



100 Valleys

Spring 2001

A Quarterly Publication for the Supporters of Umpqua Watersheds

#14

UW Sues to Protect Diamond Lake

Our Most Endangered Forests are in the Proposed National Monument

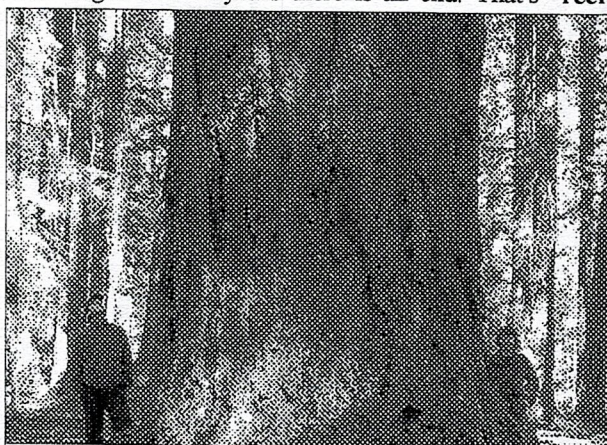
On March 21, Umpqua Watersheds and Oregon Natural Resources (ONRC) filed suit in US District Court to stop the **Upper North and Warm Springs** timber sales. These two sales in the Diamond Lake Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest would carry away about 10,000 log truck loads of our native, old forests. The Forest Service failed to consider cumulative effects, including effects to wildlife, recreation, and our local economy.

The Diamond Lake Ranger District is one of our favorite playgrounds. It has the highest recreation use on the entire National Forest because it is one of the most spectacular places in Oregon. It has even been nominated to be the **Medicine Mountain National Monument**.

The Diamond Lake area contains some of the most diverse and beautiful forests in Oregon, including old-growth Douglas Fir, Lodgepole pine flats and high elevation Hemlock, Red and Pacific Silver fir. Rare and mysterious creatures (Wolverine, Lynx, Pine Martin) enhance these wild areas, just out of our sight. Diamond Lake contains beautiful lakes (Toketee, Diamond, and Lemolo), trails, over-snow fun, Mount Bailey, two resorts, camping for RVs and camping spots for hiding away a tent.

Diamond Lake is Roseburg's recreation spot of choice. The drive up the North Umpqua to get there is one of the most beautiful drives in Oregon. We all stop at Watson Falls on the way, or maybe the Hot Springs. There is enough fun and beauty in the Diamond Lake district to last a lifetime.

Why then, are these public forests also the heaviest logged? In early years Diamond Lake was spared because of its high-elevation hardships. But since the advent of the Northwest Forest Plan, Diamond Lake has been logged heavier than any other place in the Umpqua, with no end in sight. In 40 years there is an end. That's



Umpqua Forests recognized as one of the 10 most threatened native forests in the nation.

about the time (give or take 10 years) the Umpqua National Forest expects to have converted all available old-growth (in the matrix) to tree plantations.

The rest of our 600 year old trees will be sold on our watch if all goes as planned.

Last summer logging began on the Pig-out, Peanuts and Snog timber sales. This summer logging could begin on the Upper North and Warm Springs timber sales. Next summer the Forest Service hopes to begin logging the Lemolo timber sale.

See insert for HIKES to the last of the remaining old growth forests.

Highest Recreation & Highest Logging?

Without the law suit the Upper North, Warm Springs, and Lemolo timber sales would cut in virtually every unprotected roadless area left on the Diamond Lake district (8 roadless areas each over 1,000 acres). Logging units are **right over five recreation hiking trails**. One dispersed camping site would be clearcut over. **Two camp grounds would be logged next to**. The Lemolo Lake Resort would have its viewshed logged. Almost thirty miles of new roads and 18 acres of helicopter landings would be built. More than 100 miles of new logging roads would be reconstructed.

Gravel rock-pits will be exploding. Some of our biggest and oldest Douglas fir trees would be traveling down highway 138 on the back of a log truck. That would be about 16,000 log truck loads from 3,905 acres of native and old-growth forests, from just these three projects.

Without our intervention, the conversion of old-growth forests to tree plantations will continue as planned. You wouldn't notice immediately because the Forest Service "manages visual resources" by placing 50 foot scenic buffers to hide logging.

When hiking the Upper Potter Mountain Trail, for instance, the scenic buffer will protect you from the realities of the industrial forest. But it won't protect you from the illusion of a wild and roadless forest that isn't really there anymore. The mysterious creatures of these high places will no longer enhance your recreation, just out of sight.

Written by Francis Eatherington, Umpqua Watersheds' Public Forest Monitor.



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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. Some of us build recreational trails, fall and mill timber, and sit on a number of committees and councils in the community.

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Counting on YOU

Dear Supporters,

People across our nation are "counting on you" to keep our forest and rivers full of life.

Those same people are "thanking you" for this difficult, but rewarding work.

In the past three years, together, we have protected 8,000 acres of public land from harmful timber sales in the Umpqua. Each time we add another "Umpqua Forest Protected" the powers that be attempt to undo that protection.

We are all "counting on each other" to keep this work rolling while we face new challenges of bad timber sales, re-licensing of the North Umpqua Hydroelectric Project, and the ever unpopular reality of an unsafe environment for conservationists.

The new administration has shown that promises to protect our nation from environmental problems will not be on the top of their list. So --- we must step forward to protect old growth forests, roadless areas, and the water that fills our rivers and supports our communities.

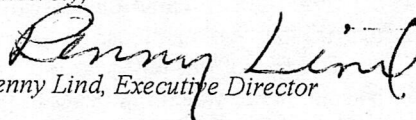
We must also beware of legislative riders and tricky language changes like the "Lower Umpqua Land Ownership Adjustment Project," which really means - **LAND EXCHANGE:** Your public land for private industrial land and all the damaged goods that go with it.

Pressure will continue on the Umpqua to be everything to everybody... You can be counted on, along with Umpqua Watersheds to meet these many new challenges that pressure presents.

You and your nation can "count on you" even more with special campaigns to fight for "real restoration" of our critically threatened watersheds and to gain Wilderness and Monument status for Medicine Mountain, Cougar Bluffs, and other special wild areas in the Umpqua.

I'm "counting on you" to make these important changes before us. This work takes all of us.

