

# 100 Valleys



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

Winter 1998

## It's "Dread and Terror" on the Ridge!

**T**he Upper North timber sale proposes to log 20 mmbf (4,000 logging trucks) from the North Umpqua River watershed, including logging in 3 roadless areas over 1,000 acres each.

The district's northern border is separated from the Willamette National Forest by the Calapooya ridge. Just south of the Calapooya ridge flows the North Umpqua River, and just south of the river is the 'Dread and Terror' ridge. The entire area has

*One logging area will be...right next to the popular North Umpqua Trail, just a couple miles up stream from the Umpqua Hot Springs.*

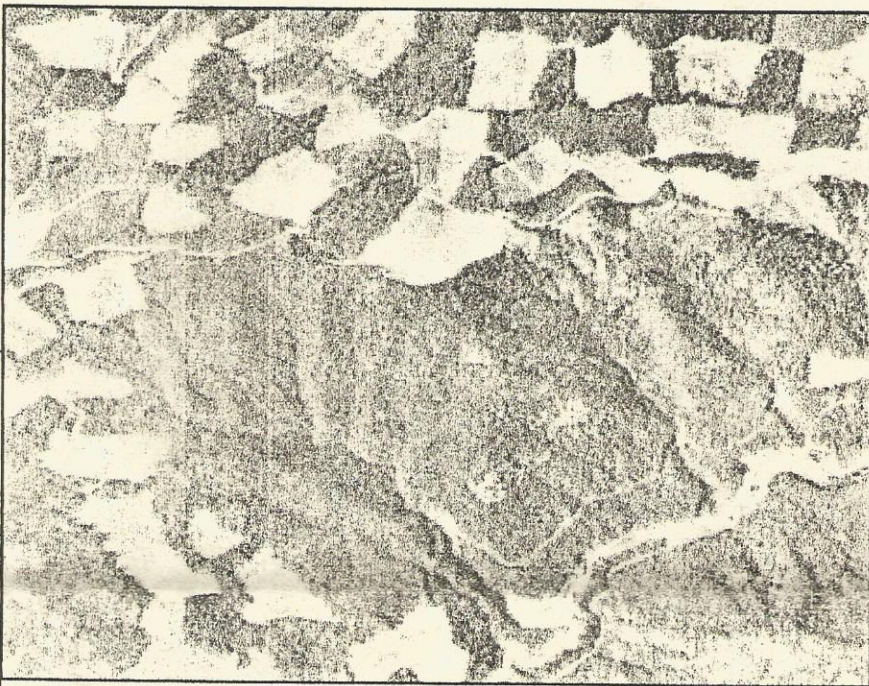
very few roads due to incredibly steep and rugged terrain. What few roads are there divide these two ridges into 3 roadless areas over 1,000 acres each. The fourth roadless area is either 1,000 acres, or very close. *The North Umpqua River flows right through the middle of this smaller roadless area (Mountain Meadows), and continues its flow through the other 3 roadless areas.*

The Upper North timber sale proposes to log 1,100 acres. All the units are previously unentered, native forests. One hundred acres (in Mountain Meadows and near Thorn Prairie) will be regeneration harvested **EXPLAIN**. The remainder will be thinned down to 35 trees per acre. It is all within a Critical Habitat Unit. Many of the units are very close to, some even touching, the 7 'Owl Activity Centers' within the planning area. **EXPLAIN**

At least 6 of the units are smack dab in the middle of the roadless areas, and will be helicopter logged. Elsewhere, the proposal will build almost 4 miles of new permanent "system roads."

The roadless area edges are sprinkled with proposed 'helicopter landings', giving us a clue to the district's future plans. Some of the helicopter landings are on existing log landings, but some have to be constructed by "clearcutting" at least 7 acres of

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*This aerial photo shows clearcuts (white areas) surrounding one of the North Umpqua's rare roadless areas over 1,000 acres. Now they are planning to cut in the Roadless Area!*

## UW's 2nd Annual Dinner!

**February 27th** Umpqua Watersheds members will celebrate their rivers and forest at their 2nd Annual Banquet at the Wildlife Safari's **White Rhino Restaurant**.

At 6pm a **No-Host bar** serving locally brewed beers and wines will open followed by a gourmet **dinner at 7pm**.

Guest Speaker, **Roy Keene** founder of The Public Forestry Foundation, now with The Native Forest Council, will be addressing the need for private forestry reform, the history of Wilderness legislation and how he arrived at no more commercial logging on public land.

At 9pm local band, **HOME BREW**, will take the stage for dancing and fun.

**Seating will be limited.** The \$10 tickets will be sold at the following locations: **Sulawesi Juice Bar** (across from library), **Umpqua Brewing Company** (across from Roseburg's City Hall and Harvest General Store in Winston).

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## Who is Umpqua Watersheds?

*Umpqua Watersheds was incorporated as a private non-profit organization in 1992. Its members are residents of the Umpqua Basin who are dedicated to maintaining a healthy and productive environment while promoting economic opportunity and a high quality of life for all of the citizens of our 100 valleys. Many of our past and present, Board of Directors are: forest management professionals, forestry technicians, health care professionals, small business owners, and educators. Together we own and/or manage over one thousand acres of timberland. One or more of us have been involved in almost every phase of forest management from theoretical landscape analysis and planning, to setting chokers in the brush. We have planted over a million trees on the Umpqua. We build recreational trails, fall and mill timber, and sit on a number of community committees and councils.*

**President - Ken Carloni**  
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*Please Come Visit Our Office!*  
**630 SE Jackson**  
**Downtown Roseburg, OR**

*Please call: 672-7065 or Page: 677-5100*

*All contributions to  
 Umpqua Watersheds, Inc. are tax-deductible.  
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**[www.teleport.com/nonprofit/  
 umpquawater.html](http://www.teleport.com/nonprofit/umpquawater.html)**

## ROADLESS AREAS: WHAT ARE THEY?

**R**OADLESS AREAS is a term that has been making it into the headlines. Many ROADLESS AREAS are outside of designated wilderness areas in national forests. These undisturbed natural areas are rare and important, especially those large enough to allow the full range of ecosystem processes to function. There are also small ROADLESS AREAS that are important too.

### **WHY ARE ROADLESS AREAS IMPORTANT?**

*Because they provide:*

- 1) *Critical Refuge for wildlife (especially rare and declining species);*
- 2) *Diverse genetic pool for Dispersal of declining species;*
- 3) *Cold and clear water for endangered fish;*
- 4) *Air and water purification systems;*
- 5) *Recreation and opportunities for quality time in ancient forest sanctuaries;*
- 6) *Restoration for degraded life support systems.*

At the trail head of Fish Lake, I was reading a brochure about wilderness areas, it emphasized WILDERNESS: Source, Youth, Growth, Change, Aging, Death, Resource, Heritage. Human attitudes toward the wild and untamed whether in other people, in life or land, have run from awe to fear, spirituality to conquest, source to resource and back again. These types of priceless human values are what make ROADLESS AREAS important.

