

Resource decisions Continued from page 1

but also that each member be able and willing to exercise his professional integrity in reaching group conclusions. Each of you will need to be committed to Tribal objectives that extend beyond the particular resource for which you are responsible," states Topash.

The team will reach decisions by "consensus" and all members will support the decision.

The team also has the duty to provide data necessary for the next forest management plan. All members of the committee which include specialists from BIA Forestry, Fish and Wildlife, Culture and Heritage, BIA Soil Conservation, BIA Range, Natural Resources Water and the Tribal Forestry consultant will provide input. The data will be produced by 1990 to meet the Tribal Council directive, "that the next forest management plan be based on a joint analysis of all natural resources values for the entire forested area of the Reservation."

The resolution also calls for the joint monitoring of the "enhancement of forest resources other than timber." The team will develop the monitoring plan by December, 1988. Resolution No. 7410 also provides:

1. The Branch of Forestry and the Department of Natural Resources are directed to continue to jointly develop natural resources management plans for each individual watershed within the forest area in the manner demonstrated for the Beaver Creek watershed as providing for better coordinated production of all resources within the forest areas and protection of cultural resources, and shall present such proposed plans to the Tribal Council for adoption.

2. The annual allowable cut for the period 1986 through 1991 shall be 92.7 million board feet to allow for increased production of forest resources other than timber.

3. During the period from 1988 to 1991, timber sales will be proposed by the Branch Forestry with input from the Culture and Heritage department and concurrence by the department of Natural Resources or written recommendations from that department in the event agreement cannot be reached.

4. The Branch of Forestry department of Natural Resources, and department of Culture and Heritage will jointly analyze resources as a basis for the forest management plan effective January 1, 1992.

5. The Branch of Forestry, department of Natural Resources, and department of Cultural and Heritage shall jointly develop a method for monitoring the enhancement of forest resources other than timber as a result of these actions and report on such impacts to the Tribal Council not less than once each year.

6. The allowable annual cut and the forest management plan developed for the next planning period beginning on January 1, 1992, shall be based on a joint analysis of resources for the entire forested area of the Reservation by the Branch of Forestry and the department of Natural Resources with input from the Culture and Heritage department.

Problems with making compromise decisions at the Interdisciplinary Team level will result in a decision by a Coordinated Resource Management Team. Following this process should result in decisions where all input is considered.

Adherence to the process established for determination of timber sale operations is essential. Culture and Heritage director Nina Rowe stresses, "We need to know what's being considered." She adds, "Everyone needs to adhere to policies and the rules we're all supposed to be living by."

Salmon scales are like tree rings. Just as the rings on a cross-section of a tree tell the age of the tree, scales on a salmon have rings that contain useful information about its life.

Biologists at the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) are collecting information from salmon scales as part of a study called the Stock Identification Project. An important aspect of the project is scale sampling, which involves taking scales from both salmon and steelhead.

The Stock Identification Project is designed to find out the spawning areas of salmon and steelhead and thus what stocks they belong to. A stock refers to a group of fish that have been born in a particular river or hatchery. For example, there is a Deschutes stock of spring chinook and a John Day River stock. Identification of stocks is difficult, since many can be present in the mainstem Columbia at any one time.

By examining differences in the rings of a scale, biologists hope to be able to find out which tributary or hatchery salmon are from. Differences in scale rings can also tell the age of salmon, how long the fish have lived in fresh water and how long in ocean water.

It is not possible to hold a salmon scale up to light and see the rings. A few scales have to be removed from the adult fish with forceps and pressed onto gummed cards. (After which the fish is returned safely to the water). Through a heating process, an image of a scale is put onto a translucent plastic card. Using this card, a magnified picture of the scale is projected onto a video screen with the help of a computer. The scale is then "readable," and the rings can be seen and analyzed by a biologist.

To identify the different stocks, CRITFC biologists take scales from adult fish at Bonneville Dam and also from adult fish in Columbia River tributaries and hatcheries. The samples are then compared, using the computer to "read" the rings, a process that involves mathematical analysis of the distances between the scale rings.

