

100 Valleys

A Quarterly Publication of the Members of Umpqua Watersheds, Inc.

Fall 1997

HARDESTY: DeFazio Asks for Buy-Back

"I have written to Don Ostby, the Supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest, to ask him to work with me to prevent any harm to the Hardesty Mt. roadless area. The difficulty we face is this:

OPEN HOUSE

for NEW Office!

December 12th Friday 3-7pm

630 SE Jackson

Downtown Roseburg

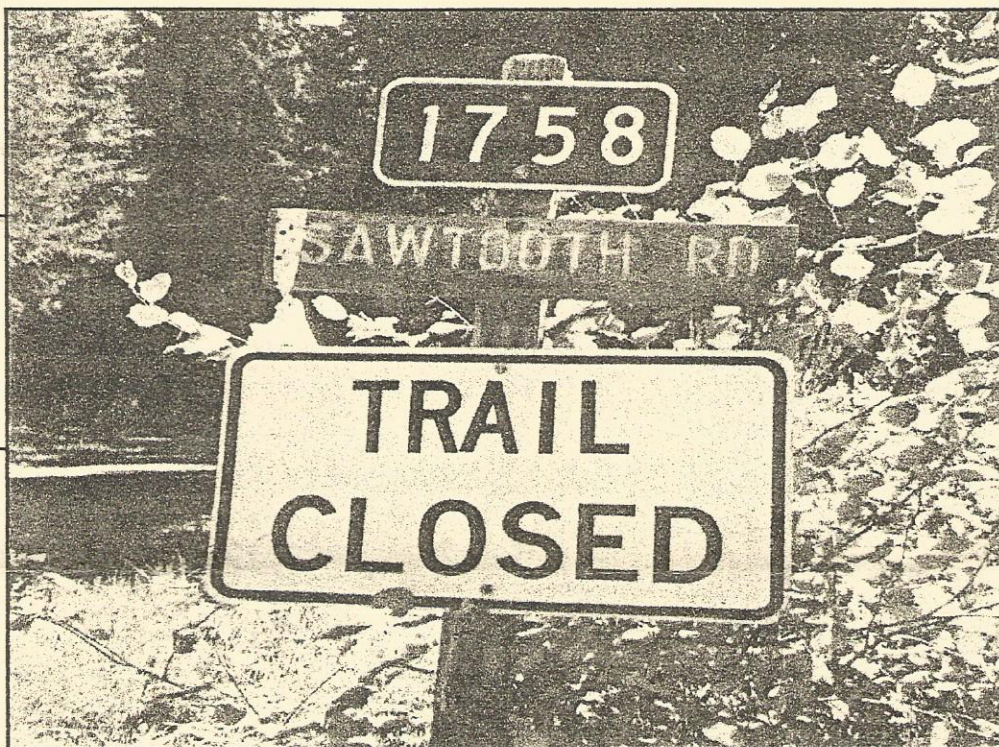
the Judie sale has been sold. It was sold just days before the salvage rider expired, which means that citizens are unable to appeal this sale. Since a contract has been signed, it will be necessary to either buy the sale back, or find less environmentally sensitive timber to trade for all or part of this sale.

I will do my best to save the most sensitive units of this sale. I am particularly concerned about the seven units that lie within or near the boundary of the roadless area. I am also trying to have the sale modified to stop any new road building. You need to be aware that there is very little funding in the Forest Service's budget for buy-backs. Either option -- a trade or buy-back -- will require cooperation from the timber purchaser.

I've just begun my efforts, so it is too early to tell whether there is much chance of success. However, rest assured that I'll give it my best effort."

Sincerely,
Peter DeFazio

See Hardesty Article page 3



New roads and logging units obliterate 1 mile of recreation trail!

Come See UW's New Office!

December 12th Umpqua Watersheds invites it's members to their new office. The office is upstairs in the Kolhagen Bldg. at 630 SE Jackson, sharing the entry with Michael James Photography Studio.

Umpqua Watersheds will be inviting members and neighbors Friday afternoon from 3 - 7pm.

There will be live acoustic music with finger foods, chili and cornbread along with locally brewed beers and wine. **Bring a friend!**

Steve Erickson's latest **Nature Slide Show** will have its debut.

We will also preview the newest UW video revealing **Crimes of Cobble Creek**.

inside...

Who is Umpqua Watersheds?

Wildernesses to Protect: Cobble Ck, Judie and Mt. Bailey
Milltown Dam Update

page 2

page 3, 5 & 6
pages 9

Who is Umpqua Watersheds, Inc?

"AND WHAT DO THEY WANT?"

"Those darn preservationists... They want to take our jobs, destroy the economy and ruin our way of life. They care more about bugs and flowers than they care about people. They don't want to see another single tree cut, and won't be happy until we're all back living in the stone age. They don't know where toilet paper comes from. They're all hippies-on-welfare with nothing better to do than chain themselves to trees. They're all urban-yuppy-elitists that never get off their cell phones long enough to get out into the woods."

We've all heard these worn out stereotypes more times than any of us care to remember. Originally developed by the wealthy industrialists' propaganda machine, these tired clichés are regularly parroted by the unsophisticated and the disinformed (in many cases, the very workers who are being exploited by corporate elites). The rich and powerful have a long tradition of transforming those opposed to their domination over local economies and environments into radical "fringe movements" that are easy to marginalize and dismiss as "wackos". For example, a local economist was quoted in the News Review stating that the modern environmental movement had its roots in "Nazi nature worship". Former state senator Rod Johnson accused this writer *in print* of teaching "voodoo preservation science" to my biology students. The bottom line is this: It's much easier to attack a boogie man of your own creation than to have a rational debate based on mutual respect for each others' positions.

Several years ago (when I had a much lower profile), I overheard a conversation in a coffee shop between two timber industry strategists. Referring to environmentalists, one of them said, "What I want to know is *what do they want?*". The other went on about how environmentalists were like other religious

zealots and were irrational idealists, etc. From time to time, however, the first one would interrupt and say "Yes, but *what do they want?*" As I listened with fascination, it suddenly occurred to me: if it's not about money and power, these folks can't understand it. Why would someone subject themselves to vilification by the power elite if they weren't going to realize some material advantage from it?

"A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."

Aldo Leopold

So, for anyone still confused by the drumbeat of corporate disinformation, THIS IS WHO WE ARE:

The Board of Directors of Umpqua Watersheds is comprised of residents of the Umpqua Basin who are dedicated to maintaining a healthy and productive environment while promoting economic opportunity and a high quality of life for all of the citizens of our watershed. Among our past and present board members are forest management professionals, forestry technicians, health care professionals, small business owners, and educators. Together we own and/or manage over one thousand acres of timberland. One or more of us have been involved in almost every phase of forest management from theoretical landscape analysis and planning, to setting chokers in the brush. We have planted over a million trees on the Umpqua. We build recreational trails, fall and mill timber, and sit on a number of community committees and councils. Umpqua Watersheds board members receive no pay for the long hours we spend giving a voice to the voiceless in our forests and streams. And to bust one last myth, none of us are on welfare.

AND THIS WHAT WE WANT:

While Umpqua Watersheds doesn't oppose all forms of logging, we vigorously oppose clearcut logging of old growth forest, excessive road building, and other methods of industrial logging that deforest our slopes, destroy critical habitat for endangered species, and degrade the quality of life on the Umpqua. The recent deaths of four of our friends at Hubbard Creek from a landslide caused by an industry clearcut has *strengthened our resolve* to restore a measure of sanity to natural resource management practices in our region.

What we want as environmentalists is the same thing everyone wants: a healthy environment AND a healthy economy. We don't believe that these twin goals are mutually exclusive. In fact, we believe that healthy economies are all but impossible without healthy environments, a belief that is backed up by numerous, recent, economic studies. In short, healthy environments are good for business.

Everyone wants to improve our "quality of life" in Douglas County. But just what exactly are the elements that provide "quality" to one's life, and how do we go about making them available to ALL of our neighbors? The answer to the question "what brings quality to one's life" will vary in detail with each individual, but in general would include the following:

1) *The right to a healthy environment.* No one wants to swim in polluted water, and it's an affront to the senses to witness a devastated landscape. The renowned sociobiologist Edwin O. Wilson uses the term "Biophilia" (love of life) to describe the innate sense of joy and peace that comes from natural things and places. These feelings are universal to humankind, not instilled by local culture. Who among us doesn't pause to take in the colors of a rainbow or the scent of honeysuckle in full bloom? Many of us get as much spiritual nourishment from the solitude of wild places as we do from our places of worship in town.

And What Do They Want?

2) The opportunity for productive and rewarding work. Work that is undervalued is rarely satisfying. Decent pay for decent work does a great deal for one's self-esteem, and a community of fulfilled workers has got to be a better place for everyone to live. There have been many deeds of philanthropy by many members of the corporate community over the years, and we have many beautiful buildings to be grateful for. But the next time one of our local industrialists is feeling philanthropic, we would prefer to see them acknowledge and empower their employees by giving them a raise. Let the well paid workers make their own contributions.

3) Stability in both the workplace and in the surrounding environment. Stability doesn't necessarily mean "no change". Stability can be a dynamic concept, with built in flexibility and resilience to smooth out the extremes of economic and ecological cycles. Any good land steward knows that biodiversity in natural communities provides resilience in the face of natural disturbances. So, too, do we believe that a diversified economy leads to greater stability in the face of economic disturbances.

4) Diversity in environment and social interaction. Just as diversity buffers natural and economic systems from disturbances, our human communities are best able to withstand changing social and economic stresses when a diversity of opinions are free to circulate.

5) Meaningful opportunity for inclusion in the decision making processes that shape one's ecological, cultural, and economic environment. How many times have we heard folks say "I wouldn't mind paying taxes if 'the government' spent it wisely"? Well, folks, we are the government, whether we hold elected office or not. If you're not happy with some aspect of your community, roll up your sleeves, get in there, and pitch in. It's a lot easier to complain than to search for solutions. In that same light, many people feel that if we are going to manage our natural resources (and we should), we need to do it in a way that allows the community to gain the maximum benefits with the least impact on the landscapes that give us ambient beauty and recreational opportunities in addition to business opportunities.

Just as the ancient forest clad streams in our uplands cradle young, fragile salmon fry, so, too, do our beautiful valleys cradle and nurture our little communities.

