



100 Valleys

Autumn 2000

A Quarterly Publication for the Supporters of Umpqua Watersheds

Partners in Restoration

Exploring the Benefits of Placing Large Trees in Streams

Do large trees in a stream benefit fish? This was the question of the day. Glenn Harkleroad definitely believes they do.



Photo by Don Morrison

Forest Service biologist, Glenn Harkleroad (left) gives UW's Patrick Starnes (right) tour of Little Rock Creek Project on the Steamboat Watershed.

On June 10, 2000, Mr. Harkleroad, a fisheries biologist with the North Umpqua Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest, led the Umpqua Watersheds' group on a tour in which we learned about the stream restoration projects occurring in the Cedar Creek and Little Rock Creek basins. These two creeks flow into Steamboat Creek, both of which flow into the North Umpqua River about 45 miles east

of Roseburg. Cedar Creek and Little Rock Creek are considered the Umpqua National Forest's highest priority for watershed restoration, because of their importance to steelhead, salmon and cutthroat trout.

On the way to Cedar Creek, the group stopped at a spot along Steamboat Creek where a Fish Watch volunteer stays in a camper from May through December keeping an eye on the steelhead in a giant pool below the road. The volunteer told us about a large poaching incident in 1992, in which approximately 40 fish were taken from the pool -- some of the fish were cleaned, cooked and eaten on the stream bank. Soon after this incident, the Fish Watch program began to prevent poaching incidents like this one. There were no fish in the pool at this time in June, but the volunteer told us that we were more than welcome to come back in August or September when the numbers of fish should be at the highest. At that time, visitors can see 100 or more steelhead in this pool. The fish stay in this pool until the fall rains begin, at which time the fish will continue their journey upstream to spawn. The camper is parked right next to the road, so it is easy to find. We then proceeded on to Cedar Creek. Mr. Harkleroad told us that the stream needed restoration because the creek had a bedrock bottom.

In historical times, the stream had a variety of habitat types, such as pools of slow-moving water and shallow, fast moving water with gravel bottoms called riffles. When logs were removed from streams a couple of dec-

ades ago, the pool and riffle habitats disappeared, because there was nothing to keep the gravel from washing down to the ocean during the high flows of the winter rains.

Eventually, without logs, the creeks were scoured down to solid bedrock providing little habitat for fish and their eggs.

To get an idea of historical locations of logs, fisheries biologists study aerial photos taken prior to intensive forest management activities. They were able to determine that logjams (a large group of logs piled on top of each other) usually occurred at the intersection of two streams or in bends of a stream. The biologists used this information to help them plan the placement of the logs for this project.

We stopped at various locations along Cedar Creek to discuss the restoration project and to see some of the logs that were placed in the stream with helicopters in

See Logs Help Collect Gravel (Cont. on page 10)

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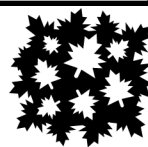


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Umpqua Watersheds was incorporated as a private non-profit organization in 1995. Its members are residents of the Umpqua Basin who are dedicated to protecting and restoring the watersheds of the Umpqua River Basin. Many of our past and present, Board of Directors are: forest management professionals, forestry technicians, health care professionals, small business owners, and educators. We build recreational trails, fall and mill timber, and sit on a number of community committees and councils.

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Partners in Protection

Dear Supporter,

"Protection partners" are people like you and your neighbor who have come together to keep forests, rivers, and wildlife safe from damage and loss.

In the Umpqua people have worked to guarantee this safety for many decades. Sometimes successfully . . . Sometimes not so successfully . . . Over time, their work has built organizations that protect the environment in diverse ways.

*In the past year, Umpqua Watersheds has had the opportunity to work closely with local **"protection partners"** Steamboaters, Umpqua Valley Audubon Society, and Oregon Equestrian Trails to reach some goals we have in common:*

MONITOR the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management;
DEMAND a management plan for the Mildred Kanipe Memorial Park;
REQUIRE improved fish and wildlife habitat throughout the North Umpqua Hydro Project in the Umpqua Basin.

The results of this on-going work will be:

CLEANER FREE-FLOWING WATER for you and for fish;
INTACT FORESTS that complete their life cycle and provide solace for you and me;
SAFER arena for your environmental voice;
IMPROVED habitat for fish and wildlife;
CLEANER AIR AND SKIES for children to grow and birds to soar.

Umpqua Watersheds cannot face all the environmental threats alone!

*The actions that you, and our **"protection partners"** take today and into the future will keep that guarantee in place for the environment we love and depend upon.*

*On behalf of Umpqua Watersheds board of directors, staff, volunteers and the Umpqua I extend our appreciation to all our **"protection partners."** If you would like more information on how you can be a **"protection partner"** please don't hesitate to call or email Umpqua Watersheds.*

Sincere thanks,

Penny Lind, Executive Director of Umpqua Watersheds

Thank You to Foundation Partners of Fall 2000

Umpqua Watersheds' is honored to be a grantee of
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Loggers Don't Want To Cut Timber Sale

Tree sitters return to the Umpqua

Huffman and Wright Logging asked the Forest Service to cancel the **Snog Timber Sale** because of depressed market conditions for timber. The Umpqua National Forest refused and ordered Huffman and Wright to begin logging, or be financially penalized.

The purported need for Snog was to contribute to the economic stability of the timber dependent communities. If the sale is uneconomical to log, the Forest Service is undermining their entire reason for clearcutting public forests in the first place.