Sincerely,


Penny Lind, Executive Director

>Umpqua Watersheds has had some **email break-down!**

>Delayed Delivery of in-coming and out-going mail.

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>Call **672-7065** if your message goes unanswered.

>**JOIN** - Umpqua Watersheds' listserve today.

>Email uw@teleport.com to receive UmpquaNews.



President's Message

March 1, on the Umpqua watershed.....As I write this, FERC, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the Potomac watershed, will today receive documents, (FedEx promised!), from a coalition of conservation groups, Umpqua Watersheds, Umpqua Valley Audubon, Steamboaters, American Rivers, ONRC, Pacific Rivers Council, Oregon Trout, and Water Watch of Oregon.

As most of you know, Scottish Power's license to operate on the North Umpqua River expired four long years ago. This protracted time is directly related to the company's stalling and walkouts during the negotiation process. Clearly they believed that they had nothing to lose by dragging it out and exhausting opponents of their plan. The foreign-owned utility holds their business plan in higher regard than local inhabitants of our community and our river.

These documents with their attachments are about the size of an encyclopedia volume. They are well done and a tribute to the fine minds and hearts who organized them. I can say that with the clarifier that I was only a backup and gopher in these affairs and the heavy lifting was done by Diana Wales of Audubon, Stan Vejtas of Audubon, Ken Ferguson of The Steamboaters, Penny Lind of Umpqua Watersheds, and Brett Swift of American Rivers. Many others helped but these folks were the main event.

Now we will wait for outcomes. We may get nothing of what we hoped; we may see some improvements in what otherwise would have occurred, or we may even convince them to do the right thing. The decision whatever it is should not discourage us because, dear reader, we have already won. What do I mean by that? I mean that as a community of concern we have focused on the long-term needs of the inhabitants of the river system, including humans, applied the best science available, organized our social, political, and legal skills to achieve the best solution to a very complicated situation and done our best. Will it persuade the decision-makers? Stay tuned.

It is often beneficial in our inner and outer lives to step back and get some perspective on things. I plan to leave the board after this month to do just that. It also makes room for new people who will bring their fresh perspective and ideas. Starting this month UW will have a new board president, Dale Greenley. Dale is a rock-solid guy whose quiet demeanor and style hide a fascinating personality and life. He will do a great job and work closely with the terrific staff for whom I have so much regard and respect. I wish him and all our members and supporters the very best.

Thank You, Bob Allen! You are a TRUE pioneer on the Umpqua!

IN MEMORY OF:

Jim Collins

Jim O'Neill

...they loved the Wild Umpqua.

They are probably there now fly fishing...

Spring 2001

Oregon Wilderness Conference

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Use Watershed Analysis!

On March 1, 2001, all of the North Umpqua Hydroelectric Project (NUHP) parties submitted their recommendations to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) including Steamboaters, Umpqua Watersheds, Umpqua Valley Audubon Society, and regional conservation partners.

The conservationist's alternative was developed primarily from the North Umpqua Cooperative Watershed Analysis and will bring back the power to this mighty river.

Highlights of their alternative includes:

- Removal of Soda Springs Dam
- 30 years license maximum
- Fish passage at Slide Creek after habitat is restored
- Restore and connect stream channels throughout the project
- Establish a "run of river" environment
- Construct and maintain canal covers
- Establish a restoration/mitigation trust fund
- Establish a project decommissioning fund

See our website for more details...

Penny Lind, Executive Director

Most Endangered Forest

EUGENE - The National Forest Protection Alliance recently chose the Umpqua National Forests as one of the countries "10 Most Endangered National Forests" because the Umpqua deserves the honor:

- Home to old growth fir/hemlock forests (up to 800 yrs. old)
- Over 5,000 miles of controversial roads
- 100,000 acres of old-growth logged (1985 to 1995)
- Roadless areas under 5,000 acres are being destroyed today
- 60,000 acres of inventoried roadless areas have been lost
- Endangered fish, wolverine, lynx, and more face habitat loss
- HUGE sediment loading and temperature increases in streams
- 10-15,000 acres of grazing allotments
- 305,000 acres of the Umpqua Forest converted to plantations
- Clearcut and shelterwood management the norm
- NO OLD GROWTH MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

To help save the Umpqua's Endangered Forests contact Umpqua Watersheds, the Many Rivers Group Sierra Club or the National Forest Protection Alliance. Write your Senator, Congress and Governor.

Thanks to Shannon Wilson, you can view the Umpqua on film:

Umpqua: Oregon's Threatened Paradise

Call Shannon Wilson of the Sierra Club for copy of video: (541)726-6154

Cooper Creek Reservoir and the City of Sutherlin

The Roseburg District Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is asking the public for input on a new project involving two 80 acre parcels of public forests, one adjoining the City of Sutherlin, and one near Cooper Creek Reservoir, one of the drinking water supplies for Sutherlin.

These areas are in the typical "checkerboard," every other section is owned by the public and private industry - Lone Rock Timber. Lone Rock wants to use the public land to help them log their land.

Two Areas Involve Public Forests are:

1) A corner of 80 acres of public land (managed by BLM) is near the south side of the Cooper Creek Reservoir. Lone Rock Timber plans to log their land between the BLM 80 acres and the reservoir. To facilitate their logging Lone Rock wants to build a new road to the highest point on the BLM land to put up their yarding equipment. Lone Rock Timber also wants to clearcut two more acres of public forest on the hilltop for their yarding corridor. (See picture center.)

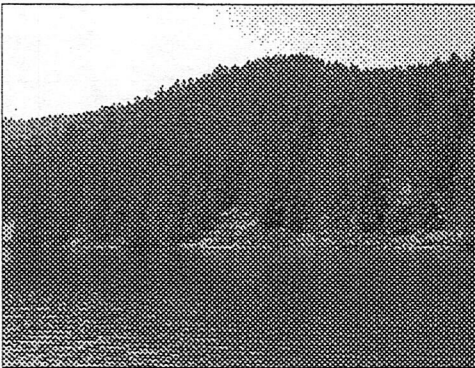
2) Immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the city of Sutherlin is 80 more acres of public land also managed by BLM. Just south of the public forests is where Lone Rock wants to do more logging. They also want to build another road to access the high point in the southeast corner of the section of BLM forest.

