## Gilchrist Forest Acquisition





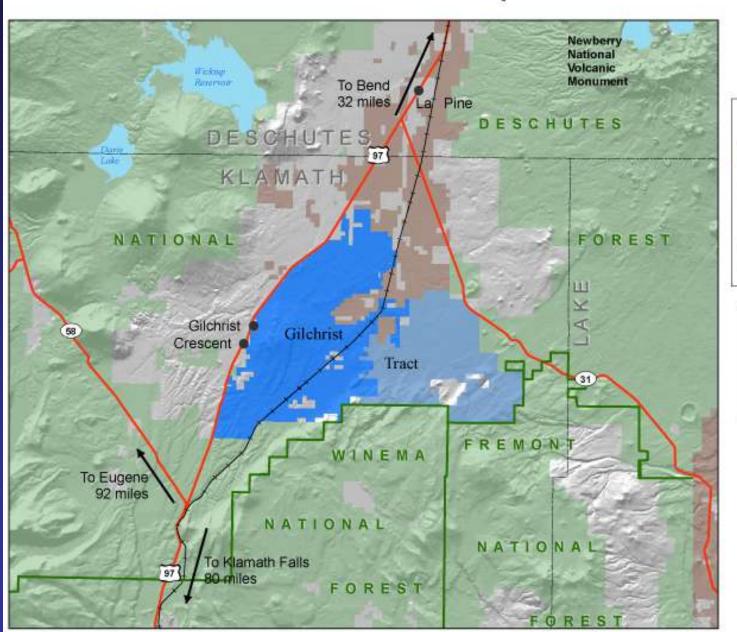
SAF Meeting
May 2011



#### Presentation Goals:

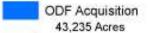
- 1. Locate and characterize the property
- 2. Provide a glimpse of Gilchrist history
- 3. Provide insight on acquisition process
- 4. Touch on future of state acquisition

#### Gilchrist Acquisition





#### Legend

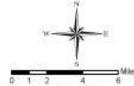


Conservation Fund 25,453 Acres

BLM

USFS





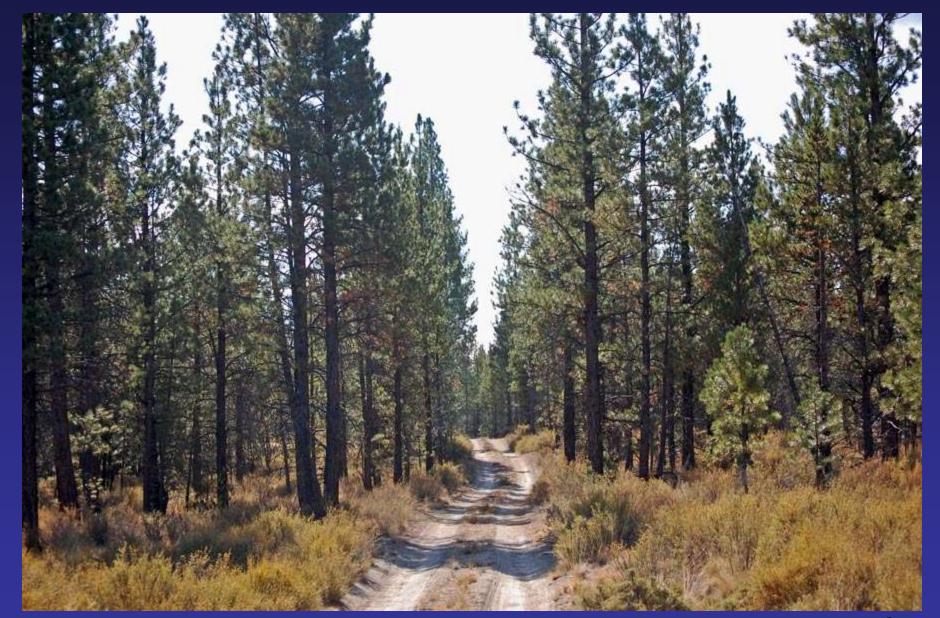
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Gilchrist Tract 4







**Unthinned Stand** 

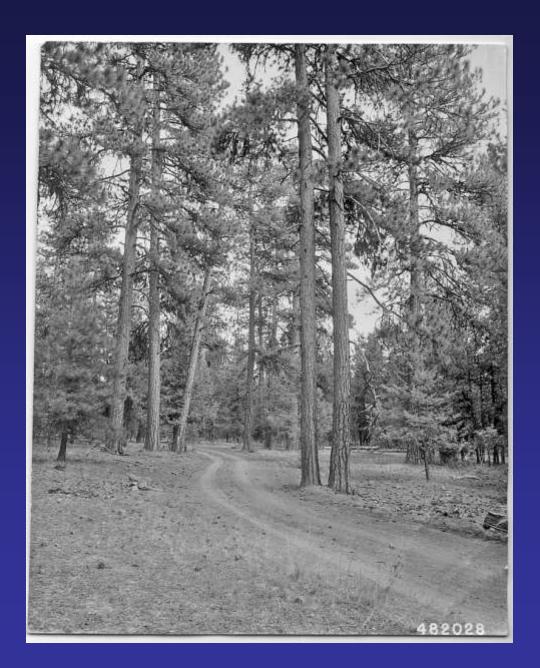
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Lands were acquired by the Gilchrist family—a Great Lakes-area lumber company—as early as 1907 with an eye on future timber supply. Their Central Oregon ownership was secured by the late 1920s.