ROADLESS AREAS are also of major concern to communities because, streams flowing out of roadless areas typically provide supplies of the purest water, untainted by chemical pollutants and within the cool temperature range required by many endangered native fish species.

### **ROADLESS AREA HISTORY:**

In the 70's, some roadless areas were mapped by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to evaluate public

land to meet the criteria, for wilderness or other types of management. On Jan 18th 1973 the forest service submitted a final environmental impact statement (EIS) to the council on Environmental Quality. This EIS contained the results of a roadless area review and evaluation (RARE) and included a analysis of 19 such areas on the Umpqua National Forest. Unfortunately the conclusions and recommendation from this EIS and RARE were never implemented because of so called deficiencies identified in the analysis.

In June of 1977 a second evaluation of ROADLESS AREAS called RARE II was initiated to correct the deficiencies of the original study. The new study also involved the analysis of the original 19 RARE on the Umpqua National Forest. Here is a list of roadless areas that were studied during this analysis for possible proposed wilderness areas. Hardesty Mountain, Bulldog Rock, Fairview, Pudding Rock, Canton Creek, Boulder Creek, Medicine Creek, Limply Rock, Calf and Copeland Creek, Lost Creek, Rogue-Umpqua Divide, Castle Rock, Skimmer Horn, Jackson Creek, Rolling Ground, Fish Creek, Lonesome Meadow, Mt. Bailey, Mt. Thinness, Thirsty Creek, Donovan, Shrewd, Bitter Lick, Williams Creek, Cougar Bluff. New areas that were included in the second study were the Bitterlick and Hardesty Mountain areas. Two of the RARE areas Cougar Bluff and Williams Creek were dropped from further consideration.

The RARE II recommendations for the Umpqua National Forest proposed for wilderness designation of Limply Rock, Mazama, and Park-Winema. One proposed for further study was Windigo-Thinness. All other roadless areas were to be bemoaned for non wilderness uses. In 1980 federal law 96-553 transferred the Park-Winema roadless area and more than half of the Mazama roadless area is to Crater Lake National Park.

Thanks to many individuals and groups like the Umpqua Wilderness Defenders, on June 26th 1984, the Oregon Wilderness Act designated only portions of three Umpqua National Forest ROADLESS AREAS to WILDERNESS status. The three

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# SHARING THE LAND

by Ken Carloni, President of Umpqua Watersheds, Inc.

We who live in and around national forests stand at a critical point in history. Blessed with abundant natural resources that our ancestors inherited, we have relied on the fat of this sweet land for generations. Now the fat's gone, but we continue to tear into muscle and bone. Species continue to decline, and clearcut slopes are failing with dire consequences to both wildlife and humans. Communities are ripped apart as we fight over the scraps of our natural heritage.

Both sides in the natural resources debate are driven by fear. The resource extractors see their traditional jobs disappearing, and fear the changes brought on by the intrusion of a high-tech, high-skilled world. The resource defenders, on the other hand, fear the destruction of our planet's life-giving natural systems. They see the relentless degradation of the few remaining wild places as a sure sign that their children will never know clean air and water, and will never gain the spiritual nourishment from the wild that sustains their parents.

While many are wringing their hands in despair or lashing out at their perceived enemies, others are proposing bold new ideas that will break through the polarization and lead us into a future where harmony in both our biological and social communities can be restored. In the remainder of this column, I will first attempt to lay out an historical and philosophical framework for healing our rift with nature. Then I will conclude with a concrete example of one approach to forest management that is consistent with this vision: the citizen's log sorting yard.

## TOWARD A REUNION OF HUMANKIND WITH NATURE

While the phrase "forest management" conjures up images of "artificial" landscapes dominated by even aged tree farms, we all need to recognize one fact: the forests of the Umpqua have been managed for at least 8,000 years by the original citizens of these valleys. Our Indian predecessors were masters of

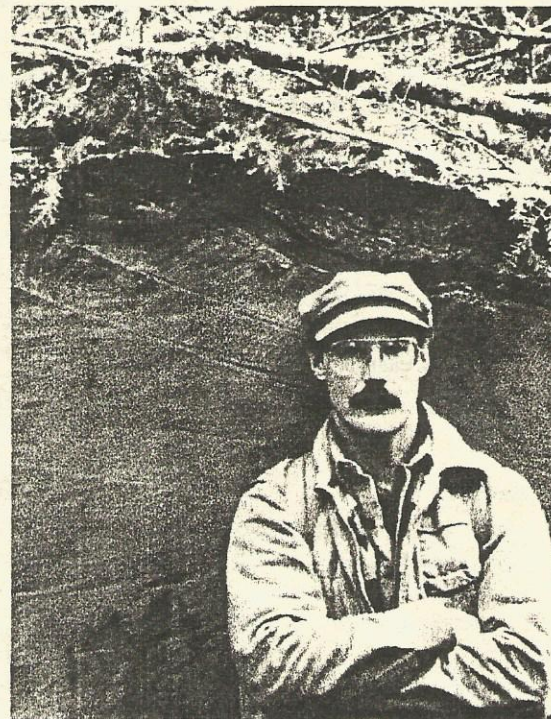
fire, and used it to meet their unique management goals. Forests were regularly under-burned to improve habitat for food and medicine plants, arrow and basket woods, and game animals. Prescribed fire was used to prevent fuel buildup that leads to dangerous wildfires, to keep roads and campsites open, and for a wide variety of other management objectives. Steve Pyne, in his book entitled *World Fire* observes that, to aboriginal peoples the world over, "A land unburned is a land uncared for."

With the replacement of Indian ways by a European-style agricultural land management model, the character of our forests has changed. The landscape has shifted from a mosaic of open, park-like stands dominated by well-spaced ancient trees and interspersed meadows, to a patchwork of dense, overcrowded, closed canopy plantations stitched together by thousands of miles of roads. Even the remaining patches of unlogged native forests have undergone a structural change: their understories are now thick with young trees that would not be there if ancient fires still burned.

Clearly, a decision to stop managing public lands will not bring our forests back to the conditions in which we found them. How then can we reconcile the harmonious management of the past with the discordant mismanagement of the present? What guiding principles can help take us into a future where we once again live as partners with nature and not as masters?

## "DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS"

Our public land managers often use the concept of "desired future condition" when planning their activities. The idea is that we should have a vision of what we want things to look like when we're done manipulating them. But including only natural resources in our plan for the future is not



*"What future conditions does our community desire?"*

enough. We need to also create a broader vision for dovetailing our social communities with our biological communities. What future conditions does our community desire?

Most of us could agree on a future that might look something like this:

### *Natural Resources:*

- Forests and streams that contain healthy populations of all of the species that we inherited with this land.
- Lands that provide a steady flow of goods without diminishing the economic and ecological services those lands provide.
- A management regime that emulates pre-European patterns and processes while providing for the needs of modern citizens

### *Social Conditions:*

- A local economy that values people over profits, and labor over capital.
- An industrial base that adds value to raw materials at local mills, keeping jobs and profits within the basin.

