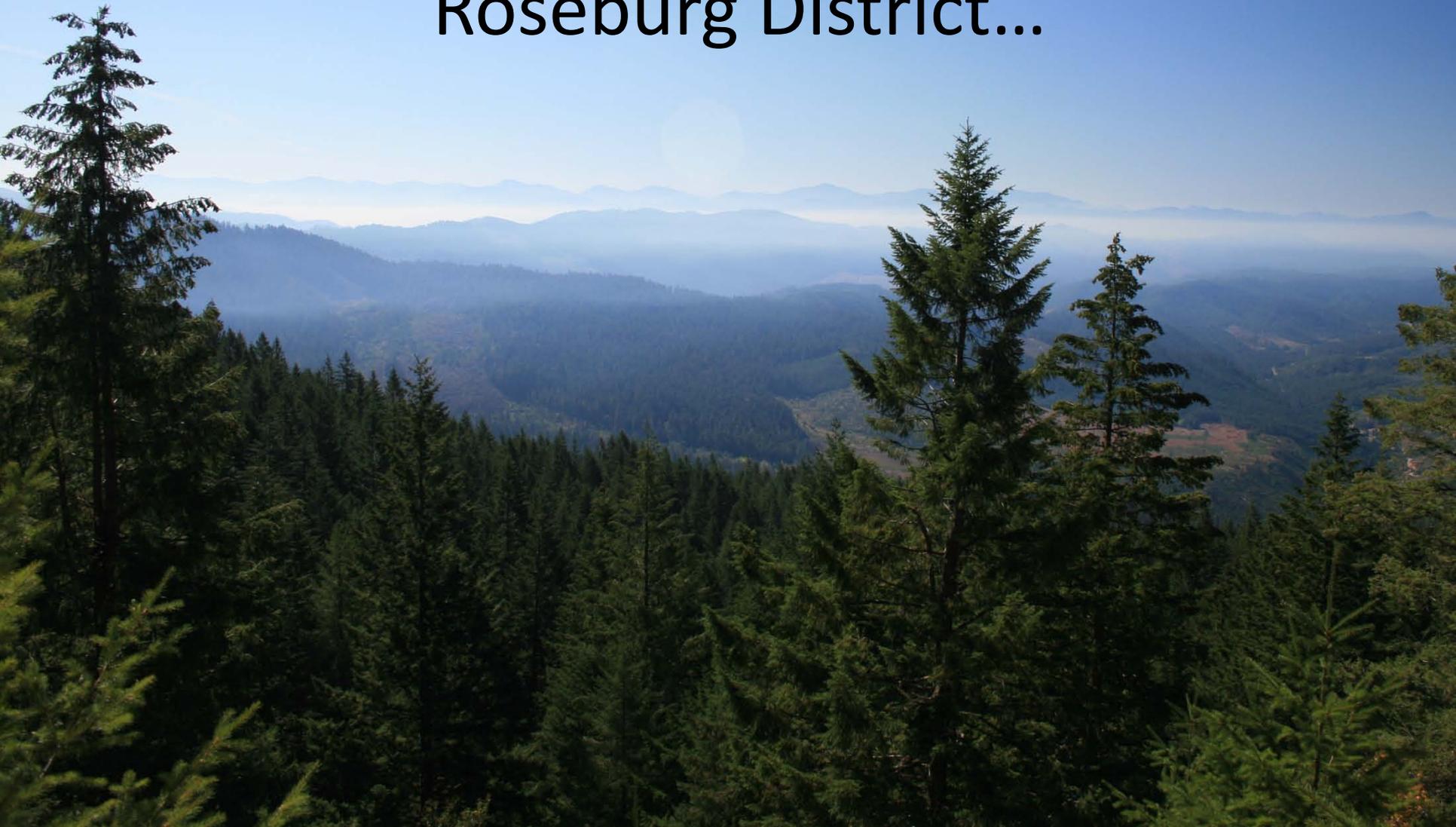


Habitat Development Through Active Forest Management on the Roseburg District...



Organization for Tonight

- Part 1: Overview of what we are proposing
Break for 10 minutes
- Part 2: This is important, but it won't be easy
Interactive Discussion
- Part 3: Tentative schedule

Part 1: Concept

- “Apply” a habitat development and fire resistance/resilience strategy to active forest management in the Roseburg District
- Utilize a collaborative approach to develop the building blocks and test them with some on-the-ground projects
- Base collaborative interaction on explicitly addressing social values, environmental values, and economic values with stakeholders

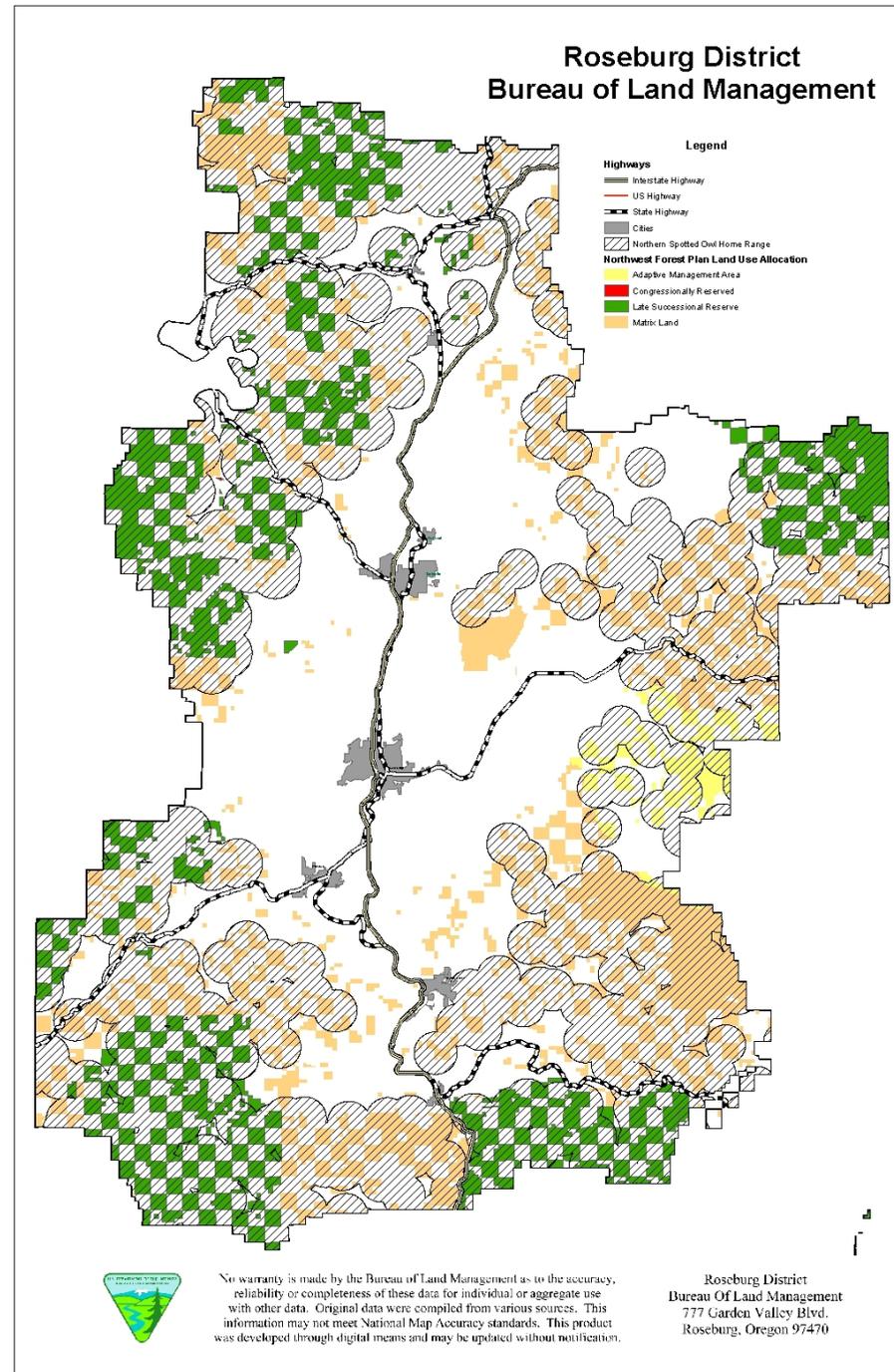
Why Here, Why Now?

