

Scoping document product of cooperative planning effort

Two public meetings were held at Kah-Nee-Ta February 12 to discuss the Pelton-Round Butte Project Management Plan. A total of 24 people attended the two, three-hour sessions. The Tribe facilitated the planning process, however, the focus was on the development of a comprehensive management plan for the Pelton-Round Butte Planning Area (see map). The Tribe is also conducting other studies and planning efforts as part of the FERC relicensing process which address fish, wildlife and cultural resources. Those processes will be integrated into this effort to produce a single, comprehensive management plan for the entire Pelton-Round Butte Project area.

Brian Cunningham, who serves as the Tribe's relicensing coordinator, facilitated the meetings. The pur-

pose of the management plan's scoping document is two-fold: identify planning issues and develop the stakeholder's goals and management objectives. Several federal, tribal, state and local entities have management responsibility or regulatory authority over use of land and water in the planning area, which encompasses just over 90,000 acres in Jefferson County.

Also present at the meetings were the Core Team members who represent the public and private interests in the planning area. Core Team members are Rod Bonacker, US Forest Service from the Sisters Ranger District, Jerry Henrikson from the BIA, Alan Redman from the Ochoco National Forest, Larry Lolley from the Three-Rivers Association, Janet Brown, a Jefferson County Commissioner, Steve Brutscher, Oregon

Parks and Recreation, and a member of the State's Hydroelectric Authorization Review Team, Larry Miller, Oregon Parks and Recreation area manager, Ken Rund, Cove Palisades Restaurant and Marina, Terry Luther, tribal Fish, Wildlife and Recreation Manager, Dave Nolte, Trout Unlimited and Cunningham.

It is estimated that the life of the plan is 10 to 15 years, however, if the Tribe is granted the FERC license to operate the project, they will commit to everything in their application and be held to those statutes by the federal government for the life of the license. There will also be a commitment from the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department to use this plan in their master plan for the Cove Palisades State Park. The State's master plan and the US Forest Service management plan will

complement each other and incorporate the recommendations developed through this planning process.

The goal for recreation management is to maintain or enhance resource conditions while providing a range of safe, high-quality recreational opportunities supplemented with appropriate public facilities and services, law enforcement and management presence on and around Lake Billy Chinook and Lake Simtustus.

As Oregon's population grows, the demand for quality recreational opportunities increases. Conflicts arise between users of powerboats, houseboats, personal watercraft and fishing boats on Lake Billy Chinook. Enforcement and management agencies do not have adequate staff or budgets to resolve these problems or the problem of erosion and arbitrary roads caused of off-road vehicles.

Management of current facilities and looking to the future for expanded services is also an issue addressed in the scoping document. Users desire additional hiking and biking trails and off-road vehicle areas on BLM and national forest lands as well as along Willow Creek and The Cove. Parking, boat ramps, boat moorages, day-use and overnight facilities at The Cove are not adequate to accommodate public demand during peak-use periods. Increased use at already popular sites are not adequate without causing resource impacts to water quality, visual quality, wildlife habitat, soil stability and vegetative conditions. Other amenities could be added that would ensure positive experiences for users.

Public safety at The Cove is a very real concern. Numerous dangerous situations, such as people jumping off the bridge, unsafe roads, boat operators under the influence, unmarked navigational hazards and threat of serious wildfire, among other issues, contribute to potentially unsafe situations.

Because safety is an issue, concerned individuals expressed the desire for additional law enforcement officers, EMT services, improved radio communications and fire protection.

Several interpretive/educational facilities and materials could be provided for visitors, as well. Geology, vegetation, tribal culture, treaty rights, reservation lands, archaeology, wildlife, history, fish populations and other topics of interest could be presented. An educational center and conference facility that focuses on the management of ecosystems, natural and cultural history and contemporary values could be built.

The goal of land use management is to manage lands within and adjacent to the project boundary to protect water quality, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, protect cultural resources, maintain recreational and scenic values, while providing public access and allowing for appropriate compatible uses of the land.

Numerous conservation measures are included in the plan that would allow for maintenance and protection of sensitive areas near and bordering the lakes.

The draft management plan will be released in June of this year, with public meeting following in July. The proposed final management plan will be developed by September and a public meeting will be held in October. The management plan will be finalized by November 1998.

Corner on Health



March is National Nutrition Month!

"Make Nutrition come alive-It's all about you!"

by Sara Thomas, MS, LD, I.H.S Nutrition Dept.

Focus on Calcium

Calcium is needed at all ages to build and maintain strong bones, help regulate blood pressure and help nerves and muscles work. Milk, yogurt and cheese are excellent sources of calcium.

Traditional sources of calcium

Many tribes added wood ash to their stews and mush. The Navajo add juniper ash to their corn mush. This corn mush contains more calcium than a cup of milk (355 mg of calcium vs. 300 mg per cup of milk). Using the wood ash was just like taking a multi-mineral supplement since the ash also contains other valuable minerals the body needs.