Because of homing instincts, a salmon almost always returns to reproduce the next generation at the places where it was born. For instance, it is unlikely to find a Deschutes River spring chinook in the John Day River. Thus the salmon at Bonneville Dam can be identified by matching up the samples taken there to the tributary and hatchery samples.

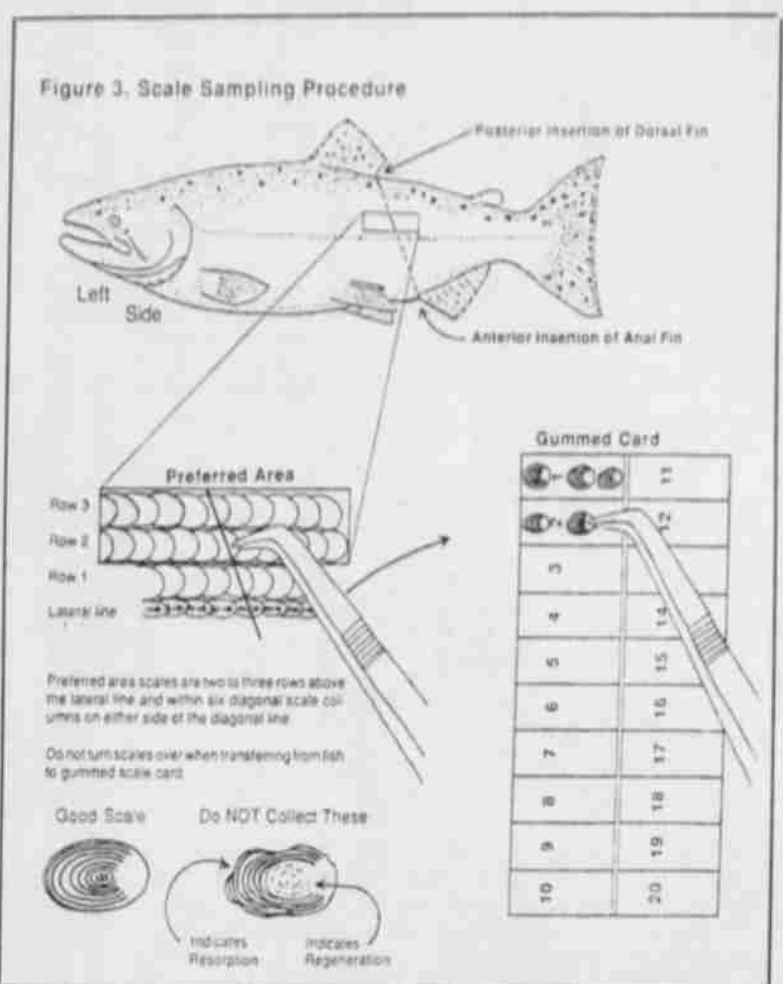
When stocks can be identified at Bonneville Dam, the tribes and

other fish managers can set harvest goals partly based on these scale sampling results. For example, if one stock is dangerously low in numbers, fishing seasons and equipment requirements can be set to keep the harvest of that stock small, while at the same time allowing abundant stocks to be harvested in greater numbers.

