

State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

1069 State Office Building
Portland 1, Oregon

MINERAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF HUNTER CREEK BOG

Gold Beach District
Curry County

LOCATION: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, T. 37 S., R. 14 W., at about 1,680 feet elevation.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: On January 28, 1971, Mr. Joseph F. Rudys, Mining Engineer of the Roseburg District Office, Bureau of Land Management, informed Mr. R. E. Corcoran, State Geologist, that the Bureau was "contemplating making a unique area classification for T. 37 S., R. 14 W. W.M., Section 13: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ " and requested any information that we may have relative to geology and mineral resources for the area. February 16, 1971, Mr. Corcoran, acting on information from Len Ramp, Resident Geologist of the Department's Grants Pass field office, informed Mr. Rudys that nickel-bearing laterite was present at this location and further called attention to the growing importance of nickel as a strategic mineral resource and requested that the area not be withdrawn from mining entry. February 15, 1971, Mr. Rudys accepted our offer to make a more detailed investigation at some future date to determine more about the mineral resource potential of this area. November 9, 1972, Norman Peterson and Len Ramp visited the site and hand-augered 9 holes collecting 33 1-foot interval samples of lateritic soil (see sketch map). April 12, 1973, Department assayer, Mr. G. L. Baxter reported to Mr. Rudys preliminary results of the analyses done by atomic absorption (see table of assay results).

GEOLOGY: The area in question appears to be an old landslide pond in blocky, partly serpentinized peridotite (harzburgite). The pond area has gradually been filled with sediment and vegetation to form a bog. West of the bog are altered sedimentary rocks of the Colebrook and Dathan Formations. These rocks include phylites, graywacke-type sandstone and interbedded shale. The contact is a north-trending thrust fault as mapped by Coleman (1972).

The area is part of an ultramafic body of serpentinite and peridotite that is about 10 miles long and 2 miles wide. The peridotite at the bog is deeply weathered to a reddish-brown to yellow-brown lateritic soil which is enriched with residual nickel. Soils at the surface contain about 0.5 percent nickel and are generally enriched downward to about 1 percent nickel at 7 feet depth as demonstrated by hole No. 1.

These results compare favorably with those obtained for similar soils at Red Flat by the Oregon Department of Geology in 1947 and by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in 1954. (See March 1947 Ore Bin and U.S. Bureau Mines R. I. 5072.) The main nickel deposits at Red Flat are located about 2 miles south of the bog, and areas of nickel enrichment extend into the immediate area.

The Hanna Mining Company has shown considerable interest in developing these deposits and has obtained a large block of claims in the Red Flat area.

RECOMMENDATIONS: If the proposed withdrawal of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, T. 37 S., R. 14 W., is allowed it would seriously hamper and discourage development of nickel deposits in this area. Although the bog area is only a small portion of a much larger mineralized area, its proximity would act as a deterrent to any mining development nearby. We would, therefore, strongly recommend that the Bureau of Land Management rule against the withdrawal and refrain from establishing the unique area classification.

REFERENCES:

- Coleman, R.G., 1972, The Colebrooke Schist of Southwestern Oregon and its Relation to the tectonic evolution of the region, U. S. Geol. Survey Bulletin 1339, 61 p.
Dott, R. H., Jr. 1971, Geology of the Southwestern Oregon Coast west of the 124th meridian, Oregon Dept. Geol. and Mineral Indus. Bull. 69, 63 p.
Hundhausen, R. J., McWilliams, J. R. and Banning, L.H., 1954, Preliminary investigation of the Red Flats nickel deposit, Curry County, Oregon, Bureau of Mines, Report of Investigations 5072, 17 p.
Libbey, F. W., Lowry, W. D., and Mason, R. S., 1947, Nickel-Bearing Laterite, Red Flat, Curry County, Oregon, THE ORE BIN, Dept. Geol. and Mineral Indust., Vol. 9, No. 3, 1947.

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REPORT BY: Len Ramp, Resident Geologist, Grants Pass field office, Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries and Norm Peterson, District Geologist, Same office.

Date: 4-17-73.

Auger samples - SE $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 13, T. 37 S., R. 14 W. taken 11-9-72 by Len Ramp & Norm Peterson to investigate Nickel in area of proposed BLM withdrawal

LAB NO.	FIELD NO.	DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	Assay for Nickel	% Ni RESULTS
AGG-56	1-A	0-1 ft.	Red soil	Ni	.56
57	1-B	1-2 "	Red-brown soil	"	.66
58	1-C	2-3 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.65
59	1-D	3-4 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.65
60	1-E	4-5 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.79
61	1-F	5-6 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.88
62	1-G	6-7 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.99
63	2-A	0-1 ft.	Red-brown soil	"	.58
64	2-B	1-2 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.69
65	2-C	2-3 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.66
66	2-D	3-4 "	Brown soil	"	.87
67	3-A	0-1 ft.	Red soil	"	.45
68	3-B	1-2 "	Brown soil	"	.53
69	3-C	2-3 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.53
70	3-D	3-4 "	Red-brown soil	"	.73
71	3-E	4-5 "	Brown soil	"	.56
72	3-F	5-6 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.65
73	4-A	0-1 ft.	Red soil	"	.81
74	4-B	1-2 "	Red soil	"	.96
75	4-C	2-3 "	Reddish-brown soil	"	.99
76	4-D	3-4 "	Dark brown soil	"	.96
77	4-E	4-5 "	Brown soil	"	.98
78	4-F	5-6 "	Brown soil rock frag.	"	.93
79	4-G	6-7 "	Brown soil	"	.92
80	5-B	1-2 ft.	Red-brown soil	"	.40
81	5-C	2-3 "	Brown soil	"	.42
82	5-D	3-4 "	Brown soil	"	.24
83	5-E	4-5 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.36
84	5-F	5-6 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	.69
85	6	2-3 ft.	Gray-brown soil	"	1.12
86	7	2-6 ft.	Brown soil & rock fragments.	"	.96
87	8	2-5.5 "	Brown soil	Ni.	.90
88	9	2-4' (in 2ft. cut)	Brown soil	Ni.	.45

Results of atomic absorption analysis. Wet chemical analyses on low and high concentration samples will be obtained for comparison with atomic absorption results. Results to follow.