We're not asking the agencies to stop managing our public lands, and we're not suggesting that some timber from public lands shouldn't be used to benefit our community. We're merely asking that public agencies consider ALL of the impacts caused by resource extraction from our common heritage, and give all voices a place at the consensus building table when making management decisions that have direct impacts on our quality of life and that of our children. We're asking the corporate interests to prove to us that THEY care about their neighbors and that THEY care about the *long term* economic survival of our community. We're asking the land managers of our community to follow Aldo Leopold's simple principle: "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."

Article written by,
President of Umpqua Watersheds, Inc.
Ken Carloni.

Hardesty Mountain: Unprotected Wilderness

"Just 30 miles from Eugene, there is a very special place, a place almost entirely untouched by human hands..."

- a 1980 brochure for the proposed
Hardesty Mountain Wilderness

Hardesty Mountain has a history of being in the cross-fire of Oregon's wilderness wars. A lowland ancient forest, this area has long been at the center of controversy, with citizens trying to save it and federal bureaucrats trying to cut it down.

Now a new controversy is brewing, as federal officials are punching a new timber sale into this unprotected wilderness.

The Area

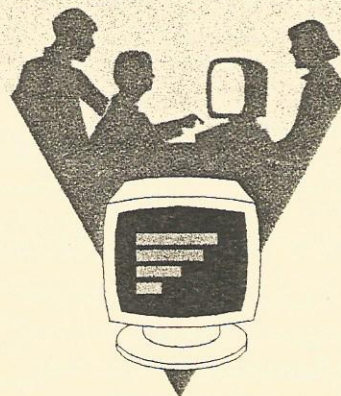
The unprotected wilderness of Hardesty Mountain encompasses over 6,000 acres of roadless forest on the Willamette and Umpqua National Forests. Its ancient forests are home to elk, deer, owls, eagles, and cougars. And on the Umpqua side of the wilderness divide, it is the headwaters for Cottage Grove's drinking water supply. The water quality in this undisturbed forest is exceptional.

Hardesty Mountain is also an important recreational resource for the towns of

Eugene, Springfield, Cottage Grove, and

Continued on page 8

JACINDA COTE



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What Has Umpqua Watersheds Done For You Lately?

President's Message by Ken Carloni

For those of you who do not or can not access our web page, we've assembled a brief list of our actions and accomplishments on behalf of endangered species and ancient forests in the Umpqua Basin. Although we've worked relatively quietly behind the scenes for many years, last year's heinous "salvage rider" forced us out into the national spotlight as the Umpqua became ground zero for a national debate over the mismanagement of our natural heritage. The following list is a sampling of some of the high points of our ongoing activism.

"Last Chance for the Umpqua". Along with dedicated forest activists and video producers with the Cascadia Forest Defenders, we created a short, hard-hitting video that spot-lighted the reckless destruction wrought on our ancient forests by the "salvage rider".

Civil disobedience at the North Umpqua Ranger Station. Taking inspiration from the historic actions of disenfranchised Americans from the Boston Tea Party through the civil rights struggle to the nuclear disarmament movement, Umpqua Watersheds organized a peaceful rally that galvanized resistance against environmental destruction. This action lead to 25 arrests at the North Umpqua Ranger District office in defiance of a congress that was bent on selling off our natural heritage to the highest bidders.

The Rescue of the "First" and "Last" timber sales. With the active support of the Cascadia Forest Defenders, dedicated

land stewards from within the Forest Service, and other regional and national environmental organizations, Umpqua Watersheds took a stand on the South Umpqua to protect one of the last large, unfragmented tracts of native forest in the drainage. Through constant pressure in the woods, in the national press, on our congressional delegation, and in the Clinton Administration, we were able to negotiate a trade for less sensitive timber in previously logged stands. Altogether, 30 million board feet of timber in that watershed were spared.

The Vigil at Yellow Creek. In the role of environmental hospice workers, Umpqua Watersheds kept a vigil at Yellow Creek, a spectacular stand of cathedral ancient forest felled by the hand of corporate greed and agency mismanagement. As the ancient giants crashed to the ground, we were there with CNN news crews and the Washington Post to share the agony of a national disgrace with the American public. Today Yellow Creek is a devastated landscape that will take 500 years to regain its former splendor. But the Yellow Creek we wept over remains alive in our hearts, and in our award winning expose "Requiem for Yellow Creek" assembled by Francis Eatherington for our web site.

The Ongoing Defense of Cobble Knob. The proposed 130 acre clearcut of BLM old growth in the Rock Creek watershed is being vigorously opposed by Watersheds and a number of other environmental organizations. Every bit as majestic as Yellow Creek and with trees in excess of 500 years old, this stand is an island refuge of rare old growth dependant organisms in a sea of BLM and industry tree farms. Originally scheduled to be sold as a salvage rider sale, the efforts of Umpqua Watersheds have lead to its temporary reprieve due to our discovery of two species of rare lichens and a rare mollusk. Drawn by the spiritual power of this place, James Redfield, author of "The Celestine Prophecy" visited the site and declared it a national treasure. A video of our conversations with Redfield on Cobble Knob is due out soon.