Neither the BLM, nor the public they represent, have legal access to these two 80 acre parcels of public land. A BLM representative told Umpqua Watersheds that, "The Federal Government doesn't have legal access to cross Lone Rock property, except to work on this project." Lone Rock is allowing the BLM access in order to prepare for this project, but not for anything else.

Public Needs Access to Public Forests

The BLM is currently preparing an Environmental Analysis (EA) on this project that you can comment on. The EA will analyze both a "no action alternative" and various levels of right-of-way access to our public land for Lone Rock.

When the BLM asked us to submit preliminary comments, UW tried, without



This hill will have visible clearcuts!

success, to visit this area. UW contacted Lone Rock and was told they would not give access to the public land. At this time, the BLM does not even have Lone Rock's permission to escort the public to see this project. Hopefully, Lone Rock will reconsider that restriction. It's difficult for the public to submit complete comments on a project of this size without an on-the-ground visit. Umpqua Watersheds thinks the public has a right to look at these public lands that Lone Rock plans to clearcut, before they log it. There are questions we need answered, like what erosion controls are planned on the 45% side slope the road will be built on and the 65% slope the clearcut will be on.

Public Forests for Recreation

If the BLM works out a final deal with Lone Rock, we encourage the BLM to include all of the public in any access agree-

ments. Older right-of-way agreements between BLM and timber companies usually exclude the general public. Because of these arrangements, only federal employees or timber companies with logging rights have access to much of our public lands managed by the BLM in Douglas County. This deal will involve public land immediately adjoining an urban center, Sutherlin. The public should have access to their public forests.

Public Forests for Monitoring

In 1999 we found a road built by Lone Rock Timber on BLM land had failed. (See picture in our summer 1999 newsletter). Only after we pointed it out was it fixed. If the public is barred from our public lands above Cooper Creek Reservoir, who will care if this road fails too?

Industrial Access to Public Forests is not an automatic right.

It has been mentioned that if we don't give Lone Rock Timber access to the hilltop above Cooper Creek Reservoir, they will use bad yarding methods (like downhill yarding). We wouldn't want that on our conscious, especially right above Sutherlin's drinking water supply. Our response is that Lone Rock should helicopter yard their logs. It would be more expensive, but they could still make a profit. *Sutherlin is worth the extra expense.*

Private Land Logging

When logging their private lands, we sincerely hope that Lone Rock will protect the visual beauty of this area that is enjoyed by many citizens by leaving some trees standing. Tourist access to the reservoir is from the north so the south side is what is seen the most. We also recommend that Lone Rock does not spray herbicides after they log. A common forest herbicide used today is Glyphosate or 2-4d. These chemicals do not mix well with water that people, fish and wildlife need to survive.

This article prepared by Forest Monitoring Staff, Francis Eatherington & Robin Wisdom. See more pictures on UW's website:

www.umpqua-watersheds.org

Two things YOU can do to help?

Take A Hike

around the reservoir near Sutherlin and learn about the plans for this communities' viewshed and drinking water (see insert).

April 14

Hikers will meet behind the Douglas County Courthouse at 9am.

Call the BLM

Encourage them to use more discretion in regards to their "right of way" agreements. Ask them to not give in to industry pressure and give away our public forests.

Jay Carlson 464-3224

NO Quarry on Scenic River!

In our last issue of "100 Valleys" we had an article regarding the proposed operation of a rock quarry in Idlewild Park. At the time of our last printing, the DC Planning Commission had heard testimony from many parties at 3 public hearings and was preparing to soon make a decision on this issue.

On January 4th the Planning commission met to decide whether to approve or deny the conditional use permit sought by the applicants, Todd Ballou and Tom Maurer. Once again, the show of community opposition to this quarry was strong, and the commissioners were met with a packed room of over 100 people in near-unanimous opposition. Despite this and the applicants' own sound experts' admission that DEQ noise regulations could not be met, the planning Commission approved the permit.

The attorneys, Bill Kloss and Randy Garrison, representing the opposition to the quarry immediately filed an appeal to the Douglas County Commissioners.

Likely, as a result of the overwhelming opposition and the many concerns raised by the community, the County Commissioners chose not to hear the appeal themselves, and turned it over to an independent hearings officer, John Eads Jr., who came up from Jackson County to hear the appeal on February 15.

He spent half the day hearing the case from attorneys representing both sides, and displayed a good knowledge of land use laws in asking many, sometimes pointed questions.

On March 20th, in a 37 page decision, Mr. Eads ruled against the quarry operation, citing numerous reasons including noise issues and water pollution concerns. The quarry applicants now have a 21-day period in which to file an appeal to the state Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA). One of the attorneys involved indicated that, because of the facts brought out in Mr. Eads decision, the applicants would have virtually NO chance of winning an appeal to LUBA. Congratulations to all those banded together to fight this battle! Victory is ours!

Geoff Niles, UW Board Member, lives near Watson Mountain overlooking Little River valley.

Geoff promises Umpqua Watersheds will continue to follow this issue and keep you updated & informed.

Spring 2001

Umpqua Updates

SNOG and Pinestrip Mistake

In the Snog timber sale we have good news and bad news. In January the Umpqua National Forest decided not to log 55 acres out of a total of 180 acres. The Forest Service decided that clearcutting units 1, 2, 4, and 7 "held a risk of adversely impacting the health" of the watershed. Those of us who have hiked to unit 2 know first hand what a spectacular forest has been saved (for now).

Since early last summer, two tree-sit protests worked to save Snog, one in unit 2 and one in unit 11. Unfortunately, at the same time the Forest Service spared unit 2, they snow-plowed the road into unit 11, restarted the purchasers contract-time, and had the trees cut down that were the protective buffer around the tree-sit (the actual tree-sit tree was spared). The 500 year-old-trees were left laying on top of the snow, to be yarded this summer when the rest of the Snog timber sale will be cut (50 acres). Meanwhile, next door in the Pinestrip timber sale, the Umpqua National Forest accidentally clearcut 12 acres of old-growth trees in the Riparian Reserve last fall. We asked them for mitigation, like sparing 12 acres of old-growth someplace else. They responded with "NO mitigation."

by Umpqua Watersheds staff



Formosa Mine Clean-up Delayed

Clean-up activities which began at Formosa - Silver Butte Mine south of Riddle in October were suspended in November by the BLM and Oregon DEQ. Access to land owned by Silver Butte Timber Company for settling-pond construction needed for heavy-metal and acid-mine drainage treatment has been denied. As a temporary fix, DEQ piped outflows from mine tunnels through a pipe containing limestone gravel. This discharge is not actively treated and is again dumped onto a waste rock pile in the middle Creek drainage.