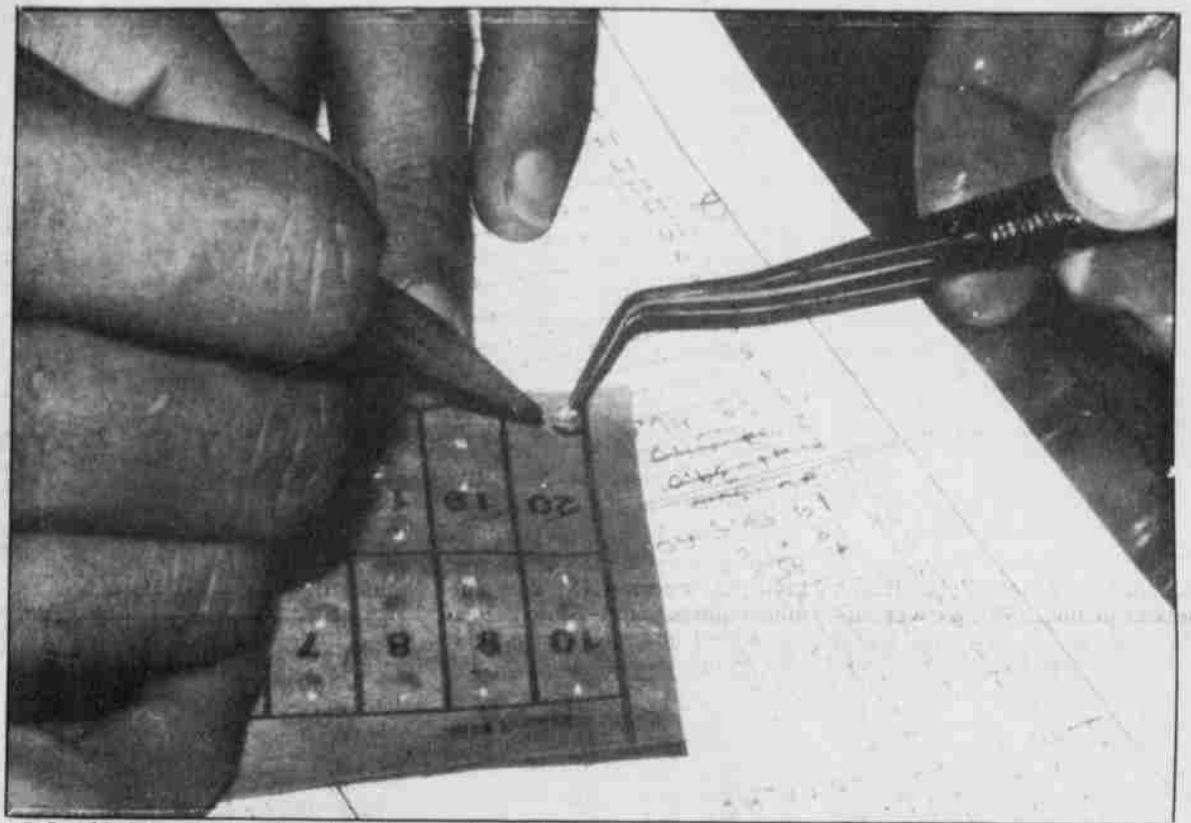
The Pacific Salmon Commission, which has the goal to substantially rebuild Columbia River salmon runs by 1998, funds the Stock Identification Project and gave CRITFC the responsibility to study the effects of the U.S.-Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty on Columbia River stocks, particularly in the Indian fishery. Figuring out the number of salmon in a particular stock will allow fish managers to determine whether the U.S.-Canada Treaty is helping to bring back more fish to Columbia River tributaries, particularly those above Bonneville Dam.

The Stock Identification Project has been closely coordinated with other groups, including the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington department of Fisheries, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Grant County Public Utility District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and, of course, the tribes. Also, Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Canadian department of Fisheries and Oceans gave valuable advice.

CRITFC studying salmon rings



Scale samples are taken from an area on the side of fish between the posterior insertion of the dorsal fin and the anterior insertion of the anal fin. Scale should have smooth edges.



Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission fisheries biologist puts salmon scale on card.

