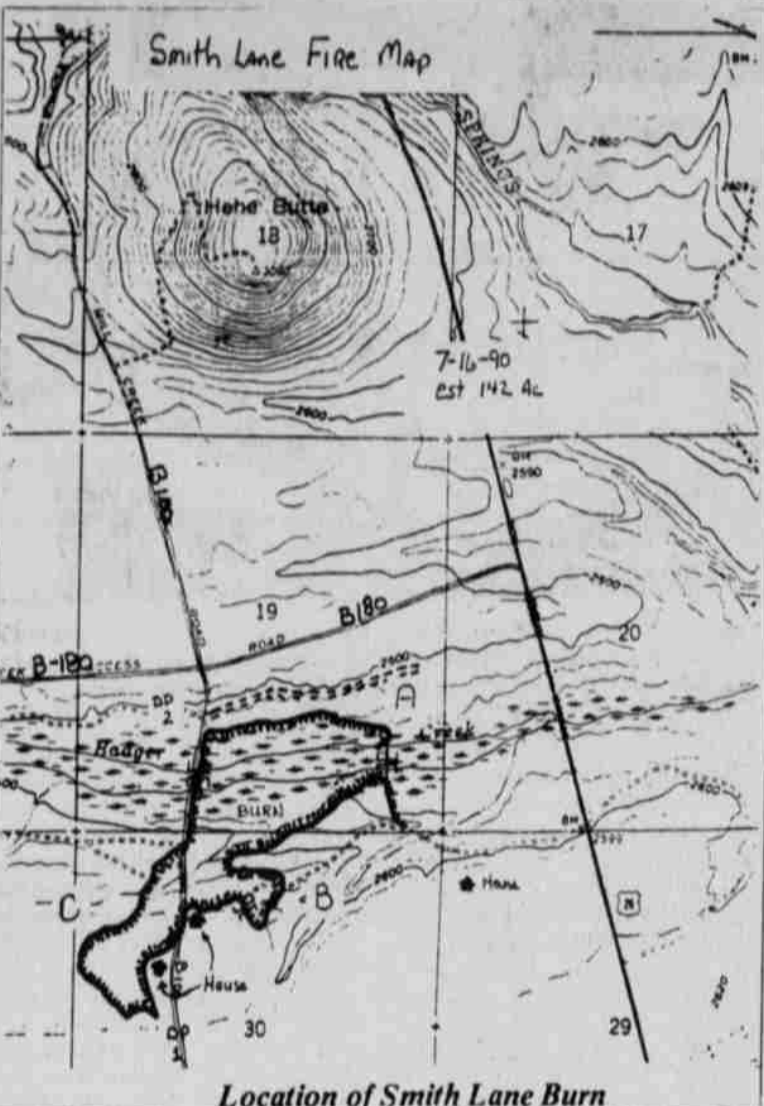


Storm causes reservation wildfires Youth wins art award with watercolor

A thunder storm bolted and rumbled through the area on July 12, 1990, with lightning strikes and flashes all over the place causing about 20 wildfires on the Reservation. Most of the fires were small but still needed attention. The largest of the fires, referred

to as the Smith Lane Fire, took place in the Sidwaller area, where approximately 143 acres went up in smoke. Several homes were threatened and the fire burned up to two homes, but firefighters were able to save them.



Seven crews came from the National Forest, S.R.V. (Snake River Valley). Along with the local Forest Management crews they comprised the fire fighting force.

A base camp was set up near Potter's Pond, the same place the fire camp was set up two years ago during the White Water fire, according to Warm Springs forester Ron Recker, who headed the fire fighting on the Smith Lane Burn.

Several acres of rich timbered land burned. A large portion of the fire was in a marshy area. Some range and grassland also burned. The marshy area along Badger Creek caused difficulties for fire equipment to maneuver in attempting to control the blaze. It was even more difficult for crews on foot to get around. A bomber dropped eight loads of retardant which helped to contain the fire. One helicopter was on the scene doing some reconnaissance and bucket work.

The fire was contained by 6:00 p.m. on Monday, keeping three crews busy with mop-up work. Several engines were also kept on the fire line. Three crews were released to respond to other fires.

The fire was listed under control by July 17 and the fire camp was disbanded the following day. Crews continued to make spot checks on the burned area.