Some tribes ate soft cooked fish bones and made fish-head soup. Sometimes bones boiled along with the stew. The Warm Springs Indians traditional got the calcium they needed by eating salmon and large amounts of roots.

Common Myths about calcium

Myth: Calcium increases the risk for getting kidney stones.

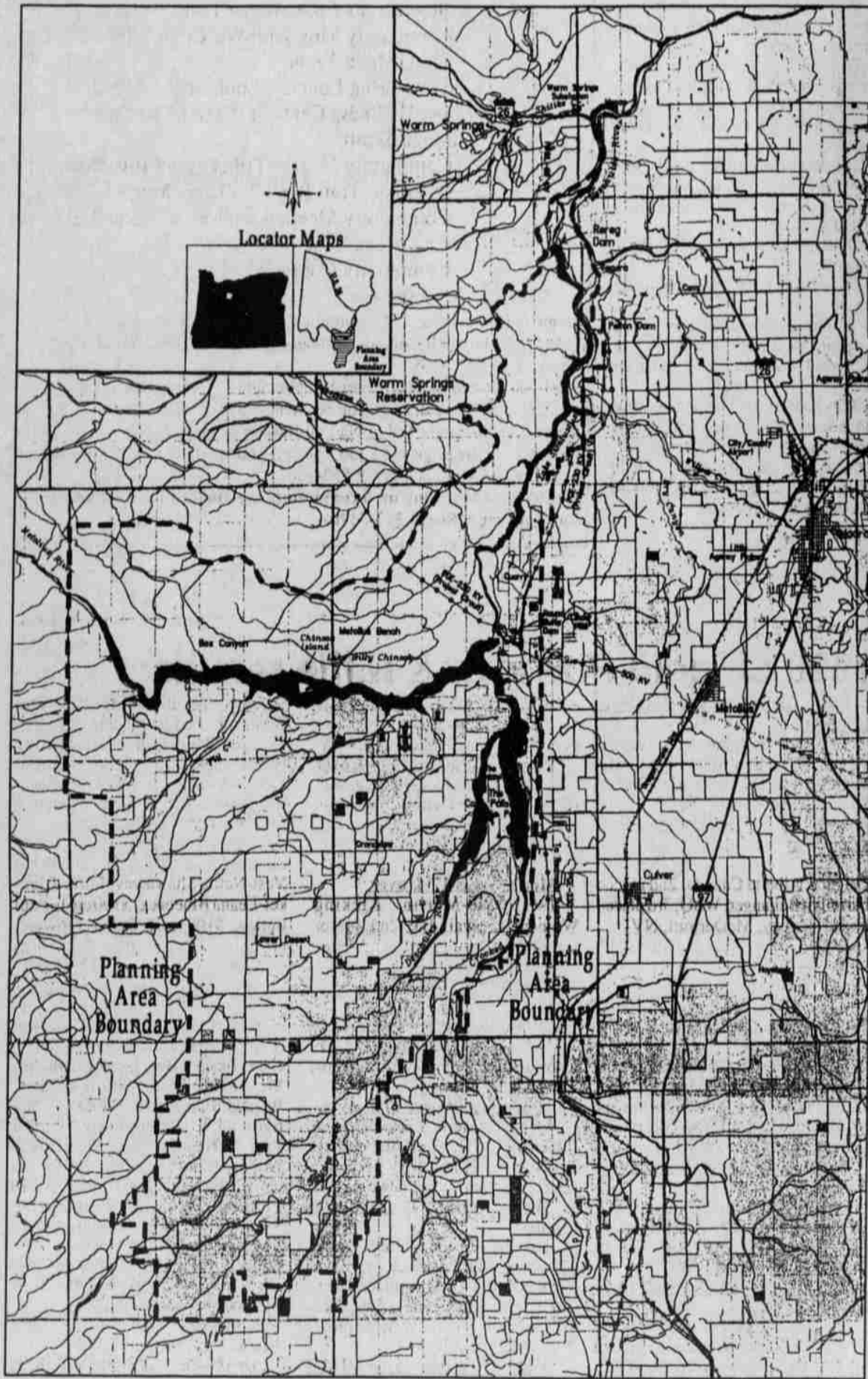
Fact: Eating more milk and milk products actually decreases, not increases, the risk for kidney stones. Women and men who eat the most milk products have less chance to get kidney stones than the people who eat the least amount of calcium. **Why?** Most kidney stones are made of calcium oxalate, but the main culprit in the diet is oxalate, not calcium. Actually, the more calcium you eat the less oxalate you absorb from food because the calcium-bound oxalates will just get excreted instead of being absorbed.

Myth: "Natural" calcium pills are the best.

Fact: Natural calcium pills can be the worst. Calcium from bonemeal, carbonate (oyster shells) and dolomite, unless purified, can have harmful amounts of lead in them. Your best bet is to look for calcium pills that meet "U.S.P. standards" like the kind available at the clinic. You should see "meets U.S.P. standards" on the bottle.