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# Help Protect Cougar Bluffs Roadless Area

**T**he Umpqua National Forest is proposing to sell off 1,560 logging trucks (7.8 mmbf) of a forest that adjoins the Cougar Bluffs Roadless Area. The Felix timber sale fragments important wildlife corridors, degrades unique habitats, clearcuts right next to a roadless area (leaving no buffer) and could build 1.2 miles of new roads. Altogether, 72 acres will be clearcut, and another 260 acres will be degraded. The sale is in the North Umpqua Ranger District, about 25 miles east of Roseburg, Oregon. All quotes below are from the government's environmental analysis.

## Unique Habitats:

The Felix timber sale map shows six 'Unique Habitats', within or adjacent to the sale units. Unique Habitats are natural forest openings usually created by rock outcrops.

"Natural openings are rare in the Western Cascade ecotypes and provide a unique habitat for many species.... These unique habitats, while accounting for a small number of acres within a watershed, are used by a large percentage of the local wildlife for primary breeding and feeding purposes. Timber harvest adjacent to or within unique habitats has the potential to degrade the quality of this habitat. Several proposed units of the Felix Timber Sale either border or encompass permanent openings..." The Forest Service will "mitigate" by leaving only 150' buffer strips for unique habitats. However, the EA says these isolated trees could blow over.

The high elevation in this area combined with an abundance of unique habitat results in an unusual species richness for vascular plants. A number of notable species were discovered during field reconnaissance.... This concentration of non-chlorophytic members of the rhododendron family is unusual.... For many species the proposed harvest activities will reduce the habitat connectivity in the area... reducing the ability of some old-growth dependent species to repopulate the area... Recolonization for all these species can be expected to be slow.... The overall impact to species diversity and species richness is

expected to be negative." on the other hand..."The Felix Timber Sale would create habitat for noxious weeds and serve to spread the species.... Each new unit will provide occupiable new habitat for aggressive non-native and Noxious species."

## Biodiversity:

Just a few of the unique species in the area:

\* '*Giant-spored tree moss*': "The only known sites on the North Umpqua Ranger District occurs within the Felix project area."

\* '*Pendulous Wing Moss*' is found in Unit 7: "the only site that has been documented on the North Umpqua Ranger District."

\* '*Candystick*' requires a link with a mycorrhizal fungi and a host tree to survive, and will not tolerate soil compaction. Plants were found in 7 of the 12 logging units. This is all except 2 of the known sites within the entire watershed. The impact of logging, including tractor logging, is "fraught with unknowns".

## Observation from the Botanical Report

"The Felix project area was not systematically surveyed for non-vascular species. This is unfortunate because the area has potential to be quite diverse and rich in unusual species. The three Survey and Manage mosses found are a good example of this. They were identified during the few hours when a knowledgeable bryologist was on-site. An unusual lichen species, *Pilophorus clavatus*, was located on the edge of Unit 6. Because of a personal fascination with the genus on the part of the District botanist, it has been the subject of searching across the District for the last 4 years. This is the first site to be located."

## Important wildlife corridors will be clearcut:

The EA says: "For many species the proposed harvest activities will reduce the habitat connectivity in the area. Upland old-growth corridors will be mostly eliminated. This will reduce the ability of all old-growth dependent species to repopulate the area. Those with limited ability to disperse, such as lichens and bryophytes, will be most affected. Late seral species and non-chlorophytic species depending on mycor-

rhizal connections will also be strongly impacted. Re-colonization for all these species can be expected to occur when 'old-growth' conditions are re-established; a situation that could take more than a century."

"Nearly all the landbase outside the proposed harvest units has already been impacted by soil disturbing activities, canopy removal and reforestation efforts... Connectivity of old growth environments is provided by the stands identified for harvest with this project."

"Alteration of these 'corridor stands' will lessen their usefulness to some species and result in no use at all by others."

Yet, in spite of these reports, the government determined that timber extraction is more important: "Given the management direction and broader land allocations of the Northwest Forest Plan, the value of this single corridor across Panther Ridge is diminished."

## Felix Timber Sale:

The Felix timber sale will log right up to the edge of an important roadless area, the 6,255 acre Cougar Bluff unprotected wilderness. The forest plan says: "The [roadless] area is adjacent to the North Umpqua River and directly influences its character and anadromous resource."

The Felix timber sale will degrade this roadless area by logging right up to its boundaries, leaving no management buffer. The size of the roadless area is not large enough to encompass complete functional ecosystems. It must be buffered in order to reduce edge effect, and allow some dispersal and corridors to other forests.

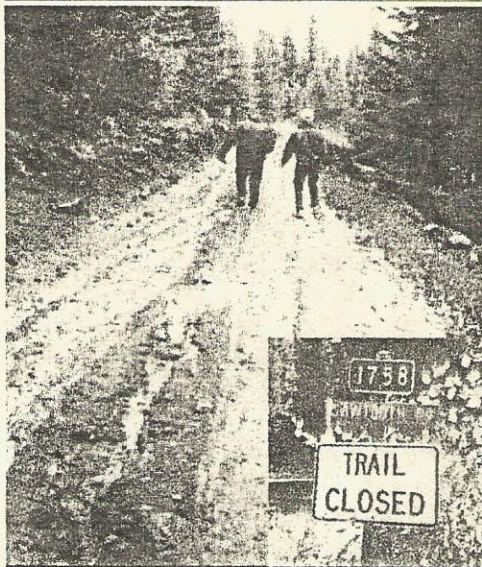
This is especially important for the Cougar Bluff area because it's location captures hot spots of biodiversity in unique areas found no place else. Logging to the edge of the roadless area, and clearcutting corridors, could isolate these rare species, possibly leading to future local extinctions.

## Logging without Looking:

The Forest Service has not yet found the time to do a watershed analysis, and "As such, existing late seral stands in the

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***This is the Road that stole the Hardesty trail! (see insert)***

## Hardesty Wilderness Still Vulnerable

The Umpqua National Forest announced on January 13, 1998, that an agreement had been reached with the Judie timber sale purchaser to not log within the Hardesty roadless area, trading timber from some place else (yet to be determined). This is good news. Thank you, everybody, for your phone calls. The Umpqua National Forest now needs to rehabilitate the 1/2 mile of new road that was built into the roadless area obliterating a hiking trail. Hopefully, this new road will no longer be needed. *We want our hiking trail back!*

***UNF Supervisor Don Ostby said, "we will at some future date be revisiting a proposal to harvest in this area."***

However, in the Forest Service press release, they said they want to try again to log the Hardesty roadless area in the future. Forest Supervisor Don Ostby said "we will at some future date be revisiting a proposal to harvest in this area." Their press release said: "Ostby is clear that the substitute agreement simply defers the agency's intent to analyze harvest within the roadless area.... The Northwest Forest Plan directs us to consider harvesting matrix lands within roadless areas."

## *Thank You, Mr. Defazio, but... ...we need permanent wilderness protection!*

Dear Congressman Defazio,

On behalf of the membership, staff and board of directors of Umpqua Watersheds, Inc. I take this opportunity to express our thanks for your contribution in halting the logging of portions of the Judie Timber Sale in the Hardesty Mountain Roadless area.