- Direction from the Department of the Interior
- The effects of Northern Spotted Owl (NSO) conservation on multiple use management
- Hiatus with rescind of Recovery Plan/Critical Habitat rule and Western Oregon Revised RMPs

Why Here?

Owl Home Range in the Roseburg District

- Historic Sites, Currently Occupied Sites, and “Virtual” Sites
- 85% of BLM lands in the District are covered by owl home range
- 30% of BLM lands in the District are covered by owl core habitat



New Planning Eventually Will Have to Occur

- NWFP is aging (16 years old) and increasingly out of date
- The NSO Recovery Plan/Critical Habitat Rule will likely reset the playing field
- The Safety Net (SRSA) is set to expire next year
- There is an opportunity to look at an active management approach rather than a primarily passive approach

Purpose & Need

1. Accelerate development of habitat to support conservation and recovery of NSO and MAMU
2. Reduce hazard of uncharacteristically large/intense wildfire to support landscape and community fire resistance/resilience
3. Provide reliable and substantial* timber volume to support employment, income and public services

*More on this later....



Identifying Treatment Areas

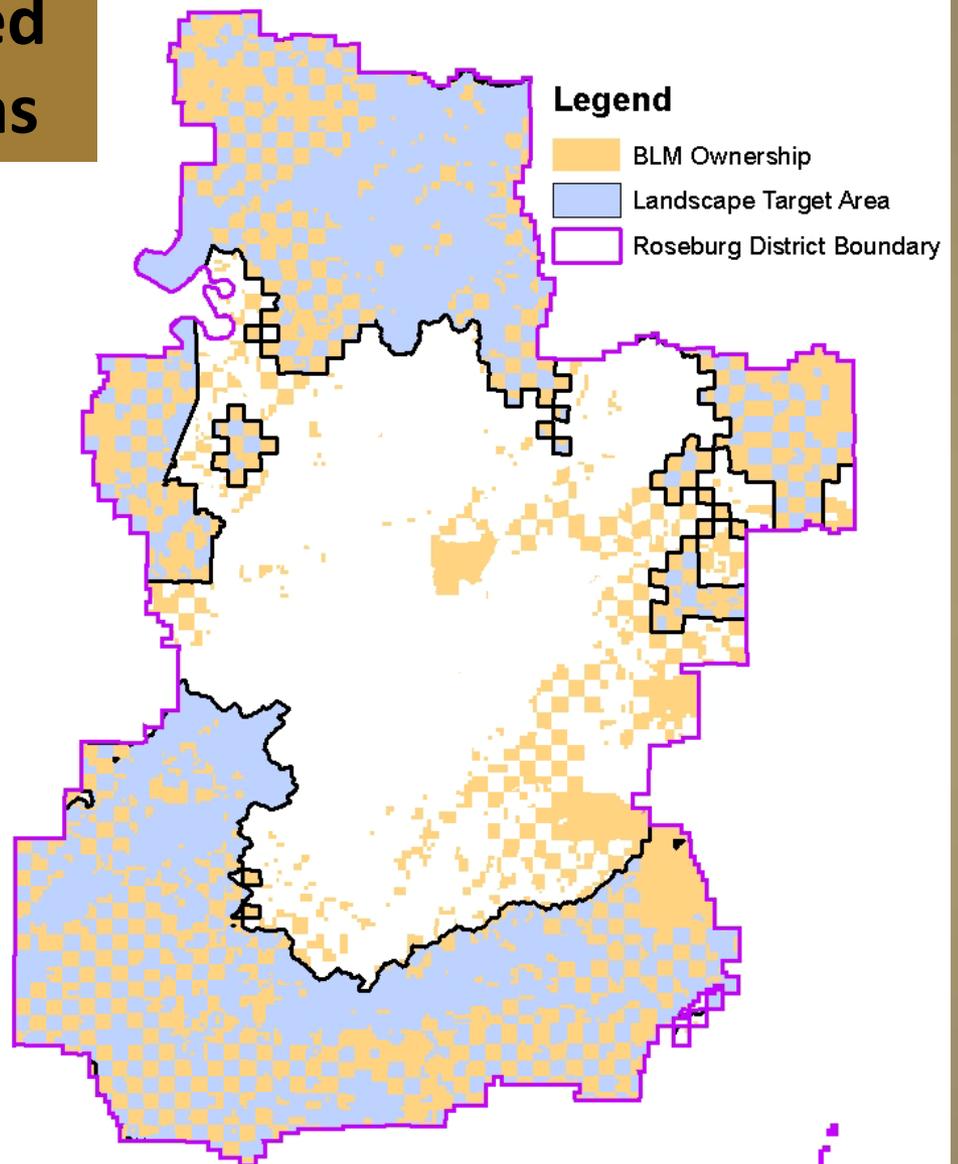
Habitat Development

- Greatest benefit NSO and MAMU through:
 - Development and maintenance of large block habitats/nesting habitats
 - Improvement of connectivity for NSO (especially between Coast and Cascade/Klamath Provinces)
 - Treat non-NRF to accelerate development of habitat for NSO and MAMU

Protection of Existing Habitat

- Treat NRF in dry forest to increase fire resistance/resiliency in order to protect habitat

