

# BLM NEWS

Portland, Oregon

February 2000

## BLM Powers Into The Future

By: Trish Hogervorst

John Bethea of BLM's Medford District has been a leader in developing solar energy for remote sites. Twenty years before the Executive Order titled "Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management", he was exploring renewable technologies. "I have always been interested in alternative energy sources," says Bethea. "In 1980, while restoring the historic Rogue River Ranch, about 30 miles from the nearest power lines, along the Wild and Scenic Rogue River, I found a 1940's era cast-iron, 12" pelton wheel.

After doing a lot of research and desperately wanting to free myself of the hassles associated with operating propane generators, I rebuilt and hooked up the pelton wheel, resulting in enough power that I only had to run the propane generator once in a while," said Bethea. "In 1995, I had the opportunity to attend the Advanced Photovoltaics (PV) and Wind Power courses at Solar Energy International in Carbondale, Colorado. The four weeks I spent there confirmed a lot I had been doing right and wrong.



Jason Miniken completes a tower to raise solar panels above the tree canopy

"Seeing the need for a much larger renewable energy system at the ranch, a proposal was made for a new system," said Bethea. In 1995, BLM and the U.S. Department of Energy's Sandia National Laboratories Photovoltaic Systems Assistance Center formed a partnership titled "Renew the

Public Lands." Before 1995, BLM used solar power mainly for remote communication sites in Oregon. The new partnership would expand the use of PV and other renewable energy sources within BLM. The Rogue River Ranch was selected as a pilot project.



John Bethea programs a power inverter at Cedar Creek facility

Medford District agreed to provide about 65 percent of the funding needed and Sandia Labs provided the rest. "The first step was to design the system," said Bethea. "Jason Miniken and I ended up installing a hybrid power system including solar, hydro and wind power. The system has 12 volt and 24 volt for DC loads and an inverter for 120 volt AC loads. These power systems supply electricity to the caretaker's house, main house, crew quarters, shop, communications system, fuel tank pump and irrigation system."

The system has been a great success. Not only does it provide renewable energy for the entire Rogue River Ranch, but interpretive signs at the Ranch describe how the renewable energy system works to the approximately 20,000 visitors to the Ranch each year. The project was featured on the front cover of "Home Power" magazine.

The historic Riddle Brothers Ranch in BLM's Burns District has a hybrid system designed by Bethea, Miniken, and Fred McDonald.

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## From the State Director



The 20<sup>th</sup> century has come to a close like the end of a good novel and, at the same time, we are marking the Department of the Interior's 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of caring for our Nation's public lands and resources. These milestones cause me to reflect on the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) past and contemplate our future. I am proud and excited to be part of the BLM in the 21<sup>st</sup> century because I think our future is very bright.

Back on March 3, 1849, Congress created the Department of the Interior to administer the Federal government's land holdings. As our nation grew, so did the need to manage its public lands. In 1946, President Harry Truman merged the Government Land Office with the Grazing Service to create the BLM. BLM's mission has evolved from a land disposal entity to an agency charged with maintaining the health, diversity and productivity of the increasingly popular public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Today, BLM is the uncut gem in the Interior Department. The BLM, which administers more federal land than any other agency, is protecting and managing 264 million acres of public lands from the high plains of Montana to the rocky cliffs of Yaquina Head here in Oregon. No other nation has had the foresight and taken the opportunity to maintain such a vast treasure of publically owned lands as a lasting legacy for their people. BLM's multiple-

use management is providing all Americans the benefits of innovative forestry practices, high quality outdoor recreation experiences, and scientifically-sound range management. These diverse activities require healthy landscapes, which means active land management is an inherent part of the BLM's mission.

For the public to enjoy the ecological, economic, and social values of their public lands, our first priority must be to retain and restore the health of watersheds for present and future generations. The benefits to our public lands depend more and more upon sharing stewardship responsibilities with government and private partners. We know that as natural resource managers we cannot meet the needs of people unless they are part of developing the solution.

The related missions of the Interior Department and BLM advocate working with and developing partnerships with individuals, agencies, and private organizations – to fulfill its stewardship mandate and related needs of the Interior Department; to manage mineral resources, endangered species habitat, archaeological sites, historic landmarks, wilderness areas, and reservoirs.