Unfortunately, U.S. Forest Service Supervisor, Don Ostby stated, "we will at some future date be revisiting a proposal to harvest in this area." The reasons will not change, "at some future date", for halting this type of logging project in roadless areas such as Hardesty Mountain. Umpqua Watersheds, Inc. appeals to you to stay committed on this individual action as well as a broader scope for ALL westside roadless forests.

Our experience is also showing how municipal watersheds can be left high and dry if their needs are not considered. The Northwest Forest Plan currently does not offer enough protection to those communities that depend on their surrounding uplands to sustain those VITAL WATER needs.

As westside communities, such as those in your district, plan for increased growth, economic diversification, and escalating recreational needs, the demand for clean water and unspoiled lands will increase dramatically. The choices we make NOW will define our options in the future.

It is Umpqua Watersheds' intent to continue educating the public and its representatives to protect the roadless areas in the western portion of its national forests and beyond. We hope you will join Senator Wyden in this fight to help our state move forward.

Umpqua Watersheds, Inc. is a Douglas County nonprofit, grassroots, conservation organization located in Roseburg, Oregon with members throughout the county, state and nation. I've enclosed an Umpqua Watersheds' brochure to introduce you formally to our organization.

The board of UW would be very interested in meeting with you to exchange ideas and help each other understand the complex issues we all face. Please contact our president, Ken Carloni, at 541-672-1914 or carloni@teleport.com to let us know when and where we can meet.

Sincerely,

James Kauppila, Secretary  
Umpqua Watersheds, Inc.

PS. Mr. DeFazio, please look to the example you have set with the "Judie" and remain courageous.

Ostby is right that the Northwest Forest Plan does not protect our roadless areas. National legislation is proposed to protect roadless areas, but has excluded the Umpqua.

The Judie fiasco shows why we desperately need protections as much as the rest

of the nation. Judie also shows why municipal watersheds need more protections than the Northwest Forest Plan offers.

*Article submitted by Francis Eatherington,  
UW's full time Public Forest Monitor.*



# Stelzer Reviews Daniel Quinn's "Ishmael"

*Ishmael* by Daniel Quinn  
Bantam Books, 1992

Book Review by Dr. John Stelzer

According to *Ishmael*, the main character in Quinn's novel, **day to day environmental work is pretty much pointless.** That's because there is nothing inspirational about sorting recyclable material, returning beer and soda cans, or reducing the number of fluorocarbons. But what would you expect from a telepathic gorilla who advertises in the local paper for students who have "an earnest desire to save the world?"

If not by day to day activity, then it's fair to ask *Ishmael* what he thinks we need to do to save the world? If, indeed, *Ishmael* thinks the world can be saved.

*Ishmael* divides the world into two kinds of creatures: leavers and takers. Leavers belong to the world, take what they need and leave the rest, and have been around since about two million years ago. Takers believe the world belongs to man, take everything when they take, and have only been around for about ten thousand years. The book, *Ishmael*, is the story of a "leaver" telling the story of the origins of "takers" to a taker who responds to *Ishmael's* advertisement.

*Ishmael* has a unique way of looking at some of the Judeo-Christian-Islamic creation myths. About ten thousand years ago at the dawn of agriculture, Adam, who is associated with man and the human race, said yes to Life and accepted the fruit from the tree of knowledge - knowledge of who shall live, who shall die. In doing so Adam elevated himself to the level of the gods, forsaking three million years of the bounty of those gods.

According to *Ishmael*, this is a leaver story because it is called the Fall. If it was a taker story, it would be called the Ascent. In fact it is a Semitic story told by Semitic herders, adopted by their Hebrew descendants who rejected their peasant way of life and preserved the story, without understanding it. They also preserved the story of Cain, a taker, and Abel, a leaver, and became mass murderers of all leavers. Of course God

cast man out of the Garden of Eden, a leaver garden. Early in the book *Ishmael* declares that the actual subject matter of his teaching is captivity. Humans, as takers, are captives of their Judeo-Christian-Islamic civilization. One of *Ishmael's* problems is to point this out and make us aware of our captivity. If you are stuck in this story (living civilization's taker story mindlessly) it is difficult to see what is going on from another perspective, that of the leavers.

This leads to *Ishmael's* concept of the community of life and the peacekeeping law which takers violate: You may compete but not make war. This is also known as the Law of Limited Competition. Takers do three things that no other members of the community of life do: One, exterminate competitors by seeking them out and killing them. Two, destroy our competitor's food to make room for our own food. Three, deny competitors access to all food. I might add a fourth - hoard beyond need.

Contrast this to the rules *Ishmael* formulates that all other members of the community of life follow:

Rule 1 - what leavers kill, they eat.

Rule 2 - take only what you need, leave the rest.

Rule 3 - you may deny competitors access to what they are now eating, not to food in general.

My fourth rule would be - do not hoard beyond immediate need.

Take a look at one forest practice from *Ishmael's* point of view of the three things *Ishmael* claims only takers do. Deer, sheep and cattle graze in the forest. Cougar, bear and wolf compete with us for the deer, sheep and cattle. First we exterminate those competitors by over hunting. Second, clear cutting forests removes habitat for other food sources for cougar, bear and wolf such as rabbits, squirrels and other small mammals. In fact, clear cutting promotes the growth of grasses preferred by deer, cattle and sheep. So, in fact, we go yet another step beyond just eliminating what our competitors eat - we destroy what our competitors' prey eat. Thus we deny our

competitors access to all food.

What is driving all this destruction? Human population. We must continually strive to create more space for more food, and just more space for more of us. We are at war with the entire community of life.

To free ourselves from captivity, *Ishmael* claims that we must focus not just on day to day environmental activity. We must change the fundamental way people think about the world. As long as people of our culture think the world belongs to them, and that they do not belong to the community of life, and that they are destined to conquer and rule the world, they are going to go on acting as they have for the past ten thousand years.

According to *Ishmael/Quinn* we must view the world as something other than a piece of human property. We must stop trying to conquer it as if it were an adversary. It is not an adversary, nor do we own it.

As members of the community of life we are like members of a club. We should follow the peace keeping law and give creatures around us a chance to grow toward whatever is possible for them to become. Being civilized should mean being a member of the club and being its leader. That's *Ishmael's* final lesson, the inspiring thing to set about doing.

But how are we to accomplish this task? Quinn/*Ishmael* are short on answers. Such a change in civilization's perspective would be a real sea change for sure. Quinn's book has generated a lot of response, mostly from people asking "OK, what should I do." Some of this interest has of course spilled over to the Internet. Try a search on "*Ishmael*", for example on Alta Vista, to plug into some of this interest.

Quinn's sequel titled *The Story of B* is autobiographical and to me seemed to lack the originality of *Ishmael*. He has yet a third title just out, *My Ishmael*, which I have, but have yet to read.