BLM, the Oregon DEQ, and the Oregon Department of Geology have attempted a series of fixes at Formosa Silver Butte following huge discharges into Middle Creek in 1994, 1996, and 1997. Neither a full clean-up with full public disclosure nor along-term clean-up plan has been prepared by BLM and DEQ.

This was submitted by Larry Tuttle, Executive Director of the Center for Environmental Equity. For additional information and photographs, visit their website:

www.nevermined.org

Take A Hike



June
16

Formosa Mine
See insert for details

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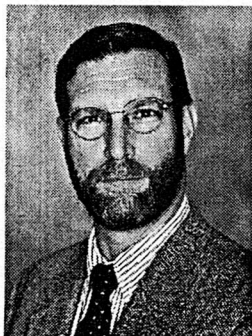
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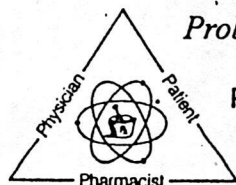
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Umpqua Watersheds'

Spring Hikes 2001

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Hikers meet behind the Douglas County Courthouse
by Deer Creek off Fowler Street at 9am
unless otherwise specified below.



April 14th - Cooper Creek Reservoir in Sutherlin (see page 4)

Discover how the lakes' recreation area will be diminished when private forests will be logging in the community's drinking water and their view shed. Citizens would prefer the company to sustainably harvest leaving more than 50% as visual and biological buffer. Meet behind the Courthouse at 9am and at the reservoir at 10am.

May 13th - Lemolo & Warm Springs on the North Umpqua

Visit the Forests to be logged this Summer in proposed National Monument. These are the last of the ancient Northwest forest which need to be protected. Meet behind the Courthouse at 8am (see front page article).

May 20th - Last Creek Roadless Area on the South Umpqua

Discover the 8,000+ acre Roadless Area in South Umpqua headwaters. UW Board Member and Roadless Area advocate Bob Hoehne leads the tour. Meet behind the Courthouse at 9am and at Canyonville Library at 10am.

June 2nd - Sustainable Forestry Tour near Dillard

As an alternative to clearcutting Umpqua Watersheds is hosting a second hike with former UW Board Member and sustainable forester David Parker in Dillard. Learn how a **420 acre** Smartwood/FSC certified forest results in low impact roads & harvesting, individual tree selection, niche markets, special forest products. Meet behind the Courthouse 9am.

June 9th - Quartz Creek Roadless Area on South Umpqua

Climb the ever-white peak of Quartz Mountain to view the Quartz Creek Roadless area in South Umpqua Headwaters. UW Board Member and Roadless Area advocate Bob Hoehne leads the tour. Meet behind the Courthouse at 9am and at Canyonville Library at 10am (See next page).

June 16 - Formosa Mine Tour on Middle Creek (see page 4)

Learn about the toxic mine left for taxpayers to clean up! Larry Tuttle of the Center for Environmental Equality takes hikers to see how toxic heavy metals have sterilized Middle Creek. Meet behind the Courthouse at 9am.

June 23rd - Potter Mountain Trail on North Umpqua

Visit the Warm Springs Timber Sale on North Umpqua Headwaters. These forests to be logged this Summer in proposed National Monument. These are the last of the ancient Northwest forest which need to be protected. Meet behind the Courthouse at 8am and then at Glide Ranger Station at 9am.

June 30th - Spotted Owl Hike near Yoncalla (see page 13)

Learn how the BLM's Pipeline timber sale will affect the Spotted Owl and other rare species who live on Yoncalla's "Islands of Refuge." Meet behind the Courthouse at 9am and at the Yoncalla High School at 10am.

www.umpqua-watersheds.org

Roadless Areas Protected on the Umpqua

It is about time that the roadless areas on the Umpqua National Forest get the respect they deserve. They are of increasing value to all of us. Many citizens have watched with growing disgust as these pristine wild areas are sliced up with roads and clearcuts. I have not looked up to President Clinton for much but at least he had the wisdom and courage to offer some protection to these precious remaining unroaded wild areas. President Bush should listen to the same wisdom and leave these protections in place. Future generations will thank them both.

Numerous polls have revealed that support for roadless area protection is strong across party lines and geographic regions. The Oregon Natural Resource Council (ONRC) states that polling done by Ridder/Braden Inc. in March of 2000 has shown that 69% of Oregonians support the permanent protection of wild federal forests while only 23% oppose protection. Among those people who identify themselves with one of the two major political parties there was overwhelming support including 7 of 10 Oregon Republicans. Even in formerly timber dependent rural areas such as Bend and Medford supporters outnumber opponents. At the County Library last fall, more people spoke in favor of roadless area protection than against it right here in the Timber Capital of the Nation. These hearings were part of a year and half process involving more than 600 public meetings nationwide, including 41 here in Oregon, and a record breaking nearly 2 million official public comments. The over-whelming sentiment of these hearings was toward protection.

My reasons to see these areas protected are quite personal. Twenty years ago while doing a thinning project on the East Fork of Wright Creek near Steamboat, we found a Magnificent Waterfall. It was breath taking. I took for granted that the people who knew about this place would take care of it. It turned out this falls was on the edge of the Cougar Bluffs roadless area. About 5 years ago I led a group of friends on a hike to visit the falls. Upon arrival, we discovered the Forest Service

had installed a brand new clearcut along one side of this national treasure. This is what happens when the public does not monitor timber sales.

Bald Eagle Conference

Several Umpqua Valley residents participated in this year's Bald Eagle conference in Klamath Falls February 16-18. The theme of the 22nd annual conference was "Habitat—It's Where We Live." Photographic slide presentations, videos, drama, workshops, seminars and field trips brought that theme to life for 250 registrants. At the early morning fly out in Bear Valley, I counted about 50 bald eagles catching the currents for morning calisthenics.