By conserving and restoring our natural resources, we are passing on benefits as well as our heritage to future generations. Public lands provide open spaces that are essential and unique to the American quality of life and lifestyle. All of us appreciate the serenity of the desert, the beauty of cascading water, the magnificence of our canyon lands, and the grandness of our forests. As we enter a new millennium, I invite you to share my enthusiasm in BLM's continuing role as a premier land management agency. I see a future of continued conversation with the public to chart a course for the public lands that preserves their unique national assets, and continues to provide a variety of uses for the people of this nation. I see a future that confirms BLM as an active, adaptive organization. We listen, we act, and we learn.

## Planning Comments

Closing dates for public comments are listed in the Coming Up... section on page 8.

Complete information on planning efforts in Oregon/Washington BLM is available on the Internet at <http://www.or.blm.gov/planning/index.htm>

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# Teachers Use New Tool to Unearth Area's History

By: Trish Hogervorst

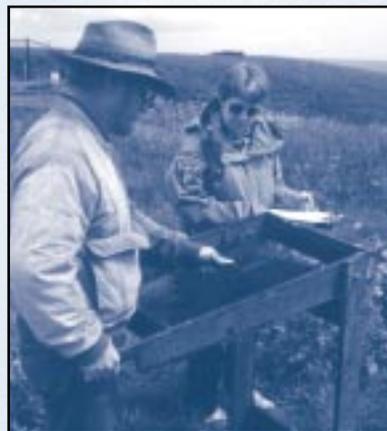
Many Oregon students know a lot more about Oregon's archeology and history thanks to the efforts of Salem BLM archaeologist Fran Philipek. And the teachers really dig it! Fran has been co-teaching a one day course to instructors throughout Oregon based on the teacher's activity guide "Exploring Oregon's Past", developed by Fran and her BLM colleagues.

In 1991, BLM launched "Adventures in the Past—Heritage Education" as part of President Bush's America 2000 education goals. Oregon BLM archaeologists focused their education strategy on writing an archeology guide for teachers. Their objective was to use Oregon archaeology, history, and prehistory as a theme to integrate science, social science, English, math, art and communication curricula.

Under Fran's leadership, with volunteer help and a Utah BLM prototype, Oregon BLM archaeologists began writing "Exploring Oregon's Past: A Teacher's Activity Guide for Fourth through Seventh Grades." By the summer of 1993, a draft was completed and 60 copies were assembled. Fran teamed up with Dr. Helen Woods, of Western Oregon University (WOU) to

teach a one week graduate course called "Exploring Oregon's Past," at WOU's Summer Institute. Within days after Fran announced the guide in the Salem-Keizer School District newsletter, all 60 draft copies were gone.

The teacher's guide was finalized in March 1994 and 300 copies were printed. A second week-long graduate course held at Southern Oregon University (SOU) in Ashland was taught by Medford District archeologist Kate Winthrop with SOU's Dr. Marti Turner. By the start of the 1994 school year, 600 more copies had to be printed.



*Fran Philipek observes screening of Native American shell mound at Yaquina Head*

Salem BLM sponsored Carolyn Bowser for a summer archeological training near Baker, Nevada, put on by the Ely BLM District. Carolyn designed a month-long archeological unit for her sixth graders at Pringle Elementary, BLM's Business Partner School. Fran and Carolyn then developed a 1-day teacher inservice to orient teachers to the resource guide. Fran had been giving half-day sessions that provided teachers with an overview of the guide.

As distribution increased, Fran received more and more requests for training. The first 1-day inservice was taught in February 1995; since then Fran and Carolyn have taught 1-day sessions in most parts of the state and additional week-long courses at a field school site near Oakridge and again at SOU.

"I think the program has been very successful," says Fran. "We've trained more than 120 teachers and distributed more than 1200 of the guides. We just finished an updated version with curriculum correlations to Oregon's new standards and benchmarks and printed 600 copies. Comments from educators are very positive."



*BLM Powers the Future, continued from page 1*

It uses a PV, battery and inverter system to supply power to the facility. A similar installation at the South Steens Campground provides electricity for the campground host site and pumps for public drinking water.

The water pump at Washburn Lake in the Spokane District is not for public use, but provides a public benefit. By pumping water for livestock needs, the BLM protects the lakeshore and the endangered plant species at the shoreline.

Bethea, Minikin, and Gregg Kirkpatrick designed and installed solar panels at several Nestucca River Recreation Sites in Salem's Tillamook Resource Area. Although these forested Coast Range recreation sites are better known for their frequent days of rain, the panels are placed in locations where they will gather the maximum

amount of light. "Even on a cloudy day, the panels collect some light," said Recreation Planner Kirkpatrick. "It should be at least enough to keep water in the 150 gallon holding tanks." They also installed the PV/battery/inverter system at the Cedar Flat maintenance facility to provide electricity for the shop and a water pump.