More importantly is the environmental damage that will be caused by Snog. The National Forest's own study, the Fish Creek Watershed Analysis, recommended that no more large canopy openings should occur in this part of Fish Creek. Snog will clearcut 180 acres of old growth forests, in spite of the findings this will "further aggravate channel instability in those drainages." The National Forest's fisheries biologist strongly objected to Snog, saying it did not comply with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. We the sale was decided in 1995 he wrote to his superior "the professional and scientific basis for this decision is grossly inadequate and unsupported by any data, documentation, literature, or inventory."

Recently the Diamond Lake District Ranger admitted the required 180-foot no-cut protection buffers around wet-lands were marked for

See SNOG (Continued on page 11)

MEMORIAL GIFTS 2000

from our supporters for their family and friends.

IN MEMORY OF:

Bobby Jo Hendy

Ron Benner

Please contact Penny Lind at (541)672-7065, if you have memorials or bequests to submit to Umpqua Watersheds for the protection and restoration of the Umpqua River basin.

Monument, Wilderness and Park

Did you know...? National monument, wilderness and national park designations each afford a differing level of protection to our lands. National Forests, such as the Umpqua National Forest, have far less protections than a monument, wilderness or park.

National Monuments are special areas of public land designated by public proclamation by the President or by Congress, to protect historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest. While only Congress can designate a National Park or wilderness area, Congress gave the President authority through the Antiquities Act of 1906 to designate National Monuments. President Theodore Roosevelt used this authority to protect the Grand Canyon. Nearly every President since then has created National Monuments.

The **Antiquities Act of 1906** resulted from concerns about protecting mostly prehistoric Indian ruins and artifacts-collectively termed -- antiquities -- on federal lands in the West. It authorized permits for legitimate archeological investigations and penalties for persons taking or destroying antiquities without permission. And also authorized presidents to proclaim "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest" as national monuments.

Generally, national monument status halts new mining claims or oil and gas leases inside the monument. A Monument Proclamation also may require that publicly owned lands and resources always remain in public ownership. The nature and extent of protection to be provided to each area and the types of uses would continue to be permitted would be specified at the time of monument designation.

Within monument status, commercial logging is prohibited, except when part of an authorized science-based ecological restoration project aimed at meeting protection and old growth enhancement objectives. Removal of trees from within the monument area may take place only if clearly needed for ecological restoration and maintenance or for public safety.

National Parks (such as Crater Lake National Park, which is the only national park in Oregon) are similar to national monuments in their levels of protection. The President cannot proclaim a national park via the Antiquities Act; they must be designated by Congress. While commercial logging is not permitted in a national park, the Park System contains 746 valid mineral patents. Largely because of valid mineral rights existing when the National Park Service (NPS) units were created, mining occurs in some national parks. 33 of 368 NPS units have at least one mining activity occurring on them; at least 817 operations are ongoing, including 15 hardrock metals (primarily gold), 28 for sand, gravel, soil and similar substances, and 709 for non-federal oil and gas.

Designated Wilderness areas, such as Mount Thielsen Wilderness, do not allow new roads to be built and logging is not permitted. Congress permitted mineral-related activities in designated wilderness areas for 20 years following the enactment of the Wilderness Act in 1964. During that period, new mineral rights could be established. Thus, after December 31, 1983, new mineral rights could no longer be established, although Congress did permit prospecting. Valid existing mineral rights, some of which may have been established during the 20-year grace period, may still be exercised and developed in designated areas, subject to reasonable regulations to protect the wilderness character of the lands.

By Robin Wisdom, Public Forest Monitor Assistant

Umpqua Updates

Mildred's Park Management Plan?

On September 14, members of Umpqua Watersheds and **Oregon Equestrian Trails (OET)** met with County Commissioner Mike Winters and the County Parks Advisory Board to discuss concerns for Mildred Kanipe Park.

OET members spoke of problems with poor upkeep of the Park. They pointed out that the terms of the grazing lease have not been kept, such as upkeep of buildings, fences and pastures. Members of the Park Board pointed to their inability to log the park reasons for all the park's problems. OET members pointed out that Mildred made her income, and a good income, through grazing, not logging.

Repeatedly, a member of the Parks Board suggested the possibility of giving the park back to the trustees to be sold. Umpqua Watersheds and OET members strongly opposed this idea. OET has put in thousands of hours in volunteer labor and their own money to improve the park and promote responsible and environmentally friendly horseback riding. They feel, they have been hampered by a lack of interest from the County Parks Department.

For example, OET showed the Parks Department where the optimal creek crossings would be for horseback riders. Instead, the county spent money on a bridge and new road elsewhere, telling OET the bridge was for horses. At Wednesday's meeting members of the Parks Board admitted it was really installed for log trucks. As a result, the banks of Bachelor Creek are being degraded at the locations needed for horse crossings.

Umpqua Watershed members pointed out that Mildred Kanipe Park would benefit from a Management Plan defining the long-range goals for the park. As funding became available, these goals could be met. This would have prevented a log-truck bridge from being built and later discovering the trustees didn't consider this type of logging to be within the terms of Mildred's will. We expressed dismay that the County Parks Department had promised a Management Plan would be completed in the Fall of 1999, yet virtually no work has been done on it to date. We were also disappointed that the Mildred Kanipe

(Continued on page 13)

UW Appeals BLM Timber Cruising

Timber cruising is when the forest is measured to determine its monetary value at the mill. The Forest Service uses many exterior clues on trees that tell how sound the wood is on the interior.

