

THE USE BOOK

A pocket guide for Forest Rangers
In Serving the Public



United States
Department of
Agriculture



Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region



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*U.S. Forest Service
History*

Early History of the U.S. Forest Service

In 1862 Congress established the Department of Agriculture to assist the farmers. In 1889 the department was elevated to Cabinet level.

In 1881 a Division of Forestry was established within the Department of Agriculture. Franklin B. Hough was named chief. Beginning in the 1870's, Congress was involved with debates concerning public land policy. The debates addressed homesteading policy and its abuses such as the blatant fraud in granting title to public lands, as well as the general theft of public natural resources. It was these debates that led to concern over Federal forest protection, resulting in the Forest Reserve Act of 1891. This act enabled the formation of the National Forest System. The Forest Reserve Act (1891) and the Forest Management Act (1897) were the only two policy bills, out of 200 discussed by congress between 1871 and 1897, that were related to forestry.

Section 24 of the Forest Reserve Act authorized the President to set aside timber reserves, along with the National Parks and Monuments already in existence, a shift in public land policy from disposal to retention. The natural resources found on public lands were to be "managed for the people" in the future. After heated discussion of its implications for homesteaders and presidential power the bill was accepted and later signed by President Benjamin Harrison on March 3, 1891.

The bill was the work of many groups forming the conservation movement of the era. A partial list of supporters of the concept of Federal forest reserves were preservationists seeking parks; hunters and anglers seeking game habitat protection; and western farmers and urban dwellers seeking watershed protection; and professional foresters in the Department of Agriculture concerned about forest depletion from fire, insects and disease, and non-sustainable-yield forestry practices. President Benjamin Harrison established the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve on March 30, 1891.



In 1897, Congress finally defined the purpose of the timber reserves (watershed protection and source of timber supply for the nation) in the Forest Management (Organic) Act. This act also gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to regulate occupancy and use within the reserves, develop mineral resources, provide for fire protection, and permit the sale of timber. Supervising the reserves was the responsibility of the Department of Interior. The General Land Office administered what regulations there were from 1891 to 1901. The Interior Forestry Division had responsibility from 1901 to 1905 when responsibility for the reserves was transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

During the period between passing the Federal Forest Reserve Act in 1891 and 1905, the Department of Interior's Division of Forestry and the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Forestry divided the task of Federal forestry. Interior personnel patrolled the reserves and Agriculture foresters provided technical management plans.

On February 1, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt gave final approval to transfer the responsibility for the timber reserves, 63 million acres, to the Department of Agriculture, where Gifford Pinchot had been appointed chief of the Bureau of Forestry in 1898.

On July 1, 1905, the Bureau of Forestry was renamed The United States Forest Service, to reflect, in Pinchot's words, "that his agency was committed to service". Two years later, the reserves were renamed National Forests, because to Pinchot the term reserve suggested that these Federal Forests were to be held inviolate.

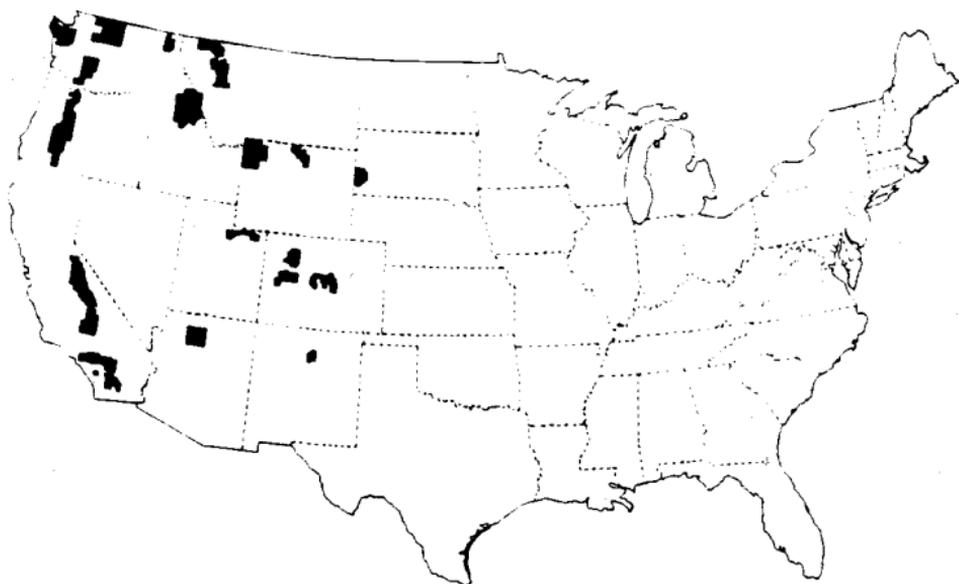
IN 1905, the Secretary of Agriculture, Tamm Wilson, instructed Gifford Pinchot to bear in mind "that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of the individuals or companies". He told him to "see to it that the water, wood, and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the home builder first of all. In the management of each reserve local questions will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run". From this concept, comes the idea of "multiple-use". This is reflected in the "Use Book" of regulations and instructions (predecessor to today's volumes of manuals and handbooks). "Forest reserves are for the purpose of preserving a perpetual supply of timber for home industries, preventing destruction of the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams, and protecting local residents from unfair competition in the use of forest and range. They are patrolled and protected, at Government expense, for the benefit of the community and home builder".



The term "Ranger" is an American variant of the ancient French verb for "rover", introduced to England by the Normans who came with William the Conqueror in 1066. The first defined duty of the ranger was to protect the reserves resources. Pinchot insisted upon civil service examinations that specifically tested for the proficiencies required to get a job done. A ranger had to be "thoroughly sound and able-bodied, capable of enduring hardships and of performing severe labor under trying conditions". He had to know woodcraft and horsemanship, as well as how to deal "tactfully with all classes of people". Pinchot sought "experience, not book education", but applicants were warned that they would be required to write "intelligent reports". The Ranger examination was a tough test of proficiency. The men had to shoot, ride, use an ax, take a written test, and throw a diamond hitch, a knot of near-mythical difficulty used to lash freight on a mule or horse.

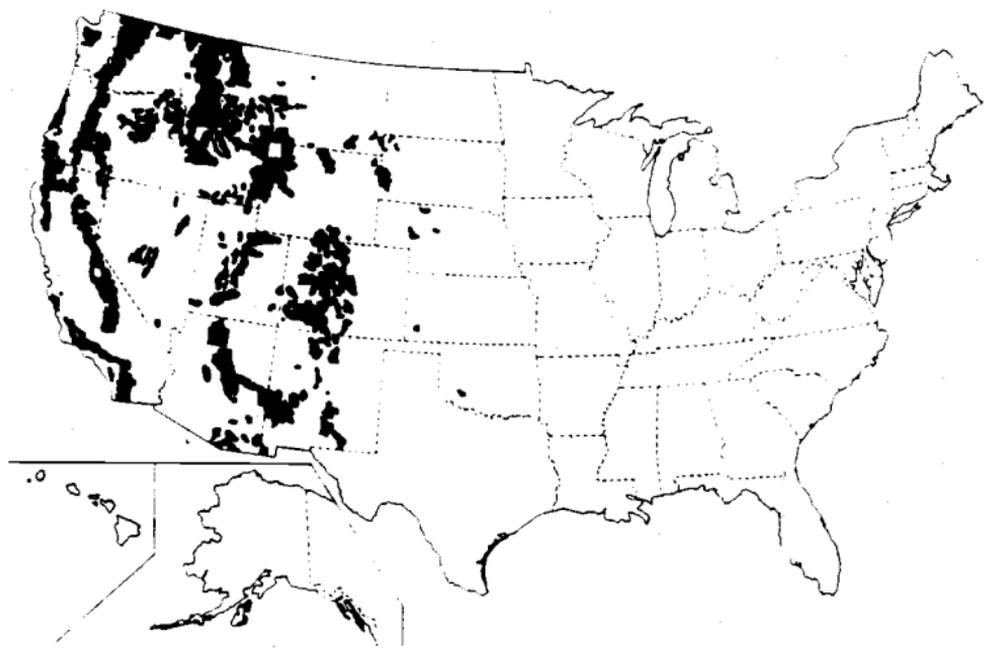
Inspections were carried out to assist, advise, and encourage line officers in their duties. Inspectors examined field conditions and in their reports recommended any changes needed to correct deficiencies. Pinchot instructed his inspectors to make definite statements of field conditions, to make specific recommendations for action, and to be sure of all facts reported. The system of inspections for action, and to be sure of all facts reported. The system of inspections provided a constant test of the "Use Book's" effectiveness and gave field men, distant from authority, an opportunity to find out how well they accomplished their assignments. Perhaps more important, inspections allowed desk-bound forest officers to get out into the field to observe firsthand the effectiveness of their directives and to learn for themselves the full scope of the Forest Service mission.





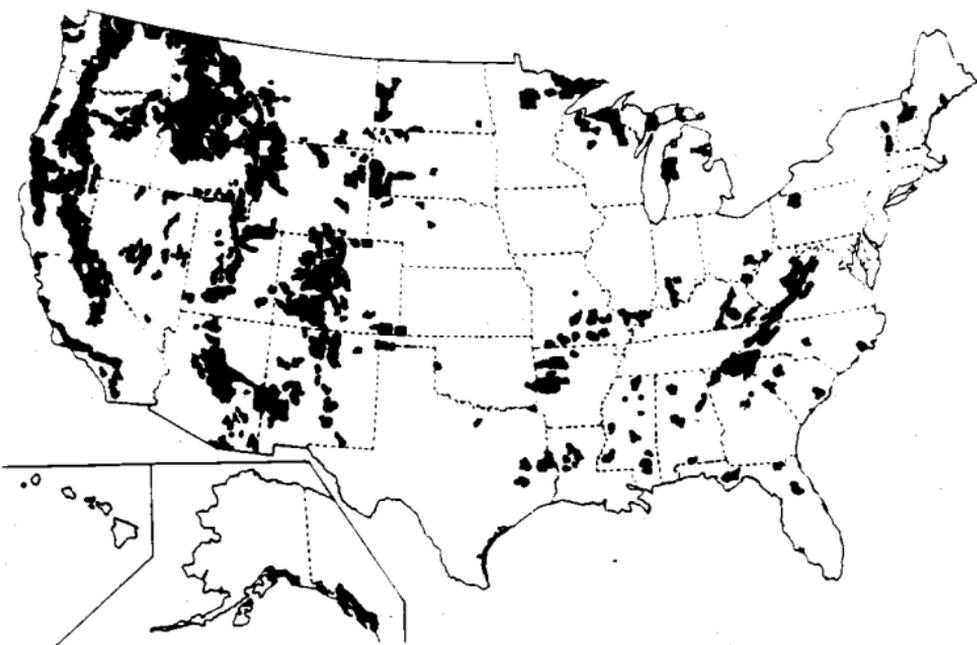
1898

***The forest reserves (national forests) created by
Presidents Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland.
Gifford Pinchot became chief of the Division of Forestry
(Forest Service)***



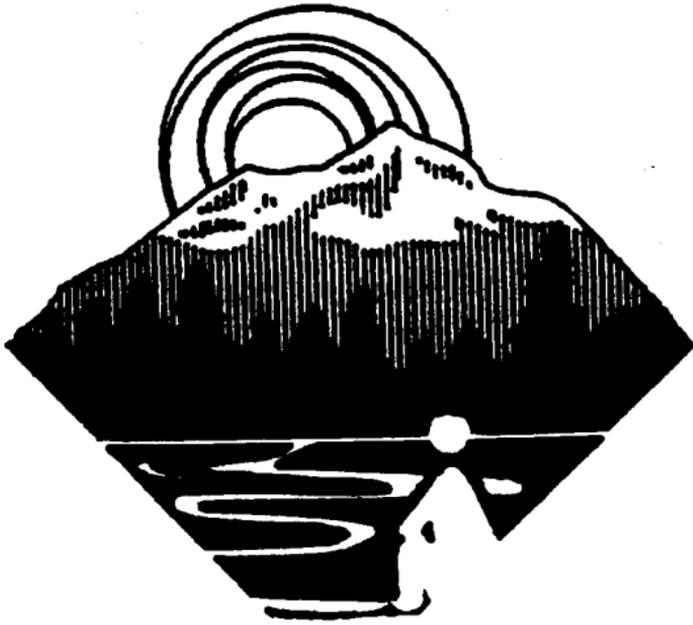
1907

Greatly expanded national forest system due to proclamations by President Theodore Roosevelt under the Forest Reserve Act of 1897



1980

The national forest system in the West shows little change from 1907. Forests in the East have been purchased since 1911 under the Weeks Act



*Deschutes National
Forest*

Prehistoric Overview of Deschutes National Forest

In efforts to reach a clear picture of life in ancient times, we must rely on the findings of recent studies at prehistoric sites in other parts of the Deschutes National Forest and the broader Northern Great Basin region. The prehistory of this area can be est discussed in terms of five cultural periods that are used to define prehistoric temporal boundaries considered analogous to the whole region. These periods include:

Paleo-Indian (12,000-10,500 B.P.)--defined by human adaptation to and exploitation of Pleistocene flora and megafauna, as well as the use of fluted projectile points.

Early Archaic (10,500-7,000 B.P.)--coincident with the beginning of Anathermal climatic stage of increasing temperatures and aridity (though cooler and moisture than present); this period was marked by the earliest adaptation to and exploitation of Holocene fauna and flora, as well as the appearance of large, stemmed lanceolate and foliate points.