Hubbard Creek Landslide Tragedy. Umpqua Watersheds was on the scene of the tragic landslide at Hubbard Creek which took the lives of four of our neighbors within hours of the event. Our forest monitor was able to get information on the clearcut that triggered the slide into the hands of the national press so that the true story of the tragedy could get out to the American public. Soon thereafter, UW organized a public forum on the issue of logging and landslides that brought recognized experts in to speak to a packed house of concerned Douglas County citizens. The momentum of volunteers generated at that meeting resulted in the Oregon Board of Forestry being pressured to change regulations to prohibit clearcut logging above residences. In addition, public awareness of this issue gave new energy to the attempt to ban clearcutting through the initiative process. Umpqua Watersheds continues to be active in that campaign.

Umpqua Basin Watershed Council. To avoid an endangered species listing of the Coho salmon in western Oregon, Governor Kitzhaber created the Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative to bring back depleted salmon runs. Part of this plan calls for the establishment of "Watershed Councils" composed of a broad range of stakeholders in each major watershed. Umpqua Watersheds was invited to join that council along with representatives of big timber, ranching, fishing and others. Despite grave misgivings about the effectiveness of the plan, we've become a member of the council and continue to remain active and vigilant advocates for conservation within that forum.

Ongoing Forest Monitoring. Through the tireless efforts of Francis Eatherington, our forest monitor, and countless volunteer hours by our dedicated board members and volunteers, we continue to press the BLM, the Forest Service and the Oregon Dept. of Forestry to be better stewards of our natural resources. We have had a number of important recent successes in our efforts to persuade the agencies to obey the law.

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Rare Lichen Delays BLM Cobble Creek Sale

Cobble Creek, a Roseburg BLM proposed clearcut 11/5/97:

Late in 1996, BLM proposed to clearcut Cobble mountain, near Glide. This is a magnificent old-growth forest with some of the largest trees left in the Rock Creek watershed, including towering Sugar Pines and Douglas Firs, with rhododendrons and flowering Dogwood trees living nearer the forest floor. BLM cut down a few of the big trees to see what percentage had hollow centers, in order to estimate what to sell them for. (Unlike BLM, birds and voles love these defects. It provides homes and food for the animals that depend on old forests to live). Many forest loving people have visited this special place since BLM announced they were going to sell it, and some have been privileged to see a spotted owl. Unfortunately, the spotted owl only dines here, and doesn't sleep here, so she is not able to stop the timber sale.

A doctoral student in lichenology walked Cobble mountain soon after

BLM had done the test cutting. On the branches of the fallen giants, she *found a rare lichen which only grows in the tops of trees over 400 years old* - very rare. This discovery caused BLM to cancel plans to advertise the sale. BLM then hired a scientific team to recommend how to manage for the lichen.

The Northwest Forest Plan requires that BLM keep these species safe. The scientists worked all summer doing lichen surveys of the sale, and the surrounding watershed. Their conclusion was that the lichen was truly rare. The mountain should not be clearcut, but instead be kept intact. While they were doing the survey, another species of rare lichen and a rare slug were also found.

What happens next (and likely soon) is that Roseburg BLM will issue another decision on their proposed timber sale. We fear they will ignore the scientific recommendations, and continue preparations for the clearcut. (They leave 6 trees per acre so BLM claims they are not "clearcutting").

More likely, BLM could decide to cut only some of the trees on Cobble mountain, and leave a few more trees than the typical clearcut, claiming that this will protect the lichen. But in the process, they will gouge out the mountain sides with new roads, and violate the heart and soul of the forest.

You can help.

Please when you call in for the earth creatures you love - include the forests of Cobble Mountain. In whatever way you give out your energy, pass a little on to the dining room of the spotted owl.

PLEASE CALL BLM, and *tell them you would like them to follow the scientific recommendations*, and set this mountain aside as an area of critical environmental concern.

The BLM's numbers are:

Phone: 541-440-4930

FAX: 541-440-4948

email: or100mb@sc0126wp.sc.blm.gov

Article taken from Umpqua Watersheds' Web-Page. Written by Francis Eatherington, UW staff.

Yes! I support Umpqua Watersheds and want to help!

Sign me up as a Member! *I have circled my \$ preference below.*

100 Valleys Plus	Business Partner	Silent Partner	Family/Individual	Living Lightly
<i>Executive Stewardship</i> You'll receive recognition in the Newsletter, proudly wear a UW T-shirt, and receive a year's subscription to the Newsletter.	<i>As a Business Member,</i> you'll receive a FREE ad in your Newsletter, proudly wear a UW T-shirt, and receive a year's subscription to the Newsletter.	<i>As a Silent Business Partner, your membership remains confidential, and yet you will receive a UW T-shirt, along with a year's subscription to the Newsletter.</i>	<i>With this membership,</i> you will receive one UW T-shirt, and receive a year's subscription to the Newsletter. More T-shirts can be ordered.	<i>Become a full member and stay in touch with a year's subscription to the Newsletter. More T-shirts can be ordered.</i>
\$100+	\$50+	\$50+	\$25+	\$15+

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Visualization for Listening

Visualization techniques at "A Listening Post for Salmon" in Roseburg, July 31, helped 60 residents from a dozen communities in Douglas County articulate and listen to each others values.

The sharing citizens' core values, in turn, is helping further identify voluntary practices and develop policies that contribute to sustaining salmon runs in the Umpqua River Basin.

