

Final installment of Range Management Plan

Economic Analyses-Range and Livestock Management Opportunities

To achieve biological balance and improved management for economic welfare, the following are needed:

a. Fences will need to be built and/or repaired to provide certain and complete separation of spring, fall, and summer range areas.

b. Improvements such as water developments and drift fences will have to be constructed within range areas to promote uniform livestock distribution and protect critical wildlife habitat and cultural sites.

With continuous grazing, existing numbers of livestock could be conservatively tripled and with full exploited range improvements livestock numbers could be nine to twelve times their present levels. Gross revenues from the sale of cattle could be increased by nearly one million dollars.

With deferred rotation grazing the above numbers could be doubled.

Sound range and livestock management is vitally important. Changes in traditional season of use practices will have to be made and enforced. Riding, salting, and redistribution of grazing livestock will have to be removed from all ranges. Numbers of both cattle and horses cannot be allowed to expand more rapidly than the capacity of the range can support them. Branding, culling, vaccination, veterinary care, and genetic improvement will have to become accepted traditional livestock management practices.

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4. Sound range and livestock

management is vitally important. Changes in traditional season of use practices will have to be made and enforced. Riding, salting, and redistribution of grazing livestock will be a continuing requirement. Uncontrollable livestock will have to be removed from all ranges. Numbers of both cattle and horses cannot be allowed to expand more rapidly than the capacity of the range can support them. Branding, culling, vaccination, veterinary care, and genetic improvement will have to become accepted traditional livestock management practices.

5. Achieve economic return. Tribal management has a role to play as a facilitator of institutional changes and enforcer of management practices.

6. The Tribe has a role to play in production credit, loans, and grants.

Range Use Policies

1. A system of regulated grazing is needed on the Warm Springs Reservation.

2. The Tribal Council affirm the existing grazing areas with the understanding that changes to area boundaries will be worked out by the grazing groups and the Tribal/BIA Range and Agriculture office for approval by the Council.

3. The Tribal/BIA Range and Agriculture office prepare a grazing authorization form that is acceptable to both the Council and BIA.

4. The Tribal Council and the Superintendent jointly issue grazing authorizations to approved grazing groups.

5. Grazing authorizations be issued for five-year periods.

6. The Tribal Council establish reservation-wide requirements for membership in grazing as described in section VI.

7. Tribal members on each grazing area organize a grazing group and describe in writing, for approval by the Tribal Council, their methods and procedures for dealing with the issues listed in section VI.

8. The five-year goals and first annual grazing plan for each grazing area be submitted by the grazing group to the Tribal Council and the Superintendent for approval and that subsequent grazing plans be approved by the Director of the Natural Resources Department.

9. The Natural Resources Department make an annual assessment of the implementation of the grazing plan on each grazing area and provide a report to the Tribal Council and the Superintendent.

10. The Tribal Council waive grazing fees on tribal lands for the initial five-year grazing authorization.

11. The Tribal Council appropriate funds to pay the grazing

fees of allotted lands for the initial five-year grazing authorization.

12. Decisions on responsibility for range improvements be made during the development of each annual grazing plan, considering Federal, Tribal and grazing group sources of funds.

13. The Tribal Council require each grazing group to establish an appeal process to hear and resolve complaints from members of, and applicants, to, grazing groups.

14. The new range ordinance include quality standards for breeding bulls and that additional quality standards be left to the discretion of grazing groups.

15. The new range ordinance include provisions for livestock health standards as listed in section VI.

16. Responsibility for brand inspection and registration be returned to the Natural Resources Department.

17. The new range ordinance include the provisions for brand inspection and registration listed in section VI.

18. The new range ordinance include reservation-wide provisions for rides and round-ups as listed in section VI.

19. Present restrictions on Livestock in the Warm Springs community area be extended to the Kah-Nee-Ta and Simnasho areas.

20. Reservation-wide procedures for handling livestock during probates be established to incorporate the suggestions in section VI.

21. Responsibilities for law enforcement between the Police Department and the Natural Resources Department be worked out by Tribal management and the two staffs involved.

22. The Tribal Council establish target dates for completion of the necessary steps to implement the grazing system as proposed in section VI.

23. The respective responsibilities of the Tribal Council, BIA, Tribal/BIA Range and Agriculture unit, and grazing groups implementing the grazing system be agreed to by all parties.

24. The Tribal Council make public their expectation of responsible action by grazing groups, and that all livestock owners comply with the grazing system and ordinance that Council adopts.

Agriculture Resources

1. The production from most agricultural lands on the Reservation is best used in support of the livestock industry.

2. Dryland farming and other irrigated farming efforts be encouraged to put all the Reservation's resources to full productive use.

3. As much as 10,000 acres of idle farmland be restored to productive range sites through a major reseeded effort. In most cases, large areas containing reseeded lands could be fenced allowing for better management of winter and/or early spring pastures.

4. The Tribe and BIA concentrate funds for irrigation development on small projects on the most productive lands rather than on large multiple-operator projects.