Roseburg District Targeted Habitat Restoration Areas



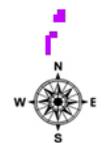
Legend

- BLM Ownership
- Landscape Target Area
- Roseburg District Boundary



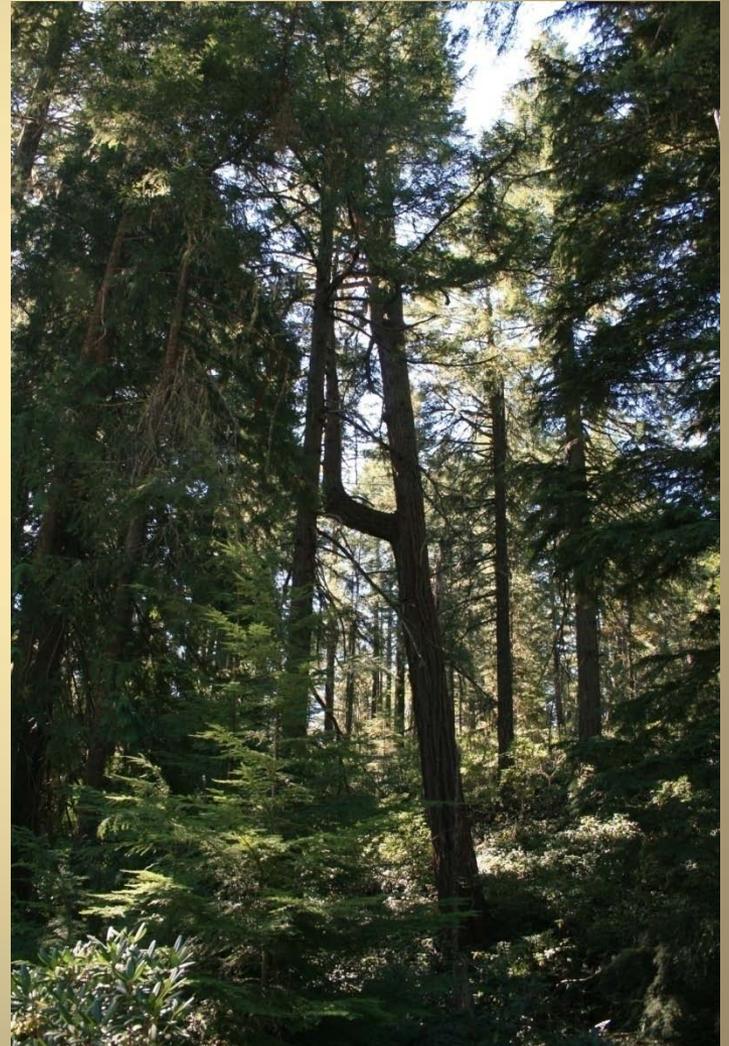
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Roseburg District
Bureau Of Land Management
777 Garden Valley Blvd.
Roseburg, Oregon 97470



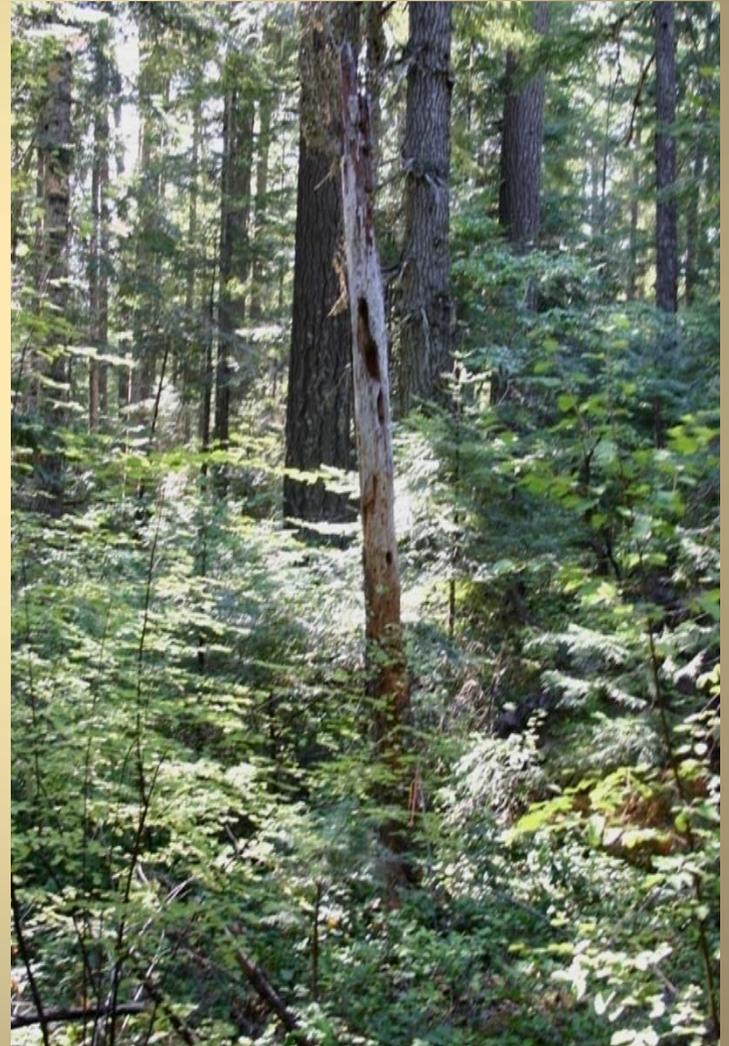
Key Habitat Components

- Large Live Trees with Deformities
- Multi-layered Canopy
- Species Diversity
- Snags and Down Wood



Key Habitat Components

- Large Live Trees with Deformities
- Multi-layered Canopy
- Species Diversity
- Snags and Down Wood



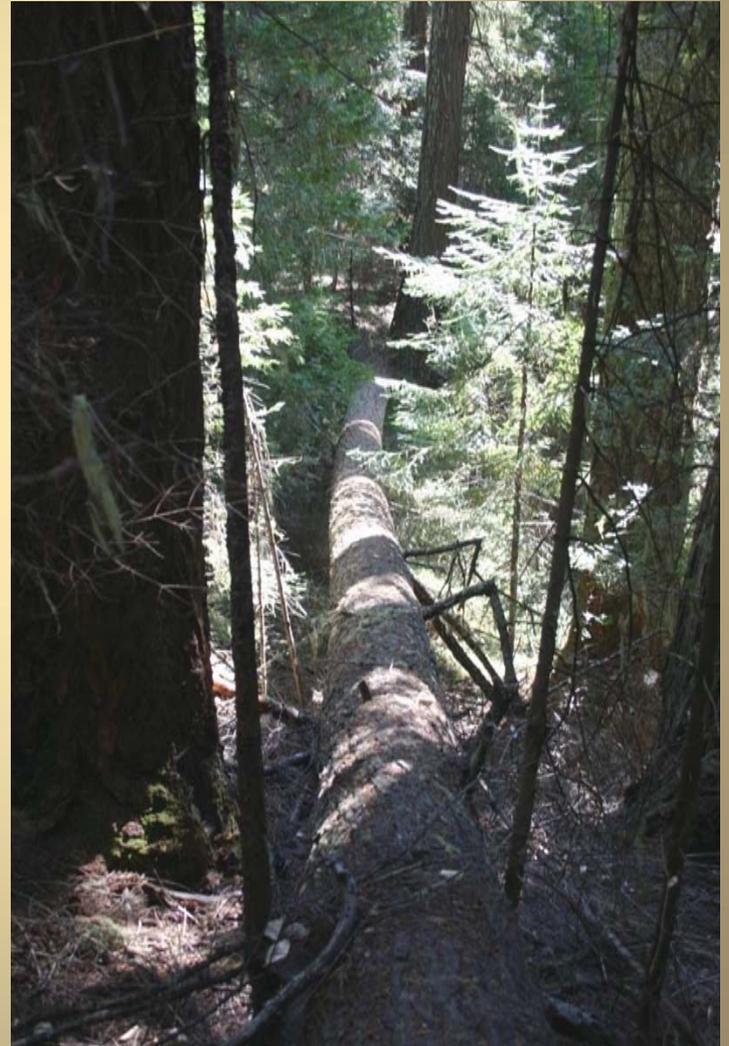
Key Habitat Components

- Large Live Trees with Deformities
- Multi-layered Canopy
- **Species Diversity**
- Snags and Down Wood