Roseburg BLM does it a different way -- they have to cut down the tree to look inside. This is known as "3P cruising". If any of you have ever taken one of our hikes to Cobble Creek, you have seen giant trees laying on the ground. The BLM cruised this proposed timber sale by cutting down almost 100 old-growth trees. Later, Umpqua Watersheds argued the timber sale was illegal and it was cancelled, but the trees already cut down for the 3P cruise could not be stood up again.

The Forest Service waits until they have made a final decision to sell our forests before they cruise it. This is inconvenient for BLM, so they cruise early. The public doesn't even know our old-growth trees are falling. Umpqua Watersheds believes this is illegal.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is a set of laws that allow the American public to be involved in government decisions, such as public land timber sales. NEPA requires well-timed procedures. First the government proposes a timber sale, then they do an Environmental Analysis of the proposal and alternatives. Next they make a final decision on which alternative to choose. Only then can they implement the decision and start cutting. NEPA allows the public to comment on the proposal and to appeal decisions -- before any trees are cut down.

The BLM simply cannot cut down trees before any public notice, comments,

See ...the Trees for the Forest (Cont. on page 10)

Watch for Details

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Shannon Applegate
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November 1st

Details will come via postcard.

North Umpqua Hydroelectric Project

The North Umpqua Hydroelectric Project (NUHP) is a 186 MW hydroelectric facility consisting of 8 dams with power houses and 37 miles of canals, flumes and tunnels. It is situated on Umpqua National Forest land in the upper North Umpqua watershed and was licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for 50 years of operation in 1946.

In 1995, PacifiCorp (now owned by ScottishPower), the owner of the project facilities, submitted a relicensing package with FERC to extend the operation another 30 years. In 1996, PacifiCorp commissioned a comprehensive watershed analysis (the Stillwater Report) that was completed in 1998. The project has operated on public land for over 50 years without environmental protections. As documented in the Stillwater Report and elsewhere, normal project operations have stranded and killed fish, while miss-operation and equipment failures have resulted in washouts that have carried one million cubic yards of sediment into the river (equivalent to 100,000 dump trucks full). Lake Lemolo, the main project reservoir, adds 3 to 5 degrees to the water temperature, which is already too high for anadromous fish. Soda Springs dam (11 MW), the smallest generator, being furthest downstream completely blocks fish passage to 8 miles of prime spawning habitat and prevents spawning gravels from replenishing the wild and scenic river downstream.

As part of the relicensing process, FERC encouraged all interested parties, including state and federal agencies, and non-government organizations (NGOs) to meet with PacifiCorp/Scottish Power to negotiate a settlement covering all facility and operational modifications required to meet current environmental laws. These negotiations began in 1998 and stopped in November 1999 when PacifiCorp walked out because the Forest Service settlement proposal included the removal of Soda Springs dam as a necessary step to satisfy the Aquatic Conservation Strategy of the Northwest Forest Plan. Dam removal was also strongly supported by the environmental groups (NGOs).

PacifiCorp implied that the removal of Soda Springs dam would make the project uneconomic. An economic analysis, completed in June 2000, of the project by an independent engineer familiar with utility generation and operations showed that the

See NUHP (Continued on page 13)

From Umpqua Watersheds' Supporters

Please email or send articles, poems or quotes to: Umpqua Watersheds PO Box 101, Roseburg, OR 97470 uw@teleport.com

Beyond The Three R'S

You are all familiar with the three R's of the environmental movement - REDUCE, REUSE, and RECYCLE. Umpqua Watersheds is ready to take action on those challenges by introducing a new column that exposes us beyond the basics. We hope to touch on topics such as: cob houses, composting paper, composting toilets, community supported agriculture, naturescaping, resource allocation, living off the grid, hemp use and production, and groups like CRACKED POTS, which is a non-profit group "devoted to the creation of garden art with recycled materials."

We welcome any of our readers who have first hand experience with these or similar issues to submit or contribute to future articles, those with questions to pose them, and those with suggestions to offer them, making an interactive column.

We begin this issue with "PHANTOM ELECTRICITY." Phantom electricity is the little leak that exists when we have an appliance that has a clock or light that remains on constantly. While costs are minimal per household, the cumulative amount of energy wasted is enough to light up the Las Vegas strip for more than 30 years.

In addition to those small green lights that are often winking at us in the dark, are devices with battery chargers like electric razors or electronic devices that have square plugs called "wall cubes." These cubes act as transformers to reduce household current into lower-voltage power. Even when the device is off the cube keeps on working, drawing electricity and dissipating it as heat.

Unfortunately, many TVs and stereos require a trickle of energy to power chips that store pre-set channels and picture controls, and turning them off would mean re-setting them each time. You might find it sobering to note that U.S. households spend about \$3.5 billion each year just to power their TVs and VCRs, and that more than \$1 billion of that is for leaks from units that are off.

Are you going to purchase new electronics? Look for products that meet "Energy Star" standards created by the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For example, most TVs use 12 watts when switched off, and most VCRs 13 - energy star models use 3 and 4 watts respectively. This is a reduction of about 75%. In addition, ask yourself if a corded model will work for you and forgo the cordless, or look for products that don't duplicate what you already have.

The best solution to reduce or eliminate the phantom is simple and just takes a minor lifestyle adjustment. TURN STUFF OFF! Rearrange electronics and appliances to be plugged into power strips that you can easily turn off with the flip of a switch. To keep the planet from humming, maybe we need to add a fourth "r" for rearrange!