A workshop/field trip—Diverse Habitat Management Issues—offered opportunities to meet *both* the staff of Klamath Basin Refuges and members of A Coalition for the Klamath Basin. Member organizations of the Coalition include Klamath Basin Audubon Society, Klamath Forest Alliance, ONRC, Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, Institute for Fisheries Resources, Sierra Club, Water Watch and Wilderness Society.

Sharply focused discussions highlighted the increasingly more complex issues of balancing water for waterfowl on this important Pacific Flyway, Klamath Tribal rights, food production on leased and private lands, power generation and down stream fish runs—particularly in a year with half the normal precipitation.

Jim Long

As part of the Adopt a Wilderness Program I joined with other county residents and adopted the Cougar Bluffs Roadless Area. We have done extensive mapping, have a slide show, and have spent many hours exploring this beautiful drainage. We are well aware of the 2 small parcels of private ownership within this 6,000-acre roadless area and of plans

to install a Cell phone tower immediately adjacent; further despoiling the pristine beauty of this roadless area closest to Roseburg. We want Congress to provide permanent protection as Wilderness for this area including the East fork of Wright Creek where this waterfall is located.

Protecting these areas has nothing to do with the New World order, taking any one's job or locking up the woods. It has everything to do with common citizens praising the value of clean cold water. Clean cold water is the best habitat for people as well as for salmon and all of the many other forms of life. These areas have unspoiled streams feeding cold clean water into the Umpqua; the source of drinking water for our cities. How important will this become in the next few decades?

If the timber industry, controlling millions of private acres, is doing such a good job they can get along without these last unprotected vestiges of the wilderness that once covered North America coast to coast. The expanse of virgin forest that until recently covered southern Oregon has been cut back to these few final sanctuaries. We want to protect America's natural heritage for future generations.

The Creator's blueprint is found in these native forests. Their health is what will keep many species from becoming threatened and to propagate those that are now endangered. This is clearly favorable to the Timber Industry. I believe there are more sustainable jobs in this community from protecting these untouched areas than from destroying them. These lands belong to the public. We have the right and responsibility to speak up about how they should be managed. It is time we stop taking these areas for granted and give them the permanent protection they deserve. I am proud to be part of Umpqua Watersheds. I would like to thank our members, volunteers and staff for their dedication and hard work to protect these special places of the Umpqua.

Robert O. Hoehne is a local business owner, is chairman of the Umpqua River Clean-up Committee and is member of the Board of Directors of Umpqua Watersheds.

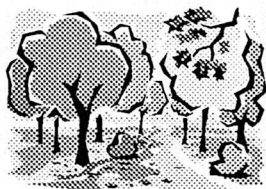
Take A Hike to the South Umpqua's Roadless Areas - see other side

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Green Collar Jobs

BEND: Keeping the Money at Home

John Schubert's Nemesis looms over Northeast Second Street: a line of oil tanks standing four stories above Bend's industrial district. "This is where our gas and diesel come in," he says as he pedals across a stained refueling lot, his unassuming voice almost lost in the traffic noise. At the cabin office of American Pacific Petroleum, he inquires about the day's count.

"We expect five trucks and trailers today, straight from Portland," says the manager, a sunbaked old-timer with grease under his nails. Abbot Petroleum next door is pumping a tankerful of hydrocarbons into its storage silos. "Altogether," says John, "we probably burn 309 double rigs of petroleum a day here in Bend." Not far away, on Third Street, is John's other nemesis: Robber-son Ford Mazda. At this hour, Rob Caudle's sales team is just getting started on selling the five new vehicles, mostly Ford pick-ups and sport utility vehicles, that they send off the lot on a typical day.

Paying for oil and cars sends millions of dollars out of the local economy each year, subtracting from the city's income and trimming its job count. Out of a dol-

lar spent on gasoline, no more than 15 cents stays in Bend. The rest of the money disappears immediately to pay for drilling, transporting, and refining the fuel. Out of a dollar spent on a new car, at most a quarter stays in town."

One strategy for local economic development is to plug the leaks – to replace major imports with local sources instead. The Northwest cannot drill its own oil or, in all likelihood, manufacture its own cars, but it can reduce its appetite for internal combustion by investing in alternatives to driving. Compact communities, pedestrian infrastructure, and public transit, therefore, are economic development strategies. Money that locals no longer need to spend on importing vehicles and fuel will be spent on other things. And a larger share of these non-automotive expenditures will remain in the local area, circulating between residents and businesses. A million dollars spent on public transit, for example, generates five times as many local jobs as a million dollars spent on gasoline. So John Schubert's gas-saving crusade for Bend – the fastest-growing city in the Pacific Northwest in the nineties, and the largest city in west-

*This is an excerpt taken from the book **Green Collar Jobs: Working in the New Northwest** written by Alan Thein Durin.*

Alan is the founder and executive director, Northwest Environment Watch, Seattle and former senior researcher, Worldwatch Institute, Washington, D.C.

ern North American with no public transit – is also sound economic policy. "Trails and transit and better land use," he says. "Those are my issues."

After eight years as a citizen activist and two years as an appointed planning commissioner, John decided to run for city council. Wiry, bearded, and balding, he is a tireless bicyclist whose friends occasionally have to remind him to unstrap his pant legs before beginning his campaign speeches. Today he is touring Bend by two-wheeler, chasing votes.

The challenge of taming auto and petroleum imports is not unique to Bend. The Pacific Northwest's leading imports from beyond its borders are motor vehicles and their fuel. The region spent more than \$11 billion on new cars and trucks in 1998, plus more than \$10 billion on petroleum. In the nineties, the region has earned less than \$12 billion a year selling timber, wood, and paper. In fact, thanks to its relationship with motor vehicles, the Pacific Northwest is a net resource importer. In recent times, it has spent about \$26 billion a year from sales of fish, minerals, and farm and forest products."

UW's Summer issue will continue this article.

Fire for Deer?

December 30, Ken Carloni stretched our awareness of things to think about when considering the long-term health of the North Bank Habitat Management Area (NBHMA) upriver from Winchester. The former Dunning Ranch, acquired through a land exchange, is now managed by BLM, in part, to restore habitat for the endangered Whitetail deer.