Key Habitat Components

- Large Live Trees with Deformities
- Multi-layered Canopy
- Species Diversity
- Snags and Down Wood



Silvicultural Approaches

- Variable-density thinning (VDT)
- Variable-retention harvest (VRH) [regeneration]
- Fuel treatments, including:
 - shaded fuel breaks,
 - reduction of continuous canopies, and
 - decreasing understory fuels



Example One:

A Variable Density Thinning

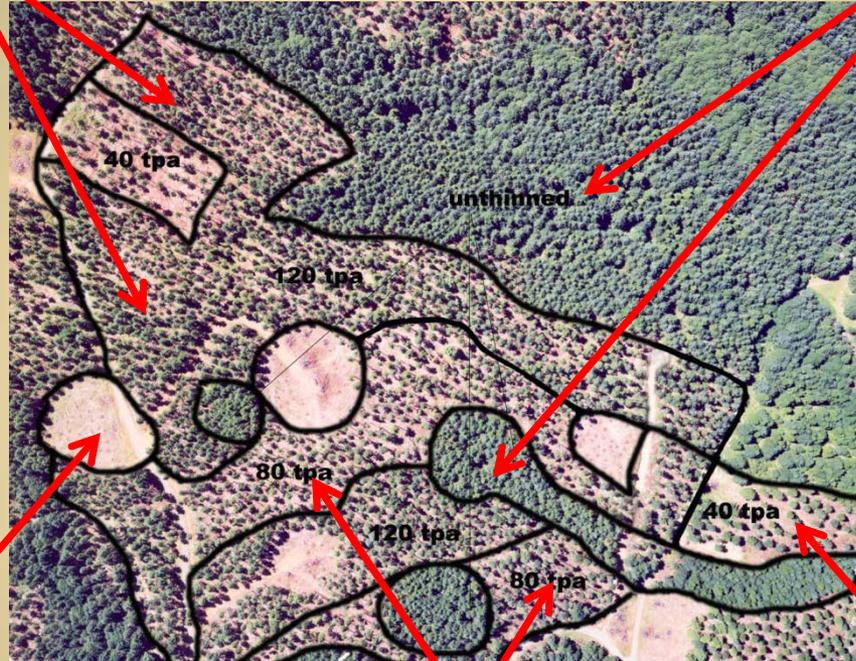
Variable-Density Thinning



Light Thin



Unthinned



Gap



Moderate Thin



Heavy Thin

Variable Density Thinning Objectives



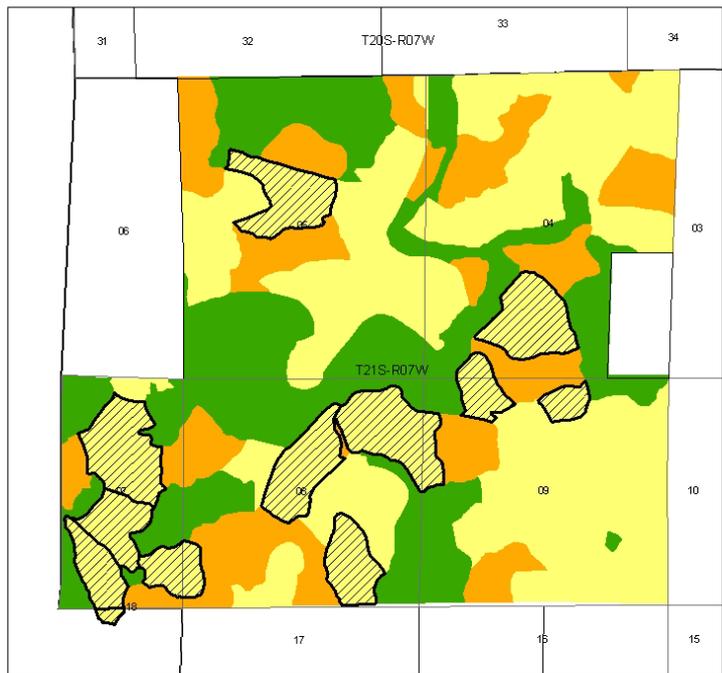
CURRENT CONDITIONS



DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

Example #1 - VDT

Example #1 – VDT
Current Conditions



1 inch = 2,000 feet

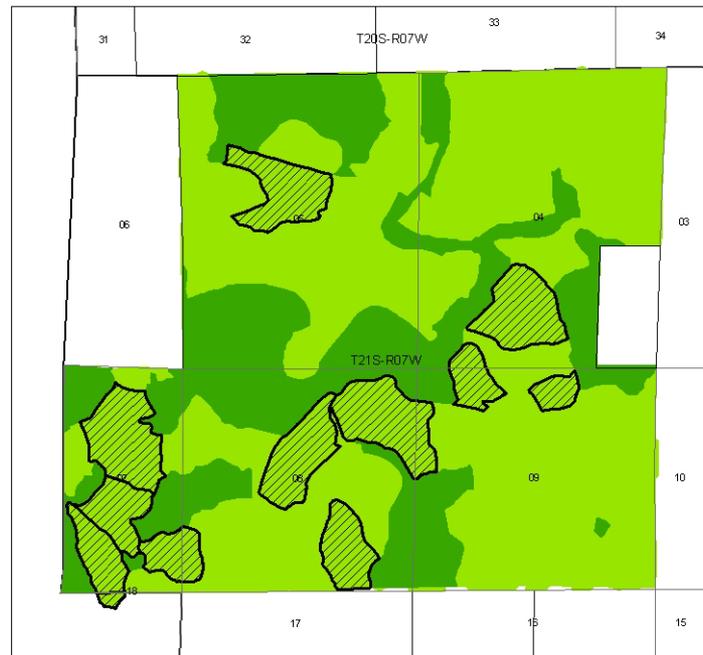
Legend

- VDT
- Non-Habitat - 562 AC
- Dispersal - 1554 AC
- Original NRF - 796 AC

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Example #1 – VDT
After 100 Years

