

Local forestry program sections defined; survey asks for tribal member input, responses

Forestry is seeking tribal member comments on its operation and is submitting this questionnaire for your convenience. In an effort to aid you directing your response, forestry has provided the following brief description of its various sections. Please feel free to comment on any or all subjects and contact Bill Donaghy in Forestry, if you want more information.

Presale Section
Preparation of timber sales is the function of the Presale Unit of the Branch of Forestry. In relation to the full life of timber sale, Presale complete all the steps up to the presentation of the sale document of Forest Officer's Report to the Tribal Committee for approval.

Forest Engineering
Fore Engineering is responsible for identifying needs of roads which are necessary for timber harvest this include location, design and construction compliance for new construction and reconstruction projects. Forest Engineering is also assigned the task of coordinating the road eradication program.

Timber Sale Administration
The main emphasis of Timber Sales is logging contract enforcement. We deal with the mill (WSFPI) and the logging contractors to ensure that the contract is followed and that all the resources (soil, water, timber, vegetation, etc.) are protected to the fullest extent of the contract.

Forest Planning Section
Forest planning does the long-term plans (calculation of the annual allowable harvest), the harvest scheduling for the next ten-year period, and the monitoring of the plan. Monitoring helps to make corrections in the assumptions used in the modeling of the annual allowable harvest, and to provide continuity from the planning phase through the field implementation phase.

Forest Development
Forest development is responsible for the establishment and protection of the next generation of timber stands. This includes regeneration of forest land through planting or natural seeding, controlling pests which may damage young trees and thinning out diseased and excess trees to allow the best trees to grow at their greatest potential.

Our tree improvement and seed collection programs have been developed to produce seed which will grow into better than average trees for the future forest.

Comments needed for Historic Preservation Office

Government agencies, non-profit organizations, citizens and other parties are invited to comment on the State Historic Preservation Office's Annual Work Program.

The proposed work plan will be implemented temporarily after October 1, 1992, pending revision based on comments received.

Comments will be accepted through October 15, 1992.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is funded, in part, through federal funds secured through the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Work program areas funded under this joint agreement include: The National Register of Historic Places; review of federal undertakings for compliance with federal historic preservation law; the survey & inventory of prehistoric and historic cultural resources; grants-in-aid to local governments and others for historic preservation purposes; comprehensive planning for historic and archaeological resources; state and federal preservation tax incentives; certification of local government; and educational projects.

Basic written information on these and other programs for commenting purposes can be obtained by calling or writing the State Historic Preservation Office, 525 Trade Street SE, Salem, OR 97310; (503) 378-5001.

In addition, the public is encouraged to make suggestions about other work items or areas in which the SHPO should be involved or concerned. All comments will be considered in drafting the work plan.

Donations for students appreciated

The Education Services department wants to thank the following individuals who donated money and/or canned food products for our Care Package Project for 3.00 GPA students:

Charles Jackson, Wes Patterson, Rick Souers, Martie Markgraf, Carmen Smith, Teenie Tappo, Ruth Tewee, Tricia Ike, Charlotte Moody, Jean Green, John Chambers, Donna Behrend, Patty Coucn, Lori N-Smith, C.R. Begay, Anne Hausinger, Jeff Sanders, Sr., Debbie Scott, Irene Wells, Lucas Ike, Willie Fuentes, Carol Howlingwater, Selena

Thompson, Cindy Caldera, Mark Mathews, Corrina Domingo, Pixie Sanders, Don Courtney, Anita Davis, Pete Courtney, Annette Polk, Anne Kirkwood, Jim Quaid and Saphronia Katchia.

We will continue to accept money and/or canned, paper goods or other items you think students can use. We appreciate the community support. This project will be an ongoing program and we can use any and all help given. Thank you.

Myrna Courtney
Education Services

Forestry asks for comments on programs

1. What information regarding the management of your forest would you like to receive? In what way would you prefer to receive this information (written, person-to-person, or public meetings)?

2. Would you like to see forestry at public events? If yes, where and when?

3. How can individual sections of Forestry improve their overall operations?

4. Do individual sections of forestry satisfactorily incorporate the membership's concerns into their management activities? If no, why and how could it improve.

5. Is the current timber sale approval process to your satisfaction? If not, how could it be improved?

Please return your written response to:
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Forestry
Warm Springs Agency
PO Box 1239
Warm Springs, OR 97761

All responses should be returned or dropped in the dropbox at the reception desk at the Tribal Administration building by October 30, 1992. Upon receiving all comments, Forestry will attempt to address your concerns and provide survey response results. The intent of this survey is to start a process whereby the membership's concerns can start to be incorporated into the Forest Management activities on their forest.

Federal services available to ranchers, farmers

Oregon Soil and Water Conservation Commission (SWCC)

The SWCC was created in 1939 through an act by the Oregon State Legislature in response to Franklin D. Roosevelt's concern for the conservation and development of the nation's renewable natural resources.

The Commission is made up of five farmers and ranchers and two non-farmers, appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate. Members serve four-year terms and are limited to a maximum of two consecutive terms. OSU's Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station directors along with the Soil Conservation Service conservationist serve as advisors to the Commission.