Early Childhood Education news

by Nancy Kirk

During the week of February 29-March 4th, several Head Start and Tribal Preschool staff attended the seventh annual Indian Child and Family Conference in Mesa, Arizona. Those attending were Julie Mitchell, Nancy Kirk, Bernice Mitchell, Geneva Charley, Reona Trimble, Becky Van Pelt and Liana Trimble. Each person attended sessions that involved them when they work with the children: curriculum, nutrition, management and supervisory skills, parent involvement, hands-on, problem solving, "It's Cultural" vs. Change, positive

communication with peers, parents and preschool children, etc. There were many interesting sessions to attend in such little time but everyone left Mesa having learned more about their activities and meeting new people who also share similar situations in their Head Start programs. On the lighter side everyone enjoyed the sights of Mesa, Phoenix and Tempe, Arizona and involved themselves with walking, jogging and volleyball activities, the powwow and the banquet dinner. Four of the girls, Nancy, Reona, Liana and Becky participated in the co-ed volleyball tournament

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Asbestos testing conducted

by Wayne Potter, IHS Sanitation

On February 18, 1988, Mr. David Hastings, an industrial hygienist from the Portland Office, OSHA, U.S. department of Labor, and I conducted an inspection for asbestos in the former BIA Girl's and

Boy's Dorm. Mr. Hastings was their, at my request, to provide me with technical assistance. During the course of the inspection, what appears to be a significant asbestos problem was discovered in the mechanical room in the basement of the old Girl's Dorm (Commun-

ity Counseling Center). This mechanical room is at the bottom of the back stairs, adjacent to the entrance to Spilyay Tymoo office. Mr. Hastings was almost positive that the insulation material, which was falling off pipes from the old boiler, contained a high percentage of asbestos. Samples of this material were taken and sent off to an OSHA Laboratory for confirmation. Based on the amount and type of asbestos insulation in this room, it was the professional opinion of Mr. Hastings that the asbestos exposure to Tribal employees, entering the room to work on mechanical equipment or to retrieve the janitorial equipment that was stored there, was significant and may have put these employees at risk for asbestos related diseases.

Upon discovering this situation, we contacted the Utilities department and asked that they keep the door to this room locked at all times. We also asked the Spilyay staff to place a warning sign on the door to the room; which they did that same day. At that time, we removed the janitorial equipment from the room so that the janitors would not be further exposed to the air-borne asbestos fibers. Several days later Mr. Hastings returned to old Girl's Dorm to take more samples utilizing an air vacuum pump. Again, we are awaiting the results from these samples. Before Mr. Hastings second visit, I made a request to Utilities that all employees who frequented the mechanical room meet with Mr. Hastings to discuss with him their past history of being in this room and to find out about the potential health effects from asbestos exposure. Unfortunately, none of the employees from the Utilities department were there to meet with Mr. Hastings.

I will notify you as soon as I get positive confirmation from the samples that were sent to the lab. If the results come back positive, as we believe they will, OSHA would be available to provide technical assistance on removing the asbestos properly, without causing further exposure to tribal employees or contaminating other areas of the building.

If you any questions concerning asbestos or this situation, please contact me.

Lincoln's powwow dance results given

Girls 6-12 traditional: 1. Marcy Smith, Warm Springs; 2. Arlissa Rhoan, Warm Springs; 3. Mildred Onepenny, White Swan.

Boys 6-12 traditional: 1. Victor Wilson, Salem, Oregon; 2. Alvis Sampson, Wapato, WA.; 3. Levi Johnson, Warm Springs.

Girls Fancy 16 and under: 1. Aletha Aranda, Satus, WA; 2. Lillie Meanus, Warm Springs, Or; 3. Candace Gadwa, Kehe, Sask., Canada.

Boys Fancy 16 and under: 1. Eric George, Goldendale, WA; 2. Jefferson Moosomin, Mosquito, Sask., Canada; 3. William Clements, Warm Springs, Or.

Girls Traditional 13-16: 1. Elsie Jim, Goldendale, WA; 2. Julia Wahtomy,

Satus, WA; 3. Masami Danzuka, Warm Springs, Or.

Boys Traditional 13-16: 1. Lee Whiteplum, Lapwai, ID; 2. Curt Jim, Warm Springs, OR; 3. Matt Clements, Warm Springs, OR.

Open Grass Dance: 1. Lawrence Trotter, Onion Lake, Canada; 2. Jake Whiteplum, Lapwai, Idaho; 3. Frank Eaglespeaker, Yelm, WA.

