

Workshops scheduled

Five workshops, sponsored by Oregon State University, are scheduled to be held in Warm Springs. The workshops will cover every phase of reservation natural resources including soil, water, timber, grazing, agriculture, livestock and minerals.

The first workshop, scheduled for Friday, February 3, 1989, will be an overall introduction to all the workshops offered. The workshops will be unique in that all topics covered will be right from the reservation, not how the grasslands in Wyoming or Montana are being managed. Topics discussed, including wildlife, grazing, crops and forests, will relate directly to Warm Springs. All these workshops can be beneficial to anyone and all are encouraged to attend, whether you

are a cattle rancher, farmer, contractor, logger or outdoorsman. There will be something for everyone.

Feedback is very important from each area covered from each attendee to see if further workshops are necessary. So, plan to attend these workshops which will feature speakers from all types of backgrounds including forestry, fish and wildlife, logging and representatives from the BLM and other organizations.

More information will be available and passed on as it is announced. There will be fliers as well as further announcements in Spilyay. One can also contact Ross Racine, Natural Resources, or Clay Penhollow of the Extension Service.

Deschutes River management process continues

The direction of the discussion regarding the management of the Deschutes River is "too development oriented," tribal attorney Jim Noteboom related to Tribal Council, January 16. The recommendations by the Deschutes River Management Committee are aimed at high usage of the river, contrary to what the Tribe would like to see.

The Tribe has taken the stand in these meetings that the number of people on the river should be controlled, particularly in the 37-mile section that borders the reservation, section 1 as it is referred to.

The DRMC plans to manage section 1 from the reregulating dam to the locked gate for moderate usage. By controlling the number of people, relates Noteboom, fishing and trespass problems can also be controlled, and Riparian areas will also be better protected.

From the locked gate to Sherar's Falls, the Committee is considering management for high use. This

is an area where it is "difficult to control the number of people," says Noteboom. Pressure has been exerted to further develop the Sandy Beach, Whitewater Campground and Sherar's Falls areas but the Tribe "has taken the position that development doesn't make sense until the plan is underway." Elimination of Sherar's Falls as a take-out area is also being discussed. The Tribe did sign an agreement with the Bureau of Land Management for better sanitation facilities at the two campground areas.

Jet boats will be allowed in section 2.

Section 3 is considered the fish segment. It will be managed for existing moderate use level. Drift fishing only suggestions have been made which would eliminate jet boat use of the area. Section 3 extends from Sherar's Falls to Mack's Canyon.

The biggest problem in section 4,

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Spill contaminates salmon rearing area

A small salmon rearing area was impacted December 19, 1987, when a truck carrying construction grout jack-knifed and spilled approximately 47,920 pounds of its cargo. Both grout and diesel fuel entered the Beaver Creek system.

Initial action to clean up the spill was slow. Warm Springs Natural Resources Department and the Police Department both took the initiative and notified the Department of Environmental Quality of the spill. Absorbing materials were placed in the pond area to soak up diesel leaking into the water.

Morgan Trucking Company's insurance company was notified of the spill and work began in the clean-up. Grout was excavated and hauled away. Natural Resources department personnel completed much of the work including mulching and seeding of the area.

Impact to the biotic community has already been observed including fatalities to instream juvenile salmon, lamprey and newts. The diesel affects the stream by lowering the pH which in turn eliminates oxygen.

Spilyay looking for good reporter

A reporter-photographer position is currently open on the staff of Spilyay Tymoo. The job requires good writing and photography skills. Work may be required at odd hours. Tribal members are given preference.

The long-range effect of the toxicity will be monitored. "We've done our best," says Warm Springs fisheries biologist Mark Fritsch, in removing harmful substances from the water. Time will tell the overall effects from the spill.



Booms placed in pond where spill occurred will help prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Beaver Creek system.

Donaghu appointed forest manager

Recently appointed to the forest manager position in the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Warm Springs, Bill Donaghu sees "many things in

the next four or five years to be very challenging."

Donaghu, forest manager since

December 1, replaced Robert Harned who retired last fall.

The new position is demanding. Most of Donaghu's time is currently being used to learn the federal budget process. "It's an important part of the organization," says Donaghu. He admits to making some mistakes in putting together this year's budget but he says you "learn by experience...I'll learn how to do it by next year."

Donaghu is also involved in working with tribal resource departments to develop a total integrated resource plan on which the Forest Management Plan will be based. The most difficult part of this process is getting "all the resource managers to work together," says Donaghu. But he adds, "We're all in this together. It will make the overall organization more efficient in the long run."

The new forest manager observes that a change has occurred in tribal member perspectives. Concern is not only expressed for the economy of the reservation but also for protection of the numerous resources. "We want to achieve what they want and maintain economic stability," Donaghu states.

