

- **Wood River Wetland Restoration:** Began the testing plan approved by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. Plan activities include 100 percent survey of 200 acres of borrow pit, testing of approximately 3 miles of stream bed, and construction of 5 miles of proposed new dike.
- **Volunteers:** Recruited and trained four new volunteers as Archaeological Technicians.

FY97 PROJECTS PLANNED OR ACCOMPLISHED

- **Southern Oregon University Field School:** Resource Area Archaeologist Bill Yehl and University Professor Ted Goebel are co-instructing a 4-credit course (AN397) for four weeks during the summer of 1997. The 15 students are doing surveying and testing for cultural resources on BLM-administered lands scheduled for timber sales or prescription burns.
- **Project Related to Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act:** Funding has been received to stabilize the floodplain that is the site of an American Indian grave.
- **Educational Outreach:** Resource area archaeologist was a guest lecturer at the Oregon Institute of Technology for the Environmental Science class and also conducted a field trip. Another outreach is the continuation of the internship with Southern Oregon University to provide support surveying and inventorying the Bald Eagle Management Area.
- **Contracts:** The resource area has contracts to survey over 4,000 acres for the presence of cultural resources.
- **Apprenticeships in Science and Engineering (ASE):** Two high school students will be performing duties as archaeological technician trainees under the ASE program.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Klamath Falls Resource Area has approximately 57,300 acres of commercial forestland, over 70 percent of which are revested Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands located west of Klamath Falls. These forestlands have a mixed conifer forest with major species being ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, and Shasta red fir. The resource area's O&C (westside) lands recently underwent a change in forest management to emphasize forest health, watershed, and wildlife habitat restoration. This emphasis has reduced the amount of planned timber sales below historic levels. Also, several years of drought in the recent past have triggered extensive mortality of white fir, which is expected to continue into the near future.

BLM-administered lands located east of Klamath Falls contain approximately 15,300 acres of commercial forestland, which represents about 30 percent of the resource area's total. Predominant species on these lands are ponderosa pine or pine mixed with western juniper. Stands with a white fir component (less than 10 percent of the eastside's commercial forest) are exhibiting extensive mortality in white fir and some ponderosa pine. Eastside lands also contain about 70,000 acres of non-commercial juniper woodlands.