



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

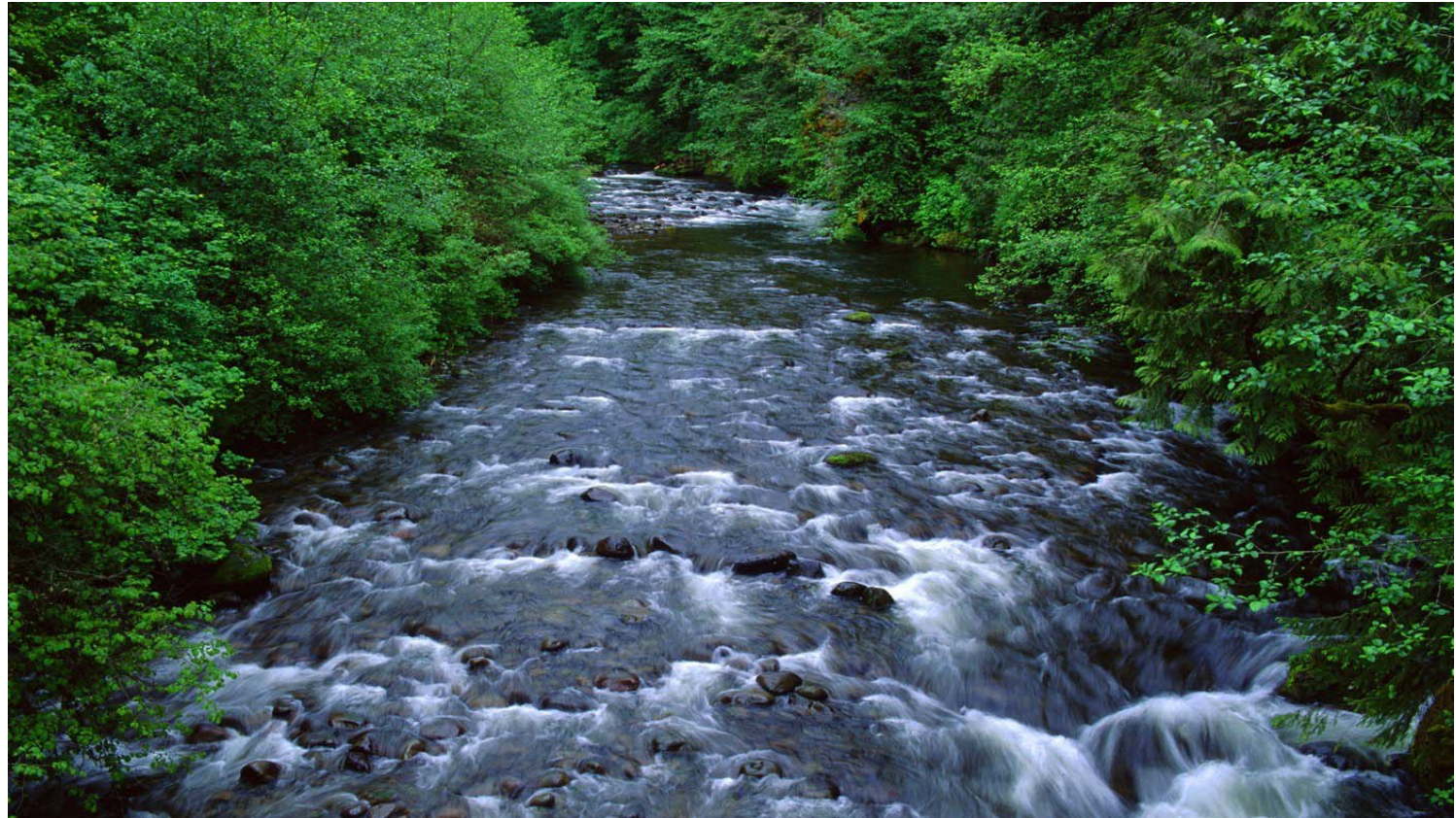
Pacific Northwest
Region

2006



Mt. Hood National Forest Strategic Stewardship Plan

Weaving Together the Environment, People and the Economy



Little Sandy River, Mt. Hood National Forest



View of Mt. Hood from Portland, Oregon

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Horsetail Falls, Mt. Hood National Forest

Three Guiding Principles

Ecosystem Restoration

Work actively to restore the forest's ecosystems, ecosystem processes, ecosystem functions, and recognize people as part of the ecosystem.

Citizen Stewardship

Engage people in stewardship of their National Forest and its natural resources.

Economic Sustainability

Secure economic sustainability of the Forest and natural resource management.

Mt. Hood is an Oregon icon.

Developing a Stewardship Framework for Mt. Hood National Forest: Weaving Together the Environment, People, and the Economy

**Foreword by Gary Larsen
Forest Supervisor,
Mt. Hood National Forest**

People care deeply about public lands in the Pacific Northwest. In particular, people who live in the greater Portland/Vancouver metropolitan area and those in urban and rural communities surrounding Mt. Hood recognize the important contribution Mt. Hood National Forest makes to the livability and sustainability of our communities. It is therefore no surprise that so many citizens are dedicated to learning about, protecting, and conserving our collective heritage and legacy of public lands and their associated natural resources.

People across the Pacific Northwest regard Mt. Hood and its environs as their own. The Forest hosts four and one-half million visitors every year. They greatly enjoy first-hand experiences of the mountain, the national forest, and its natural resources through all forms of recreation and tourism. Mt. Hood National Forest's beauty reminds us all that we care about something greater than ourselves. We care about fish, wildlife, forests, and the watersheds in which we live. Ninety-eight percent of the Forest is somebody's municipal water supply. We stand in awe of the ebb and flow of natural processes in the ecosystem. For all these reasons and more, Mt. Hood National Forest is truly the People's Forest!

Citizens increasingly recognize that stewardship of the Forest is not the sole responsibility of government officials, but is instead a shared civic responsibility. And increasingly, citizens recognize that stewardship is more than a duty; it is a privilege and an honor. Over a thousand people roll up their sleeves every year volunteering their time and effort to help take care of their National Forest. Citizens help maintain trails, administer designated Wildernesses, maintain historic structures, conduct conservation education, improve fish passage on and off the Forest, teach mountaineering skills, participate in bird counts, and myriad other activities.

In addition, through business relationships (permits, contracts, partnership agreements, and memoranda of understanding) many more people help us deliver services to and for the public. Included among these are the many outfitter guides who operate on the Forest, five ski areas, the concessionaire who helps us run and maintain our campgrounds, Oregon Department of Transportation who cooperates with us in maintenance of roads, Portland State University, Portland General Electric, the City of Portland with whom we co-manage Bull Run Watershed to provide drinking water to the residents of Portland, and many, many others.

Employees of Mt. Hood National Forest are similarly dedicated to protecting and conserving the Forest and its natural resources, and to serving people. We are especially interested in developing a better understanding of the unique contributions the Forest can make to the livability and sustainability of the greater Portland/Vancouver metropolitan area and other surrounding communities, and to working in partnership for the best stewardship of the Forest we love. That's the purpose of this strategic stewardship plan — to foster citizen stewardship.

*Gary L. Larsen, Forest Supervisor
Mt. Hood National Forest
April 22, 2006 - Earth Day*

A look at what's inside.

Overview of the Strategic Stewardship Plan

*In this strategic stewardship plan, we outline and organize a framework for expanding our partnerships for citizen stewardship of Mt. Hood National Forest. Key to this framework are a set of *basic concepts* including:*

- ❖ The importance of acquiring a better understanding of — and meeting the needs of — citizens;
- ❖ Fostering citizen stewardship; and
- ❖ Providing a starting point for dialogue and a catalyst for learning and change on the part of the Forest Service and the citizens it serves to better care for the land, through citizen stewardship.

Following are some *elements* of the plan.

- ❖ An overview of the partners, communities of people, interests and ecosystems that are the strength of Mt. Hood National Forest;
- ❖ Our context for management (how we got where we are and what affects what we do), including laws, guidance, strategic goals, and working principles;

- ❖ How changes in society lend to changes in how the Forest is managed;
- ❖ How Mt. Hood National Forest fits in the National Forest System and the Pacific Northwest Region;
- ❖ Stewardship challenges for the next decade;
- ❖ The special contributions (niches) that the Mt. Hood National Forest provides to the greater community in which it is set;
- ❖ What the Mt. Hood National Forest brings to the table (dollars, programs, people and their expertise); and
- ❖ Examples of how, through partnerships with citizen stewards, we can put these pieces together.

Overview of Mt. Hood National Forest

Mt. Hood National Forest touches us all. On a clear day, the office buildings of downtown Portland frame Mt. Hood and offer glimpses, dreams and remembrances of a group climb to the summit, a school day at Cascade Streamwatch, skiing at Mt. Hood Meadows, an afternoon at historic Timberline Lodge, or maybe an autumn drive through the Mt. Hood Loop to the orchards of the Hood River or Dufur Valley. The Forest straddles the Cascade Mountain Range. The Forest provides clean water, beautiful scenery, outstanding recreation, forest products, diverse fish and wildlife species, and heritage resources for people of all cultures and interests.

The 1.1 million-acre Mt. Hood National Forest is a “People’s Forest.” It is framed by the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area to the north, the metropolitan area to the west, the Willamette National Forest and Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation to the south, the dry, agricultural lands to the east, and is punctuated by the 11,240-foot peak of Mt. Hood in the middle of the Forest (See Figure 1).

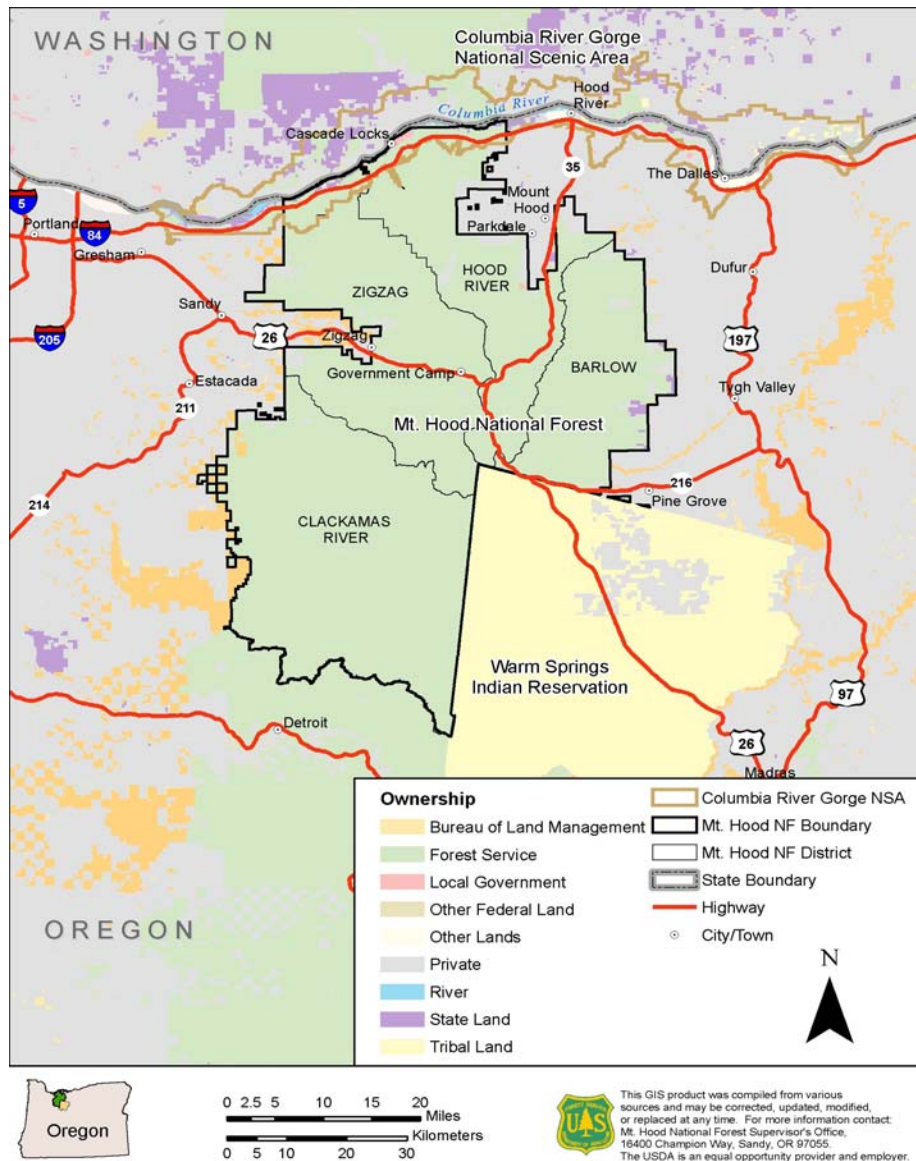
Within and beyond its boundaries, Mt. Hood National Forest has a large influence and impact on surrounding communities through federal employment opportunities, special use permits (for example, campground concessions), and indirectly through the “multiplier effect,” which measures the total impact on the economy caused by all the uses people make of the Forest including recreation and the provision of goods, services, amenities, and environmental values. This influence is particularly important to rural communities where the Forest Service is often a primary employer, and to counties within the Forest boundaries – specifically Clackamas, Multnomah, Hood River, and Wasco Counties, with a small portion within Marion and Jefferson Counties.