The evening program, sponsored by the Umpqua Valley Audubon Society at Umpqua Community College, started with professional exhibits displayed by agencies and voluntary associations. Then, the program moved into a lively, illustrated talk by Professor Courtland Smith, anthropologist with Oregon State University. Prof. Smith's presentation, underwritten by the Chautauqua Program of the Oregon Council for the Humanities, emphasized values of salmon historically to communities in the Pacific Northwest.

To illustrate their economic importance, for instance, Prof. Smith projected archival motion pictures showing teams of horses pulling bulging nets of salmon to shore for early canneries. To demonstrate the cultural and religious values attributed to salmon, Prof. Smith showed pictures of Native American rituals associated with

netting and honoring the first salmon jumping up Celilo Falls on the Columbia River, now inundated by slack waters of The Dalles Dam.

Prof. Smith concluded his presentation by outlining types of strategies communities have used to sustain salmon runs: preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, domestication, and transformation.

With a greater awareness of historically significant values of salmon and strategies to protect them in the Pacific Northwest, the Listening Post then shifted to the Umpqua River Basin. Jeff Golden of Golden Communications, Ashland, facilitated a guided visualization activity. In his introduction, Jeff said he believes that clarifying "driving values" is an effective first step in seeking consensus on public issues. He finds, however, that we may not recognize others' core values very clearly. We may not know our own values very well! Visualization is one technique to "dig deeper," he said.

Jeff asked participants to visualize a favorite spot on the river; the year is 2010; you are visiting with a bright but naive 10 year old about your deep regard for salmon. The child listens, and then asks, "So....?" "What is your response?" Jeff asked.

After some moments for reflecting, we divided into small, mixed groups and shared: What is important about salmon to me today in Douglas County?

The groups reassembled; small group facilitators orally summarized each discussion; Jeff recorded key ideas on easel paper. The notes and large group discussion revealed several things:

1. Visualizing—from film footage and guided imagery—stimulated the expression of a wide spectrum of core values: "wildness," resiliency, quality natural environment, link in the food chain for wildlife, employment, family fun, recreation, community building resource, bridge with other cultures...

2. Areas of consensus among the farmers, timber owners, greens, agency reps, new comers and old timers became apparent.

"The degree of agreement surprised us," one participant said.

3. Drawing out implications for future practice and policy from areas of consensus was rather straight forward.

4. Areas without general agreement suggested the need for "digging deeper" into values and their implications.

5. We recognized that other points of view were not represented during this evening's program, which suggested the desirability of replicating similar discussions.

Looking back vividly at the historical importance of salmon helped us identify values we hold today; looking into the future helped us articulate our values to ourselves and, then, to others.

The experience with "A Listening Post for Salmon" raises a possibility: Would a similar approach be useful for other questions of public concern? Would such an approach that first builds a deeper base of citizen values be more effective than the often combative, position-based, debates on public issues?

A number of volunteers facilitated the small groups. Among these were representatives of Audubon, a church, Umpqua Basin Watershed Council, Cooperative Extension, Umpqua Land Exchange Project, and Umpqua Watersheds, Inc.

In addition to the grant from the Oregon Council for the Humanities, local sources provided matching funds. These included the local Audubon Chapter, Umpqua Foundation, River Appreciation Day, Umpqua Watersheds and individuals.

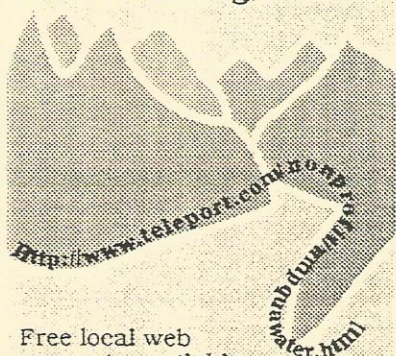
The same spirit of volunteerism in Douglas County that the Listening Post tapped into last summer may be a key to future efforts in the Umpqua Basin to conserve habitats for a common biological heritage at risk, as one participant put it, "for only the next generation."

Jim Long, Coordinator
A Listening Post for Salmon
Umpqua Valley Audubon

*"We need the tonic of wildness.
We can never have enough of
nature. We must be refreshed
by the sight of inexhaustible
vigor, vast and titanic fea-
tures."*

Henry David Thoreau

Visit
Umpqua Watersheds'
Award-Winning Website!



Free local web
access is available
at both Umpqua
Community College
and the Douglas
County Library

[www.teleport.com/nonprofit/
umpquawater.html](http://www.teleport.com/nonprofit/umpquawater.html)

Protect Mount Bailey Wilderness

Converting wilderness to tree farms.

In 1987, the Umpqua National Forest had 133,184 acres in unprotected Roadless Areas that each were greater than 5,000 acres in size and eligible for protection by Congress as official Wilderness. Two years later, 27,642 of those Roadless Areas were dropped from the inventory due to being fragmented with roads and timber sales.