The most recent use of alternative energy for the BLM is at the Sixes River Recreation Site in the Coos Bay District. When complete the site will have PV/inverter/battery electrical system with AC 110/220 capability and a generator backup. It will run the facilities, a campground host site, the water pump and the sewage treatment system. Bethea and Darrin McLeod should complete the installation by Spring 2000.

In 1997, Bethea spent two months in

the Philippines to assist a province with power needs. He trained locals in solar energy development, and helped them design and install systems for medical facilities, communication sites, municipal offices, and small systems for about 90 village homes.

The commitment to renewable energy demonstrated by Bethea and the cadre of innovators he works with have BLM on the way to meeting some key initiatives: reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce energy consumption in certain facilities, and use off-grid generation systems including solar, small wind turbines, fuel cells and other alternatives. The success of these clean energy systems is sure to generate interest and more installations in the future.



# Making a Difference; Volunteers at the BLM

By: Doug Huntington

Their energy is inspiring and their enthusiasm is contagious. These special people, more than 4000 of them, males and females, young and old alike, come from around the region and across the country. They are as individually unique as snowflakes, but their combined efforts blanket our public lands with important accomplishments and valuable achievements. They contribute their time and effort to the BLM in Oregon/Washington, and they have become a key component of our workforce, providing essential assistance. They are Volunteers.

Volunteers contributed their services to almost every program managed by BLM. If there is a need, Volunteers are there to help. You can find volunteers folding maps, filing documents or photographing fish. They work at interpretive facilities in Baker City and Newport. They assisted at special events such as: National Trail Day, National Wetlands Month and the Department of the Interior's 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. High School students in Vale, Oregon planted

years. The 4260 volunteers who participate in the program contributed 243,951 hours of service to BLM. The dollar value of their work hours is estimated to be approximately \$ 3,000,000. These numbers continue to place the Volunteer Program in Oregon/Washington among the nation's leaders.

While all our volunteers are valuable and important, a special national award entitled "Making A Difference" has been established to recognize those volunteers who excel beyond all expectations in accomplishing their duties. This prestigious award also has a category that recognizes the BLM employees who work closely with the Volunteer Program and are instrumental in the program's success. This year, Oregon boasts winners in both categories for the "Making A Difference" Awards.

Don Gillen of Prineville, Oregon was selected as the recipient of the Volunteer Award, and Shirley Baxter who works at the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (NHOTIC) in Baker City, Oregon was selected for the Employee Award.

Don has provided quality assistance to the Prineville District's Recreation Program for the past six years. He provides maintenance services in about 20 recreation sites and often travels over 1,000 miles per week to accomplish his work in these remote locations. Don is a dedicated volunteer with unwavering enthusiasm and a high standard for hard work. He is also noted for his outstanding customer service while helping to protect our valuable wild and scenic river resources.

Shirley is the Visitor Information



Shirley Baxter (center) receiving the BLM Employee Award

Specialist at the NHOTIC facility in Baker City. She is responsible for interpretive programming and volunteer program coordination at the Center. Shirley is the liaison to the Center's support group, Trail Tenders, Inc., a 168-member organization that provides volunteer support to the Center. In addition, she coordinated more than 20,000 hours of volunteer efforts at the facility. Shirley demonstrates an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm, dedication and effort in her job.

Several other individuals were also nominated for these Awards because of their exceptional contributions to the Volunteer Program. They include: William Dingle, who provided volunteer assistance to the Eugene District Wildlife Program; Susan Sampson, who volunteers at the Coos Bay District, North Spit Boat Launch; Daryl Whiteley an active volunteer at the NHOTIC in Baker City and Mike Payne, Recreation Maintenance Leader for the Eugene District who supervises numerous volunteers.

Managing lands in Oregon/Washington that have vastly diverse resources presents BLM with a formidable challenge. Fortunately, we have an elite corps of volunteers who truly care about these important lands and resources. Essentially, our volunteers constitute BLM's "second work force", and they do "make a difference". Working together, employees and volunteers provide the necessary ingredients to manage and conserve America's natural and cultural treasures.