Ken reviewed differences in feeding habits of Blacktail and Whitetail deer: Especially in winter, Blacktail tend to browse brush; Whitetail tend to graze grass. He then cited OSU research showing that the diet of many mature female Whitetail in NBHMA fails to provide adequate nutrition for fetus and fawns. He raised the question: How can the former cattle ranch be managed to bring back adequate forages and cover for pregnant Whitetail does and their offspring?

Biologist leads hike to North Bank Habitat Area

Part of the solution is to better manage precipitation. We observed 20-foot deep gullies and wondered how the run-off might be slowed so water remains in the uplands throughout the year for grasses and legumes. Ken suggested placing nearby whole trees in the streams where possible--rather than hauling boulders from off-site. Positioning trees would better mimic natural processes, cost less and prove more effective, he believes.

Ken commented that even though BLM received formal public input when developing its habitat management plan, the most recent proposal reflects few suggestions from environmentalists. Conservationists are disappointed that BLM relies on further cattle grazing and fertilization rather than using landscape fire--a time tested way to rejuvenate grasslands.

An alternative would be for BLM officials and conservationists to design small field trials, jointly monitor the immediate results and use their observations to design longer term management strategies.

For hikes, you may access NBHMA off North Bank Road: 5.3 miles and 12.1 miles east of Wilbur. A gravel parking area is near the west entrance; a shelter and port-a-potty are closer to the east entrance. Roseburg BLM is listed in the phone book under "Natural Resources" in the Federal government section.

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

**Join Ken again on the trail!
for Earth Day - April 21st
see back page for details...**

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge In Immediate Peril

Help Protect Precious Habitat and Native People

"I cannot imagine life without the caribou." The Gwich'in woman stands in a hand-made, intricately beaded white deer-skin dress before an audience of over 100 citizens at the Douglas County Library. She refers to the sure destruction of her way of life if oil drilling is allowed in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

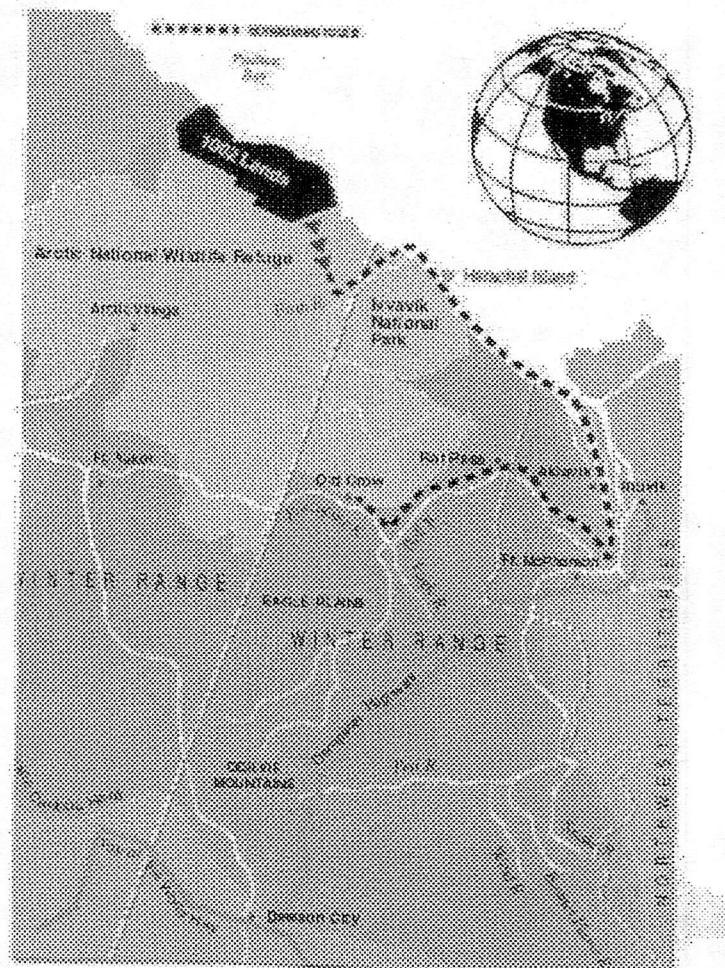
Sandra Newman accompanied Ken Madsen on a grueling tour of the Pacific Northwest to let us know of the threat to one of our last great wild lands. An award-winning author and photographer, Ken is founder of the Yukon Wildlands Project and coordinator of the Caribou Commons Project. The Project is a collaboration between Aboriginal people, northern artists and conservation groups to protect the calving grounds of the Porcupine caribou herd.

The Umpqua Valley Audubon Society and Umpqua Watersheds hosted Sandra and Ken at the library February 18. Ken brought us a spectacular slide show of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge with original music, and Sandra brought us a message, *"the Earth, she is crying...her spirit is dying...her waters are becoming so polluted she cannot cleanse them...she cannot breathe because she's covered with cement...when her spirit is gone she will no longer be able to take care of us."*

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is home to polar and grizzly bear, musk ox, wolves and Dall sheep. Over 180 species of birds rely on the coastal plain for breeding, nesting and migratory stopovers on trips from as far away as the Baja Peninsula, the Chesapeake Bay and Antarctica. The 130,000-member Porcupine caribou herd migrates hundreds of miles annually between its wintering grounds in Alaska and Canada and the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge, where the caribou give birth to their young every spring. Such a mass migration of animals has not been seen since the days when the buffalo roamed the Great Plains.

The coastal plain is critical habitat for the caribou. The area provides them with specific plants needed for nourishment and protection against starvation after the hard winter. The permafrost beneath the tundra prohibits wolves, the caribou's primary predator, from building dens there. Without this safety, many helpless newborn calves would be killed. The breeze from the Arctic Ocean on the coastal plain provides the caribou with needed relief from the mosquitoes, which would otherwise torment them relentlessly, keeping the caribou from replenishing their nutrient stores.

The Gwich'in people in Alaska and the Yukon have depended upon these caribou for their subsistence and traditional culture for 20,000 years. For the Gwich'in, whose name means "caribou people," this animal is the spiritual center of life. If oil and gas development is allowed on the Porcupine caribou herd's calving grounds, the lives and culture of the Gwich'in people will be destroyed. The parallel between the genocide of native American people through the annihilation of buffalo and the certain destruction of the Gwich'in culture with the proposed oil development is heinously uncanny.



The coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge represents the last 5% of Arctic coastal lands that remains off-limits to drilling. West of the Refuge is the Prudhoe Bay oil field, more than 600 miles of massive industrial infrastructure. The area suffers from air and water pollution and hazardous waste problems. The wildlife habitat there is damaged and polluted beyond repair. The U.S. Geological Service has estimated that the coastal plain **contains less than a six-month supply of oil**. Yet the oil industry is urging Congress to allow them to drill there. Sacrificing the Refuge to the oil industry for such dubious benefit would be a monumental act of destruction.

The oil industry already has access to 95% of the Arctic coast. Now they seek to drill in the most critical habitat in the Arctic Refuge. This pristine wilderness and all its abundant life could be **forever destroyed for a mere 200 days of oil**. We cannot allow this desecration to occur.

*Would you bury it all
Would you throw it away
Would you give up your life
For two hundred days
Would you take from the land
What you could never repay
Leaving all this behind
For two hundred days*

*A Mirror to the Past, by Matthew Lien off the Caribou Commons CD
Jenny Young Seidemann is a registered dietitian and UW Board Member.*

**Please call or send your comments to Senators Wyden & Smith, as well as, President Bush.
www.alaskawild.org (202)224-3121 (202)4567414**

Entrepreneur in a Sustainable Forest

David Parker hosted our hike February 10 near Azalea at Mt. Grove Center for New Education, a non-profit established in 1984. At the Center's community building, David offered an overview of the day's walk-about.

The group of 22 meandered through several of the 15 management eco-systems on the 419-acre "laboratory"—land that had been homesteaded in the 1880s and farmed until the 1960s. We saw results of commercial thinning and restoration efforts along Woodford Creek; we observed greenhouse propagation of native plants used in riparian restoration and an experiment using fire to restore a pine-oak lot.

Mixed Forest

The 280 acres of mixed forest on medium-productivity land includes both broad leaf and conifer trees. Among the broad leaf trees are: madrone, maple, alder, black oak, white oak, chinquapin and—unusual this far north and this far inland—a few tan oak. Conifers include incense cedar, Douglas fir, grand fir and Pacific yew.

David admitted that this sustainable forest does not compete well for structural lumber because expenses of selective logging for lumber may run twice the cost of clear cuts. But, its products can be sold to specialty markets. The Forest Stewardship Council certified the Mt. Grove Center forest in 1999; Mt. Grove's first sale of "Smart Wood" was 27 MBF of grand fir in 2000. "Tight grained" Douglas fir was sold in San Francisco for flooring. Other products could be sold for furniture and wainscoting. A possibility for some forest owners might be selling madrone logs then shaved to produce a vertical grain veneer for paneling.

On a map, David noted the 10 miles of narrow loop roads. Loops help protect forest soils because their strategic spacing allows logs to be pulled by cable to self-loader trucks. And loops save land otherwise reserved for log truck turn-a-rounds. Some roads are out-sloped to avoid high maintenance costs. As we looked skyward, David pointed to the canopy closing nicely above the narrow roads.

Stream Restoration

Habitat restoration along Woodford Creek in the late 1990s was supported by Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, US Fish and Wildlife Service and Douglas Timber Operators. To slow the stream, long logs with roots were placed strategically; water scoured deeper pools and gravel settled for redds. By enhancing

Fish, Water and People

The first of four sessions in the consensus institute for watershed councils was completed February 20-23 in Vancouver WA. The 53 participants represented a mix of property owners and others from local councils, Tribes, Extension, state and federal agencies and consultants from PNW states. Bonneville Power Administration provided scholarship support. The session was conducted by a team of three: Bob Chadwick, Consensus Associates, Terrebonne OR; Donald D. Nelson, WSU Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources; and Mike Lunn, National Riparian Service Team, Prineville OR. A common theme was the goal of inclusive decision making as communities sustain habitats for fish and people. The next session, June 5-8 in The Dalles, will reckon with community power structures during times of perceived scarcity.

Jim Long

streamside vegetation, David is progressing toward his goal of 75% canopy closure over the stream which years ago had been "bulldozed" to clean and straighten the stream bed." Oregon Water Trust leased part of Mt. Grove's irrigation water to keep it in Woodford Creek for fish. Now, the stream's temperature is near 64 degrees—even on 100-degree days. These measures to enhance spawning, shade, flows and cooler temperatures helped return native coho salmon and cutthroat trout. "Rebuild habitat," David concluded, "and they will come back."

David spoke admiringly about Oregon Water Trust's role across the state in working with landowners to keep the people's water in streams for fish. Woodford Creek, he emphasized, is a powerful example.

Greenhouse Opportunity

Plants we observed in Mt. Grove Center's commercial-scale greenhouse were a brome grass, rose, ninebark, snowberry, red stem dogwood, and Grey willow. They are raised primarily for the Center but also some were sold. A major new opportunity for the Center, David believes, is to expand the production of native plants for others' restoration projects.

Pine-Oak Savanna

At the pine-oak savanna restoration site, David explained he was trying to mimic nature's and indigenous people's historical twice-a-century pattern of fire to reduce competing vegetation and encourage prize oaks that produce large acorn crops as wildlife and human foods.

To recover part of the \$300/acre cost of controlled burns, David first arranged for an Economizer to cut 2 X 4s and 4 X 4s from small logs that needed to be thinned anyway. David and the Ecoforestry Institute brought the Economizer from the Institute for Sustainable Forestry of Hayfork, California.

As manager of this experimental forest, David maintains detailed records of forest plans, activities and responses over the last 20 years. His records are nearly ready for publication in book form.

Overheard among participants were these comments about our day at Mt. Grove Center: Interesting, informative. Overwhelming amount of data. David did a good job of responding to our questions. One landowner said he ended the day with even more questions "because David Parker got me thinking about ideas for my forest."

Thank you, David, for featuring economic possibilities for sustainable forestry—and the homemade cookies over lunch at the lodge!

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

*See Sustainable Forestry in action when we hike with David Parker again on **June 2nd** in Dillard (see insert page 7).*

THANK YOU *from UW Board & Staff*

Umpqua Watersheds 5th Annual Banquet and Silent Auction was a great success . . . We were joined by more than 150 supporters who enjoyed great music, food, and speakers at "The Nest" in Sutherlin.