Women's Fancy 17-49: 1. Stefanie Mesteth, Portland, OR; 2. Elizabeth Beavert, Toppensish, WA; 3. Lovina Colwash, Warm Springs, OR.

Mens Fancy 17-49: 1. Rainbow Azure, Toppensish, WA; 2. Wilson Totus, Satus, WA; 3. John Menninick, Elenore, Id.

Women's Traditional 17-49: 1. Josephine George, Yakima, Wa; 2. Arlita Rhoan, Warm Springs, Or; 3. Karen

Lucei, Wapato, WA.

Mens Traditional 17-49: 1. George Menninick; 2. Robert Heath, Simnasho, OR; 3. Arnie Patrick, Pendleton, OR.

Open Team Dance: 1. Curt Jim, Max Jim and Arnie Patrick; 2. John Menninick, Rainbow Azure and Eric George; 3. Nancy Johnson, Julia Johnson, Mona Meanus.

Tiny Tots five and under: All paid nightly.

Senior Division 60 and up Men and Women: All received blanket or shawl.

Herbert Stwyer, Sr. Award: Austin Gold, Fort Hall, Idaho.

Nettie, Matilda, Sylvia "Queahpama Sisters" Award: Hazel Suppah, Warm Springs, Oregon.

Guide to wildflowers published

The wildflowers of Kah-Nee-Ta are beginning to pop their heads through the Spring soil. To introduce visitors to the resort and to the Central Oregon area, Kah-Nee-Ta grounds manager Gary Clowers has published a guide to the more visible and abundant plants surrounding Kah-Nee-Ta.

In a four-page guide Clowers describes the plants which are particularly noticeable including the Lupin, arrow-leaved balsamroot, bitterroot, sagebrush and many others.

Clowers has directed placement of locator stakes near growing plants to help guests match identification guide to plant. The stakes are placed near plants on established hiking trails. While carrying the guide guests will be able to find illustrations of the plant, a scientific name and a common name along with the description.

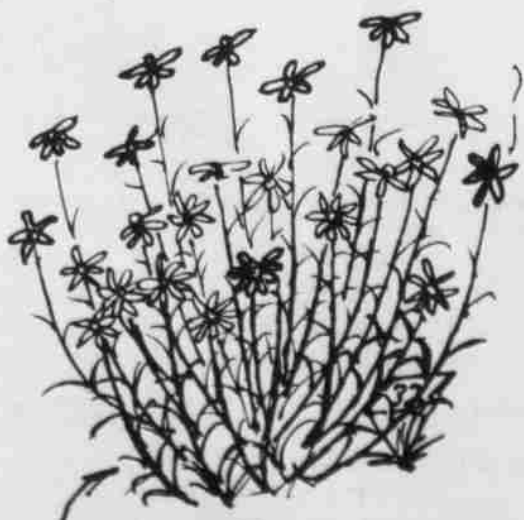
An example of the contents in the guide is the Plains Lupin. It has a scientific name of *Lupinus Wye-thil*. The guide describes the plant as a "common spring bloomer representing many other similar species. These are white to violet. A similar one, dry ground Lupin, is shorter, more compact with blue or bluish-white blooms.

"Perhaps the most outstanding bloom of the year is the Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus Macrocarpus*).

This lavender wild tulip is visible for a very short mid-summer showing."

In the concluding entry to the Kah-Nee-Ta Plant Guide, Clowers points out that the plants described are strictly high desert plants.

Wetland plants grow along the banks of the Warm Springs River. Next year he hopes to have a descriptive guide covering the stream-side plants to accompany the high desert plant guide.



MARSH BRUSH, A SUNFLOWER. (GUTIKAR EZIA SAROTHRAE) MOSTLY ALL OVER THE PLACE. MANY YELLOW BLOOMS CAN APPEAR TO BE FIELDS OF DAISYS BUT THEY AIN'T!



David Hastings, OSHA industrial hygienist, found evidence of asbestos in the furnace room of the old girls dorm. The room, currently used as a supply room for janitorial supplies, has been locked until the room is cleaned.