Middle Archaic (7,000-2,000 B.P.)--full adaptation to and exploitation of Holocene flora and fauna during the Altithermal climatic stage (markedly hotter and drier than present); associated with notched, triangular points, the atlatl and dart, and broad technological and subsistence pattern changes.

Late Archaic (2,000 B.P.-Contact)--smaller, notched, triangular points indicating the appearance of the bow and arrow coincides with adaptation to plants and animals present during the Medithermal climatic stage (cooler and moister conditions, similar to the present).

Contact (early 1800's)--refers to the beginning of ethnographic cultures, those activities and or material culture.



Ethnographic Overview

The territory encompassed by the Deschutes National Forest is located on the margin between the Columbia Plateau and Great Basin culture areas. Since most ethnographic information about the original inhabitants was gathered during this century long after disease and Euroamerican expansion devastated traditional native culture and populations, knowledge of these societies is very general in scope.

Of all historically-known native peoples who once occupied the region, four culturally and linguistically distinct bands are most notable: the Northern Paiute, the Tenino, the Molala and the Klamath. Other groups such as the Cayuse, Nez Perce and Umatilla are also believed to have inhabited or visited the Deschutes Basin from time to time.

contact Period

While a number of Late Archaic sites in Central Oregon were probably used by Contact-era Native American groups, little information is available. Unless existing ethnographic data and or excavations can shed more light on the who, what and where aspects of players involved in the Contact Period, it will remain one of the least understood stages of the region's cultural history.

Historic Overview

Euroamerica got its first taste of the Central Oregon landscape with the expeditions of fur trappers during the early 1800's. In 1825, the British Hudson's Bay company also began to show an interest in tapping the region for expedition. The group made its way down the eastern flank of the Cascades and followed the Deschutes and Little Deschutes Rivers, eventually reaching Klamath Marsh. During the following year, Hudson's Bay explorer Peter Skene Ogden and his party became the first whites to see East Lake in Newberry crater, and then headed south along the Little Deschutes River to Klamath Lake.

On November 25, 1843, Second Lt. John C. Fremont and his guide, Thomas Fitzpatrick left the present location of The Dalles and headed south toward Klamath Marsh. The route they followed took them in part along the path blazed by Peter Skene Ogden. Sometime around December 7th or 8th, the pair reached the present site of crescent.

Word of these expeditions and of the region's natural abundance sparked excitement for developing a route that could bring emigrants to the area. A road-viewing expedition was mounted in 1852 by John Diamond, W.T. Walker (possibly known as Robert Fletcher Walker), J. Clark, Alexander King, William Macy, Joseph Meadows, and William Tandy. Their mission was to find a path that could be developed between Eugene City and Fort Boise.



The expedition found a potential wagon road route up the Middle Fork of the Willamette River to the Cascades summit (along which they named Diamond Peak and Walker Range). East of the Cascades, the group continued traveling north until reaching the present location of Bend. The group's efforts eventually led to the construction of the Elliott Wagon Road and Oregon Central Military Wagon Road. Likewise, the Pacific Railroad Survey, (led by Robert S. Williamson and Lieutenant Henry L. Abbot) of 1855, complemented the earlier wagon road surveys by serving as a pathfinding mission for a new railroad route between the Columbia River and Sacramento.

Although there were problems with the OCMWR, it still played a significant role in the development of Oregon. The road was a major travel route for emigrants, livestock, packers and drovers between the Willamette valley and Central and Southeastern Oregon. An example of road use between 1871 and 1896 appears in the records kept by Stephen Rigdon who, with his wife, maintained a way station on the OCMWR along the Middle Fork of the Willamette River. The pair grazed livestock from May until fall, provided meals, and blacksmith repairs and sold small items to travelers. Rigdon's records also indicate there was a large eastward migration of people from Western Oregon to the lake valleys of Eastern Oregon, as well as the movement of many cattle to the railhead at Winnemucca, Nevada during this period.

Information about the OCMWR is sketchy after the discontinuance of Rigdon's notes in 1896. The road continued to be used as a main thoroughfare until improved road systems were constructed over the Cascades in the 1920's. During the 1930's, Civilian Conservation Corps crews made improvements and provided maintenance to the road. Since then, some segments of the road have been either paved or obliterated by U.S. Forest Service activities, or obscured by forest regeneration.



Deschutes National Forest History

The original forest land now included in the Deschutes National Forest, was first withdrawn from the public domain for forest purposes by President Grover Cleveland, on September 28, 1893. It was known as the Cascade Range Forest Reserve and included the area west of the Deschutes River and between Jefferson Creek on the north and Cottonwood Creek on the south. The balance of the original forest land now in the Deschutes National Forest, east of the Deschutes River and in what is known as the Fort Rock Ranger District, was withdrawn by President Theodore Roosevelt on July 31, 1903.

Cy J. Bingham is reported to be the first Forest Ranger in the area. Bingham got his appointment around 1900 when all the public domain land was administered by the General Land Office. It is possible that his district included practically all the Cascade portion of the Deschutes, as well as the upper Willamette immediately to the west. In 1908, Bingham was transferred and promoted to Supervisor of the Malheur National Forest with headquarters in John Day.

The first forest withdrawals were administered by the Department of Interior; however, on February 1, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt signed a proclamation transferring them to the Department of Agriculture. The first National Forests in this area were created on September 17, 1906, and consisted of the Cascade national Forest on the west of the Deschutes River, and the Fremont on the east side. The Deschutes National Forest was created on July 1, 1908, and included the area east of the Deschutes River (then the Fremont National Forest) and the present Ochoco National Forest.

The headquarters were in Prineville, with A.S. Ireland as the first Forest Supervisor. At this time, the area west of the Deschutes River was divided into three forests. That portion north of the McKenzie Road and Crescent Creek (then the Deschutes River) was in the Cascade National Forest, (headquarters in Eugene), the area between Crescent Creek and Cottonwood Creek was in the Umpqua National Forest (headquarters in Roseburg).

The area of the Deschutes National Forest remained unchanged until July 1, 1911, when President Taft signed a proclamation effective July 1, 1911, changing the boundary on the south to the Deschutes, Klamath, and Lake county line, (then Crook, Klamath, and Lake County Line) and extending the boundary to the summit of the Cascades and north to Jefferson Creek. This absorbed the Oregon and Cascade National Forests east of the Cascades. The Ochoco area was eliminated from the Deschutes, and the area south of the Deschutes, Klamath, and Lake County Line, including the area then in the Umpqua National Forest was formed into the Paulina National Forest with headquarters in Crescent.



The boundary of the Deschutes remained unchanged until the official proclamation of July 19, 1915. The Paulina National Forest was dissolved and its area divided between the Deschutes and Fremont National Forests. With this transfer, the Deschutes southern boundary was extended to a location south of the Deschutes, Klamath, and Lake County Lines, and remained unchanged until the proclamation of Franklin D. Roosevelt on December 5, 1938. By proclamation of John F. Kennedy, effective July 1, 1961, the Deschutes National Forest lost 71,673 acres of land lying along the southern edges of the forest to the newly established Winema National Forest.

At the time of the elimination of the Ochoco area and the addition of the Oregon and Cascade National Forests area to the West and north, on July 1, 1911, the headquarters of the Deschutes was established in Bend. It was located upstairs in the building which housed the Bend Company, the Bend Abstract Company, and the Bend Bulletin newspaper. J. Roy Harvey was the first Supervisor in Bend.

The original Ranger Districts on the Deschutes National forest in 1911 were, The Metolius, Sisters, Big River, LaPine, and Pine Mountain.

When a portion of the Paulina National Forest was added to the Deschutes in 1914, three districts came with it, making a total of seven Districts. The three Districts were, Fort Rock, Crescent and Davis Lake.

In the Spring of 1914, the Metolius and Sisters Districts were combined, as were The Big River and LaPine Districts. In 1917, Davis Lake District was divided with part going to the LaPine District and part to the Crescent District. In the Spring of 1919, the Pine Mountain and Fort Rock Districts were combined.

On December 1, 1908, District offices were established throughout the Western United States. District 6 was located in Portland and was in charge of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Alaska became District 10 in 1921.

In 1930, District offices were renamed Regional Offices. In August 1956, the Sisters Ranger District was split into two Districts- the Metolius Ranger District and Sisters Ranger District.



Dispersed Recreation-

For those who enjoy vacationing away from the crowds, the Deschutes National Forest offers large tracts of undeveloped land. In addition, 1,300 miles of trails cross the Forest, beckoning hikers, horseback riders, snowmobilers, skiers, and mountain bikers.

Five Congressionally designated wilderness areas cover 183,000 acres within the Forest. Many hikers and horseback riders travel through the Three Sisters, Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, Diamond Peak, and Mt. Thielsen Wildernesses. One of the main attractions is the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, which winds through many of these Wilderness areas.

Other areas for dispersed recreation include the Oregon Cascades Recreation Area (OCRA) and 145,000 acres of additional undeveloped land. Created in 1984, OCRA is accessible for recreation and wildlife uses, while remaining substantially undeveloped. The Forest contains 43,000 acres of this 157,000-acre recreation haven.

The Forest's six wild and scenic rivers attract people for activities as varied as angling and river rafting. In addition, spelunkers and other explorers will find a number of caves and unique geological areas within the Forest.

While portions of the Forest are open to off highway vehicle (OHV) and snowmobile use, demand for trails that accommodate these vehicles is increasing. Wildernesses, roadless areas, research and experimental forests, and certain wildlife winter ranges are closed to such vehicles. During the summer, many OHV operators use infrequently traveled logging roads and a few open trails. Additionally, some 346 miles of snowmobile trails, of which 261 miles are groomed, and open during winter.

The Future-

As more and more people visit the Deschutes National Forest to enjoy outdoor recreation opportunities, the Forest Service will meet the demand in a variety of ways. Visitors can expect improvements at current facilities and some construction of new ones.

The Newberry National Volcanic Monument will require new recreation and interpretive facilities to meet the public's needs. Increased funding will be needed to improve existing forest trails and to construct new ones.

A Wilderness Use Permit System began in 1991 in cooperation with other National Forests for visitors to the Three Sisters, Mt. Jefferson, and Mt. Washington Wildernesses. The permit system is part of a developing plan to manage use so that valued wilderness qualities will be protected and preserved for future generations of visitors.



Outdoor Recreation opportunities attract thousands to Central Oregon and the Deschutes National Forest. Warmer weather brings anglers, hikers, bicyclists, horseback riders, and campers to the Forest's rivers, lakes, mountains, and trails. Winter visitors ski the Pacific Coast's premier ski resort for alpine skiing while thousands enjoy National Forest nordic skiing or ride snowmobiles on marked trails.

In 1986, the Forest ranked third among the 19 national forests of Oregon and Washington in recreation visits and 25th nationally among all 125 national forests. Use of the Deschutes National Forest continues to surge.

During 1990, more than 10 million visitors came to the forest. A 1987 study showed most visitors were from Oregon, followed by California and Washington. Increasingly, the Forest greets people from overseas, especially Asian countries.

About half of all use occurs at developed recreation sites, such as campgrounds, resorts, organization camps, and summer cabins. Camping season starts as early as mid-April and lasts until late September. Occupancy rates at the Forest's 101 campgrounds average 45%, slightly above the preferred 20 to 40% rate that allows use without impacting the environment.

Camping also occurs near the lakes within the Newberry National Volcanic Monument. This new monument, southeast of Bend, combines the existing Lava Lands Visitor Center, the Lava Butte Observatory, and Lava River Cave with the natural wonders Newberry Crater.

Skiing has long been a popular sport in Central Oregon, starting with early immigrants from Scandinavia. Today, Mt. Bachelor Ski and Summer Resort attracts nearly three-quarters of a million people annually.

Forest Information

The Deschutes National Forest is one of the most popular forests in the Pacific Northwest because of the wide variety of recreational opportunities and other benefits it offers. Located in the high desert of Central Oregon, the Forest attracts more than 7 million people every year to camp, fish, hike, hunt, ski, and enjoy many other outdoor sports. The Forest also provides commodities as varied as timber and mushrooms to Oregonians and other visitors.

From the Cascade Mountains on its Western border, to the high desert east of Bend, from the old-growth Ponderosa Pine along the Metolius River, to Crescent, and Odell Lakes in the south, the Deschutes National Forest radiates variety. Twenty peaks higher than 7,000 feet, including four of Oregon's highest peaks, are found within the Forest. More than 150 lakes and 500 miles of streams are also found here. Within the Forest boundary, there are 1.85 million acres. Nearly 1.6 million of these acres are National Forest lands, and the balance is mostly forest industry land with some individually-owned tracts.



Fish and Wildlife-

More than 300 species of fish and wildlife live in the Deschutes National Forest. Many Forest visitors enjoy watching wildlife, such as deer and osprey. Others come to fish and hunt on the Forest. As we look to the future, protecting and rehabilitating the habitats of these species will be an important priority for Forest managers.

Fish-

Fishing is one of the most important recreational activities on the Forest. Annually, anglers spend almost \$8 million on fishing and net over 300,000 fish. Forest visitors will find about 300 miles of fish-bearing streams, including the popular Deschutes and Metolius rivers, on the Forest. The native resident fish are the redband rainbow trout, bull trout, and whitefish. Other game fish have been introduced. Non-game fish include sculpins and dace.