Again this is your column, please let us know how you have rearranged or what you want to know about reduce, reuse, and recycle. Contact Umpqua Watersheds with your ideas. See address above.

Wendy "The Phantom" McGowan

Visiting a Spotted Owl Family

We had the wonderful opportunity to see a family of spotted owls interact with each other and with us in their home in the woods. Last June, the Umpqua Watersheds' group visited this family of owls who live northeast of Sutherlin on our public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

This area of woods where the owls are living is designated as a Late Successional Reserve or LSR. LSR lands are managed, not for timber extraction, but for species that need an older forest for their home. Not all lands that have an LSR designation are actually older forests. Because of the checkerboard ownership, approximately half of the land within LSR's are private and subject to timber harvest. In the past, federal lands have been harvested as well and do not provide the nesting habitat for the species that need an older forest. Management of LSR's is a long-term objective, so results will be seen far into the future.

As we first approached the owls, they did not seem to be afraid of us, but rather, they were curious. The adults sat on a branch and stretched their necks this way and that way, moving their heads up and down, left and right to see who had entered their territory.

Owls have excellent hearing which helps them catch their prey. Their ears are located on either side of their circular facial disc, but are not located on the same horizontal plane. One ear is lower than the other. This enables the owl to pinpoint prey in the dark. Spotted owls prey on rodents such as red tree voles, flying squirrels, and wood rats. Someone found an owl pellet that one of the owls had coughed up at one time. The pellet consisted of small bones and fur, probably from a red tree vole. Owls swallow their food whole and the part which separates the digestible food from the bones and hair is called a crop. The bones and hair are formed into a pellet and coughed up, while the digestible food continues on in the digestive tract. Biologists determine owl diets by collecting

See **Hikers See Owls & Baby** (Continued on page 12)

President's Message

Before the welfare of fish became my son's vocation, he went fishing as a teen near the Stillwater Bridge for the North Umpqua Salmon. A big *Onchorhynchus tshawytscha* grabbed his spinner and headed downriver. In tow, he ran along the 15 foot ledge until it ended, facing running out of line or....holding the rod tightly he leaped fully clothed into the river, managed to swim to the opposite shore, run downstream and eventually, land the fish.

This past week, scientists announced the confirmed extinction of the first primate species in over 200 years. The Red Colobus Monkey in Africa has disappeared from its range; succumbing to hunting and loss of habitat. These animals, like other primates, share 99% of our genes. They also said this was only the first of many endings as our species continues to overrun the world.

Readers, please do not hesitate, or postpone involvement in, membership, contributions, writing a letter or volunteering in the fight to save and protect the world we have inherited. When you come to those crucial decision times, keep your eyes on the prize and JUMP IN, THE WATER'S FINE!

Bob Allen was selected UW's President in March of 2000.

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Robert O. Hoehne

Water is H₂O. Hydrogen two parts, Oxygen one. But there is also a third thing that makes it water.
And nobody knows what that is.

— D.H. Lawrence



UW's Autumn 2000 Hikes & Events!



October 14 - Visit Snog

Walk the Cascade meadow, Dog Prairie, cross Dog Prairie Creek and hike through a beautiful old-growth forest into the Snog timber sale. See first-hand the controversy surrounding this sale.
(See article on page 3.)

October 21 - Little Rock Creek Restoration Project

Discover the restoration efforts on the Steamboat watershed with UFFS fish biologist, Glenn Harkleroad. See how placing large trees in a stream can help restore its gravel beds.
(See front page article.)

October 28 - Historic Upper Cow Creek Trail

Hike down from the Rogue-Umpqua Divide along the headwaters of Cow Creek, major tributary to the South Umpqua River. Learn about the local history, flora and fauna from Marlene Koch, a local rancher, selective logger, trail builder; and Jim Ince, Board Member and past UW President.

November 4 - Cougar Bluffs Roadless Area

Join USFS fish biologists and botanist when hikers learn about the importance of protecting this 5000+ acre North Umpqua Roadless Area. UW Board members Bob and Jenny will be your guides.

November 11 - Umpqua Dunes

Hikers will learn about snowy plover habitat, its risks, good and bad beach grasses, dunes, fore-dunes. Discuss dune policy questions--public access, European beach grass management. Carpool will meet in Roseburg at 8am.

November 18 - Soda Springs Dam & Pine Bench

The hike to Pine Bench in the Boulder Creek Wilderness starts from the controversial site of Soda Springs Dam. Learn how miles of salmon habitat can be recovered if foreign-owned power company removes this fish passage barrier from public land. (see Umpqua Updates page 4)

December 9 - Williams Creek Roadless Area

Join USFS fish biologists and botanist when hikers learn about the importance of protecting this 5000+ acre North Umpqua Roadless Area.

December 30-North Bank Habitat Area

Hikers will join biologist and former UW President, Ken Carloni in a discussion of the controversial plans the BLM has for "improving habitat" for the white-tailed deer. The landscape still represents some of the best vestiges of the once vast oak savanna in the area, with beautiful vistas from hill-tops. Birding is usually quite good -- raptors are especially abundant. Bring binoculars.

For more info: **672-7065** or email: uw@teleport.com

Hikers will meet behind Douglas Courthouse near Deer Creek at **9am** unless otherwise specified.
Other meeting points in area of the hikes will be announced in News Review and via email.

