



# 100 Valleys



A Quarterly Publication for the Supporters of Umpqua Watersheds, Inc.

Fall 1999

## 25 Umpqua Forests Saved!

In a major court ruling on August 2, federal Judge William Dwyer agreed with Umpqua Watersheds and other conservationists that the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have failed to follow the requirements of the Northwest Forest Plan. Judge Dwyer's court issued an injunction against nine unlawful timber sales in Washington, Oregon, and California. Judge Dwyer has also ordered the government to notify the court prior to awarding more than 100 timber sales that conservation groups have appealed. An additional 25 sales were issued an injunction in a later ruling.

In the Umpqua basin, this means three Bureau of Land Management and six Umpqua National Forest timber sales have an injunction, and more than a dozen sales have been voluntarily withdrawn by the agencies. Some of the sales that have been enjoined are:

- \* the **Sweet Pea sale** which clearcuts right across the scenic tour-route between Canyonville and Myrtle Creek;
- \* the **Class of '98 sale** which clearcuts old-growth forests to within one mile of the city of Myrtle Creek;
- \* the **Warm Springs sale** which clearcuts old-growth forests in unprotected wildlands in the Diamond Lake area;
- \* the **Upper North sale** which has logging sites right across the Dread and Terror Ridge Trail or near popular recreation trails like the North Umpqua Trail.

In his opinion, Judge Dwyer found that the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management violated the law by (1) failing to adhere to the Northwest Forest Plan's schedule for completing surveys for 77 wildlife species (see p.10) that require special protection from logging, and (2) failing to follow the Northwest Forest Plan requirement to survey timber sales for red tree voles, a major prey species for the northern spotted owl. Judge Dwyer said, "*These actions by federal defendants are arbitrary and contrary to the plain language of the ROD (Record of Decision).*" Judge Dwyer said the Northwest Forest Plan's **survey requirements** are "*clear, plain, and unmistakable.*" He said, "Far from being minor or technical violations, widespread exemptions from the survey requirements would undermine the management strategy on which the ROD depends. The surveys are designed to identify

See Survey Requirements (Continued on page 13)

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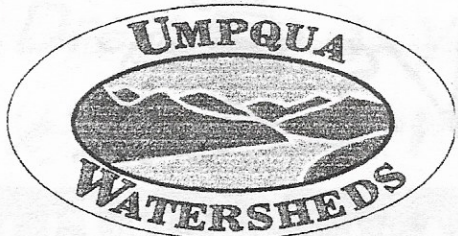
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### 672-7065

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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 protect and restore 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. Together we own and/or manage more than a thousand acres of timberland. We build recreational trails, fall and mill timber, and sit on a number of community committees and councils.

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Francis Eatherington

**Outreach Coordinator &  
Editor of "100 Valleys"**  
Patrick Starnes

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Visit Our Website!  
[www.umpqua-watersheds.org](http://www.umpqua-watersheds.org)  
Email us: [uw@teleport.com](mailto:uw@teleport.com)

## *Executive Director's Notes*

The staff and volunteers of Umpqua Watersheds remain focused on their protection goals for the Umpqua.

This work keeps the pressure on public land managers to implement our nation's environmental laws, including the Northwest Forest Plan.

Umpqua Watersheds, along with twelve other environmental organizations, took their concerns to the federal court room of Judge William Dwyer. On August 2, Judge Dwyer ruled that the federal government violated the Northwest Forest Plan by failing to properly survey and manage dozens of species of rare plants and animals.

This ruling includes seventy-seven species that are critical to the ecology of our northwest's forests. For details see pages 1, 10 and 13.

Environmental successes, of this type, come to Umpqua Watersheds with pressures and responsibilities attached. The pressure that comes with legal success is shared by all UW supporters commitment to protect the environment in a tough neighborhood. The responsibility of these successes is shouldered by Umpqua Watersheds through the brave actions that our forest monitor and outreach staff perform daily.

We'll continue to keep you informed via e-mail, [uw@teleport.com](mailto:uw@teleport.com) and web-site, [www.umpqua-watersheds.org](http://www.umpqua-watersheds.org) alerts of how you can help stop destructive legislative riders, dispel misinformation from the timber executives and teach others about the diverse values the Umpqua has to offer.