Due to its location and the visitors it attracts, Mt. Hood National Forest is considered an “*urban national forest.*”

However, it comprises – and serves – two greatly differing areas. To the westside of the Forest, in close proximity to the Portland/Vancouver Metropolitan area, more than 50 percent of the Forest perimeter is in the urban interface. This interface is characterized by intense recreation use, high percentage of urban/wildland interface, urban social problems within the National Forest, complex communication issues due to language, culture, and class diversity, and a high degree of interest from members of the urban public and media.

Partners and communities of people, interests and ecosystems are the strengths of Mt. Hood National Forest.

Figure 1. Vicinity Map of Mt. Hood National Forest



In contrast, communities to the eastside of the Forest are very different. Although definitely influenced by the Portland/Vancouver metropolitan area, their uniqueness lies in a special rural flavor not available on the westside. Availability of firewood, fewer people on trails, and more rustic settings are among the traits distinguishing the eastside of the Forest.

Eastside or westside, the Forest draws *visitors* from around the nation and around the world.

About four and a half million people per year come to view wildlife and wildflowers, camp, hike, play in the streams, ski, hunt, fish, climb the mountain, and participate in a range of recreational activities in and around the Forest.

Some come to learn about natural resources and conservation, and others to work as contractors, permittees, partners, or volunteers. Tribal members use the Forest for hunting, gathering, and spiritual or cultural experiences. Other visitors can experience a range of recreation activities in distinctly diverse environments during one day, such as snowboarding on Mt. Hood in the morning and wind surfing on the Columbia River in the afternoon. Many just drive for fun, or simply look at Mt. Hood from a distance and enjoy its majesty and beauty, peace and serenity.

In short, people's connections to the Forest are numerous and diverse. Each year, typically:

- ❖ 1.9 million people visit Timberline Lodge for skiing, dining and sightseeing;
- ❖ 363,000 people visit Mt. Hood Meadows ski area;
- ❖ 154,000 people visit Ski Bowl, Summit and Cooper Spur ski areas;
- ❖ 225,500 people visit 100 developed campgrounds;
- ❖ 1.5 million people visit dispersed recreation sites;
- ❖ 67,000 people visit wildernesses;
- ❖ 1.1 million people use domestic water from the Forest;
- ❖ 2,000 people use the 500 summer home residences in the Forest;
- ❖ Over 7,000 permits are issued annually for special forest products (e.g., Christmas trees, beargrass);
- ❖ 1,100 people contribute 44,000 hours through senior, youth and volunteer programs;

❖ 160,000 people use visitor information services provided by the Forest; and

❖ Over 104,000 people participate in conservation education programs.

For these and many other reasons, Mt. Hood National Forest is an important part of the social fabric and economics of tourism and development for the broader community in which it is set.

Stewardship of this complex National Forest and its natural resources presents unique management challenges, as well as many opportunities to interact with the public in meaningful ways.



Recreation History . . . in Your National Forest

An hour's drive from Portland, you'll find historic Timberline Lodge and Silcox Hut, built in the late 1930's by the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Both have an active partner who restore, manage, and enjoy them. The restoration of Silcox Hut has drawn national recognition, while Timberline Lodge partners are making recreation history by making the lodge accessible throughout for visitors with disabilities.

To be part of it all, see www.fs.fed.us/r6/mthood/volunteering.

Your history, your national forest.

Context describes how we got where we are and the things that influence us.

The Context for Managing Mt. Hood National Forest

Since the Oregon National Forest was established in 1908 (and renamed Mt. Hood National Forest in 1919), many events have influenced the management and ecological characteristics of the National Forest System lands. Over time, major influences have included changes in funding, workforce, and recreation visits. Changing landscapes, including wildland fires, timber harvesting, and natural events like floods and windstorms also have been major factors.

Changes in *social and economic conditions* continue rapidly as well. For example, the greater Portland-Vancouver metropolitan area today has 2.0 million people, more than half the population of Oregon. The size of the Portland/Vancouver metropolitan area west of the Forest contrasts starkly with rural communities surrounding the Forest to the east, such as The Dalles (13,500 people), Hood River (6,230 people), Dufur (610 people), and Maupin (450 people)¹.

¹ Population Research Center, Portland State University. [<http://www.pdx.edu/prc/>] (July 5, 2005)

From 2000 to 2004, the *population* continued to grow and rose by approximately 5 percent.

This includes an increase in all counties that are part of Mt. Hood National Forest as follows:

- ❖ Clackamas County population increased 5.3 percent;
- ❖ Hood River County population increased 3.1 percent;
- ❖ Marion County population increased 4.8 percent;
- ❖ Multnomah County population increased 3.9 percent; and
- ❖ Wasco County population increased by 0.5 percent.

A recent study of the Mt. Hood area characterized social conditions in six communities adjacent to the Forest – Portland, Estacada, Sandy, Dufur, Hood River, and Warm Springs. Summary information about *employment and economic returns* associated with the Forest follow.

The *unemployment rate* in these communities is generally 1.4 percent. It is higher on the eastside compared to the westside, with more eastside people working in farming, fishing, and forestry.

Percent Employed in Farming, Fishing, and Forestry in Eastside Communities

Dufur	2.4 percent
Hood River	3.7 percent
Warm Springs	2.1 percent

Percent Employed in Farming, Fishing, and Forestry in Westside Communities

Portland	0.2 percent
Estacada	1.9 percent
Sandy	0.6 percent

Educational levels attained were comparable across these six communities.²

The *annual economic value* of Mt. Hood National Forest services is approximately \$150 million. This includes timber, recreation use, water, and energy (hydroelectric power).

² Shinn, C. and K. Magis. 2002. Local Unit Criteria and Indicator Develop, Social Indicator Develop, Social Indicator Research Update. Part of Mt. Hood’s Local Unit Criteria & Indicator Development Pilot Project.

³ Ervin, D., A. Miller, and M. Ives. 2002. “Managing Wealth: Economic Indicators.” Part of Mt. Hood’s Local Unit Criteria & Indicator Development Pilot Project.

Recreation use includes (See Tables 1 and 2³):

- ❖Camping and day use activities (51 percent);
- ❖Fishing and hunting (14 percent);
- ❖Car and boat travel (1 percent);
- ❖Trail use and viewing (6 percent); and
- ❖Winter sports (29 percent).

Friends of the Forest

The National Forest Foundation (NFF) is the only non-profit organization focused full-time on the challenges that face our National Forests. Through its commitment to facilitating local involvement and encouraging grassroots participation in forest stewardship, the NFF has assembled an extensive network of partners. Friends of the Forest provide links with the NFF’s more than 140 partner organizations who are concerned with the health and well-being of our National Forests.

Whether it’s a week-long fishing and camping trip, a weekend hike, or a picture-perfect scenic drive, National Forests provide cherished memories for tens of millions of Americans each year. Friends of the Forest is a free program that helps the National Forest Foundation and the Forest Service communicate with citizens who are concerned about the health of our National Forests, recreational opportunities and learning about the natural resources.

NFF is organizing Friends of the Forest Day to bring together volunteers to work on projects on National Forest land. Upcoming events planned on Mt. Hood National Forest include a project in cooperation with the Sandy River Watershed Council to plant willows and other native vegetation along the Salmon River by Sandy.



Appropriations, reimbursements, and revenues are the Forest’s three major financial resources for producing goods and services.

Appropriations dollars come from Congress. Appropriated dollars account for 75 percent or more of the total budget each year. *Reimbursements* are received from cooperating agencies, such as Bureau of Land Management or state and county agencies when the Forest performs work on behalf of these other organizations. *Revenues* are received from a variety of special use and recreation permits. Some of these funds are returned to the U.S. Treasury and local county governments and are not part of the Forest budget. A portion of other funds also are retained through fee retention legislation.

The Forest receives *variable* amounts of funding through Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (commonly known as Payments to Counties or PAYCO) projects, Capital Investment Programs for engineering projects, Emergency Relief for Federal Roads, and grant opportunities. From 2002 to 2005, there were \$3.8 million dollars in PAYCO projects, which included 14 projects in Clackamas County, 30 projects in Hood River County, and 42 projects in Wasco County.

Table 1. Estimated Annual Values of Mt. Hood National Forest Flows (rounded). Taken from: Ervin, D., A. Miller, and M. Ives. 2002. “Managing Wealth: Economic Indicators.” Part of Mt. Hood’s Local Unit Criteria & Indicator Development Pilot Project.

	Amount	Percent Total
Harvested Timber	\$15,200,000	10 percent
Recreation	\$55,800,000	37 percent
Water	\$45,000,000	30 percent
Energy (Hydro)	\$32,900,000	22 percent
Total	\$148,900,000	100 percent



View of Mt. Hood from Lost Lake

Table 2. Estimated Use Value of Recreational Service Provided by Mt. Hood National Forest in Dollars ^{1,2}. Taken from: Ervin, D., A. Miller, and M. Ives. 2002. "Managing Wealth: Economic Indicators." Part of Mt. Hood's Local Unit Criteria & Indicator Development Pilot Project.

	Barlow	Clackamas River	Hood River	Zigzag	Total Use Value
Camping/Day Use	\$4,996,827	\$1,326,051	\$7,832,152	\$13,996,460	\$28,151,490
Fishing/Hunting	\$3,252,511	\$2,358,607	\$1,159,929	\$992,072	\$7,763,074
Car/Boat Trail	\$155,947	\$42,223	\$17,586	\$53,437	\$269,201
Trail Use/Viewing	\$76,002	\$488,426	\$701,270	\$1,945,838	\$3,211,537
Winter Sports	\$975,638	\$17,147	\$8,626,682	\$6,747,582	\$16,367,049
Total	\$9,456,925	\$4,232,455	\$18,337,620	\$23,735,389	\$55,762,352

¹ Discounted assuming an indefinite flow of services at 1997 levels.

² Dollars are 2000 dollars discounted using the producer price deflator.

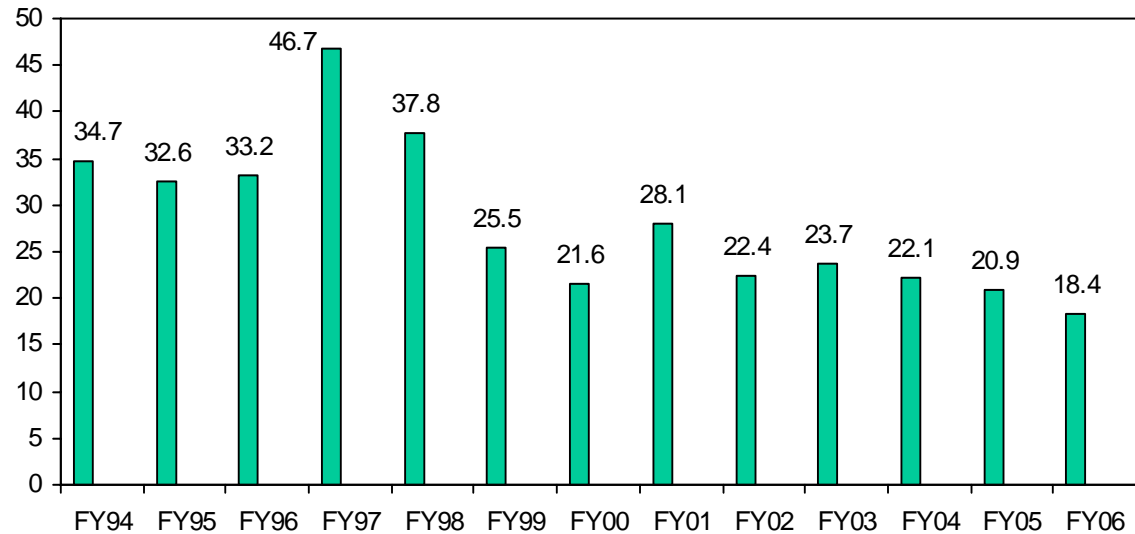
Source: Recreational visitor days - USDA(FS) Infrastructure System "RVDs and Occasions by fiscal year, Administrative unit and Activity."

Source: Use values are published in "Resourcing Pricing and Valuation Procedures for the Recommended 1990 RPA Program." USDA FS 1990.



Sahalie Falls

Figure 2. Mt. Hood Annual Budget from Fiscal Year 1994 to 2006 in millions



Notes: Funding in real dollars, not discounted dollars. Funding increased in Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998 because of Emergency Relief for Federal Roads funding received as a result of flooding events on Mt. Hood National Forest.

While there are several sources of funding for Mt. Hood National Forest, its *budget* has decreased 47 percent, from approximately 34.5 million dollars in 1994 to 18.4 million dollars in 2006 (see Figure 2). The overall decline is due to a difference in priorities across the Forest Service nationwide and a shift away from past levels of timber production throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Over the same period, the size of the *workforce* has declined as well. The net change in the number of positions at Mt. Hood National Forest from 1994 to 2004 is a decrease of 375 positions (40 percent). Approximately 80 percent of that reduction occurred at the mid-management and above. In general, reduction in the administrative group is attributed to automation, and changes in administrative task work for each employee. In addition, there are continuing changes in the focus and type of work to be done by or in partnership with Forest employees.