*Dr. John Stelzer lives at the base of the Callahans with his wife, Kelly where they produce herbs and other cooking ingredients. Both, he and his wife, teach at Umpqua Community College.*



# Who Owns the River?

*This is the first of three parts of an essay excerpted from local writer Bob Heilman's book: Overstory Zero: Real Life in Timber Country, published in Seattle by Sasquatch Books. To order, please call: 1-800-775-0817*

**W**hen my wife and I moved to the Umpqua, a big part of the reason was the river. We grew up in Los Angeles, and having a river was something new and exciting. Swimming, rafting, and fishing the river or just seeing it out our living room window made us feel like millionaires even though we were just getting by.

It's easier now to forget just how important the river is to our lives because it is always there, present in just about everything we do. Trying to appreciate it is like trying to appreciate air or sunlight or the roof over our heads or each other.

When our son was seven years old, we flew down to Los Angeles for Christmas. The boy was born in Roseburg, Oregon, and on the flight I was trying to see through his eyes, as fathers do, wondering what he'd think of the overwhelming reality of a major city. Someday, I

knew, he'd grow up and decide for himself whether to live in the small town of his birth or to move.

It's an important question in many ways, both for the family and for the place where we live. The migrations of four generations, from Kazakhstan to North Dakota to California and to Oregon, have allowed our family to survive but left us poorer too, as the miles and the years pile up to cut us off from our past. The valley also suffers when the young leave and the land falls to new people who don't understand its limits. It takes long years of generations living in a place to build both the family and the culture that can allow the place to survive.

Sitting next next to my son as we came into Hollywood/Burbank Airport, I watched him looking out the window at the San Fernando Valley below. He pointed toward the Santa Monica Mountains in the west and asked me, "Dad, what's that big gray thing over there?"

"Oh, that's the Ventura Freeway," I told him. "Sure is big, ain't it? Look at all those cars. You never see a freeway

that big at home."

"No, Dad," he said, "not the freeway -- that thing right next to it, the big concrete thing."

"Oh that. Well, that's the Los Angeles River," I told him, and he looked at me in disbelief. When he realized that I wasn't kidding him, his face contorted in revulsion.

"That's the river?"

"Well, yeah, sorta of, "I told him," at least it used to be, but they paved it back before I was born, when my big brothers were little. It's just a big storm drain now, dumps all the rainwater out to the ocean, but it used to be a real river with fish and trees and all."

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The Los Angeles River is a good example of what happens when we see our world as a collection of things that we can tinker with. What happened to the river also happened to the valley and the people because, in reality, they don't exist as isolated parts put coexist as something much more complex.

*(Continued on page 9)*

## Yes! I support Umpqua Watersheds and want to help!

### Sign me up as a Member!

*I have circled my \$ preference below.*

100 Valleys Plus	Business Partner	Silent Partner	Family/Individual	Living Lightly
<i>Executive Stewardship</i> You'll receive recognition in the Newsletter, proudly wear a UW T-shirt, and receive a year's subscription to our Newsletter.	<i>As a Business Member, you'll receive a FREE ad in our Newsletter, proudly wear a UW T-shirt, and receive a year's subscription to our Newsletter.</i>	<i>As a Silent Business Partner, your membership remains confidential and yet you will receive a UW T-shirt, and a year's subscription to our Newsletter.</i>	<i>With this membership, you'll receive one UW T-shirt, and a year's subscription to our Newsletter. More T-shirts can be ordered.</i>	<i>Become a full member and stay in touch with a year's subscription to the Newsletter. More T-shirts can be ordered.</i>
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**Please send to: PO Box 101 Roseburg, OR 97470**  
 Or Email us at: [uw@teleport.com](mailto:uw@teleport.com)



# SOLUTION: PUBLIC SORTS THEIR OWN LOGS

(Continued from page 3)

- A land stewardship ethic that emphasizes the species that remain on the landscape, rather than the commodities that are removed.
- A planning process that emphasizes long term community stability over short term resource liquidation.
- An open community dialog that values diversity of opinion.

Although there are no doubt countless strategies to approach these ideals, I will outline just one concept that addresses many of these goals.

## THE COMMUNITY LOG SORTING YARD

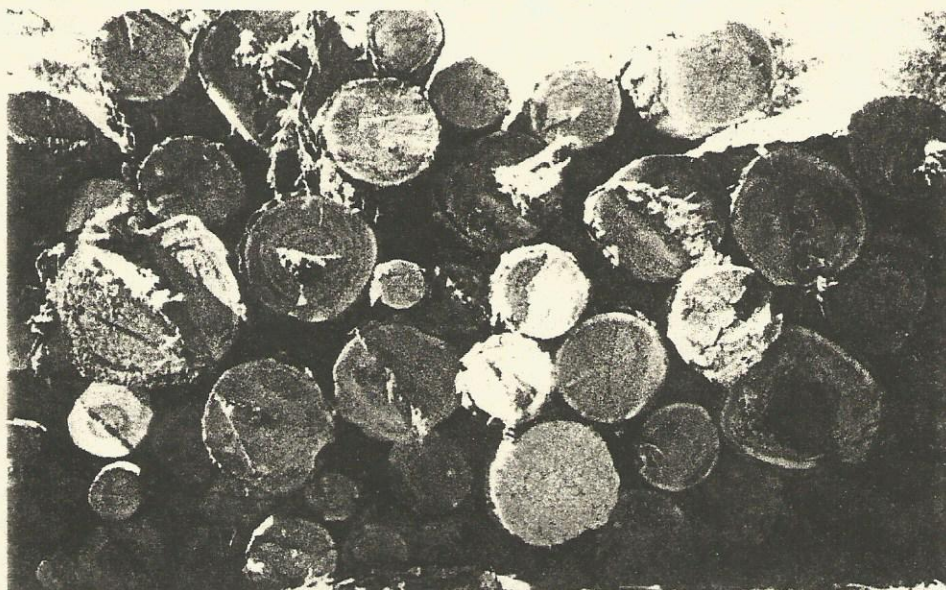
This idea, advanced and advocated by Roy Keene (formerly with The Public Forestry Foundation, now working with The Native Forest Council) is simple: all logs from public lands within a timbershed would be hauled to a central sorting yard. There they would be decked according to species, size and grade. Once sorted, lots of logs would be auctioned at regular intervals, with mills bidding on lots of timber that best suit their special needs.

Logs would come from sales designed by agency foresters with prior input from local citizens and respected scientists. Restoration and protection of ecosystems would be the primary planning goals, and sale design would be based on the best available science to meet these objectives. Agencies then contract directly with fallers, yarders and haulers to cut and transport logs to sorting yards. Bonuses may be paid to contractors who cause the least damage to timber and to the environment.

Sorting yards should be situated close to rail spurs and major highways at the mouths of major timbersheds. On the Umpqua, logical locations might be Canyonville, Roseburg, and possibly Reedsport.

It would make sense for these yards to be interagency entities; logs from federal, state and county lands could be sorted at the same site. This would increase efficiency, but careful accounting would need to be maintained because of the differing allocations of proceeds to each agency.

Logs could be sold directly, or traded to private landowners in return for conservation easements, stream fencing, or other



*Trading public commodities to promote better stewardship on private lands could enhance conservation values.*

mitigation measures on private lands. Trading public commodities to promote better stewardship on private lands would help to promote a conservation strategy that treats public and private lands as an integrated landscape rather than as isolated parcels. And to protect and enhance our local industrial base, a discount should be given purchasers that add value at local mills using local labor.

## A BETTER WAY

So, how does a log sorting yard help us meet the desired future conditions, both social and economic, outlined above?

The way things work now, timber buyers bid on timber while it's still on the stump, based on sometimes very inaccurate (and expensive) cruise data. Also, log prices can fluctuate widely during the 3-5 year period between the time the sale is auctioned and when it is actually cut. As a result, it is common for the public to receive less than fair market value for its logs, and occasionally a small bidder can take a major financial hit by overestimating the value of a sale. Because logs will be accurately scaled and graded at the yard, and sold at market value on auction day, everyone gets a fair deal.

Cruising will become entirely obsolete, saving substantial public dollars.

Under the current system, bidding on large sales (often sold for millions of dollars) is dominated by the largest corporate purchasers of public timber, effectively shutting out smaller companies. This reduces competition and drives log values down. Also, because bidders buy the whole mix of species and grades present in the sale units, the bidding process is skewed in favor of the purchaser rather than the public who own the trees. A log sorting system would level the playing field among large and small businesses, and ensure the public the greatest return for its natural resources. Thus more logs and profits would be available to a wider range of small mills and workers, and public services would receive stable funding.

Under this new model, sales will be designed strictly from an ecological standpoint. Good ecosystem management, however, should produce a sustained yield of fiber to the mills while enhancing and maintaining robust habitat.

Private fallers, yarders and haulers will bid on harvest contracts for bring-

*(Continued on next page, far right)*



## "No, Dad...the big concrete thing?"

(Continued from page 7)

The Umpqua River is not a flood channel or a water supply or a source of hydraulic power for generating electricity or a way to get from one place or another or a playground or a fish hatchery. It is first and foremost itself.

We hear talk about conflicting ownership -- recreation, wildlife, irrigation, land values, and economic development. But it's important to remember that these are all human concerns and that the river itself has its own agenda, one that doesn't recognize any mere human needs.

Who owns the Umpqua? State and federal agencies, urban water and sanitation districts, power companies, farmers, home owners and sportsmen all lay claim to it. But how can anyone really own a river?

Ownership implies control. Have you ever stood by the riverbank during the high water and watched the flood roaring past and seen those huge waves carrying logs and debris? Can anybody own the flood? Who owns the sunlight on the water? Who owns the osprey's flight or the ghostly shapes of the Chinook salmon circling in deep pools? Who owns the raccoons reaching under the rocks for crawdads at night? Who owns the sound of whitewater rapids or the color of maple trees in the fall? They're not yours or mine at all--they belong to the river.

In many ways we've got the whole notion backwards. We don't own the river--the river owns us. We are its people, the people of the Umpqua. Everywhere we go,

we are forced to encounter the river. When we give directions we say "upriver" and "down river" or "across the river" instead of "east" or "west" or "north" or "south."

The river is an inescapable fact of life here. It shapes us even more than we shape it. We need it more more than it needs us. It was here before we were, and it will still be here long after we're gone. We can dam it, channelize it, pump water from it, build bridges over it; but in the end, whatever we do is only temporary, because the river will do what it's going to do. It has a strength and a patience that are beyond our own and a wisdom that is beyond our understanding. At best, we can hope to live in some kind of harmony with the river, but that's only possible if we approach it with a great deal of humility. All of the mistakes we've made, the problems we've created, have come from our arrogance in thinking that somehow we understand the river and can manipulate it for our own purposes.

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE SPRING

*Professional storyteller and writer Robert Leo Heilman began to write after a roofing accident prevented him from continuing seasonal labor. He lives with his wife and son in Myrtle Creek, Oregon. Heilman was awarded the Northwest Writers 1996 Andres Berger Award for Overstory: Zero.*

*UW, Inc. would also like to thank Karen at While Away Books for donating a brand new copy to our office. She has many more copies to sell.*

*Finally, UW gives an obvious and huge Thank You to YOU, Bob, for sharing.*

## LET THE PUBLIC WATCH THE HEN HOUSE

(Continued from page 8)

ing timber to the sorting yard. These people would be working for us instead of the purchaser, and their work will reflect the public's values instead of the corporate bottom line. This system will continue to draw upon our local reservoir of highly skilled workers and state-of-the-art equipment. In fact, the demands on their talents will increase as planners ask for more innovative procedures for protecting the forest during logging. The loggers I've spoken with are most proud of the jobs they've done that have required the greatest skill and left behind the least damage. In recent months, several sales have been put up by the government, but no bidders showed up at the auction. Why? Because the sales only contained small trees, or required helicopter yarding. Thus, it has become impossible for the agencies to do some types of thinning and other kinds of stand improvement activities because they don't generate high enough profits. This puts pressure on the agencies to offer more high value, non-renewable old growth to "sweeten the pot". With the log sorting scenario, the value of resource management to the industry would be secondary to its value to the ecosystem. The cost of logging would be borne by the citizens, but would be more than recovered through the efficiency of the sorting process. Moreover, profits from this system could be used for non-harvest activities including under-burning, recreation enhancement, road decommissioning, etc. Many other benefits would be gained by the local community. Monitoring of logging by the agencies would minimize timber theft. Revenues to our county for schools and roads would be maximized.

Healthy and vibrant rivers and forests would attract other diverse business to our area. But perhaps most importantly, public log sorting, with its blending of economic and social values, would help to ease the conflicts over natural resources and bring our community closer together.

*Ken Carloni, UW's President, will step down this Spring after serving two years.*

## Logging without Looking

(Continued from page 4)

basin have not been evaluated at the watershed scale to determine the values and functions they provide." Not even knowing the extent of the damage, or species lost, the Forest Service proposes to sell this forest.

### Trade Volume:

The Umpqua national Forest will not count this timber sale toward their target volume. Instead, it will be given to Roseburg Forest Products so they won't kill endangered Marbled Murrelets in the Siuslaw National Forest, under the mandates of

the 1996 Logging Rider.

You can tell the Umpqua National Forest how you feel about the Cougar Bluffs area, and this sale.

Email your comments to:  
s=d.ostbyOU1=R06F15A  
@mhsfswa.attmail.com

or FAX to: (541) 957-3495

or mail to:

Don Ostby PO Box 1008  
Roseburg, OR 97470



# 1000 Acres - Roadless Areas Are Unprotected Wilderness

(Continued from page 2)

are Boulder Creek, Rogue-Umpqua Divide and Windigo-Thinness Wildernesses. This act also included most of two other ROADLESS AREAS: Cowhom and Windigo-Thinness in the Oregon Cascades Recreation Area.

Over the last thirty years many roadless areas have been reduced in size from road building. Management practices have caused the roadless areas to be split and creates areas less than 5,000 acres. To qualify for wilderness, an area must be at least 5,000 contiguous acres.

## THE LOSS OF ROADLESS AREAS

It has also meant the loss of the natural integrity of our forest on federal land. Those roads were used to get to timber sales, most timber sales were clear cuts of ancient forest. The negative affects of roads and clear cuts has fragmented habitat into smaller less effective areas, increased run-off and flooding, supplied excessive sediment to streams via landslides, increased access and thus human caused fires and wildlife poaching and increased the spread of outside species and pests into balanced ecosystem. Most of the original nineteen roadless areas that were studied by the Umpqua National Forest

have been reduced by roads and timber sale activity. Many roadless areas are dominated by steep slopes, high elevations and unstable or high erosive soils.

## WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THE ROADLESS AREAS IN THE UMPQUA FORESTS?

One hundred and thirty six top scientists from across the country recently asked President Clinton to stop construction of new roads and logging within existing roadless regions larger than 1,000 acres, at least until landscapes degraded by past management have recovered. A recent forest service policy stopped road building in the national forest areas across the county but excludes many forest of the northwest and also excludes the Tongas National Forest in Alaska.

Let's not forget that many of the ROADLESS AREAS in the UNF are not protected. The forest service continues to lay out timber sales with new roads this demonstrates the need for further protection of ROADLESS AREAS.

After much protest, parts of the Judie Timber Sale in the Hardesty Mountain Roadless area have been withdrawn but some of the roads have all ready been built. The largest roadless area in the Umpqua National Forest is the Mt. Bailey

Roadless area This high elevation forest is threatened by the Bear Paw Timber sale which includes three miles of new roads in the roadless area. Cool, clear water from this forest feeds the upper parts of the Umpqua River.

A more recent timber sale, the Felix along the Cougar Bluff Roadless Area, threatens the forest integrity in this area. The list goes on, roads and timber sales continue to reduce ROADLESS AREAS in our national forest.

Umpqua Watersheds, Inc. wants to remind you that ROADLESS AREAS in the Umpqua National Forest, outside of the 19 areas studied, are of great value to the communities of the Umpqua. Besides providing habitat for wildlife and fisheries, these wild areas will support life for future generations of humans.

Umpqua Watersheds, Inc. encourages you to appeal to the forest service, legislators and other local leaders to protect ROADLESS AREAS.

*Bob Hoehne, a forest land owner, is the Co-Chair of the Membership/Outreach Committee and is on the Board of Directors for Umpqua Watersheds, Inc. He would like to acknowledge Headwaters', Forest News for helping provide information.*

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## There is "Dread and Terror" in Umpqua Roadless Areas

(Continued from page 1)

old-growth forests (one acre per landing). These 7 acres of clearcuts will have no 15% retention areas, no down woody debris, or anything else required by the Northwest Forest Plan for clearcut units. One helicopter landing will be placed right on the edge of an 'Owl Activity Center', and at least 3 more are within 1/4 mile.

The regeneration harvest units are all in the smallest roadless area straddle the North Umpqua River (with, I hope, the proper buffer). This is one of the most secluded and remote segments of the North Umpqua river. About 65 acres regeneration on the north side, and 35 acres regeneration harvest on the south side is proposed.

**Trails:** It appears that many of the units come very close to - within yards, of several hiking trails. The regeneration harvests on the south side of the Umpqua River appear to be *right next to the popular North Umpqua Trail, just a couple miles up stream from the Toketee Hot Springs*. Unit 11 practically touches trail 1442 that climbs up Calapooya ridge. Unit 24 almost touches trail 1461 which traverses Dread and Terror ridge.

*This is the beginning of the end for these rare roadless areas.* They are low site productivity and/or inaccessible, compared to the rest of the UNF; so they have been spared up to now. *We are losing these roadless areas because the Northwest Forest Plan is arbitrary* and also because of advances in helicopter logging.

It is hard to feel good about the areas the Northwest Forest Plan has saved when, what we have to sacrifice, becomes a reality. *It is really sad to see the Dread and Terror Ridge being logged, a place we always assumed was safe.*

Imagine sitting in the hot springs, hiking the North Umpqua Trail or floating down this roadless part of the North Umpqua river, only to see massive destruction around you. We have reached the edge. The day has come when they will be wanting to cut the last of our natural heritage. We must not be absent that day or our heirs may never forgive us.

*It's urgent that we contact Wyden and Defazio to halt this violation of our legacy.*

**WYDEN's Eugene: (541) 431-0229**

**DEFAZIO's Roseburg: 440-3523**

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then into Cougar Bluffs Unprotected Roadless Area.

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For more information call Bob Hoehne: 679-7077

## TREE

*I that would show beauty,  
Why could I not be,  
Blowing at the Crossroads  
Any green tree?*

*Why could I not have been  
One of summer's birds?  
I, that, instead of wings,  
Have only words.*

ISABEL FISKE CONANT

Note from editor: Please Send your favorite poems  
to: Poems c/o Patrick Starnes  
PO Box 101 Roseburg, OR 97470



# Loss of Public Drinking Water at What Price?

**T**he Umpqua National Forest is again asking for comments on the Layng Creek demo timber sale. The sale is in the municipal watershed for the City of Cottage Grove, within one mile of the intake valve. It will log, including clearcuts, within stream side reserves and in other sensitive parts of the watershed. Since the Layng Creek sale is a "research" project, it is "allowed" to violate the laws that forbid logging in reserves.

The Forest Service previously asked for public comments last spring. Umpqua Watersheds and ONRC appealed the sale. The Forest Service then withdrew it, stating that they will "provide additional information ... regarding points raised by the appeal...". The additional information concerned the rock source needed for the logging roads. To expand a rock pit, at least 20 old-growth trees will have to be cut. Six of these trees are 5 feet across, and the rest are over 3 feet across.

The rest of the timber sale information remains the same as last year. 800 logging trucks (4 mmbf) will be sold from the municipal watershed in a research experiment to see what happens when you log. The 118 acre timber sale includes 46 acres being logged in stream side reserves in units 2 through 6. There is 1,000 feet of new road construction and some units have potentially unstable soils.

Units 5 and 6 will be virtually clearcut, with only 15% retention. The Wildlife report says: "Eighty percent of unit 5 would have been defined as Riparian Reserves. There are three stream channels dissecting this deep soiled flat unit, resulting in several small wet areas throughout the unit. If downcutting of stream channels result from harvest activities, it is likely that this habitat will be lost."

The Aquatic report says "Removal of riparian trees will have long term direct effects by further reducing the potential for large woody material to fall into the channel. Riparian areas will not be maintained or enhanced, and will therefore not meet the goals and the objectives of the ACS. The main stream channel in unit 5 has previously sluiced out.... There is a high risk that this will happen again, especially if floods and high water events were to occur within the watershed soon after harvest...Downstream indirect impacts to fish bearing reaches of Layng Creek may result if slides or surface erosion occurs along the stream channels. There is a high risk that this will occur in unit 5 since there is evidence of past channel instability.... The lack of large woody debris will also result in a potential increase of erosion and channel instability. The large wood provides stability and is even more essential in these deep soil areas. If fine sediment enters Layng Creek it can negatively impact spawning gravel... This may result in suffocating eggs... Fine sediment is also a concern with regards to an increase in turbidity to the municipal watershed."

The aquatic report continues: "Layng Creek was surveyed during the summer of 1997. This survey indicated recent sediment sources from debris flow, mass wasting and road failure that occurred during the November 1996 flood event..."



*Isn't this ironic? Is swimming and camping more devastating to Cottage Grove's Watershed than the logging disaster the Forest Service has planned?*

This survey indicates that there is currently a fine sediment concern within the mainstem of Layng Creek.... instead of helping to improve conditions, there is a moderate to high risk that harvesting along the stream channels, particularly in unit 5, would further contribute to this fine sediment concern....[T]he project area is within one mile of the municipal water intake..."

The sale analysis tells us 88% of the past landslides in the sale area come from timber harvest or road construction. "A Debris Slide Basin was identified extending from the bottom of Unit 4 and Layng Creek. A Earthflow Complex extends into the western edge of Unit 6 .... Landslides appear to be the major mass wasting process in the area, and have been the major component in the formation of the Debris Slide Basin. Landslides along streambanks are significant sediment producing events, especially when coupled with the rapid downcutting potential found in most of the streams in the sale area."

Layng Creek is "managed for natural reproducing cutthroat trout... the habitat complexity is fair to poor... resulting in limited numbers of cutthroat trout." However, the timber sale will not further endanger Oregon Chub or Bull Trout, because their habitats have already been wiped out by dams, roads and logging. Even though "Some of the fish bearing streams may have been foraging area at one time... current water temperatures and habitat conditions preclude successful spawning".

The EA says that even though "potential loss of soils productivity and change in sedimentation and channel stability would constitute irreversible commitment of resources", it is best to log the Layng Creek sale now because "Deferred timber harvest results in stand deterioration" which is also "an irretrievable commitment of resources".



## Whose Place Is This Anyway?

*In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.*

When we show respect for someone, we also show respect for their possessions. The teenager who hotrods in the family car can expect an angry parent to react unpleasantly.

I can give an example. My best friend, who I'll call "Alan", was sixteen years old. He liked to drive the family sedan at ninety miles an hour. He said it was "good" for it—that it blew the carbon out. One time he was showing off, getting ready to drag. The rpm's were reaching a high pitch when the light turned green. Alan lost that particular race. While his competitor was sailing down the road, Alan's parents' automatic transmission was resting on the pavement. Seems like the sudden jerk into "drive" was more than it could take. This was over twenty years ago, and it still takes a long and painful argument with lectures and promises exchanged before Alan can get behind the wheel of his parents' car. (No dummies, Alan's folks.)

We're just borrowing the car, so to speak, as far as this earth is concerned. As badly as we've driven, it's a wonder God lets us drive at all. But he does.

*God said, "Now we will make humans, and they will be like us. We will let them rule the fish, the birds, and all other living creatures."*

When God said that humans would be like him, he must have been referring to our potential, not our present reality. The richest, most beautiful things we can enjoy are not man-made, but God-made. God set up a world that nurtures itself and protects itself from destruction. If we would be like God, then we would protect his creation.

How does God expect us to "rule" his creation? Let's take a lesson from how God rules us humans. He doesn't interfere, except for our good, and only in extreme cases. He's always available to help. He usually lets us solve our own problems and suffer the natural consequences of our mis-

takes. He lives among us, yet he is invisible to us—much about his nature remains a mystery to us. If we would clothe ourselves with the attitude of God, we could live in harmony with his creation. I imagine God smiling at such a thought.

*The Lord God put the man in the Garden of Eden to take care of it and to look after it.*

This world is no Garden of Eden? Right you are. But banishment from paradise just means that it takes more thought, more effort, and more respect for God to take care of this world and to look after it. Times may change, with technology and social order changing as well. But God's charge to humans has not changed. *Take care of God's world. Look after it!*

Carl M Hunter, Evangelist  
Sutherlin, OR

*Scripture in italics from the Bible, Contemporary English Version, book of Genesis, chapters 1-2.*

**Personal note:** I am a member of Umpqua Watersheds to commune with you, not to convert you. Feel free to share your perspective with me. Thank you.  
[carl.h@mailcity.com](mailto:carl.h@mailcity.com) / 888-535-0445

**Editor's Note:** Umpqua Watersheds, Inc. is a non-denominational, non-partisan organization which respects the freedom of any party or faith.

## JACINDA COTE



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## No Dam Debt?

The "Millstone" Saga continues:

On Dec. 19th the Oregon Fish and Game Commission held their monthly hearing in Portland. On the agenda was the county's request for the commission to waive the legal requirement for fish passage if they build the Milltown Hill Dam. Testimony had been requested in advance by ODFW and collected by the staff. Of 50 respondents in writing, 47 were opposed to granting the waiver and also to the dam. At the end of the day the commission was not persuaded by the county and asked for more time and information. The county's natural resources lawyer Ron Yockim, then harangued the board, almost demanding a decision in the county's favor. They stated, "that if they had to decide right now, it would be to favor fish passage." The county conceded and agreed to work harder. The transcript states "the county has done a miserable job in preparing for this hearing." The board will decide in March at their meeting in Corvallis.

Bill Black and Bob Allen looked into how the county paid Stephen Cramer of Portland to do the work on the cutthroat trout search and Milltown Hill issues. They paid him \$208,061 in 1997. About \$100,000 of it was paid out of the road fund. This is NOT legal and when we inquired the money was returned. Think of kids and a cookie jar. We also learned that the county has actually spent over \$10 million on the dam so far.

The Western Environmental Law Center is planning a lawsuit to stop this fiasco and is developing their strategy for a decision very soon. Contacts are underway to determine the support of the coalition members.

**Readers can help by voting by mail this March.** A YES vote on Ballot Measure #1081 would limit Douglas County to borrowing no more than \$2 million dollars. A further increase of debt would take another vote by residents of the Umpqua. **A YES vote on #1081 would say, "NO DAM DEBT!"**

**Readers can help by contacting,** UW Board Member, Bob Allen at 672-5239 for more information or email: [ballen@jeffnet.net](mailto:ballen@jeffnet.net)



# UW's 2nd Annual Dinner!

**F** **ebruary 27th** Umpqua Watersheds members will celebrate their rivers and forest at their 2nd Annual Banquet at the Wildlife Safari's **White Rhino Restaraunt**.

At 6pm a No-Host bar serving locally brewed beers and wines will open followed by a gourmet dinner at 7pm.

Guest Speaker, **Roy Keene** founder of The Public Forestry Foundation, now with The Native Forest Council, will be addressing the need for private forestry reform, the history of Wilderness legislation and how he arrived at no more commercial logging on public land.

At 9pm local band, **HOMEBREW**, will take the stage for dancing and fun.

Seating will be limited. The **\$10** tickets will be sold at the following locations: Sulawesi Juice Bar (across from library), Umpqua Brewing Company (across from Roseburg's City Hall) and Harvest General Store in Winston.

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**White Rhino Restaraunt.**

*inside...*

Sharing the Land: A Solution by Ken Carloni  
Letter to DeFazio Regarding Vulnerable Hardesty Wilderness  
Book Review: Daniel Quinn's *Ishmael*  
Who Owns the River? an essay by Bob Heilman

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