Included in plans for the total integrated resource plan is the need for environmental assessments. Donaghu expects to see EAs done on all of the Tribe's resources which

of course would take more time now but would prevent later problems.

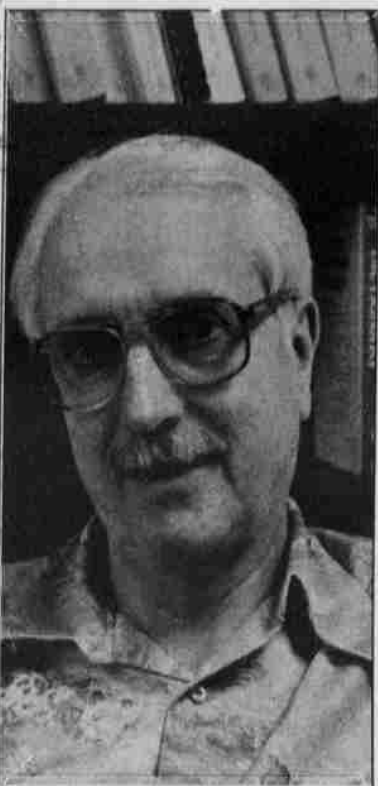
Other concerns Donaghu sees as being of importance in the near future include log processing equipment at the mill. The forest can't manage the forest for the mill. "It comes down to their ability to manage for the resource."

The export log market may be a part of tribal enterprises in the future. Donaghu is looking into funding for a market promoter. The Tribe has the ability to export forest products "through a lot of products," says Donaghu.

Donaghu is also looking into ways to utilize ten-percent monies in the ground instead of for use in salaries. Salaries total approximately 30 percent of those funds and he feels, "The Tribe shouldn't have to pay for salaries to help us do our job as trustee." These positions should be included in the federal budget.

Donaghu began work in Warm Springs in 1969 as a pre-sale forester. He later served as special projects coordinator, doing an inventory on conditional use areas. In January 1978 he started the development office of Forestry which performs reforestation tasks, and tree improvement duties. He now supervises 46 people including 18 full time tribal positions.

Apgar retires from BIA



resource and the Bureau of Indian Affairs increased. In 1972 he was appointed assistant forest manager.

The methods, procedures and concerns regarding the Tribe's forest continued to increase in complexity. Environmental concerns became considerations in forest activities. Along with his managerial duties, Apgar was given the responsibility as Environmental Coordinator for the reservation.

The Forestry Department now totals 42 people, temporary and permanent positions. Work involves presale activities, development, thinning, superior tree programs, disease control, environmental assessments, tree planting, road engineering and personnel activities. "It's taking more and more work to get out the cut," says Apgar.

Attitude has changed over the years, notes Apgar. "The whole program, because of the value of the resources, has increased and become more complex and will continue to be."

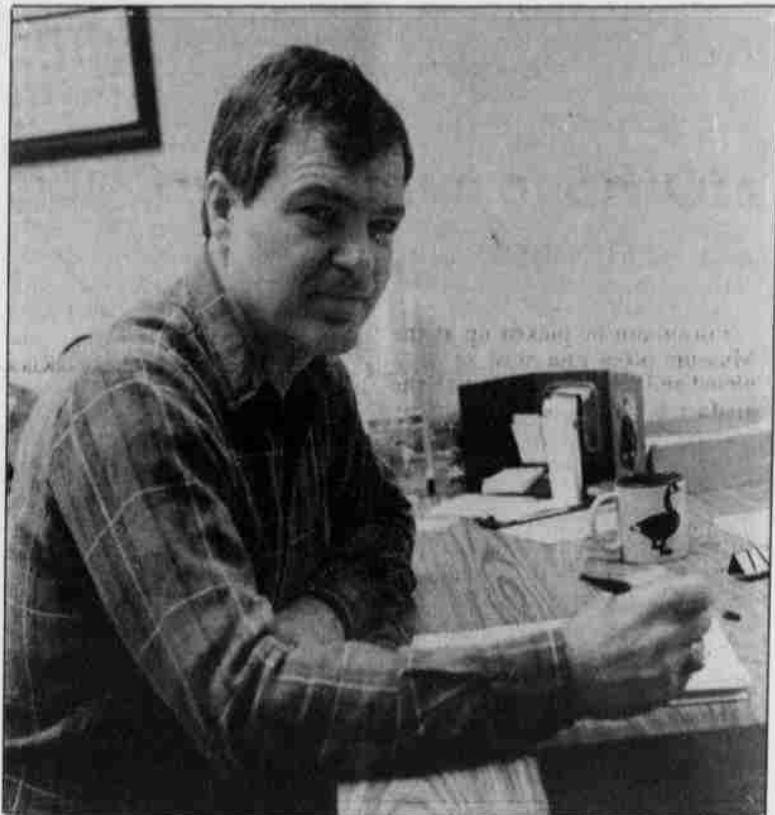
Apgar stressed the importance of making long-range decisions for the resource. It is important now, says Apgar, to collect all the data possible to arrive at "realistic alternatives." It is important that "short-range concerns or politics do not adversely impact the decisions" regarding the resource. Apgar adds, Tribal Council "should not allow others to make those decisions."