Assistant Secretary of the Interior Sylvia Baca (left) and acting BLM Director Tom Fry (right) with Don Gillen, Volunteer Award winner

bitterbrush seedlings in a burned area, while across the state, Girl Scouts were cleaning a campground at Loon Lake, near Coos Bay. The Oregon National Guardsmen assisted with the removal of abandoned cars in the Medford District, and inmates from a Work Release Program repaired and rebuilt fences on the Spokane District.

The Volunteer Program has seen a steady increase in participation and accomplishment for the past several



# Land Exchange Benefits Rogue River Basin

By: Jan Miller

As a result of "The Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998", approximately 9,000 acres of public lands in southwestern Oregon were transferred between the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Medford District and the Forest Service's Rogue River National Forest. After discussions spanning thirty years this project was completed, providing efficiencies in management, cost savings, and better service to the public.

The 3,100 acres of BLM-managed public lands transferred to the Forest Service are located primarily around the Applegate Reservoir and the city of Ashland's watershed. The 5,900 acres of Forest Service-managed public lands

transferred to the BLM are northwest and southeast of Lost Creek Reservoir.

Federal lands transferred involved isolated parcels, or groups of isolated parcels, that were managed by one agency and intermingled with, or adjacent to lands managed by the other agency. All lands boast similar values including recreational, cultural, wildlife, and timber resources.

The question of which agency acquired more acres or more of a particular resource was never a factor in the BLM's or the Forest Service's decision to proceed with and support the transfer. The main issues surrounding the transfer were the potential fiscal impact to Jackson

County, and the future management of the public lands involved. There is no fiscal impact to Jackson County from the land transfer. Management of the public lands is guided by the approved resource management plans for each agency.

The land transfer has multiple benefits to the public now and enhances the resource over the long term. Working together, the BLM's Medford District and the Rogue River National Forest will continue to provide better customer service, more efficient operations, and quality resource stewardship.



## Public comment sought on survey and manage measures in Northwest Forest Plan

In December 1999, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Forest Service (FS) managers released the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) to amend the "survey and manage" mitigation measures of the Northwest Forest Plan. That release started the 90-day public comment period which ends on March 3, 2000.

The document incorporates what the FS and BLM have learned during the last five years about implementing the "survey and manage" provisions of the Northwest Forest Plan. These provisions detail how the Forest Service and BLM should manage approximately 400 rare and little known species.

"We have learned a lot about survey and manage since we adopted the Northwest Forest Plan," said Nancy Graybeal, Deputy Regional Forester. "This draft document is designed to incorporate the most up-to-date science, better protect rare and little known species, and use the agencies' limited resources more efficiently."

When finalized, the document will provide new guidance on how the agency implements the survey and manage provisions. It will also help resolve questions surrounding a U.S. District Court decision by Judge William Dwyer. "This effort will help the agencies come into compliance with Judge Dwyer's decision and get the timber program and other projects back on track under the Northwest Forest Plan," according to Graybeal.

In August, Judge Dwyer ruled against the agencies' implementation of certain aspects of the survey and manage provisions, and suspended a number of timber sales. Government negotiators reached a tentative agreement with the environmental plaintiffs in the case that would, if approved by the Court, provide an interim basis for moving projects forward until a final decision is made in the supplemental environmental impact statement.

***"The environmental impact statement analyzes different ways to***

***improve the efficiency and consistency of the survey provisions in the Northwest Forest Plan,"*** adds Elaine Zielinski, BLM State Director for Oregon and Washington.

While retaining the overall survey and manage strategy, the impact statement analyzes alternatives that better identify the protections species need, clarifies language in the Northwest Forest Plan, eliminates inconsistent or redundant direction, and establishes a process for responding to new information more rapidly.

"We invite comments on the alternatives," adds Zielinski, who notes that the document is available on request from the SEIS Room at the Regional Executive Office, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208, or from local Forest Service or BLM District offices in the Northwest Forest Plan area. It can also be accessed directly on the Internet at <http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa>.



## Batty About Bats

By: Marylou Schnoes

Sleeping in the recesses of bridges, in masonry and large-timber supports of old buildings, and in abandoned buildings with undisturbed crevices, are countless numbers of small, furry mammals. At dusk during warm seasons, they clamber out and flutter away. With erratic flight, bats glean the night insects over our lawns, orchards, wetlands, crop fields, golf courses and forests.

Because of our relatively poor night vision and daylight-loving habits, some humans are not aware of the widespread nature of this group of mammals. For example, much to the surprise of Great Basin farmers, researchers using ultrasonic receivers recently detected hundreds of bats foraging over their fields. Bats are incredibly diverse, comprising over one-fifth of all mammal species.

Bats make amazing contributions to the human species and the environment: they reduce the demand for chemical pesticides, increase the productivity of plants that rely on them for pollination, play an important role in the ecosystems of other animals and plants, and help to support human economies. A single little brown bat can catch 600 mosquitoes in one hour. A colony of 150 big brown bats can consume 18 million cucumber beetles in a summer, protecting a farmer's crops from rootworm larvae.

Some bats roost (i.e. rest) in the daytime and during their foraging trips at night, and hibernate all winter. They

are often dependent on large defective trees with loose bark or cracks, to provide a safe place to rest and conserve energy. However, the harvest of large trees for lumber has reduced bat habitat.

To help provide additional homes for bats, wildlife biologists of the Medford District's Glendale Resource Area built "bat boxes." These are flat wooden structures that mimic the crevices of old trees. With the advice of the District's engineers, and the blessing of the Federal Highway Administration, biologists mounted 17 bat boxes under 12 bridges. These boxes provide habitat for nine species of bats in this area. Bridges are excellent habitat for bats because they provide good cover and high insect availability over forest streams.

For some subpopulations, such habitat options may prevent their

extinction. This is important because more than half of the bat species in the nation are in severe decline or are listed as endangered. Losses are occurring at alarming rates worldwide. Bats are exceptionally vulnerable to extinction, in part because they are the slowest reproducing mammals on earth for their size. Most produce only one "pup" per year.

The Glendale Resource Area is looking forward to monitoring the use of these boxes and further enhancing the habitat of these diverse and important mammals of the skies. For more information on bats, visit the website of Bat Conservation International at: <http://www.batcon.org>



*New bat box provides a home for one of the nine species of bats in the Glendale Resource Area*



## Raible Sets Up Communications Systems in Honduras

A few years ago, Salem District Communication Specialist Joe Raible traveled to Honduras to design a communications plan for the Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve in the Honduran jungle. The 4,000 square mile rainforest reserve, home to four indigenous peoples, is the largest protected area in

Central America. The Department of Interior's (DOI) Partnership for Biodiversity provides for technical assistance to Peace Corps volunteers, the Honduran government, and to communities and people within the reserve.



*John Raible installs radio equipment at a remote location in Honduras*

*Continued on page 7*

## Winter Survival Kit

It is officially winter. Take key steps now to prepare your car and yourself for adverse travel conditions in frigid weather. This preparation may save time, trouble, and money. Experts agree that winter travel by automobile is serious business. They advise you to prepare for the worst and increase safety, comfort, and the chance of rescue if stranded on a long trip. Your car should be ready for the season, whether you do routine commuting or take a special excursion. Remember to fill your gas tank; this is one of the most common causes of motorists getting stranded because travel in inclement conditions uses more fuel.

Care for your car's cooling system. A properly functioning system is essential to the car's operation: conserving fuel, protecting your engine, and adequately heating the car interior. The cooling system should be flushed every two years and refilled with new antifreeze, properly diluted. Be sure that hoses, connections, and all cooling system components are OK for another season by having the system pressure tested. The radiator pressure cap is a vital component and should be checked as part of the pressure test. The thermostat should be changed out when the cooling system hoses are being replaced, normally every four years.

Your winter car kit should include

such basics as extra warm clothing, blankets, sleeping bags, drinking water for each person, a flashlight with extra batteries, distress flares, a small shovel, and sand or cat litter. The items listed below will help you keep **warm, visible and alive** if you become trapped by a winter storm:

Include heavy gloves or mittens, hats, and warm boots because your extremities are most likely to lose body heat. Non-perishable high calorie foods (ie. granola, candy, nuts, fruits, etc.), are a good source of energy. In any coverage area, a cellular telephone can summon 911 assistance, even if you do not subscribe to a service provider. Be sure to charge the phone battery before your trip and/or bring an adapter for car use. Remember a can opener if you carry canned food on the trip. Protect your drinking water from freezing. If you can heat the water, you should take a cup and spoon with hot chocolate, powdered juice, or instant soup to drink.

Other essentials are a pocket knife and first aid kit, and any special medication required by you or your family. Include a transistor radio, two tow chains, an axe, a fire extinguisher, and a basic tool kit with pliers, screwdrivers and adjustable wrench. A few empty three pound coffee cans with lids, can be used for toilet facilities and another for heating water if you have

that capability. Include facial and toilet tissue on your critical items list.