Many Changes Influence Management of Mt. Hood National Forest

Many changes influence management of the Mt. Hood National Forest. Changes in National priorities are reflected in changing policies and appropriations. Urban pressures mount, including increasing development at the Forest boundary, and increasing recreation demands. Our work force changes as management needs change. A higher proportion of our workforce now concentrates on recreation, natural resource stewardship, community engagement, and collaboration with partners of all kinds.

Recreation trends: Changes in recreation use give insight into the stewardship work that needs to be done. The 2003 Mt. Hood National Forest National Visitor Use Monitoring study reported changing visitor participation in recreation activities (See Table 3 and Figure 3).

That study shows that gender distribution of Mt. Hood National Forest visitors is 63.5 percent male and 35.5 percent female. The age distribution of recreation visitors is fairly representative of the age class distribution in Multnomah and Clackamas Counties. Ethnic minorities do not recreate on the Forest in proportion to the local metropolitan area's population makeup.

The study identified recreation opportunities and favorite activities within the Forest:

- ❖ Key Forest *recreation opportunities* are conservation education; day-use, particularly short hikes, mountain biking, and family gatherings; river-related recreation; winter sports, particularly downhill skiing; driving for pleasure; and camping.
- ❖ Predominant recreation activities were identified to be downhill skiing, relaxing, hiking or walking, other non-motorized activities, viewing wildlife, and driving for pleasure.

Service is provided to the approximately four-million-plus visitors to the Forest each year by *recreation partners*. The vast majority of these are downhill skiers using five developed ski areas, which are managed by private companies under special use permit. The five ski areas include Timberline Lodge, Mt. Hood Meadows, Mt. Hood Ski Bowl, Cooper Spur, and Summit. In addition, approximately 180,000 visitors a year stay in developed campgrounds managed by concessionaires. A smaller, but substantial number of visitors use permitted outfitters and guides for varied activities, such as whitewater rafting, technical mountain climbing, and mountain bike touring.

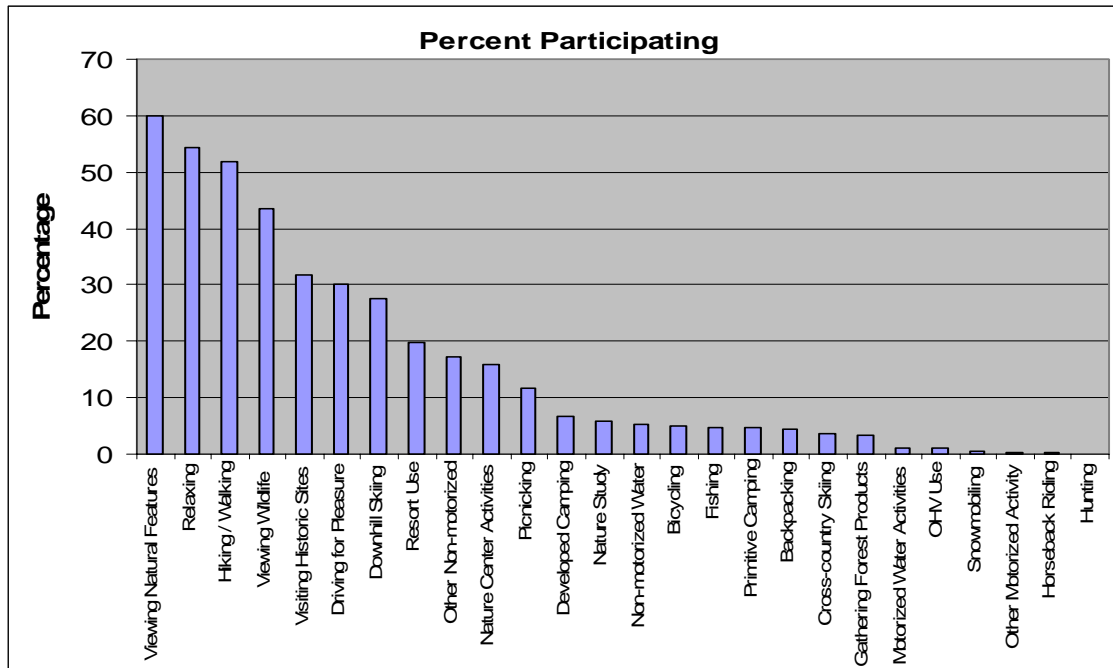
National priorities, urban pressures, and natural events all shape how the Forest is managed.

Table 3. Mt. Hood NF activity participation and primary activity. (National Visitor Use Monitoring Report, 2003)

Activity	Percent Participating, Mt. Hood	Percent as Main Activity, Mt. Hood ¹	Percent as Main Activity, Nationwide
Hunting	0.00	0.00	8.31
Other Motorized Activity	0.23	0.15	0.10
Horseback Riding	0.23	0.14	0.79
Snowmobiling	0.62	0.59	1.61
OHV Use	1.04	0.17	2.56
Motorized Water Activities	1.12	0.01	1.37
Gathering Forest Products	3.37	1.04	1.20
Cross-country Skiing	3.70	2.28	3.15
Backpacking	4.53	0.78	1.35
Primitive Camping	4.61	1.64	1.24
Fishing	4.83	1.51	8.29
Bicycling	4.94	1.31	2.63
Non-motorized Water	5.29	1.81	0.89
Nature Study	5.75	0.18	0.29
Developed Camping	6.71	3.12	4.80
Picnicking	11.74	0.72	2.56
Nature Center Activities	15.92	0.03	0.91
Other Non-motorized	17.23	9.86	2.83
Resort Use	19.71	4.41	0.65
Downhill Skiing	27.73	24.47	14.66
Driving for Pleasure	30.12	3.81	5.13
Visiting Historic Sites	31.80	2.02	0.87
Viewing Wildlife	43.45	1.65	2.92
Hiking / Walking	51.78	17.16	14.01
Relaxing	54.36	14.69	8.41
Viewing Natural Features	59.93	8.51	8.45

¹ This column may total more than 100 percent because some visitors chose more than one primary activity.

Figure 3. Percentage of Participation in Recreation Activities in 2003



Trillium Lake

Landscape trends: The Forest monitoring plan notes that past intensive Forest management has changed the landscape. In addition, catastrophic events, which are part of the natural processes also have changed the landscape. Those changes offset the opportunities for stewardship.

Catastrophic events date back to large-scale fires from 1890 to 1920, and continue through the present. Significant, relatively recent events include the Columbus Day Storm (1962); Christmas Flood (1964); Bull Run Blowdown (1983); and the February Floods (1996). In addition to these events, wildland fires, debris torrents, and changing timber harvest practices have altered the landscape of the Mt. Hood National Forest. Brief discussions (by disturbance category) follow.

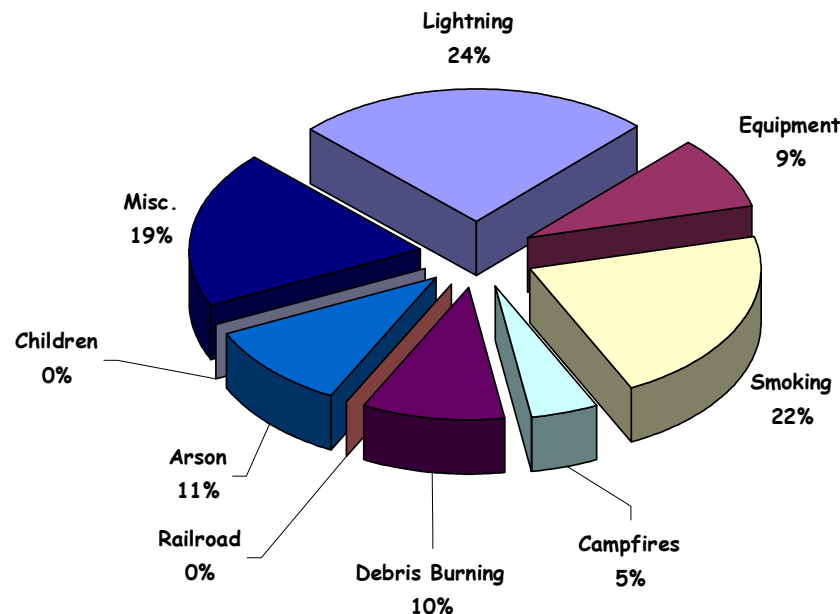
Wildland fire disturbances: From 1988 to 2003, 32 percent of fire ignitions on Mt. Hood National Forest were due to lightning, and 33 percent were caused by escaped campfires. The percentage of fires starts by other statistical causes was much lower. Figure 4 displays the percentage of fires for all statistical causes.

Debris torrent disturbances: Landslides and debris flows are common in parts of the Mt. Hood National Forest following major storm events. In Fish Creek Watershed alone, there were 236 landslides in Fish Creek associated

with the February Floods (1996). Major debris flows occur in glacier-fed streams during periods of intense rainfall or record heat. Since 1997 there have been twelve major debris flows on the Forest. The increase in frequency of these debris flows may be a result of increased frequency of extreme weather events.

Timber harvest: Sustaining a predictable supply of forest products to the region's economic system through silvicultural treatments such as thinning and regeneration harvest is related to the ecological system and the social and economic system at the regional and local scales. The amount of timber harvested has decreased approximately 97 percent from 420 million board feet at the peak of timber production in the mid- to late-eighties to 10 million board feet in 2001 (see Figure 5).

Figure 4. Fires by Statistical Cause, 1980-2004.



Change in the volume of timber harvested reflects changes in public sentiment towards National Forest System lands, as well as changes in Agency and Government policy that acknowledges the important role of public lands in the overall conservation of declining fish, wildlife and plant species, and their habitats. This shift culminated in the adoption of the Northwest Forest Plan in 1994, which incorporated a large-scale strategic conservation biology component to benefit declining species through ecosystem-based management.

In fiscal year 2004, the Forest awarded for sale approximately 15 million board feet of timber and harvested approximately 23 million board feet through a variety of harvest methods (see Figure 6). Awarded and harvested timber values are different and the amount of timber harvested each year fluctuates because the purchasers have several years to harvest the timber based on the contract awarded. From 2000 to 2004, the amount of timber harvested fluctuated from 10 to 39 million board feet. As the Forest has become more

proficient in the ecosystem-based management approach of the Northwest Forest Plan, it is able to utilize timber harvest practices to manage stands more effectively and carefully to the benefit of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat. Through these practices, the Forest anticipates that the annual volume awarded will potentially increase incrementally in out years approximately 10 to 15 million board feet above the 2004 level.

Figure 5. Volume Harvested Per Year from 1923 to 2004.

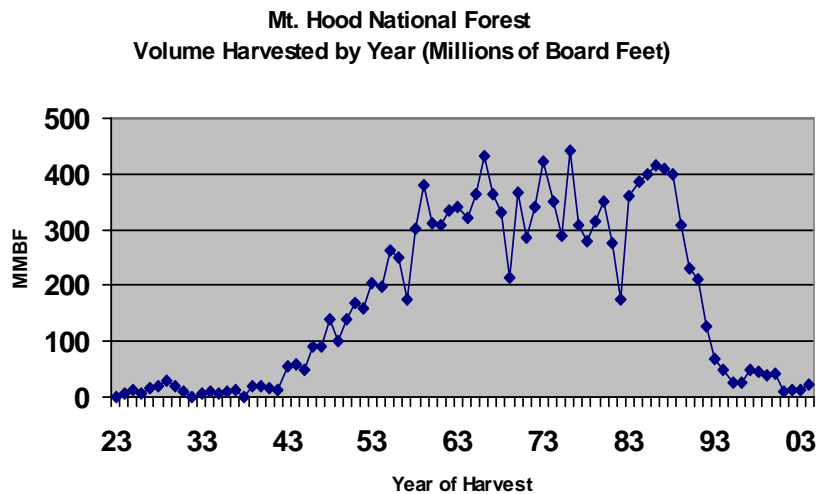
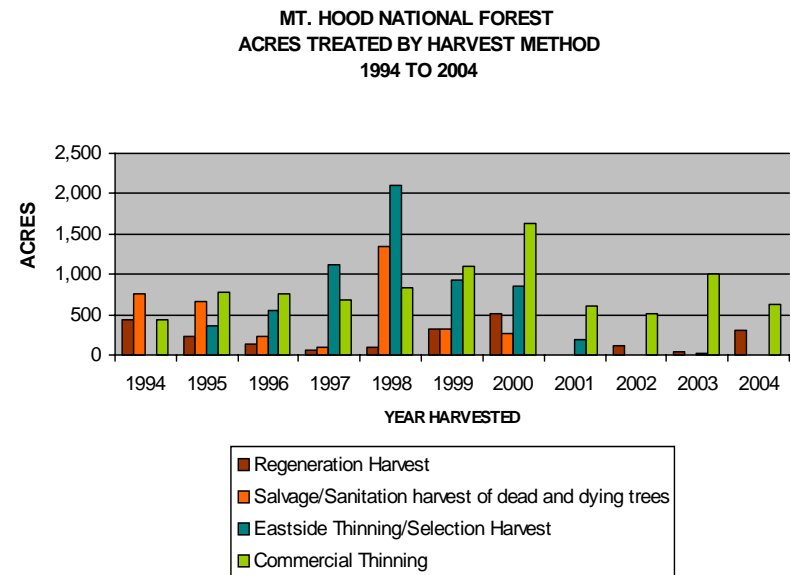


Figure 6. Acres Treated by Harvest Method 1994 to 2004



National and regional frameworks guide Mt. Hood National Forest's management.