Year 2110



1 inch = 2,000 feet

Legend

- VDT
- Developed NRF - 2116
- Original NRF - 796 AC

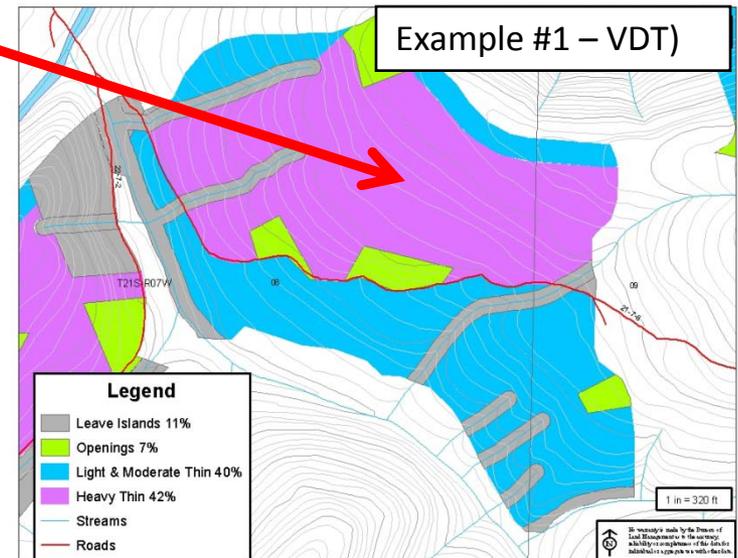
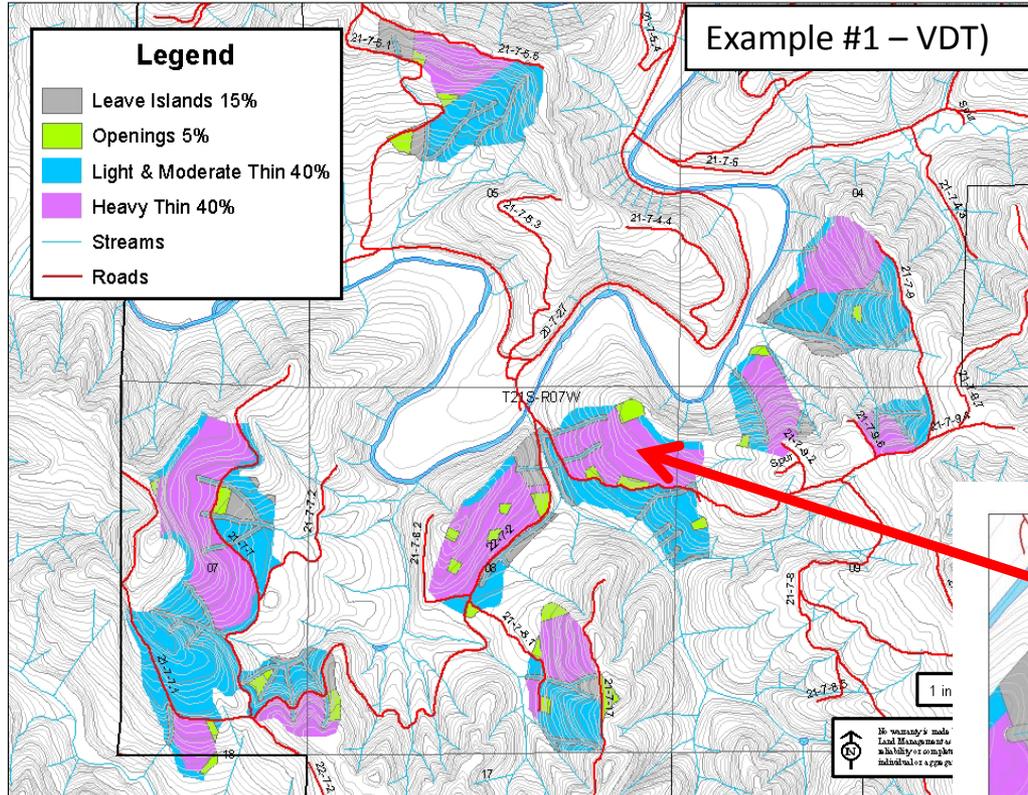
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CURRENT CONDITIONS

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

Example #1 - VDT

Treatments



Example Two:

A Variable Retention Harvest with
Fuels Management

Variable-Retention Harvest



<<<<<< Dispersed Retention >>>>>>

<<<<<< Aggregated Retention >>>>>>

Variable Retention Harvest Objectives

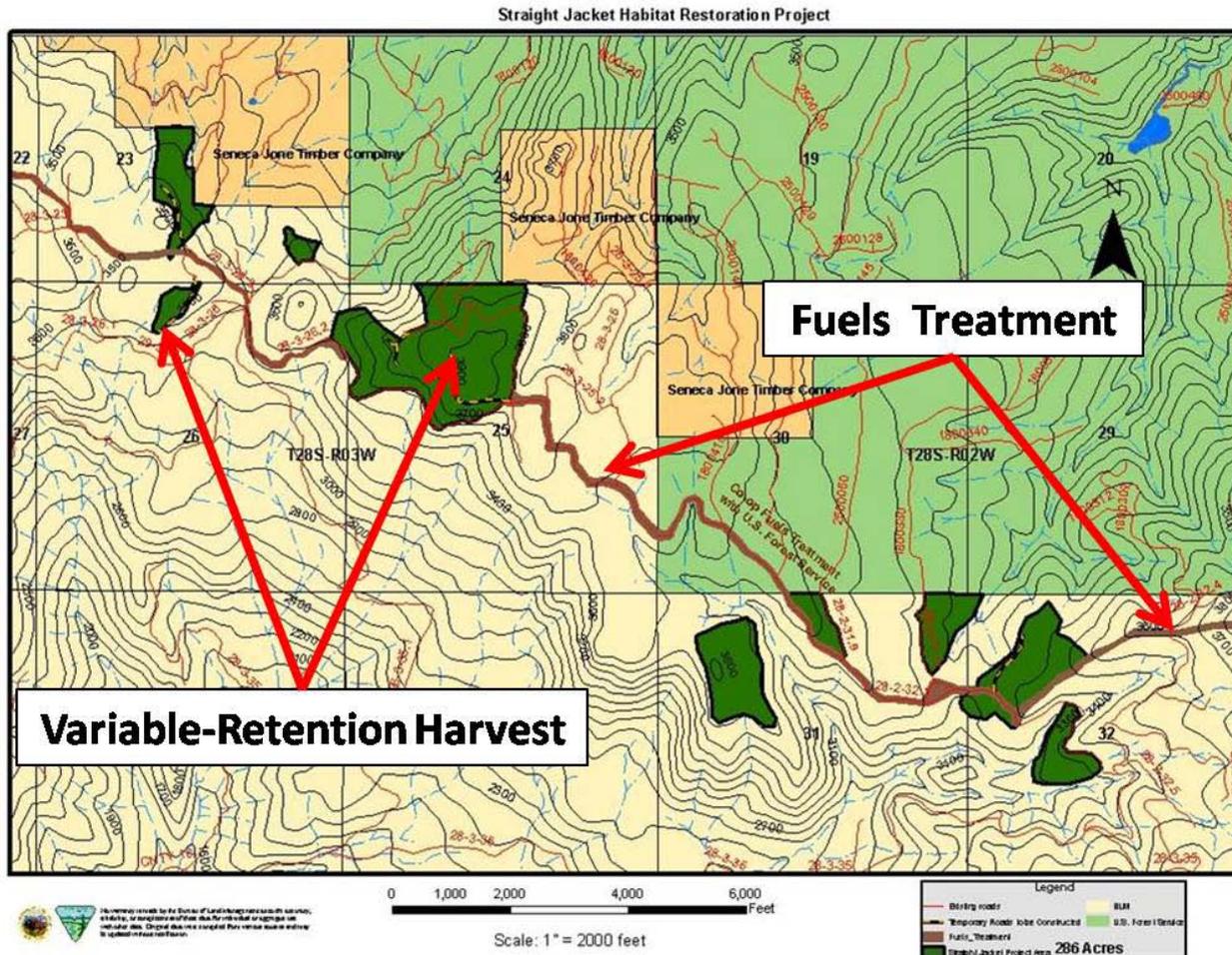


CURRENT CONDITIONS



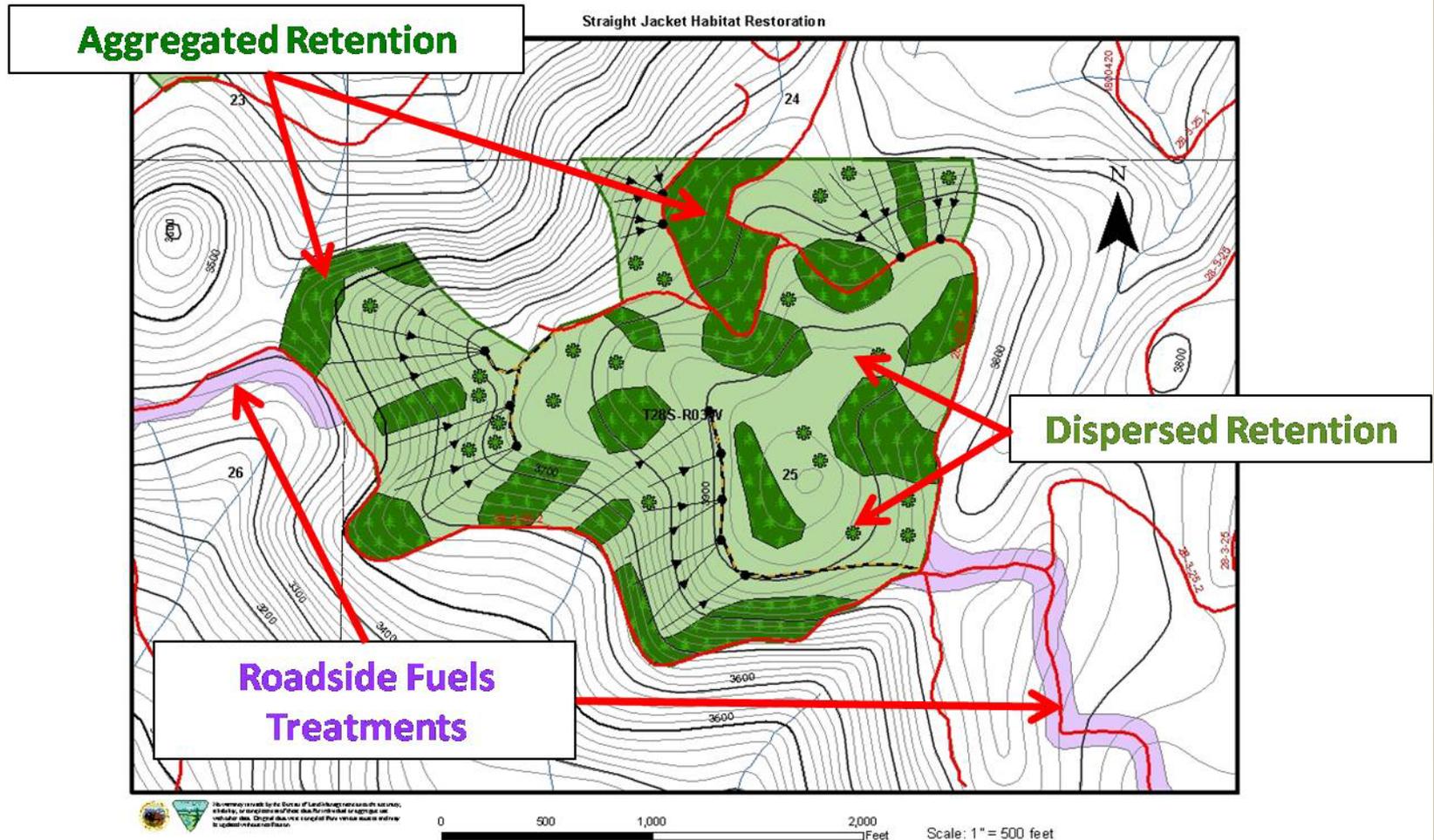
DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

Straight Jacket Project Area



Proposed Treatments

Straight Jacket Variable-Retention Harvest

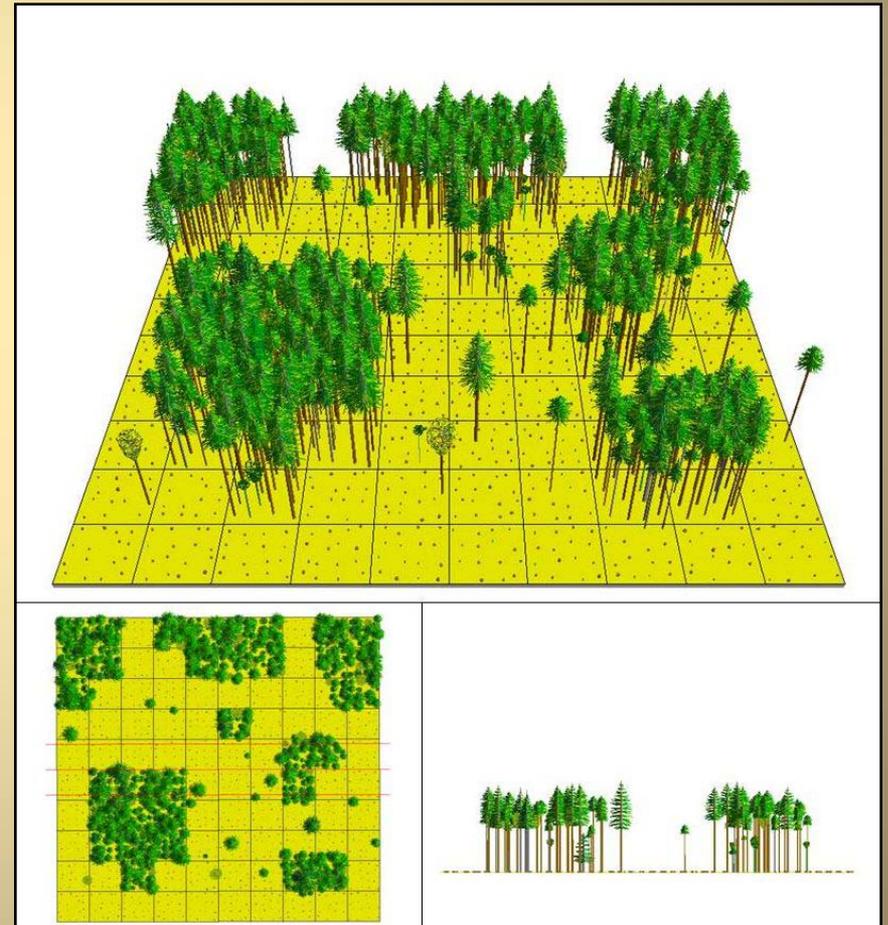
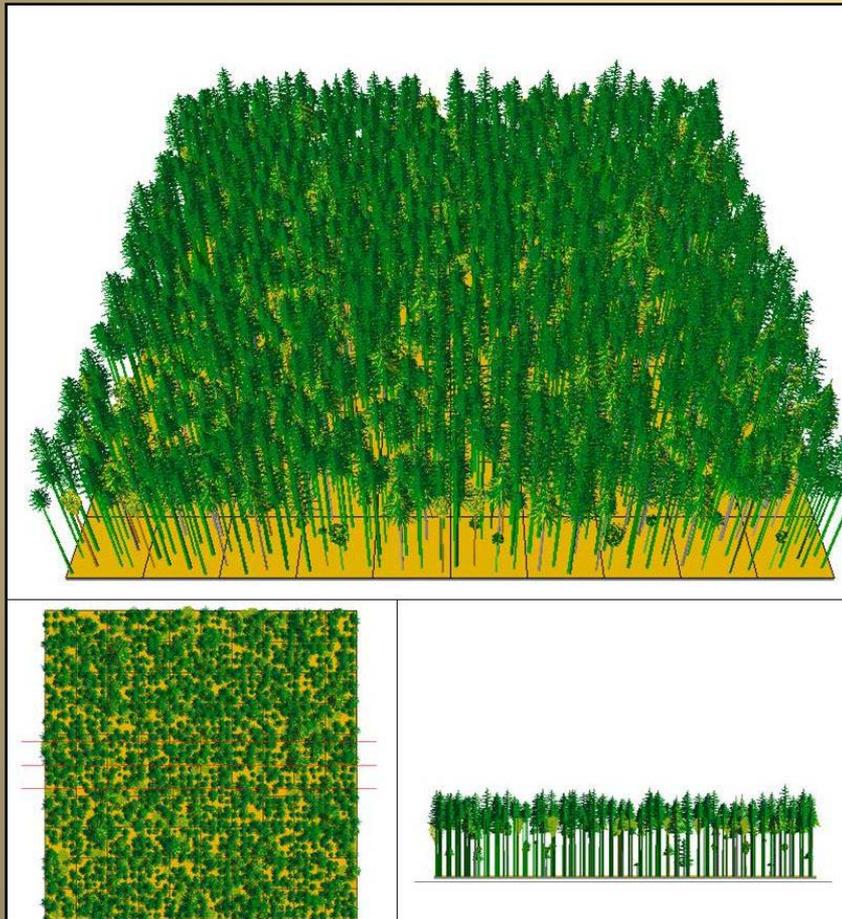