Nickel concentrations are those found in the acid soluble portions of the samples passing 100-mesh screen. The acid insoluble portions appeared to be magnetite and contained additional nickel which is not reflected in the above results.

Auger Samples SE 1/4 Sec 13, T. 37S, R. 14W. Taken 11-9-72 by
 Len Kamp and Wynn Peterson to investigate Nickel in
 Area of Proposed BLM withdrawal

Lab No	Field No	depth	descr	assay
✓ AGG-56	1-A	0-1 ft	Red soil	"
✓ 57	1-B	1-2'	Red-brown soil	"
✓ 58	1-C	2-3'	yellow-brown soil	"
✓ 59	1-D	3-4'	" " "	"
✓ 60	1-E	4-5'	yellow-brown soil	"
✓ 61	1-F	5-6'	yellow-brown soil	"
✓ 62	1-G	6-7'	" " "	"
✓ 63	2-A	0-1'	Red-brown soil	"
✓ 64	2-B	1-2'	yellow-brown soil	"
✓ 65	2-C	2-3'	" " "	"
✓ 66	2-D	3-4'	brown soil	"
✓ 67	3-A	0-1'	Red soil	"
✓ 68	3-B	1-2'	Brown soil	"
✓ 69	3-C	2-3'	yellow-brown soil	"
✓ 70	3-D	3-4'	Red-brown soil	"
✓ 71	3-E	4-5'	brown soil	"
✓ 72	3-F	5-6'	yellow-brown soil	"
✓ 73	4-A	0-1'	Red soil	"
✓ 74	4-B	1-2'	" "	"
✓ 75	4-C	2-3'	reddish brown soil	"
✓ 76	4-D	3-4'	dark brown soil	"
✓ 77	4-E	4-5'	Brown soil	"
✓ 78	4-F	5-6'	brown soil rock frag	"
✓ 79	4-G	6-7'	brown soil	"
<hr/>				
✓ 80	5-A	0-1'		
✓ 81	5-B	1-2'	Red-brown soil	"
✓ 82	5-C	2-3'	brown soil	"
✓ 83	5-D	3-4'	" "	"
✓ 84	5-E	4-5'	yellow-brown soil	"
30 ✓ 85	5-F	5-6'	" " "	"
✓ 86	6	2-3'	Gray-brown soil & Rock frag	"
✓ 87	7	2-6'	Brown soil & rock fragments	"
✓ 88	8	2-5.5'	Brown soil	"
343 ✓ 88	9	2-4' (in rd cut)	" "	"

~~Mr C. A. Dowd~~

Mineral Resource investigation of Hunter Creek Bog.

Location: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, T. 37S, R. 14W. at about 1680 feet elevation.

Background information: ~~For late~~ ^{On} January ^{28,} 1971, Mr Joseph

F. Rudys, Mining Engineer of the Roseburg District Office Bureau of Land Management informed ~~our Portland office~~ ~~Mr R. E. Carocoran, State Geologist~~ that the Bureau was "contemplating making a unique area classification for T. 37S R. 14W. W.M., section 13: SE $\frac{1}{4}$." and requested any information that we may have relative to ~~mineral~~ geology and mineral resources for the area. February 16, 1971 Mr Carocoran acting on information from Len Ramp, Resident Geologist of the Department's Grants Pass field Office informed Mr Rudys that nickel bearing laterite was present at this location; further called attention to the growing importance of nickel as a strategic mineral resource and requested that the area not be withdrawn.

February 25, ¹⁹⁷¹ Mr. Rudys accepted our offer to make an investigation ^{at some future date} to determine more about the mineral resource potential of this area.

November 9, 1972 Norman Peterson and Len Ramp visited the site and hand augered 9 holes collecting 33 foot interval samples of lateritic soil (see sketch map).

April 12, 1973 Department assayer, ^{Mr} L. Baxter reported to Mr Rudys preliminary results of the analyses done by atomic absorption (see Table of assay results).

Geology:

The area in question is ~~a~~ appears to be an old landslide pond in blocky, ^{partly silicified} Peridotite (harzburgite). ~~Most~~ of the pond area has gradually been filled with sediment and vegetation to form a bog ~~of water~~.

West of the bog are altered sedimentary rocks of the Colebrook schist formation and Dothan Formation. These rocks include phyllites, graywacke ^{type} sandstone and ^{inter-bedded} shale. The contact is a north-trending thrust fault as mapped by Coleman (1972).

Hunter Creek Bog ctd.

This ultramafic body of serpentinite and peridotite is about 10 miles long and 2 miles wide. The peridotite ^{at the bog} is deeply weathered to a reddish brown to yellow brown lateritic soil which is enriched with residual nickel. Soils at the surface contain about 0.5 percent nickel and increase downward to about 1 percent nickel at 7 feet depth as demonstrated by hole no 1.

These results compare favorably with those obtained ^{at Red Flat} by the Department in 1947 augering and by the U.S. Bureau of Mines drilling in 1954 (see March 1947 ORE BIN and U.S.B.M.-R.I. 5072).

The main nickel deposits at Red Flat are located about 2 miles south of the Bog and areas of nickel enrichment extend into the immediate area.

The Hanna mining company has shown considerable interest in developing these deposits and has obtained a large block of claims which ~~make up~~ the Red Flat ^{area} deposit.

Effect of a withdrawal: If the proposed withdrawal of SE 1/4 sec 13, T. 37S., R. 14W. is allowed it would seriously hamper and discourage development of nickel deposits in this area. Although the bog area is only a small portion of a much larger mineralized area ~~the~~ its proximity would be an unfriendly and unwelcome influence to any mining development nearby. We would therefore, strongly recommend that the Bureau of Land Management ~~not allow~~ rule against the withdrawal.