How Mt. Hood National Forest Fits in the Big Picture

Work at Mt. Hood National Forest fits within overlapping agency, regional, and local frameworks, including the agency mission, national laws, national and regional strategic plans, goal, and Forest working principles.

The Forest Service mission and related strategic goals are achieved nationwide by managing the more than 192 million acres in the National Forest System and through the important work achieved through Research and Development, State and Private Forestry, and International Programs. Pacific Northwest Region emphasis items tie to Forest Service national strategic goals.

The *mission* of the Forest Service is “to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.” The Forest Service manages National Forests and Grasslands under a variety of federal, state, and regional laws and policies that allow for multiple use and sustained yields of products and services, while preventing or eliminating damage to the land and contributing to the conservation of species and resources.

The *Forest Service Strategic Plan* for Fiscal Years 2004-2008 defines six strategic goals to accomplish the mission of the agency. The goals include:

- ❖ Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire. Restore the health of the Nation’s forests and grasslands to increase resilience to the effects of wildland fire.
- ❖ Reduce the impacts from invasive species. Restore the health of the Nation’s forests and grasslands to be resilient to the effects of invasive insects, pathogens, plants, and pests.
- ❖ Provide outdoor recreation opportunities. Provide high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities on forests and grasslands, while sustaining natural resources, to meet the Nation’s recreational demands.
- ❖ Help meet energy resources needs. Contribute to help meet the Nation’s need for energy.
- ❖ Improve watershed condition. Increase the number of forest and grassland watersheds that are in fully functional hydrologic condition.
- ❖ Conduct mission-related work in addition to that which supports the agency goals. Conduct research and other mission-related work to fulfill statutory stewardship and assistance requirements.

In the Pacific Northwest, emphasis items have been identified to tier to these goals, as follows:

National Strategic Goal	Pacific Northwest Emphasis Items
❖ Reduce the risk from catastrophic wildland fire	❖ Reduce extent and impact of wildfire
❖ Reduce the impacts from invasive species	❖ Invasive species management
❖ Provide outdoor recreation opportunities	❖ Outdoor recreation services and heritage resources ❖ Wilderness management and Wild & Scenic Rivers ❖ Outdoor recreation infrastructure
❖ Help meet energy resources needs	❖ Energy resource needs
❖ Improve watershed condition	❖ Watershed and aquatic restoration ❖ Flood and fire recovery ❖ Rangeland management ❖ Restore plant and animal species diversity
❖ Conduct mission-related work in addition to that which supports the Agency goals	❖ Infrastructure management ❖ Resource information ❖ Lands ❖ Minerals ❖ Resource planning and monitoring



Little Zigzag Falls



Wanted: Partners in Collaboration . . . in Your National Forest

The Opportunity

Collaboration brings together people who care about the land to work together to solve natural resource issues – even controversial ones – and to share ownership in the results.

The tools of collaboration include listening, learning, finding common ground, respectful dialogue, and a focus on shared goals rather than differences.

This was the case when residents of Sportsman’s Park, a forested community near Wamic, Oregon, met with a diverse group of officials and interested parties on a series of Saturdays to discuss possible solutions to the threat of fire to their homes.



They quickly realized that though they might have different ideas about how land should be managed, they shared the goal of protecting homes and structures.

In just a few months, the group came up with a long-term plan to create defensible space around homes, and to decrease the risk of fire using thinning and prescribed burning.

The Next Step

You can work collaboratively for your community too. Contact Mt. Hood National Forest to discuss your ideas.

In addition, *Federal laws* influence local land management practices in Bull Run Watershed, which provides water to the City of Portland. These and other regulations guide all activities that occur on Mt. Hood National Forest. Each of the National Forests within the Pacific Northwest contributes to the national goals and regional emphasis items, particularly those that match a forest program area.

Mt. Hood National Forest is also managed under the interagency *Northwest Forest Plan* of 1994, which changed forest management in the range of the northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) to an ecosystem management approach with emphasis on conserving populations of late-successional and old-growth stages of native species, riparian habitat, and sustainable production of forest products.

Mt. Hood National Forest contributes to national and regional strategic goals through implementation of many *programs*, especially for the areas of natural resources including fisheries, forest health and water; recreation and lands; fire and fuels management; and community engagement and development.

When engaging people, Mt. Hood National Forest applies *the working principles* of ecosystem restoration, citizen stewardship, and economic sustainability, as follows:

Ecosystem Restoration

We work actively to restore the Forest's ecosystems, ecosystem processes, ecosystem functions—clean air, clean water, healthy forests, abundant wildlife and fish, biodiversity—recognizing people as part of the ecosystem.

Citizen Stewardship

We engage people in stewardship of their National Forest and its natural resources through Watershed Councils; volunteerism; partnerships through both existing use permits and agreements; collaboration far and wide as subjects arise with keen public interest; improving the coherence and responsiveness of governance at the Federal, Tribal, State, and local levels; and working to heal the divide between rural and urban America and between environmental activists and others who all care for the land.

Economic Sustainability

We need to secure economic sustainability of Mt. Hood National Forest and natural resource management by broadening the basis of funding; ensuring good economic, environmental, and social returns on every investment; managing all of our finances in a business-like manner; and nurturing, developing, and managing our workforce so individuals are able to better contribute to the Forest mission.



Ramona Falls, Mt. Hood National Forest

Looking ahead to the next decades, the Mt. Hood National Forest faces significant stewardship challenges.

Stewardship Challenges for the Mt. Hood National Forest

Citizen stewardship is the key to securing the Forest and its natural resources as a legacy for our children. The stewardship challenges are a starting point for dialogue between the agency, and current and potential partners in designing opportunities for public lands stewardship. Among these partners are other federal, state, and local agencies; citizens; state and local governments; corporations, non-governmental organizations, and especially individual citizens.

The following five stewardship challenges serve as catalysts for learning and change to better care for the land and serve people. We recognize that many organizations, corporations, communities, and public agencies are becoming “greener” and desire to redeem their conservation responsibilities or take on conservation initiatives. We strive to shape the Forest organization in ways that allow a much smaller workforce to maximize efficiency and meet the demands of the public for goods, services, amenities, and environmental values that flow from our well-loved National Forest.

Stewardship Challenge 1:

Protect communities from wildfire using fuels treatments on public lands, working in cooperation with local and state fire fighting agencies. Fuel treatments need to be accomplished in the wildland urban interface, municipal watersheds, and other strategic locations on the Forest.

Fire has been excluded from many eastside forest stands where ecosystem processes are dependent on relatively frequent natural fires. The result is that for the small number of fires that escape initial attack on the dry eastside, many stands are destroyed by fire rather than sustained—to the detriment of watershed, wildlife, and community values. In contrast, moist westside forest stands are characterized by much longer return frequency forest stand replacement fires. For the westside, fuel management is aimed at protecting communities and providing anchors for strategic defense against large-scale fires. In both cases, protection of communities from fire is dependent on strategically designed and placed fuels treatments and strong cooperation and collaboration among citizens, communities and all fire-fighting agencies for fighting wildfire.

Stewardship Challenge 2:

Restore public and private lands stream habitat, which is critical to the recovery of aquatic species.

Many of Oregon's most important fish species have declined dramatically, to the point where they are listed under the Endangered Species Act. While the Forest is endowed with much higher quality fish habitat, and high quality professional fisheries expertise, problem areas remain within the Forest, and many opportunities for restoration exist on public and private lands outside the Forest boundary. Therefore, each year the Forest collaborates with citizens to find, assess, plan, and implement high priority stream habitat restoration projects. Among these citizens are volunteers and landowners, counties, watershed councils, sportsmen's associations, schools, conservation and environmental organizations, other agencies, and private companies.

Stewardship Challenge 3:

Manage the National Forest sustainably, in a way that fosters forest health and provides forest products for our use.

The 1994 Northwest Forest Plan and the Mt. Hood National Forest Plan (1990) provide a policy framework for ecosystem management and maintaining a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products. In addition, the Forest, collaborating with Portland State University and Forest Service Headquarters in Washington D.C., is working to improve our understanding of the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainability and its measurement through developing and utilizing an array of criteria and indicators.



Many Hands . . . In and Around Your National Forest

Sandy River Basin links the Portland metropolitan area to Mt. Hood National Forest, and contains Bull Run Watershed, Portland's water supply.

Action

The Sandy River Basin Agreement Partnership formed in 1999 for habitat restoration throughout the basin to benefit the recovery of listed fish. Currently, all salmon and steelhead populations in the basin are listed.

So far, 14 partners have identified 160 key opportunities for restoration and recovery, set the stage for large-scale, basin-wide habitat restoration, and undertaken restoration work on the ground. In process now is a basin-wide restoration strategy.

Working together.



Skiing at Mt. Hood Meadows

Stewardship Challenge 4:

Work together with public, private, and civic interests to foster sustainable regional recreation, which is essential to our spirits and our economy.

Tourism and recreation associated with Mt. Hood National Forest reinvigorates people's spirits and brings families and friends closer together. It also plays an important role in the regional economy. Tourism and recreation alone generate an estimated 34 million dollars in the regional economy every year, and recreation on public lands is an integral part of regional recreation and tourism.

Mt. Hood National Forest must match opportunities for public lands recreation to the capabilities of the land and to regional demand. This means meeting people's needs; protecting and conserving the natural resources upon which recreation depends; minimizing use conflicts through good planning and active citizen engagement; and working with public, private, and civic interests to ensure that information about recreation and tourism opportunities is readily available and accessible to all members of our communities.

Stewardship Challenge 5:

Ensure that public lands and the goods, services, amenities and environmental values provided are relevant and important to an increasingly diverse society.

People who care about and recreate on public lands come from wonderfully diverse communities. To protect our forests in the long-term, we must work to ensure the continuing relevancy of public lands for an increasingly diverse society. Worldwide experience shows that forests are protected in the long-term only when people care about them because they have a stake in the goods, services, amenities, and environmental values those forests provide. To be sure Mt. Hood National Forest is positioned for long-term protection, we must ensure that the ways the Forest provides these (including recreation opportunities and special forest products) are culturally relevant, that we reach out to citizens in ways that honors the diversity among us, and that we foster long-term understanding and belief in the notions of citizen stewardship.



Working With the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

The Situation

After a 1997 agreement framing a working relationship for huckleberry management between Mt. Hood National Forest and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, the Forest (with other Forests and agencies) participated in two Harmony Workshops at Warm Springs.

These grounded federal managers from several agencies in legal and tribal history, especially as they relate to natural resource management. This ultimately led to historic new natural resource management agreements signed in 2004 and 2005. The agreements ultimately improve public land stewardship by bringing together agency efforts to treat thousands of acres of hazardous fuels, restore the health of forests, and minimize catastrophic wildfire while reducing costs and supplying a proposed sustainable biomass power facility in Warm Springs.

Action

Agencies and the Tribes have a ten-year agreement to provide about 80,000 “bone dry tons” of leftover, waste woody biomass from fuel treatments for the Warm Springs biomass power facility.

Understanding and respect are the keys to success.

Our “niches” represent the match between unique Forest assets and the particular desires people have for use and enjoyment of these assets.

Niches of Mt. Hood National Forest

For the purpose of this stewardship plan, a *niche* is what the Forest “uniquely” has to offer due to its location, resources or key features, connected with what people want from their public lands. Mt. Hood National Forest has many uniquely adapted and developed programs, relationships and partnerships that provide things people want from their public lands. Some of them are unique to this particular Forest.

These “*niches*” generally fall within *specific resource areas* – natural resources, recreation and lands, and fire and fuels management. Niches are connected to, but different from, the Forest’s base programs. More specifically, niches emphasize resource areas such as recreation, fisheries, water, vegetation, conservation education, special uses, heritage, and community involvement, which are supported by base programs. Basically, niches focus the program of work for the Forest in ways that the traditional “program” management framework does not.

In contrast, *base programs* are the organizational skeleton of the Forest on which all of the other programs are built. It is through these programs that we ensure all federal laws, regulations and Agency policy in public land stewardship are met. All resource areas for which Congress allocates funds are managed and attended to at an ecologically sound “base” level to ensure sustainable public lands for future generations. In addition, a number of administrative operations are attended to through base programs. For example, bills get paid, collections made; contracts let, fiscal obligations met; employees hired, lands acquired; employees trained, decisions explained; office grounds tended, buildings mended; dents fixed and rent is paid; to name a few.

