Hit 100 Valleys Hit

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

Winter 2000

Umpqua Watersheds' Lawsuits Explained

WO lawsuits: both in federal court, one is before Judge Dwyer and one is before Judge Rothstein. Both lawsuits effect parts of the Northwest Forest Plan.

The Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) was implemented in 1995 to save spotted owls and other old-growth dependent species. The Umpqua National Forest (UNF) and the Roseburg BLM must follow the NFP when selling our public forests for logging. Judge Dwyer and Judge Rothstein ruled on different components of the NFP. Judge Dwyer ruled on Survey and Manage, and Judge Rothstein ruled on Aquatic Conservation Strategy.

Judge Dwyer: Survey and Manage

The NFP was designed primarily for owls (which can fly from one old-growth reserve to another i.e. dispersed). The Survey and Manage component of the NFP was designed to help species that are unable to fly, walk or crawl over clearcuts. For instance, the owl's main food source is the Red Tree Vole, which can NOT disperse across logged off forests.

Other important plants and animals of old forests in need of protection from isolation are snails, salamanders, and many mushrooms, lichens, and mosses.

Thus, the NFP has the Survey and Manage component. It says that federal agencies must survey for 77 rare old-growth dependent species before they log. If found, agencies must manage the habitat so species don't die out in the area.

Judge Dwyer ruled on August 2, 1999, that the federal agencies failed to survey for all the required species, including the Red Tree Vole.

Judge Dwyer ruled that the plaintiffs (including Umpqua Watersheds represented by Western Environmental Law Center WELC) and defendants (federal agencies) must agree on which species Surveys and Management plans are needed before sales proceed. UW worked on this "settlement agreement", and announced the results on November 18, 1999. The agreement obligates the Forest Service and BLM to complete wildlife surveys prior to conducting timber sales and other activities that could harm wildlife. They must follow the Survey and Manage component of the Northwest Forest Plan.

But what if someone changes the NFP instead? Indeed, this is what the federal agencies have proposed to do. Soon after our settlement agreement, the Forest Service and BLM announced they had a draft

proposal, Supplemetal Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) to change the rules they must follow for Survey and Manage. The simplest answer and most precautionary proposal would be to stop clearcutting old-growth forests ("regeneration harvesting"). Unfortunately, the proposal does not include that option. Instead, the proposal seems to make sure that Survey and Manage will not stop old-growth logging. Umpqua Watersheds will be submitting comments on this proposal before March 2000.

Please write your comments now to: S&M SEIS, Attn: USDA FS-CAET P.O. Box 221090, Salt Lake City UT 84122

In summary, Judge Dwyer's ruling has temporarily stopped most public oldgrowth timber sales within the range of

(Continued on page 11)

Umpqua Watersheds

4th Annual Banquet

Saturday February 26

"The Nest" at Oak Hills off I-5 in Sutherlin

6pm - Social Hour (no host bar)

6:45 - Gourmet Dinner Buffet

7pm - Guest Speaker:

Dominic DellaSalla

World Wildlife Fund's Director of US Forest Conservation Programs

\$25 per person. Two for \$40 Scholarships available



For more info call: 672-7065

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Winter Hikes! Snow Shoes, Cross Country Skis, Oh My!

Umpqua Udates: Mildred's Park, Treesitters and Soda Springs Dam

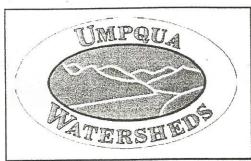
From Our Supporters: Poetry and Hike Stories

Teachers Learn About "Stream Scene" UWinc is a Partner at Watershed Council

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

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Visit Our Website!

www.umpqua-watersheds.org
Email us: uw@teleport.com

Message from the Office

Dear Supporters,

The time to STAND-UP for the forests and waterways in the Umpqua River basin continues into 2000 for Umpqua Watersheds.

Our unique, biologically diverse environment depends on all of us for its protection. With your support and encouragement we have brought greater protection to the Umpqua because –

Umpqua Watersheds:

STOOD-UP to halt and modify illegal timber sale activities on public lands throughout 1999.

STOOD-UP for unprotected wildlands through comments on President Clinton's roadless area proposal and through participation in the Adopt-a-Wilderness program.