The primary function of the Commission is to provide program, administrative and financial support to Oregon's 47 soil and water conservation districts. It keeps districts in formed of each other's experiences and assists in keeping the public informed on the activities of the districts. It also helps the districts work cooperatively with local state and federal agencies.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD)

The SWCDs were created gradually in Oregon following the establishment of the Commission in 1939. Presently there are 47 districts in the state, each of which is governed by either a five or seven-member board of directors. These district directors are elected on Oregon's general

election ballot and serve terms of four years without pay. The district's major concern is conservation and wise use of renewable natural resources. Conservation practices benefit all by protecting the soil. The result is cleaner water, more productive crops, pasture, range and forest land and improved wildlife habitat.

SWCDs are involved in efforts to improve the environment. They assist state agencies, councils of governments and counties in developing water quality plans under the Federal Clean Water Act. They help farmers and ranchers develop conservation plans which control erosion, conserve water and improve crop and forage production. They also help communities and land developers obtain soil information and other resource data to help develop comprehensive plans.

Oregon Association of Conservation Districts (OACD)

The OACD is a voluntary, non-profit association of Oregon's 47 soil and water conservation districts and 37 water control districts all cooperating in the management of Oregon's natural resources. Together they form a part of a national network comprising approximately 3,000 districts and over 15,000 individual directors.

The OACD was organized December 29, 1948 to provide a unified voice for conservation. Its 575 members work closely with the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission and advise them of policy and natural resource concerns. It also provides a forum for discussion of common problems, including erosion and

sediment control, water quality, forestry and conservation education and informs State Legislators and members of Congress on these natural resource concerns.

USDA-Soil Conservation Service (SCS)

The SCS was established in the United States Department of Agriculture in 1935 to plan and carry out a program to conserve and develop the nation's soil and water resources.

Their work is accomplished primarily through local soil and water conservation districts. They provide technical assistance to individuals, groups and units of government. Their technical staff of soil and range conservationists, soil scientists, engineers, technicians, agronomists, biologists, foresters and hydrologists are available to every SWCD in Oregon, and area able to help people solve a wide array of soil and water conservation problems.

The SCS is the only federal agency that receives appropriations from Congress earmarked for assistance to soil and water conservation districts. In addition, they have several other program authorities including: Watershed protection and flood prevention projects, multi-county resource conservation and development projects, technical responsibility for ACP cost-share programs, national land inventory and monitoring programs, snow surveys and water supply forecasting in the West and the national cooperative soil survey.

Air pollution costly, harmful to health

Two big atmospheric problems—ground-level air pollution and global warming—are caused in large part by our dependence on fossil fuels. Here's more about each:

Air Pollution: Millions of people around the world breathe dirty air. Pollutants such as ozone, carbon monoxide, and sulfur and nitrogen oxides are not only making it dangerous for humans to breathe, but are also killing lakes, streams, fish, trees, and crops, and causing buildings to erode.

Where does air pollution come from? Sulfur and nitrogen oxides, which are the major causes of acid rain, come from burning fossil fuels—mainly in power plants and vehicles. Carbon monoxide and other toxins also come from motor vehicles. Many other air pollutants, such as chlorine and chloroform, are released from industrial sources. And ozone, which is dangerous at ground levels, forms when nitrogen oxides react with organic compounds in the atmosphere.

Global Warming: According to experts, the earth's atmosphere is slowly warming. Although the predicted 3°-9° F rise in temperature that might occur by the middle of the next century may not sound like a big increase, it has the potential to change the conditions we depend on for life. Many experts agree that a warmer world will cause rising sea levels, increased drought in some areas, loss of wildlife habitat, more violent storms, and other serious global problems.

Global warming is caused by the buildup of carbon dioxide, ozone, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, and other gases in the earth's atmosphere. These gases trap the sun's heat in much the same way as the walls of a greenhouse do, which is why this phenomenon is called the greenhouse effect.

How do these gases get into the atmosphere? Most are released into the air when fossil fuels are burned.

Car exhausts, factory smokestacks, and the burning of tropical forests are three of the major sources. But greenhouse gases are also released from the use of fertilizers, during the production of certain chemicals, and from natural sources.

Here's what you can do to spare the air:

1. Become more energy efficient. By following the energy-saving guidelines on pages 10-11, you can help reduce global warming and air pollution.

2. Don't let gas spill out of your tank when you fill up. Spills waste gas and vapors from spills pollute the air.

3. Keep your car tuned up. Not only will you be helping to reduce pollution—you'll also save money.

4. Find out about companies that pollute the air in your community by calling EPA's Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline at 1-800-535-0202 (in Washington, DC, call 479-2449). The hotline will put you in touch with state officials who can tell you if any companies in your area are releasing toxic air pollutants.

5. Plant trees. Trees absorb carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas, and prevent it from going into the atmosphere. If planted near houses and other buildings, trees can also reduce heating and cooling costs.

6. Cut your use of products that use or contain CFCs. These chemicals contribute to global warming and deplete ozone in the upper atmosphere.

