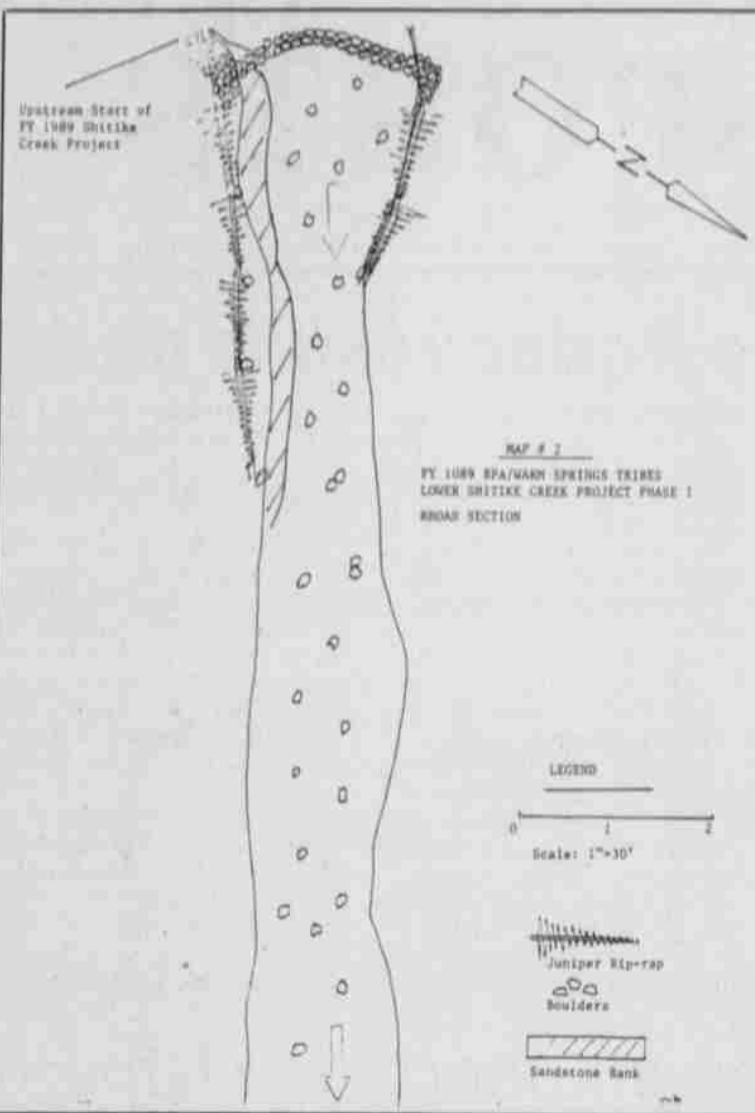


Enhancement work to begin

Two segments of Shitike Creek will be given new looks when work begins in July. The Bonneville Power Administration funded project calls for integrating structures into the stream in these two areas to protect and stabilize the bank.



Boulders, juniper rip-rap and a rock berm will be added to the Rhoan Section of Shitike Creek in this summer's BPA funded project.

Hydrologist Tom Bumstead has been working with the Warm Springs fisheries crew to develop a design and will continue monitoring the project. We are "learning together" says project field supervisor Louie Pitt, Jr. Some new ideas will be tried.

According to Warm Springs tribal fisheries biologist Mark Fritsch work on the segment from the bridge near the Community Center, upstream about 300 yards will focus on slowing the water and developing pools. In this Holly-wood segment four large boulder berms located 50 to 60 feet apart will be constructed. These will extend across the creek. The concrete block already in the creek will be integrated into the structures. Gravel will also be removed in this portion to control flow of the stream.

Approximately 200 yards of stream will be affected in the second segment of the BPA project. The Rhoan section will involve addition of structures totalling 1200 cubic yards of boulders, 68 junipers and 2000 yards of gravel. Hauling of rocks and materials will begin July 5, according to Pitt. This may affect the swimming hole frequented by many children of the community. Parents are urged to take their children further upstream to swim while work takes place. Upon completion of the project, more pools for swimming will be created. Work should conclude by the end of July.

Vandals destroy "community's" trees

Vandals recently destroyed several young locust trees along the edge of Shitike Creek. They also removed protective fencing, smashing some and throwing some into the stream.

Trees were planted last summer in a Bonneville Power Administration funded project to increase vegetative cover along the stream-bank. Warm Springs fisheries technician Louie Pitt, Jr. expresses his dismay regarding the vandalism. He states, "Vandalism is dumb." Pitt continues by saying, "The trees were planted to benefit tribal membership as a whole." Destruction of these trees "takes away from, not only the resource, but from the community people."

In other areas where BPA work was done the stream shows improvement: Sediment is being deposited in the right places; grass is beginning to grow on the stream's edge; juniper trees placed in the stream are protecting the bank, preventing erosion and creating a deeper channel to assist migrating

anadromous fish; and, rainbow trout redds are being protected.