STOOD-UP to offer outdoor education opportunities for you to visit public lands in the Umpqua.

STOOD-UP in federal court for forests filled with old trees, and diverse species when we won and negotiated the Survey and Manage lawsuit.

STOOD-UP in federal court a second time to guarantee that endangered salmon will have increased chances to survive in the Northwest.

STOOD-UP to ensure that the environmental protection voice is heard in our community.

Umpqua Watersheds invites you to STAND-UP with us in 2000 to protect the Umpqua's high-divide in the Cascades to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Please stop by our downtown, Roseburg office to see how you can join in this important work. The office is open on Monday, Tuesday and Friday 9am-5pm.

Sincerely,

Penny Lind, Executive Director of Umpqua Watersheds

Man is part of nature and his war against nature is inevitably a war against himself.

Rachel Carson

Roadless Areas

The Umpqua River watershed is blessed with two protected roadless forests: The Boulder Creek Wilderness on the North Umpqua, and the Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness on the South Umpqua.

That's all we have! Of course, there's Mt. Thielsen Wilderness, but that mostly is rock and ice, not all forest. For the most part it is outside the Umpqua watershed. There is also the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area (OCRA) adjoining Mt. Thielsen. While the Lodgepole Pine forests in the OCRA are protected from most (not all) logging and roadbuilding, everything else is not protected from the threats of motorized recreation, grazing, mining and other industrial

In actuality, we only have two protected forests where we can experience wilderness, where wildlife has a reasonable measure of protection, and where we can be assured of ecosystem services such as clean water and air.

On Wednesday, October 13th, President Clinton directed the US Forest Service to come up with a policy protecting roadless areas in our National Forests. This directive is a giant first step toward the permanent protection of threatened wild lands in the Umpqua National Forest.

Below are some local roadless areas which need to be recognized as a part of this "wild legacy":

Mt. Bailey adjoins Diamond Lake and is our largest unprotected wild land; over 18,000 acres left unroaded. It is in the "Matrix" which is a land designation of the Northwest Forest Plan. This designation allows clearcutting in the near future (within 30 years).

Bunker Hill adjoins Lemolo Lake and is also in the Matrix. The Umpqua National Forest has plans to log it within just a couple of years.

Cougar Bluffs is a 6,000 acre wild place just above the North Umpqua River southwest of Steamboat. It is in the Matrix and will likely be all logged within 30 years. In fact, the Felix timber sale is poking the edges of it now.

Dread and Terror Ridge is above the North Umpqua River near Toketee. The Upper North timber sale has logging units right over the hiking trail. For now this sale has been postponed with a law suit, and we can only hope to hold them off long enough to gain permanent protection for this, and the adjoining Upper Mountain Meadows roadless area.

Last is a 7,000 acre wild land just north of the Boulder Creek Campground on the South Umpqua River. Under the Northwest Forest Plan, it is a Late Successional Reserve (LSR). Unlike the Matrix land designation, LSRs are protected from some of the worst kinds of logging practices, like clearcutting. LSR is not Congressional protection like wilderness. LSRs have only a thin, temporary thread of (Continued on page 9)

Protect the Umpqua's Winter Hikes!

Jan. 8th - Snocker's Knoll - Yoncalla Come see the Islands of Refuge for Owls, Bald Eagles Red-tailed hawks, Tree Voles, rare plants and more!

Jan. 22nd - Snowshoe D-Lake District Snow shoes will be available to rent for \$10. Call UW to reserve.

> Beginners encouraged. Carpool will meet at 8am behind Courthouse.

> > Meet at 7am behind Courthouse

Feb. 12th - Mildred Kanipe's Park Come visit the 1,100 acres donated to the County by nature lover Mildred Kanipe

Feb. 19th - Cross Country Skiing Tiller Skis rent for \$10 all sizes available. Call UW to reserve. Beginners encouraged.

March 4th - Little River's Green Thunder Learn about BLM's timber sale near you. Local citizens host hike with great views over Little River Valley and Cascade Peaks.

March 18th - "The Rock" Lookingglass Climb the amazing geological wonder with great views of Tenmile & Lookingglass Valleys. Hopefully the Spring flowers will offer colorful compliments to the vistas.