The Metolius River had been designated a special management stream where wild trout must be released when caught. Streams that provide quality fishing on the Forest include Big Marsh Creek, Crescent Creek, Deschutes River, Little Deschutes River, the many tributaries of the Metolius River, Odell Creek, and Squaw Creek. Of the Forest's 136 lakes that contain sports fish, nine produce quality fishing. These lakes are Crane Prairie, Davis, Odell, Crescent, Wickiup, Suttle, East, Paulina, and Lake Billy Chinook. In addition to lake trout, anglers can fish for kokanee in Crescent, Odell, Wickiup, Crane Prairie, Suttle, Paulina, and Billy Chinook. Hosmer Lake provides a unique opportunity to fish for stocked Atlantic salmon with a catch and release fly fishing policy.

While over half of the fishing streams are in good condition, others, require some rehabilitation in order to support their fish populations. Major problems include lack of large woody material, reduced instream flows because of irrigation storage and diversions, and sedimentation of bottom materials. Cost-shared projects with state and national fishing groups has provided both funds and volunteer time for habitat restoration work. For example, the Metolius River, once cleared of large woody material to improve river rafting, has now had that material reintroduced.



Wildlife-

The Forest provides habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, including at least 243 bird species, 84 mammal species, 16 reptiles, and 8 amphibians. All reptiles and amphibians, as well as most mammals, are yearlong residents of the Forest. Some mammals, such as deer, elk, antelope, coyote, and cougar move to lower elevations on and off the Forest to winter. Most birds migrate south for the winter.

Certain wildlife species found on the Forest have been selected as management indicator species. These species were chosen for one of the following reasons: they have been designated or proposed as Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive on Federal or Oregon state lists; or their response to management activities indicates how other species will react. Management indicator species on the Forest include seven birds and three mammals.

Some 33 threatened or endangered species have been sighted or are suspected on the Forest. Three of the birds have been listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: the bald eagle, and spotted owl. Currently, the Forest has at least 20 pairs of spotted owls and 24 pairs of bald eagles.

A number of sensitive species also have been identified within the Forest. These species include three different caddisflies, the American white Pelican, the ferruginous hawk, the western sage grouse, sandhill cranes, the Pacific western big-eared bat, and the California wolverine.

The New Plan-

The Forest Plan establishes new standards and guidelines to protect and enhance fish habitat and riparian areas. Fish habitat restoration may be necessary in areas with developed recreation sites and increased access.

Special attention to wildlife issues includes targeting 50,000 acres for 11 key elk habitat areas. Working with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Forest hopes to increase the elk population from 700 to 1500 in the next decade. About 208,900 acres have been established for Deer Habitat Management. Objectives include maintaining the 25,000 mule deer that winter on or near the Forest and adjusting the harvest of lodgepole pine to protect deer habitat.

The issue of the Northern spotted owl, recently listed as a threatened species, is still being resolved. Pending court approval, the Forest Service will issue a plan outlining how spotted owl habitat will be managed, and the Deschutes National Forest will follow these guidelines.



Forest Health-

Thousands of acres of grey, defoliated, and dying trees meet travelers along the Santiam Pass and central Oregon cascades, the result of a prolonged Western Spruce Budworm epidemic. Many people see this devastation and want something done about the insects now. Yet scientists know that killing the insects will not solve the true problem---our forests are not healthy because they are out of balance. Restoring balance and achieving healthy forest ecosystems will require a concerted effort over decades.

In 1991, nearly 150,000 acres on the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests were defoliated by the Western Budworm. The budworm caterpillars consume the needles of true firs and Douglas-fir trees. The budworm can reach epidemic levels whenever the climate and forest conditions encourage it. Insects are a natural part of the environment, but when they reach epidemic levels, they reduce tree growth and kill some trees. In addition to the budworm, other insects and diseases are damaging and killing trees in the Santiam Pass area.

An "Out of Balance" Forest-

Today's forests lack two of the most important ingredients of a healthy forest--room to grow and water. Crowded and drought-stricken, they have weakened and lost their natural ability to ward off insects and diseases. Thus, high levels of insect damage in the forests of the Central Oregon Cascades are symptoms of their weakened state--an "out of balance" forest.

Three Primary causes-

During the past century, three trends have created the out of balance forest we see today. Major changes in precipitation levels, exclusion of natural fires, and selective logging all contributed to the creation of dense, stressed stands of trees.

When the east side of the Cascades received above normal rainfall from 1940 to 1975, firs, and other trees that require more water than the native ponderosa pine and western larch took hold and grew densely. In recent years, a prolonged drought has left these firs extremely thirsty and stressed making them susceptible to the budworm and other organisms that prey upon weakened trees. Exclusion of natural fires, a policy in place since the turn of the century, has also allowed stands to grow densely. Fire, like insects and diseases, is one of nature's many methods of thinning stands. Prior to the 1900's, natural fires swept through east-side forests regularly, thinning out firs and leaving thick-barked trees, like ponderosa pine and western larch. Today, after years of fire exclusion, any uncontrolled fire in the insect-defoliated stands would burn so hot and so long, it would kill all the trees and damage soil and watersheds. Thirdly, the high value of ponderosa pine created a demand for this species on the east side of the Cascades. This selective logging further allowed firs and other species less suited to the Central Oregon climate to take hold.



A Long-Term Plan-

It took decades of fire exclusion, drought, and selective logging to create the nightmarish grey forest we have today. It will take decades to restore the balance to these forests and achieve a healthy, green, vigorous ecosystem. The Forest Service has a four-point plan that will increase understanding of the problem and return the forests to a healthy state.

Point One-

The keystone of the plan is vegetation management. Trees in insect and disease infested areas will be thinned where possible to create the room needed for the forest to become healthy.

Point Two-

The Forest Service wants you involved in the forest health solution. Through a program of education, the public will learn more about education, the public will learn more about the deeper causes of the problem and the effects of possible solutions. A citizen's forest health "Focus Group" is assisting in these efforts.

Point Three-

Spraying, while only a short-term holding pattern treatment, is being analyzed as a possible part of the overall solution. The analysis will determine if any parts of the insect-infested forest could benefit from spraying. At their best, spray projects reduce budworm populations for two to five years, and they are costly. In some areas, however, those two to five years give the Forest Service needed time to thin stands and reduce the likelihood of an epidemic insect infestation.

Point Four-

The forest health issue extends beyond traditional Forest boundaries. Forests in Central Oregon, the Blue Mountains, and eastern Washington are cooperating, coordinating the expertise of each Forest's personnel and sharing information and proposed solutions.

As you visit your National Forests, you play an important role in maintaining forest health. In campgrounds, protect trees by parking in designated spaces or at least 30 feet away from the trunks, thus giving the roots room to grow, breathe, and take in nutrients. Teach children to avoid sticking hatchets and knives into tree trunks. The resulting wounds provide easy access for insects and diseases.

To reach the goal of restoring forest health, we need your support in all phases of the four-point plan. Recognize the long-term commitment we are making to our forests. It will take decades to restore balance to these forest ecosystems. Each step we take today may seem small, but it will have long-lasting benefits that our children and grandchildren will appreciate. Healthy forests make a world of difference!



Human Resource Programs

Human Resource Programs (HRP) provide a valuable tool for accomplishing the Forest Service mission of "Caring for the Land and Serving People".

Human Resource Program provides the Forest service the ability to accomplish projects that would not be completed otherwise due to budget and personnel reductions. In addition, HRP offers an avenue of outreach for future employees and an opportunity to provide community development through the creativity of a variety of partnerships and a wonderful opportunity for the public to become actively involved in the stewardship of their public lands.

There are three categories of Human Resource Programs available on the Deschutes National Forest:

1. **Programs administered by the Forest Service**
Youth Conservation Corp (YCC)
Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)
Volunteers in the National Forests
2. **Programs (Federal) Hosted by the Forest Service**
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)
College Work Study
Vocational Rehabilitation
3. **Programs (non-Federal) Hosted by the forest Service**
Alternative Work Program- Deschutes County Dept. of
Corrections
Work Experience/JOBS Program- State of Oregon Dept. of
Adult and Family Services
Student Conservation Association (SCA)

Each year more than 1200 people participate in these programs to provide the Deschutes National Forest with almost 73,000 hours of work with a value of over \$700,000!

There is a Forest Human Resource Program Manager located in the Supervisor's Office and most Districts have at least one person helping to coordinate program information.



Deschutes National Forest Supervisors

1908-1911 Asher Ireland

1911-1912 J. Roy Harvey

1912-1915 M.L. Merritt

1915-1916 Vernon Harpham

1916-1917 W.G. Hastings

1917-1920 Norman G. Jacobson

1920-1926 Herbert L. Plumb

1926-1929 R.L. Fromme

1929-1930 W.O. Harriman

1930-1937 Carl B. Neal

1937-1939 T.H. Burgess

1939-1956 Ralph W. Crawford

1956-1958 James A. Egan

1958-1969 Ashley A. Poust

1969-1980 Earl A. Nichols

1980-1986 David G. Mohla

1986-1990 Norman Arseneault

1990-1993 Jose Cruz





*Redmond Air
Center*

History

The Redmond Air Center started out as a "satellite" smokejumper base in 1959 at the Redmond Airport. A squad of jumpers and a plane were brought in from one of the main smokejumper bases. Also in the same year, permanent installation was set up at Redmond Airport for mixing the borate and loading it into the planes.

In 1961 plans were announced for a Regional Aerial Fire Control Center which would serve the Pacific Northwest Region of the United States Forest Service to be constructed at Robert's Field, Redmond Municipal Airport. Airplane pilots were stationed for the first time at the forest. Dean Ford and Garth Good were pilot and co-pilot of a DC-3 used to transport the Redmond Reinforcement Crew, as well as overhead personnel and all other crews throughout the region.

Construction began in 1963 on the Redmond Air Center, which will serve all Region 6 in the control of fire through aerial attack with borate planes and parachute crews. The center will be developed in two phases. The first phase was a 25-man barracks and a 100-man mess hall and finally a paraloft structure. Certain programs were with the Center from the beginning including, the Air Tanker base and Smokejumpers Unit (1964). Others were added later.

In 1964 the second phase of construction began. It included another 25-man barracks, an office structure and a three-bedroom residence.

The \$580,000 Redmond Air Center was dedicated in late August of this year.

Other programs to note that were added after the dedication included: the Fire Cache was started in 1968, the Training Unit in 1979, and the detailer IHC program in 1981.



The Redmond Air Center facility is host to two separate USDA Forest Service Units: The Air Center, which is administered by the Deschutes National Forest, and the Regional Aviation Group, which is administered by the Pacific Northwest Division of Aviation and Fire Management. Both units provide support for fire suppression efforts throughout the region. In severe fire years, the two units expend \$9-11 million dollars, making the facility one of the largest economic forces in the community.

Staff:	Air Center Manager	Gary Stella
	Administrative Office	Dena Kanzler
	Fire Cache	Ray Guardado
	Dispatch	Sharon Allen-Brick
	Fire Management/Smokejumper	Gary Johnson
	Training	Hank LaSala
	Maintenance	Dave Bohning

Regional Aviation Group

Staff:	Managers	Earl Palmer
		John Liston

The Air Center includes a smokejumper base with 35 jumpers and two smokejumper aircraft. All new smokejumpers undergo intensive training, including rigorous physical conditioning, aircraft exit and ground landing practice, and let-down training in case they become caught in trees. Such training has helped The Center achieve an outstanding safety record.

The Redmond Air Center also has an Air Tanker Base with two air tankers, a national type 1 Fire Cache, the Regional Forest Pest Management Equipment Cache, a National Fire Severity Type II helicopter and crew, and an Administrative Support Unit. The Fire Cache can equip approximately 6,000 firefighters. The Regional Aviation and Fire Management training program based at the Center, reaches approximately 600 people every year. The Interagency concept is stressed with Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and Washington and Oregon state employees jointly attending sessions. All federal and state wildfire suppression agencies have access to the Air Center's services through cooperative agreements. However, Redmond Air Center activities are funded solely by the USDA Forest Service.



The Regional Air Group consists of the fifteen pilots and aviation specialists who manage and operate the Region's Force Account Aviation Program. They inspect and approve all light to heavy planes, helicopters, and pilots used by the Forest Service in Oregon and Washington. They also provide expertise and guidance to retardant, smokejumpers, helitack, and rappelling crews on Pacific Northwest Forests. In fire season, their skills are called upon nationwide.

The Regional Aviation Group provides support to the National Forest's, State Forestry Departments, Department of Interior Agencies, and other cooperating agencies within Region 6.

The organization is divided roughly into four groups, In-house (WCF) Operations, Contract Operations, Technical Support Operations, and Support Services. Each group reports directly to the Regional Aviation officer located in the Regional Office. Many of the personnel assigned to a specific group will also provide service to an additional group. An example is; the Fixed Wing Program Specialist, in addition to providing fixed wing program support it also serves as a leadplane or smokejumper pilot during the fire season.

WCF operations includes a Manager and 5 pilots, 2 C-23 Sherpa smokejumper airplanes, 4 BE-58P Baron airtanker lead airplanes, and 1 AC-500 Photo airplane. Each of the aircraft can be used for transport of personnel and cargo as well as for the primary mission.

Contract operations includes a Manager, 3 pilots and a helicopter specialist. Contract aircraft include 8 heavy (3,000 gal.) airtankers, 1 smokejumper aircraft, 5 exclusive use light helicopters, 2 exclusive use medium helicopters, 30 call when needed light helicopters, and 187 light airplanes with pilots.

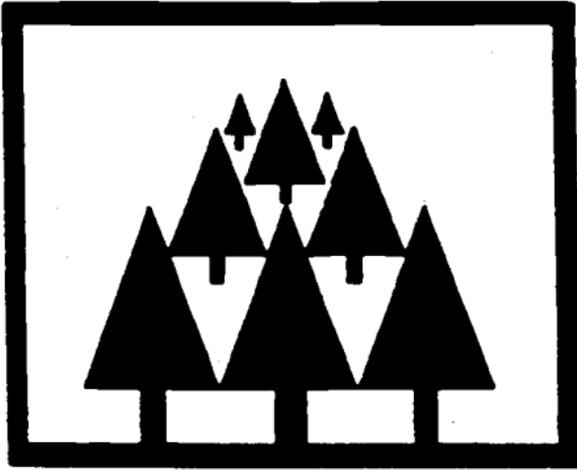


Technical Services operations includes a Manager and 1 avionics specialist. This group provides maintenance support for WCF Operations, and inspection support for all contract aircraft. The avionics specialist also provides regional support for 9,600 channel FM radios.

Support Services includes 1 full time and 1 part-time individual. They provide time and attendance, travel, publications, office management, budgeting, and clerical support to the other groups.

To provide for more efficient services, pilots and aircraft are permanently stationed in Baker city, Wenatchee Washington, and Portland. These pilots generally handle aviation requests from their respective areas. They are however, backed-up by the Redmond Air center based staff.





*Bend Pine
Nursery*

History

In 1946, pipe for the water system, motors, and other equipment was purchased for the Bend Nursery. Walter Engstrom was transferred to the newly created nurseryman's position. Due to service-wide financial problems, P&M allotments were withdrawn shortly after his assignment.

Late in the fiscal year, 1947, development funds for the nursery were released. Construction of the 12" water main, a weir, outlet structure, pumphouse, and warehouse took place. Water distribution system was also constructed.

One year later, in 1948, the Bend Pine Nursery officially was established. By 1952, development of a new block was undertaken and construction of a greenhouse adjacent to the seed extractory was started. In 1953, a cold storage plant for storage of planting stock was constructed.

Nursery additions were made in 1961 for: Seed storage building, open storage shed for implements, more dock space on the side of the packing shed, a wing to the packing shed to provide material storage, and an enlarged lunchroom.

About 1975, two large refrigeration tree coolers were constructed. In 1978, the seed extractory was activated and two additional large refrigeration tree cooler buildings were constructed. In 1985, a solar cone drier building was constructed.

Staff:

Nursery Manager
Administrative Officer
Management Systems
Production Assistant
Cultural Assist., Studies/Trials
Seed Extractory

Ranotta McNair
Jen Fitzpatrick
Becky Layton
Nita Rauch
Mahlon Hale
Jim Schmah



The 213 acre nursery is located 3 miles northeast of Bend, Oregon and is one of three United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service nurseries in Oregon and Washington. Between 5 and 8 million seedlings are produced each year. These seedlings are used by federal agencies to regenerate forested areas in Oregon and Washington. Ponderosa pine and Lodgepole pine are the primary species raised as they are species adapted to our 3,600 foot dry and frost prone climate. Minor amounts of hardwoods such as Bitterbrush and Willows are also grown. The nursery seed extractory processes between 2 to 16 thousand bushels of seed cones a year for all National Forests and some Federal agencies. It also stores seed for 11 National Forests and a few federal agencies.

Cycle of Processes

Fall: Cone-bearing trees in the forests of the Pacific Northwest are checked for seed, then harvested and placed in burlap bags. Each bag is marked at the time of collection to identify and track the species, source, seed zone, elevation, and date of harvesting. This information is certified by a State Inspector, who, also monitors quality during this process. When the nursery receives the cones they allow them to pre-dry, then the cones are placed in trays and heated to open or "flair" the cones and release the seed. After flaring, the seed is removed, cleaned, packaged, tested, certified, and stored in a seed freezer until it is time for sowing. In November, about 1 million 2-0 age seedlings are harvested and sorted for freezer storage.

Winter: In March and April seedlings are lifted, graded, packed, and shipped to the National Forests and other agencies who have requested them. The seedlings are normally 2 years old, but upon request, 1 year old seedlings may be grown. The seedlings are "lifted" by a tractor pulled implement that runs underneath the seedlings, cutting the longer roots and loosening the soil. These seedlings are then removed by hand, placed in tubs and moved to large coolers. The seedlings are removed from the coolers and taken to the packing shed where they are sorted by desired size and quality. They are then packaged in protective three-ply, air-proof bags which are sewn shut and placed in cold storage until they are shipped.



Spring: Seed for planting is readied by a process called "stratification". In this process the seed is soaked in water for up to 48 hours, then refrigerated in plastic bags for up to 4 weeks. This brings the seed out of dormancy and signals the plant to begin growing.

Harvested lands are farmed to remove large rock and break up compacted soil. Soil amendments and fertilizers are applied and a cover crop grown to enrich the soil for next years tree crop is done and then the seed is then sown in rows, using a seed drill. Each seed bed is 4 feet by 385 feet and seven rows are sown, which will produce approximately 40,000 seedlings. The nursery has 21 seedling blocks consisting of 3 sections each, with 3 seed beds in each section.

Summer: The seeded beds are irrigated by overhead sprinklers to maintain adequate soil moisture and to protect them from excessively high or low temperatures. The field operations crews fertilize and irrigate the one year old seedlings to ensure uniformity and to promote growth. In addition, seedlings planted the previous year are cared for in the same way.

After the first growing season, the roots are extremely long and the field crews mechanically prune them by running a sharp oscillating blade under the seedling bed. This allows the tree to develop a more compact and bushier root system, making it easier to plant in the forests and giving it a better chance of survival. Competing vegetation is controlled for both new and one year old seedlings by both manual weeding and the use of pesticides. Insects, diseases and predators are watched for and, when needed, controlled in order to minimize tree losses.



History

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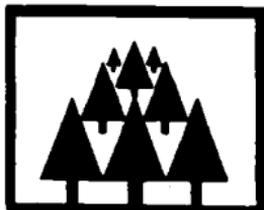
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Silviculture
Lab

History

Forest Service Research has had a presence in Central Oregon since the 1930's when the Pringle Falls Experimental Forest was established on 13,000 acres of forested land west of LaPine. In the late 1950's the need for a central location for scientists was recognized and the Silviculture Laboratory was established in downtown Bend. In 1964, the Lab moved to its current site in the west hills on land donated by the city of Bend.

The Silviculture Laboratory is a leading research facility in forest productivity, health, and ecology. As one of ten laboratories in the Pacific Northwest Research Station, our mission is to serve society by improving understanding, use, and management of natural resources. We aim to provide options for management of forests east of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington based on the objectives of restoring and sustaining forest health and understanding ecological processes.

The Silviculture Lab is recognized for its work in long-term site productivity, growth and yield research, management of Ponderosa and Lodgepole pine, fire ecology, and nutrient cycling. Our research has focused on identifying management practices which have the greatest impact on forest health and productivity. The results to date have led to significant improvements in our ability to maximize tree growth while avoiding deterioration of ecosystem stability. As we move toward the 21st Century, however, our research questions will become increasingly refined in the attempt to uncover specific physical, biological, and chemical mechanisms responsible for restoring and sustaining long-term forest health.



Current research projects at the Lab include:

Growth and yield research- Is aimed at developing equations to predict the outcome of various silviculture practices--stocking control, fertility control, treatment of residues including burning--on several species growing alone or in combination across a range of site qualities. Major commercial species examined include:

Ponderosa Pine, interior Douglas Fir, White Fir, Larch, and Lodgepole pine.

Equations developed become part of growth projection models.

Long-term site productivity research- is aimed at developing guidelines for the type of management strategies which can be carried out over many rotations. A large scale experiment has been installed in cooperation with the Deschutes National Forest which will evaluate nineteen different management practices and their potential impact on Ponderosa Pine ecosystems. Data collection will continue for the next 50-100 years and should provide important insights for the long-term management of the region's forests.

Fire ecology- is aimed at identifying the impact of prescribed fire on Ponderosa Pine ecosystems. The response of trees, shrubs, and soils to controlled burning is being monitored at several research plots in the Central Oregon region.

Nutrient cycling- is aimed at identifying the role of soil microorganisms in controlling the availability of nutrients in Central Oregon soils.





*Sisters Ranger
District*

History

Numerous prehistoric and historic sites within the boundaries of the Sisters Ranger District are legacies of the many peoples that have used the District. They have left behind scattered artifacts from which we learn about how they used the area, although we frequently have to do a lot of interpretation because the artifacts are few in number.

The earliest known date of occupation on the Sisters District is about 7,000 years ago. It is likely that people were here earlier than that but we have not collected the information to date back that far yet. Throughout prehistory, people camped along the rivers and streams of the District. They hunted and fished, gathered plants and trees for food, shelter, medicines, decorations, and other uses; traveled widely during the year; and enjoyed the central Oregon climate and scenery.

Numerous trails were used by Native Americans as they traveled to trade with other tribes and back and forth from their summer encampments. The Northern Paiute are the primary tribe using the Sisters Ranger District. Sites that have been identified include seasonal camps, trails, food gathering areas, and possible rock shelters.

Euro-American settlers, miners, trappers, and loggers have used lands and resources of the area since the 1800's. Remnants of the historic Euro-American use (1800-1910) includes trails, wagon roads, railroad grades, homesteads, cabins, and sheep camps. The physical remains of early Forest Service administrative sites (1910-1940) includes cabins, guard stations, trails, lookouts, and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) recreation and administrative structures.

European peoples first explored this area about 1825 when the Ogden expedition came through Central Oregon. Further exploration led to the development of trails and then roads across both McKensie Pass and Santiam Pass that came down out of the mountains to the Metolius and Deschutes Rivers. Early settlement of the area started in 1885 with the Allingham Homestead and the area really grew in population after the turn of the century. Other historic highlights on the District, include, the Old Army Camp at Camp Polk, the beginning of Camp Sherman, and the contributions of the Civilian Conservation Corps as mentioned above in the 1930's and 40's.



As you work on the Forest you may see evidence of people that lived and worked here in the past. Feel free to observe and enjoy these prehistoric and historic sites but do not remove or disturb anything! If you are working on a project and you come across an historic or prehistoric site inform your supervisor or the District Archaeologist and again, do not disturb the site! The cultural resource shop will evaluate the site and determine if we need to avoid or protect the site.

Heritage resources on federal lands have been protected under law since the Antiquities Act of 1906. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires the Forest Service and other federal agencies to consider the effects of projects on historic and prehistoric remains. This is why we have archaeologists and archaeological technicians doing field surveys of project areas and keeping records on what is found. The same law requires us to locate and manage all cultural resources under our jurisdiction whether in a project area or not. Another major law is the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979. This law makes it illegal for anyone to dig or destroy a site or collect artifacts from federal lands.

Heritage resources are fascinating and most people have some interest in the area history or prehistory. These sites are also non-renewable and can not be replaced when they are gone! There is still much we do not know about the prehistory and history of the District. It would be tragic to lose most of this resource before we even know what we have. If you see anyone removing boards or bottles from historic sites, some tools from prehistoric sites, or digging within a site area, please report the incident to the Districts Archaeologist or the District Law Enforcement Officer! We need everyone's help to carefully manage this fragile resource.



The Sisters Ranger District is located at the north end of the Deschutes National Forest. Over 317,000 acres in size, the District is bounded by the crest of the Cascades to the west, by the Metolius River and Lake Billy Chinook to the north, and Broken Top and TAM McArthur Rim to the south. The eastern boundary is less defined, generally bordering private, or public land.

When you think of the Sisters Ranger District you naturally think of its special areas. There is the Metolius River with its quiet beauty and large ponderosa pine; Suttle Lake tucked into the eastern slopes of the Cascades; Three Creek Lake tucked in under TAM McArthur Rim; and of course the towering Three Sisters mountains. (South, Middle and North Sisters). Mt. Washington, Three Fingered Jack, and Mount Jefferson, all towering landmarks along the crest of the Cascades.

The Sisters Ranger District is indeed a gem among gems!

Staff: District Ranger
Administrative Officer
Engineering
Fire Management
Landscape Architect
Planning
Fish/Wildlife
Recreation
Silviculture

Karen Shimamoto
Marcy Archer
Jack Carpenter
Rock Gerke
Jennifer Burns
Bob Flores
Ron Arculeta
Cindy Glick
Margo Duncan



Sisters Ranger District

M. Thurmon Cannon	1907-1909
John S. Curi	1910-1911
H.E. Vincent	1912-1918
Perry A. South	1919-1931
Kenneth McReynolds	1932-1933
Perry A. South	1934-1935
John Sarginson	1936-1938
Lawrence Chapman	1939-1940
Harold Nyberg	1941-1945
Harold Gustafson	1946-1955
Mervin F. Wolf	1956-1957
Henry W. DeBruin	1957-1958
Gordon W. George	1959-1961
Kenneth L. Evans	1961-1964
Richard Platt	1964-1965
John H. Poppino	1965-1967

Metolius Ranger District

Harold Gustafson	1956-1957
Melvin F. Wolf	1957-1962
Ernest B. Price	1962-1965
Richard Platt	1965-1967

Re-Combined Ranger District

John L. Poppino	1967-1968
Frederich J. DeHoll	1968-1971
Ronald L. Ketchum	1971-1979
Jeff D. Blackwood	1979-1985
Leonard C. Farr	1985-1990
Karen M. Shimamoto	1990-present



Vegetation

The Sisters Ranger District contains a diverse mosaic of plant communities. From the mountain hemlock communities along the crest of the Cascades to the open juniper/sagebrush communities along the eastern boundaries of the District, the variation of the communities is due largely to changes in elevation, precipitation, and soils. Other changes that will affect the plant community found on a particular site are, water table, inclusion of rock, exposure to wind, fire, etc. The high elevations of the western boundary of the Sisters Ranger District are marked by stands of Pacific silver fir, lodgepole pine, mountain hemlock, and some subalpine fir. Along the mountains, associated with streams you frequently find meadows, and on the exposed ridges you run into whitebark pine. At the 4,000+ elevation you can run into stands of timber that are dominated by Mountain Hemlock. Also, in this area you run into inclusions of Englemann Spruce along the waterways and lakes. As you drop lower in elevation you run into mid-elevation mixed-conifer stands with high inclusions of white fir, Douglas Fir and lesser amounts of ponderosa pine. As you move further east you run into almost pure stands of ponderosa pine with inclusions of incense cedar and occasional Douglas fir. Where there are low areas where cold air can be trapped, we usually find stands of lodgepole pine, and where the water table is high there are frequently stands of Aspen. Along the eastern edge of the District, soil depths are less and moisture levels decline so the vegetation composition changes to juniper, bitterbrush and sagebrush. Tree species found on the District are: Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, western white pine, Englemann spruce, Douglas-fir, white fir, Mountain Hemlock, Subalpine fir, Incense cedar, whitebark pine, Western juniper, Pacific yew, Quaking aspen, alder, bigleaf Maple, and probably a few other odd species scattered throughout the District.

Shrubs that are common around the District are Snowbrush, Green-leaf manzanita, snowberry, golden chinquapin, willow, mountain alder, squaw currant, western serviceberry, bitterbrush, and Menzies'spirea. Forbs and grasses that are common are Idaho fescue, tail-cup lupine, pine lupine, wild strawberry, lowly penstemon, yarrow, sulfur buckwheat, blue-eyed Mary, arrowleaf balsamroot, and Oregon sunshine. For a more complete list see the Sisters Ranger District Ecologist.



Wildlife

The District is home for a wide variety of wildlife species. Including approximately 84 species of mammals, 243 species of birds, 16 reptile species, and 8 species of amphibians. The variety of terrain on the District from alpine to high desert, juniper/sagebrush contributes to the wide variety of species found on the District. Most of the mammals, and all of the reptiles and amphibians are year long residents. Some of the predatory mammals such as the coyote, and hooved animals like Rocky Mountain elk and mule deer, will move to lower elevations, or off-forest to winter. Many of the bird species migrate south for the winter, but others like the Mountain chickadee, nuthatch, brown creeper and others can be seen flitting around from tree to tree even on some of the coldest and snowiest days. In addition to the species already listed, other common species to the Sisters Ranger District include the: red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, great-horned owl, turkey vulture, northern bald eagle, golden eagle, osprey, spotted owl, wild turkey, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, red fox, western grey squirrel, Douglas squirrel, golden-mantled ground squirrel, porcupine, raccoon, beaver, and many passerine (which include song birds and perching birds).

In addition to the variety of wildlife found on the District, there are numerous fish found in District rivers, lakes and streams. The fish most sought after are kokanee, rainbow trout, eastern brook trout, cutthroat trout, brown trout, and bull trout.



for horses. The horse camps on the Sisters Ranger District have been largely built by volunteers, who also do most of the maintenance of the facilities. We appreciate all of their help!

Geology

The geology of the Sisters Ranger District is dominated by the volcanism of the High Cascades. The Three Sisters, Broken Top, Mount Washington, Three Fingered Jack, and Mount Jefferson dominate the western horizon. Glaciers have carved these higher elevations repeatedly, even as the mountains were forming. During the last retreat of ice in the last glacial period, about 10,000 years ago, the topography was modified to include glacially carved rock headwalls, bowl-shaped cirque basins and their associated lakes, steep U-shaped canyons, and widespread glacial moraines and outwash materials. Distinct peaks that were highly modified by glacial action include Mount Washington and Three Fingered Jack. Present day glacial activity is working away at the Three Sisters and Mount Jefferson.

The eruption of Mount Mazama, (Crater Lake) created ash deposits that are evident over most of the District. More recently the eruption of a cone (now Blue Lake), created a large deposit of pumice in the Suttle Lake area. Other localized eruptions have had localized impacts over the landscape. Numerous lava flows along the crest of the Cascades, especially along the McKensie Pass area, give strong visual evidence of volcanism's impact on the landscape. Numerous springs along the Metolius River and its tributaries give evidence of the boundary between the new flows from the Cascades and the older flows to the east (Green Ridge).



Campgrounds

There are numerous fee and non-fee campgrounds scattered across the District. Campground facilities are located at popular lakes, along rivers and creeks, at springs, and along some of the major highways through the District. The Metolius River Complex includes Camp Sherman (15 sites), Allingham (10 sites), Smiling River (38 sites), Pine Rest (8 tent sites), Gorge (18 sites), Allen Springs (17 sites), Pioneer Ford (20 sites), and Lower Bridge (12 sites) fee Campgrounds; and Canyon Creek and Candle Creek non-fee campgrounds.

The Suttle Lake area contains a complex of three fee campgrounds right on the lake, and a reservation campground at Scout Lake, a short drive south of Suttle Lake. The three campgrounds on Suttle Lake are Blue Bay (25 sites), South Shore (39 sites), and Link Creek (32 sites). There are ten sites at Scout Lake and the Scout Lake complex includes a picnic shelter, volleyball court and horseshoe pits in addition to the campsites facilities. There are three day use areas around Suttle lake, one at Cinder Beach on the northeast corner of the lake, a small day use area at South Shore Campground, and a small site, commonly called the water ski area at the northwest end of the lake.

There are other campgrounds scattered across the District. Some of the most popular are Perry South, a fee campground on Lake Billy Chinook (63 sites), Indian Ford Campground, a fee campground five miles northwest of Sisters on Highway 20 (25 sites) and Cold Springs Campground, four miles west of Sisters on Highway 242 (23 sites). Finally, the campground complex at Three Creek Lake that includes three non-fee campgrounds: Driftwood (16 sites), Three Creek Lake (10 sites), and Three Creek Meadow (8 sites). There are numerous other non-fee campgrounds scattered throughout the District, check with the District office for locations.

Note that the fee campgrounds include drinking water and garbage pick-up, while non-fee campgrounds do not! All developed sites both fee and non-fee include picnic tables, toilets, and most have fire rings. Most of the sites associated with lakes have boat ramps.

There are five horse camps on the Sisters Ranger District. Graham Corral is located 6 miles northwest of Sisters off of Highway 20. There are ten campsites with a large corral, divided into four sections for horses. Sheep Springs Horse Camp, located west of Sisters off Highway 20, is available on a reservations basis. This camp has 10 sites with forty box stalls (four per site) for horses. Sisters Cow Camp is located three miles west of Sisters, south of Highway 242, there are 3 sites with tables and fire rings and a corral for horses. Three Creek Meadow Horse Camp has 9 sites with 36 box stalls. Whispering Pine Horse Camp is located 11 miles west of Sisters off of Highway 242. It boasts 9 sites and 36 box stalls



Lakes

Some of the lakes have been mentioned, but there are many more that hold special memories for those that have viewed and experienced them. Suttle Lake is surrounded by private resorts, three Forest Service Campgrounds, and two Forest Service Day Use Areas. This 253 acre lake is a popular fishing destination with kokanee, rainbow, and brown trout making up the bulk of the catch. Also gaining in popularity on the Lake, taking advantage of the regular afternoon breezes, is wind surfing. On the north end of the District, Lake Billy Chinook. It takes on the atmosphere of a true high desert lake in the summer. Warm temperatures and still waters bring out water skiers and large house boats. Most of this lake is not on the National Forest, but Perry South Campground is a popular destination. Round Lake, on the edge of the Wilderness, sports spectacular views of Three Fingered Jack. A primitive campground provides a place for people to pitch a tent, and a small boat will get them out to try a little fishing, and even better views from the lake. Lava Lake is just off of Highway 242 (McKenzie Pass Highway) and is strategically tucked into the rocks. Again a small primitive campground provides a place to camp. Three Creek and Little Three Creek Lake may have the most spectacular setting of all the lakes. Tucked underneath Tam McArthur Rim, these lakes are true alpine gems; and while you can drive to Three Creek Lake, an easy hike is needed to get to Little Three Creek Lake. Several trails provide access to the Wilderness, and three campgrounds and a horse camp provide places to camp. There are numerous other lakes tucked into the Three Wildernesses that stretch along the Crest of the Cascades. A small complex of lakes (including Island, Link, and Meadow Lake) are accessed by primitive roads off of Highway 20, just east of Santiam Pass.

Trails

There are over 270 miles of trails to explore on the Sisters Ranger District. Trails vary in difficulty from the short paved trail into the Head of the Metolius River to rugged Wilderness trails that can be steep, narrow and rocky. There are trails that follow the Metolius River, and a trail that circles Suttle Lake. The Metolius-windigo trail, developed primarily for horse use, but also open to mountain bikers and hikers, traverses most of the District, north to south. A number of the trails are buried with snow during the winter months, and along with a number of roads, are used by snowmobilers and cross country skiers during the winter months. Remember that snow park permits are required during the winter months when parking in winter recreation areas.



The Metolius Wild and Scenic River Management Area protects the values of this popular river. A plan is being developed to guide future management of the 4,600 acre area, and public comment is a vital part of this process. One portion of the river has been designated a scenic and the other as recreational.

The future-

Protection of valued qualities will guide management decisions within the Metolius Conservation Area. For more detailed information on how timber harvesting, recreational use, public access, and wildfire control will be handled in each of the management areas, see the standards and guidelines listed in the Forest Plan. Close cooperation with residents, visitors, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs will play a vital part in protecting this special area.



In the Metolius Wildlife Primitive Area, all management decisions will focus on wildlife needs. This 13,100 acre area provides undisturbed habitat for bald eagle, cougar, and deer.

The 10,400 acre Metolius Black Butte Scenic Area was established to protect Black Butte. Within this area, forest management will focus on perpetuating mature and overmature trees. Trees over 42 inches in diameter will not be removed. Timber production will occur in the Metolius Special Forest, but timber sales will be designed to maintain a near-natural appearance. Uneven-aged management of ponderosa pine will be emphasized, promoting a diverse forest in this 10,400 acre area.

Within the 1,700 acre Metolius Special Interest Area, unique geological, biological, and cultural areas are protected for research and public enjoyment. The top of Black Butte and Castle/Cathedral Rocks make up this area, which also includes the popular Black Butte Lookout Trail. In coordination with the Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, the Metolius Research Natural Area will remain unchanged. Researchers will study natural forest processes in this 1,300 acre area, gaining valuable information for future forest management.

The Metolius Spotted Ovis Areas will be managed to meet the Forest Service guidelines for protection of nesting habitat and foraging areas. To minimize human disturbance during nesting, public access may be limited. While other areas preserve old growth as part of wildlife or research needs, the Metolius Old Growth Area does so in response to the public's desire to see more ancient trees. Two units make up the 1,800 acre area, the Black Butte Old Growth Unit and the Glaze Meadow Unit. No timber harvesting is planned here, and other disturbances will be limited or discouraged.

In the 4,800 acre Metolius Scenic Views Area, Forest visitors will see stunning mountain peaks, rock formations, and other interesting features. Management plans for this area include rehabilitating visible areas of timber harvest and old skid roads and protecting large ponderosa pine along with younger trees for diversity.



Metolius Conservation Area

Within the Deschutes National Forest, the Metolius Basin is truly unique in the quality and diversity of its scenic natural resources and spiritual allure. Rich soil and abundant rainfall have created a forest of many species, ranging from dense stands of fir, cedar and larch to more open stands of yellow-bark ponderosa pine. The Metolius River winds north from its headwaters to where it enters Lake Billy Chinook.

Conservation Area-

Recognizing these exceptional resource values and in response to extensive public interest, the new Forest Plan has established the 86,000 acre Metolius Conservation Area. The area includes Black Butte, portions of the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, and Green Ridge. It encompasses the "Horn of the Metolius" where the river hooks sharply to the east and forms the boundary between the Deschutes National Forest and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation.

A unique area requires special management. In the Metolius Conservation Area, a special blending of science and art will be used to develop management techniques for forestry, landscape architecture and recreation management to preserve and enhance the area's values. Community participation and volunteerism will be vital parts of management efforts.

Management Areas-

The Metolius Conservation Area contains ten management areas. Each of these areas has unique values and a special goal for its management direction.

The 24,300 acre Metolius Heritage Area was created to perpetuate the unique setting of ancient yellow-belly ponderosa pine and spring-fed streams. Enhancing watchable wildlife and fish habitat will be emphasized.



McKenzie Pass-

At the summit of Highway 242 is McKenzie Pass. Often buried in snow until the Fourth of July, this area contains some of the most spectacular geology in the continental United States. Selknap and Little Selknap are focal points to the north at the pass. The two summit cones are beautiful examples of shield volcanoes. The broad shield of this Selknap complex is five miles in diameter, with an estimated thickness of 1,700 feet, and a volume of over 1.3 cubic miles. Basaltic andesite from vents on the north and south bases of the cone began approximately 1,500 years ago. Since scientists have measured considerable heat build up under the Sisters, there is a strong possibility that another eruption could occur sometime in our lifetime? The Three Sisters are also very visible from the pass, with the North Sister (10,085 feet), Middle Sister (10,045 feet), and South Sister (10,358 feet), clearly dominating the scene on the south side of the highway. On the north side of the highway, Mount Washington (7,794 feet) towers up behind the Selknap Craters.