Niche 1: Collaboration

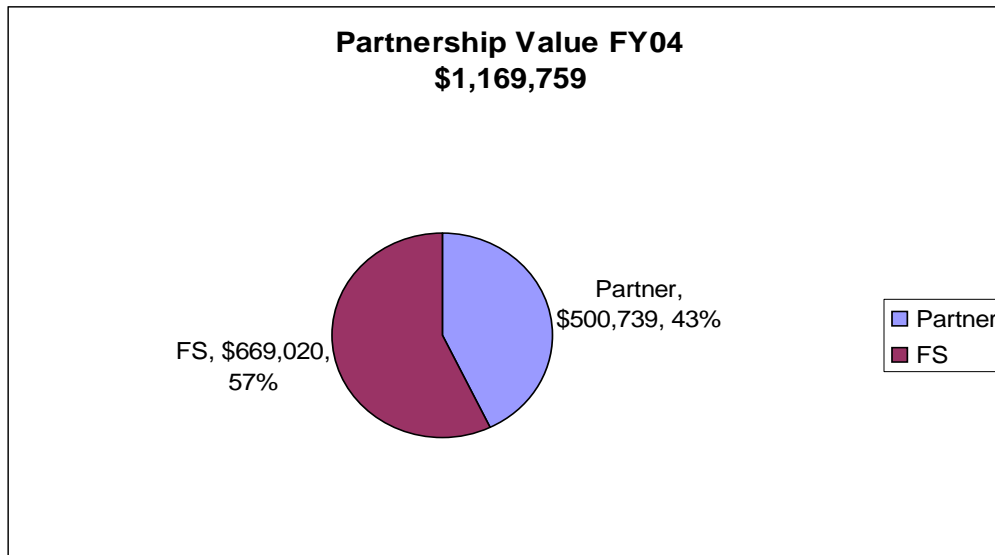
The community engagement, cooperation, and partnership niche addresses our interests in capacity to engage interested members of the public in accomplishing work on their Forest (See Figure 7).

Partnership on the Mt. Hood National Forest incorporates a broad range of activities and entities. It is an all-encompassing term for cooperative endeavors of all sorts, including collaborative efforts, volunteer activities, senior and youth programs, hosted programs, joint business ventures, and many more. Over 400 partners are involved in activities in Mt. Hood

National Forest, including alternative service crews, educational institutions, environmental groups, recreational groups, State, county, tribal and community governments, private corporations, non-profit organizations, and individuals.

One focus of stewardship partnership is to move partners and volunteers to become more self-sustaining, and to build a volunteer cadre that can provide training and expertise to other, less experienced, volunteers. Another is to work in collaboration with partners in defining the Forest's program of work. For example, the Mill Creek Collaborative Working Group is proposing fuels reduction treatments within The Dalles Municipal Watershed.

Figure 7. Value of partnerships on Mt. Hood National Forest for fiscal year 2004.



Partners in Restoration

The Situation

Winters 1996 and 1997 - A major flood in Ramsey Creek watershed severely degraded steelhead spawning and rearing habitat.

Mt. Hood National Forest staff and partners worked together to improve large and small game habitat, and threatened winter steelhead trout habitat.

2000-2002 - Major restoration work in the stream channel, floodplain, and adjacent upslope areas took place.

What next?

Long term (5-50 years) monitoring for quality control and effectiveness!

And now... we monitor.



Hands-On Learning ... in Your National Forest

Cascade Streamwatch puts river and wetland ecology science in the hands of elementary through high schoolers now – so they can make informed decisions when they grow up.

Since 1994, students have come to Wildwood Recreation Site, near Welches, Oregon for hands-on, outdoor, science-based education in ecological concepts and interactions.

Cascade Streamwatch is a key part the Mt. Hood National Forest's fisheries program, in partnership with BLM, and WolfTree, Inc.

Similarly, fuels projects to help protect urban-wildland interface areas adjacent to the Forest (Sportsman's Park and Government Camp) are being designed collaboratively to address increased fire risk due to tree mortality, snow and ice breakage, and an increased risk of fire starts from the recreational activities in the area.

The Forest is also involved in a wide variety of special events, most of which are organized in partnership with local communities, businesses, user groups, individual volunteers, and other county, state and federal agencies. These include spring fishing clinics for area youth, the annual Salmon festival, participation in local fairs and community events, and fall festivals. These events serve to bring people together, provide an opportunity for agencies and user groups to share in the delivery of conservation themes, and to serve as an economic stimulus for small, rural communities.

Collaboration in Conservation Education

Conservation education and interpretation activities take place all over the Forest and engage the public in collaborative efforts to provide information and outdoor experiences that enhance awareness, knowledge, appreciation, and stewardship of the natural and/or historic environment.

This is one of the most rewarding and significant niches that takes place throughout the Forest. Mt. Hood National Forest is committed to engaging resources external to the agency (for example foundations, user groups, retirees, communities, and community members) as partners in the development and delivery of conservation education and interpretive programs. Many of the most enduring partner relationships are focused around conservation education and interpretation.

Cascade Streamwatch, Catlin Gable School, Riverkeeper, Wilderness Stewardship Program, and Hawkwatch are a few of these ongoing activities, many of which have been in existence for over a decade. The Forest is sometimes the primary organization of conservation education and interpretive programs; and other times, our partners serve the role of primary organization. There continue to be significant opportunities for expansion, especially for outreach to local underserved communities.

Niche 2: Natural Resources

Natural resource niches include fisheries, aquatics, and vegetation components.

All three of these areas continue to generate high interest and active participation from citizens. The Forest Service's Regional Aquatics Restoration Strategy recognizes three Mt. Hood National Forest primary basins as high and moderate regional priorities; and maintaining a healthy, vigorous forest landscape is critically important to citizens and Agency personnel alike.

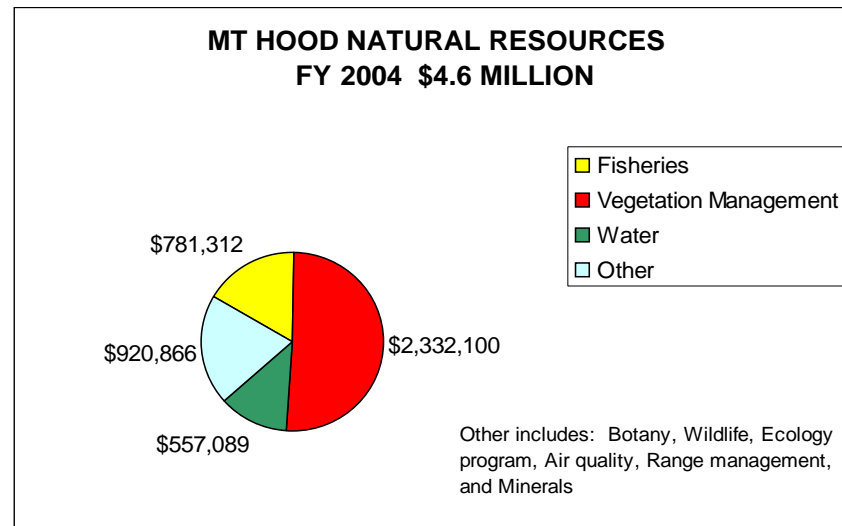
Eighty percent of appropriated funding for natural resources is used for these elements, with vegetation management being the largest funded program. The remaining 20 percent of appropriated funds for all other natural resources go to base programs including botany, wildlife, ecology program, air quality, range management, and minerals (Figure 8).

Fisheries Component

The fisheries component conserves and restores fish habitat, assures long-term aquatic ecosystem health to enhance the viability and recovery of aquatic species.

Stream habitat restoration is critical to recovery of declining stocks of anadromous (migratory) wild fish. While the decline in numbers and listing of fish that inhabit the Mt. Hood National Forest are indicative of the overall weakened condition of anadromous wild fish throughout the Pacific Northwest, federal lands serve as a critical anchor for fish recovery and stream habitat restoration.

Figure 8. Fiscal Year 2004 Budget for Natural Resource Niche.





Watershed Management ... in Your National Forest

Bull Run Watershed in Mt. Hood National Forest quenches the thirst of the Portland metro area.

When the City and the Forest needed a better way to care for the water and the land, they involved RESOLVE, Inc. and Bull Run Heritage Foundation in figuring out a non-traditional approach of co-administering the resources.

Action

Today, we are fine tuning a draft agreement for management and testing it by ‘practicing in principle.’

The next step involves negotiations for permits and conservation easements to streamline the work.

Raise a (water) glass to new ways of working!

Stream inventories indicate that some of the best remaining fish habitat is located within the National Forest. This is in part due to the Forest’s aquatic conservation mandate for its higher elevation basin streams.

In addition, the Forest’s fisheries program is considered a premiere program within the Forest Service. Its success is directly attributed to highly skilled Forest expertise; active use of Wyden Amendment Authority (ability to spend federal dollars on non-federal lands), and visible demonstration of success with strong acknowledgement to partner contributions in both conservation education and fish habitat restoration.

Aquatics Component

The aquatics component is multifaceted, with implications for municipal water, irrigation, hydroelectric power, fauna and flora, ecosystem restoration, restoration of aquatic function, and recreation. The aquatic niche is aimed at maintaining and improving watershed conditions, including soil productivity, in order to provide favorable conditions for forest health, high quality water for municipal water supplies, fish habitat, recreation and hydroelectric generation.

Municipal water, one of the primary uses of the National Forest, is often the foundation of many discussions, debates, and partnerships between the Mt. Hood National Forest and neighboring people and municipalities.

Water quality on the Forest is considered moderately good to excellent depending on location and elevation. While water is essential for the production and maintenance of all forest biotic resources (e.g., fish, wildlife, plants), approximate 40 percent of the people in the State of Oregon drink water that originates on the Forest. While there are two large, designated municipal watersheds (Bull Run and The Dalles Watersheds), there are also 11 other smaller municipal supply watersheds on the Forest. In addition, 8 water districts rely on water produced on Mt. Hood National Forest to supply nearby farms, ranches, and rural areas for irrigation and domestic uses.

The upper Clackamas drainage within the National Forest boundary is a substantial source of *hydroelectric power* generated by a licensed utility, which has the capacity to produce 44 megawatts of power at the Oak Grove Powerhouse. This same water is used to generate power at three additional power plants, located downstream.

Forest employees collaborate and partner with seven active community-based *watershed councils*, one located in every major basin on the Forest. These watershed councils have worked on watershed action plans to restore and improve watershed health and vigor. Examples of such activities include habitat enhancement for fish and wildlife, stream surveys, tree plantings, invasive plant treatments, and watershed assessments.

Water is a focal point for forest *recreation*. People – individually or part of organizations – raft the rivers, camp along the streams and lakes, and come to watch the salmon spawn. There are 121 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers designated on the Forest, created in large part because of public interest in their wild and scenic nature.

Vegetation Component

The aim of the vegetation program is to maintain and restore sustainable, healthy, resilient forests to support a variety of objectives and diverse social and economic interests.

While some current uses are contested and future uses debated the Forest Service is directed to provide a predictable level of forest products to the regional economy. The Forest continues working toward a balance among harvesting timber, preserving ecosystem health, and providing for a diverse array of public needs.

Forested stands range from young, fast growing plantations to large old growth stands. Approximately 60 percent of the forested vegetative structure is dense, medium sized forest. The overall annual growth rate is more than 13 times that of harvest. Fuel buildup is moderate to high in many locations, especially in 130,000 acres of eastside forest that has missed one or more fire return intervals. In addition, there are more than 87,000 acres with significant amounts of mortality from recent bark beetle outbreaks.

In recent years, timber harvest is occurring on a very small portion of the Forest's total landscape, less than 1/10th of a percent; however, there remains a large amount of young forested plantations from past harvest during the 1960's through the 1980's. These plantations are rapidly growing and in need of thinning; a vital treatment to ensure vigorously growing, complex and resilient forests for the future, to meet diverse objectives. Over the next decade, there are approximately 30,000 acres in need of precommercial thinning, and 25,000 to 30,000 acres available for commercial thinning.



View of Mt. Hood from eastside.



Climb With Us! Opportunity

Mt. Hood is an icon to climbers everywhere. It's in Portland's backyard – but Mt. Hood is a technical climb, where climbers need to be prepared. Even so, sometimes they need help when they get in over their heads.

Enter three partners – The Mazamas, Crag Rats, and Portland Mountain Rescue, who help inform and educate climbers about safe climbing, leaving no trace, and a good wilderness experience.

Action

Help people climb safely.

See www.mazamas.org, www.pmru.org, or www.fs.fed.us/r6/mthood/recreation/climbing/index.shtml for details.

We're committed to these partnerships.