JTPA-built homes for sale

Applications for JTPA homes being built in the Greeley Heights Phase III, on Quail Trail Road, are now being accepted at the Administrative Services Center (Steno Pool/Tribal Council Office). These homes are three (3) bedroom with a

woodstove and carport. **Interested?** You may pick up an application at the A.S.C. (Steno Pool/Tribal Council Office). **Questions?** Please feel free to ask.

Committee for safety

Questions or concerns regarding safety in the work place or in the community can be directed to members of the local Safety Committee. Members are:

Dean Seyler, Carolyn Luey, Eva Montee, Dale Parker, Rick Souers, Charles Nathan, Gary Cooke, Jim Hahl, Elton Greeley, Dick Souers, Helen Elliot, Fran Ahern, Pat Metke, Frances Allen, Tom Edwards, Kip Morris and Nancy Kirk.

Reduce, reuse, then recycle waste

"There are no easy choices," even with recycling commented Suzanne Johannsen, director of Bend Recycling, during a Jefferson County community meeting. Held at the Jefferson County Fire Hall, Thursday July 19, Johannsen visited the group in an effort to explain just what it takes to begin a strong recycling project in a small community.

Johannsen emphasized that before recycling comes into play, community members must first concentrate on reducing waste and reusing items that would sometimes be discarded.

She gives examples of a shopper selecting a product in a glass jar which can be recycled rather than a non-recyclable plastic container. Instead of choosing eggs in styro-foam buy eggs in paper cartons. Cloth diapers are reusable whereas disposable diapers are a landfill nightmare.

Recyclable items may include newspaper, white paper, computer paper, pastel colored paper, milk jugs and juice containers bearing recyclable symbols, aluminum, tin, oil and glass.

A recyclable symbol can be noted on many products. On the bottom of milk jugs often is found a number 2 surrounded by the arrow recycle symbol. This number indicates the

jug is made of high density polyethylene and can be recycled at many recycling plants.

The 4 1/2 pounds of garbage produced by each individual each day

can be reduced to the 1950 level of 1 1/2 pounds with a small effort from each person. It begins with REDUCING waste, REUSING items, and then, RECYCLING.

Ways in which you can help reduce waste

Ways to reduce waste

The junk mail Americans receive in one day could produce enough energy to heat 250,000 homes.

We usually don't think of junk mail as an environmental hazard—just a nuisance. But if you saved up all the unwanted paper you'll receive in the mail this year, you'd have the equivalent of 1 1/2 trees. And so would each of your neighbors. And that adds up to about 100 million trees every year.

Did you know
 *Americans receive almost 2 million tons of junk mail every year.
 *About 44% of the junk mail is never even opened or read.

*Nonetheless, the average American still spends eight full months of his or her life just opening junk mail.

*Junkmail is made possible by the U.S. Postal Service policies that enables bulk mailers to send pre-sorted batches of mail for their minimum rate of 10.1 cents per piece.

*If only 100,000 people stopped their junk mail, we could save about 150,000 trees every year. If a million people did, we could save some 1.5 million trees.

Simple things to do
Write to: Mail Preference Service, Direct Marketing Association, 6 East 43rd St., New York, NY 10017. They'll stop your name from being sold to most large mailing list companies. It won't affect the lists of companies that already have your name (you must write to each of them individually to get off their mailing lists), but it'll stop new ones from getting it and reduce your junk mail up to 75 percent.

Recycle the junk mail you already get: If it's printed on newsprint, toss it in with the newspapers. If it's quality paper, make a separate pile for it—many recycling center accept both white and colored paper. Envelopes are recyclable, too—as long as they don't have plastic windows in them.

Stamp out styrofoam

Americans produce enough styrofoam cups every year to circle the earth 436 times.

What we think of as "styrofoam" is actually polystyrene foam. This material is made from benzene (a

known carcinogen), converted to styrene, and then injected with gases that make it a "foam" product. The gases often used are CFCs—which "eat" ozone molecules, depleting the Earth's vital ozone layer. The alternatives to CFCs at present aren't wonderful. One is HCFC—95% less damaging than CFCs, but still a threat to the ozone layer. Others are pentane and butane, hydrocarbons that contribute to urban smog. So non-CFC foam merely trades one kind of environmental problem for another.