I want to personally thank all of you who have stepped up to be counted as Umpqua Watersheds supporters.

Please call 672-7065 or stop by the Watersheds' office to catch up on the excitement that flows through this local, citizen-based organization.

Thanks again,

Penny Lind,

Executive Director of Umpqua Watersheds

## *Foundation Applause*

In 1999, Umpqua Watersheds took steps to expand its environmental protection action plan for the next three years. We remain on-track with this ambitious plan because we have committed foundation partners with parallel missions of protection and restoration of the Pacific Northwest.

We would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge Umpqua Watersheds' appreciation to the following foundations' generous support for our 1999 action plan:

**Camp Tyee Foundation**  
**McKenzie River Gathering Foundation**  
**Patagonia, Inc.**  
**W. Alton Jones Foundation**  
**Wilburforce Foundation**  
**William C. Kenney Watershed Protection Foundation** (see p. 8)

On behalf of Umpqua Watersheds' board of directors, staff and supporters, we thank our foundation partners and extend an open invitation to their representatives to visit the Umpqua.

Sincere thanks,

UW's President Jim Kauppila and Penny Lind, Executive Director of Umpqua Watersheds



# Road Right of Way

*Do Timber Executives Abuse Right of Way Privilege on Our National Forest?*



## This massive erosion caused by a private industry road on public land

Roseburg BLM public forests are checkerboarded (every other section) with private industry forest land. To solve the problem of road access, right-of-way (r-o-w) agreements were started in the 1950's.

Industry can ask to build a road, any time, any place through public forests to log their land. They can even clearcut an access right through Spotted Owl Reserves (LSRs) where logging is not allowed under the Northwest Forest Plan.

There are only two instances where r-o-w requests can legally be denied: 1) if there is better access elsewhere, or 2) if excessive erosion would result. BLM rarely denies a request, even in the worst cases.

Take for instance the r-o-w built in 1997 in the Billy Creek watershed (Yoncalla area). Industry was able to clearcut a wide swath through an old-growth reserve, and build a road that BLM's biologists thought would be dangerous and should be stopped. The company was then rewarded with being able to buy the old-growth trees cut. (In fact, r-o-w agreements are about the only way that industry can log the Reserves).

When we read the scientists' reports that the road in Billy Creek would be built on ground so steep and unstable that it would likely fall into the creek, we

asked the timber company to consider other access options. They responded, "The spur we build . . . will be a temporary road, decommissioned, reintegrated into landscape and planted after use."

Two years after the road was built and long after the company had finished using it, we paid a visit. The road had not been decommissioned or replanted. In fact, it had failed, and the landslide was bleeding erosion into the tributary to the South Fork Billy Creek (see picture). This company not only made money on logging the public's Spotted Owl Reserve, they carelessly left their trash road behind for us to pick up after them.

BLM doesn't keep track of the r-o-w miles built by industry through sensitive habitat, such as old-growth reserves or key watersheds, so we counted the r-o-w's in a small area and time period: 1996 in the northern half of BLM (Swiftwater RA). 16 r-o-w agreements were granted, and 10 of those were through old-growth reserves. Five had other access alternatives available and the BLM specialists recommended the r-o-w not be granted due to extreme environmental damage. But every request was granted by BLM decision makers, with the same phrase: "We have no objection to the construction."

In another example, the timber company asked for a two mile long road through a Spotted Owl Reserve, even though a good clear road already existed to their property. Four of BLM's scientists documented the excessive erosion that could result and the large number of old-growth trees that would have to be clearcut from the Reserve.

They all voted to deny the permit. Yet the decision makers in BLM granted the permit and told the timber company they had "no objection to the construction" but, only under the condition they "Purchase all merchantable timber within the right-of-way..."

For the 16 approvals in just one year on only half of BLM land, numerous endangered species were impacted, such as Port Orford Cedar, Bald Eagle, Spotted Owls, Marbled Murrelets, and Salmon. At least 8 incidental take (kill) permits were needed for Spotted Owls, and 4 of these were to kill owls in their own Reserve (LSR) set aside for them under the Northwest Forest Plan. Five of these r-o-w permits could have legally been denied but were not. The Roseburg BLM needs to start to listen to its own scientists, and follow the law.

*Written by Umpqua Watershed's  
Public Forest Monitor, Francis Eatherington*



# Private Forest Issues

*Roy Keene, director of Public Interest Forestry, delivered this address to the Oregon Small Woodlot Owners Association's annual meeting:*

**O**ver the last 30 years I've worked in the woods; cruised timber; evaluated, managed and brokered forestlands; lobbied for wilderness; promoted "new" forestry and forest restoration; and, as of lately, promoted changes in **Oregon's Forest Practice Act.**

I'm currently the volunteer director of **Public Interest Forestry**, a non profit coalition of forest resource professionals and forest activists.

Unlike most activists, I've been personally involved with logging. In my personal experience, logging has progressed from getting the cut out as cheap and fast as possible to a forester's signature on the land. Over this last decade, I've designed respectful logging operations that are now showcases of silvicultural success.

In the course of my varied career, I've driven a million miles in the West, evaluated several million acres of forest, and observed thousands of examples of "management."

During this time, I've witnessed the steady decline in the quality and quantity of Oregon's forests and waters under the tyranny of industrial forest liquidation.

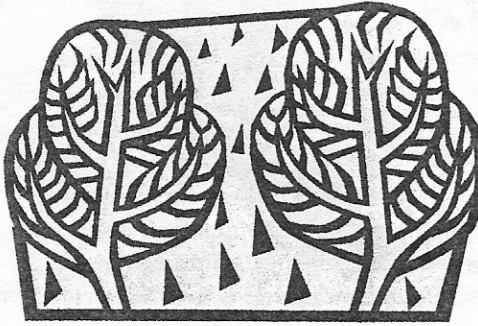
In mentioning forest liquidation, I recognize it as one of three basic kinds of logging practiced in the private forest:

- 1) Logging to liquidate forests, converting trees into dollar capital;
- 2) Logging to regularly harvest timber, which implies an effort to sustain yields;
- 3) Logging to enhance, restore or increase the natural attributes of the forest.

Forest liquidation is highlighted by frequent and massive clearcutting. Over the last decade, massive clearcuts have multiplied across eastern Oregon landscapes as well as the westside.

According to Forest Service inventories, Oregon's private forests had 171 billion board feet of sawtimber in 1952, before the age of "intensive forest manage-

ment." Now, after 40 years of this polite term for methodical forest liquidation, they have less than 60 billion. Most of this decline has been on industry lands, not small woodlands. Average log size is half of what it was then and, consequently, more acres must be logged each year to maintain the private cut.



The fabled North Coast, industrial forestry's supposed triumph, has fallen far below its predicted outputs due to early age clearcutting and Swiss Needle cast. When, if ever, will the promised miracle of "intensive forest management" reverse Oregon's trend from being a unique source of world quality timber toward becoming just another fiber producer?

In promoting changes in forest practices to curb this trend from quality forests to fiber farms, my vision is to protect Oregon's private forests, as well as the entwined public resources, such as water, from forest liquidation. Accomplishing this will require a mandate from the people to override the corporate smothering of even the most reasonable reforms.

Oregon's Forest Practice Act does not restrict the frequent and massive clearcutting which highlights and enables forest liquidation; it does not protect Oregon's citizens from exploitive and dangerous logging practices; and it does not shield well-kept forests from stock raiders and global speculators.

I hope the conservationists I'm working with can get it together in time to show voters the wisdom of initiating forest practice changes that are "just extreme enough" to restrict forest liquidation.

The suggestions I've made to various groups working on forest practice reform

initiatives boil down to three points:

- 1) **Focus on the big problem**, forest liquidation, and the problem owners, certain timber corporations, raiders and speculators, who are often fueled by foreign dollars.
- 2) **Keep reforms simple** enough for voters to support by focusing on straightforward mandates and taxation reforms that discourage and reduce frequent and massive clearcutting, particularly in riparian zones and high-risk sites.
- 3) **Make it too expensive** for a forest liquidator to trash and devalue Oregon's forests and waters under the guise of "owner's rights" or "forest management."