Report by Ken Ramp

Resident Geologist

Grants Pass Field office

Oregon Dept of Geology and Mineral Industries

Auger samples - SE 1/4 sec. 13, T. 37 S., R. 14 W. taken 11-9-72 by Len Romp & Norm Peterson
to investigate Nickel in area of proposed BLM withdrawal

LAB NO.	FIELD NO.	DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	Assay for Nickel	RESULTS
AGG-56	1-A	0-1 ft.	Red soil	NI	
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58	1-C	2-3 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	
59	1-D	3-4 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	
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61	1-F	5-6 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	
62	1-G	6-7 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	
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64	2-B	1-2 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	
65	2-C	2-3 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	
66	2-D	3-4 "	Brown soil	"	
67	3-A	0-1 ft.	Red soil	"	
68	3-B	1-2 "	Brown soil	"	
69	3-C	2-3 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	
70	3-D	3-4 "	Red-brown soil	"	
71	3-E	4-5 "	Brown soil	"	
72	3-F	5-6 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	
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76	4-D	3-4 "	Dark brown soil	"	
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78	4-F	5-6 "	Brown soil rock frag.	"	
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84	5-F	5-6 "	Yellow-brown soil	"	
85	6	2-3 ft.	Gray-brown soil	"	
86	7	2-6 ft.	Brown soil & rock fragments.		
87	8	2-5.5"	Brown soil	NI.	
88	9	2-4 (in 2ft. cut)	Brown soil	NI.	

JOE RUDYS of BLM called regarding the proposed withdrawal of a parcel of land from mining activity in southwestern Oregon. The area involved is SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 13, T. 37 S., R. 14 W. and is called the Red Flat area (bog) and it is near Hunter Creek. (Ni laterite)

He would like some first hand auger information before he makes a recommendation for or against the withdrawal.

He claims that in a later (1971) from you, you state that DOGAMI would be glad to do augering in the area provided manpower and funds allow it.

He would like us to auger a few holes and he looks foreward to discussing the matter with you whether you are in favor or against going through with the investigation at this time.

John

*Return to
DOGANI*

COOS BAY DISTRICT
ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
April 20, 1973

*See Page 8-12
re Hunter Creek Bo*

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Charles Foster, Chairman
Darold A. Andrews
William D. Arbus
Sam Dement
J. J. Geaney
Dawn Peseau
C. Wylie Smith
Lonnie Van Elsberg
Robert Van Leer
Boyd Swensen for
A. P. Stinchfield

DISTRICT PERSONNEL:

Edward G. Stauber
Ernest D. Black
Jack E. Schutte
Ronald L. Kaufman
Chalmer W. Gustafson
Robert E. Mollohan
Martin A. Townsend
Richard M. King
John W. Anderson
Lawrence J. Casey
Karlis Bambe
Robert L. Foisy
Jerome M. Heinz
James H. Batdorff
Herbert H. Bosselman
Hal M. Westover
Robert E. Lieurance
James A. White
John W. Warner
Carmela Donohoe
June Bishop

MEMBERS ABSENT:

A. P. Stinchfield
Ronald R. Carpani
Ralph Dickey

GUESTS PRESENT:

Frances Strader, Gold Beach, OR
Edith W. Jones, Wedderburn, OR
Rossmund Hess, Wedderburn, OR
Dennis B. Pope, Oregon State Forestry Department, Coos Bay, OR
Ken Cochrun, Oregon State Game Commission, Roseburg, OR
Marguerite N. Watkins, League of Women Voters, Coos Bay, OR
Jim Churchill, Roseburg Lumber Company, Coquille, OR
Len Ramp, Oregon Department of Geology & Mineral Industries, Grants Pass, OR

A scheduled meeting of the Coos Bay District Advisory Board April 20, 1973, convened at 9:00 A.M., in the BLM Conference Room.

Mr. Stauber opened the meeting by explaining the new regulations regarding advisory groups. These regulations are spelled out in the "Federal Advisory Committee Act of October 6, 1972". This formalized operations of federal advisory groups and required that all boards of the Interior Department be chartered with the Secretary of the Interior and with the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs. Notices of meeting must be published prior to the meeting. These meetings must be open to the public, and notices must be published in the newspaper showing agenda items, so that the public may submit written statements to be read at the meeting, or attend the meeting and be able to give oral statements on agenda items. Items on the agenda must be limited to those published, however. Minutes of the meeting must be recorded and copies sent to the State Director and the Library of Congress and made available for public inspection.

Mr. Stauber also announced staff changes and introduced these employees to the Board. With this he turned the meeting over to the Board Chairman Charles Foster.

Mr. Foster called the meeting to order and immediately called for nominations for the new Chairman of the Board. Mr. Robert Van Leer was unanimously elected Chairman and Darold Andrews was unanimously elected as Vice-Chairman. Mr. Foster

stated that he had enjoyed the work on the Board and turned the meeting over to Mr. Van Leer.

Mr. Van Leer asked Mr. Stauber to continue with the agenda. He took this opportunity to introduce Mr. Boyd Swensen of Menasha who was attending the meeting for Mr. Stinchfield. Mr. Stauber also announced that Mr. Arbus would be late in arriving and that Ron Carpani and Ralph Dickey would be absent.

Mr. Stauber explained that the timber sale plan would be introduced at this time. He told how the plan was generated from a 5-year timber sale plan which is updated and revised annually to incorporate any changes that need to be made. Timber sale tracts have been reviewed by our staff specialists, with the State Game Commission and Oregon Fish Commission biologists, with all environmental aspects kept in mind. Changes in the plan will still be made if we are convinced they are desirable. Copies of the plan to be presented were given to all Board members and Jack Schutte, South Area Manager was introduced to make the presentation.

Mr. Schutte gave a brief summary of the south area sales and asked Board members to turn to Page 9 showing the summary of sales. He stated that with this plan we have come down to the allowable cut level. Reduction from F. Y. 1973 is about 15MM bd. ft. There will be 32 tracts with about 154MM bd. ft. of timber offered. He explained that the plan is set up in Thirds instead of Quarters used in the past. On Page 8 the volume to be cut is set up by Harvest Cut, Mortality Salvage and Thinnings for the three teams in the South Area. Page 7 of the plan shows the number of tracts for each unit by Thirds. He asked that they note on the large map the breakdown of sales and that there is only one sale listed for Curry County. He then presented the road construction program for the South Area. He explained that in the Coos River unit they planned to build 10 miles of new construction and improve 10 miles of existing roads. The Burnt Mountain unit is planning on 7 miles of new construction and 11 miles of improvement on existing roads. The Myrtle Point unit expects to build 9 miles of new construction and improve 5 miles of existing roads.