It's garbage

*Polystyrene foam is completely non-biodegradable; it just won't go away. Even 500 years from now, that foam cup that held your coffee this morning might be sitting on the Earth's surface.

*Because of its very structure—containing large amounts of air—all "styrofoam" regardless of how it's made takes up a lot of space for its weight. This means it wastes enormous amounts of precious space at already-bulging landfills.

*Polystyrene foam is deadly to marine life. It floats on ocean surfaces, breaks up into pellets resembling food, and is consumed.

Simple things to do
 There is no such thing as "safe" polystyrene foam. Don't use it. Avoid foam packaging in egg cartons, disposable picnic goods, etc.

If you eat at fast food restaurants ask for paper cups and plates.

Analysis required for homes

An Environmental Analysis of the proposed and existing subdivision at Greeley Heights is requested by the Warm Springs Bureau of Indian Affairs Realty Office.

Although the tracts have already been subdivided, an Environmental Analysis needs to be completed.

The Greeley Heights area is composed of land lying within the Warm Springs community boundary. Water is to be supplied by the Deschutes Domestic Water System.

Living components of the area include: plants—junipers, sagebrush, native grasses, weeds; animals primarily local pets; humans the site is within walking distance from the entire Warm Springs community.

A majority of the Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 being discussed have been subdivided and roads have been constructed. All necessary utilities are or have been placed.

Although adverse impacts which include compaction of soil and disturbance of topsoil will result with development, Realty officers do not feel the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is necessary.

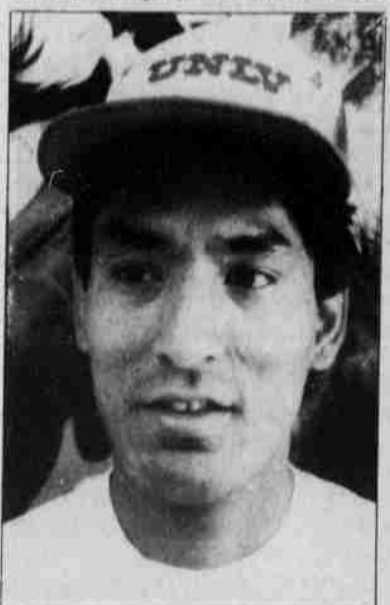


Winning creation—Stuart Paul, Jr. points to his award winning watercolor, peonies in a coffee pot. Paul received the award from CO-ARTS.

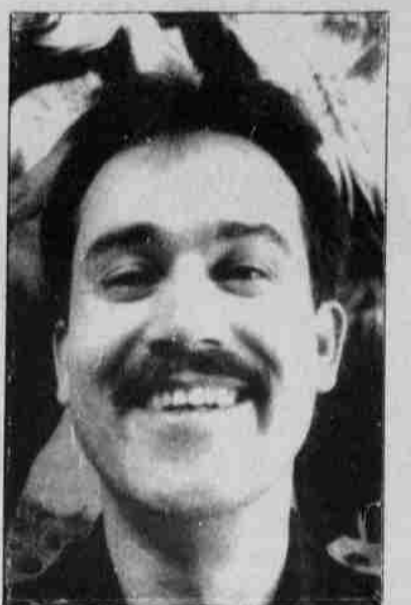
Public Safety employees recognized

The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Public Safety Branch consists of the Police Department, Fire and Safety, and the Prosecutor's Office. The Public Safety Branch Employees of the Month

were selected by their fellow employees, for their dedication and exemplary service to the Tribal Organization and the Warm Springs Community.



January
Don Courtney
Patrolman, WSPD



April
Doug Hudson
Patrolman, WSPD



February
Annie Hausinger
Records officer, WSPD



May
Carol Wewa
Branch secretary



March
Jack McClelland
Hydro security, WSPD



June
Tim Demers
Firefighter/EMT, WSF&S

Hot water burns like fire

Underwriters Laboratories (UL) is proposing that the standardized maximum factory-set temperature on water heaters be lowered from the present 140°F to 120°F. UL is taking the action in response to recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Safe Kids Campaign, and other health and safety groups.

UL is also proposing that heaters with adjustable controls be provided with the label shown at the right.

UL recommends a maximum water temperature of 125°F. However, heaters will be set at 120°F; the 5°F temperature difference between the proposed marking and the factory setting provides a margin of safety.

