

# ***A BRIEF HISTORY OF STATE FORESTRY IN OREGON***

**1830's-1840** Oregon's first lumber mills established in the Willamette Valley.

**1849** California Gold Rush and influx of West coast settlers create high demand for lumber.

**1846-1853** A Series of Forest Fires burn over 800,000 acres in the central Oregon Coast Range.

**1856** Oregon becomes a State and gains ownership of the majority of its present day state forestlands.

**1905** Local Fire Rangers granted authority to patrol counties and enforce newly created fire protection laws.

**1911** Oregon Department of Forestry and Board of Forestry distinguished to improve and protect state forestlands, to prevent forest fires, and to enforce forest laws. The Board's main responsibility is to control forest fires.

**1913** Forest Patrol Act funds firefighting activities. Landowners financed the program through a land protection fee.

**1925** Board of Forestry legally accepts new lands as gifts or donations.

**1925** Clarke-McNary Law funds the State Forest Nursery at Elkton through federal aid.

**1929** Oregon's first State Forest is named after the first State Forester, F.A. Elliott. The Elliott State Forest is 70,000 acres.

**1929** Oregon Reforestation Tax Law requires ODF to classify lands for reforestation. Owners of land classified for reforestation were exempted from property taxes and instead, subject to an annual

forest fee and surtax on any harvested products.

**1933-1951** The Tillamook Burn destroyed 355,000 acres of old growth timber in a region that is now The Tillamook State Forest. These lands are still in recovery.

**1939** State Forest Acquisition Act creates procedures for the Board of Forestry to acquire tax-delinquent forest lands from the counties, manage the land, and return most new revenues from the land to the counties.

**1939-1949** Clatsop and Santiam State Forests are created.

**1941** The Forest Conservation Act requires loggers to reforest harvested lands. State Forester is granted authority to conserve forest resources.

**1971** The Oregon Forest Practices Act is the Nation's first comprehensive forest practice act. Rules set specific standards for reforestation, road construction and maintenance, timber harvesting, chemical application, slash disposal and streamside buffer strips. Funding for the FPA is 60% from the state's general fund and 40% from a harvest tax levied on landowners (harvest tax includes forestry research, public relations education, and fire control).

**1973** Tillamook State Forest (364,000 acres) is created.

**1979** Woodlands Management Act provides tax relief to forestland owners, promotes the harvesting of mature timber crops, encourages reforestation of clear-cut lands and promotes continuous production of forest products.

**1984** A Forestry Program for Oregon addresses the necessity to reduce the risk of landslides and general environmental degradation while continuing to ensure an adequate supply of timber.

**1991** Major FPA Amendments restricts timber operations with a focus on reducing clear-cutting. Any use of pesticides and other chemicals require notification to ODF as well as all residents within a 10-mile radius. Scenic corridors are defined and protected by drastically reducing logging activity in such areas.

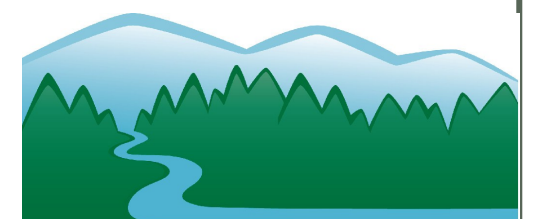
**2001** Oregon State Forest Management Plans establishes a long-term plan for each major region of Oregon's state forests.

**2010** Revised State Forest Management Plan sees significant increase in clear-cut targets and less old growth.

**2011** Institute for Natural Resources report findings indicate that science supporting the FMP is inadequate.

**2013** Board of Forestry Affirms unprecedented Conservation Area rule

**2013** Board of Forestry reopens Forest Management Plan, the future of Conservation Areas is unclear...



North Coast State Forest Coalition  
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