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

Hikers will meet behind Douglas County courthouse near Deer Creek at 9am unless otherwise specified. Each hiker will provide their own proper clothing, lunch and water.

Umpqua Updates

Mildred's Preserve

ven though Douglas County Commissioner Doug Robertson Atried to protect Mildred's park from clearcutting by declaring "That will never happen as long as I'm around", the Park Advisory Board still wants to log. In October, Don Dole, trustee of Mildred's park, told the Board he had strong evidence of Mildred's wishes, and the park should not be logged. Members of the Board then said they would simply wait for Don Dole to die, and then log. Umpqua Watersheds, has written a letter to the County Commissioners asking them to develop an updated management plan for the park. Currently, the only written plans for the park are logging plans which include clearcutting and pesticide use for the noxious weeds that the logging will spread. The county has not yet responded to our request.

Treesitters Winter the Umpqua

he Tree Sitters continue to protect unit 5 of the Right View timber sale. On September 30, Judge Rothstein found that sales like Right View were illegal (see, page 11). Even though Right View breaks the law, Rothstein's ruling could not stop it because of the Salvage Logging Rider, where Congress exempted all 1995/96 sales from environmental laws. The Tree Sitters are determined that this illegal sale shall not proceed, and will sit in the large tree in the middle of the unit until BLM buys the sale back.

For more info write: Peter MacAusland PO Box 12215 Eugene, OR

Why Remove Soda Springs Dam?

he disappointment of many people in the process of re-licensing PacifiCorp's North Umpqua Hydro facility might be tempered if they accurately understood the facts of the matter.

First of all, contrary to what some people are saying, the insistence of the Forest Service and others that the dam be removed is not an all-or-nothing stance. Soda Springs generates only 6%, 11 of 185 Mw, of the North Umpqua Hydroelectric Project generating capacity. Well over 90% of the infrastructure and revenue potential of the project would remain. Of the eight dams in the project, Soda Springs is the one that offers huge fish and wildlife and water quality benefits by its removal.

The idea that breaching the dam would poison the river by releasing one-half million cubic yards of siltation and sediment is simply wrong and uninformed. The timing and staging of dam removal would be engineered to allow sediment back into the river at the best time and rate. Furthermore, this sediment won't be a threat to the river but a much needed natural component that has been missing from the upper North Umpqua for years as the result of this dam. All of the biologists and aquatic scientists analyzing the river recognize that the streambed has been washed down to bed rock, boulders, and cobblestone for miles, leaving it unsuitable for spawning fish and insect life. The idea that trapped sediment would kill everything in the river for 10 miles and then take 10 years to recover is simply alarmist propaganda and isn't supported by any credible analysis presented to the re-licensing team.

The belief that only one mile of habitat would be gained is erroneous, in fact, by reconnecting the Fish Creek drainage to the North Umpqua, 8 miles of high quality anadromous fish habitat would be gained by removal of Soda Springs dam.

The contention that allowing fish back to their historic habitat above the dam wouldn't help recovery is baffling. Hatchery and hatch box spawned fish don't constitute recovery; only self-sustaining popu-



lations of naturally spawning native fish meet that criteria. Not only is some of the best spawning and rearing habitat of the main stem North Umpqua blocked off, so is the entire Fish Creek sub-basin. When a forest fire, landslide, or other streamthreatening event, natural or man caused, impacts the main stem or major tributaries, Fish Creek could serve as a safe haven for fish and other species while recovery takes place.

The reason that no one has made an issue of protecting the separate and distinct populations of wild brown and rainbow trout behind the dam is because they aren't separate and distinct. The rainbow trout are descended from native fish present in the North Umpqua and Fish Creek prior to dam construction. They are biologically the same as fish below the dam.

Remember that this dam, like every other dam, is great at preventing fish from migrating upstream, but has very little effect on stopping fish from going downstream. The brown trout that live above the dam have for decades been going over the dam and living in the North Umpqua. Since the brown trout is not native to the river and is not as well adapted as the rainbow and cutthroat trout, they have not established themselves in large numbers.

However, their presence is well documented both by biologists and by fishermen who have been catching them for The contention that allowing PacifiCorp to leave the outdated and damaging sections of the hydro facility in place, then pay for mitigation efforts somewhere else, is a good investment, is an opinion of the minority. To say that the actions preferred by the Forest Service, the Steamboaters, the Audubon Society, the American Rivers Council, and many independent scientists and biologists are a threat to the river, water quality, and fish is simply self-serving rhetoric filled with misstatements of facts and concepts. by Dale Greenley

From Our Supporters

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

IN APPRECIATION

e were all excited! We made quite a group: two of us, my brother & myself, were raised in the coastal reaches of the Umpqua, my father, a true appreciator of Oregon's beauty and a resident of the Umpqua for the past thirty years, two Oregon transplants, my husband from Wyoming and our friend from Florida, and a visiting friend fresh off the plane from southern California.

Most of us spend much of our free time exploring the natural world. Every free weekend or vacation is spent finding some bit of that magic found only in those untouched reaches of the land. Some of us spend our days working to protect the natural world however, not one of us had ever been into the Boulder Creek Wilderness. My husband, brother, father, and I have explored many special spots in this area, we had even gazed across the ridges into Boulder Creek from other mountains but this morning, we were heading straight there.

After a pleasant drive up the Umpqua River we pulled off just below the Toketee hydroelectric dam. The dam takes one of the worlds most beautiful and vital rivers, chokes it into pipes and cuts off the ancient route of the ever precious salmon runs. We parked near the water pipe, tightened up the boot laces, loaded

up the packs and headed out . After just a short time on the trail, the memory of the dam disappears. Your thoughts are opened up by sounds of a tiny creek and a few open marsh lands with a healthy forest standing guard. We head up further into the wilderness, excited about what glories may be held there.

We found ourselves on a trail that cuts across a steep mountainside covered with ancient trees, open spaces between the their trunks and rock cliffs looming above it all. Then, the trail takes us across a flat high plateau, home to more magnificent native forests and vegetation. Along the trail you pass through parts of the 1996 forest fire that burned sections of the Boulder Creek Wilderness. In these sections the massive trunks stand black and stoic against the open sky like huge abandoned pillars that no longer have a roof or canopy to support. The tops of these trees are white, memories of a once lush overstory. These giant ghosts stand tall, skirted by wild flowers and fresh forest life regenerating in the sunlight that is now able to the breach branches of these ghosts......the natural cycle, magnificent!

At the edge of the plateau, also known as pine bench because of the massive pine trees that populate it, are incredible views. Boulder Creek rushes far below, lined by high rocky cliffs and truly impressive forests. We stop to take in the views, in appreciation over the beauty of the

Umpqua

The trail then takes us deeper into the wilderness as we head down toward Boulder Creek. After about three hours and six miles, we decide to make camp at the edge of a wide, shallow stair step waterfall that empties into a clear pool below. Our time there is spent exploring up and down the creek. We found other amazing waterfalls, clear cold water and the magic that lives among such precious places. We are lucky to have the full moon of September to accompany us, and a rare friendly weather season.

Every single one of us truly enjoyed every bit of the Boulder Creek Wilderness. Not all of us jumped in the clear, numbing cold, clean water but each of us marveled at its luminescent pools, cascading path and the life it supports along it. The well maintained trail made it easily accessible and the magnificence of the forest made it peaceful and wondrous.

In appreciation of the Umpqua and the many splendors that it holds and in appreciation of those people that work to keep it such a magnificent place for everyone to enjoy,,,,, so close and so accessible,,,,,we thank you!

Polly Lind is a graduate of Douglas High School and the University of Oregon. She lives with her husband in Eugene where she works for NCAP, the Northwest Coalition for the Alternatives to Pesticides.

Wishful Thinking

Where are the old growth forests, because I didn't get a chance to see them?

Where are the thousands of Chinook and Cutthroat, because I never got to catch one?

They're nearly wiped out and that's just a few drops in the river of animals that are dwindling before our very eyes.

Now, Mother Earth doesn't hold grudges. If man is the one who messed up the balance of nature, then he is responsible for fixing it. If humans gave back some of what they took, nature's balance may be saved. But if we keep taking, there will be nothing for the future.

We think if we can't hear the land and the animals crying that they're not hurting.

But it's such a high pitched cry that only the ones who love them can hear it.

As long as man puts money over the forests and animals, we will have nothing pure to see, and be left with wishful thinking.

Daniel S. Minyard

Wearing the chains of the future into the past?

I once played in the waters with you. Immersed our bodies, made love in the sun.
Our place was that special place where we explored each pliable other, with and against the current.
Stirring the bottom; little fingerlings feeding upon our hair wide eyed into the mouth of our destiny now gone, so mournfully gone.

All water comes through you, around you. We drink from the bottle, pass water through the filter of ourselves. Break bread into the meal of each liquid vision become. Passing our poisons, sharing our waste. Building a crescendo to what eventually washes us clean.

lloyd marbet, 12-17-99

Teachers Learn about the "Stream Scene"

Teachers' Day, October 15, proved very successful and Umpqua Watersheds contributed. Aquatic Education for Teachers introduced 22 elementary and secondary school personnel in Douglas County to watershed resources that supplement school curricula. During the orientation at ODFW: Dave Johnson, science teacher and UW Education Committee member, connected the ODFW's Stream Scene resource book with newer CIM/CAM curriculum requirements; Lyle Curtis identified educational opportunities at Rock Creek Hatchery; Laura Jackson, ODFW

and chair of Umpqua Basin Watershed Council Education Committee, introduced her classroom fish incubator program. In the field, teachers visited Happy Valley fish trap and then with colleagues at two aquatic education programs--Dave Grosjacques, Glendale High School, and Dan Tilson, Eastwood Elementary School. On a five-point scale, the teachers rated the T-Day 4.6! Their written comments included: *I appreciated the resource materials and opportunity to see existing programs. *Provided material,

contacts with people in the know and examples of what can be done. *I got valuable information and inspiration.

The teachers' expectations are very clear and the UBWC Education Committee is considering how it can both support these aspirations and again offer such a successful introduction. Other UW members who helped plan, conduct and assess Aquatic Education for Teachers, sponsored October 15 by UBWC, ODFW and Cooperative Extension, included Jenny Carloni, Patrick Starnes, and Jim Long.

Submitted by Jim Long, retired professor, who serves on Education Committees of both UW & UBWC.

It's About Choice

ur new sanitary landfill site sits adjacent to the existing, rapidly filling site, ready for duty at the drop of a garbage truck's tailgate. The newly constructed nineteen acre pit, called a "cell," is tucked away in a valley behind the 50 year old mountain of trash and is an example of the most widely accepted method of waste disposal today. The current landfill site is reaching its maximum capacity and will soon be closed. The changing of the guard will likely occur with the new year. How long it lasts will be up to each of us. It's our The new cell has been constructed to meet or exceed all state and federal regulations to safeguard our air and water quality and cost just over \$7 million to complete. It is made up of two layers of impermeable 60 ml thick plastic liners and one semi-permeable plastic liner, sandwiching layers of drain rock, sand, and compacted clay to create a barrier between our waste and the environment. It also includes a network of drainage pipes within the layers to carry contaminated liquids, called leachate, to the collection site for treatment. Additionally, other pipes under the liner remove non-contaminated ground water from below the waste cell. The ability to capture methane gas emitted from the landfill has been built into the system for future use. Presently, it costs more to convert methane gas to energy than could be recouped by selling that energy.

When the new cell is filled with waste, the entire site will be covered with another plastic liner and layer of dirt. Once closed, the County is responsible to operate monitoring systems that continue to insure its safety. In essence, the new landfill is a giant, nineteen acre garbage bag designed to entomb our wastes and ensure as little environmental impact as possible.

What's In Our Garbage?

Paper	24%
Wood & Yard	17%
Food Wastes	15%
Metals	8%
Glass	3%
Plastics	10%
Other Inorganics	9%

Other options for county waste disposal were explored during the planning stages. Incineration was investigated, but with a \$41 million price tag and an uncertain regulatory future, it wasn't a realistic choice. Shipping our wastes to other landfills was also investigated. However, uncontrolled disposal fees coupled with hauling costs makes this option cost-prohibitive. After considerable investigation, expanding the landfill site was our preferred choice.

And what's in our landfill? The most recent Oregon Department of Environmental Quality waste composition study produced the results seen in Figure 1. A surprising 24% of the material being disposed each day is paper. That includes easily recycled cardboard, newspaper, magazines, office and school paper, junk mail, and some types of paper that are not recyclable. Just by participating in existing paper recycling opportunities and taking steps to reduce what we use, we could significantly reduce demand for paper fiber and stretch valuable resources. If you are making that commitment at home, consider what you may be able to do at your workplace or your child's school. Schools are especially interested in implementing waste reduction programs and could use the support of site councils and parent/teacher organizations to develop sustainable programs. Schools generate significant amounts of waste and can save precious dollars by addressing how and why trash is generated. The challenges are different but the message is the same.

Each of us generate waste every day and in doing so we make choices about its destination. We can recycle it, reuse it, decide not to buy trash (over packaged items) in the first place, or throw it away.

No one makes the choice for us. How long will our new landfill last? At current levels of disposal, estimates predict from 20 to 30 years. With increased waste reduction measures, WE can make that even longer. It's our choice.

Submitted by Terri Peterson, Waste Reduction Manager for Douglas County



Winter Showers bring Spring Flowers



Umpqua Watersheds' NEW members and the William C. Kenney Watershed Protection Foundation joined together, in the last half of 1999, to match support dollars for environmental protection in the Umpqua. Thanks to our new member's commitment, we have surpassed The Foundation's challenge. On behalf of Umpqua Watersheds we would like to take this opportunity to applaud each NEW member who made this award possible. A second round of applause to renewing members who have helped build Umpqua Watersheds.

Please Help! by filling out the surveys below		NameAddress		
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Please do not s	end me a free t-shirt. I wo	uld like UW to use my ei	ntire contribution to help pro	otect the environment.

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(please check circle below)

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- O Outdoor Club
- O Outdoor Education
- (hiking, etc.)

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"The fact that our salmon populations are in free fall should signal to us that the health of our rivers and oceans is under siege."

Bill Taylor, President of the Atlantic Salmon Federation

Umpqua Roadless Area

(Continued from page 3)

partial protection. In fact, in 1996, Congress passed the salvage logging rider' which decreed that Last be roaded and logged. This caused such huge waves of public outcries, protests and acts of civil disobedience to protect Last, that the Umpqua National Forest changed their logging plans at the last minute. Last must now be afforded the permanent protection it deserves.

Space does not allow us to extol the beauty of all Umpqua's wild places and their threats. In fact, we likely haven't even identified and named all the remaining wild places on the Umpqua. For now, we must tell the Forest Service to afford the greatest protection possible to all remaining roadless areas. Public forests contribute little to our commodity needs, yet they are the only protection for countless wildlife species.

More than 80% of our nations National Forests remain unprotected. Over half of the lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service have already been impacted by decades of forest clearcutting, grazing, mining, and other industrial uses. These 90 million acres are crisscrossed with 377,810 miles of official roads -- more than 8 times the U.S. interstate highway system.

Barely 18% of Forest Service lands are permanently protected as Congressionally designated Wilderness. All of the remaining wilderness lands lay vulnerable to road-building, logging, and other damaging activities. These wild lands consist of all the unprotected roadless areas 1000 acres and larger managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Our nation's 60 million acres of Heritage Forests have none of the protections provided to Congressionally designated Wilderness.

Such remaining wild forests serve a variety of important public values:

- * They are sources of our cleanest drinking water outstanding recreation, unique fish and wildlife habitat.
- * Their economic value as low-impact recreational assets far outweigh their value for timber production.
- * Most importantly, we have a responsibility to protect these special places as an enduring legacy for future generations.

The final decision must create no exemptions, not for the OCRA in the Umpqua, the proposed Pelican Butte ski development in southern Oregon, nor for wild lands on the Tonga's National Forest in Alaska. The Tongass has America's largest and wildest National Forest and the heart of the last great temperate coastal rainforest on earth.