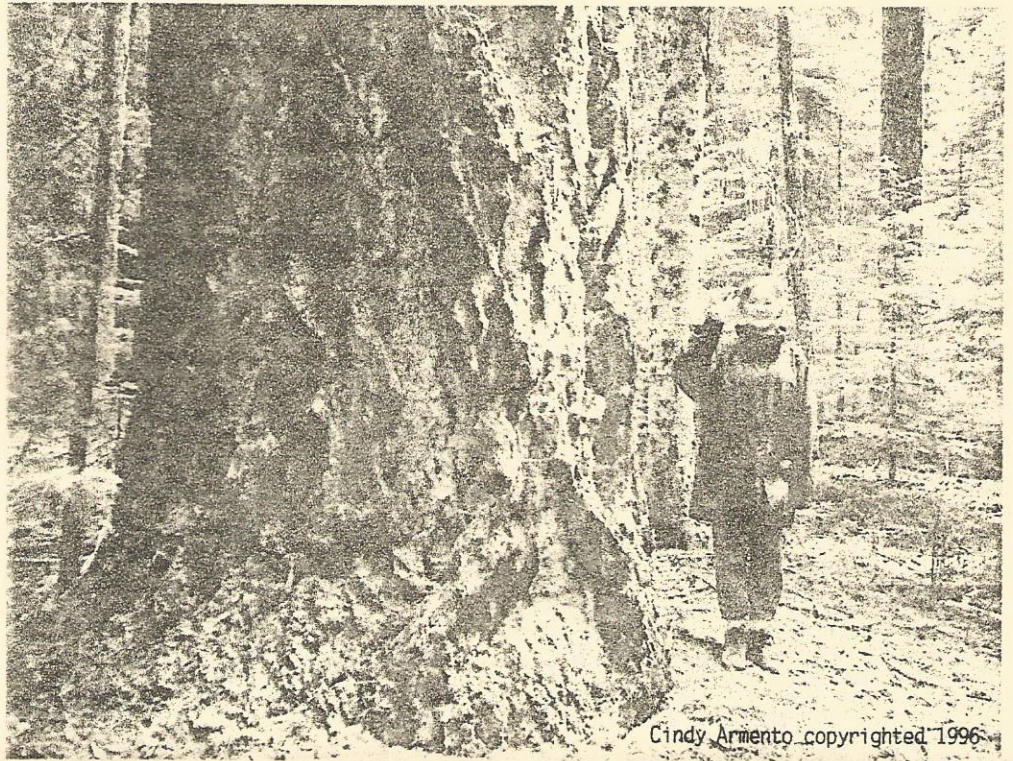
President Clinton's Northwest Forest Plan slowed the rate of destruction by protecting most Roadless Areas with salmon streams in Old-Growth Forest Reserves. But about half of the remaining Roadless Areas are still planned for cutting. In the previous 1990 Umpqua Forest Plan, 88% of the Roadless Areas had been slated for the saws. Clinton's Plan is therefore a significant improvement, but some timber sales may still occur in Reserves.

The Largest Area at Risk

The Mount Bailey area is the largest tract of unprotected, non-roaded wilderness land on the Umpqua National Forest. It has been steadily reduced in size over the years, down from 20,300 acres in 1979, 19,693 acres in 1987, and 18,627 in 1990. The Umpqua National Forest Plan calls for chopping down 11,200 acres, and *leaving only 7,427 acres unroaded*, of which 4,500 acres are not forested.

Mt. Bailey is located at the headwaters of the Umpqua River next to a beautiful, high-elevation body of water named Diamond Lake. The Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness is to the southwest, and the high Cascade Mountains to the east are protected by the popular Oregon Cascades Recreation Area, the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness, and Crater Lake National Park.

Humans have used this mountain for spiritual fulfillment for thousands of years. A prehistoric vision quest site of unknown age is present, with the potential for discoveries of other prehistoric sites.



Cindy Armento copyrighted 1996

Help Save this Wilderness for Future Generations! (Paw Timber Sale)

Not suited for logging.

Harsh conditions have caused the Mt. Bailey area to remain unlogged so far. But what was worthless yesterday, is valued timber resources today.

The vast majority of the Mt. Bailey Roadless Area is very high elevation-Mountain Hemlock forests, on poor pumice (volcanic) soils. For example, it is reported that "cold temperatures and a short growing season limit vegetation growth" for any of the Mountain Hemlock plant associations that occur at elevations of 5,000 ft. And for the Mountain Hemlock plant associations that occur at elevations of about 5,400 ft., "the deep, persistent snow pack, short, cool growing season, and poorly developed soils make regeneration difficult and productivity low."

These forests produce small trees struggling for survival even in their natural environment. (But these small trees are very successful in holding the soil and the watershed together.)

A Guardian of Cool Clear Water

The snow pack that accumulates around Mt. Bailey (8,353 ft. elevation) feeds volumes of cool, clear water to the North Umpqua River, via the aptly named Clearwater Creek. Just a short distance downstream is habitat for the Umpqua Cutthroat Trout, recently listed as "endangered" under the Endangered Species Act.

And rare species? The harsh conditions of Mt. Bailey also provide excellent habitat for rare wildlife species. A Bald Eagle nest is located on the lower slopes. Osprey utilize the area. The Northern Spotted Owl, Pileated Woodpecker, and Pine Martin are found on Mt. Bailey.

Sensitive plants grow both in the forest and above timberline. For instance, above timberline on the rock slopes of Mt. Bailey, grows a rare Goldenweed, *Haplopappus whitneyi*.

Continued on next page.