Niche 3: Recreation, Land, and Heritage Resources

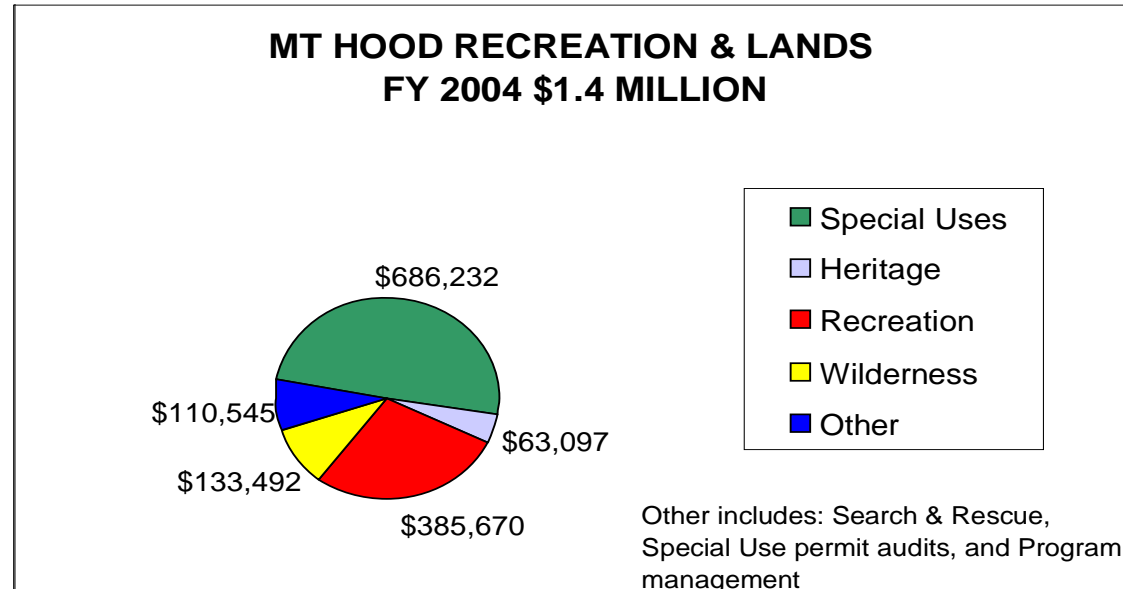
This niche includes wilderness, heritage resources, and special uses components. These account for 92 percent of the appropriated budget in these program areas. The remaining 8 percent of the appropriated budget funds base programs for recreation, land and heritage resources, including search and rescue, special use permit audits, and program management (Figure 9).

Recreation Component

The *recreation component* is strongly influenced by the increasing population in the Portland/Vancouver metropolitan area only 20 miles west of the Forest.

Mt. Hood is an icon and serves as a hub for urban recreation providing diverse recreation opportunities. Mt. Hood National Forest is the “backyard” for many small communities surrounding and within the Forest. Recreation activities (such as downhill skiing, off-road vehicle use, hiking, camping, rafting, biking, wood cutting and many more) have an important economic influence on those communities.

Figure 9. Fiscal Year 2004 Budget for Recreation, Lands and Heritage Resources Niche.



Urban interface recreation tends to center on day use activities. Day use is often spontaneous, in comparison to a planned vacation destination trip. Salmon-Huckleberry, Hatfield, and Mt. Hood Wildernesses (186,200 acres) are within two hours travel of the Portland metropolitan area, making them attractive for day-hiking or short weekend overnight trips. Climbing Mt. Hood is a popular and regionally important activity within Mt. Hood Wilderness. Wilderness visits within the Forest tend to be relatively short. The average length of stay measured in 2003 was 6.7 hours. This reflects both the size of the Wilderness Areas, proximity to Portland, and the nature of the visits (day use by local, urban visitors). Over 80 percent of activities in Wilderness Areas are day use.

Heritage Component

The heritage component includes historic and scenic structures in the Pacific Northwest.

Timberline Lodge, Cloud Cap Inn, Tilly Jane A-Frame, and Clackamas Lake Guard Station are a few notable examples of the colorful and fascinating heritage of the Forest Service. They also are used for administration, recreation, and special uses. In 1978, Timberline Lodge was declared a National Historic Landmark, one of only two such designations in the Forest Service. Today, an estimated 1.9 million visitors to the Lodge have a unique

opportunity to learn about Depression Era programs, how the Lodge was built, and to view striking examples of hand craftsmanship.

Cloud Cap Inn, built in 1889, is one of the oldest functioning structures on National Forest System lands. Through a partnership with a local service group, the Crag Rats, the structure is currently undergoing major restoration work. Cloud Cap Inn is part of the Cloud Cap-Tilly Jane Historic Area.

The Barlow Road Historic District is another significant heritage resource on the Forest. The Barlow Road is the last segment of the Oregon Trail. Parts of the road are still visible today. Barlow Road is also the site of the annual Pioneer History Camp, a Forest Service re-creation of an 1840's pioneer camp with pioneer wagon, trunk of clothes, tin ware dishes, food, and demonstrations of pioneer activities.



What's In A Name?



Timberline. Cloud Cap. Tilly Jane. Clackamas Lake... all elegant names.

The Need

Rehabilitation, repair, and maintenance, maintenance, maintenance! That's what historic buildings need to be safe and useful, while conserving their unique character.

Today, partnerships with private entities help care for some – but not all—of these historic structures.

Action

Find partners to help us maintain historic buildings so we don't lose them.

See www.timberlinelodge.com/defaultweb.asp for more information on the Forest's Historic Landmark.

Our heritage partnerships save your history.



Volunteers ... in Your Wildernesses

Each year, 15-20 Wilderness Stewardship Program volunteers help maintain, protect and restore the Mt. Hood, Salmon-Huckleberry, and Mark O. Hatfield Wildernesses, so use doesn't have to be limited. Wilderness Stewards help in Paradise Park, Burnt Lake, Cast Lake/Cast Creek, Ramona Falls, McNeil Point, Cairn Basin/Eden Park, Elk Cove, Cooper Spur, Elk Meadows, Horseshoe, Zigzag Mountain, Hidden Lake, Salmon River, Salmon Butte, Eagle Creek, Wahtum Lake...

We want to increase the size and effectiveness of the Wilderness Stewardship program, and to involve stewards in monitoring its results.

Wilderness Stewards – making a difference.

Special Uses Component

The special uses component facilitates recreation opportunities on one of the most highly visited National Forests in the country.

Roughly 50 percent of the four million-plus visitors each year to Mt. Hood National Forest use services provided under a special use permit. The vast majority are skiers. Over 800,000 of these are downhill skiers who use the five developed ski areas managed by private companies under special use permits. In fact, the second and third largest ski areas in Oregon (Mt. Hood Meadows and Timberline) are within Mt. Hood National Forest. Taken together, the ski areas represent the largest ski venue in Oregon, Washington and California.

Use of *ski areas* generally is variable and depends a lot on weather, but there has been an upward trend in use. Expansion of ski areas has been limited in the past due to transportation issues on Highway 26; however, plans are currently in progress for new lifts at two areas.

In addition, the majority of the Forest's 100 *campgrounds* are operated by concessionaires under special use permits. They provide services to approximately 180,000 visitors each year. Occupancy of campgrounds varies, but it is common for there to be limited use during the week and full occupancy on the weekends in the more popular campgrounds. There is a significant backlog of deferred maintenance on these facilities, or golden opportunity for collaborative ventures.



Stream in Mt. Hood Wilderness.

Financial and Human Resources of Mt. Hood National Forest

Although changing, the Forest Service brings *dollars, programs, people and expertise* to stewardship of Mt. Hood National Forest. The overall budget and employees (Figures 10 and 11) for Mt. Hood National Forest incorporate both the niche areas and base programs. Several of these base programs are substantial given their importance to accomplishing the mission of the Forest Service and work of the Forest.⁴

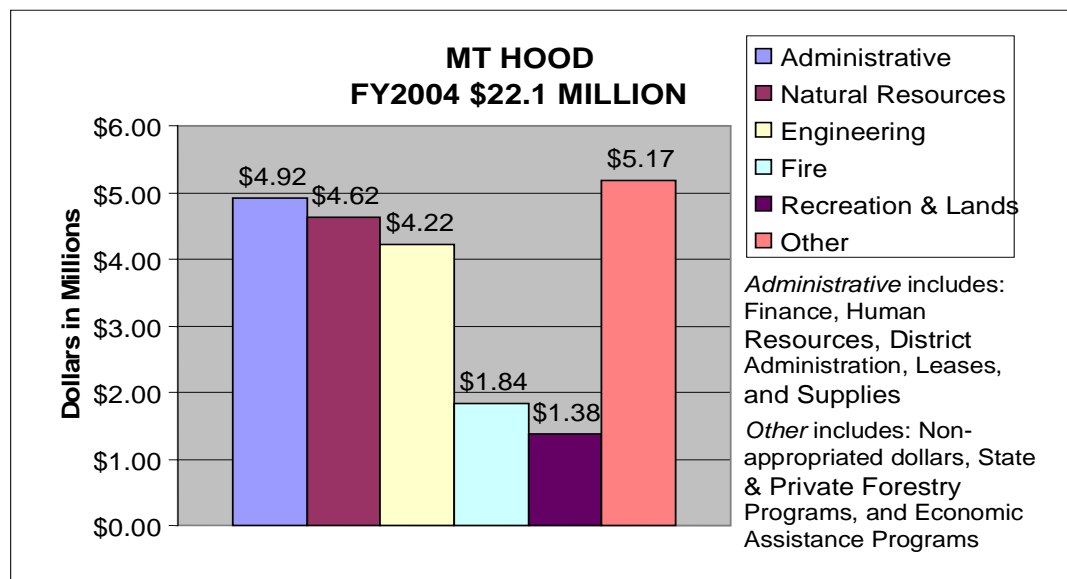
Base programs include the administrative, engineering, and fire programs. Administrative work includes financial management, human resources, district administration, and supplies. Another category includes economic assistance programs, state and private forestry programs, and senior programs as well as all non-appropriated dollars, including reimbursements, revenues and variable sources of funding, payment to counties, and the fee demonstration program.

⁴ Shinn, C. and K. Magis. 2002. Local Unit Criteria and Indicator Develop, Social Indicator Research Update. Part of Mt. Hood's Local Unit Criteria & Indicator Development Pilot Project.

Overall, the natural resource and recreation, lands and heritage resource niches accounted for 27 percent of the budget and 47 percent of the permanent employees in 2004. Resources for community engagement and cooperation component come from each of the other program areas, as all areas are involved in these activities.

Dollars, Programs, People and Expertise

Figure 10. Overall Budget for Mt. Hood National Forest for Fiscal Year 2004.





Safer Roads . . . and Firewood, Too

The Challenge

Ten years of drought, insects, and disease have created a safety problem: Hazardous trees along Forest roadsides. Meanwhile – there’s also a shortage of firewood for personal use.

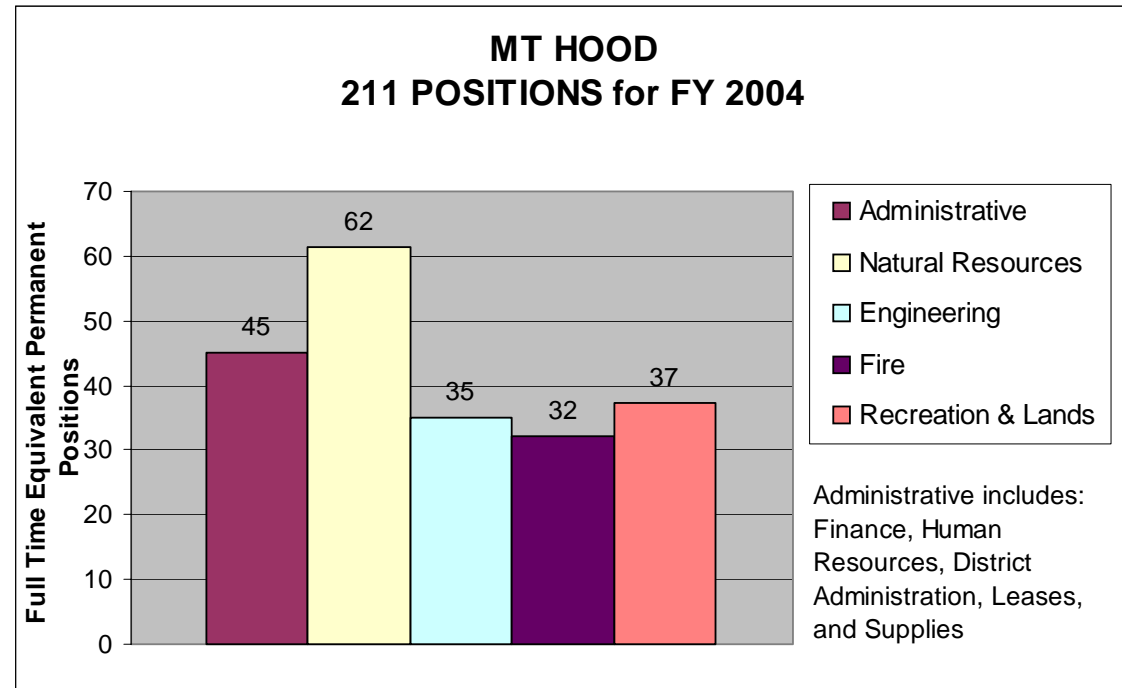
The Opportunity

Combine the needs. At the Barlow Ranger District, professional fallers have removed hazardous dead and dying trees along roads. Firewood permits help us remove fuels and provide firewood to people.

To date, 5,000 hazardous trees – about 1,700 cords of firewood — along Forest roads have been felled. Another 2,000 hazardous trees this year should provide approximately 500 cords of firewood.

It’s a winning combination.

Figure 11. Permanent Positions at Mt. Hood National Forest for Fiscal Year 2004.



Putting the Pieces Together

The Challenges

The foundation of citizen stewardship for public lands is citizen involvement in both *finding solutions* and then *taking actions* to address the challenges. Being involved in finding solutions increases citizen understanding and provides a basic framework for thinking about the best way to develop “next steps” for rising to each stewardship challenge.