A catalytic heater is useful when operated safely so that you do not start a fire or become exposed to toxic fumes. Avoid oxygen starvation inside your vehicle if using matches, candles, or solid fuel by letting some fresh air into the vehicle and never go to sleep with any fuel burning.

Pace your work wisely to avoid overexertion. Motorists who are stranded can use a quart of motor oil to set a fire in a hubcap or coffee can outside the vehicle. The black smoke from this small fire can be seen at great distances, leading rescuers to where you are stranded.

With these advance measures you fulfill the main survival components of safety, shelter, and sustenance. Careful preparation is your best insurance policy against a weather-related emergency.



*Honduras Continued from page 6*

"The area is so remote that there is presently very little to no capability for radio, telephone, fax and e-mail communication," said Raible. "On my first trip I designed a communications system plan which could be used throughout the Reserve."

Last spring, Raible returned to Honduras to install the radio equipment specified in his plan. "I designed a plan to match their \$20,000 budget but the budget was cut to \$5,000 so I had to improvise. Most of the equipment was purchased in the U.S. and shipped to Raible's home in Salem, Oregon. "I carefully packed 100 pounds of radio

equipment at home and took it with me on the airplane to Honduras." His task - to set up six radio base stations along the northern and northwestern boundary of the Biosphere for the Mosquitia Páwisa (MOPAWI), the non-government Honduran organization which handles north coast tribal economic development.

"The pace was always busy; between installing radios, I fixed computers and checked equipment for Y2K compatibility. After numerous power failures in the new head office in the capital city last spring, it seems that computer dating is a lesser problem than dependable electricity," Raible said. "I flew to

Tegucigalpa, then out to the Reserve. Transportation between radio sites varied from jungle plane to traveling by 30-foot dugout canoe along the rivers. We hooked up radio communication at five different MOPAWI sites. At two sites we installed solar panels because there was no electrical power."

The radios will be the primary communication tool between MOPAWI offices on the northern border of the Reserve and to link to the head office in Tegucigalpa. The communication network will serve these partners as their bridge to the future.



# Coming Up...

Feb 18 - 20	Bald Eagle Conference - Klamath Falls, OR
Feb 18 - 20	Sportsmen's and Outdoor Recreation Show - Roseburg, OR
Feb 21	President's Day Observance - Federal Holiday
Feb 23	Comment period closes for Proposed Changes to 3809 Regulations
Feb 24 - 26	Oregon Logging Conference - Eugene, OR
Feb 25 - 27	Newport Seafood and Wine Festival - Newport, OR
Feb 26	Eagle Watch 2000 - Culver, OR
Feb 26	Identification Day, U of O Museum of Natural History - Eugene, OR
Mar 2 - 5	Oregon RV Show & Sale - Eugene, OR
Mar 3	Comment period closes for Draft SEIS to Amend Survey & Manage Protective Buffers and Other Mitigating Measures Standards & Guidelines
Mar 3	Comment period closes for John Day River Management Plan Draft EIS
Mar 4 - 5	Oregon Special Olympics, Mt Bachelor - Bend, OR
Mar 10 - 12	Oregon Dunes Mushers Annual Mail Run - Florence, Lakeside, and North Bend, OR
Mar 11	Wild Horse and Burro Adoption - Canby, OR
Mar 18	Oregon Trail Art Show ends - Oregon Trail Center, Baker City, OR
Mar 19 - 25	Oregon Public Schools Spring Break
Mar 19 - 25	Whale Watch Week - Oregon Coast
Mar 22	Spring Break Family Day, High Desert Museum - Bend, OR
Mar 25	Wild Horse and Burro Adoption - Burns, OR
Apr 6 - 8	Pear Blossom Festival - Medford, OR
Apr 8	Great Oregon Spring Beach Cleanup - Oregon Coast
Apr 8	John Craig Memorial Nordic Race - McKenzie Pass, OR
Apr 13 - 14	Southeast Oregon Resource Advisory Council Meeting - Ontario, OR
Apr 14 - 15	Hood River Blossom Festival - Hood River, OR
Apr 14 - 15	Cherry Festival - The Dalles, OR
Apr 15	Family Science Festival, High Desert Museum - Bend, OR
Apr 22	Earth Day Fair 2000 - Bend, OR

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