"Diseases" keeps the balance

The forests are susceptible to naturally occurring root diseases (*Armillaria ostoyae*, *Heterobasidion annosum*) that contribute to the overall biodiversity of the area by creating small openings, dead trees and fallen logs -- similar to the effects of a light intensity ground fire. (Natural fire occurrence itself is very low on Mt. Bailey). It is unfortunate that the timber sales slated for Mt. Bailey attempt to "cure" this root disease "problem." This "forest health" excuse for logging is contradicted by the Forest Service's own scientists, who stated in the Watershed Analysis for this area that logging will change the natural balance and actually spread root disease faster than is natural.

Current Threats

1. The Bear Paw Timber Sale, sold under the Salvage Logging Rider, will build 3.28 miles of new roads. 3.1 miles of these new roads will be directly into the Roadless Area. In Mountain Hemlock forests, Engelman Spruce trees dominate wet sites with a high water table. There is a rare Engelman Spruce stand in one of the Bear Paw units. It will be clearcut, along with 117 acres of other virgin forests. The timber sale will haul away about 700 logging trucks of forest (3.5 million board feet).

2. The Paw Chopper Timber Sale will log 750 acres in one of the harshest sites in the Mt. Bailey Roadless Area. It will invade the Roadless Area with helicopter logging, delivering virgin forests to 800 logging trucks (4 mmbf).

Paw Chopper is also home to the highly prized and valuable Matsutake mushroom. Each year, National Forests in the High Cascades sell thousands of mushroom picking permits, mostly to minority populations who make their living following the season along the crest of the Cascades. The economic value of this mushroom is comparable to the value of the wood in these forests. For instance, last year, the Winema National Forest received over \$200,000 in mushroom permits from pickers using four National Forests, including the Umpqua. This resulted in millions of dollars in profits by mushroom industry from the short, two-month season.

In order to preserve the host tree of the Matsutake mushroom, the Forest Service's Watershed Analysis recommended not cutting Shasta Red Fir trees in the Paw Timber

Last Chance for the Umpqua

The Last Chance for the Umpqua was filmed, edited and packaged in the 10 days following January 1, 1996. The "rough and tumble" style of video production was necessitated by the urgent need to circulate the images and information as soon as possible.

The images seen in the video are from three of 29 "Salvage Logging Rider" sales awarded to timber companies in the Umpqua River watershed. The trees being cut are vital, healthy and many of them are ancient.

It is the Last Chance for the Umpqua! Without rapid action, what was once a wild, clear, vigorous, life-supporting river, teeming with native fish could well become a silt-clouded, tepid waterway sustaining only farm fish...

...its River Spirit extinguished forever.

To order your copy call (541) 998-1992

or borrow it FREE from the Douglas County Library.

Photographic images are available including beautiful images of wildlife and also pictures of the devastating timber sales that kill them. Chaney Road, Bear Air, Yellow Creek, Cobble Creek and many other sales are available.

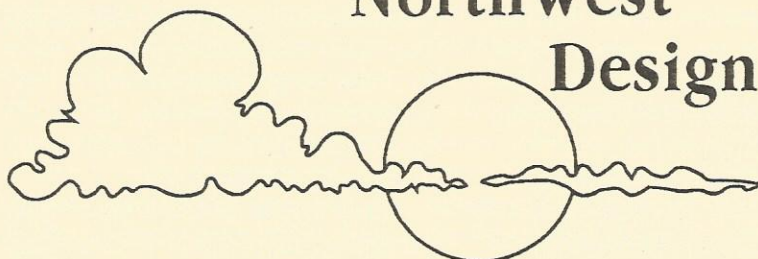
Sale. But Dan Schindler, District Ranger, stated that he did not have to follow the recommendations of the Watershed Analysis, as it is not a "decision document."

3. Other threats include a geothermal lease encompassing 200 acres on the south side of the mountain. No exploration has yet taken place. Also, developers long

wanted to develop Mt. Bailey into a ski resort. As yet, they have been unable to locate the funds for the required environmental studies. **CALL Wyden (202)224-5244, Eugene: (541) 431-0229 AND DeFazio (541) 440-3523**

Article taken from Umpqua Watersheds' WebPage. Written by Francis Eatherington, UW staff.

NorthWest Design Etc



Graphics by Robin Wisdom

672-6982

Help Protect Hardesty! Stop Judie Timber Sale

Continued from p. 3

Oakridge. The area offers nearly 20 miles of hiking trails through ancient forests to meadows and rocky ledges on high ridges. One of the area's mountain peaks, Mt. June, offers views of the Cascades from Mount Jefferson to Mount Thielson, as well as views of the Coast Range and southern Willamette Valley.

The History

In the 1970's, a small group of Springfield and Eugene residents formed the Hardesty Mountain Study Group. This group worked with the Oregon Wilderness Coalition (now the Oregon Natural Resources Council) to protect the Hardesty Mountain area in a wilderness protection bill. The group published a hiking guide to the area and educated people about its wilderness values.

In 1984, the Oregon Wilderness Act was enacted, protecting numerous wilderness areas around the state. Unfortunately, the proposed Hardesty Mountain wilderness area was left out of the bill. In the final negotiations over the bill, Senator Hatfield offered Rep. Jim Weaver a choice to protect either Hardesty Mountain or the Waldo Lake area. Weaver chose the larger Waldo Lake area. (Source: The Wilderness Movement and the National Forests; 1980-84, a Forest Service History Series Document, FS-410, August 1988).