Apgar retired from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Forestry Department December 31, 1988. He continues to coordinate work on the Total Integrated Resource plan for the reservation which is scheduled for completion in 1991.

Almost 30 years ago, filled with excitement and curiosity about his future, Bill Apgar came to Warm Springs. The junior forester had just graduated from Syracuse University, New York, in forestry. This was 1959.

Apgar worked around Warm Springs for a little over two years when he transferred to Hoopa, California for a promotion. But he was back to Warm Springs again in June 1965 when the position of presale officer opened.

Little by little the job as presale officer became more complex and Apgar's knowledge of the Tribal



Bill Donaghu has recently been appointed Warm Springs Bureau of Indian Affairs forest manager. He relates that the job is "challenging."

Creelman—Continued from 2 board certified in Family Practice medicine. Since mid-1975, Creelman has been stationed in Warm Springs where he is the clinical director of the Indian Health facility. Certified in both advanced cardiac life support and advanced trauma life support skills, the 41-year-old Creelman holds the rank of Commander in the Public Health Service.

Creelman and his wife, Pat, have two sons, Eric and Mark. Creelman's leisure-time interests include woodworking, camping and cross country skiing.

In other Mt. View medical staff news, Dr. George Waldmann has assumed the duties of medical director of the nursing home. Waldmann is a family practitioner in private practice in Madras.

Survey indicates water increase

Snowpack surveys indicate the water content on the reservation to be up 25 percent in January over last year. This is good news after the water scarcity last year.

It is still too early to make a prediction regarding water availability for the summer. Warm Springs watermaster Deepak Sehgal says that "most likely more water will be available." However, because of two drought years much of the water will act to recharge the depleted ground water. Compiled data through March "will provide

better information as to the flow that will be available," says Sehgal.

Ground survey measurements are taken at four sites on the reservation on a regular basis to determine water content. The snow is gathered in a tube and weighed. The depth of snow is also recorded.

