

Woodcutting policy notes specifications

Warm Springs Tribal Code Chapter 451 Wood Cutting

451.001—Legislative History and Purpose

Timber is one of the most abundant and valuable natural resources on the Warm Springs Reservation. The management, control and preservation of this resource is of vital importance to the Tribes. The Tribal Council believes that it is important to establish fair and just laws regulating the harvesting of wood products on the reservation, recognizing that persons and entities other than Warm Springs Forest Products Industries may have legitimate interests in harvesting and using wood products on the reservation.

This chapter is intended to regulate those uses through the establishment of a permit system. It is the intent of the Tribe Council that the permit system be consistent with the regulations and practices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including those contained in 25 CFR-part 163.

451.010—Definitions

(1) "Wood Cutting" means any taking of wood products, including green wood, dry wood, dead wood, boughs, cones, poles, posts and any other products cut or removed from tribal lands not covered by a contractual agreement with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation.

(2) "Tribal Land" means all land within the exterior boundaries of the Warm Springs Reservation held in trust for the Confederated Tribes. Such lands do not include allotments and fee land.

(3) "Cord" means 128 cubic feet. A stack of wood four feet high, by four feet wide, by eight feet long equals one cord.

(4) "Value of Products" means the value of wood products computed using the rates set forth in WSTC 451.125.

(5) "Indian" means, unless otherwise specified, a member of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, or any other person of Indian blood who is a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe, or any other person on the reservation

who is recognized by the community as an Indian, including a Canadian Indian or an Alaska Native.

451.100—Permits Required
No person shall engage in wood cutting upon tribal lands without a valid wood cutting permit.

451.110—Transportation of Wood Products on Reservation

All nonmembers transporting wood products on the reservation must have in their possession a permit issued under this chapter, a valid bill of sale, or if the wood products originated from outside the reservation, a transportation certificate and/or state or federal permit in a form complying with Oregon Revised Statutes and/or

appropriate federal statutes or regulations.

451.120—Types of Permits

The following types of permits may be issued.

(1) Free Use Permits: Free Use Permits will be issued at no charge for wood cutting when the products are to be used only for local personal use and/or for tribal cultural activities. No products taken pursuant to a Free Use Permit shall be sold or traded.

(2) Paid Permits: Paid Permits shall be issued for wood cutting on tribal land in cases in which the

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The old days

Negotiations between the Federal government through General Palmer and the Columbia River tribes continues.

But that home must be where there are not whites, the price that I have agreed to give you is more than your country is worth. But we propose to do you good. But if you live scattered all over the country, we cannot do you any good. I am in hopes you will sign the Treaty as it is. I want to know the hearts of the Wascoes and I will listen to them what they have to say.

Mark says. What has Sim-tus-tus said. I wish to hear, we did not hear him and have it explained to us. Gen. Palmer then explained to him what Sim-tus-tus had said. Also what the Tigh and Tenino people had agreed to.

Gen. Palmer then said, I do not know that the whites can settle or would in that country along with the Tamaloma, but I cannot allow the line to go as far as that, that the Tigh Indians do not pretend to sell the Wascoes country, only their own.

Mark said. That is good what he has said. What he the General had said it is good. We are as wild animals. We are afraid of what we have heard, like when we are near some wild animal that we are afraid of.

What the others have said, they take your word, they are good, that is my heart. The place that you have mentioned I have not seen. There is not Indians nor whites there yet, and that is the reason I say I know nothing about that country. If there were whites and Indians there then I would think it was a good country. That is all my heart. I heard from you at the other Council good words from you. When there is good land everything produces well. Where you have given the land it is a large country. When first we commenced with a small garden then it will enlarge, now and after this we can say look, the whites have taken a pity on us. That is my heart. I am speaking now those things that are to come after me. When I heard that our children would be taught to read and write, I am afraid of that country. I wish the line to start from Tigh. My country lies from Dog River to the Tigh. It is not for nothing that I am thinking, you will see my heart. I am speaking the same as if I had only one good and fast horse the country that I have mentioned to you, I speak as if I had only one good horse, the country that you have already named to us there is only a small piece of it that is good. We claim the country from two miles below the Dog River, to the Mutton Mt. we want the line to commence from the Tigh and up. If you take pity on me, then I will speak to Stocketly.