The Present Controversy:

The Judie Timber Sale

Because Hardesty Mountain was left out of the 1984 Wilderness bill, it has been vulnerable to continued logging over the years. The Judie timber sale, on the Cottage Grove Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest, will damage the integrity of over 1000 acres of the Hardesty Mountain area. The sale will cut 7.386 million board feet - or 1,500 log trucks - of trees from the area, build 2.2 miles of new roads and reconstruct 6.8 miles of additional roads to log the unprotected wilderness area. What the new roads can't get to, helicopter logging will clearcut from deeper within the roadless area.

Additionally, this sale will log within Cottage Grove's municipal drinking watershed. The logging is planned in the headwaters of Herman Creek, which flows into

Layng Creek upstream from the drinking water intake valve for Cottage Grove. This watershed is critically important to the City of Cottage Grove's drinking water.

Lastly, there is the issue of recreation. The Umpqua Forest Plan states:

"Hardesty was identified in RARE II [Roadless area Review and Evaluation]... The subsequent decision allocated the Umpqua NF portion to municipal use watershed... The primary use on the [Umpqua side] is as a portion of a municipal and domestic watershed. Because the watershed agreement provides for the limiting of recreational use and facilitates within and adjacent to the watershed, overnight camping and swimming are prohibited."

Limiting or prohibiting certain uses to protect drinking water is responsible. However, allowing a timber sale into this same area is extremely irresponsible. One of the new roads and logging units actually obliterates approximately one mile of recreation trail #1402. It is alarming that the Umpqua National Forest would limit recreational use and prohibit camping and swimming in this area, but allow a damaging timber road and logging unit to obliterate over 1 mile of a hiking trail.

Please Do Something! Call Now!

Logging has not yet started on the Judie timber sale in the unprotected wilderness of the Hardesty Roadless area, southeast of Eugene. Please call the **Umpqua National Forest** (541-672-6601). Demand they buy back the Judie timber sale, and rehabilitate trail #1402. They should be protecting this forest, not destroying it. Call **Congressman DeFazio's** office (202-225-6416, Roseburg: 541-440-3523), and thank him for his efforts, and encourage him to continue. Ask **Senator Wyden** (202-224-5244, Eugene: 541-431-0229) to help protect the Hardesty Wilderness.

*Article taken from Umpqua Watersheds' WebPage.
Written by Francis Eatherington, UW staff.*

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Milltown Dam Litigation?

Umpqua Watersheds has joined a growing coalition of state and national groups opposed to the Milltown Hill Dam. These groups include: American Rivers, National Wildlife Federation, Pacific Rivers Council, Water Watch of Oregon, ONRC, Headwaters, Many Rivers Group, Sierra Club, Oregon Wildlife Federation, Steamboaters, Umpqua Valley Audubon, Siskiyou Regional Education Project, and the Corvallis Area Forest Issues Group. The coalition continues to grow as more become aware of the ecological and fiscal liabilities of this fiasco.

Western Environmental Law Center...plans for possible legal action...if NMFS caves in to political pressure.

While Douglas County continues its' preparation to build, the *green* coalition, led by the Western Environmental Law Center (WELC), continues to gather data and plans for possible legal action as a last resort if the National Marine Fisheries Service or NMFS caves in to political pressure. State agencies did fold on the clear issue of the dangers of mercury to the environment. Both sides now await the coming decision by NMFS. They will issue their final biological opinion on the project soon. They issued a draft opinion in late summer which did state that the Cutthroat Trout would be put in jeopardy by the project. They gave the county an out if they would agree to a number of mitigation measures. Surprisingly, the county agreed to do the tasks required. We believe, however that the federal agency has not the will nor the resources to insure compliance. Documents we have obtained show that County Commissioner Winters has now stated his belief that requiring landowners to build fences to keep out cattle is an infringement of their property rights. The coalition will have no recourse but to sue if NMFS caves.

*Readers can help by contacting,
UW Board Member, Bob Allen at 672-5239
for more information or email: ballen@rosenet.net*

Members Welcome to Open House

December 12th Umpqua Watersheds invites it's members to their new office. The office is upstairs in the Kolhagen Bldg. at 630 SE Jackson, sharing the entry with Michael James Photography Studio.

Umpqua Watersheds will be inviting members and neighbors Friday afternoon from 3 - 7pm. There will be live acoustic music with finger foods, chili and cornbread along with locally brewed beers and wine. **Bring a friend!**

Steve Erickson's latest **Nature Slide Show** will have its debut.

We will also preview the newest UW video revealing **Crimes of Cobble Creek**.

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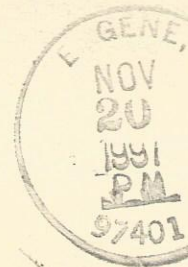
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OPEN HOUSE

for NEW Office!

December 12

Friday 3-8pm

630 SE Jackson

Downtown Roseburg



inside...

Who is Umpqua Watersheds and What do They Want?

Wildernesses to Protect: Cobble Ck, Judie and Mt. Bailey
Milltown Dam Litigation?

page 2

pages 3, 5 & 9

pages 9