Proposed Treatments

Progression Under VRH

Pre-Harvest

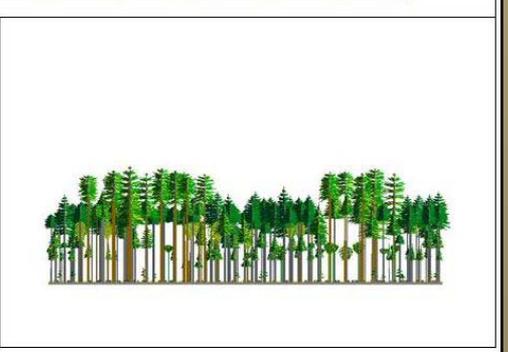
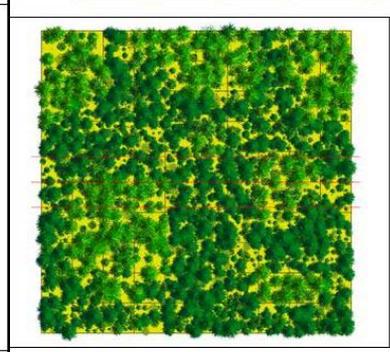
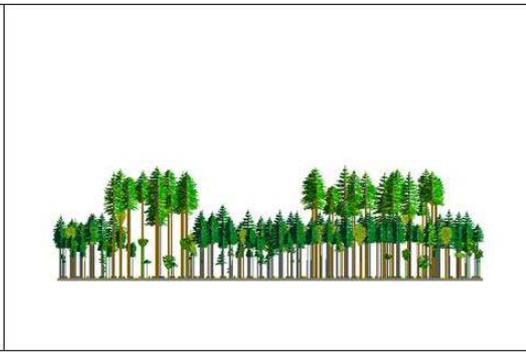
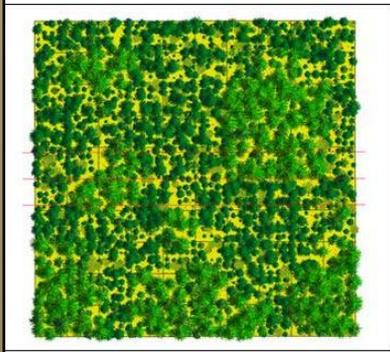
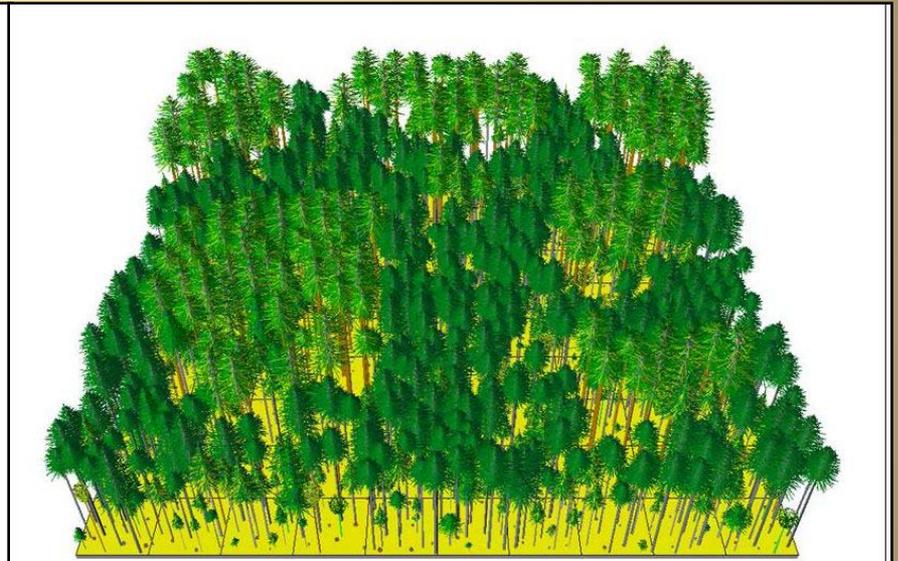
0 Years Post-Harvest



Progression Under VRH

50 Years Post-Harvest

100 Years Post-Harvest



Fuels Treatments

BEFORE



AFTER



Substantial Timber Volume Possible

- Based on acreage and volume estimates
(**without considering land use allocations**)
- Based on projected staffing levels
- Between 30 and 35 mmbf per year for 25 – 30 years

We Will Be Working With FWS on Technical Advice, Not Just Consultation

- Technical advice on the soundness of the concepts
- Technical advice on focus points/areas
 - What to concentrate on
 - What to avoid
- Technical advice on analytical procedures
- Facilitate dialogue with Recovery Workgroups
 - Dry-Forest Workgroup
 - Klamath Province Workgroup
- Independent confirmation for stakeholders

Part 2: Getting Involved and the Tentative Schedule



How Would This Work

- Open to the public
- Website (under construction)
- Collaboration based (not consensus based)
- NEPA
- Consultation
- Time & energy

How Would We Engage With Stakeholders?