7. Limit your use of woodburning fireplaces and woodstoves. And if you do use a woodstove, install a catalytic combustor to help burn dangerous gases more efficiently.

FAST FACTS

- Every person in the U.S. is directly or indirectly responsible for releasing an average of 5 tons of carbon emissions into the atmosphere each year.
- Tropical rain forests in the Amazon region of South America store

75 billion tons of carbon in their trees and other plants. When tropical forests are burned, carbon dioxide—the main pollutant responsible for global warming—is released into the air.

- About 25% of the lakes in the Adirondack region of the Northeast are too acidic to support fish. Many scientists think the increased acidity is due to acid rain.

- Ground-level ozone damage to U.S. crops amounts to \$1 billion—\$5 billion a year.

- More than 50% of the toxic chemicals found in the Great Lakes come from the air in the form of acid rain and other pollutants.

Roberts declares statewide drought emergency

Governor Barbara Roberts has declared a statewide drought emergency, giving every Oregon county the emergency status she earlier granted to 18 counties on a case by case basis. More counties have since asked for help, bringing the total to over half of Oregon's counties, from every region of the state.

Experts say it will take at least two years of normal or above normal precipitation and snowpack to return Oregon to average levels of moisture. A single normal winter will not fill some of the state's badly depleted reservoirs.

"This has been a long, hot summer," Governor Roberts said, "and the moisture we've had over the past few days, while welcome, will hardly make a dent in drought conditions. It is vitally important that every Oregonian take this drought seriously, and that we all pull together to conserve and use water wisely."

The Governor also proclaimed September "Water Awareness Month," urging Oregonians to think about ways they can avoid wasting water.

"Oregon is accustomed to its reputation as a wet state," Roberts said. "I think the current drought should serve as a warning signal to make us take a careful look at how

we use water, both in the immediate crisis and also in the long term as our population grows and we place ever greater demands on our water supply."

The Governor's declaration allows state agencies to use personnel and resources within their budgets to coordinate drought mitigation efforts, and gives the Oregon Water Resources Department some statutory flexibility to issue emergency water rights. The state declaration alone does not provide direct financial assistance to water users or businesses affected by drought.

Governor Roberts also called for federal assistance. In a letter to U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan, Roberts extended an earlier request for a secretarial drought declaration, asking that it cover not only eastern and southern Oregon, but also most of the Willamette Valley, northwestern and coastal Oregon. The Governor made a similar request to U.S. Small Business Administration chief Patricia Saiki.

Both federal agencies issued declarations in 1991 at Governor Roberts' request, making qualifying farmers and other businesses in eastern and southern Oregon eligible for emergency low interest loans to

Provide upon request information about programs and services available through USDA, and the materials necessary to determine eligibility and options for enrollment in programs and for enrolling in programs; 3. Ensure USDA staff presence on the Reservation as agreed which has been scheduled for 9:00 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. at the Warm Springs Range offices; 4. Direct requests for assistance and information to the applicable USDA county office insofar as the USDA representative receiving the

request cannot provide the necessary assistance; 5. Monitor and evaluate this system for providing assistance for a 6-month trial period.

The Tribe provides a space suitable for office-type use. 2. Natural resource data to perform the responsibilities; and, 3. Assistance with access and permissions for access to Reservation lands. Also assistance with names/addresses of clients and help in making contact with them.



Sam Brown from the Jefferson County Soil Conservation Service is one of the representatives who are available to provide technical services to tribal members in agriculture production.

ease drought losses. If granted, the Governor's new requests would extend those and related programs for losses incurred in 1992.

The Governor notified the members of Oregon's Congressional delegation of her actions, and asked them to make every effort to ensure appropriate drought assistance.

In proclaiming September "Water Awareness Month," Roberts noted that many people around the state are finding innovative ways to manage low-water conditions. Some water users in southwestern Oregon, for instance, have let their water rights go unused, leaving water in streams for fish protection. Water users who agree to dedicate their water rights to in-stream purposes during drought will not be subject to the state's forfeiture laws, which normally require that users use their rights at least once every five years or lose them. In a similar move earlier this year the City of Bend agreed not to irrigate some park land so that additional water could remain in Tumalo Creek.

Governor Roberts also noted that farmers and ranchers, typically first and hardest hit by drought conditions, have been able to work with the Water Resources Department under drought emergency statutes to focus available

water on higher value crops. The Governor applauded local governments and water districts that have taken action to cut water use, and urged those that have not, to consider appropriate conservation measures.

As part of "Water Awareness Month," the Governor's Office and eight state agencies have organized a public information campaign on the drought. The campaign aims to increase awareness of Oregon's water shortage problems through the fall, provide up-to-date drought information and urge water conservation. The project includes television and radio public service announcements, a regular Water Resources Department drought report, conservation-oriented posters and brochures, and promotion of the Water Resources Department's toll-free telephone number (1-800-624-3199, ext. 316).

"Whether you're irrigating a crop, washing your dishes, or running a factory, you can conserve water," Governor Roberts said. "I urge people to use the information available to them from the Water Resources Department and other public agencies to learn how each of us can join in a concerted, statewide water conservation movement."