Mr. Van Leer asked what happened to the large sale in the Brookings area that we had on the sale plan last year. He did not see it on the board. Mr. Schutte stated that they had launched a large scale planning effort in the Curry area this year, but said that the BLM does not want to get into the area before completion of Second Stage Inventory and soil studies. There is also a fragile site study being made. We want to make sure we know the full effects of what we are doing. We will have a team of employees working in that area for the next several months attempting to compile information that would be of help in solving these problems. He pointed out that the sale plan calls for about 7.4MM bd. ft. of timber to be sold in this area per year; that in the period 1962-72 we put up 72.4MM bd. ft. -- just a little below the 10-year total.

Mr. Casey stated that while he was timber manager of the Curry unit, he attempted to put up an average of three tracts per year and he thought that they had averaged out. He said that we are offering a tanoak sale in the Chetco area of about 2MM bd. ft. this month, and that might be what Mr. Van Leer was talking about.

At the request of Mr. Schutte, Timber Manager Herb Bosselman gave a brief report on the group's study and planning activities in the Chetco River area.

Schutte continued with a discussion of the 3-P sales that were or are being offered this year. Coos River had a green sale called the Blue Ridge thinning, Burnt Mountain also had a green sale up Middle Fork-Burnt Creek. Myrtle Point had two sales one salvage up Rassler Creek and a green sale on Upper Rock Creek.

Mr. Foster commented on 3-P sales. He wanted to know what went into them in time and cost and why we have not gone to 100% 3-P or else cut them out entirely?

Jack Schutte explained that we like to keep the system going, but unfortunately 3-P is not acceptable by all of industry. We have a lot of information and are gathering more. The 3-P system is by far the most accurate from the sampling standpoint and very effective in old-growth timber. We are going to keep going with it, but for certain sales only.

Board member Wylie Smith asked about the accuracy of the 3-P sales.

Area Manager Ron Kaufman replied that the experience has been excellent. Of 14 sales that have been scale checked by BLM, 90% of the volume fell within plus or minus 10% of the 3-P estimates.

Wylie Smith stated that the volume variation was less than 2% in their Oxbow 3-P sale.

Mr. Kaufman stated that 3-P meant "Probability Proportional to Prediction" and thus the 3-P trademark.

Mr. Stauber then introduced Ron Kaufman, the new North Area Manager. He stated for the information of the audience that the district is divided into two areas, North and South. Each of these areas are divided into timber management teams and one resource team. We have combined the Smith River and Umpqua units and made the Smith-Umpqua timber management unit. This with the Loon Lake timber management unit and the North Resource team, makes up the North Area. The South is divided into three management units, Burnt Mountain, Coos River and Myrtle Point, with the South Resource team having responsibility throughout the South Area.

Mr. Kaufman then presented the North Area timber sale plan. He introduced the timber managers and resource manager in his area. He presented the timber sale plan as spelled out in the printed plan. The North Area will cut 80.5MM bd. ft. in 1974 and there will be 23 sales. The average size of the sales in the north area is a little smaller than in the south area. There are a lot of scattered tracts making it difficult to put up larger sales. He said that he would have three 3-P sales. Two in the Smith-Umpqua area: Roman Nose and Vincent Creek sales; and one in the Loon Lake area: Little Camp-Hedden Creek sale. Mr. Kaufman displayed a chart showing the percentages of the North Area sale plan to be logged by Hi-lead, Swing, Partial cut and skyline logging. There will be 13.3 miles of road construction and 7.9 miles of improvement. The bulk of the road work will be in the Loon Lake areas since the Smith River unit is already well roaded.

Mr. Geaney asked if the method of logging tracts limits the operators who can bid on the sales. Ron answered that the Timber Managers could better answer that question.

Mr. Bambe stated that when the operators do not have the proper equipment to log the sales, they hire the gypo that does have the proper equipment. In that way he did not feel that any operator was hampered by the type of logging spelled out or the location of the sales.

Mr. Kaufman then gave a resume of the history of the Smith River Log Dump. He gave background information, the present problems and some possible alternatives. He briefly outlined the studies that have been conducted with regard to the environmental impacts of the dump. He stated that the studies had been conducted by specialists but that much data was lacking on the full damage to the river. 31,600 pounds of bark had been added to the river in 1971 and 38MM bd. ft. of timber were dumped into the river in 1971. We have attached the report, "Operations of the Smith River Log Dump as Related to Water Quality and Aquatic Resource", and also Mr. Kaufman's talk on this item, as an addendum to these minutes. He showed slides depicting the operation of the dump. Mr. Kaufman stated that the two major problems connected with the dump were the bark and wood debris put into the water by dumping and rafting, and the mud that was washed from logs when they entered the water.

Mr. Van Leer stated at this point that only the water quality aspect had been considered in this study.

Mr. Kaufman answered that we looked at the economics of the alternatives to dumping and the cheapest was to bring the lumber out by highway truck all the way to the mill, with an added cost of about \$2.21 per MBF. However, the side effects would be more trucks on the highway. The 2nd alternative was barging logs from the Dump to Gardiner and that would be the most expensive, about \$3.81 per MBF in addition. The third alternative of debarking at the dump site would cost an additional \$2.41 per MBF, however this would cause a problem of what to do with the bark.

Mr. Kaufman stated at this time that if the Dump shuts down it appears that the highway transportation would be the most economical alternative. Mr. Kaufman then solicited advice or comment from the Board.