Autumn Benefit Concert for Umpqua Watersheds

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November 19

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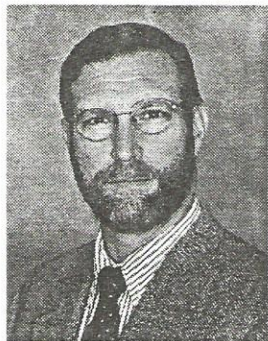
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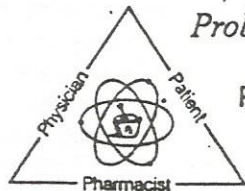


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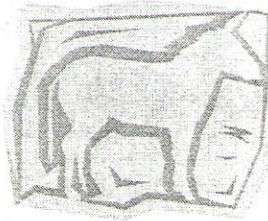
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Logs Help Collect Gravel

...the Trees for the Forest

(Continued from front page)

1996. We saw where gravel had collected near some of the logs that were placed in Cedar Creek. This gravel provides spawning habitat for fish, as well as habitat for many kinds of invertebrates, which serve as food for fish. Other restoration projects that have been completed in the Cedar Creek watershed include obliterating roads, "storm-proofing" roads, and planting trees next to the stream.

Anadromous is a term that means the migration of certain fish species to the ocean at the age of one or two years old living most of their adult life in the ocean. When it is time to spawn or lay their eggs, these fish then return to the creeks where they hatched. Rainbow trout that are anadromous are called steelhead. Summer steelhead return in the summer, hang out in pools until the fall rains begin, and then move upstream to spawn in December and January. Winter steelhead return to the streams of their hatching during the winter months and spawn during January and February. It is impossible to distinguish summer and winter steelhead from each other. They are considered the same species and the same variety. Can you guess when spring Chinook return to the rivers?

During the short hikes along the creek, we saw lots of lush vegetation, giving us the real feeling of the temperate rainforest that we were exploring. Some of the flowers we saw included red columbine, wood sorrel, and queen's cup. There were also lots of mosses and liverworts growing on the forest floor and on the trunks and branches of the trees. Growing along the roadside we saw goat's beard or *Arun-cus dioicus*, a member of the rose family, which doesn't look like a typical rose. The plants can get up to two meters (roughly six feet) tall, but the ones we saw were about one meter (three feet). The plant has compound leaves and tiny, white flowers at the top of the plant. Native Americans used this plant for a wide variety of ailments, including using the root for curing diseases of the blood.

We saw quite a bit of the lichen *Lobaria oregana*, commonly called lettuce lung. It is large and leafy, yellowish green, and loosely attached to conifer trees. This lichen is very important to forests on the west slope of the Cascades, because it fixes nitrogen into a usable form for other vegetation in the forest. It is also a good indicator of air pollution, because this lichen is sensitive to the effects of air pollution. Air pollution weakens this and other sensitive species of lichens and causes them to become stressed, thus reducing their ability to reproduce, make food, and breathe. Lichens that are stressed by pollution take on a different look by becoming reddened, browned or bleached. They are also more susceptible to attacks by other fungi.

While eating lunch in the van, we went over the ridge to the next watershed called Little Rock Creek. A similar large wood placement project is going to take place during the summer of 2000. We walked along Little Rock Creek for a short distance, carefully avoiding a steelhead nest called a redd, consisting of thousands of eggs. As we walked in the stream, we examined invertebrates, such as caddisflies and mayflies, which serve as food for fish.

It was a very informative day and Umpqua Watersheds would like to thank Glenn Harkleroad and the North Umpqua Ranger District for hosting the tour.

Former Forest Service biologist, Christine Masters, now volunteers at UW's office and is a regular nature columnist for Umpqua Watersheds' quarterly, "100 Valleys."

(Continued from page 4)

or appeals. This month we appealed this practice to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) -- the judges for BLM appeals. If the IBLA is busy, they could take years to rule. If they fail to rule within 45 days, we will sue BLM to stop this practice.

NEPA applies equally to the Forest Service and the BLM. The Forest Service does not begin to cut trees in a timber sale until after they have made a decision to sell it. The Forest Service does not even mark unit boundaries, roads, or save trees until they have done all of the analysis and reached a final decision to sell the trees. The mystery is: *Why does the BLM need to cut down trees before they make a decision to sell the trees?*

Apparently, the BLM suspected what they were doing was illegal too, so they attempted to justify 3P cruising with a "programmatic EA." In related documents, the BLM explains "The purpose of the EA is to allow 3P... before the timber sale related EA is offered." In other words, to do things in the correct order is simply inconvenient. But BLM worried that "if we do a programmatic EA and it is protested and appealed (which is a certainty in our case), we could be subject to a stay until IBLA rules? This would mean that we could not fall, buck and scale until AFTER a FONSI is signed for a particular timber sale." (Dwight Fielder, BLM. 7/22/99). ("fall, buck

and scale" is another term for 3P. FONSI means Finding of No Significant Impact which is part of a timber sale EA).

Umpqua Watersheds has not failed BLM's expectations. We have protested and appealed 3P cruising and we hope the IBLA will find the time to rule. Over the years Umpqua Watersheds has forced the BLM to comply with environmental laws by canceling or modifying dozens of timber sales. Yet our victories are dampened because some of the biggest and best old-growth had already been cut down for the 3P cruise. Hundreds of old-growth trees have needlessly been cut. In Cobble Creek, the BLM cut a 540 year-old tree down in a protected stream side buffer. We stopped this illegal sale, but we couldn't stop the 3P cruise because the BLM never told the public their plans.

Submitted by Francis Eatherington, UW's Forest Monitor.

Membership Meetings

7pm

4th
Mon.