Throughout company ownership of the lands, they were a showpiece for exemplary Ponderosa pine management.







# Understanding Oregon's Interest in keeping the lands as working forests...

In the face of fragmentation threats, the primary driver is to keep these lands in forest use:

- ✓ Provide raw materials and jobs for local economy
- ✓ Ensure public access
- ✓ Minimize complexity and cost of wildfires
- ✓ Protect habitat values
- ✓ Allow recovery and restoration of heavily harvested lands
- ✓ Future revenues to Klamath County and taxing districts

## **Dedication Day: June 11, 2010**



#### Strong public support for the acquisition...

The Oregon 124 11-13-08

## A rare opportunity for a new state forest

The Oregon Department of Forestry wisely pursues a deal on former Crown Pacific lands around Gilchrist

After all, a state forest designation

would keep the large Gilchrist tract

from being broken up and sold for

undesirable development. In the long

run, such protection would not only

serve environmental goals but also

Central Oregon's wood products and

outdoor recreation industries.

awmakers in Salem will have an intriguing opportunity next year to help Oregon add its first new state forest in 65 years.

America was still fully embroiled in World War II when the last such acquisition occurred. That was in 1944 when the 27,000-acre Sun Pass State Forest was created in Klamath County.

This year the Oregon Department of Forestry has been in negotiations to purchase part of a considerably larger tract surrounding the former timber town of Gilchrist, also in Klamath County. It's forestland once owned and managed by Crown Pacific Partners, the Portland-based company that went broke in 2003.

In the wake of the bankruptcy Fidelity National Timber Resources Inc. acquired several hundred thousand acres of Crown Pacific property. Now, in hopes of winning regulatory clearance to develop part of it, Fidelity is negotiating with the state, the Klamath Tribes and conservationists to strike a deal

in which more than 400 square miles of pine forests would be protected from development.

The part being eyed by the Department of Forestry would be managed much like other state forests, for logging and recreation as well as watershed and wildlife protection. Ideally, the state would acquire all 120,000 acres of the tract, but State Forester Marvin Brown says that in this tough economic cli-

mate his agency would be lucky to afford half of it.

The possible price tag remains cloaked in negotiations. However, if there's a way the state can swing it, possibly by borrowing against future timber revenue from current state forests, the deal could be a good one.

But here's where help would be needed from the 2009 Legislature. It would need to revise state statutes so the Department of Forestry could buy land and finance it through bonding.

That could be sound public policy. After all, a state forest designation would keep the large Gilchrist tract from being broken up and sold for undesirable development. In the long run, such protection would not only serve environmental goals but also Central Oregon's wood products and outdoor recreation industries.

The heavily logged acreage would take decades of careful management to be restored as a working forest, but the Department of Forestry has a strong re-

cord in that regard. For evidence, look no farther than the Tillamook State Forest, a thriving forest today after being ravaged by fires in the early 20th century.

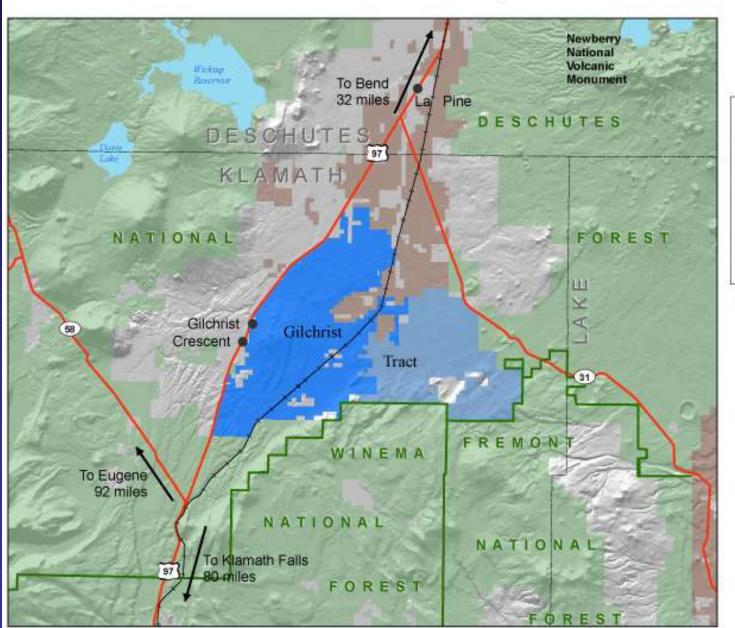
If the state's complicated negotiations succeed, Oregonians in the late 21th century might think warmly of their forebears of 2009 and feel grateful for their foresight.





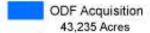


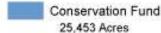
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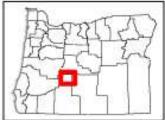
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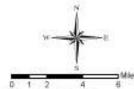












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