

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.

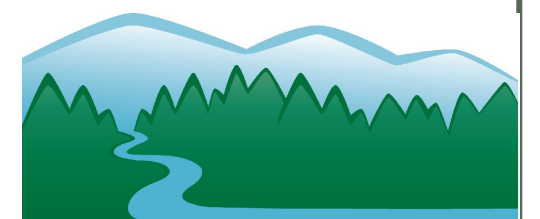
2001 Oregon State Forest Management Plans establishes a long-term plan for each major region of Oregon's state forests.

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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