Gen. Palmer said; The wagon road passes through that country, and I cannot give it up. The line is a Mutton Mountain. I have told you already.

To-simp said; There is no wood there, what shall we saw. He said he is going to build a saw mill.

Gen. Palmer said; What did we give all this money for, and all these improvements we propose to put them up a mill, school house, smith shops, a hospital and c. Where will they send their children to school and go to mill. It will be too far. There is not much good land in Tigh and c. When we come to put you all on the reservation, when we find there is not land enough for all of you. Then we extend and make the reservation a little larger. I think it will be better for you all to take it as it is. We do not want to occupy your country without paying you something for it. The whites will come and we cannot keep them out. If we do not make a treaty before two years the country will be settled and also this country that we are talking about. We know these things. That is the reason I talk as I do. If you act wisely, you will enter into this treaty. If I did not believe it would be better for you to do so, I would not have said so. I want you to sign the paper. If you do not do so I shall go home with a heavy heart. When you see all the Indians around you provided for by our Great Chief then you would think you were foolish. Perhaps some of them think they know much. When they get wise they will think better. We have been learning ever since we were boys. We do not know as much as we wish we did. But we know this is a great deal better for them to sign the paper. But it is for them to say so. If they say yes, well, it is good. We then can do them good, I do not see why we have much to talk about. If they wish to sign the paper it is ready. We shall then have some goods for them. They are down at Mr. Thompsons. When they do this, then I shall send it to the President and if he approves it then he will send me the means to make these improvements. We shall then be able to provide something for all of you. And them men that have signed will get something. I have told them before. It will be probably two years before we want them to remove on to the reservation if they desire. I shall probably let them have powder and ball.

Wm. Chinook. I think this is good. We will not leave the old people and children. How could we say yes when there is only two of us that agree. I have said yes, it would be like leaving my people. I like the old men and all to open their ears and hear it all. I do not know the heart of my people. Their ears are stopped up. They cannot understand. That is what has kept me back so long. They do not know all our hearts yet. And how could they say yes. You see all that is there, when they can see. What is good then they will say yes. I know that you buy the land from us, but my people do not think so, they think you are taking it away from us.

It is true we are long talking about it but by talking slowly we will all understand it. That is all I have to say, now some of the other Chiefs will have something to say.

Gen. Palmer. It is right your people should all understand it. I want them to understand it. If there are any more that wish to talk, I shall be glad to hear them. Mark. I do not wish to speak more. I know that the country you speak of is not a good country. And that is the reason that I want the Tigh. The Cayuses have given you good land, and they have also kept a good piece of land. I do not say that I do not give you this land, I have already given it. There is good timber and good range for horses. The winter comes, the snow falls deep. There is not a country to raise any produce the frost kills it all, if it is a good country, I would have said yes long ago. This country is not yet filled up it is still opened. I do not wish to tire our chief Gen. Palmer. We will trade.

Kas Kolla. The others talked and I have listened. I do not wish to hurt your feelings. I am glad that you have spoken good to us. I want the little piece of ground at Tigh. We wish to live on it. That our heart will be glad. We spoke about the land that we are on. Very true that you have given us good talk for our country. But still I think much of my country. But I think we will make a trade for the country. If you had spoken loud as to try and frighten them, I would not talk as I am doing. My heart is glad, the same as I were wounded. If I do not get the piece of land I want, at the same time if you would take pity on me to give me that piece of land. If you would say yes, I am ready to give you all the rest and I am done. I do not wish to speak any more but I wish to hear that I ask for this piece of land and I wish to live on it immediately. That is all I have to say.

Continued in the next issue

Information for this column is provided by Warm Springs tribal attorney Jim Noteboom

Dec. 31 Powwow—Continued from page 1

7 p.m. with The Boys and the Mitchell Singers as host drum.