Possible Actions

These will emerge as external partners become interested in assisting with their development. Following is an overview, challenge by challenge, of how such partnerships might take shape

Challenge 1

Protect communities from wildfire through fuels treatments on public lands.

Mt. Hood National Forest is working in collaboration with local and state fire fighting agencies to accomplish a defensive fire strategy, designed to reduce damage to communities and the environment from severe, unplanned and unwanted wildland fire. Protection of communities from fire depends on strategically designed and placed fuels treatments and strong cooperation and collaboration for fighting wildfire.

Possible actions may include developing partnerships for searching out and utilizing all tools and funding mechanisms available, such as National Fire Plan and PAYCO grants. Combining such funding mechanisms would allow more acres to be treated to reduce fuels and protect communities and ecosystems in and adjacent to the Mt. Hood National Forest.

Other possible actions could include continuing to work with communities to define and redefine wildland urban interface boundaries and protect municipal watersheds, particularly for The Dalles Municipal Watershed and eastside communities (e.g., Wamic, Pinehollow, and Sportsman’s Park); and further projects to reduce fire risk.

Partnership Opportunities for Action and Results



Wildwood Recreation Site

Challenge 2

Restore public and private lands stream habitat.

Habitat restoration is critical to the recovery of aquatic species. Federal lands, like the Mt. Hood National Forest, serve as an anchor for fish recovery and stream habitat restoration by providing high quality habitat. The Forest also is endowed with high quality professional fisheries expertise. Every year the Forest collaborates with citizens – volunteers and landowners, counties, watershed councils, sportsmen’s associations, schools, conservation and environmental organizations, other agencies, and private companies to find, assess, plan, and implement high priority stream habitat restoration projects.

Possible actions to assist with the continued recovery of aquatic species may include consolidating current conservation education efforts across the Forest to develop a Forest-wide conservation education program; creating a Board of Directors (comprised of partners) to help develop a Forest-wide approach; identifying stakeholders who work together to assess, plan, and implement high priority stream habitat restoration projects in priority basins; using collaborative, stakeholder policy and technical working groups at the river basin scale to strategically plan and implement priority restoration actions to speed the recovery of aquatic species; initiating an annual

grant seeking program for priority projects and programs; or using expertise gathered within the local community.

Challenge 3

Manage forests sustainably, in a way that fosters forest health and provides forest products for our use.

It is of vital importance that the Mt. Hood National Forest develops means to effectively utilize the proximity of the growing Portland Metropolitan area to increase urban citizen awareness and involvement in their public land resources.

Possible actions may include using collaborative planning efforts to identify forest management needs based on desirable outcomes with sustainable resource capability. Through this effort, inform and engage the public regarding the array of tools available (Healthy Forest Initiative / Healthy Forest Restoration Act, PAYCO, Wyden Amendment, Forest Tribal Protection Act). Other actions may include designing a forum that can be used to increase public awareness and involvement, and by incorporating land management information on issues related to forest health on the Mt. Hood National Forest website (see www.fs.fed.us/r6/mthood/).

Challenge 4

Work together with public, private, and civic organizations to foster sustainable regional recreation, which is essential to our spirits and our economy.

Mt. Hood National Forest serves as a focal point for recreation services, centered on day uses, for our urban communities. Three of five Wildernesses (186,200 acres) – Salmon-Huckleberry, Hatfield, and Mt. Hood Wildernesses – are within two hours travel time from the Portland metropolitan area, making them attractive for day-hiking or short weekend overnight trips. Climbing Mt. Hood is a popular and regionally important activity which occurs within Mt. Hood Wilderness. We already have most significant collaborations with many organizations, including Mazamas, Crag Rats and County Sheriffs for search and rescue. And, there is great opportunity and need for additional collaboration.

Possible actions include developing a “Friends of...” organization that can assist with funding, planning and implementation of projects identified as high priority; and developing and continuing to build on collaboration efforts to assist with activities such as off-highway vehicle planning, trails development and maintenance, and ski area development.

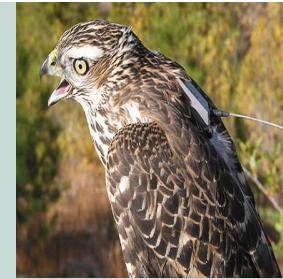
Challenge 5

Ensure that public lands and the goods and services provided are relevant and important to an increasingly diverse society.

The Mt. Hood National Forest presents diverse challenges and opportunities. On one hand, the westside of the Forest is in the close proximity to the Portland/Vancouver Metropolitan Area, with more than 50 percent of the Forest perimeter in the urban interface. In contrast, the eastside is different from the urban setting. Although they are definitely influenced by the Portland/Vancouver metropolitan area, their uniqueness lies in being able to supply that special rural flavor that is not available on the westside of the Forest.

Possible actions include reaching out to underserved communities; assuring that involvement of diverse audiences of interested community members occurs in collaboration with external groups; working with external partners to develop urban interface resources for partnerships; continuing to develop and foster Tribal relations; developing groups (westside and eastside) to assure goods and services provided are adequate and relevant, obtaining recommendations that allow for needed changes to occur; and as needed, providing education opportunities through workshops, forums, and web site development.

Wanted... More Friends of Bonney Butte



Opportunity

Bonney Butte is a hot spot for people who love the Forest and people who study raptors.

It's a place where we can learn a lot about raptors, and not-so-coincidentally, learn a LOT about the biological health of ecosystems.

Action

We seek a Friends of Bonney Butte group to help us provide exceptional opportunities to educate and involve the public in natural history programs, meeting conservation needs, and supporting migration counts.

We're committed to a Bonney Butte partnership!



Clackamas River

Acknowledgements

The completion of this plan would not have been possible without the efforts of many Mt. Hood National Forest Staff as well as the efforts by internal and external partners. Contributions from the following **Mt. Hood National Forest staff** were especially appreciated:

Gary Larsen, Forest Supervisor

Daina Bambe, Hood River District Ranger

Christine Arredondo, Planning, Recreation and Lands Staff Officer

Lisa Norris, Natural Resources Staff Officer

Reggie Huston, Fire and Aviation Management Staff Officer (retired)

Chris Godek, Financial Manager

Glen Sachet, Public Affairs Officer⁵

Malcolm Hamilton, Recreation Program Manager

Genie Ott Mendiola, Civil Rights Program Manager

Daniel Shively, Fisheries Program Manager

Nancy Lankford, Forest Silviculturalist

Erin Black, Eastside Natural Resources Planner

Penny Falknor, Partnership Coordinator

Shelly York, Visual Information Specialist

A special thanks to the **Core Team Members**:

KJ Silverman, Deputy Forest Supervisor

Mike Hernandez, Barlow District Ranger

Shari Blakey, Administrative Officer⁵

Jennie O'Connor, Natural Resources Planner

⁵ Each of these employees has either retired or moved on to other positions. The acknowledgements represent his/her positions while he/she worked on this project.

As this framework illustrates, much of the work on Mt. Hood National Forest could not be accomplished without the help and support of our **internal and external partners**. This project is no exception and we would like to thank the following partners:

Forest Service Partners

Dan Harkenrider, Area Manager, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Kim Titus, Staff Officer, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area ⁵

Kathy Ludlow, Recreation Analyst, Pacific Northwest Region

Kathy Bowman, Public Affairs Specialist, Pacific Northwest Region

Larry Mastic, Performance Accountability System Coordinator, Strategic Planning & Resource Assessment Staff, Washington Office

Tom Christensen, Manager of Demonstrations and Innovations, Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area

Thiery Curtis, Program Manager, Office of Communications, Washington Office

External Partners

Dave Riley, Vice President and General Manager, Mt. Hood Meadows Ski Resort

Roger Moore, Associate Professor, Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management,

North Carolina State University

Rosemary Menard, Water Resources Director, Portland Water Bureau

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Jeff Jaqua

Paul Norman

James Rice

Jeanne Rice

Chris Rossel

Debora Roy

Marty Stein

Kathleen Walker

Glenda Woodcock

Jim Wrightson



Ramsey Creek

Appendix A: Mt. Hood National Forest Inventory

Natural Features

Acres	1,100,000
Elevation of Mt. Hood (feet)	11,240
Wild and Scenic Rivers (miles)	121
Wildernesses	5
Wilderness Acres	189,200 (17 percent)

Basic Information

Population in Urban Areas	2,000,000
Budget (FY04)	\$22.1 Million
Permanent Workforce	169
Temporary Workforce	128
Volunteers (hours)	34,668
Partners	400+

Natural Resources

Water Sources (acres)	71,400
Perennial Streams (miles)	1,640
Watersheds (that supply municipal use)	13
Drinking Water Supplies (people)	1,100,000
Irrigation Districts	8
Vascular Plants	1500
Sensitive Species	63
Wildlife Species	268
Fish Species	30
Threatened and Endangered Species	7

Recreation

Recreation Visitors	4,000,000+
Special Use Permits	670
Recreation Trails (miles)	812
Recreation Residences	554
Campgrounds	82
Alpine Ski Areas (developed)	5

Commodities

Timber Harvested (million board feet)	30.7
Special Forest Product Permits	6,613
Mineral Permits	532

Cultural and Historic Resources

National Historic Landmark	Timberline Lodge
National Historic Trail	Barlow Road
Historic Structures/Districts	10
Archeological Sites	1200

Facilities and Road

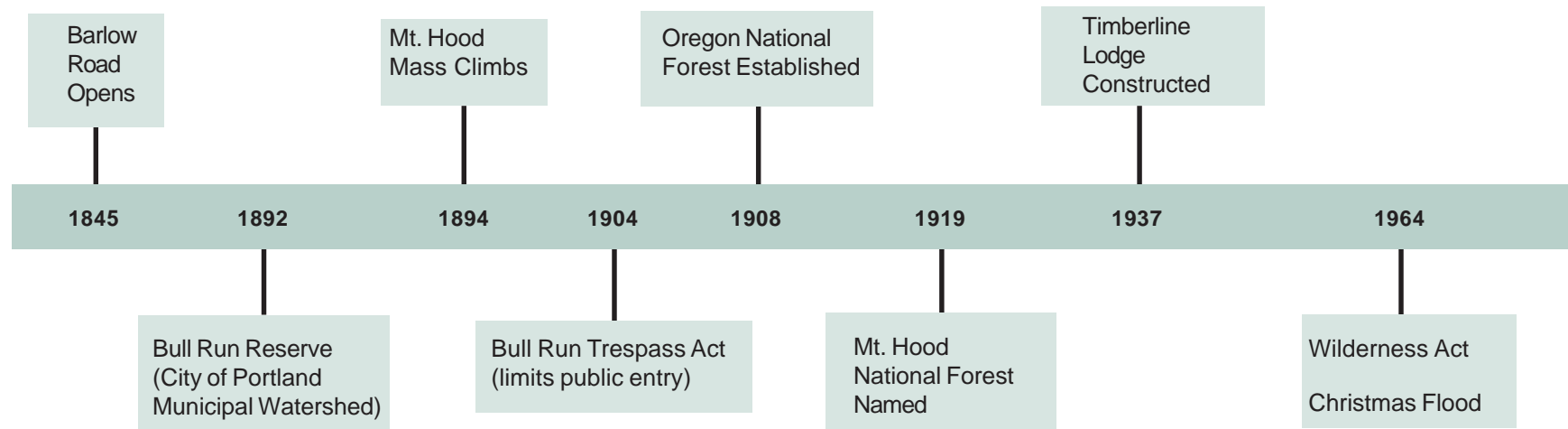
Structures	331
Facilities (square feet)	526,126
Utility Corridors (miles)	60
Roads (miles)	3,315

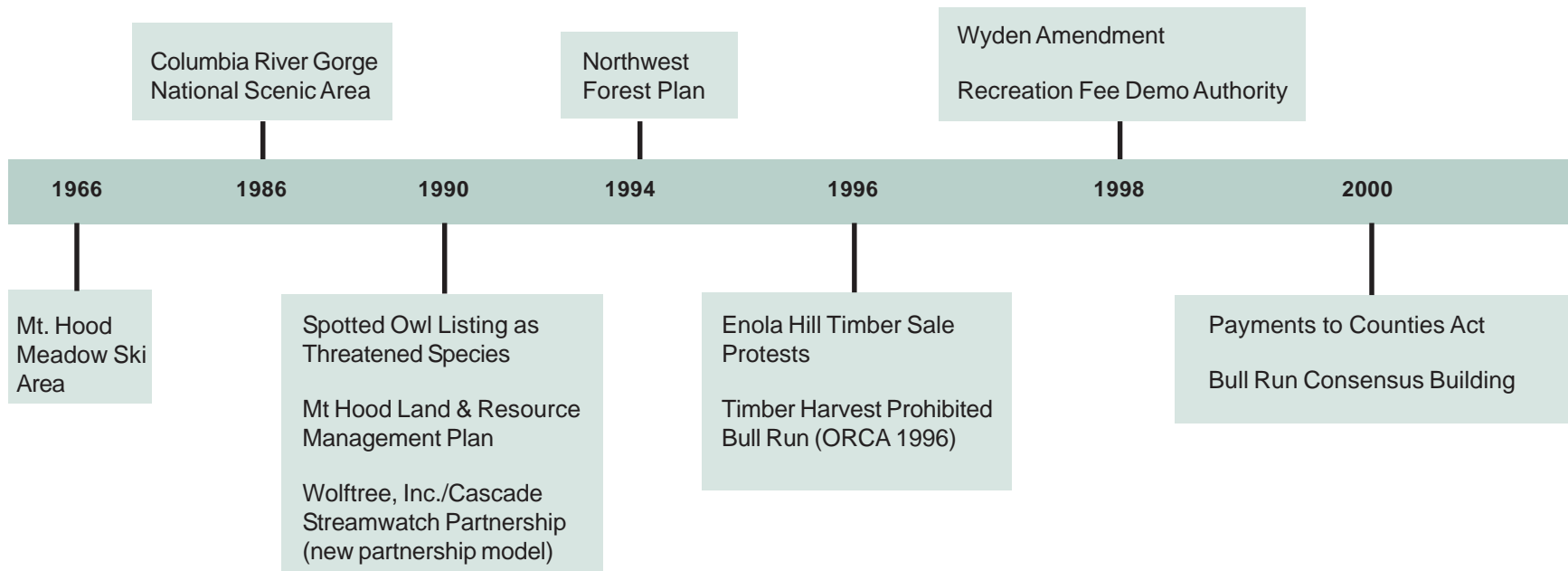


Fall colors, Mt. Hood National Forest

Appendix B: Defining Moments in the People’s History of the Mt. Hood National Forest

These defining moments of Mt. Hood National Forest capture events in the people’s history that have changed the landscape of the National Forest either by adjusting land allocations or modifying how the Forest Service conducts business.