You can read more information from the USFS at:

http://roadless.fs.fed.us

LET IT BE

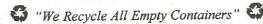
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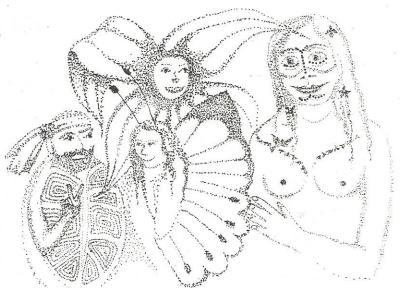
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UW's First Wildlife Ball a Success

Preparations were made . . .

Volunteers gave of their talents and time . . .

The environment was transformed with decorations . . .

Guests created -- costumes that celebrated species . . .

Musicians & sound experts were ready to entertain...

The Wildlife Ball was ready to begin.

All of these tasks were not performed quite that simply. Each took personal commitment to the event, to Umpqua Watersheds, and to each other.

The results were contributions of support of Umpqua Watersheds' environmental protection goals, great music from Mare Wakefield, Ken Carloni and T. Perkins, fun for all, and great costume contest and raffle prizes.

It was great to be in the room with a Panda Bear, a Spider, a Turtle, a Bat, Gaia, and many more species. All costume builders deserve a special applause for their creative efforts.

Congratulations to Umpqua Watersheds' 1999 Wildlife Ball Costume Contest

1st. Place Species

Tiger Lilly,

Mallory Jones

2nd Place Species

Butterfly,

Kathy Shayler

3rd Place Species

The Wood Nymphs, .

Lesa Potter & Clivonne Corbett

Throughout the evening raffle prizes were given to lucky ticket buyers. Some of the fabulous winnings were:

A Portrait Session by Michael James Photography Massage from Elona's Circle

Earth Photos donated by Womomcare

Comforter donated by Umpqua Watersheds

Gift Certificates donated by Let It Be Laundry and Harvest General

Tie-Dye T-Shirts donated by Valerie Weston

Silk-screen Wildlife Scarves donated by Sharon Barlow

Necklace donated by Ron Perkins

Umpqua Watersheds thanks everyone who donated products, services and valuable hours to make our first Wildlife Ball a success.

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Welcomes To Its Sales Staff Richard Chasm

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Richard Chasm has joined the team at Century 21 Full Service Realty. Richard has been involved with real estate since first purchasing 35 acres of timber-

land at age 23. He has lived in Douglas County over 40 Sales Associate

years and has been involved with forestry and construction work along with working at several mills along the way. Richard has been in Real Estate since March of 1992 and has established a reputation for honesty, integrity and hard work for his clients, whether buying or selling. He has a particular interest in rural estates, ranches and riverfront properties, however he has listed and sold many homes in all price ranges as well as commercial properties. If you want to put Richard Chasm's wealth of knowledge to work for you, call him at Century 21 Full Service Realty.

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Aquatic Conservation Strategy Lawsuit may stop Clearcutting on Federal Lands

(Continued from page 1)

the Northern Spotted Owl (Washington State to Northern California, west of the Cascades) until Survey and Manage is done, or until the federal agencies have been able to officially change the rules of the game with a final SEIS.

For more info: umpqua-watersheds.org/unf/roadless.html.

Judge Rothstein: Aquatic Conservation Strategy

The Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) component of the Northwest Forest Plan was designed specifically to help endangered fish, such as salmon and trout. The ACS states watersheds can no longer be degraded. Federal agencies can only maintain healthy watersheds and restore degraded watersheds. Any timber sale that degrades a watershed is illegal.

For instance, Christopher Folley is a BLM timber sale in Canton Creek. BLM proposes to "restore" the watershed by clearcutting 215 acres of old-growth forests in this Key Watershed. BLM will NOT do routine maintenance to existing logging roads unless they clearcut.

Another example is the UNF Demo timber sale in the Little River watershed. Here the Forest Service decided to log old-growth right next to streams and within unstable headwalls. USFS claims it will help watersheds in the future because they will do "research" on the effects of logging old-growth forests. UW brought these and numerous other examples to Judge Rothstein.

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires the National Forest and BLM to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) whenever they might endanger fish. NMFS determined the agencies must comply with the ACS to not jeopardize the fish. But even though the timber sales did not comply with the ACS, NMFS gave the go-ahead for logging.