5. The Credit program be strengthened to assist individual operators in farm and ranch development.

6. Groups of operators or livestock owners be encouraged to form cooperative units to share equipment, buy and sell hay, buy and sell stock, reseed pastures, construct pasture fences, etc. Their purpose would be to get better prices for their stock and products, reduce farming costs and be in a better position to receive financial assistance from the Tribe, and BIA and other Federal agencies.

7. Immediate effort be made to seek cancellation of construction and operation and maintenance costs of past Bureau irrigation projects.

8. Develop a long-range management plan for Mill Creek Irrigation System and Simnasho (Happy Valley Reservoir) to encourage irrigated agriculture, reduce and user conflicts and keep the system repaired.

9. Identify and develop additional irrigatable lands. Highest priority should be given to lands which have easy access to water and will be the least cost to develop.

10. Give high priority to developing usable soil information on agriculture lands from past surveys. Coordinate this effort with the development of the Ten-year water plan.

11. A tribal enterprise that either directly manages farm land or seeks to establish tribal members in farming enterprises needs to be considered.

12. The soil resource is important to maintain for current and future generation. All soils will be managed to minimize displacement, compaction and soil erosion.

Assistance to Operators

1. Credit

a. Tribal Credit Department establish a fieldman position specifically to service livestock and farm loans.

b. Credit Fieldman determine provisions for the management and wintering of livestock are adequate.

c. Relationship be worked out between Tribal Credit and Warm Springs Extension in order to upgrade and improve the current system of developing

farm budgets, and to provide information and workshops to improve the skill level of borrowers and others who would be interested in accounting systems for livestock and farm loans.

d. Credit Department explore outside credit sources and, if possible, develop procedures that will allow an orderly way for leaders to recover mortgages if loans are in default.

e. Tribal Council consider Options 1 and 3, as described earlier in this section for increasing available credit for farm and livestock loans.

f. Applicants for livestock loans be required to furnish certification from the grazing group that the requested number of livestock be accommodated.

2. Education and Technical Assistance

g. Develop an educational plan for livestock and farm operators that would improve their skill level in agriculture, livestock and range management.

3. Home Bases

h. Close coordination within Tribal/BIA Range and Agriculture office be achieved to support individual requests for leasing tribal or allotted lands for agricultural purposes.

i. Close working relationships be developed and maintained with Realty Land Use Committee and the Tribal BIA Range and Agriculture office to assist in expediting agriculture related leases.

j. Develop information for tribal members to understand necessary steps to follow when making agriculture-related lease applications.

k. Efforts be made by the Tribal/BIA Range and Agriculture staff members to work in close coordination with ASCA and SCS to expand their services to individual tribal members and to agriculture and range resources programs on the reservation.

l. Efforts be made by Tribal/BIA Range and Agriculture program staff to work with individual tribal members to understand and seek ACP funding.

m. The Tribe expand the concept of the ACP program by appropriating \$20,000 yearly to be used in soil and range conservation cost share practices on Tribal members' home bases.

Organization and Budget

1. Organizational

a. Efforts toward developing sound working relationships under Memorandum of Understanding between Bureau and Tribal Range and Agriculture programs need to be continued.

b. Efforts to define philosophy, objectives, work relationships and key results areas within the Charter of Accountability for the Tribal/BIA Range and Agriculture office need to be completed by March, 1985.

c. It is not perceived that additional personnel will be needed in the future to accomplish missions of the office. What will be needed is efficiency within the office as programs are brought together and individuals perform as a part of a total office.

d. Upgrading and training staff should be an ongoing process and incorporated in the office's yearly program. Livestock management, including the important skill in working with people should be a part of this training. Educational programs completed should be recognized as part of salary step increases.

e. As soon as practical and when enough experience is gained, the Assistant Coordinator should assume leadership of the office.

f. Additional office space is needed for five positions within the Range and Agriculture office by January, 1985.

Budget

a. Tribal and Bureau staff in the Range and Agriculture office be involved in developing an overall unified budget consistent with the goals of the office.

b. All effort be made to seek funds outside Tribal/BIA Range and Agriculture office to supplement and expand programs within the philosophy of the office.

c. Federal funds be sought first for major projects with Tribal funds supplementing those funds.

d. A portion of each year's project funds to be spent on priorities set in conjunction with each grazing group as identified within their yearly and five-year plans, and the remaining portion be spent on reservation-wide priority resource rehabilitation or development projects.

e. Procedures be worked out so that Bureau and Tribal equipment and supplies are available to all staff within the office.

Howlak Tichum

Nicole Weiser

Nicole Weiser, 4, died January 10, 1985 at Mt. View Hospital in Madras from injuries received in a car accident on that date. The accident occurred on highway #3.

Nicole was born February 3, 1980 in Blackfoot, Idaho to Robert Perry, Jr. and Brenda Weiser.