Although I didn't design, agree with, or petition for Measure 64, I voted for it because I wanted to send forest liquidators this message:

*Your 19th century attitude and concept of "rights" are out of step with a 21st century society. If you insist on continuing with archaic logging practices that ignore the principles of sustained yield or degrade the public's resources, you will be actively opposed by a growing body of resentful citizens.*

Oregon's citizens subsidize private forest owners with a billion dollar's worth of property tax relief every year, active fire and pest suppression, public access and utilities, research, tree nurseries and technical assistance, and more. Private forest owners should not consider themselves without reciprocal responsibilities any more than they are without subsidies. Quid pro quo.

A 21st century citizenry exhibits an increasing realization and appreciation of the value of intact forests and the resources they provide. Eventually, forest owners will be compelled by this larger citizenry to respect and protect the integrity of their water, fisheries, wildlife, stable soils, air, downstream infrastructures, and a future harvest of quality sawtimber.

Roy





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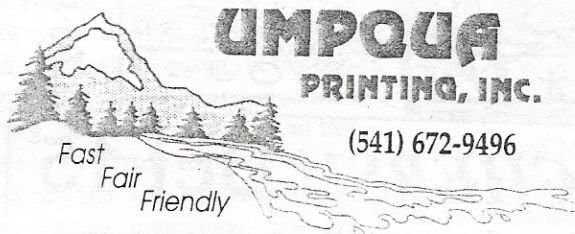
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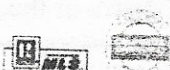
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## Umpqua Updates

### County will *not* clearcut Kanipe Park

Mildred Kanipe Park is on 1,100 acres east of Oakland, left to county citizens for a wildlife preserve. In our last newsletter we alerted you that the County Parks Department had written plans to clearcut within the park.

The Douglas County Commissioners, Parks Director and the Kanipe estate trustees had a meeting on 8/17/99 to discuss this issue. We are pleased with their decision not to clearcut in Mildred's Park. Though clearcut logging is still the only written plan for the park, commissioner Doug Robertson said, "That will never happen as long as I'm around." County Parks Director Jeff Powers said they had considered logging the park to finance improvements.

We are pleased that clearcut logging is now off the table. But we encourage the County to seek funding from grants or other sources to maintain the park. In the 15 years that the county has owned the park, they have never written one grant proposal. Now is the time to start.

According to the News-Review, one trustee "told commissioners that under his interpretation, the need for money to make improvements would not justify even limited logging within the park." However, some selective logging is still an option, especially the logging of dead and dying trees. Umpqua Watersheds feels that dead trees are extremely valuable wildlife trees and in short supply on Mildred's wildlife preserve.

For now, we would like to thank the County Commissioners and everyone else involved, for trying to do what is best for Mildred's Park.

### BLM Receives 171 Comments from Local Residents

Thank you for a job well done. Roseburg BLM received 171 public responses to the Pipeline proposal, including long letters as well as a signing petition. 100% of the 171 responses asked BLM not to clearcut the Pipeline timber sale. Even though BLM invited everyone to participate, BLM did not receive even one comment in favor of their proposal -- not one.

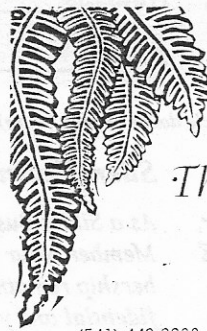
Roseburg BLM has not yet made a decision on Pipeline. It remains to be seen if they will listen to the public in how to manage our lands. Umpqua Watersheds members and neighbors. You did such a fine job standing up for your forests; we will let you know of future opportunities to let your voices be heard.

## New Businesses

EAGLE WINGS PHOTOGRAPHY



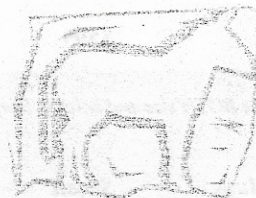
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**The William C. Kinney Wildlife Protection Foundation is ....** we want to thank all of you who have come to our banquets, fair & college booths and many other events. These are the places where we gather your names and addresses. Secondly, we send you our Newsletter, free, for awhile. Finally, we invite you to become a paid member. Every year we hope you will renew your membership and continue to support our growing efforts.