Natural Resources personnel request that visitors to Shitike Creek help protect the enhancement work. Eventually the small trees will provide shade for aquatic life as well as providing shade for visitors to the stream who want to enjoy the serenity found there.



Young locust trees planted to provide shade along Shitike Creek were recently vandalized.



Trees, planted during a Bonneville Power Administration funded project last summer, will eventually provide shade and stability to streambanks of Shitike Creek.

Excess property available for bid

The Deschutes National Forest has excess property to sell. The property consists of one ton of

scrap metal, five snowmobiles, 300 30-gallon capacity cans and two filter hoods (dust, fumes), and one

trailer, 40 by 12 feet. The property is made available to the public through a competitive bidding process. Information regarding the property and the bid process is available from the Sisters Ranger District at 549-2111 or from the Deschutes National Forest purchasing department at 388-8451.

The property will be available for inspection at the Sisters Ranger District, Highway 20 West, Sisters, June 22 and 23 between 1 and 3 p.m. Competitive bids will be opened June 30 at 2 p.m.

Flooding will be "nuisance"

The major limitation of the proposed tribal museum site is "its location within the Shitike Creek floodplain," according to the Environmental Assessment published June 1989. The area is subject to back-water flooding, the last of which occurred in 1965.

Development of the site, located on the south side of highway 26 on the north side of Shitike Creek, known as "Ed's (Manion) Field," will require construction of the building on top of five feet of fill, placing foundations one foot above the 500-year floodplain.

According to the report, flooding "will be a potential nuisance," as parking lots and outdoor areas may be flooded during severe runoffs. However, geotechnical and soil suitability studies indicate the site can be developed "with minimal problems," the report states. Most buildings will be restricted to single-story construction.

An additional nuisance will be occasional odor from sewage treatment lagoons, upstream from the site and visual obstruction by powerlines on the opposite side of Highway 26. Noise will increase slightly during construction and air quality will diminish for a short time. Development of the site will not increase noise level to any great degree after construction is complete.

Architectural design for the museum will incorporate natural

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Mill helps protect resource

Warm Springs Forest Products Industries "has been very cooperative" in its efforts to protect the aquatic environment of a small channel on its property, reports Warm Springs fisheries technician Louie Pitt, Jr. Working with the Natural Resources department the Mill has donated time and equipment to place boulders and keep the Shitike Creek diversion channel flowing.

Resources officials and Mill administrators worked out a way to modify the stream and keep it intact.

Under the supervision of Mill operations manager Bob Brown a crane was used to move boulders and open two small passages to allow water to flow freely. Water level can also be controlled in times of high flow from Shitike Creek.

"The mill was very careful and concerned," says Warm Springs fisheries biologist Mark Fritsch. "They took the extra time to divert more water into the channel." They also made certain a fisheries crew was available "to guide" the operation, says Fritsch. By moving the boulders, the side channel continues to support aquatic life and a wetland continues to exist along with a rearing area for fish.



WSFPI and Warm Springs Natural Resources department worked together to protect the aquatic ecosystem of a small diversion channel.

Five reservation areas scheduled for thinning

Comments and environmental concerns are being solicited for five reservation pre-commercial thinning units. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Forestry office would like the responses of local community members on these plans.

P664 Pre-commercial Thinning units

Environmental concerns are requested in regards to the P-664 Pre-commercial Thinning Units. These units are being proposed for thinning starting in the spring of 1989. The three units account for approximately 48 acres located in Township 9 South, Range 11 East, NW and SW portions of Section 7, Willamette Meridian, Oregon. The area was last logged under the Miller Flat Timber Sale in 1988.

Previous logging in this area has left scattered groups of small, pole-sized ponderosa pine distributed throughout the treatment area, according to a report issued by BIA forest manager Bill Donaghu. A scattered and non-uniform distribution exist. The majority of the thinning is proposed in the dense areas.

Disease factors are minimal in the three areas. An intermittent stream runs along the western boundary of Unit 2 appearing to be active only in times of high run-off, according to the report. A 30-foot buffer strip is included in plans for thinning.

Fringe #1 Pre-commercial Thinning Unit

Thinning in Fringe #1 Pre-commercial Thinning Unit is proposed for spring of 1989. This unit consists of approximately 37 acres located in the NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 1, Township 9 South, Range 10 East, Willamette Meridian, Oregon. This general area was treated under the Muddy Run Sale in 1988. Harvest of this unit left scattered overstory ponderosa pine over one-fourth to one-half acre-sized scattered groups of saplings to small, pole-sized ponderosa pine. The majority of the thinning is proposed in the dense groups.

Disease factors such as dwarf mistletoe, root rot and insect population levels are of minimal significance with only a light trace of IPS beetle activity apparent. Stand age averages 68 years.

According to the report issued by BIA forest manager Bill Donaghu, no perennial or inter-

mittent water courses of moose areas appear within the proposed treatment area. Big game use of the area consists of forage and thermal cover for winter use. No known threatened or endangered species inhabit the unit.

Fringe Pre-commercial Thinning Unit #2

A third proposed pre-commercial thinning unit is Fringe #2 which consists of approximately 22 acres located in the NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 11, Township 9 South, Range 10 East, Willamette meridian, Oregon. This area was treated under the Muddy Run Timber Sale in 1988. Scattered groups of small, pole-sized ponderosa pine were left. A light component of douglas fir is present along the southern edge of the unit. Thinning is proposed for the dense groups.

Stand disease factors such as dwarf mistletoe, Armillaria Mellea root rot and insect activity are presently scattered throughout the unit.

No perennial or intermittent water courses or vernal moist areas occur in the proposed treatment area. Big game use of this area appears to be limited to forage and cover habitat during the winter months. There are no known threatened or endangered species inhabiting this proposed unit, according to the forest manager's report.

Longhouse Pre-commercial Thinning Unit

The Longhouse pre-commercial Thinning Unit is being proposed for thinning starting in the spring of 1989. This unit consists of approximately 85 acres located in the NE 1/4, NE 1/4 if section 14, Township 7 South, Range 10 East, Willamette Meridian, Oregon. This unit is located within the boundaries of an overwood removal unit harvested in 1988 under the Longhouse Timber Sale. Due to the harvest regime utilized in this area, the overstory stand component is lightly scattered throughout the unit. The majority of the timber on this unit consists of scattered groups of sapling to small, pole-sized ponderosa pine. These groups range in size from one-tenth acre to three acres and present a "favorable mosaic" between timbered acres and open area, according to the forest manager's report to environmental coordinator Gerald Henrikson. Thinning is proposed in the dense groups where average stand densities range between 1,000

and 1,500 trees per acre. Disease factors are of minimal significance with only a slight trace of dwarf mistletoe present in the ponderosa pine.

No perennial or intermittent water courses or vernal moist areas occur within the proposed treatment area. Big game use of this area appears to be light to moderate. There are no known or endangered species inhabiting this unit.

Wolford Pre-commercial Thinning Units

Proposed for thinning beginning in summer 1989 is the Wolford Pre-commercial Thinning Units. These are six units totaling 155 acres located in Township 9 South, Range 11 East, portions of Section 29, 31 and 32, Willamette Meridian, Oregon. This area was last logged in 1986 under the Wolford Canyon Timber Sale. The selection prescription utilized in this general area

has left scattered groups of small, pole-sized ponderosa pine distributed throughout the sale area. Due to the scattered mosaic of groups and relatively open area, the stand's relative characteristics represent densely stocked to lightly stocked or open area. The majority of thinning is proposed for the dense groups.

Some beetle activity occurs in Units 5 and 6. Dwarf mistletoe and root rot do not appear to be of significance on any of the proposed units. General stand age averages between 60 and 70 years.

General environmental considerations for the five pre-commercial thinning proposals can be found in the Timber Stand Improvement Environmental Assessment for the years 1989-1992. For more information or to have questions answered contact Terry Shand or Phil Wich at the BIA Forestry Office, 553-2416.

Tenino Road EA discusses extension

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is proposing to extend East Tenino Road easterly and connect with U.S. Highway 26 across from Warm Springs Forest Products Industries. This road will provide a by-pass route around Agency Campus for log trucks and other vehicles utilizing the East Tenino road and bound to or from the Mill or points south. According to the Environmental Assessment the road will provide an alternate route for present and future housing subdivisions on the southside of Shitike Creek.

lagoon, crosses Shitike Creek east of the lagoon, and intercepts Highway 26 east of the lagoon, and intercepts Highway 26 west of the senior's housing area and just east of where the Highway enters the flood plain area. The third alternative involves building a road that is longer than that in Alternative 2 and shorter than the one proposed in Alternative 4. It will be a road that will have more mid-slope road construction and less chance of access from future subdivisions than Alternative.

As reported in the EA the basic decisions to be made regarding the road construction is first, whether or not the road should be constructed at all and, if so, which of the alternative locations is the most desirable. Concerns for location of the road include: Maintaining the quality of Shitike Creek and its riparian and aquatic zones; Preventing erosion; Reducing log truck traffic through the Campus area; Maintaining a safe environment for Warm Springs residents; and, Obtaining a by-pass route around the Campus area.

Alternative 4, the recommended action, involves construction of a road that commences at the Rehab Access Street and proceeds upward to the bench above Shitike Creek, reaching it south of the lagoon. It proceeds across the bench for approximately one-half mile prior to commencing its six percent descent to the riparian zone, east of the place where Shitike Creek crosses the highway and opposite WSFPI. It then curves around crosses Highway 26 at the main mill entrance and terminates at the back end of the WSFPI complex. This option has the least amount of excavation and would provide good access to present and future Greeley Heights

Four alternatives have been proposed. The first is no action. The second alternative calls for construction of a short road that follows a route above the sewage

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