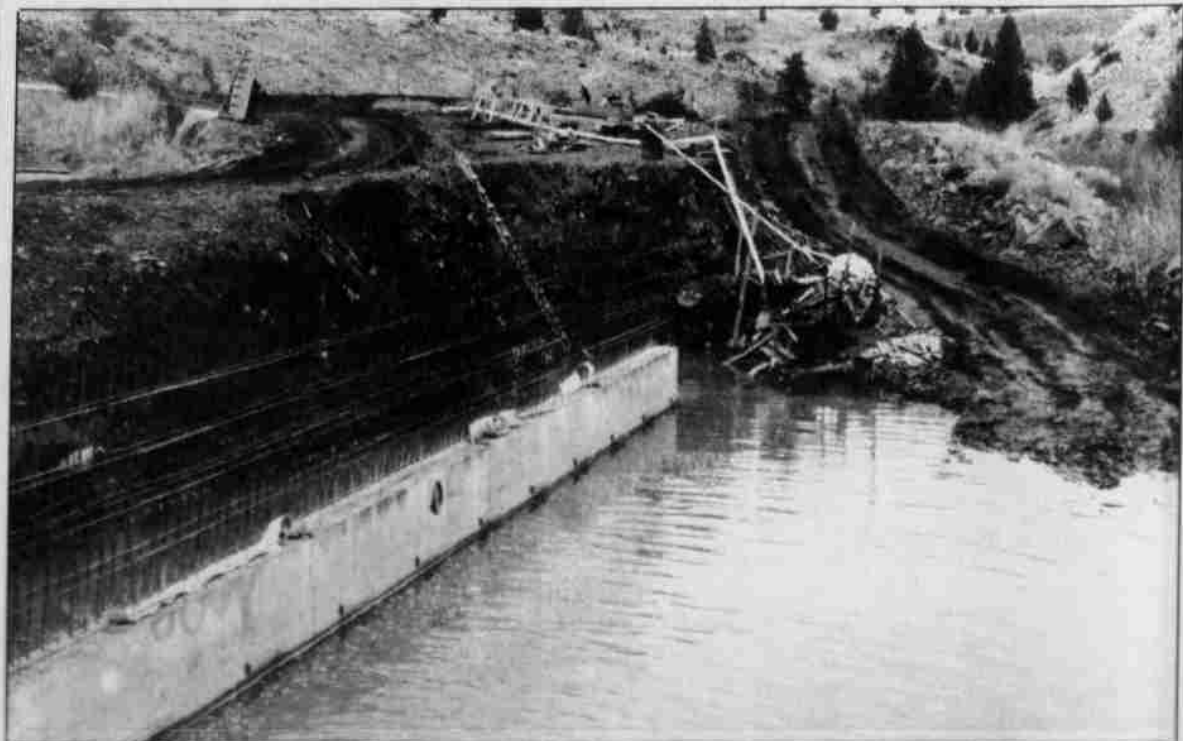
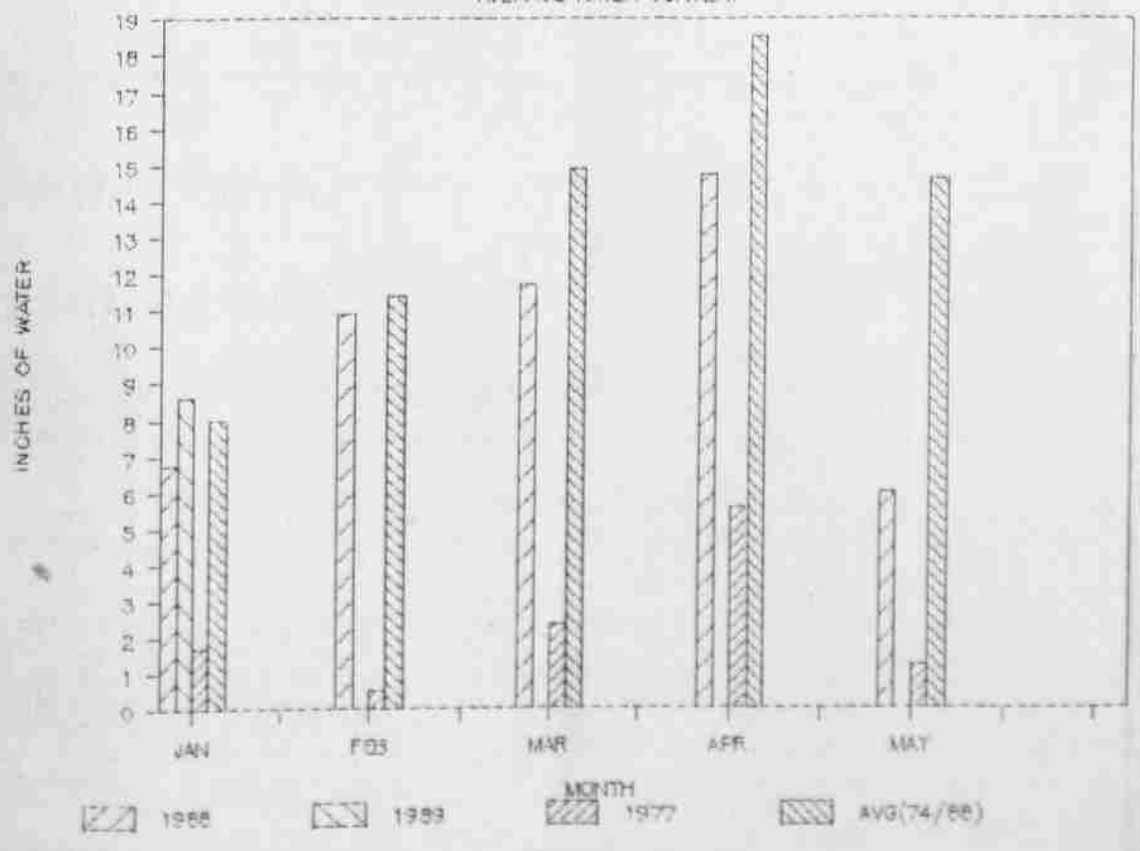
Surveys have been conducted at these sites since 1973. In 1974 two aerial markers were placed, allowing snowpack measurements from the air.

The average water content for the month of January between 1974 and 1988 totals eight inches. In

1977, a major drought year, less than two inches was reported. In 1988, the measurement totaled seven inches and for 1989 it is nine inches. This year's water content total is approximately 10 percent above the 14 year average.

Water content information will help Natural Resources personnel make predictions of water flow in streams for the summer and fall. In fisheries, management will be simpler with this information and irrigation water can be managed more effectively.

SNOW SURVEY DATA
AVERAGE WATER CONTENT



Flooded out

Work began which would prevent flooding at the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery. However, during heavy rains two weeks ago work was flooded out. The completion date for the job was January 10 but work still continues.