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VOL. 3 NO. 23

WARM SPRINGS, OREGON 97761

NOVEMBER 17, 1978

Larger Bonus Coming This Year

The Tribal Council determined on November 14 that this year's special percapita payment will be \$1,200. Tribal members will receive the bonus in two payments, \$400 on December 15 and \$800 on January 5.

The bonus is up \$200 over last year's payment which was \$1000. But the Tribal Council reminds everyone that not all years might be as good as this one, and that the bonus may not always be this much.

The amount of the special percapita payment, or bonus, is figured according to what kind of year the Tribes had financially, and according to forecasts of the coming year.

In November 7 Election

Warm Springs Went For Straub, Said "No" to Death Penalty

With a 45 percent voter turnout, the Warm Springs precinct voted a bit differently than the rest of Jefferson County in the November 7 general election.

Warm Springs went for Bob Straub for Governor instead of Vic Atiyeh, and for State Representative from District 55 Warm Springs voted for Chuck Bennett

rather than Bill Bellamy.

On the statewide ballot measures, Warm Springs differed from Jefferson County and the rest of the state on three of the measures. Voters here said "yes" to the proposed new judicial appointment process, "no" to reinstatement of the death penalty, and "no" to pro-

hibiting state-financed abortions for needy women.

On the tax-relief measures, Warm Springs voted "no" on 6 and "yes" on 11, just the opposite of Jefferson County. Statewide, both 6 and 11 were turned down.

See page 8 for a comparison of how Warm Springs voted in relation to the rest of Jefferson County.

Phase I of Timber Study Completed

Consultants Recommend More Intensive Forest Management

by Cynthia Stowell

High priority should be given to speeding up the harvest of dying timber in the Warm Springs Forest, consultant Wesley Rickard told the Tribal Council Monday. Rickard along with Paul Sanders presented Council with the findings of the first phase of their "Annual Allowable Cut Study - A Forest Management Strategy."

Among their findings, based on a year and a half of fieldwork and data analysis, was that the forest's mortality rate is equivalent to 36 percent of the annual allowable cut. "I have personally never encountered a mortality rate as high as in this forest," said Rickard.

The loss in fir stumpage alone is \$2½ million, he estimated. "It's a matter of who is going to get to that timber first - the Tribes or the insects," he remarked. Increased growth in the residual timber would be a notable benefit of an accelerated harvest meaning a healthier and more profitable forest.

Sanders and Rickard recommended that Phase II of the study be launched immediately to develop an optimum forest management strategy. The consultants proposed working with the local and area Bureau of Indian Affairs forestry programs over the next three years to design a permanent operational inventory (POI) building on the Bureau's continuous forest inventory (CFI).

CFI sample plots used for data collection in Phase I were

found to be well-measured and reliable but they do not "give adequate information for detailed management," according to the report. Part of the problem is that not all the available data has been exploited fully by forest managers, say the consultants who recommend expanded analyses of existing data while the new inventory is being developed.

Other conclusions and recommendations from Phase I include:

- Height sampling should include more sawtimber size trees. Currently 70-80 percent of the height sample are not sawtimber size.

- Tree marking practices in the pine area should be improved. Some young vigorous trees are being marked for harvest while large decadent trees are left standing. "Cutting has tended to maintain the profile of the forest rather than shift toward a younger, smaller forest as it should," said Rickard.

- Clearcutting should be the predominant fir area harvest method to afford the best growth potential for the remaining forest.

- Reforestation must be improved. Fieldmen found some "nicely reforested" clearcuts in the fir area, but also encountered partial cuts where unprofitable species were left to reproduce. A Tribal nursery would assure able planting stock.

- Incorporate the CFI plots

into the new POI. "The established CFI grid system . . . is a good and valid basis on which to expand in the development of the Permanent Operational Inventory," says the report. Unmarked plots may be advisable so as not to influence harvest markings.

- Road maps and aerial photos must be improved for easier location plots.

- Improve the utilization of harvested timber. Waste piles contain good merchantable wood and bucking does not appear to be done for grade.

- The forest road system could be improved, with better constructed roads and more planning in lay-out.

Phase I cost the Tribes \$113,000. Not initially proposed as part of the Allowable Cut Study, Phase I was later designed to check and verify the CFI plots and the accuracy of their data, with the possibility of their incorporation into the POI.

Phase II, estimated at \$860,000, waits in the wings while Tribal Council reviews the results of Phase I and decides whether to authorize continuation of the study. The end result of Phase II will be the determination of optimum harvest levels with the objective of maximizing cash flow from the forest. The new inventory will be the "enabling instrument to that management objective," the report states.

WORKING WITH THE BIA

Of great concern to the
(Continued on Page 2)



Moon Over Shitike

The chilly light of a winter moon glazed the ice on Shitike Creek, reminding us all too well that there was no relief from the sub-freezing temperatures.

Cold Spell Hits The Northwest

Sub-zero temperatures caused thermostats to rise considerably this past week as a cold spell hit the Pacific Northwest. Temperatures dropped as low as 4 degrees here in Warm Springs. Record lows have been recorded throughout the northwest for this time of the year as compared to that of a year ago.

Here at Warm Springs one

year ago the temperatures was a high of 58 degrees and the low was 38 degrees.

It was reported that PP&L recorded a near peak power demand with three million kilowatts delivered. In the past the peak was three point one million kilowatts January 6, 1977.

With no precipitation this could cause problems in power shortage as moisture is not replaced for that used to generate the needed power.

PP&L serves approximately 45,000 homes in the Warm Springs, Madras, Metolius and Culver area and this could become quite critical.

Weather

Nov.	High	Low
2	57	26
3	69	45
4	56	44
5	54	24
6	61	21
7	60	36
8	56	52
9	46	28
10	34	27
11	32	16
12	34	10
13	38	4
14	40	6
15	30	9

General Council Meeting

November 21, 7:00 p.m.

Agency Longhouse

Re: '79 Budget