Wylie Smith then stated that although they do not dump any logs in Smith River and did not have any plans to dump any logs in the future, he was familiar with the log dump since its inception. He thinks there are serious considerations. The Smith River is a beautiful river, large, clean and good fishing. Last Sunday afternoon he drove up the Smith River and saw a few recreationists fishing on the river. It seems to be that this Smith River could easily come under the multiple use aspect. He said he was not in agreement with the written report. He quoted passages from the report -- "Operations on Smith River have not created any known serious water quality problems nor caused any known declines in fish populations. These operations obviously have caused some degradation in water quality but the extent and effects are unknown". Pretty inconclusive reasons for abandoning the Dump. He called the report inconclusive and unscientific. He has had a chance to observe the West Fork of the Millicoma just 1½ miles above Weyerhaeuser's Allegany Log Dump. There is fishing on the river as never before in the last 25 years. He stated that they had a run of chinook, silvers and steelheads and that the fish did not seem to have any trouble going straight through the Weyerhaeuser Dump and rafting area. What is more conclusive than this? He did not think that basically there is any difference between the

Smith River and Coos River. Turbidity of water caused by big gully-washers give off more silt and degradation than the Dump. A big freshet will bring down a great deal more silt than the dumping of the logs. He suggested that we put this in perspective and look at the alternatives. He said to think of the problem that added log trucks on the Smith River road will cause. A lot of people travel this Smith River road now and a great many school busses use it twice a day all through the school year. This will cause a breakdown of the surface of the road, more smoke and air pollution and a great deal of congestion that they do not experience now. There would be 7500 added loads on the highway coming down and there are a lot of residences along the river and a lot of recreationists using the road, too. Maybe the lives of these people are as important as the fish. When they deliver these logs to their operations in Gardiner, they will have to be dry-decked. This causes a deterioration of logs and loss by dry-decking is anything from 15 to 25% if the logs are left any length of time. These are some of the facts that are overlooked by the fish biologists and the environmentalists. On page 25, paragraph 1, the Governor's policy statement is obviously an attempt to remove logs from water throughout Oregon.

Dawn Peseau stated that it was rather ironic that she had attended the meetings of the interested parties when the Log Dump was in the proposal stage. They considered it the silliest thing they had ever heard of, that no one would think of using the Dump, and it would be a waste of the taxpayer's money. This is probably an irrelevant comment, but she was wondering about the amount of timber that is going over the dump. She had some questions -- "What is the future timber supply from above the log dump, and granting a fairly normal stability of the industry and value of timber, etc., what will be the future use of the log dump, and why has the usage resolved to one company? What happened to all the independent operators that used to bring their logs to the dump?"

Mr. Kaufman replied that as far as we are concerned we are going to be selling about the same amount of timber that we have been putting up in the past. Mr. Foster thought timber sales were fairly stable and the use of the dump would be about the same as in the past. Dawn asked if there was still a big reserve of timber. Mr. Foster stated that there was still a considerable amount of timber in the Smith River drainage and the Forest Service has some, also.

Bob Van Leer then remarked that he had been figuring. If the amount of timber now dumped into the log dump is trucked instead, it would add a log truck every 17 minutes each way on the highway and use up to 57,000 gallons of diesel annually.

Wylie Smith said that exhaust from log trucks is as much a detriment as any bark damage to the water. We should also consider safety factors to accommodate that much log traffic.

Geaney then commented that the competition for the timber for sale there would increase the amount of timber coming over the road. If no more damaging than what you have shown today, serious consideration should be made to keep this facility.

Mr. Van Leer asked for any other comments from the Board.

Mr. Stauber said that not all the studies have been made. There is no specific data on deterioration in water quality available. Developments in discussion point us in the direction we should go to continue studies. There will be a public review and public hearings after more is known. We have no proposal at this time on what the future will be. There is also the question that has been asked as to whether it is proper for BLM to operate a dump facility used by only one purchaser. He did not know what prospects there are for use by more purchasers. We certainly will be happy to have formal action by the Board.

Wylie Smith said that Mr. Stauber's statement was what he had expected. He thought it disturbing that biologists could come out with this side of the report and overlook alternatives. What they are proposing would do more damage than what they are trying to correct. He cited the ban on burning of wood wastes, and asked what would be done with what you cannot burn. It has to be moved away. This is an example of trying to correct and then creating a more serious problem. He thought it would be a mistake to move too fast.

Dawn Peseau asked if it was possible to call for more specific studies on the Log Dump.

Mr. Stauber answered that we would like guidance and support for such action.

It was moved that the Board give more serious study before closing the Log Dump. It was passed unanimously.

Lonnie Van Elsberg moved that the sale plan be accepted as presented. It was seconded and passed with no dissenting vote.

The agenda was changed at this time for the benefit of the members of the Innominata Garden Club who needed to be through by noon. Agenda Items 6 and 5 were switched.

John Warner then presented the reforestation accomplishments.

He reported that in the past year we met all but one of our forest development goals. Precommercial thinning was carried out on 1500 acres of overstocked young growth stands, mostly in the age classes of 10 to 20 years. 3400 acres of release spray, using 2,4-D was completed late last summer. Surveys made this winter of the sprayed areas indicate that we met all of our objectives. In some areas results exceeded our expectations and we experienced some damage to exposed Douglas fir seedlings. However, damage of this nature was not of any large extent and represented less than 2% of the stands treated. Just this past week we have completed a fertilization contract covering 200 acres. This was undertaken in an area precommercial thinned last summer. It is our hope, and full expectation, that by fertilizing the stand now we can avoid the period of shock, normally lasting 2-5 years, following thinning in very dense stands.

We planted 3576 acres this winter; approximately 700 acres below last year's accomplishment and 1000 acres below our planned goals. This reduction in accomplishment can be accounted for through two sources; first the December freeze and second, the problem of contracting -- mainly related to insufficient willing and available labor. In the December freeze in the nursery beds, we lost approximately 20% of our 2-0 seedling inventory. In some lots this loss was in excess of 25%; in others, slightly less than 20%. In the main, our

losses averaged 20%.

For the second season, we have planted 90,000 containerized seedlings. The planting procedures seem now to be fairly operational. But we are experiencing heavy plantation failures. From all outward indications these failures are due primarily to the immaturity of the planting stock. Next year we will again try planting 90 thousand containerized seedlings. These trees have been sown and germinated and are growing in improvised germination shelters. This lot of seedlings is a good one and one-half months ahead of last year's seedlings in size and we hope they will be 2 to 4 times the size of those planted this year.

