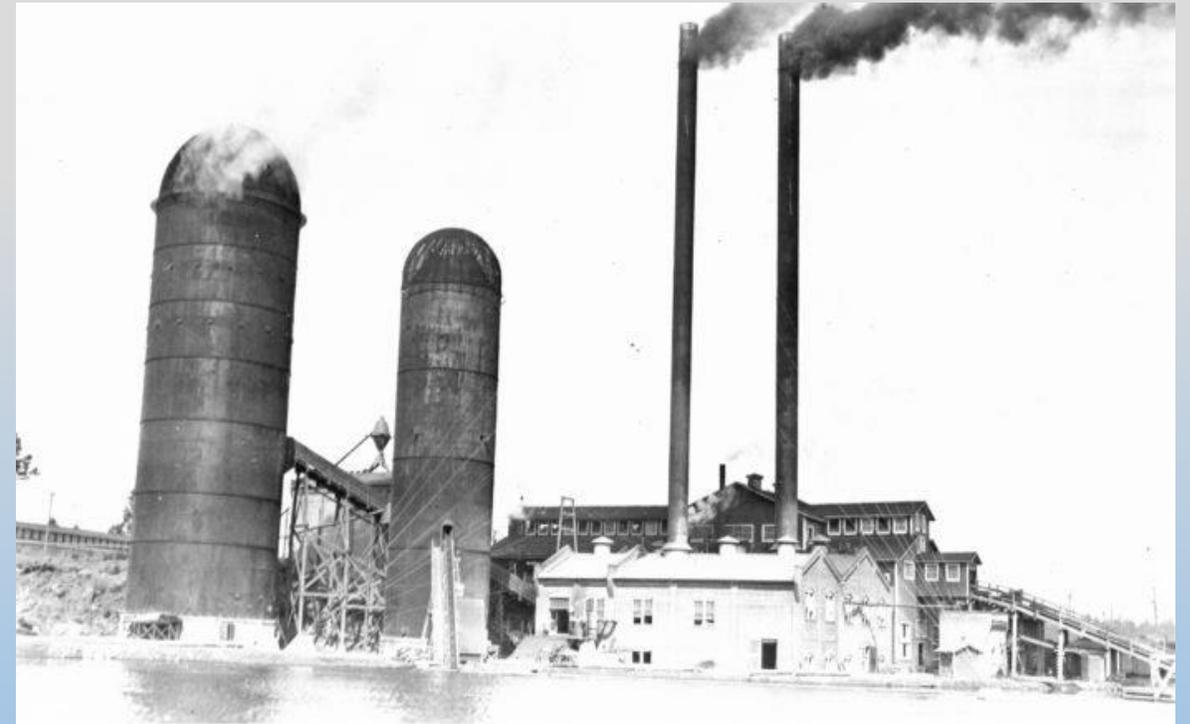
FOREST ACTION PLAN

# 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**



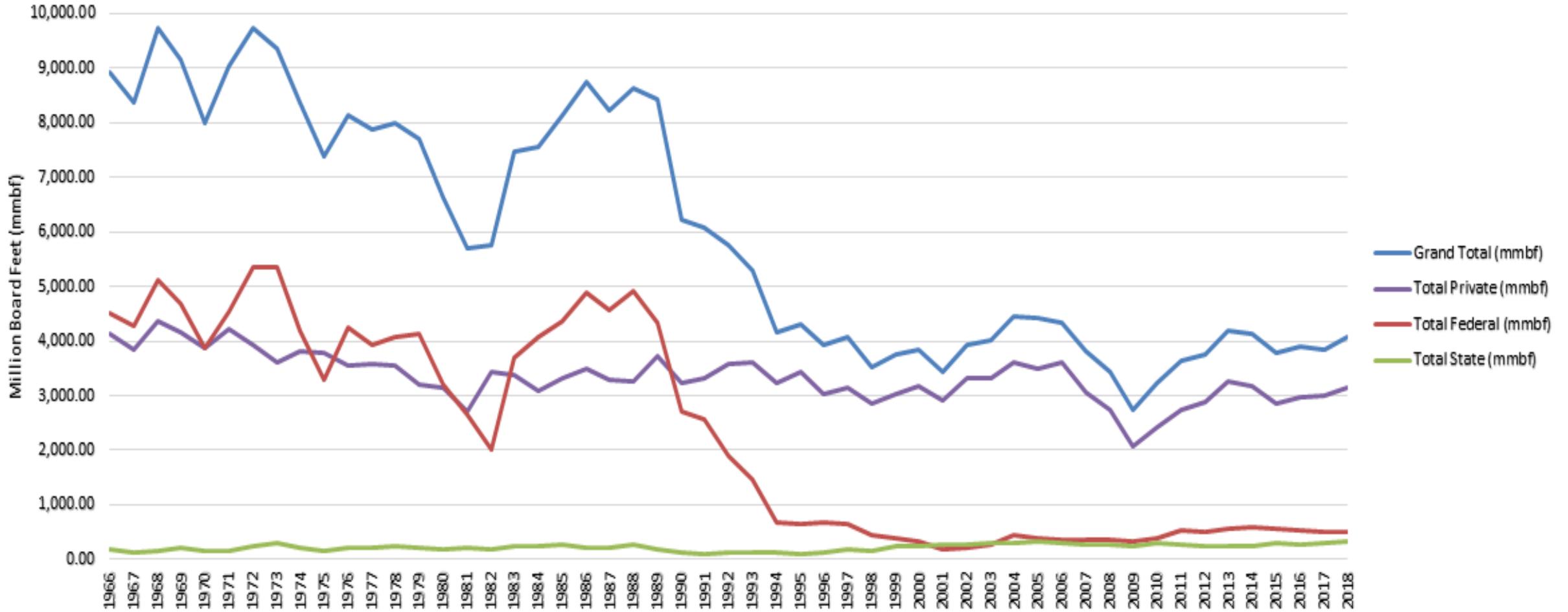


# **2011 FORESTRY PROGRAM FOR OREGON**

## **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**

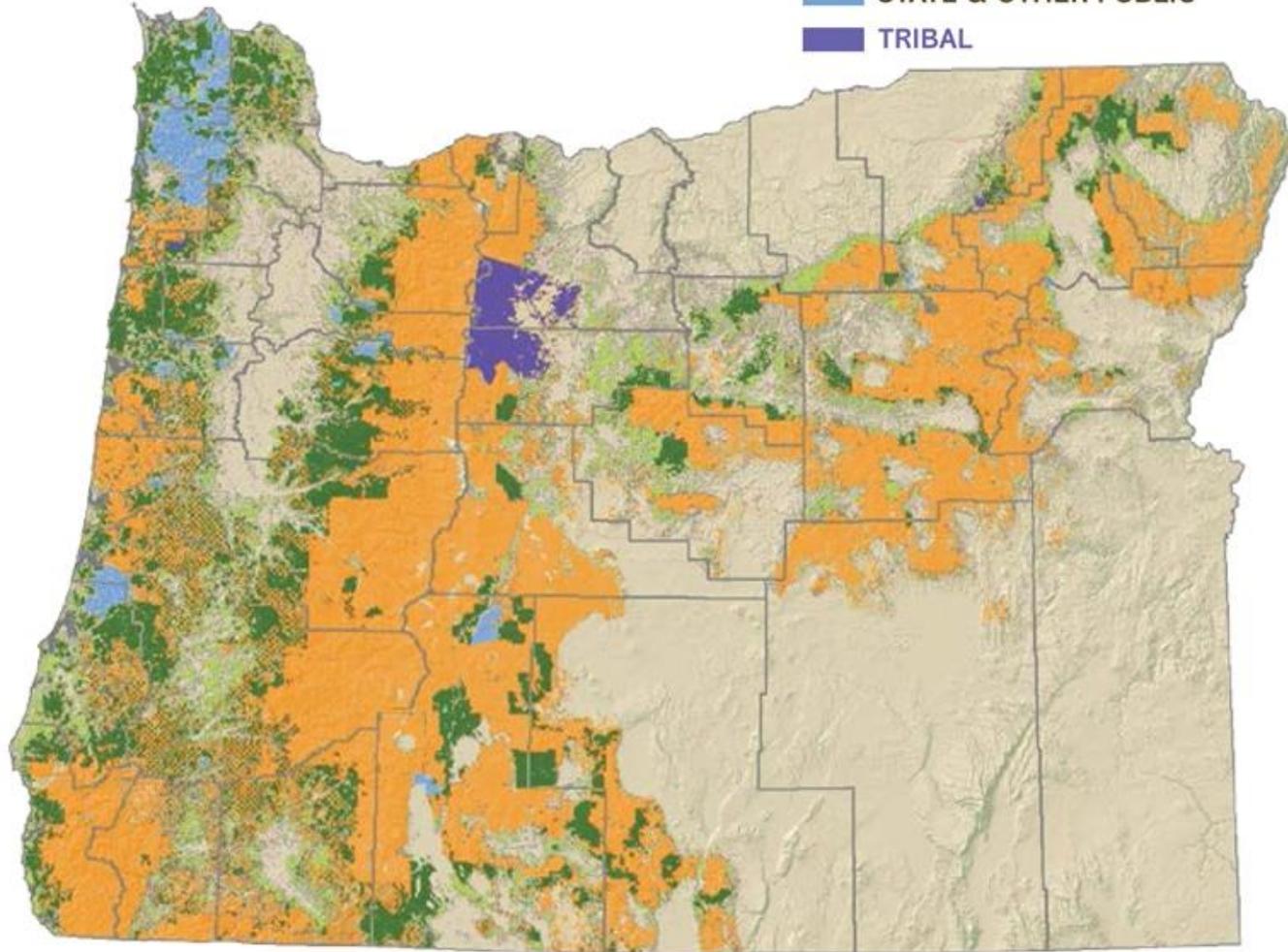
## Oregon Timber Harvest 1966-2018



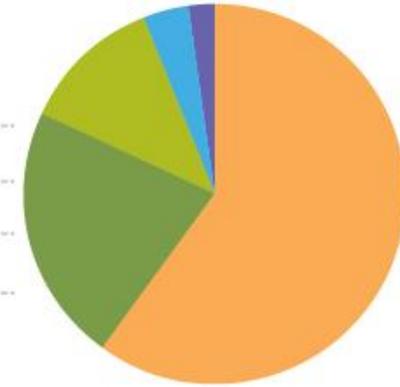
Oregon Timber Harvests by Land Ownership 1966-2018

# TODAY ....

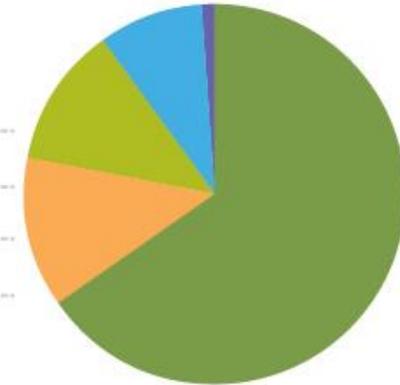
## Forestland ownership



### FORESTLAND ACREAGE BY OWNER (2016)



### TIMBER HARVEST BY OWNER (2017)



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

LARGE PRIVATE

SMALL PRIVATE

STATE AND OTHER PUBLIC

TRIBAL

<b>Oregon forestland area</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>% of total</b>
U.S. Forest Service	14,073,000	47%
Bureau of Land Management	3,566,000	12%
National Park Service	161,000	1%
Other federal	33,000	<1%
<b>Total federal forestland</b>	<b>17,833,000</b>	<b>60%</b>
State	945,000	3%
County and municipal	203,000	1%
<b>Total state and local forestland</b>	<b>1,148,000</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Total government forestland</b>	<b>18,981,000</b>	<b>64%</b>
Large private landowners (>= 5,000 acres)	6,584,000	22%
Small private landowners (<5,000 acres)	3,607,000	12%
<b>Total private forestland</b>	<b>10,191,000</b>	<b>34%</b>
Native American tribal forestland	484,000	2%
<b>TOTAL FORESTLAND, all owners</b>	<b>29,656,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Oregon acres certified by the three major forest certification systems (as of June 2018)

Certification system	Acres
American Tree Farm System	744,756
Forest Stewardship Council	193,057
Sustainable Forestry Initiative	4,111,054
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,048,867</b>

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 ...**



End Part One