Mt. Appendix C: Mt. Hood National Forest Volunteers and Partners 2003 to 2005



Equestrian trail on the Mt. Hood National Forest.

Ackerman Middle School	Arbor School
Adventures Without Limits	Arrah Wanna Homeowner's Association
AGAPE Youth & Family Ministry	Associated Oregon Loggers
Airtouch Communications	Associations of Northwest Steelheaders
Alder Creek Kayak Supply, Inc.	AT&T Wireless Services of Oregon
All Star Rafting, Inc.	Audubon Society of Portland
Alpha School	Australian Center for Astrology
Alpinist	Autumn Festival Volunteers
American Alpine Institute	Backcountry Horsemen of Oregon
American Bird Conservancy	Backyard Bird Snaps
American Birding Association	Badger Improvement District
American Diabetes Association	Bar G Ranch & Ride
American Fisheries Society	Barlow Trail Long Rifles
American Hiking Society	Bend Metro Parks & Recreation
AMERICORPS	Birds of a Feather
Appleknockers	Blue Sky Whitewater Rafting
ANPO, inc.	Boise Cascade Corporation

Bonney Butte HawkWatch	City of Dufur	Clackamas River Water Providers
Bonneville Power Administration	City of Gresham Fire Department	Cleveland High School
Boring Fire District	City of Gresham, Parks Division	Coffee People
Boy Scouts of America, Pacific Northwest Council Troops & Columbia Pacific Council	City of Portland	CogWild
Boys and Girls Club of America	City of The Dalles	Colton Fire District
Bridge Pedal, Inc.	Clackamas Board of County Commissioners	Colton Telephone Company
British Columbia Ministry of Forests	Clackamas County Development Agency	Columbia Area Mountain Bike Advocates (CAMBA)
Bureau of Land Management	Clackamas County Education, Training and Business Services	Columbia Gorge Power Sledders
Camera Crew	Clackamas County Environmental Youth Corps	Columbia Observed Trials
Camp Creek Water Association	Clackamas County Fire District #1	Columbia River Council of Girl Scouts
Canby Fire District	Clackamas County Fire Prevention Co-op	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
Cascade Alliance	Clackamas County Service District	Cooper Spur Ski Area
Cascade Dog Sled Club	Clackamas County Sheriff's Office	Corbett Fire District
Cascade Geographic Society	Clackamas County Soil and Water District	Corbett High School
Cascade Utilities	Clackamas County Tourism Development Council	Cornell University Labs
Cascadia Wild!	Clackamas County Water Environment Services	Crag Rats
Catlin Gabel School	Clackamas Lake Guard Station & Recreation	Cub Scouts Pack 20- Guy Miller Tree Plant
Central Catholic High School	Clackamas River Basin Watershed Council	Daniels & Associates, Inc.
Century Telephone, Inc.		David Douglas High School

Department of Veterans Affairs	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Government Camp Water Company
Deschutes Resources Conservancy	Federal Highway Administration	Grant High School
Destination Wilderness	Fifteenmile Watershed Council	Gresham Fire District
Discovery Cycle	Fir Mountain Ranch Outfitters, Inc.	GS Troop/Green Canyon
Douglas Water Power & Company	Fire Volunteers	Hawkwatch International
Eagle Creek National Fish Hatchery	Fisheries Snorkel Assistance (Volunteers)	Heritage Learning Institute
Eagle Scout Project	Friends of Clackamas Lake Guard Station	Heritage Research & Associates, Inc.
Earthlink/UNAVCO	Friends of Northwest Forests	Hoodland Fire District #74
East Fork Irrigation District	Friends of Sandy River Cabin	Hood River Cellular Telephone Company
Ecotours of Oregon	Friends of Silcox Hut	Hood River County Board of Commissioners
Escape Adventures, Inc.	Friends of Timberline	Hood River County Community Corrections
Estacada Chamber of Commerce	Gas Transmission Northwest Corporation	Hood River County Juvenile Department
Estacada Fire Dept. – Fishing Clinic	General Telephone Company	Hood River County Sheriff’s Office
Estacada Fire District	Girl Scouts	Hood River County Soil and Water Conservation District
Estacada High School	Gladstone Fire Department	Hood River Off-Road Association
Estacada Natural History School	Gorgefest	Hood River Watershed Group
Estacada Rural Fire Dept. #69	Gorge Fly Shop	Hoodland Fire District
Eugene Water & Electric Board	Gorge Freeriders	Hoyt Arboretum
Faubian Summer Homes Association	Government Camp Historical Society	Hurricane Racing
Farmers Irrigation District	Government Camp Sanitary District	

Hutch's Bicycle	Lost Lake Campground Complex Concessionaire	Mountainsavvy
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization	MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility	Mt Hood Area Chamber of Commerce
Inner City Youth Institute	Majestics	Mt Hood Community College
Institute for Bird Populations	Marion County Posse	Mt Hood Cultural Center and Museum
International Mountain Biking Association	Mazamas	Mt Hood Cycling Classic
Izaak Walton League, Washington County Chapter	McBain and Trush, Inc.	Mt Hood Fire Prevention Association
Johnson Creek Watershed Council	MCI Worldcom Network Services, Inc.	Mt Hood Kiwanis Camp
Julee's Gorge Tours	METRO	Mt Hood Management
KGW, Northwest News Channel 8	Mid Columbia Council of Governments	Mt Hood Meadows
Kink FM 102 Radio Station	Mid Columbia Fire & Rescue	Mt Hood Ski Bowl
Klamath Bird Observatory	Mid Columbia Fire Co-op	Mt Hood Ski Patrol
KOIN-TV	Middle Fork (Hood River) Irrigation District	Mt Hood Snowmobile Club
Lady Creek Water System	Milwaukie Garden Club	Mt Hood Village
Lake Oswego Fire Department	Molalla Fire District	Mt Scott Motorcycle Club
Latterday Saints Church of Jesus Christ	Molalla Water Providers	Mt View Cycle
Leupold and Stevens	Mountain Quail Business Services	Mt Hood Summer Ski Camp
Lewis & Clark College	Mountain Shop	Multnomah County Board of Commissioners
Lost Boulder Irrigators	Mountain Signal Memorial Fund	Multnomah County Department of Juvenile and Adult Community Justice
	Mountain View Cycle	Multnomah County Parks

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office	Northwest Nordic	Oregon Muleskinners
Multnomah County Youth Cooperative	Northwest School of Survival	Oregon Museum of Science and Industry Science Camp
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Northwest Service Academy	Oregon National Guard
National Forest Foundation	Northwest Sportfishing Industry Association	Oregon Nordic Club
National Marine Fisheries Service	Northwest Tour & Trail	Oregon Nordic Club, Portland and The Dalles Chapters
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminis- tration	Northwest Youth Corps	Oregon Peak Adventures
National Science Foundation	Olallie Campground Complex Concessionaire	Oregon Public Policy Dispute Resolution Program
National Ski Patrol	Orchard Ridge Ditch Company	Oregon River Experiences
Native Fish Society	Oregon Archeological Society	Oregon Road Runners
Native Plant Society	Oregon Bicycle Riders Association	Oregon State Adopt-A-River
Native Plant Society of Oregon	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	Oregon State Federation of Garden Clubs
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Oregon State Police
Nature's Northwest	Oregon Department of Forestry	Oregon Tourism Commission
North American Bird Conservation Initiative	Oregon Department of Parks & Recreation	Oregon Trail School District
Northwest Association of Fire Trainers	Oregon Department of Transportation	Oregon Trout
Northwest Discoveries	Oregon Episcopal School	Oregon Youth Conservation Corp
Northwest Ecological Research Institute (NERI)	Oregon Equestrian Trails	Oregon Zoo
Northwest Fly Fishers Club (7 Volunteers)	Oregon Games	Oregon State University Outdoor Footsteps Program
Northwest Interpretive Association	Oregon Hunter's Association	
	Oregon Hunters Association- Pioneer Chapter	

Pacific Coast Joint Venture	Portland Roasting Company	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Pacific Crest Outward Bound School	Portland State University	Rock Creek District Improvement Company
Pacific Crest Trail Association- Mt. Hood Chapter	Portland Unit of Mountain Rescue	Ruffed Grouse Society
Paradise Trail Christian Camp	Portland United Mountain Pedalers (PUMP)	Salmon Corps
Parkdale Fire Department	Portland Water Bureau	Sand Mountain Society
Parkdale Sanitary District	Powell Valley Long Rifles	Sandy Area Chamber of Commerce
Parkdale School	Ptarmigans	Sandy Fire District
Partners-in-Flight	Quest Corporation	Sandy High School
Pete's Pile Climbing Association	Reachout Expeditions	Sandy River Basin Watershed Council
Pinnacle Towers, Inc.	Reed College	Sandy River Hatchery
Point Reyes Bird Observatory	Region 9 Education Service District	Sierra Club
Port of Portland	REI – Recreational Equipment Inc.	Singletrack Ranch
Portland Coffee Roasters	Resort at the Mountain	Skyline Hospital
Portland Fire District	Reynolds High School	Snowshoe Club
Portland General Electric	Reynolds Learning Academy	SOLV
Portland Mountain Rescue	Reynolds School District	Spawning Survey Assistance (1 Volunteer)
Portland Parks & Recreation	Rhododendron Summer Homes Association	Sportsman's Park Water Association
Portland Post Office Club	River Drifters White Water Tours	Sprint Spectrum, L.P.
Portland Public Schools	Riverkeeper (Restoration)	St. Mary's School
	RLK & Company	State Fire Marshall Office

Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism (SOLV)	Trout Unlimited– Clackamas and Tualatin	Wapinitia Home Owners Association
Student Conservation Association	Trust Management Services	Wasco County Commission on Children and Families
Sustainable Ecosystems Institute	Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation	Wasco County Court
Tanager Telecommunications, LLC	Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue	Wasco County Public Works
Teachers In The Woods	Tubbs Snowshoe – Romp & Stomp	Wasco County Sheriff’s Office and Juvenile Department
Terra Events	UNAVCO Plate Boundary Observatory	Wasco County Soil and Water Conservation District
The Dalles High School	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Wasco County Youth Services
The Dalles Water Bureau	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Wasco Electric Cooperative
The Dalles Watershed Council	U.S. Geological Survey	Washington County 4-H Wagon Train
The Dump Stoppers Program	U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife
The Nature Conservancy	U.S. Marine Corps	Washington Department of Natural Resources
The Sports Car Club of America	United Telephone Company of NW	Welches School
Thousand Trails Management Services, Inc.	University of Oregon School of Architecture	West Cascades Chapter of The Backcountry Horsemen
Timberlake Job Corps Center	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service	Western Spirit Cycling
Timberline Lodge Volunteer Interpreters	USDI Bureau of Land Management	White River Watershed Council
Timberline Mountain Guides	Vancouver Parks & Recreation	Wild Turkey Federation
T-Mobile USA, Inc.	Varsity BSA	Wilderness Stewards
Trails Club of Oregon	Verizon Wireless, LLC	Wilderness Volunteers
Travel Oregon	Waldorf School	
Trout Unlimited – Fishing Clinic		

Wildlife Society of Oregon

Willamette Industries

Wolf Run Irrigation Association

Wolftree, Inc

Women in Trees

World Forestry Center

Wyeast Kayak Rentals

Wyeast Nordic, Inc.

X-Dog Events

Zigzag Economic Development Corporation

Thank you to the nearly 400 organizations and over 1400 individual volunteers. In addition, there are many businesses, partners, permittees, and other government agencies who also do great public service in providing goods, service, amenities, and environmental values. With a list this long, it is possible to miss someone. Sincere apologies to anyone who is missing from the list.



Orchards and view of Mt. Hood from eastside.

Notes:

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