The keynote speaker, **Jim Jontz**, Executive Director of **Alliance for Sustainable Jobs in the Environment** - Portland, Oregon stressed "cooperation" to help rural communities survive the destructive agenda of multi-national companies. Mr. Jontz encouraged Umpqua Watersheds supporters to work together with their neighbors by rallying to protect the environment and jobs. He added that "*action is needed both locally and globally*" to over-come these challenges and secure better futures for our communities.

Penny Lind, Executive Director laid out the work ahead for Umpqua Watersheds: Bad timber sales must be prevented; Restoration of our public lands must be accomplished; Partnerships must be made to bring strength; and Wilderness and Monument campaigns must continue. She also presented "*Counting On You*" awards to volunteers, Christine Masters, and Beth Worster for their long-standing volunteer commitment to Umpqua Watersheds' mission.

Forest Monitor, Francis Eatherington informed supporters of the on-going threats to the Diamond Lake District of the Umpqua National Forest. Patrick Starnes, Outreach Coordinator brought everyone up to date on the hikes and education programs.

Two retiring board members, Jim Kauppila and Bob Allen, were recognized for their years of dedicated service to the Umpqua and beyond.

The generous donations of artwork, goods and services from many of you, and our foundation and business partners really made the evening a success. See you again next year. *by UW staff*

In the Pipeline

A Hike Through Endangered Habitat of Yoncalla

Our hike January 14 got us into several units of BLM's proposed Pipeline Regeneration Harvest near Yoncalla. We looked for evidence of red tree voles documented by an OSU researcher. Though we didn't find the vole's "corn cobs," we did spot a nest in the branches of an old growth Douglas fir. We found: a rough-skinned newt (a salamander); an acorn woodpecker; a wide range of red and white mushrooms; an unusual blackberry; and a large chinquapin with "porcupine eggs."

The proposed Pipeline timber sale is controversial. Conservationists believed that the proposal did not comply with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. In 1999, Judge Rothstein agreed with the conservationists and stopped the sale. The U.S. government appealed the decision.

So many residents want these isolated patches of old growth to stand: nearby farm land and forest is ideal for raptors--eagles, hawks, owls. A Spotted Owl feeds in the forest, though does not nest there. The forest offers a valued watershed for urban and rural residents. These soils, once logged, are unstable, subject to severe erosion. Some 50 residents of the Yoncalla area wrote letters and more signed a petition addressed to BLM. You can find more information, including photographs of the Red Tree Vole and the Spotted Owl, on UW's web page and go to "BLM" - "Swiftwater" then go to "Pipeline."

by Jim Long

Earth Friendly Suggestions

UW Supporters sent in 118 ideas for contest.

General:

Dry paper towels and reuse. Use fabric scraps instead.
Recycle everything possible: plastics, metals, glass, paper, motor oil.
Compost food waste.
Reuse envelopes, mailers, folders, jars, plastic bags.
Take last months magazines to a hospital or doctors office.
Send old tires to be ground up for road surfacing.
Take care of vehicles, appliances, etc. so they last.
Repair, don't replace.
Walk when possible. Ride a bike. Use public transport.
Buy recycled paper. Use both sides of paper.
Use back of printed paper for scrap paper, children's artwork.
Don't have children.
Teach children conservation and appreciation of the outdoors.
Talk with people about the issues.
Support environmental groups and earth-friendly companies.
Reuse greeting cards as gift tags. Wrap gifts in fabric.
Avoid purchase of over-packaged items. Buy in bulk.
Buy used clothing, books and toys.
Wear layers of clothing for warmth to conserve heat.
Use rechargeable batteries.
Read newspapers online. Cancel unwanted catalogs.
Recycle or reuse shopping bags. Use cloth shopping bags.

Around Home:

Use old towels to wash windows.
Use vinegar instead of cleaning chemicals, borax instead of bleach.
Use permanent washable containers instead of lunch bags & sandwich bags.
Use every possible pot for transplanting.
Wash clothes less often. Shower every other day.
Use a water saver shower head. Use a composting toilet.
Turn off or unplug appliances when not in use to save background drain of electricity. Turn off hot water heater when not needed.
Use the cold water that runs while waiting for the hot.
Conserve gas by planning and consolidating trips.
Drive a little under the freeway speed limit to save gas.
Buy organic food. Grow organic food. Avoid use of any pesticides or chemical fertilizers. Use compost. Save and reuse lumber.
Use cloth napkins. Make them from fabric scraps.
Turn out lights when not in use. Use florescent bulbs.
Use motion detector outside lights.
Use solar energy. Teach others about alternate energy sources.
Turn down the heat. Don't heat unused areas.
Don't hold the refrigerator door open.
Use a broom to clean walkways. Use a broom wherever possible.
Use laundry discs instead of detergent.
Use cloth diapers and wipes. Wash only in cold water.
Use clothesline or drying rack instead of dryer.
If you use a dishwasher, turn off and open door before drying cycle.
Don't use a garbage disposal. Use a compost bucket.
Put a "soup stuff" container in freezer for leftovers/ food scraps and every so often make a soup stock.



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inside

Clearcuts near Cooper Creek Reservoir?

Umpqua Updates: SNOG, No NUQ! Formosa Mine Clean Up

Spring Hikes and Events: Schedule for April, May & June

Entrepreneur in a Sustainable Forest by Jim Long

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Earth Day - April 21

Fair

10am - 4pm

E-Day Family Fun Fair
at Douglas County Fair Grounds

Visit UW's Earth Day
Jeopardy Booth and
test your WILD knowledge.

You can, also, WIN a
**Wild & Scenic
Driftboat Trip**

For more info:

440-4350

Hike

1pm

North Bank Habitat Area
with Ken Carloni

Local biologist, Ken Carloni, will guide
hikers to a former cattle ranch that
was recently acquired by the Bureau
of Land Management as habitat for
the federally endangered Columbia
White Tailed Deer. Leaves from the
Glide Community Center at 1pm

For more info:

672-7065

Dance

6pm

Earth Day Dance

Rock, Blues & Swing Band
"Stumpy Douglas"
Face-painting, Slide Show, etc.

Glide Community Center

Sponsored by
**Douglas County
Earth Day Committee**

For more info:

679-7077