- We work together to develop at least one moist forest project and one dry forest project
- We work from the ground up
- We use the project design process as a forum for attending to social, environmental and economic values
- On the basis of the collective experience, we frame “parameters” that Roseburg could use to develop a full year’s worth of work

Part 3: THIS IS IMPORTANT, BUT IT WON'T BE EASY



This will be Difficult Because it Involves Conflict



- Conflict IS
 - Neither inherently positive nor negative
 - It is an instability that creates energy
- If that energy does not resolve positively, it will resolve negatively AND
- The longer the conflict is sustained, the narrower becomes our collective *vision of what is possible*

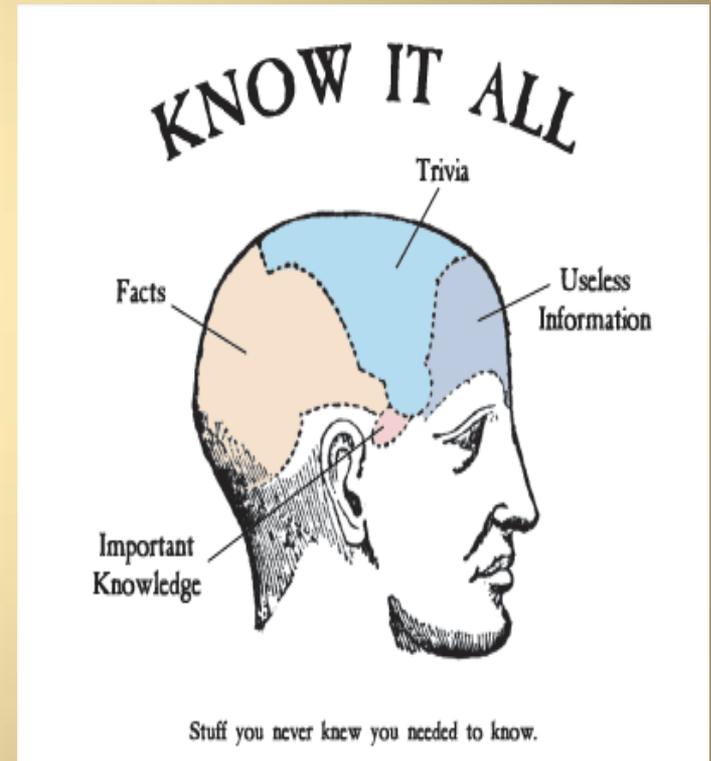
This will be Difficult Because it Involves Complex Problems



- Cause and effect are frequently far apart in space and time
- Issues unfold in unfamiliar and unpredictable ways
- Issues are socially complex – people see things differently, and so become polarized and stuck
- Problems of high social complexity cannot be solved by authorities from on high – the people involved must participate in creating and implementing solutions

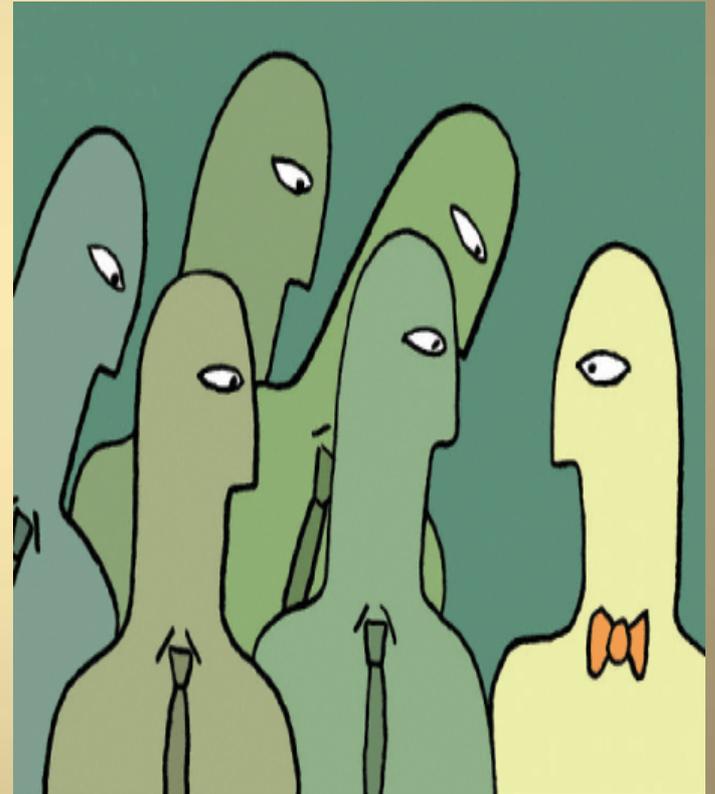
This will be Difficult Because it Requires Openness

- Talking openly means being willing to expose to others what is really inside ourselves
- Listening openly means being willing to expose ourselves to something new (***the single greatest deterrent to listening is “knowing”***)
- Being open may require that we suspend loyalty to some cherished “positions” of our respective organizations in order to pursue “mutual” solutions

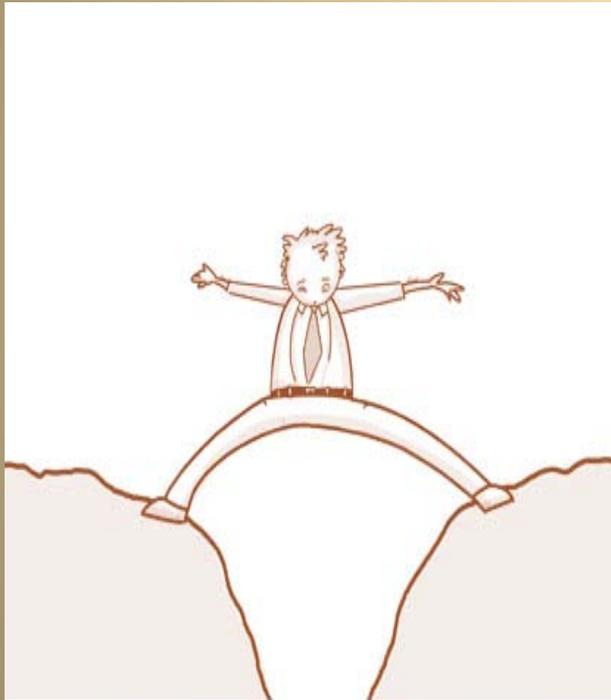


This will be Difficult Because it will be Perilous for Those in Leadership Positions

- The culture of my organization
- County Commissioners
- Industry
- Leaders for environmental groups



IT WILL BE DIFFICULT, BUT.....



- It will be an opportunity to “build” a project from the ground up rather than react to what the agency has developed
- It will also be an opportunity to proactively influence public forest management
- It will also be an opportunity to visualize how active forest management could contribute to healthy habitat **AND** healthy communities