There will be a variety of Warm Springs, Wasco and Paiute old fun dances featured including the Laughing Dance, Hobo Dance, the Beech-La Ho, the Spanish, the Yell-Click, the Round dance and

others.

The powwow is alcohol and drug free and everyone is welcome to attend. Committee member, Cassie Katchia, stated the powwow will give people something fun to do and celebrate the holiday without the use of alcohol and drugs.

What is geothermal energy, resources?

Geothermal energy is power obtained by using heat from the Earth's interior. Most geothermal resources are found in regions where active volcanoes are located.

The geothermal resource describes concentration of heat stored in porous rock close to the Earth's surface. Areas containing these concentrations are referred to as geothermal reservoirs. These areas contain hot rocks, hot water, or steam which transfers heat energy from deep heat sources to depths shallow enough to be available for use.

To be economically efficient, geothermal reservoirs must have the following characteristics: 1. Relatively high temperatures (150 to 500 degree fahrenheit); 2. Be located at depths shallow enough to permit drilling (within 25,000 feet or less with current technology); 3. Have sufficient rock permeability to permit continuous flow of water or steam for heat transfer; 4. Maintain sufficient water recharge for production over many years.

Electricity is generated when hot water is flashed to produce steam which is then used to drive a tur-

bine whose mechanical energy is then converted to electricity by a generator.

Stages in the exploration and development of geothermal energy include:

1. Exploration and reconnaissance consists of searching for rock outcrops that have structural indications of geothermal potential. Measurements for heat, gravity and magnetism are taken along with samples of water and soil.

2. Test drilling requires the use of drilling equipment, a pad for drilling, construction of roads, increased vehicle use and increased disturbance.

3. Production testing requires

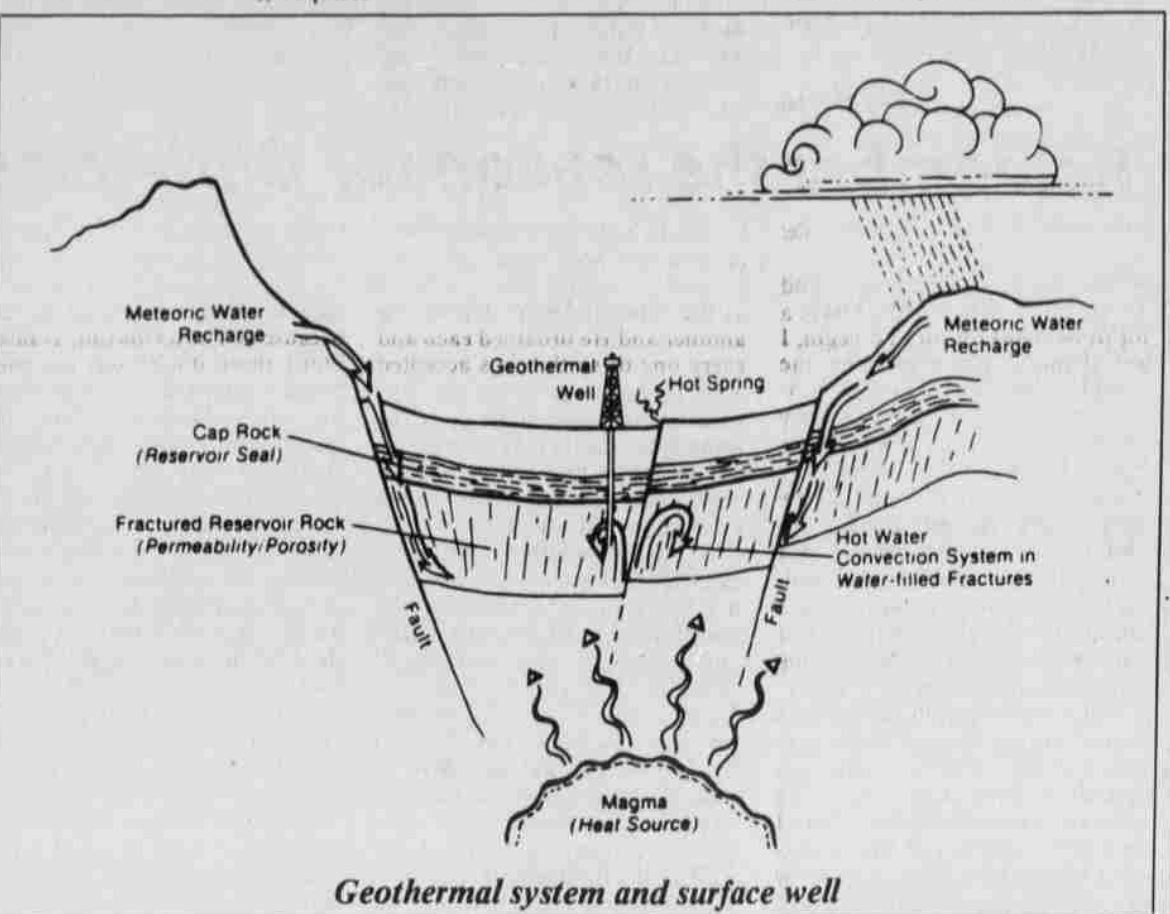
the drilling of two or three tapered holes using equipment similar to that used for oil and gas wells. The holes range from 13 to 15 inches in diameter drilled to depths from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. These exploratory wells are located in areas and at angles that intersect natural fracture patterns where water may be found. Drilling wells makes up approximately 50 percent of the cost of geothermal production because of the cost to drill through hard (metamorphic and igneous) rock. Tests are made during various stages of the drilling process to determine productive capacity.