BLM is involved in two tree improvement projects. The first is the Umpqua Tree Improvement Cooperative based upon Forest Service researcher Roy Silene's program. The Coos Bay District is responsible for 8 plantations of which 3 are started and will be completed in 1974. The remaining 5 will be established in 1975 and 1976.

The second project is entirely in-house and is being handled by the Horning Orchard geneticist at Colton, near Salem, Oregon. To date we have selected 70 Plus trees; collected scions and are completing grafts in the orchard this spring. We hope to receive seed from these trees by 1980, sufficient to accomplish our entire planting schedule of 4500 acres annually.

Casey asked that a "plus tree" be defined for benefit of the guests.

Warner stated that it was the best tree we could find within an acre on a given hillside. Scions are collected by use of a gun -- tops are shot off the trees.

Mr. Van Leer stated that the labor problems in Curry County were the same as we are having; Forest Service hires to plant trees and the Border Patrol picks the planters up.

Sam Dement asked what was the age of the trees, what kind and how much fertilizer was used.

Mr. Warner answered that they were fertilizing younger trees than in the past, age 10 to 20 years, that we use 200 lbs. nitrogen, or 440 lbs. urea/acre, and it costs about 6¢/lb. applied.

Mr. Arbus asked why we changed fertilizers and are not using phosphorus.

Mr. Warner said that it was too expensive.

Sam Dement asked about cost per acre for fertilizing and Warner said that it was about \$30.00/acre.

Mr. Geaney asked if nitrogen will leach out.

Mr. Warner said that according to Crown Zellerbach it was lasting between 5 and 10 years.

Mr. Dement asked if we got any burn from fertilizing.

Mr. Warner said we had not experienced any burn because it rained immediately following fertilization.

Dawn Peseau stated that on Highway 101 near Tahkenitch, Crown Zellerbach had a plantation of Monterey Pine that grew beautifully for several years. Before the freeze this winter, scuttlebutt said that the trees were breaking up. After the freeze you will see what looks like a blight and she was sure that much of the pine was destroyed by the freeze where none of the other species were destroyed. She asked if we could foresee long-range results in producing a superior tree. Would a more fragile production result?

Mr. Warner told her that the possibility does exist.

Mr. Black related that in the early 50's Forester Lloyd Hayes of the Siskiyou Cascade Research Center in Roseburg, Oregon, conducted a study of pine on Douglas fir sites. The conclusion was that we could plant pine which would do well up to 60 years. After that time Douglas fir would catch up and surpass pine growth.

Mr. Van Leer asked why we had all our trees in two baskets.

Mr. Heinz stated that the Umpqua Tree Improvement Cooperative is broken down into 3 units. We have 300 parents based on 1,000 parent trees in the improvement program, selected by the cooperators -- International Paper, State of Oregon and BLM. They are being tested in 3 separate zones -- Elkton, Coast and Wells Creek. Each cooperator collected 300 or more trees from their lands making approximately 1,000 parent trees which will be tested.

Mr. Geaney asked Mr. Warner if he had any idea how many acres have not been planted that need to be planted.

Mr. Warner said that we are basically on a pipeline basis, however we do not know the specific acres. We are falling behind this year and last year because of the lack of trees. We have had kill of approximately 20% of our 2-0 seedlings in the nursery beds, the freeze caused us to lose some prime planting time, and contracting was another cause due to lack of sufficient and willing labor. There is not a large area that needs to be planted.

Mr. Stauber then asked for a report on Hunter Creek Bog. Mr. Schutte gave an introduction to the proposed Hunter Creek Bog Withdrawal by pointing out the location on the map -- SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 13, T. 37 S., R. 14 W., Curry County, an area of 160 acres, ten miles up the Forest Service Hunter Creek Road. Elevation is 1600 feet, rising to the south about 2,000 feet in elevation. He stated that this area had unique vegetation and soil types. Over 25 different plant families have been identified and he mentioned the cobra lily or fly-catcher and the round-leaved sundew. He explained the soil types and sent around a box of samples of the soil and rock formations for the Board to scrutinize. He told of the mining claims on the area that are now valid and explained Public Law 607 of September, 1970, regarding multiple use management. He told also about the public hearing in May, 1970 identifying the tract as a potential recreation area and not to be included with the allowable cut base.

He said some exploration and some assessment work has been done.

Jack Schutte then went on to illustrate his report by referring to a map of the area and colored pictures of the area and surrounding grounds. There are 6 families of insectivorous plants in the world and two of these families are found at Hunter Creek Bog. The pictures showed evidence of a cat trail made about two years ago and photos showing evidence of exploration trenches. There has been no reproduction on this ground since -- nothing has come back. If mining or even assessment work is allowed in the Bog itself, this same problem would happen. In the last few years we have had a number of letters requesting that the Bureau do something to protect this area. With this in mind -- we have conflict of management -- mining versus botanic values of the area. We have requested the mining engineer to make mineral character determination examinations. He found, on the average, that assay reports showed .8 of 1% nickel and .3 of 1% cobalt for the area. His final recommendation: valid discovery has not been demonstrated or found.

Mr. Schutte then read the number of letters received from individuals present at the meeting and they advocated that this Bog area be managed as a recreation and botanical area. He also read the written comments of S. J. Newhouse, Curry County Surveyor and Planner. The President of the Gold Beach Garden Club expressed hope that the Bog would be kept in its natural state and always available for use as a study area.

Mr. Len Ramp, Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries of Grants Pass, Oregon, then gave his report to the gathering.