Points of Interest

The Head of the Metolius River-

Although Peter Skene Odgen, Nathaniel Wyeth, and John Fremont, early pioneer trappers and explorers that traveled through the Metolius Basin before 1850, none of these pioneers gave the river a name or discovered the springs at the Head of the Metolius. The first mention of the Metolius comes from Pacific Railroad Survey reports in 1850. The name "Metolius" is an Indian name, that according to the Warm Springs Indians means "white fish", others say it means "spawning salmon". The first reported discovery of the springs at the Head of the Metolius by a white man, was not until 1865. The water gushing from the springs gives birth immediately to a full fledged river of spectacular beauty. The view of Mount Jefferson in the distance, the open meadows just downstream, and of course the open old growth ponderosa pine stand all add emphasis to this special location. The springs were originally on private land, but it was not long before owners Sam and Becky Johnson made a decision to deed the land to the U.S. Forest Service. In 1967, the land became part of the Deschutes National Forest. Although the actual origin of the springs is not known for sure it is believed that the source for the springs is to the west in the Cascades. As the water travels underground it intersects the fault created Metolius Basin, as it flows through the basin, the water comes to the surface in a spring.

Head of Jack Creek-

The springs at Jack Creek are created much the same way as the Head of the Metolius. Water flows under the surface from the melting snows of the Cascades and surfaces when it reaches the fault of the Metolius Basin. The clear cold waters of Jack Creek eventually flow into the Metolius River, but the cool damp environment around the springs is what is unique. In this environment vegetation that is native to both the west side and the east side of the Cascade mountain thrive.





*Bend Ranger
District*

The Bend Ranger District (D-1) lies southwest of the City of Bend and totals approximately 436,000 acres. Elevations range from 4,000 to 9,000 feet. The District has about 80,000 acres of wilderness and unroaded areas and has the fourth highest recreational use in Region 6:

Winter activity on the District is centered on Mount Bachelor where alpine and nordic skiing are the main uses. In addition to the developed ski area operated by Mt. Bachelor Inc. groomed snowmobile trails and marked cross country ski trails radiate from a series of snow packs to form an extensive networking of trails offering a more primitive winter experience.

Mount Bachelor (previously known as Bachelor Butte) ski area and nordic center is a popular part of the District along with groomed snowmobile and cross-country ski trails. The scenic 85 mile Cascade Lakes Highway, a designated scenic byway, encircles Mount Bachelor and passes by several mountain lakes and numerous streams as it follows the Cascade Range with beautiful views of the mountains. The rivers, streams, lakes, and trails on the District provide many enjoyable hours of camping, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, photography, canoeing, bird watching, plus trails for horseback riding. The Deschutes River is designated under the National Wild and Scenic River Act.

Staff: District Ranger
Administrative Services
Fire Management
Range & Wildlife
Timber Management
Recreation
Silviculture

Walt Schloer
Jeri Baumeister
Mark Beighley
Joe Hunt
Loren Sessa
Keith Clinton
Gladys Biglor



Timber/Silviculture

The Bend Ranger District is entrusted with maintaining the health of the forest on some 420,000 acres on land consistent with resource objectives such as recreation, wildlife and special uses. The species of trees that thrive on the District include ponderosa, lodgepole, sugar and western white pine, as well as white, silver, and Douglas firs. Minor species of trees include western larch and Engelmann spruce. Products harvested from the District include sawlogs, chips, posts, poles, firewood, Christmas trees, cones, transplants, pitch, and forest greens. The District sells approximately 15 to 20 MMBF of timber each year, conducts pre-commercial thinning on approximately 3,000 acres each year! The District plants approximately 500 acres each year and prescribes natural regeneration on another 500 acres each year.

We maintain one Ponderosa pine seed orchard and 10 evaluation plantations.

Range

The range resource consists mostly of meadows, reservoir drain areas, and dry bitterbrush range. Approximately 185 cattle graze each year at Crane Prairie Reservoir, Ryan Ranch Meadows, and along the Deschutes and Spring River meadows near Sunriver. One sheep allotment is unused at the present because of economic conditions in the range sheep industry.

Wildlife

The Bend Ranger District has a varied wildlife population. Deer and elk are widespread during the summer. Some deer winter in the Bull Spring area and three small elk herds spend their winters here. However, most of our elk migrate west of the Cascade summit to winter. Small animals abound. The rare wolverine, fisher, and mountain lion are occasionally seen.

The largest nesting colony of osprey in Oregon occurs at Crane Prairie and along the Deschutes River. The Bald Eagle (on the threatened species list) nests on The Bend Ranger District. In fact, the largest nesting concentration in Central Oregon occurs on the Bend and Crescent Ranger Districts.

Over 100 species of birds have been seen on the District. Fishing is very popular and forms the basis of much of our summer recreation visits. All fish are "cold water" stypes except for bass at Crane Prairie Reservoir.



Campgrounds

There are numerous campgrounds dotting the Deschutes River. From Wickiup Reservoir downstream, all of these campgrounds are relatively small; none have drinking water or garbage service and no fees are charged. Most have small boat launches, a few picnic tables, fire-rings and toilets. They open early in the season (late April) and close in the fall.

The majority of our other campgrounds are located adjacent to the lakes, reservoirs and streams within the High Lakes area along the Cascade Lakes Highway. There are two large reservoirs, Wickiup (approximately 10,000 acres) and Crane Prairie (approximately 4,000 acres), along with numerous lakes which support campgrounds, fishing, boating, etc.. Most of the campgrounds within the High Lakes area are operated by concessionaires through the administration of a Special Use Permit. The Bend Ranger District administers 15 fee campgrounds, all of which charge \$4 to \$8 dollars.

Twin Lake Complex

South Twin
West South Twin
Gull Point
North Twin
Sheep Bridge

South Twin Lake
Wickiup Reservoir
" " "
North Twin Lake
Wickiup Reservoir

Crane Prairie Complex

Crane Prairie
Rock Creek
Quinn River
Cow Meadow
Osprey Point Observation Site

Crane Prairie Res.
" " "
" " "
" " "
" " "

Lava Lakes Complex

Lava Lake
Little Lake

Lava Lake
Little Lava Lake



Cultus Lake Complex

Cultus Lake
West Cultus Boat-In
North Shore Dispersed

Cultus Lake
" " "
" " "

Elk Lake Complex

Elk Lake
Point
Little Fawn
Little Fawn Group Camp
Beach Picnic Area
Sunset View Picnic Area
Quinn Meadow Horse Camp

Elk Lake
" " "
" " "
" " "
" " "
" " "
Quinn Meadow

Most fee campgrounds have delineated sites, fire-rings, picnic tables, drinking water, garbage service, and toilet and grounds cleaning.

In addition, we have 35 non-fee campgrounds, interpretive/observation sites, and day use areas. Some of the more popular non-fee campgrounds include:

Little Cultus	drinking water
North Twin	
Sneep Bridge	drinking water, garbage service
Little Lava Lake	drinking water
West Cultus Lake	boat in camp

Also of interest for Lake Resorts and services offered include:

Elk Lake
YP7- 3954
(mobile phone)

Limited groceries, tackle, lunch counter, restaurant, souvenirs, gasoline, boat rental, cabin rental

Crane Prairie
389-9873

Limited groceries, tackle, boat rental, R.V. Park with full hookup, gasoline, boat launch, laundry and showers.



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Crane Prairie
389-9873

Limited groceries, tackle, boat rental, R.V. Park with full hookup, gasoline, boat launch, laundry and showers.

Cultus Lake
YP7-3903
(mobile phone)

Limited groceries, tackle, restaurant, boat launch, gasoline, boat rental, cabin rental.

Lava Lake
389-9443

Limited groceries, tackle, boat rental, gasoline, R.V. park with full hookup, trailer dump station.

Twin Lakes Resort
593-6526

Limited groceries, tackle, restaurant, boat rental, cabin rental, magazines, gasoline, showers and laundry.



Limited groceries, tackle, restaurant, boat launch, gasoline, boat rental, cabin rental.

Lava Lake
189-9443

Limited groceries, tackle, boat rental, gasoline, R.V. park with full nookup, trailer dump station.

Twin Lakes Resort
593-6526

Limited groceries, tackle, restaurant, boat-rental, cabin rental, magazines, gasoline, showers and laundry.

Trails

The Three Sisters Wilderness is located west-northwest of the Cascade Lake Highway (Hwy 46) on either side of the Cascade Mountain Range. It is comprised of 286,708 acres with approximately 238 miles of trails intersecting the area.

The management of the Three Sisters Wilderness includes five Ranger Districts: Bend and Sisters of the Deschutes National Forest; and Blue River, McKenzie Bridge, and Oakridge of the Willamette National Forest. The Bend Ranger District encompasses 77,793 acres of the Three Sisters Wilderness.

Effective the 24th of May through the 31st of October, permits will be required for each trip into the Three Sisters Wilderness. Day-use permits will be available at self-issue stations at trailheads. Overnight trip permits can be obtained at the District offices or the Central Oregon Welcome Center.

Open campfires are prohibited within 1/2 mile of Moraine and Green Lakes; however, portable campstoves are permitted in these areas.

The popularity of mountain bikers continues to grow at a phenomenal rate-and users have been encroaching on wilderness....which is a no-no!!! The District maintains over 300 miles of mountain bike trails, which provide a good variety of terrain, topography and difficulty levels. Mountain bike trail maps and Recreational Opportunity Guides are available at the front desk of district office.

The Bend District boasts a trail system of over 800 miles! With the addition of trails currently slated for construction or in the planning stage, this total will increase to approximately 875 miles in the next five years!



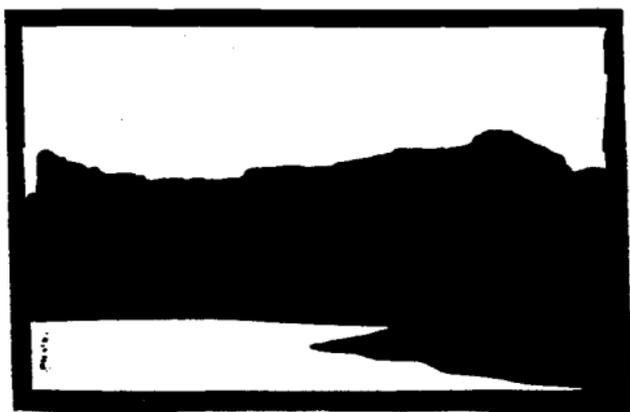
Currently, trails break down as follows:

Hiker and Horse	250 miles (includes 90 of wilderness)
Primarily Hiker	220 miles
Primarily Horse	30 miles
Mountain Bike	325 miles
Cross-Country Ski	130 miles
Snowmobile	150 miles
Motorized	20 miles

All user groups are encouraged to keep their group size smaller than 12 members when camping or traveling in wilderness.

Crowded conditions can exist on the South Sister Trail, at Green Lake, Morane Lake, and Sisters Mirror Lake on weekends between July 1 and Labor Day. Visitors seeking a wilderness experience with some more solitude should be encouraged to avoid these high use areas during the peak use season.





*Fort Rock Ranger
District*

History

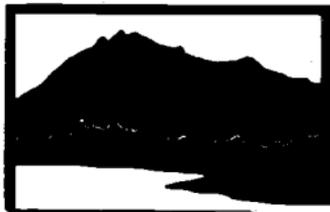
The relationship between man and what we now call the Fort Rock Ranger District began nearly 10,000 years ago. Archaeological excavations in the Newberry Caldera have revealed that people first came here to collect a resource important to their technology, Obsidian, and also to hunt prized food sources. For the next 10,000 years, Native Americans continued to frequent the Crater for the obsidian and left behind a treasure trove of information about their culture, both in the crater and on the long slopes leading to it.

Throughout this period, The Rock was not a docile place to visit. No fewer than five major volcanic events rocked the area, flooding it with molten rock or burying all or parts of the District in blankets of pumice and ash. Countless smaller eruptions built cinder cones that give the country its character. Following each major eruption, Naive Americans returned to the area, testimony to the importance they attached to the obsidian at Newberry and elsewhere on the District.

When immigrant Americans first came through this area in the mid-1800's, they did not consider the area now occupied by the District particularly valuable. There were few beaver to trap and 19th Century agriculture was not well-suited to mountainous environments. The Industrial Revolution changed all that, and the timber that grew in the West was considered so important to the revolution that the Federal Government established huge reserves to prevent it from being harvested indiscriminately. By the early 20th Century, these reserves were being organized into what we now call the National Forests.

The Fort Rock District was first established part of the short-lived Paulina National Forest in 1903. Changing boundaries, new forests, eliminating districts and reassembling them under another name was par-for-the-course in the early days of the Forest Service, and The Rock was not immune. Major changes in the boundaries of the District occurred no less than three times in the period from 1903 to 1919. The District also changed significantly as the result of land exchanges with the Brooks-Scanlon and the Shevlin-Hixon Logging Companies in the 1930's and 40's.

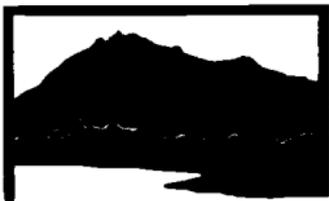
By the 1920's, the District had embarked on a vigorous timber sale program, with the vast majority of the timber being sold to Brooks-Scanlon and Shevlin-Hixon, who had mills in Bend and LaPine respectively. These two companies extended huge networks of railroad grades onto the district. Many of the roads we use today started out life as railroads built by these companies. Their strategy was simple, build railroads through the timber, cut the



most merchantable of the Ponderosa Pine, pull up the rails and start a new line into another stand. Within 25 years, these two companies had removed almost all of the large Ponderosa Pines.