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**\$15+**

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**Large**

**Medium**

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**Large w/pocket**

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**Deep Sky Blue**

**Forest Green** I would like more than one T-shirt @ \$12 ea. # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Please do not send me a free t-shirt. I would like UW to use my entire contribution to help protect the environment.

## Choose a Volunteer Committee (please circle volunteer committee below)

UW Office: **672-7065**

### Office Volunteer

Help in the office: entering data, labeling & mass mailings, making copies, phoning, and other various chores.

### Membership Events

Help recruit members by staffing our Outreach Booth which travels around the county: registering and educating voters about conservation issues which they CAN change!

### Outdoor Education

Create Outdoor Education programs and gather materials which can be used in classrooms. This committee may sponsor public forums, retreats and conferences for the sake of community dialogue.

### Adopt Wilderness

Join many friends, neighbors and churches in Adopting your favorite roadless areas so these wild places can enjoy permanent Wilderness Protection.

### 100 Valleys Hiking Club

Help organize, sponsor or simply attend weekend hikes year round. UW hikes take you on trails and timber sales where you meet specialists and neighbors who share your concerns. A great way to learn about conservation while enjoying the outdoors.

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TREE-SIT ON THE UMPQUA, 1999

The loggers came with chainsaws,  
the old forest had been sold,  
They planned to cut the old-growth trees,  
to do as they'd been told.  
And when they reached the clearing,  
they heard a little sneeze,  
Perched high up in the canopy,  
were two ladies... sitting in the trees!

Ardis Moore



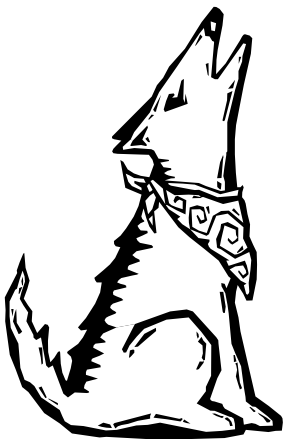
# Group Formed to Help Protect Utah Wilderness

Utah has rocks like Oregon has trees. Utah has sunshine like we have rain. And Utah has wildlands like we have wildlands. Unfortunately, most of Utah's wildlands are unprotected. The **American Redrocks Wilderness Act** has been introduced into Congress to protect 9.1 million acres of the best desert and canyons in southern Utah. These lands are world-renowned for their spectacular beauty, with deep, narrow redrock canyons, fantastic sandstone arches, and wild rivers. These lands are home to desert bighorn sheep, cougar, desert tortoise, peregrine falcon and many other endangered or sensitive wildlife species.

Oil and gas development, mining, illegal road construction, and off-road vehicle abuse threaten Utah's incomparable wilderness.

We in Oregon have a unique opportunity to help this Act pass Congress. Senator Ron Wyden is currently advocating protection for Oregon's high desert wildlands. His support for Utah's wildlands would be consistent with that position and would be a strong influence in gaining the crucial support of other western Senators.

You can help pass the American Redrocks Wilderness Act (S.861) by calling Senator Wyden **(202) 224-5244** and asking him to cosponsor S.861. A three minute call will do the job and cost less than \$1.00.



For more information, contact Dave Stone in Eugene at **683-6127** or by email [dns@efn.org](mailto:dns@efn.org)

## *“The Magnificent 77”* Survey & Manage Species

**GENUS**

Species (common name)	Role in Ecosystem
Grass	Primary Producer
Grasshopper	Primary Consumer
Snake	Secondary Consumer
Scorpion	Tertiary Consumer
Wolf	Quaternary Consumer

## ARTHROPODS

*Recycle and clean-up crew; break down organic material, providing soil nutrients*

## ***BRYOPHYTES***

**Mosses**  
Provide for moisture retention

## AMPHIBIANS

***Del Norte salamander***  
*Predator control of  
insects and soil  
microbes*

***LICHENS***

***Pseudocyphellaria  
rainierensis***  
*Fixate Nitrogen which  
fuels the forest  
ecosystems; food source  
for Elk and Deer*

## ***BIRDS***

*Great gray owl,  
White-headed woodpecker,  
Black-backed  
woodpecker  
Control rodent & insect  
population*

## ***MOLLUSKS***

**Warty jumping slug,  
Oregon shoulderband**  
*Disperse spores; nutrient  
cyclins; serve as a  
primary element in  
the food chain*

**“From the lowliest lichens to the fearsome grizzly bear, much of the diverse flora and fauna of the Northwest is in decline.”**

-The U.S. Geological Survey

# Wild Utah

Take a visual trip to some of  
the most spectacular  
canyonlands in the US

**7:30pm, October 25**

Douglas County Library

This twenty minute, multi-media slide show will be followed by a presentation by Dave Pacheco, Outreach Coordinator for the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance of the current citizen efforts to protect this special land.

Sponsored by Oregonians for Utah Wilderness 683-6127



# Seven Months from Germany

My name is Christiane Mieth, I'm a 22 year-old student from Germany (Hannover) studying Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning.

I had the chance to spent the last six months in Roseburg. As a part of my studies, I worked as an intern at the BLM Roseburg District Office.

Besides the work at the BLM, I gained an insight in the work of the Forest Service, the private timber industry and environmental groups such as Umpqua Watersheds and the Oregon Natural Resource Council.

The work I have done and the number of people I have met and I talked to gave me a first-hand and very helpful insight into community life in Roseburg, its particular values and also its problems.

The chance to observe the conflicts and different interests and viewpoints as a neutral person with a different background had been a very valuable and special experience for me. I had the chance to give a number of personal inputs during the ongoing discussion and people have been very interested and open.

Even if this is a small community, Roseburg hosts many very interesting, open-minded and active people who have a lot of experiences and ideas to share and I'm glad I met them! Everybody I talked to during the last 6 months was very kind, interested and helpful.

I enjoyed working with the BLM a lot and all the different specialists there. In addition to getting to know the BLM as a federal agency, I got a very valuable insight in to the American way of land management, forestry and its particular changes during the last 10 years. The BLM provides an incredible number of disciplines involved in the land management process and it is impressive to watch this information flow together and being implemented in a plan. On the other hand, I learned about the increasing frustration based on the conflict related with the management tasks ("To maintain and protect Old Growth habitat while also providing a sustainable amount of timber" Northwest Forest Plan, 1994).

Land management is a very complex and conflicting task based on the latest scientific research as well as politics and bal-

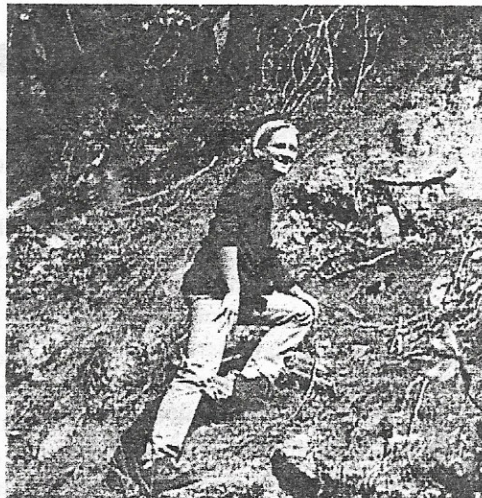
ancing the very strong, vocal economical with the very abstract quiet ecological needs. The more people try to achieve the best and most satisfying solution, the more this process seems to lead to frustration.

It is sad to see that the ongoing conflicts, mainly the ones regarding timber sale issues help to increase the opposition instead of finding new ways of solution. But again, as a neutral person, I would like to make an appeal toward both sides (the federal agencies and the environmental groups) to use as many informal ways of communication as possible to share facts, points of view and ways of compromises!

We are talking about the most important issue for the community of Roseburg and its surrounding area. Its present economy, based on the timber harvest and forest products industry (49% of the people in Roseburg work in the Timber Industry or Support Service, 25% of employment is provided by the Forest Products Industry in Douglas County).\*

The discussion about whether public forests should be completely preserved from cutting or used in a sustainable manner as they have been since the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan 1995 all include the fact of a decrease of timber harvest in the Pacific Northwest. The supply of alternative construction products such as synthetic materials and recycling products as well as the general increase of competition from other lumber exporting countries (Russia, the tropics,...) asks for additional economical alternatives for the area. No one can stop the course of time...during the last 4 years, Roseburg and its area experienced the first unpleasant steps of an unavoidable local economical change. (*impression of a neutral observer*)

Besides the situation of this sector of industry in general, wood will still be needed. So while talking about a preservation of large areas of the forests including these wonderful Old Growth stands we have here (over 50% of the forests in Douglas County are owned



**BLM's German student, Chris Mieth hikes the edge of a clearcut.**

by Federal Agencies),\* we have to think about a general alternative besides wood.

