

Planning process continues....

Community members encouraged to participate

The Integrated Resource Management Planning team is interested in involving community members in the planning process. The first public meeting is set for September or October 1989. Spilyay Tymoo will carry articles each month describing the planning process, issues and concerns being addressed, resources involved in the plan, and the progress which is being made on the plan.

Planning philosophy

Recognizing the environmental, cultural, and economic importance of the physical and biological resources within the forested area of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, there is a need for a comprehensive resource management plan. This management plan should provide guidelines for future use and preservation of all forest resources, and serve as a basis for decision-making by Tribal Council and Management.

Our actions and decisions have

not only short term consequences but can impact the environment for generations. Resource management planning should provide for the economic and cultural security and health of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and its Tribal Members by adequately considering these consequences.

To insure that the range of resource management options available today remain available to future generations, it is important to promote the long-term productivity and health of the total forest ecosystem.

We seek to provide for the maintenance and enhancement of species diversity and thereby promote long-term stability of the forest environment. Integrated Resource Management Planning will offer protection of resource values while providing products such as timber, fish, forage, wildlife and water.

Tribal member input and involvement will be sought and encouraged throughout the planning process.

Goals

1. Provide for the long-term productivity of all resources.
2. Provide for sustainable economic, employment and other opportunities for present and future tribal members.
3. Preserve, protect and enhance environmental and cultural values.
4. Sustain traditional, subsistence and other cultural needs of current and future generations of tribal members.
5. Provide for the protection of public health and safety.
6. Manage for diversity and stability of the forest ecosystem.

Objectives

1. Provide a range of resource management alternatives including a preferred alternative.
2. Define and identify environmentally and culturally sensitive resources.
3. Establish resource management

priorities for the forested area of the reservation and its designated watersheds.

4. Define management needs for all resources by watershed.
5. Provide an inventory and analysis of the physical and biological resources within the forested area to establish baseline information for management decisions.
6. Establish an interdisciplinary approach to resource management planning.
7. Establish a process for review of all resource management alternatives which will involve all resource management agencies and provide an opportunity for local public input and awareness.
8. Establish a monitoring program to determine success of the selected management alternative implemented and provide information for future resource management planning. Provide an opportunity for public input and awareness.

Sports show set for April 8, 9

Sportsmen and recreational enthusiasts will be able to get some new ideas and visit with fishing and hunting experts during the Jefferson County Sports and Recreation Show set for April 8 and 9 at the Jefferson County Fairgrounds in Madras.

Attractions for the family event include an elk bugling competi-

tion, a live bull elk, a stock trout pond and a big rack contest. Factory demonstrations and seminars are also slated.

The show is designed to make people aware that Central Oregonians care about their natural resources and that many recreational opportunities are available in the area.

Admission is free.

Users work for river

In 1987 the Oregon legislature passed HB2019 and created an unprecedented opportunity for river users and river managers to work together to develop a coordinated recreation plan for the lower 100 miles of the Deschutes River.

The bill created the Deschutes River Scenic Waterway Recreation Area Management Committee. In January 1988, Governor Goldschmidt appointed its members. The Committee is charged with developing a river recreation plan, working in cooperation with the river's eleven managing agencies.

The Committee and agency representatives have held numerous meetings and set forth an ambitious planning schedule. Including river users in the planning process is an important part of this process.

The federal Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988 included a recreational designation for the lower Deschutes. The act states the Department of the Interior shall administer the lower 100 miles of the river, working in cooperation with the State of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. Senator Hatfield has stated the intent of the act was not to impede the existing state-led planning process. Based on the Federal designation, the Committee decided in February 1989 to merge the Bureau of Land Management's planning requirements with the Committee planning process and have all parties work together to develop one integrated, comprehensive recreation area.

The Committee and Agencies agreed in March to the revised planning process which melds the state and federal requirements. The

expanded planning process will give the Committee and Agencies a better base of information for decision-making, but because it has more detailed requirements, it will take longer to complete.

A Technical Committee has been appointed to refine existing work to accommodate the revised planning process. Recreation issues, goals for each segment of the river and management alternatives will be discussed and approved by the Committee and Agencies. An assessment of the potential impacts of the alternatives will be completed and, then, a "preferred alternative" for managing each of the segments will be set forth in a draft plan. The draft plan will be distributed for public review and comment. Following public comment, the plan will be revised and the final plan released.

Committee meetings are public meetings and the public is invited to attend. While the meetings are usually work sessions, and are not public hearings, public comments are accepted at the beginning of each meeting. Written comments are accepted at any time and are distributed in a timely manner to Committee and Agencies.

Committee members are Mike Sallee, Mike Ahern, Mark Scott, Ron McDermid, Gene Owens, Louie Pitt, Jr., Rep. Larry Sowa, Pansy Nofziger and Virgil Langtry.

If you would like more information on the planning process, please contact Ann Werner at Department of Transportation, Parks and Recreation Division, 525 Trade Street, SE, Salem, Oregon 97310 or call 378-6305.

Vegetation management comments requested

In compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act of 1969, the Warm Springs Bureau of Indian Affairs has outlined six alternative methods to manage competing and unwanted vegetation on the Warm Springs Reservation.

Comments are requested on the alternatives outlined in the draft environmental assessment by April 14, 1989. Comments should address the adequacy of the assessment or the merits of the alternative discussed. Copies of the draft environmental assessment are available at the Land Operations office in the Old Administration Building.

Vegetation management activities on the reservation are planned as part of the Bureau's trust responsibility to manage and regenerate the forest lands on the reservation according to information provided in the draft environmental assessment. Vegetation management "is a necessary tool in order to intensively manage individual sites to maximize productivity." Vegetation competing with conifer seedlings can be managed with a variety of strategies and techniques. Several management options are available to provide direction for the Bureau of Forestry in dealing with vegetation

management.

Brush encroachment "is a major problem" in managing the Warm Springs Forest. Natural and artificial regeneration in the past has met with competition from "unwanted vegetation" which inhibits or competes with seedlings for nutrients, moisture and sunlight. According to the draft, "This situation jeopardizes sustained yield objectives and future economic returns for the Tribe."

The BIA preferred alternative of the six outlined in the EA proposes the use of mechanical, prescribed burning, herbicides and manual methods as needed to manage unwanted vegetation. This alternative (E) incorporates methods described in other alternatives and utilizes the appropriate treatment for site specific conditions.

Alternative A calls for mechanical methods of vegetation management using machines to pile unwanted vegetative cover. It is limited to slopes of less than 35 percent and other restrictive situations. Removal of undesirable vegetation and some advanced regeneration is sacrificed to poor maneuverability of large machinery. Cost for this alternative is reasonable and plant eradication is efficient.

Alternative C uses herbicides to

control competing and unwanted vegetation. All herbicides considered for use are registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. They may be applied by aerial means, mechanical equipment or backpack equipment. Herbicides are selective and effective. Disadvantages of aerial application are noted and include the need for a large administration and support organization, demanding environmental monitoring requirements, timing, and wide buffer strips near wetlands and water courses. Ground herbicide application disadvantages include lower production rates, need for good road access and potential for increased exposure of applicator to herbicide.

Manual methods of Alternative D utilizes hand labor to remove competing vegetation or noxious weeds or to modify the environment. Scalping, mulching and power saws are used in this method. The advantage of hand methods is the specificity and low impact on soil surfaces. Particular species can be targeted. Disadvantages are lower production rates and higher costs.

The no treatment alternative allows applicable units to remain in their present condition. Overall forest growth would be stagnated.

Bull tour set for April 13

The 40th Wasco County Bull Tour, co-sponsored by the Wasco County Cattlemen's Association and the Oregon State University Extension Service, will be held Thursday, April 13.

The tour will begin at 8:30 a.m. at The Dalles Auction Yard and visit ranches in northern Wasco and Sherman Counties.

The first stop, at 9 a.m., will be the John Fields Ranch, 2½ miles

north of Biggs.

The second stop will be at the Weed Acres Angus. Lunch will be served at this stop and hosted by Manna Pro and Ivermec.

Three more stops, including a look at Simmentals, Herefords and other animals, will also be featured. A steak feed at The Dalles Auction Yard will conclude the day's events. Cost for the feed is \$7 per person.

Census will count millions of newly arrived persons

It's just one year until April 1, 1990, the day Oregon residents will join with the rest of the country in fulfilling a 200 year tradition by completing and returning a 1990 census questionnaire.

Required by the Constitution, the census has been a part of American life since the administration of President George Washington. Then Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson oversaw the first enumeration which began in 1790 and took 18 months to complete.

The 21st census will take a snapshot of America's estimated 250 million people and may well be the nation's single most important source of information about itself. The results will show who we are, where we are and how we live. Although the census "visits" our households just once every 10 years, the data it collects will affect our lives for an entire decade.

Census data are used to apportion seats in the House of Representatives and therefore keep that body truly representative by accounting for the population shifts of the previous decade.

Beyond political representation, about \$38 billion in federal funds are distributed annually to state and local governments, and American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages, based on population, age, income, and other census statistics.

Census data will be used by governments to point out where schools, day-care centers, roads, services for the aging, housing and other services are most needed. Private businesses use census data to locate manufacturing plants, retail stores, and regional offices, to determine sales territories and shape marketing strategies.

The enormous task of counting every U.S. resident means that preparations must begin well before Census Day. The bureau has prepared and tested enumeration methods and has embarked on a nation-wide information campaign to motivate all U.S. households to return their census form.

In fact, census employees will be visiting many neighborhoods in the next few months in order to locate and check addresses so that questionnaires can be delivered next

year. The census will create approximately 480,000 temporary jobs nationally next year and will cost about \$2.6 billion for the ten-year cycle (1989-1993).

Approximately 250 jobs will be available in Oregon in 1989 for address verification operations. These temporary positions will be mainly in metropolitan areas. Interested persons should contact the census recruiter in Portland at (503) 231-2376.

Census accuracy has steadily improved during the 20th century, but the Bureau is still concerned about ensuring that the historically undercounted are fully counted. The Bureau is currently mounting special outreach and promotion efforts targeted to the American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Black and Hispanic communities to encourage full participation by these groups.

The year 1990 brings the additional challenge of counting millions of newly arrived persons of Asian and Hispanic descent, as these communities have grown dramatically since the last decennial count.

"The tremendous importance of federal funding and fair representation makes the 1990 census a vital tool for state and local communities," says Leo Schilling, director of the Bureau's Seattle office. "We'll be working closely with the government, business and community leaders to promote the census. In this way, we can reach every individual and obtain the most accurate count possible."

There will be two questionnaire forms used during the 1990 enumeration. Five out of six households will complete a short form which contains 14 questions on age, race, sex, marital status, household relationships, Hispanic origin and basic information about the housing unit.

A longer questionnaire form will be delivered to an average of one in six households. This form contains all short form questions plus additional questions about income, ancestry, occupation, education, and housing costs.

An individual's responses to census questions are kept strictly confidential for the next 72 years.

All Census Bureau employees take an oath to keep individual answers to the questionnaire confidential. A strict federal law prohibits the Census Bureau from sharing per-

sonal information collected in the census with anyone, including other government agencies.

The vast amount of information collected about our country by the

decennial count will be published only as combined statistics. Between 1991 and 1993, the Census Bureau will publish in various formats the equivalent of several hundred thousand pages of statistics

Avoid driving in heavy rain

Rain can fall in both gentle sprinkles and torrential thunderstorms. It can be uplifting or depressing. But if you're driving, rain of any sort dictates special caution, according to the National Safety Council. Problems associated with driving in the rain include reduced visibility, skids and hydroplaning. Rain makes a dangerous addition to driving's everyday hazards.

To help you drive safely in rain, the Council offers this guide to the most common problems associated with rain, and how to handle them:

Visibility

A bad storm can lower visibility as much as darkness does. Being prepared for poor visibility is the first step in dealing with this problem. Clean your headlights and tail lights periodically. Once a year, check wiper blades for streaking and smearing. Squirt fluid on the windshield, and run the wipers at all speeds. If they fail to clean the windshield, it's time to get new blades. Also, check the windshield washer fluid every month or so, depending on use. And it's a good idea to keep a few paper towels in the car to clean the blades if necessary.

If it starts to rain while you're driving, turn on lights, wipers, defroster and fan. Slow down and pay extra attention to other drivers. Know your wiper control by touch so you can quickly turn to "high" if you are splashed by a passing motorist. Avoid hunching forward to see better. It will only concentrate your focus at the end of your car's hood. You'll see more—both ahead and to the side—if you sit in a normal position.

Watch out for pedestrians. They are hard to see in the rain, and they're also less likely to see your car when they're huddled under umbrellas and dodging puddles.

Add one—Driving in rain

Keep in mind that not only do you have difficulty seeing other drivers in rain, but they have difficulty seeing you. That's why you need to establish an extra buffer zone between your car and other vehicles. Slow down to at least ten miles below the speed limit, and allow yourself extra following distance.

A good way to judge the proper distance between your car and the one ahead is the four-second rule. When the vehicle ahead passes a stationary object, like a telephone pole or traffic line, begin counting to yourself, "One thousand-one, one thousand-two," up to four thousand. If your car passes the stationary object before you finish counting, you are following too closely.

Skids

Losing control of your car is frightening. Unfortunately, it can easily happen in a rainstorm—unless you take preventive measures.

Be aware that light showers and the early minutes of heavier rains can cause more skids than major storms. This is because the oil and grease that accumulate on the road mix with rainwater to make roads especially slippery. If it is only raining lightly, it can take as long as two or three hours before the oil and grease are washed away.

In all sorts of rain, you can prevent skids by driving slowly and carefully, especially on curves. Steer and brake with a light touch. When you need to stop or slow, don't lock the wheels and risk a skid, but maintain mild pressure on the brake pedal. If your car has drum brakes, proceed cautiously through deep puddles to avoid saturating the brake linings.

If you do find yourself in a skid,

remain calm, ease your foot off the gas, and carefully steer in the direction you want the front of the car to go. Avoid using your brakes. This procedure, also known as "steering into the skid," will bring the back end of the car into line with the front.

Hydroplaning

Skids may be frightening, but hydroplaning is completely nerve-wracking. Hydroplaning happens when the water in front of your tires builds up faster than your car's weight can push it out of the way. The water pressure causes your car to rise up and ride on a thin layer of water between your tires and the road. At this point, your car can be completely out of contact with the road, and you're in danger of skidding or drifting out of your lane.

Hydroplaning is caused by excessive speed, smooth road surfaces, high water volume, and low vehicle weight. But tires are probably the most crucial factor in hydroplaning. Worn treads don't hold the road, don't have much stopping power and don't allow water to escape from under the tires. Your tread grooves should be at least one-sixteenth of an inch deep. One way to check this is by inserting a penning into a groove. If the top of Lincoln's head shows, it means the grooves aren't deep enough.

To avoid hydroplaning, take care of your tires and replace them when necessary. Slow down when roads are wet, and stay away from puddles. Try to drive in the tire tracks left by the cars in front of you.

If you find yourself hydroplaning, don't brake or turn suddenly. This could easily throw your car into a skid. Ease your foot off the gas until the car slows and you can feel the road again. If you need to brake, do it gently, with light pumping actions.

Notice of Public meeting

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Forestry is in the process of preparing Environmental Assessments on Vegetation Management and Timber Stand Improvement.

All interested Tribal members are encouraged to attend a meeting regarding these items scheduled for April 13, 1989 at 7:00 p.m. at the Fire Management Training Trailer in the Warm Springs Industrial Park.

This is an opportunity for all tribal members to provide the Branch of Forestry with input on issues and concerns which should be considered in the Environmental Assessments.

OMSI offers aid

In recent years many studies have been conducted that indicate that young American students compare poorly to students of other nations in many fields of science and engineering. The Oregon Museum of Science and Industry science camps offer wonderful opportunities for minority students.

The 1989 camp season at Hancock Field Station near Fossil, Oregon and at Pacific Marine Science Camp located at Warrenton, Oregon is well under way. Both students and camp counselors are needed.

OMSI offers financial assistance to a limited number of students who show need. The Financial Assistance Fund may provide up to 75 percent of camp tuition. OMSI also encouraged other groups to sponsor youth to attend science camps.

Under separate cover is a copy of our 1989 camp catalog. During the next few months we will be available for on-site visits to speak with parents, students and members of your organization who are interested in learning more about OMSI camps.

For more information please feel free to contact the Outreach Department or OMSI Registrars at 222-2828.