Following World War II, timber harvest technology evolved rapidly. Use of the chainsaw, the skidder and the truck quickly replaced the whip-saw, the steam donkey and the railroad. This evolution continues today with forwarders and other technologies replacing the chainsaw and its partners.

Our management on the District has changed directions several times as well. Fire suppression continues to be a major focus, but illegal homesteads are no longer an issue. Harvesting timber is still a priority, but recreation and wildlife are approaching equal footing. Perhaps the unifying theme in the prehistory, history and geology of the Fort Rock District is that change is constant. Neither the land encompassed by the District nor the people who visit it stay the same for long.



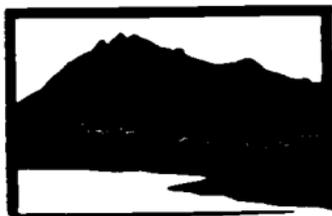
The Fort Rock Ranger District (D-3) covers approximately 600,000 acres, all of which lie east of the Deschutes River. Numerous cinder cones dot the otherwise flattened landscape. Elevation averages 4,000 feet at the level acres, and up to 7,895 acres at Paulina Peak, the highest point.

Ponderosa and lodgepole pine are the dominant forest species. Hemlock, white fir, white bark pine, sugar pine, and juniper are also found. Ground cover includes sagebrush, bitterbrush, rabbitbrush, manzanita, Idaho fescue, bottlebrush squirrel tail, and blue bunch wheat grass.

Most of the recreation activities center around Newberry Crater and its two lakes--Paulina and East Lakes which are the only major water sources on the District. Paulina Creek runs out of Paulina Lake, tumbling over two large falls on its way to the Little Deschutes River. The District's summer season offers camping, fishing, horseback riding, spelunking, mountain biking, ATV riding, and hiking. During the winter months, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing are both enjoyed. There are 15 family campgrounds and two group camping areas.

The Lava Lands Visitor Information Center is located at the base of Lava Butte; it covers about 10 square miles. The Center averages 150,000 to 200,000 visitors annually. Employees at the Center interpret the area geology and answer questions visitors may have on the varied aspects of the Forest.

Staff:	District Ranger	George Chesley
	Contracting	Bill Mergel
	Monument Operations	Bill Queen
	Interpretive Services	Sherri Lee
	Special Projects	Carolyn Wisdom
	Operations	David Tjomsland
	Planning	Bill Supulski
	Administrative Services	Jeri Baumeister



History

Newberry Monument was created when a group of Central Oregon citizens recognized the unique scenic, recreational, and scientific values of the area, and banded together to ensure its protection for future generations. Skiers, snowmobilers, fishermen, hikers, geothermal companies and community leaders all contributed to a consensus plan that created the Monument, to be managed by the Deschutes National Forest. President George Bush signed the bill establishing Newberry National Volcanic Monument in November, 1990.

Staff: Monument Operations Manager

Bill Queen

Newberry Crater

The Monument's most prominent feature is 500 square-mile Newberry Volcano, which dominates the landscape of the area. Named for Dr. John S. Newberry, a scientist and early explorer with the Pacific Railroad Survey, the center of the volcano (geologically known as a caldera) holds two lakes, Paulina Lake and East Lake. Paulina Peak, the highest point on the crater rim, is four miles by trail or road from the entrance station. The caldera also includes the Big Obsidian Flow, deposited by an eruption 1300 years ago. Huge chunks of black obsidian glass give mute testimony to the volcano's force and power. Indians used this area extensively to make tools from the obsidian. A one-mile interpretive trail explores the heart of the Big Obsidian Flow.

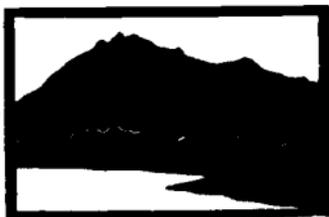


Lakes

Paulina Lake, named for the Paiute Indian Chief Paulina, covers 1,531 acres and is 250 feet deep. It holds rainbow trout, brown trout, and kokanee salmon. This lake periodically "turns over," churning up waters from the depths to the surface. East Lake is 180 feet deep and covers 1,044 acres; and remains iced over until late in the spring. Hot springs feed the lake from its depths, and hot springs resort flourished here in the 1920's. Fishing opportunities are similar to Paulina Lake, with the addition of Atlantic salmon, recently planted by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The lakes are located about one hour south of Bend, off Highway 97 on Road 21. They are usually open from late spring through autumn. A dramatic waterfall, Paulina Falls, is located just below Paulina Lake.

Geology

Fort Rock District is home to Newberry Crater. Newberry Crater is generally considered by archaeologists to be one of the richest sites in the Pacific Northwest. Native Americans have used the area continuously for close to 10,000 years, and adapted their culture to living in the shadow of an active volcano. They used the sharp obsidian glass from volcanic eruptions to fashion spearpoints and arrowheads for hunting game. They also traded the valuable obsidian to tribes as far away as Canada and California. New discoveries are always being made in the crater area, and arrowheads and flakes are abundant. If you find an artifact, feel free to pick it up and hold a living piece of our human heritage, but please put it back in its place, so that others may also enjoy it.



Range

The district has the largest range program on the Forest, providing grazing for domestic sheep and cattle. The primary range species are bitterbrush and Idaho Fescue under timber canopies and in natural openings. The District has approximately 4,000 head of cattle and 1,000 head of sheep under permit on 13 grazing allotments. There are several aspects that make livestock grazing on Fort rock unique, but two of the more noticeable are the virtual absence of noxious weeds and the fact that there are no live streams or natural water sources available for the livestock.

The Fort Rock District has been a pioneer in innovative forest management. A black bark thinning program has increased the vigor of many forest stands, while at the same time providing material for contractors looking for chips and logs from the forest. Primary timber trees are lodgepole and ponderosa pine. Silviculturists ensure that stands are reforested after harvesting, and the District is actively moving towards an ecosystem management approach to managing its multitude of natural resources.

Wildlife

Fort Rock District supports a variety of wildlife. Mule deer are common with the eastern and northern fringe of the District an important winter range. They spend their summers at higher elevations with many migrating west to the Cascades. A few pronghorn antelope are sometimes seen along the eastern fringe around Pine Mountain, Cabin Lake, and Fox Butte. There is a growing elk herd, with more than 100 elk spending primarily spring and fall on the District.

A wide variety of birds occur on the District, including a nesting pair of bald eagles in Newberry Crater, golden eagles around the fringe, flammulated owls, prairie falcons, a variety of waterfowl on the two lakes in Newberry Crater, as well as the many species common in ponderosa, lodgepole pine, and sagebrush--bitterbrush habits.

Over 60 small, artificial water sources, or "guzzlers" have been installed on the District over the past 25 years to improve habitat, particularly for Mule deer and birds. The guzzlers collect and store rain water in tanks. The water is then available during the dry summer and fall.

Some of the smaller mammals which inhabit the District include chipmunks, ground squirrels, mice, douglas fir squirrel, snowshoe hare, blacktail jack-rabbits, pine marten and porcupines. There are also 9 species of bats which help control mosquito populations



as well as preying on forest insect pests. The rare western big-eared bat lives in some of the caves on the District. Nearly 20 percent of Oregon's bat population of these bats occur in a handful of caves around the District. These bats are very sensitive and vulnerable to disturbance by people. They are one of the unique District resources.

Fishing is limited to the two lakes in Newberry Crater. Paulina and East Lake, where it is possible to catch kokanee, brown trout, brook trout and rainbow.

Interpretive Services

Fort Rock offers a vigorous interpretive program for visitors from all over the world. Lava Lands annually welcomes over 100,000 people in its seven-month season. While the Interpretive Center lies within Newberry National Volcanic Monument, it serves as the "interpretive hub" and information center for the entire forest. Roving interpreters offer natural history information in the caldera and at Lava Cast Forest. Guided tours and nature walks originate at Lava Lands. In recent years people from 45 different states and 10 foreign countries have visited the District for information, education, and recreation.

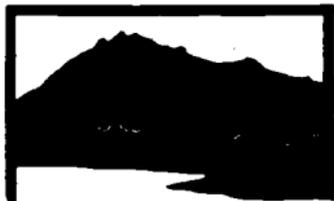
Trails

Over 300 miles of trails explore the Fort Rock District, offering different terrain to year-round enthusiasts of varying abilities. The Peter Skene Ogden Trail, a national recreational trail, descends from the caldera in Newberry Monument downstream along Paulina Creek for eight miles. This trail is used by hikers, horseback riders and mountain bikers. There is also an 8 mile trail that goes around Paulina Lake, offering hikers cool breezes and scenic views in the summer. A short 1 mile trail loops through the Big Obsidian Flow, and offers interpretive information about this most recent eruption of the volcano. For the ambitious, there is a trail going around the crater rim (21 miles) that is open to horseback riders and mountain bikers, as well as hikers. There are numerous other short trails as well; one of the most scenic is the short quarter-mile trail from Road 21 to the Paulina Falls overlook just below the lake. At Lava Lands and nearby Lava Cast Forest, visitors can choose from the Trail of the Whispering Pines, the Trail of the Melted Lands and the Lava Cast Forest Trail. All are one-mile loops and are handicapped accessible. A winter trail system in the Monument offers skiers and snowmobilers unlimited opportunities for winter recreation.



Campgrounds

Most campground facilities on the Fort Rock Ranger District are located within the Newberry National Volcanic Monument. Those are Paulina Lake Campground (69 spaces) and Little Crater (50 spaces) located at Paulina Lake. East Lake Campground (29 spaces), Cinder Hill (110 spaces), and Hot Springs Campground (43 spaces) are at East Lake. Newberry Group Camp offers accommodations for larger groups. All these developed sites include drinking water, a picnic table, fireplace, toilets, and access to boat ramps. Campground facilities located elsewhere on the Fort Rock District are Cabin Lake (14 spaces), China Hat (14 spaces), Prairie (14 spaces), and Rosland (11 spaces). All of the developed sites have drinking water, a picnic table, fireplace, and toilets.



History

The first Homesteaders in the Crescent Ranger District area were Charles and Eva Graves. In 1898, they homesteaded 160 acres on the Little Deschutes River in an area they called Little Meadows, now known as the town of Crescent. In 1901, the Graves established the Odell Post Office. By 1905, more homesteaders and railroad surveyors had made their way to the area. On July 18, 1907, the Odell Post Office was officially renamed Crescent Post Office. (For a list of homesteaders, sheepherders and trappers living in the area between 1910-1915, see Gray 1989:5).

The Crescent Ranger Station came into existence with the transfer of the Paulina National Forest portion to the Deschutes National Forest in 1914. J. Roy Harvey was named first Crescent District Ranger in 1907.

Staff: District Ranger
Administrative Office
Heritage Resources
Resource Operations
Timber Operations
Resource Planning
Recreation
Special Uses

Phil Cruz
Teresa Harshman-Ward
Leslie Hickerson
Bob Marsh
Greg McGranahan
Lloyd Werner
Jerry Vroman
Gene Zachary



Of interest to note in the history of The Crescent Ranger District is to understand the Prehistoric Overview of the region. There were 5 different cultural periods in the archaeological record:

Paleo-Indian
Early Archaic
Middle Archaic
Late Archaic
Contact

Knowledge of different societies that inhabited the District during these periods is very general in scope but four that should be noted are: The Northern Paiute, Tanino, Molala and the Klamath. Other groups such as the Cayuse, Nez Perce, and Umatilla are also believed to have inhabited and visited this area.

Because of the rich archeological history of this area and the Archaeological Resources Act of 1979, anyone caught disturbing archeological resources by destroying or excavation will be imprisoned and/or fined to the maximum under Federal laws.



Hunting-

The Crescent Ranger District plays host to many avid outdoor hunters. Mule deer, elk and waterfowl are just a few of the animals hunted on this district.

Mushroom Picking-

Crescent Ranger District is one of the few places in the Pacific Northwest where Matsutake mushrooms can be found. The Matsutake mushroom season begins usually the first part of September and ends when the snow falls. Anyone who wishes to pick the mushrooms must have a permit.



Campgrounds

Campground facilities are located at all four of the major lakes. The most highly developed sites require a fee for overnight use and contain drinking water, a picnic table, fireplace, toilets and most have access to a boat ramp. Crescent Lake Campground (47 spaces) and Spring Campground (78 spaces) are both fee campgrounds on Crescent Lake. Contorta Point campground (12 spaces) is a undeveloped non-fee site Crescent Lake and contains only tables and toilets. All these campgrounds are on the shore of Crescent Lake and all have wonderful beaches. Whitefish Horse Camp (19 spaces) is a reservation fee site which only has non portable water for horses. Summit Lake campground (3 spaces) is a less developed non fee site with tables, fireplaces, and toilets. Trapper Creek Campground (32 spaces), Princess Creek Campground (46 spaces), Sunset Cove Campground (22 spaces) and Odell Creek Campground (22 spaces) are all fee sites on Odell Lake. All have boat ramps except for Odell Creek. East Davis Lake Campground (33 spaces) and West Davis Lake Campground (25 spaces) are both fee sites on Davis Lake. Lava Flow Campground (12 spaces) is a non fee site on Davis Lake and contains tables and toilets. Crescent Resort and Shelter Cove Resort on Odell Lake and Crescent Resort on Crescent lake help supplement the recreation experience on the District. All three are full-service resorts and provide cabins, showers, boats, supplies, and restaurant.