On Sept. 30, 1999, Judge Rothstein ruled that the NMFS consultations were inadequate and must be re-done.

Does all this sound familiar? Didn't we have a news story just like this a year ago?

Yes and yes! Judge Rothstein had to rule twice. The first ruling came in April of 1998. She said the agencies had failed to prove they weren't degrading our watersheds. The USFS and BLM could not imagine how they could change their timber sale program to eliminate the clearcutting of oldgrowth forests. Instead, the agencies added reams of paper work to each sale, allegedly "proving" that clearcutting and stream side logging doesn't degrade watersheds. Judge Rothstein again didn't buy it.

For instance, the BLM claimed that clearcutting would not degrade watersheds since trees will grow back within 10 years. On the contrary, Judge Rothstein said that the agencies should "assess the conditions immediately after the sale instead of relying on tree regrowth as passive mitigation to compensate for the logging. The court concludes that its failure to do so was arbitrary and capricious."

It remains to be seen if the federal agencies will now make some actual onthe-ground changes to stop degrading our watersheds, or if they will only think of more excuses to justify continued logging of old-growth.

UW and others initiated the law suit (with representation by EarthJustice Legal Defence Fund) while the Umpqua Cutthroat Trout was the only official endangered fish. Since then, many other species of fish in the Pacific Northwest have become officially endangered, including the Coastal Coho in the Umpqua. Therefore, the ruling should be applied to all endangered fish wherever the Northwest Forest Plan is used. Note also that Rothstein's ruling only applies to sales within the habitat of endangered fish, since only these sales are consulted on with NMFS. Therefore the ruling applies to almost all of Roseburg BLM timber sales, but it only applies to a small part of UNF timber sales. The UNF has decided to get most of their sale quota by logging the Diamond Lake area above Toketee Falls. Since endangered fish are not able to jump Toketee Falls, most of the Diamond Lake area timber sales are not included in Rothstein's ruling. For more information see:

umpqua-watersheds.org/protection.html.

In Summary: 2 Lawsuits in 2 Months

Logging old-growth, especially by "regeneration harvest" (clearcutting), is proving difficult for the USFS and BLM.

By law, public forests have to be managed for the public good, including clean water and air, and for the wildlife that shares these forests with us. In the United States, public forests contribute only 4% of the wood products that we use. Clearly, logging the public's oldgrowth is not necessary for our survival or comfort.

But in spite of the recent rulings, the federal agencies will continue to try to sell the remaining available old-growth. In fact, if BLM could implement their plans, every stick of old-growth in the matrix will be cut within the next 30 years!

BLM's main purpose in Roseburg is to sell our forests. UW has stopped sales like Diamondback (near Sutherlin) five times. Every time the BLM simply tries again. It's their job.

Submitted by Francis Eatherington, UW's Public Forest Monitor

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Umpqua Watersheds 4th Annual Banquet



Silent Auction

Saturday February 26

"The Nest" at Oak Hills off I-5 in Sutherlin

6pm - Social Hour (no host bar)

6:45 - Gourmet Dinner Buffet

7pm - Guest Speaker:

Dominic DellaSala

Director of US Forest Conservation Programs

World Wildlife Fund



The Umpqua Basin is located at the northernmost edge of a geographic area known as the Klamath Knot. In its "Global 200, Living Planet Campaign", a "Blueprint for Saving Life on Earth", TheWorld Wildlife Fund has identified this Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion as ranking within the top 200 areas, in terms of overall ecosystem bio-diversity. More specifically, we are in the top seven most bio-diverse Temperate Coniferous Forests in the world! Our region actually contains the site with the most coniferous species in the world - 17 in one square mile!

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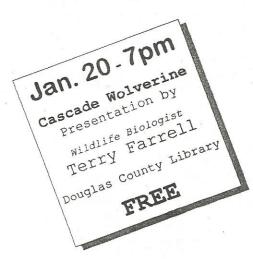
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2

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Umpqua Udates: Mildred's Park, Treesitters and Soda Springs Dam

From Our Supporters: Poetry and Hike Stories

Teachers Learn About "Stream Scene" UWinc is a Partner at Watershed Council

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