*I didn't say that!
1% at surface - 1% at 7 feet*

He read and illustrated his statement. He stated that the proposed withdrawal, if allowed, would seriously hamper the development of nickel in this area and recommended strongly that BIM rule against withdrawal. He stated that our mining engineer, Joe Rudys, was asked to look into the withdrawal proposal, but he did not know the type of investigation that was made by Mr. Rudys. He did not know if he actually went into the area and obtained mineral samples of the area before it was decided to be withdrawn. Mr. Ramp said that a Mr. Peterson of his office and he had put down 9 drill holes, hand auger holes and shallow holes. Analyses that were obtained from these hand auger holes show that nickel ranges from about $\frac{1}{2}\%$ at 7-foot depth with a gradual increase with depth. Mr. Ramp continued with a discussion of various rock types and production possibilities. Contrast between local type sandstone and partially metamorphosed peridotite. Peridotite is considered an ultramafic rock. The presence of nickel is due to the weathering process. Normally the top soils in an area where we have this peridotite have red soil in the very surface. An ancient landslide which caused the Bog, gradually made this area. Southwestern Oregon and northern California have an occurrence of this type of rock. Riddle, Oregon has the only nickel mine in the U. S. They have been operating with ore that averages 1.4% nickel, which is considered high grade. They employ about 500 men in the mine and smelter. They are blending ore of the very grade we have obtained from the Bog area. The gross annual production and approximate value at that mine is approximately \$35,000,000 annually. This puts Douglas county ahead of all others in mining operations in the State of Oregon. Hanna Mining Company have obtained large blocks of land near the Bog. They will be looking for more ore to be mixed with the nickel they have. Oregon Department of Geology has

been familiar with their operation and we feel Hanna may want to put in an operation here, which will include a processing plant to upgrade material which could be transported to the smelter. They have also obtained claims in other counties, both Oregon and California. U.S. Bureau of Mines has published investigations on these areas and reports show it amenable to production of nickel ore. Most of our metal comes from Canada.

The Darlingtonia is typical of any area with this type rock. He asked if we can find within a 10 mile radius any plant communities which are not mineralized?

Mr. Arbus stated that there are no other known places on the Oregon Coast where the plant association found here is duplicated. The area also supports a unique species of cascara and orchids. These can be found in some other areas of Oregon, but for students there is no other place in Western Oregon in terms of bringing the whole picture so the student can see it all at one time.

Mr. Ramp said there is Frog Lake, 4 miles north of this site, and 1½ miles west of Signal Butte there is an area which may have similar plant communities. This type of rock is not known for supporting timber growth at all. We felt that since mineral deposits are unique things and sufficiently scarce they are of importance to our economy and to the State of Oregon, and that any withdrawal of the area would hamper developing this mineral resource. Our Department is in charge of administering the Open Pit Mining Act and the operator has to re-claim land in some way that is acceptable - resoil and replant. There is to be no waste land in the State of Oregon anymore.

Mr. Van Leer said that one or both would be jeopardized. If a mining company comes in and they are operating there would be a state of limbo in the area above the Bog. They would have to have some part of the Bog set aside and it would be a serious mistake if they don't consider this area to augment the ore in the Riddle area.

Mr. Arbus asked why Hanna hasn't picked up this area.

Mr. Ramp said they haven't picked it up because they aren't aware of the potential of this area.

Mr. Arbus asked if they were totally unaware of this.

Mr. Van Leer stated they have an option on 640 acres of this area only. Do you happen to know where the 640 acres they would pick up are?

Mr. Ramp said he did not know where the 640 acres are located. If this area has a chance of a nickel mine in the near future, it could spread into fringe areas.

Mr. Van Leer said that they would not have any room to move.

Mr. Ramp stated that when mining was through replanting and rehabilitation of the soil would be done.

Mr. Casey commented that strip mining in West Virginia made the soil so sterile that any rehabilitation efforts were to no avail. They have had no success.

Mr. Ramp stated that they have been successful in thousands of acres of lands where they have attempted to seed and fertilize in the eastern United States. They have had to reshape the land. It takes a long time to develop soil. If it can't be done satisfactorily it shouldn't be mined.

Mr. Casey asked why there is no follow-up of the explorations done in the early 50's.

Mr. Ramp stated that Hanna began at Riddle in the 50's. It was unique and successful. They are expanding production and the price of nickel is going up from 60¢/lb. to \$1.50/lb. The techniques of industry have developed and the price is going up.

Mr. Howard Watkins asked about the square aspect of the area of the withdrawal. She had always thought that withdrawal areas were supposed to follow the natural boundaries.

Mr. Schutte replied that the proposed withdrawal area of 160 acres, should contain the whole watershed for protective purposes of the Bog area.

Mr. Foster asked about the status of the mining claims.

Bob Mollohan stated that our main concern on the Hunter Creek Bog right now is not an actual mine operation. We are concerned with assessment work of claimants and the picture shows an old cat road. Under the 1872 mine law \$100.00 worth of assessment work must be done every year by claimants. You can do it all on one claim. It opens this area up for the majority of assessment work each year and it is right next to the road.

Mr. Stauber stated the controversy arises obviously due to two interests being in conflict. We need some guidelines and advice on this. He hopes it is clear that there are existing claims there and as long as they are valid we will not disturb them, but we propose to make validity examinations to see and we would also withdraw the area from further claims.

Mr. Dement asked if any of these claimants were notified of this meeting.

Mr. Stauber said not as individuals. They have been contacted by the BLM minerals examiner. They are aware we are looking at the claims. Joe Rudys, BLM mineral examiner located at Roseburg has been in contact with Len Ramp and Hanna Mining. I believe that he has contacted up to this point everyone that could have any interest in claims on the Bog tract.

Mr. Van Leer commented that he has published news stories on the meeting in his newspaper located at Gold Beach, Oregon.

Mr. Casey said there was an article in last night's (Coos Bay World).

Mr. Arbus stated that there must be some decision on the relative merits of the two interests. The area will never come back as a Bog if it is mined.

So, if this Bog is unique, I feel it should be preserved and if in 50 or 100 years nickel is critical for survival, then classification could be changed. Although inconvenient for Hanna we should save something of benefit for a number of people. He then moved that the proposed withdrawal of the Hunter Creek Bog to preserve it as a natural area be made by BIM.

The motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. Stauber then asked if the Board wanted to take time off for lunch or continue the meeting. It was decided to go straight through to the finish.

Mr. Stauber called on Ernest Black to present the Bureau Planning System.

Mr. Black stated that during past meetings of the Board we have outlined the Bureau Planning System in some detail. In this regard then, he would only say that we continue working to update our Unit Resource Analysis information; to complete the South Coast Master Unit's MFP, and to prepare for Public Hearings on the Curry M.F.P.