4. The fourth stage is field development and includes construction

of well pads and roads, production-gathering systems to transport produced fluids, steam or water from wells to the power plant, waste-water disposal system (which reinjects water into the water reservoir), and support facilities such as accompanying buildings.

5. A power plant and power line construction is built to convert geothermal energy to electricity and transfer it. The power plant depends on economic conditions and the extent of the geothermal reservoir. The primary concern is the temperature of the reservoir.

6. Operation of the geothermal plant requires continuous testing, and a staff of maintenance and operations personnel.



Geothermal system and surface well

Northwest power loads increasing

Although energy conservation is the highest priority of the Bonneville Power Administration, new energy sources will be necessary to meet future needs of power users. BPA plans to build small dams, geothermal plants and cogeneration facilities to meet electricity needs.

According to a recent BPA report power loads in the Northwest have grown from three to four percent annually in the past three years.

BPA, a federal power marketing agency, sells power produced by dams and plants. It supplies approximately half the region's power.

COCC class registration begins Jan. 2

Registration begins Wednesday, January 2 for Central Oregon Community College classes. Contact the Warm Springs Adult Learning Center to register or for more information concerning GED preparation.

NON-CREDIT CLASSES

Life on the Res—Examine the political history of the Warm Springs reservation. Discuss issues such as treaty right, the tribal constitution, the future direction of the reservation, the issue of preserving cultural heritage and more. Moderated by Chief Judge Don Cosello. Guest speakers include tribal CEO Ken Smith, Duane King and tribal attorneys. Meets 7 to 9 p.m. on Mondays. January 14 through February 25 at tribal court. Cost is \$18.

Computer Open Lab—Now you can take the time you need to explore and experiment as you practice with WordPerfect, Lotus, Harvard Graphics and other software for IBM. Bring your own projects or try out new programs. Taught by Marcus Wells, Jr. 6:30 to 9 p.m. Mondays, January 7 to February 11 at the Boys dorm. Cost is \$31.50.

Using Lotus—Identical class as the Computer Open Lab. The teacher is Richard Candland. Class meets 6:30 to 9 p.m. Thursdays. January 10 to February 14. Computer Center in the Boys Dorm. Bring your own disk to class. Cost is \$31.50.

Using WordPerfect—A beginning course is WordPerfect 5.0. Learn to enter, move, store and retrieve text. After this class you will be able to use the WordPerfect program adequately. The instructor is Kathy

Marston. Class meets 6:30 to 9 p.m. Wednesdays, January 9 through February 13. Boys Dorm Computer Center. Cost is \$31.50. Bring your own disk to class.

Power Machine Sewing—Use sergers, overstitcher and other specialty machines to make the clothes of your delight. Be creative. Expert advice available. Michelle Briscois is the instructor. Meets Mondays 6:30 to 9 p.m. January 7 to February 11. Warm Springs Apparel Industry. Cost is \$22.50. Bring your own material, patterns, thread and scissors to class.

Making Dip Nets—Build your own salmon dip net using monofilament line or plastic coated cable. Use brass hooks and a spring steel hoop for a 10' to 18' net. Learn effective dip net fishing techniques. Cost includes materials fee. Everything will be provided for your net. Instructor is Buzzy Scott. Meets Mondays 6 to 8 p.m. from January 14 to February 4. Old Boys Dorm. Cost is \$27.

CREDIT CLASSES

Math Lab—Enroll in Pre-Algebra, Algebra I, Algebra II or Intermediate Algebra. Prepare for your college degree studies or just brush up on your basic math skills. Taught as an individualized class with lots of personal attention. Four credits. Instructor is Steve Heydon. Meets 5:30 to 7:10 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays January 8 to March 14. Boys Dorm. Cost is \$96 plus approximately \$32 for books.

English Composition—This is a transfer level writing class that meets general education degree requirements. Presents the fundamentals of college writing. Writing 121 offers the principles of organiz-

ing and developing short expository essays. Three credits. Meets Tuesdays from 1:30 to 4:10 p.m. January 8 to March 11. Community Center Social Hall. The instructor is Hal Powers. Cost is \$72 plus books.

Basic English 2—Improve sentence and paragraph writing skills. Study sentence structure and paragraph development. You will become a better writer by taking this class. The teacher is Normandie Phelps. Three credits. Meets Wednesdays from 6:30 to 9:10 January 9 to March 13. Boys Dorm. Cost is \$72 plus approximately \$28 for books.

Elements of Supervision—Covers the total responsibilities of a supervisor in business and public management. Topics include organization and structure, behavior, duties

and responsibilities, human relations, grievances, training, quality control, management-employee relations. Three credits. Taught by Dr. Tim Hill, full-time COCC assistant professor. Meets Mondays from 1:30 to 4:10 p.m. Community Center Social Hall January 7 to March 11. Cost is \$72 plus books.

ADULT LEARNING CENTER

Study your math, reading and writing skills and prepare yourself for the GED exams, or just drop by to brush up. The Center is open Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Also open Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7 to 9 p.m. Instructors are Camille Harris, Janet Alexander and Geoff Bury. Cost may be \$10 plus books.

Assistant principal wants to "touch base" with students



Rudy Puente

Madras High School has welcomed a new assistant principal to its staff. Rudy Puente transferred from Lincoln County School District in Newport where he worked with the hearing impaired and behavior disordered students. He traveled from school to school in that district for one year. Prior to that he was a five-year employee at an IBM facility in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Puente first took note of the MHS position opening when he saw an advertisement for it in a local newspaper while in Bend on vacation. He then drove to Madras for the first time to have an interview with MHS principal Dick Junge and 509-J District superintendent Darrell Wright.

After the interview he felt that the position was an opportunity for growth professionally. He also says, "It's the right place for both myself and my family."

Puente's duties include working with students on attendance and discipline, assisting the principal with the building budget, teacher evaluations, safety and health of

students and staff, schedules for teachers and classes.

The new assistant principal is also interested in improving communication between staff and students. He visits with students in school halls and tries to "touch base" with them. He doesn't want to be the students' enemy, but someone who can help.

Thanks—Continued from page 4

and families. Once again a million thanks for helping my family.

Sincerely,
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