She is survived by her mother, Brenda Weiser; her father, Robert Perry, Jr.; a half sister, Yolanda Pocatilla; a great-uncle and great-aunt Frederick and Velda Auck; and a grandmother, Mrs. Richard (Laura) Beasley.

Graveside services were held at the Gibson Cemetery near Fort Hall, Idaho on January 14.

Lorraine Avonell Lessert

Lorraine Avonell Lessert, 62, drowned in the Deschutes River near her home on February 12, 1985.

Lorraine was born August 11, 1922 in Hot Springs, South Dakota to J.D. and Pearl Irene (Funk) Long. She moved to Warm Springs in 1940. She attended the University of Oregon where she graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree with honors. On March 6, 1948 she married Waldron Lessert in Prineville, Oregon. Lorraine worked for the Warm Springs Bureau of Indian Affairs office. In 1965 she went to work as a secretary at the Warm Springs Elementary school a position

she retired from in 1981.

Surviving are her husband, Waldron of Madras; a son, Jay Lessert of Portland, Oregon; two daughters, Susan Sun of Corvallis, Oregon and Lois Lessert of Boise, Idaho; and her mother Pearl Long of Mt. View Nursing Home in Madras.

Services were held at the Warm Springs Longhouse on Friday, February 15 at 10 a.m. with Allen Elston officiating. Private family services followed.

In lieu of flowers contributions can be made to the Warm Springs Education Foundation in care of the Warm Springs Baptist Church.

Alta Hollenbeck

A longtime resident of Central Oregon, Alta Hollenbeck 92, died Monday, February 11, at her home on the Deschutes River just below the Hydro Dam.

Miss Hollenbeck was born April 16, 1893 in Mt. Dale, Oregon to Willard and Mary Hollenbeck, both who preceded her in death. She grew up and attended school in Mt. Dale. She attended Good Samaritan Nursing School and graduated

in 1919. She worked at Good Samaritan Hospital as a registered nurse and administration until her retirement. She never married.

She is survived by two sisters, Ruby Phillips of Madras and Marie White of Portland.

Contributions may be made to the local chapter of the American Cancer Society, in care of Reba Powell, 305 Hillcrest, Madras, Oregon 97741.

Court appearances noted

Confederated Tribes

VS

William Napper

Order to Show Cause

Case No. CR527-83

To: William Napper

You are hereby ordered: To be and appear before the Warm Springs Tribal Court on the 25th day of February, 1985, at the hour of 9 a.m.

In answer to: Show Cause: Why the suspended sentence issued, August 8, 1983, of two days jail should not be imposed for failure to pay a \$20 fine for Disorderly Conduct WSTC 200.615.

If you fail to appear as so ordered,

you will be charged with contempt of court and warrant will be issued for your arrest.

Dated: January 14, 1985

Tribal Judge

Confederated Tribes

VS

Lewis W. Malatare

Order to Show Cause

Case No. TR631-83

To: Lewis W. Malatare

You are hereby ordered to be and appear before the Warm Springs Tribal Court on the 25th day of February, 1985, at the hour of 9 a.m.

In answer to: Show Cause: Why the

suspended sentence issued October 19, 1983 of 30 days jail should not be imposed for failure to pay \$100 fine for Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants WSTC 200.615.

If you fail to appear as so ordered, you will be charged with contempt of court and warrant will be issued for your arrest.

Dated: January 14, 1985.

Tribal Judge

Confederated Tribes

VS

Lorna Morales

Order to Show Cause

Case No. CR579-83

To: Lorna Morales

You are hereby ordered: To be and appear before the Warm Springs Tribal Court on the 25th day of February, 1985 at the hour of 9 a.m.

In answer to: Show Cause: Why the suspended sentence issued October 11, 1983, of 30 days jail should not be imposed for failure to comply with three months probation WSTC 200.615.

If you fail to appear as so ordered, you will be charged with contempt of court and a warrant will be issued for your arrest.

Dated: January 14, 1985.

Tribal Judge

Sharrie L. Pacheco, Petitioner

VS

Juan E. Pacheco, Respondent

To: Juan E. Pacheco

Summons—Case No. DO260-84

You are hereby notified that a petition for the dissolution of your marriage has been filed with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice, you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for 3 p.m. on February 19, 1985 at the Warm Springs Tribal Court. All of the facts of the case will be heard at this hearing, including evidence you wish to present.

You must appear to present your argument or the other side will automatically win. The petitioner, Sharrie L. Pacheco, would then be given all that the petitioner has asked for in the petition for dissolution.

The petitioner will be present at the hearing. If you desire to personally argue your side of your case, you may have a legal aide, spokesperson or attorney with you. If you cannot be present, but want to be represented, you may have a legal aide, spokesperson or attorney appear on your behalf at your expense.

If you have any questions, you should seek legal advice immediately. Dated this 22nd day of January, 1985. Judge of the Warm Springs Tribal Court



Play practice

The musical play "Paint Your Wagon" will be presented February 28 at Madras High School. The play has been modified for presentation to the community.

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk