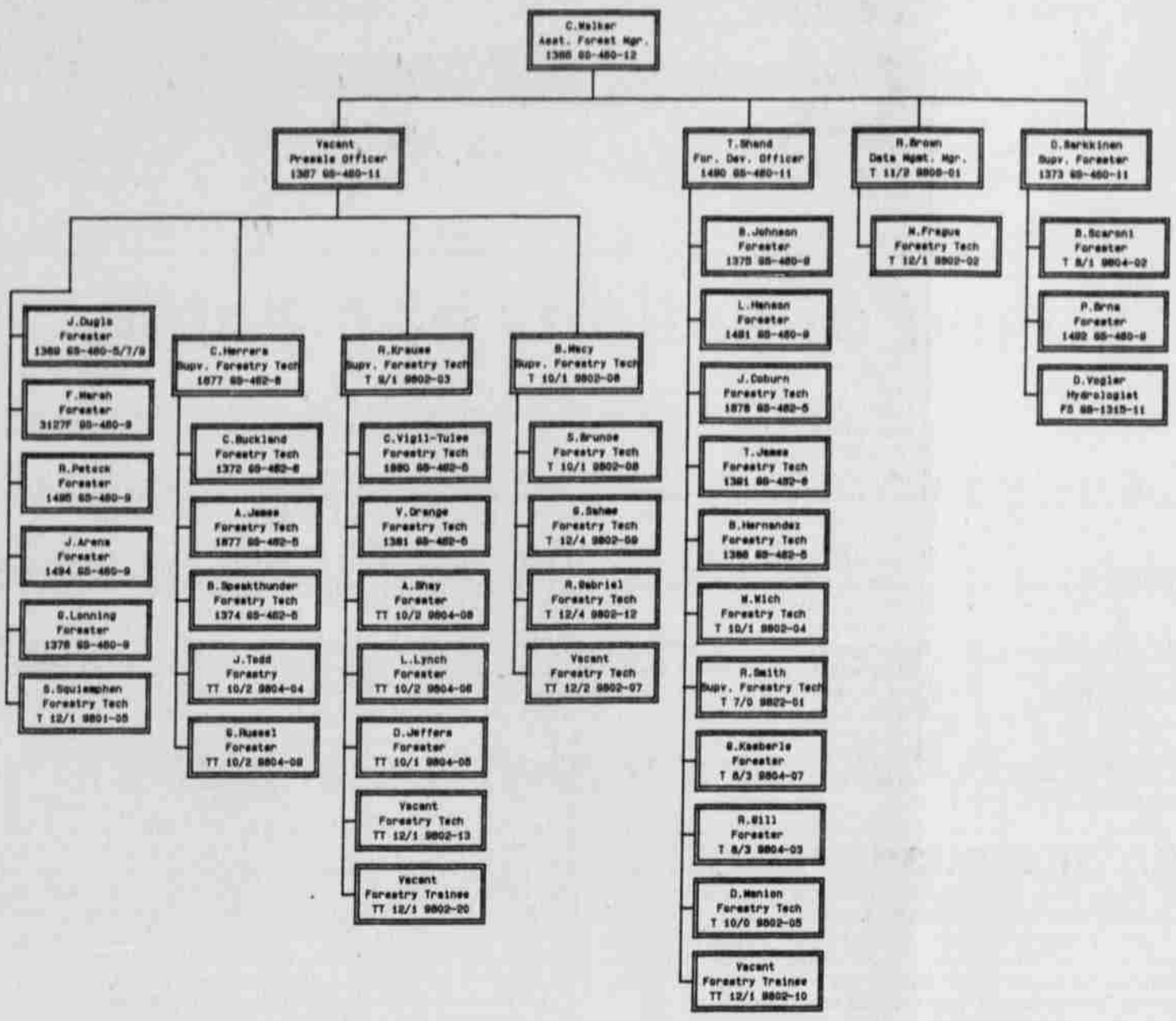
What is Forest Development?



The Bureau of Indian Affairs Branch of Forestry Forest Development Unit is part of the Forest Management Section along with the Presale, Engineering and Special Projects Units. The Forest Development Unit was formed in January 1978. The Unit's primary responsibilities at that time included pre-commercial thinning, site preparation and reforestation.

Today, Forest Development's responsibilities have grown to include rodent control, dwarf mistletoe control, tribal member cutting permits for posts and poles and management of the most highly regarded Genetic Tree Improvement Program within the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The current Forest Development staff includes a BIA supervisory forester, three BIA foresters, two tribal foresters, two BIA forestry technicians and two tribal forestry technicians.

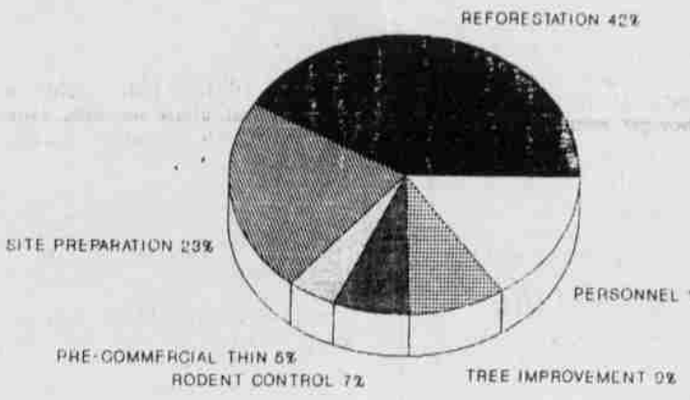
During 1989, the Forest Development staff will plan and administer tribal contracts to plant over 2,800 acers; pre-commercially thin approximately 450 acres; perform chemical, mechanical and fire site preparation on over 2,700 acres; treat 1,700 acres to control pocket gopher populations; collect approximately 875 bushels of cones from several species of trees within the commercial forested area; perform needed maintenance and improvements to the Tribes' six Evaluation Plantations and two seed orchards; and continue testing selected western white pine seedling for resistance to Blister rust.

Funding for Forest Development projects comes from a combination of federal and tribal monies.

On Monday, May 22, Forest Development will have a display set up in the lobby of the Tribal Administration building from 12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m. A representative from Forest Development will be on hand to answer any questions. If you have questions concerning Forest Development projects and cannot stop by the display, you can contact Terry Shand at 553-1121, Ext. 416.

This if the first of several articles that will be published in the **Spilyay Tymoo** to inform the public of the duties and responsibilities of the Branch of Forestry.

1989 FOREST DEVELOPMENT BUDGET PERCENTAGE ALLOTED BY PROJECT AREA



Attention fishermen

Cooperation needed

To whom it may concern:

As co-managers of the Deschutes River it is critical that we monitor the fisheries in the river system. In order to accomplish this the tribe works closely with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in collecting biological data (e.g. numbers caught, length, scale samples, snouts, etc.).

To achieve our sampling goal we need the full cooperation from the fishers. The focal point in collecting this biological data is Sherars Falls, since the majority of harvest occurs at this location.

The data is very important, and is used in managing and protecting the different salmon runs found in the Deschutes River and its tributaries. This is especially true for the wild spring chinook run that is found in the Warm Springs River.

Recently, there has been some problems in acquiring the biological data from tribal fishermen at Sherars Falls. As is stated in the Warm Springs Tribal Code, Chapter 340 (340.310, No. 11), "Any member fishing shall, upon request, furnish any and all information requested as to the number of a and types of fish taken to any authorized federal, state or tribal officer."

In order to achieve our co-management responsibilities in a prudent manner, it is imperative that we continue the coordinated effort between the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Confederated Tribes in obtaining biological data for use in fishery management. This data is used for shaping future fisheries that protects and enhances weak stocks, or increases harvest of abundant stocks that return to the various river systems. Marked and unmarked fish play an important role in determining run stocks back to the native spawning streams and hatcheries and ensures that we don't overharvest any stock out of existence. Your cooperation is needed and much appreciated.

The Department of Natural Resources

Find of no significant impact

Based on the attached Environmental Assessment and public comments gathered March 2-24, 1989, it has been determined that Quartz Creek Bridge on Kishwalks-Holliquilla Road by BIA Roads Branch does not pose a significant impact upon the human environment. Therefore, preparation of an environmental impact statement cited under Section 102 (2) (c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 USC 4223 (2) (c) is not required.

The reasons supporting this finding are as follows: The existing gabion structure on the upstream side of the culvert will be used to protect the toe of the slope surrounding the culvert

Environmental factors were assessed and found not to be adversely affected by the proposed action provided archaeologic clearances are obtained prior to project commencement.

Notice of Availability: 1) Finding of no significant impact; and 2) environmental Assessment for Quartz Creek Bridge on Kishwalk-Holliquilla Road by BIA on the Warm Springs Reservation.

Agency:
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Action:
Notice

Summary:
This notice advises the public that: 1) A Finding of No Sigificant Impact (FONSI); and 2) an Environmental Assessment are available for public review.

Address:
Comments and questions should be addressed to: Bernard W. Topash, Superintendent; Warm Springs Agency; PO Box 1239; Warm Springs, OR 97761

Individuals wishing copies of the FONSI for review should immediately contact the above individual. The Environmental Assessment is available for review at the BIA Land Operations Branch in Warm Springs.

Find of no significant impact

Based on the attached Environmental Assessment and public comments gathered March 2 to March 24, 1989, it has been determinded that BIA Roads Branch Rock Pit Site "B" of Warm Springs Indian Reservation EA No. 89-3 does not pose a significant impact upon the human environment. Therfore, preparation of an environmental impact statement cited under section 102 (2) (c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 USC 4223 (2)(c) is not required.

The reasons supporting this finding are as follows: Side slopes will be returned to 3:1. Topsoil will be replaced and the site reseeded to grass. Existing irrigation canal will be left in place.

Environmental factors were assessed and found not to be adversely affected by the proposed action, provide archaeological site clearances are obtained prior to excavation.

Notice of Availability: 1) Finding of no significant impact; and 2) environmental Assessment for Quartz Creek Bridge on Kishwalk-Holliquilla Road by BIA on the Warm Springs Reservation.

Agency:
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Strong appointed as CRITFC executive director

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission announced today that Ted Strong has been appointed executive director. He replaces executive director Timothy Wapato, who has been with the Commission since 1979.

Strong, a Yakima tribal member, is president and owner of a consulting company providing professional services in finance and business administration, according to Carol Craig, CRITFC public information officer. Most recently he was management consultant for the Warm sjprings Tribe. From 1976 to 1985, he worked for the Yakima Tribe as comptroller and enterprise director. Some of his other professional activities have included two years on the Strategic Planning Committee of the American Indian National Bank in Washington, D.C.; three years as president of the Native American Finance Offers Association, a national organization of 45 Indian tribes; and selection by the Presidential Commission on Indian Reservation Economies as a delegate on the American Indian and Micronesian Trade Mission to in April 1985.

CRITFC was formed in 1977 as the fisheries technical service agency for four Columbia River treaty tribes, the Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakima tribes.

"The four tribes that are involvewd with the Fish Commission have responsibilities and standards towards preservation of treaty fisheries that are heavily burdened by the presence and spirit of our forefathers who negotiated treaties in good faith," said Strong. "The Commission is a living and breathing type of technical assistance organization that brings new-found life into those treaties."

Strong emphasized that the four tribes are equal partners in the Commission's effort. "I understand that clearly," he said. "A consensus among people is always stronger than an individual opinion."

Strong said that he had a deep interest in furthering the traditional base of his people and fishing is a part of that tradition. "One of the things I wasn't to do to improve the tribal fishing economy is to investigate world-wide marketing of salmon."

"One of the life-giving properties of salmon is its ability to provide us with not only sustenence, in the form of food, but also with a means of livelihood," Strong said. "Now that fish runs are at respectable levels, fisheries can contribute more to tribal economies. This will provide additional incentive for fish restoration."

Finance, marketing, and business negotiation are the special attributes he brings to the Commission. Like his predecessor, Timothy Wapato, Strong is able to unravel the political, administrative, and financial dimensions of problems and solve them. "Mr. Wapato established credibility and a very cordial working relationship with other agencies. I plan to continue and add to what he has done."

Valerie Fuiava helps clip the fins of 743,000 hatchery spring chinook juveniles. Fish will be reared and released next fall and spring returning to the Warm Springs hatchery in three to five years.

Tribes excluded in discussion

The four member tribes of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) are concerned about the anticipated journey of the Exxon Valdez via the Columbia River to the Port of Portland for repairs.

Columbia River Treaty Tribes have been excluded from a closed-door meeting of the Regional Response Team where interagency action related to the Valdez wi discussed.

A letter to the Coast Guard fro Timothy Wapato, executive dire tor of the Commission, said, "Giv the self-determination policy of th U.S. towards the nation's India Tribes...we believe that this is ar unwarranted exclusion." Also, the letter requested that the Coast

Continued on page 8

Riparian areas influence acquatic habitat

Of all the reservation's forest and range resources, few if any rank higher in importance to humans than their riparian-dependent ones. Riparian areas are found wherever water meets land. They are adjacent to rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, seeps and springs. They make up only a small percent of the total land base, but when it comes to water, fish, livestock, wildlife and man, they are a very important part. A number of resources including fish, water, and some wildlife and plants are dependent on them. Riparian areas provide some of the most important wildlife habitats on the reservation. A wider variety of wildlife and plants are found in riparian areas than in any other part of the forest or range.

These areas have a major influence on aquatic habitat (fish habitat and water quantity and quality). Vegetation stabilizes stream banks, shades the water, filters sediment, and provides a food source for the aquatic system. Large wood and logs stabilize stream channels, control the routing of sediment, and provides aquatic habitat by helping shape pools, riffles and gravel bars.

Trees and shrubs, growing in riparian areas, supply shading for the streams and rivers. Without this shade, water temperatures rise due to excessive exposure to sunlight. This could cause an adverse effect on trout and salmon populations. A two-degree increase in water temperature at the Warm Springs hathcery could have an adverse impact on the fish within the hatchery. In addition to shade, leaves and twigs overhanging streams and lakes provide a major source of insects and organic materials essential to enrich streams and provide food for fish.

Riparian areas provide a strip to filter out excessive amounts of sediment before it reaches the stream. If a large amount of silt enters a stream, it reduces water quality and could smother fish eggs and the insects the fish feed on. Riparian areas also furnish forage and water for livestock and wildlife. The best timber growing sites and the highest quality timber is also found in riparian areas. They have been used from time immemorial by man for survival, homesites, water, cultural activities and recreation. Unfortunately, concentrated use of these areas, such as grazing and other livestock use, logging and road construction, and remov of alder for cultural use and firewood has seriously impacted some of these areas.

Single use mangement, including no-entry policies, are not the answer. These areas are much to valuable for that. Multiple use integrated forest and range management is one of the best approaches. This approach is not simple and will require "give and take" by all parties. But in the long run it will supply the maximum benfit to the tribes over time.