Umpqua Watersheds will be having meetings at the UW's office at 630 SE Jackson Street downtown Roseburg. These meetings will give you the opportunity to find out what's going on, and more importantly, to find out how you can help.

Don't forget to bring a friend!

Historic Sharing of Perspectives

The Forest Service listened and conservationists listened, July 5, as together we shared a meal and perspectives about the forests in our lives here in Douglas County.

Harv Forsgren, USFS Region VI Forester, explained that the U.S. Forest Service is a "steward" of the multiple values of public forests. He asked, "But what is good stewardship?" He was in Roseburg again to listen to our points of view.

The three dozen residents of Douglas County sometimes spoke as individuals; at other times they commented on behalf of the organization in which they take leadership—Steamboaters, Umpqua Valley Audubon Society, Umpqua Watersheds.

This occasion, initiated by Penny Lind, Executive Director of Umpqua Watersheds, was the first time three conservation groups met together with an agency that manages a third of the forest land in Douglas County.

The dialogue included personnel from three levels of the Forest Service: Mike Hupp, Land Management Planning Officer/Administrative Officer, and Elizabeth Shaw, Public Information Assistant, Umpqua National Forest; Forsgren, Regional Forester; and Ann Bartuska, Director of Forest Management, U.S. Forest Service, Washington DC.

The conversation identified areas on which the three conservation groups and the Forest Service agree, for example, the importance of protecting roadless areas and extending anadromous spawning streams above Soda Springs dam.

The climate of the conversation also helped us identify issues on which we do not agree, for instance, the desirability of fee-based recreation on public lands. When she opened the meeting, Lind said that this dinner discussion with an emerging conservation coalition and a major public lands manager in Douglas County builds on "decades of dedication among devoted individuals."

I believe future discourse about resource issues can refer with confidence to the historic gathering of perspectives this last summer as we learn to align our public policies with our public will.

Jim Long, a retired agriculture professor, volunteers on the Education Committees of Umpqua Watersheds, Small Woodlot Owners Association and the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council.

Thank You . . .

To all who volunteer for the Umpqua . . .

FLIGHT AND FILM: Chuck Schnautz - pilot
Maryjane Snocker - film
Christine Masters - film

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(Continued from page 3) SNOG

clearcutting. Also, the law requires the largest and oldest trees within clearcuts to not be cut (called "retention trees"). Instead, the Forest Service has marked virtually all the biggest and best old growth to be cut along with the rest of the forest.

The wetland protection buffer problem in unit 2 is so obvious the Forest Service has promised to fix it. But they have not agreed to fix any other potential wetland violations. They have also refused to fix the retention tree problem. For instance, in unit 2, there is a six-foot diameter tree marked for cutting only a few feet away from a 3-foot tree marked for retention. The Forest Service writes on their web site that "Three to six of the largest trees per acre were marked to leave." This is simply not true, and when we bring up specific examples, their response is "I'm not going to debate every retention tree in the sale". (conversation with Terry Brumbly, UNF, 8/31/00)

Tree-sitters have climbed

Earth in the Balance

Earth in the Balance, what does it weigh
Will today's progress continue that way?
As streams are weakened and lands over toil
How many minerals leached from the soil?
Is the air cleaner, does water run pure?
Can we start to control, or remain to ignore?

Responsibility warrants take credit for actions
Improvements are slated from vast different factions
With boulders and tree trunks, large woody debris
Build up new habitats that salmon can see
Sustainable harvest of crop, wildlife, trees
Embellish the homes of the birds and the bees
Diversity of species, as Darwin once said
Before creationism turned him on his head.

What can we do concerning the water?
Quality issues from every old quarter
Reduce nutrients, coliforms, temperature levels
For anadromous fish, we vanquish these devils
Recycle the trash glass, paper, tin cans
And keep all that garbage off of our lands
Alternate fuels that combust into gases
Should replace the carbon demand of the masses

How many people must gaia endure
Before we can justly prepare for no more?
Agriculture multiplies production of food
Through genetic revision now that makes us brood
Can science become a savior endeavor?
Not in this age our values whatever
We pay attention to entertainment and sport
While primary research draws little support.

The focus of man is to live for today
But when nature calls, why do most run away?
Enforcers they while, they don't trust our visions
Just give us more rules that lead to collisions
Philosophical issues of restoring the land
Involve harvesting trees to meet the demand
Renewable resource with continual planting
Yet still, we hear voices raving and ranting

Working together, building in rapture
Sustainable usage, enhancing the stature
Thinking about the above and beyond
And caring to question should all this go on?
With Earth in the balance, can we do this right?
Or follow our leaders (!) and continue to fight.

Howdt

Pilot Program a Success!

Umpqua Watersheds takes 16 kids backpacking for two nights

The first of its kind presented by Umpqua Watersheds, the Wilderness Camp Out 2000 was held on July 28 - 30, 2000 at Twin Lakes in the Diamond Lake Ranger District. This event was developed largely by the Education Committee with its inception in the summer of 1999.

Umpqua Watersheds' Education Committee has endeavored for two years to promote public awareness of the relationship between healthy forests and a clean water supply. Enlightened forest practices and clean resources benefit all species, including humans. The goal of the committee is to increase knowledge and appreciation of our forests and their eco-systems in our community.

The first year, UW's Education Committee focused on promoting educational hikes free for the public. With resounding response from the community, those hikes are now an institution in and of themselves. Patrick Starnes, Umpqua Watershed's Outreach Coordinator, leads and organizes most hikes with the help of UW's Education Committee and UW's Board of Directors.

Looking for a specific project to work on that could be achieved in short period, a plan of action was most appealing. We wanted to find something to do that would have immediate results, offering stimulation, education and fun all at the same time. We know what kids like because most of us are still kids! The natural choice was to develop a hike and camp out primarily for teens, but also for families. This was the perfect setting for educational opportunities combined with fun in nature.

To add to the natural appreciation of a beautiful setting, experts in the fields of botany, forest ecology and monitoring were enlisted to share their insights on hikes during the weekend camp out. Ken Carloni, biologist and teacher, took the group of about 30 children and adults on a hike to the cliffs overlooking Twin Lakes. Francis Eatherington, UW's forest monitor, shared map and compass reading skills with the group on Saturday afternoon. Christine Masters, retired wildlife biologist, lead the kids on a nature scavenger hunt and taught the group about 'Leaving No Trace' in a wilderness.

Sign up now!

...be on the ground floor of the 2nd Annual

UW Youth Hike & Camp Out

At our first camp's evaluation meeting, we set the date for our Youth Hike & Camp Out in 2001 - **July 27-29, 2001**

We need YOU to let us know NOW!
if you are interested in being part of
next year's hike & campout.

Think about it, get excited and contact us,
if you want to participate or help with planning.
Perhaps you'd like to lead a small group.
All input is welcome!

If you like to hike, climb, spelunk or swim and identify,
investigate, learn and have Fun, then...

**YOU are a Perfect Candidate for Umpqua Watersheds'
Youth Hike & Camp Out Project.**

Call us at **672-7065** or email us at uw@teleport.com
If you let us know you'd like to be added to our email list, we can let
you know the latest news and when meetings are scheduled.

Thanks so much for making this all possible by your generous,
tax-deductible, contributions and continued support of
Umpqua Watersheds, a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization.

The Reluctant Teenage Camper

I didn't want to go on the camp out in the first place but mom said to "try something new" and I did.

In the end, I enjoyed myself very much. The hike up was beautiful, and the camp site was right on the lake. We swam and the water was great, nice and warm.

Everyone pitched in on the things that needed to be done. Whether it was cooking, cutting wood, or filtering water, each person did their part. All throughout we did many activities, hikes, swimming, owl calling, scavenger hunt, we even learned how to use a compass. It was definitely a learning experience. It was just nice being able to get away from the grind and enjoy nature. I am sure this is something I will do again in the future and I am glad I had the opportunity to do it in the first place.

Tarah Roberts is a sophomore at Sutherlin High School and participated in UW's Youth Backpacking and Camping Pilot Program this Summer at Twin Lakes. See insert box to learn how YOU can join us next year.

The success of this weekend has spurred the setting of dates for next year's camp out, July 27-29, 2001. The Education Committee will be meeting this coming year to plan the weekend event and all are welcome to join in the planning and participate in the weekend's activities.

Please call **672-7065** or email uw@teleport.com

By Robin Wisdom, Assistant Forest Monitor and Ed. Committee Member.

(Cont'd from page 5) *Hikers See Owls & Baby*

and dissecting pellets.

During our hike that day, live mice were fed to the owls, so we could locate the young. The adult owls flew up onto a branch and either ate the mouse or took the mouse to the young owl. Owls have their own way of communicating with each other using various warbles and hoots.

The young owl had left the nest, but was not able to fly very well. Young owls are only able to hop around from branch to branch. Since they are unable to fly, they are very vulnerable to other animals that might eat them, such as great horned owls.

Former Forest Service biologist, Christine Masters, now volunteers at UW's office and is a regular nature columnist for UW quarterly.

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NUHP

project was very profitable even without the benefits of Soda Springs dam generation and operation. That analysis pointed out that the power from the NUHP flows to all PacifiCorp's customers and that it does not just stay in Douglas County. The analysis further showed that replacing the generation lost by Soda Springs dam removal would increase a PacifiCorp's customer utility bill by 0.09% or 9 cents for a \$100 utility bill.

After additional pressure from FERC in the spring of 2000, PacifiCorp/ScottishPower requested that negotiations resume to try and agree on a comprehensive settlement by September 2000. Prior to the resumption of negotiations, PacifiCorp/Scottish Power directly lobbied state, federal and local agencies and elected officials to pressure the Forest Service to change its stance on dam removal. The negotiations resumed in July covered by a confidentiality agreement regarding proposals from any party. The NGOs include representatives from American Rivers, ONRC, Steamboaters, Umpqua Valley Audubon, and Umpqua Watersheds. The NGO volunteers have spent many hours preparing for and attending two day meetings in Portland every two week for the last three months.

On September 30th the negotiations expired without agreement. Delays continue to economically benefit PacifiCorp, while the river, its watershed and fishery suffer. PacifiCorp/Scottish Power gets incredibly cheap power (less than one cent/kWh) from the project and all its relicensing expenses are accumulated and will be recovered with interest from the project once it is relicensed.

FERC has continued to grant one year extensions on the original license as long as the relicensing process continues.

The NGOs will use all avenues available to recover this on-going loss to our legacy river's fish and wildlife at this site.

Stan Vejtasa Ph.D., Umpqua Valley Audubon Society—has worked for Shell Oil, the Electric Power Research Institute, and SFA Pacific, an engineering and economic consulting firm. He has 25 years experience in process engineering and in economic and technical evaluation of power generation systems.

Mining in a Key Watershed?

Learning about Stewart Mine

A gathering of roughly 20 people ventured up the North Umpqua to an area near Steamboat Creek. The opportunity was to wander the wilderness near the Stewart Mine, a stretch of land that would soon be transformed into a logging road. The Stewart clan had found gold in them thar hills, and by golly they were gonna remove it. They set their mining claim on BLM land and purchased the property mineral rights for five dollars per acre on 30 acres of public land.

The team of environmental appreciators led by Larry Tuttle of the Center for Environmental Equity and our own Patrick Starnes wandered past yellow flags designating future roadway. We found a meadow to lunch in, and searched for a missing mining town (never found it). We did get to enjoy some rocky terrain, and have an exceptional view of a nearby valley. But when looking at our hiking site from a distance, we could see a large stretch of area had been recently clear-cut and was not replanted. Not required, we were told.

It didn't matter much that stream restoration projects were taking place in the same meandering creek on the other side of the mountain. Federal policy follows the 1872 Mining Act, which was set up to encourage migration from East

to West. New claims require only proof of ore and patented claims require an active operation. Not much for the public in return for the land – the price has climbed 100% - now \$5 an acre rather than \$2.50. And the miners get to log the trees.

The previous evening, Larry told of his adventure of the mid-90's, a hike from Salem across the Cascades, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming to Colorado. He visited many mining operations and saw the good, the bad and the ugly. The effects of large scale mining operations affect large distances and the results are not very pretty. Some mining can be done with only moderate land disturbance, but gold mining, using cyanide leach processes is not one of those types.

Umpqua Watersheds would like the BLM to withdraw the Steamboat area from future mining claims. Since so much work is being done to restore steelhead habitat in the North Umpqua and its tributaries, it seems absurd to allow further mining and new claims in the area. Time to stop the two steps forward, one step back march of progress in this arena.

Written by Dr. Lenny Schussel who is a local chemist and on the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council.

(Continued from page 4)

County Park Needs a Plan

steering committee has not been reconvened in years, even though we were told 19 months ago that a meeting would be called soon.

Mike Winters proposed a helpful suggestion we hope the Parks Department will adopt. He suggested that the Mildred Kanipe Steering Committee be reconvened and given the task of compiling a draft Management Plan. Commissioners Winters even offered County funds to help the Steering Committee with a facilitator and other needs. Thank you Mike Winters!

The general impression I got from the meeting was that since the Parks Department was told they could not log to finance the park, they have chosen to do nothing. Umpqua Watersheds believes that Mildred Kanipe Park can be everything Mildred wanted it to be, and adapted to the changing needs of wildlife and people. Mildred wanted a refuge for "birds and fish and animals". She also wanted people to enjoy and learn from the park. Umpqua Watersheds believes Mildred's Park could be a first-rate example of how a working ranch is compatible with the needs of wildlife, while affording one of the finest recreational opportunities to the county. Umpqua Watersheds would like to thank the Oregon Equestrian Trails volunteers for their work protecting the land and caring for the park.

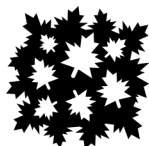
Forest Monitor

Submitted by Francis Eatherington, UW Public



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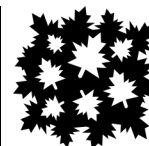
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Autumn 2000 Hikes!
Umpqua Updates: Mildred's Plan, NUHP
From Our Supporters: Notes from the Trail & Poetry
Historic Sharing of Perspectives by Jim Long

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OH, TOWER OF THUNDER

*How tall . . . thee springing from the bowels of the earth
soil clenched in massive fist,
crown holding conversation with the clouds?*

*Lifting the envelope of life from heights measured
inches by mere mortals,
lofty spire communicating with the gods of wind and lightning.*

*Survivor of millennia
you measure your existence in the rise and fall of civilizations . . .
while we mortals allot our moment in centuries.*

*What nations have you seen enter our hemisphere ?
Were you seedling small when walls Mayans built, now decaying?
Were you a child when Black Plague caressed Europe?
Were your grandchildren stolen from your nest, slaves to spars on clipper
ships?
Did you smile as our ancestors struggled across desert and plain?*

*Did you cry when your children met death
by saw and chain
and no one heard your pain?*

*Did you scream distressed as land and forest dear,
millennia in the making was razed
to raise wooden edifices,
which cannot last as long as those of Mayan stone?*

Did you not forgive us

*and send forth new life aloft in winds
carrying ashes of Hiroshima eastward?
You and your children have watched and grieved;
You who would outlast even stone cities
would we but listen to you,
watch you live and grow,
live in the shelter of your arms,
feed upon the nectar of life that you wrest from earth and sky
for us, but were we to share with you a space of your own.
Hold dear to the earth with clenched fist grappling rock of creation.*

*Let me listen to you, Oh Tower of Thunder,
Take me with you to communicate with the gods of thunder and light-
ning.
Let me strike down those who would destroy you .
Let my pen issue electric bolts of energy across wires
of this newest civilization to nestle in your boughs.
Let my voice echo the majesty and cry of a brother in death throes.
Enable me to carry the message forth that you were
created and are greater
than the toil sum of our centuries.*

*Let thunder roll from my soul.
Let me be heard by those who think their power is supreme.
Give me strength, Oh Tower of Thunder,
to protect you,*

*Dedicated UW Member, Ardis Moore of Iowa has contributed not only money but
baked goods, dried fruit and home-canned fruit preserves from her own garden in
Iowa. Thank You, ARDIS!!!*