What he wanted to share with the Board today is our experience writing Environmental Analysis Reports (EAR's). This interdisciplinary report has become an intrinsic part of the Bureau Planning System necessary to fulfill the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. NEPA requires an environmental statement be prepared for every major federal action significantly affecting the quality of human environment. Since almost all BIM actions affect the environment to some degree, an environmental analysis is necessary to determine whether an environmental statement is needed or not.

This fiscal year we have prepared over 130 EAR's utilizing over eleven man months in their preparation. Each EAR was prepared in a manner to be responsive to the outline you have before you. For those of you more interested in this procedure, we invite you to review one or several of the EAR's prepared for timber sale tracts in the proposed F.Y. '74 timber sale plan. All EAR's in the tract folders are not typed or signed. As this is a new program constantly being re-cycled, we anticipate some further clarification concerning writing the EAR. At this time our instructions to the Managers are that in the case of timber sales, an EAR must be signed by the District Manager prior to advertisement of that tract.

Mr. Geaney inquired if in the studies we show any attempt to control tansy on the land.

Mr. Black stated that the tansy question is under study by a state-wide Governor's Tansy Force on which the Bureau has representation. Here in the District we have deferred taking any tansy action until we get a recommendation from this state-wide study -- the Governor's Tansy Force.

Mr. Geaney remarked that it was unfortunate that we can not spray for this tansy before the animals are all gone. You are allowed to cultivate weeds that are poisonous to livestock and are being spread over all the County. As long as he could keep sheep in his pasture, he could keep the tansy off his land.

Mr. Black said that we are trying to find a way that all landowners---private, State and Federal can work in the same direction to solve this problem. He said that the tansy was not all coming from BLM lands. We could take care of 20 acres or so but then we would have to go back and do it again. Study and field trial is continuing on use of the cinnebar moth, but it will take some years.

Mr. Geaney said it has gone on too long. An effort should be made by the Bureau to stop it. His land is bordered by BLM on two sides and you are not doing anything. The tansy is solidly grown on BLM land against his fence and he thinks we are lax -- tansy must be pulled out by hand. In order to exist we cannot let it get beyond us. He did not see how BLM can sit and let it get out of hand.

Sam Dement reported on Senate Bill 312 which was the upshot of the Governor's Task Force and is now bogged down in Ways and Means Committee. All agreed that something should be done, but money is the answer if we are to find out how to eradicate the tansy. More study needs to be done on the cinnebar moth.

Mr. Geaney said the livers of cows are affected by the tansy, and the poison is now getting into the whole carcass.

Mr. Geaney asked if the Advisory Board could do something. He moved that some action be taken to control tansy on BLM lands.

Mr. Black stated that the tansy takes over in a logged-off area and many years lapse before the trees are large enough to crowd it out. It is a serious range problem in Coos County. Whatever is done must be done by all land owners.

Mr. Geaney said that it helps to put sheep in where trees grow. He then commented that on the Board's trip to Smith River last fall he noticed that tansy is not a problem in that area as yet. If someone made an effort to pull tansy, the area would be kept clean. If the Advisory Board recommends it, it could be kept out of the Smith River area.

Mr. Dement stated that 2,4-D is very effective. There is a new spray being used in some areas. There are now 900,000 acres infested with tansy.

After some discussion it was agreed that it was proper for the District Advisory Board to urge the enactment of Senate Bill No. 312. Mr. Dement so moved, and the motion was passed by the Board.

Mr. Stauber explained the proposed Off-Road Vehicle Regulations promulgated in response to Executive Order 11644, February 8, 1972. These regulations were published in the Federal Register on February 14, 1972 with comments asked for before April 16, 1973.

This order controls and directs the use of off-road vehicles on public lands, to protect the resources, promote safety of all users of the lands and to minimize conflict among the various users of the lands.

The following were features incorporated in the proposed regulations:

1. Spells out operating rules and vehicle standards for off-road vehicles used on the public lands.

2. Provides for a system of designating the lands as open, closed or restricted to off-road vehicular traffic.

All lands will remain open until designated either closed or restricted. Operating rules and vehicle standards must be observed on all lands. Emergency, law enforcement, military or vehicles operating under permit, lease, license or contract are excluded from restrictions. There is a prior law providing unrestricted access for mining. Closures do not apply to vehicles used to explore or develop public lands, for minerals under the U. S. mining laws.

Designations will be made after completion of total resource planning under Bureau Planning system and after consultation with the public. Areas and trails will be posted on the ground and notices published in the newspapers.

Permits are required for any organized off-road vehicle event.

Public meetings were held in Portland, Bend, Ontario and Medford during February and March. Mr. Stauber attended the Medford meeting. He stated that there were about 85 people attending and there was more objections than approval on the basis of restricting freedom.

Mr. Stauber then announced that a public presentation will be made of the new, revised timber sale regulations.

Industry meeting will be held in Coos Bay, May 2, 1973 at 1:00 P.M.

These regulations will be effective either June or July 1. A final decision on the date is still pending. Changes resulted from discussion with forest industry representatives over past three years. Sale contract will be revised to incorporate changes.

1. A written bid is required to participate in oral bidding.
2. A performance bond can be used to insure payment of the first installment on a contract and a payment bond can be used to allow cut and removal of timber before payments.
3. Maximum contract time that can be allowed will be extended from 30 to 36 months.
4. Holders of defaulted sales can not bid for the same tract again.
5. Contract revisions will incorporate provisions for the revised payment and bond procedures, passage of title and risk, road maintenance, cost adjustments, environmental protection, safety and health and contract time.

He then discussed the summer meeting of the board coming up. It was suggested that they tour the South part of the District since the last meetings had gone up North.

Mr. Geaney commented that he thought it would be fine to look at some thinning projects or recent plantations. Mr. Arbus suggested they visit the Hunter's Creek Bog. Mr. Stauber said that would take the whole day. Mr. Van Leer invited anyone down that would like to visit the Bog.

Mr. Stauber said that he had the whole realm of timber management in mind for the field trip. Mr. Stauber then replied that he and Mr. Van Leer would get together and fix the date and destinations and send out the notices.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward G. Stauber".

Edward G. Stauber
District Manager