Day Use Areas

Simax Beach, Tranquil Cove and Tandy Bay are all developed for day use areas on Crescent Lake and have tables, toilets, and fireplaces. All three areas have wonderful beaches which gradually slope into the water. These beaches provide great areas for water skiing, wind surfing and other water play. Most of the major campgrounds also have day use areas which have tables, fireplaces, toilets, and drinking water.



Vegetation

The Crescent Ranger District includes many species of trees and plants which vary with changes in elevation, soil type, and available moisture. The eastern half of the District is flatter and dryer with the beautiful yellow-barked ponderosa pine as well as lodgepole pine as the dominant tree species. The western half of the District has more buttes and slopes with true firs, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and some mountain Hemlock on them. The flatter areas have ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine, with some Engelmann spruce along streams and wet areas. Most of the brush species on the District are bitterbrush, greenleaf manzanita, and snowbrush (ceanothus).

The natural vegetative history of most of the area is one of frequent natural fires with the resulting fire-dependent species of the pines and Douglas fir. Some rare plants are found on the District including the pumice grapefern, Jepson's monkey-flower, and Peck's milk-vetch.

Wildlife

The Crescent Ranger District is home to a wide variety of wildlife. Big game animals commonly seen throughout the spring, summer, and fall months include mule deer and Roosevelt elk. Other mammals often seen include: badgers, chipmunks, squirrels, and the reclusive black bear and pine marten. The many lakes and rivers on the District provide habitat and food for beavers, otters, osprey, bald eagles, falcons, sandhill cranes, Canadian geese, swans and many other species of migrating waterfowl. Other bird species found throughout the District at various times of the year include chickadees, nuthatches, jays, warblers, woodpeckers, and a variety of hawks and owls.

The lakes and streams on the District also contain a wide variety of fish including brook trout, brown trout, Dolly varden otherwise known as a bull trout, lake trout or mackinaw, rainbow trout and kokanee.



Geology

A variety of geologic features can be found on the Crescent Ranger District. Volcanic activity dominates the features with volcanic buttes, lava flows, and the Cascade Mountain crest all part of the landscape. Walker Mountain on the southern end of the District is an excellent example of a large fault scarp. The Upper Little Deschutes River area is an example of a glacial valley. The entire District is covered with up to 10 feet of light colored pumice and ash from Mount Mazama also known as Crater Lake.

Trails

The District provides 108 miles of marked snowmobile trails that are groomed by the local snowmobile club. The Diamond Peak Wilderness has 43 miles of trail available to hikers and horseback riders, and the Oregon Cascades Recreation Area (OCRA) provides 28 miles of trail that is open to mountain biking as well. The District also has 34 miles of the Pacific National Scenic Trail and an additional 13 miles of non motorized trail outside the Wilderness and OCRA.

Lakes

There are 130 lakes on the District ranging from pothole size to 4,000 acres. Crescent Lake covers 4,000 acres and is 280 feet deep. Odell Lake is 3,558 acres in size and 287 feet deep. Both lakes contain Lake trout, rainbow trout, whitefish, and kokanee. Odell Lake is 3,000 acres in size and 22 feet deep. This lake has populations of rainbow trout, and whitefish. Davis Lake is 3,000 acres in size and 22 feet deep. This lake is a fly-fishing lake only and the use of motors is not allowed while fishing. Summit Lake has rainbow trout, lake trout and brook trout. Summit Lake is also the highest elevation of the major lakes and is usually not accessible until mid summer.



*Chronological History of
Crescent District Rangers*

<i>J. Roy Harvey</i>	<i>July 1907 to May 1909</i>
<i>Charles C. Hon</i>	<i>May 1909 to April 1911</i>
<i>Earl Austin</i>	<i>April 1911 to April 1914</i>
<i>Perry A. South</i>	<i>April 1914 to May 1918</i>
<i>C.D. Springer</i>	<i>May 1918 to June 1919</i>
<i>J. Roy Mitchell</i>	<i>June 1919 to August 1920</i>
<i>Ralph Snow</i>	<i>August 1920 to April 1922</i>
<i>Sanford Floe</i>	<i>April 1922 to May 1927</i>
<i>C.C. Olsen</i>	<i>May 1927 to April 1929</i>
<i>Hugh Rhea</i>	<i>April 1929 to June 1930</i>
<i>Charles H. Overbay</i>	<i>July 1930 to April 1933</i>
<i>R.C. Burgess</i>	<i>April 1933 to May 1937</i>
<i>Homer H. Oft</i>	<i>May 1937 to May 1944</i>
<i>Marshall R. Stenerson</i>	<i>May 1944 to April 1947</i>
<i>Newell C. Cory</i>	<i>April 1947 to July 1954</i>
<i>Thomas E. Greatnouse</i>	<i>July 1954 to December 1955</i>
<i>Thomas E. Hardman</i>	<i>January 1956 to November 1958</i>
<i>Henry W. De Bruin</i>	<i>December 1958 to December 1959</i>
<i>Lestlie P. Yates</i>	<i>January 1960 to June 1967</i>
<i>James L. Davis, Jr.</i>	<i>June 1967 to March 1971</i>
<i>Floyd E. Damoth</i>	<i>March 1971 to February 1976</i>
<i>Edward Lewis, Jr.</i>	<i>March 1976 to October 1984</i>
<i>Brenda Woodard</i>	<i>January 1985 to May 1988</i>
<i>Suzanne Rainville</i>	<i>August 1988 to April 1992</i>
<i>Phil Cruz</i>	<i>January 1993</i>





*Customer
Service*

**Customer Service
Serving the Forest User,
Visitor and Co-workers**

Gifford Pinchot stated that coring for the forest reserves is for the benefit of the people and that forest officers are servants of the people. He said that inquiries concerning reserve methods must be answered promptly, fully, courteously and cheerfully. This command, given to those who administered the forest reserves in 1906, is still applicable today. The Forest Service is here to protect the forest reserves and to serve the public. Quite literally, our jobs depend upon public support and understanding of what we do.

Responding to the public promptly, fully, courteously, and cheerfully is everyone's responsibility who works for the Forest Service! Interestingly, what Gifford Pinchot was talking about was hospitality. In the long run, we really need to offer quality service and hospitality if we are to survive!

What Is Service

Service is a combination of strategy, systems, and people. "Strategy", means how the public or Forest user is to be served. "Systems", are the various tasks and processes that need to be in place for the strategy to work. "People" means the capability of people delivering the service, their qualifications, skills and training that they must possess. Delivering quality service is doing all the above well.

The Forest Service expends a great amount of effort designing strategies in all operational areas. At the heart of developing a strategy that will work is understanding "Moments of Truth". A "Moment of Truth" is any opportunity that the public, visitor, or user has for forming an opinion about the service offered. "Moments of Truth", can be how a person is greeted on the telephone, a glance from a Forest Service person, or technical assistance rendered by a technician. Also, everyone in the Forest Service should realize that there are internal customers too, your co-workers and peers. So, "Moments of Truth", are experienced by those with which you serve in the Forest Service.



Critical "Moments of Truth" are those opportunities that have a great impact upon the person or department or group rendering the service. For example; the management of a slash burn is a critical "Moment of Truth". Calming someone who lives near a forest fire that the fire is moving away from their home is a critical "Moment of Truth". Once the critical "Moments of Truth" are known or understood, then, a strategy for how these "Moments of Truth" are to be managed. Another example; the rivers are used excessively by rafters. The strategy to solve the problem is to regulate the number of rafters that use the river.

Systems, are the various tasks and procedures that need to be accomplished for the strategy to work. If the strategy is to regulate river use, the system is the process of using permits as mechanism for controlling the number of river users. The tasks may involve printing permits, establishing an allocation of the permits, and setting up a process for how the permits will be distributed. The river user learns of the need for controlling the number of rafters so the expectation of regulating the river use is established. The Forest Service establishes a method for distributing permits in an equitable way. The act of distributing permits is done in a hospitable way. The tasks and processes need to be analyzed so that standards of service are built in. For example; the person coming to the District Office to obtain a permit should be able to do so in 15 minutes. The 15 minutes is a service standard. The result quickly serving the user is a satisfied river user!

Human beings make systems work! Competent personnel need to have the skills to perform the tasks and facilitate the process of service. To obtain the required skills may require training. Success is measured by the person completing the task according to a certain standard.

What is Hospitality

Hospitality is simpler to explain than service, but more difficult to accomplish. Hospitality is the interpersonal act of caring for the other human being. For example; the visitor, user, or internal customer or co-worker. Hospitality incorporates empathy, the will and freedom to act on behalf of those being served. Hospitality is comprised of the following behavioral traits.

Be Friendly Under Stress-- The act of serving the public without making them feel hurried or uncomfortable, even when you are under a great deal of stress. This means not getting mad or irate or behaving rudely toward those you serve. It means remaining calm when in an emergency situation.

Acting Immediately-- You need to respond quickly. After three rings, a caller starts to become irritated. People in a line start to feel like they are waiting after three minutes! In an emergency situation, seconds are critical! When people feel like they are waiting they feel ignored, regardless of the situation. If you cannot help a person immediately then greet her/him verbally and indicate approximately when you will be able to help.

Anticipating Needs-- Act on what you see is needed before being asked. This is also thinking on your feet. People appreciate being asked if a certain task needs to be done, especially when it is obvious that you can help. A specific offer of help will assist the person to be more at ease and to ask for other types of aid, if it is really needed.



Managing Complaints--Many complaints are not deserve; however, unfortunately, some are. Managing complaints is overcoming the perception of poor service. If you are able to resolve a complaint then the person you served will think better of you than if there had been no complaint at all. The steps to overcoming a complaint are:

- Never react negatively to complaints
- Put the person at ease by apologizing for the problem
- Maintain eye contact
- Take steps to resolve the complaint
- Make sure person is satisfied with the solution
- Recognize that people may complain for no reason
- Always remain calm

If a policy is felt to be unreasonable, then explain the policy and its rationale in detail, be empathetic even if there is nothing that can be done. If there is any way possible to get an exception, then try to get an exception.

Being Friendly to the Unfriendly-- Always be friendly to visitors, users, and internal customers, even when they are in a bad mood. this behavior is absolutely required when handling complaints. Let the unfriendly remark go; by not internalizing the persons hostility. By not reacting, you are in control and can be of assistance.

Recognizing those that You Serve-- Recognition is acknowledging people; say their name if you know it. When you do this you exhibit an understanding that you believe people are important. Nothing is more sacred to a person than their name. Being hospitable is really just being a good host!

How to Offer Good Service and be a Good Host

Offering good service, for the most part, is doing the job you are trained to do, to the best of your ability. Being the best enforcement officer, wildland fire fighter, Ranger, or interpretive specialist involves understanding the technical aspects of your job and doing them in a way that credits the Forest Service and yourself.

Being a good host means that you look at your job as it relates to those you serve. Always in your head you should ask yourself, "What am I doing to fulfill the expectations of those that I serve?" The focus then is to take the skills you have and match them to the expectations of service of those being served. The best way to find out if you are doing this is to use good interpersonal skills and ask if you have done what is expected. Good interpersonal skills are easy to develop. In fact, they involve only four behaviors:



Always look at the person you are listening to.
Eye-to-eye contact

Smile at the person you are talking to. A frown communicates displeasure, anger and aggressiveness. Smiling enhances the communication process.

Talk to the person. Verbally greet them, by name, if at all possible.

Let people know that you care! The best way to do this is through actions. Body language, facial expressions, and posture, should indicate you are approachable.

What You Can do to Improve Service and Hospitality

Offer to Help-- As you travel throughout the Forest lands, constantly be aware of what you can do to help. A truck stopped on the side of the road with the hood up etc..A person walking down the road. Greet and ask to help.

Respond to Requests-- When asked for information, give it. When asked for information you do not know, find out who can provide it. Offering incorrect information discredits you and the Forest Service. Also, if asked for help, always render it.

Be knowledgeable-- Know your job; keep retraining, learn who does what in areas outside your immediate area of responsibility. In other words, broaden your view of the Forest Service. Most people who do not work with the Forest Service have no idea of the complexity of the organization.

Be Courteous-- Always ask people to do things using the word please. Always thank people for doing things. Courtesy always smooths the way for human interaction.



Typical Problems and What To Do

False Expectations-- There are many users and visitors that do not understand the services offered by the Forest Service nor do they understand the imitations that impact the Forest Service. When it becomes obvious that the person you are dealing with does not understand the rules, regulations, laws or make requests that are at odds with the Forest plans, you need to take the time to educate the person using the principles of rendering effective service and being a good host. The person may not like the information that is told to them, but, if she/he understands it, then they may become tolerant of the situation. By helping to set an expectation that can be met, you are helping to provide good service.

Emergencies-- Understand what to do when a medical, fire, or other emergency occurs in Forest lands. You can help with emergencies without offending the people being served.

Requests For Information-- If you are asked for information by a visitor or user and do not know the answer, take the responsibility to find the information requested. If you do not have the time to help them find the answer, then tell the users and visitors who they should contact. For the most part, the public does not understand how the Forest Service is organized; thus, they do not understand who to contact to get the information they need. By helping visitors and users to find the information they need, their expectations will be met.

Providing good service is simple. First, understand what the expectation is of the person to be served. Second, fulfill the expectation. Third, do it in effective human relations, and common sense. Remember, treat people as you would want to be treated yourself!!!



"An appreciation of nature, a stimulation of vigor of the mind and body, and the contentment of soul contributed by association with the forests, go far toward making a useful and contented citizenry.....I can conceive of no more useful purpose the forests can be made to serve".

Carl J. Stahl

1921

