

# Spilyay Tymoo

News from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation



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## Coyote News In Brief

### Small log mill action discussed

Small log mill and changing resources are discussed in detail.

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### Warm Springs past revisited

Photographs depict people and events that are a part of Warm Springs' past.

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### Dysfunctional Families need special help

Local programs may provide answers to dysfunctional family problems.

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### Girls win at State celebrated

The girl's White Buffalo team upset Siuslaw in their first game with a 48-43 win.

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### Risks of cholesterol explained

Heredity, diet and exercise play are important factors in cholesterol levels.

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### Sexuality Conference March 14, 1989 at Kah-Nee-Ta

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Next deadline for Spilyay Tymoo is Friday, March 17

## Weather

	HI	LOW
February		
23	49	17
24	47	27
25	48	18
26	47	20
27	42	21
28	40	27

	HI	LOW
March		
1	35	28
2	36	27
3	33	26
4	40	10
5	38	20
6	57	30
7	54	34



Portions of the log pond and log yard will be renovated to accommodate the new small-log facility.

## Small-log mill gains Council approval

On February 28, the Warm Springs Tribal Council passed a resolution authorizing Warm Springs Forest Products Industries (WSFPI) to construct a modern small-log sawmill to process the increasing supply of smaller logs being produced by the reservation forest as a result of intensive forest management. These modifications to WSFPI facilities were unanimously recommended to Tribal Council by the mill task force, chaired by Ken Smith, which has spent almost a year studying possible improvements to mill facilities and operations. The new facilities are intended to increase profits and employment opportunities.

It has been recognized for over 10 years that WSFPI would eventually need to add efficient small-log processing equipment, if it is to

remain in business. A managed forest will produce a continuous supply of logs that are smaller than those obtained from the original old growth forest. These smaller logs cannot be processed efficiently in the existing sawmill which was designed to handle large logs. The existing stud mill processes small logs, but is not capable of obtaining high-value products from these logs. The stud mill capacity is also too small to handle the current supply of small logs.

Tribal Council has been aware of the eventual need to modify WSFPI facilities. In March of 1988 Council commissioned the mill task force to thoroughly analyze forest product markets, timber supply and mill facilities and to develop recommendations for improving WSFPI operations.

The task force consisted of seven tribal members and seven non-members. The tribal members involved were Smith, Ted Brunoe, Larry Calica, Robert Macy, Ralph Minnick, Tommie Smith and Nelson Wallulatum. The non-tribal members were Bill Donaghu BIA forest manager; Frank Joseelyn, former WSFPI powerhouse operator; Dennis Karnopp, tribal attorney; Doug McClelland, fiscal services manager; Don Plummer, vice-president of Brand S Corp; Bud Schlick, retired forest manager and Jim Spitz, forestry consultant.

The task force was assisted in their analysis by the best available experts in the forest products industry, including Ed Williston, former mill design manager for Weyerhaeuser and the world's most recognized authority on mill design; Gerry Crow, president of Crow

Engineering, a mill engineering firm; and Leo Hopper, former general manager of Brooks Scanlon Corporation. Smith and other task force members toured ten sawmills and interviewed over two dozen mill managers, mill design engineers and marketing authorities.

The task force's recommendations were unanimously endorsed by the WSFPI Board of Directors, WSFPI management and Tribal Council in a joint meeting February 28. These recommendations were then approved by Tribal Council resolution. The WSFPI Plan of Operation requires that all mill financial commitments be approved by Tribal Council and the Secretary of the Interior.

These mill improvements will cost an estimated \$12.7 million.

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## Involvement in Integrated Resource Plan encouraged

This is the second in a series of articles written to inform the tribal public of portions of the Integrated Resource planning effort now underway to prepare an integrated resource management plan for the nineties that will optimize all resource values. These articles are based on input from different members of the planning group who have expertise in the areas being discussed.

An important component of this plan is the input that will be received from the tribal public. For that reason Congress passed the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and other Acts to guarantee that all members of the affected public would be involved in the federal planning process. Because Warm Springs Reservation is held in trust by the United States government any actions on their land involving actions by a government employee must comply with the regulations set forth in NEPA.

These requirements were discussed with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Area and Central Office personnel. They were also discussed with Tribal Council on February 15, 1989. The consensus of these discussions was that an in-depth Environmental Analysis must be completed. Under NEPA regulations, if there is any significant impact to the human environment an environmental impact statement is required.

The first step in the environmental planning process was the appointment of an interdisciplinary team. This has taken place and a team, made up of tribal and federal employees, is in place and working.

The team leader is Terry Shand, a federal employee who has a master's degree in resource planning. Members of that team have already prepared an action plan and obtained Tribal Council's go ahead. The team is now in the process of collecting and compiling data. Once the data has been processed and analyzed a Draft Environmental Assessment will be prepared and public meetings will be held to explain the impacts of the various alternatives and to obtain input.

There will be follow-up drafts that will include other alternatives based on input received in written form. The team has set December 1990 as the date they will try to have a final plan completed.

If you wish to be involved in the process at this time or if you have concerns you wish to see addressed during the data collection and compilation process contact: Terry Shand, IRMP Coordinator at the Branch of Forestry, Gerald Hendrickson, Environmental Coordinator at his office in the old administration building or William Donaghu, forest manager.

## Changing resources mandate integrated management

"It's no longer business as usual," according to Doug McClelland, tribal fiscal and control manager. "The BIA will be making some adjustments in managing the reservation forests." McClelland was speaking of the new forest management plan being developed by BIA Branch of Forestry and the Tribe's Natural Resources and Culture and Heritage staffs. The plan will be directed toward new objectives identified by the Tribal Council and related to all forest resources.

### Historical changes in the forest

Changes in relation to the Warm Springs forest are not new. Man has been changing the nature of the forest since Indians first burned areas to increase the growth of huckleberries. In the early 1900s, the government started protecting the forests from wildfires. This saved a lot of valuable timber but changed the appearance of the forest as thickets of brush and young trees developed in once open ponderosa pine stands.

Later, managing the forest to produce the most timber possible provided income and employment but again changed the appearance of the forest as large, old trees were removed and replaced by younger, rapidly growing ones. These changes, along with others, have brought about a new concern on the part of tribal members for the future of resources other than timber in the forest. The new forest management plan will address these concerns.

Until 1987, the BIA objective in managing the reservation forests was to produce the most timber while doing as little damage as possible to other resources. This objective, approved by the Tribal Council, served the Tribes well economically for several decades. Stumpage payments for standing timber provided most of the tribal income before the development of the hydroelectric projects. It still provides about half of all tribal income. The forest has furnished raw material for the Warm Springs Forest Products Industries (WSFPI) operation which in turn meant jobs and income to tribal members. How-

ever, this management objective also affected other forest resources.

The principal emphasis on the reservation forest, as in all other forests of this type, has been to remove the big, old trees to make room for smaller, rapidly growing ones. These old trees often are losing value. The death of these trees and the yearly loss of useable wood from disease more than offset any growth that occurs. Removing these trees and allowing them to be replaced by a younger, healthy stand, increases the growth within the forest and the amount of timber that can be harvested each year.

A 20-minute video called "The Changing Forest of Warm Springs", produced for the forest products task force, is a colorful account of changes that have gone on in the forest. The video will be available for viewing free of charge to interested persons at video outlets in Warm Springs and Madras.

### Will our timber last?

About two-thirds of the commercial forest land on the reservation has been cut over. After all

that timber harvest, some tribal members may be concerned that the forest is running out of timber. There is an interesting answer.

In 1959, a BIA inventory of 212,000 acres of commercial forest land estimated that there were 2.7 billion board feet of standing timber. In 1982, they estimated there were 4 billion board feet of

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**Arts & Crafts Sale**  
**Friday, March 10, 1989**  
**10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.**  
**in the Administration Building**  
*Local artists and craftsmen will be displaying their work.*