I'm from an old and very crowded country. Land was used very intensively over centuries. Almost every area is settled or used somehow. Finally, people started realizing that there is a point where we had to start thinking about the value of resources again. During the last 10 years, the consciousness of the resources grew again and slowly people started making changes in dealing with their environment. I'm a child of this generation and I'm marked by both the incredible increase of consumption and the goal to save - two totally opposite directions. So from the experience I have from my inner-conflicts resulting in this contradiction, I can say that the process of resource management (which starts in everyone's head) and ecological consciousness isn't an easy road to go. I still have a lot of room for improvement.

One thing we all have to keep in mind when we think about the present resource discussions is that there is a spot for everyone but it is a small one. Human nature wants MORE all the time but there can't be MORE for everyone. Let's share. *I know this might sound very classical now but I think this can't be mentioned often enough to be kept in mind.*

I grew up in a big industrial town, far away from any pristine forests or untouched rivers. I spent as much time as possible at these wonderful places here in Oregon and I hope they will still be here

**See Christiane** (Continued on page 13)



# Evolutionary Significant Units of Wild Salmon

On March 16, 1999, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) added nine West Coast Evolutionary Significant Units (ESUs) of wild salmon to the Endangered Species List published in the Federal Register. This listing and ensuing regulations may have some impact on Oregon.

## Background of Regulations regarding Salmon Populations

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 was established to identify and conserve species of plants, fish and other wildlife whose indigenous populations are declining to the point of risking extinction in the foreseeable future. Two categories describing the degree of extinction threat defined in the ESA are: Endangered—a species likely to become extinct, and Threatened—species likely to become endangered.

Following listing of species under the protection of ESA, Recovery Plans are prepared which define actions needed to reduce limiting factors which have contributed to the species' decline, and will assist in recovery of the populations. Regulations ("4(d) rules") are designed to control areas of critical habitat and to promote recovery of impacted populations.

After NMFS issues a "4(d)" rule, Section 9 of the ESA is implemented which governs the Take (harm, killing, harassment) of listed species except those governed by incidental take permits.

**States and local governments have a responsibility in designing Recovery Plans.** These plans must address habitat issues (including land use and water development projects that have degraded water conditions that are critical to survival of the salmon), harvest regulations of listed species, and impact of hatcheries and hydroelectric impoundments on survivability.

If the federal agencies charged with overseeing the Recovery Plans are not happy with the state and local plans, the federal agencies can step in and regulate land and water use. If the state and local plans are judged to be adequate, the states and local agencies maintain control and management decisions.

## Current Status of Implementation

At this time there is scientific disagreement concerning the definition of separate distinct populations of ESUs of West Coast chinook salmon. In March 1999 the

NMFS deferred for six months its decision regarding the chinook ESU controversy, and a final determination will be issued in September, 1999.

Oregon will be impacted some by this listing. At this time the proposed listing of chinook salmon is as a Threatened species in some areas of the state of Washington. Population survivability appears to be better regarding the Oregon Coast ESUs which may not be granted protection at this time. The proposed Threatened listing of the Rogue River ESU has been deferred. The Rogue River is considered to be a major production area for this population, but degradation of spawning and rearing habitats has been documented. Regarding the Oregon Coast ESU of chinook salmon, it appears that protection will not be granted at this time. Abundance of fall-run chinook are near historic levels. A recent terminal run of 170,000 fish compares favorably with the historical peak of 225,000 which occurred in 1896. Recent natural escapement has been averaging 136,000 individuals. However, degradation of freshwater spawning and rearing habitats is also present.

Oregon needs to continue to refine and implement its Oregon Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative which is an ecosystem approach involving integrated watershed management. On August 11, 1999, the 9th U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to adopt protective regulations as proposed by federal agencies to protect fish. These concern dam construction and "fishway" structures designed to allow fish to pass around dams.

In a separate case, in August, 1999, the Environmental Protection Agency rejected Oregon's proposal to set a peak temperature standard of 68 degrees for the lower 50 miles of the Willamette River. Presently this area of the Willamette averages 74 degrees in July/August which is 10 degrees higher than the EPA's recommended maximum. Juvenile salmon appear to tolerate water temperatures up to 64 degrees, but salmon require a water temperature of 55 degrees for spawning and hatching. Warm water in streams leaves salmon of all ages vulnerable to disease.

The water temperature problem begins at the headwaters. Logging of old-growth forests removes shade which keeps streams

cool and shaded. At lower elevations irrigation and soil erosion turn streams into shallow pools which absorb radiation from the sun and raise water temperatures. Near human population areas, water as hot as 100 degrees is discharged from sewage treatment plants into rivers.

## Possible Impact of September 1999 Ruling

In September, 1999, the National Marine Fisheries Service will make final listing determinations concerning four Evolutionary Significant Units of salmon.

There is a high probability that this ruling will prohibit many activities that affect almost all citizens. Some local level activities that possibly will be more severely impacted by new regulations include tree removal, paving of roads, control of industrial water runoff, new housing, cattle grazing, road maintenance, shoreline regulation and pest management.

There is a high probability that if states don't develop and implement adequate recovery plans, courts will dictate how the states and local governments MUST RESPOND to protect endangered species. The Oregon Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative provides a framework for ecosystem protection and integrated watershed management for recovery and monitoring of salmon populations. A major keystone to salmon population recovery is restoration of adequate riparian reserves along streams and rivers, and the preservation of old-growth forests at the headwaters of the rivers and streams.

*Written by UW member, Ardis Moore, a biologist who teaches High School Special Education in Iowa. Ardis' other hobbies include gardening and writing poetry which was recently published in the **Iowan Sierran**.*



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10 years, the consciousness of resources grew again and slowly people started making changes in dealing with their environment. I'm a child of this generation. I'm marked by both the incredible increase of consumption and the goal to save resources - two totally opposite directions. So from the experience I got from my inner conflicts resulting in this contradiction (puh, sorry for this expression!), I can say that the process of resource management (which starts in everyone's head) and ecological consciousness isn't an easy road to go. I still have a lot of room for improvement. One thing we all have to keep in mind when we think about the present resource discussions is that there is a spot for everyone but it is a small one. Human nature wants MORE all the time but there can't be MORE for everyone. Let's share.

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I grew up in a big industrial town, far away from any pristine forests or untouched rivers. I spent as much time as possible at these wonderful places here in Oregon and I hope they will still be here when I return sometime to visit them again. My stay in Roseburg has been both a very valuable professional and personal experience! It had been a very interesting, fun and valuable time.

*I would like to thank Joe Ross and the BLM for making this internship possible! An extra Thank You to my US mom, Katie, for hosting me for 6 months! Thank you for helping me have such a great time!*

**I would like to come back soon!**

*Christiane*

\*<http://www.co.douglas.or.us/overview.htm> (August 1999)



# win!

**Saturday**  
**8pm to 1am**



# Benefit Concert

Eugene's Mare Wakefield

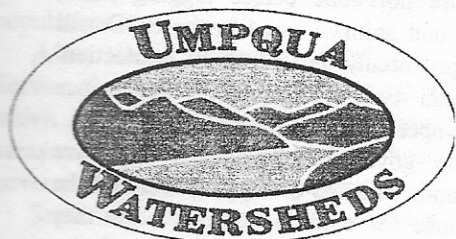
Corvallis' **Thais Perkins**  
with Ken Carloni

Call for more info:  
**672-7065**

# Raffle Prizes Costume Contest

Buy tickets soon!

at the  
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**Abusing the Right of Way on Our National Forest?** *by Francis Eatherington*  
**Private Forest Issues** *by Roy Keene*  
**Hiking the Umpqua** *by Steve Erickson*  
**Umpqua Updates** Mildred Kanipe Park and Yoncalla Timber Sale  
**Seven Months from Germany:** *by Christiane Mieth*

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