Action Tips for a Calcium boost:

- Grab a yogurt for breakfast or snack. A cup of yogurt has even more calcium than a cup of milk.
- Add calcium to your daily diet the food label way-20% DV is an excellent source.
- Shopping on the run? Choose products that say "low", "high" or "reduced" on the label-these terms are easy to see and mean what they say.
- If you don't want to give up whole milk, balance it out with lower-fat food choices you like.
- Cure your sweet tooth with a thick milk-fruit smoothie. Frozen bananas work especially well.
- Whip up some instant pudding made with milk.
- Use plain yogurt in party dip recipes in place of sour cream.



OSU offers anthropology course

Oregon State University will offer "ANTH 481: Natural Resources and Community Values" during spring term.

The course evaluates the role of values, community and systems in approaches suggested for addressing contemporary environmental problems. Fishery, subsistence, forestry, population and economic growth and water resource development are covered. The course investigates the value of indigenous knowledge, sustainability, sustainable development, adaptation, common property management, privatization, cooperative management, adaptive management, preserved diversity, bioregionalism, ecosystem management, ecosystem health, risk management and their combinations as ways to deal with environmental problems. Examples range from communities associated with foraging societies to the complexity associated with contemporary global resource issues.

The course will be taught by Deanna Kingston, a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. She is currently an instructor in the Ethnic Studies and Anthropology Departments at Oregon State. Her teaching and research focus on contemporary King Island Inupiaq Eskimos and Alaska Natives in particular, and with contemporary Native American experience in general. Ms. Kingston is a member of the King Island Native Community and is actively researching their stories, songs and dances. In addition, she is a member of the Muktoyuk Ugiuvak Dancers.

The course will be offered in Warm Springs and will cost \$360. Classes will be held weekends on April 4 and 5, April 25 and 26 and May 30 and 31 from 9 a.m. to noon and from 1 to 3 p.m. at the Warm Springs Education Building.

To register and receive books, call OSU Statewide, Oregon State University at 1-800-235-6559.

NWPP Council cuts funding for law enforcement

Continuing its effort to bring additional scrutiny to decisions about fish and wildlife spending in the Columbia River Basin, the Northwest Power Planning Council, on February 25, decided to phase out electricity ratepayer funding of fish and wildlife law enforcement efforts in favor of state or tribal funding, reduce a northern pikeminnow management program to its most productive elements and approve emergency funding to repair and remodel an Idaho hatchery that assists the recovery of endangered Kootenai River sturgeon.

The recommendations continue a process started last September, when the Council approved more than \$90 million in fish and wildlife projects for 1998, and delayed or canceled, pending additional scientific and fiscal reviews, nearly \$50 million in other projects. With some of the additional reviews completed, the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, which represents the region's state, federal and tribal fish and wildlife managers, recommended new budgets or budget revisions.

The Council rejected a request from the region's state, tribal and federal fish and wildlife managers for \$2.2 million to pay for fish and wildlife law enforcement in 1998—a nearly \$2 million reduction from the original request last September, when the Council also said no. The Council believes law enforcement is the responsibility of law enforcement agencies, Chairman John Etchart of Montana said.

"The citizens of the Northwest demand their salmon back. They called on the Power Planning Council to assure that every dollar is efficiently and effectively spent. Their

demand is forcing us to make hard decisions. One of those decisions concerns law enforcement.

"The Northwest Power Planning Council supported use of electricity ratepayer money to supplement law enforcement in the past. However, the time for change is upon us.

"It is the Council's collective judgment that continued law enforcement assistance is no longer an appropriate use of limited Bonneville ratepayer dollars.

"The Council decided last September to end ratepayer support for law enforcement. Because we were sensitive to the fact that people's jobs would be affected, we used

unspent law enforcement funds to provide a 90-day transition period. We also provided an opportunity for law enforcement proponents to develop specific proposals that addressed our policy concerns regarding use of ratepayer money.

"The region's fish and wildlife managers responded by asking the Council to provide an additional 90 days for development of law enforcement projects appropriate for ratepayer support. The Council believes the original 90-day transition period was sufficient. It is time for decisions not delays. It is time to ensure that ratepayer dollars are invested in actions that directly ad-

dress Bonneville's current fish and wildlife obligations.

"Consequently, the Council recommends that ratepayer support for state and tribal law enforcement end and that money currently reserved for law enforcement activities be used to support other fish and wildlife recovery actions.

"Because law enforcement provide benefits to the region and because peoples' jobs are at stake, the Council is willing to consider specific short-term requests for transition support only that will allow law enforcement proponents to find other, more appropriate sources of financial support."

CASA seeks volunteers

The Court Appointed Special Advocate, (CASA) Program that serves abused and neglected children in Crook and Jefferson counties is recruiting volunteers for the Spring training classes.

As a volunteer, we will train you to advocate for one to three children who are in the custody of the State Circuit Court. You will be joining a team of 32 volunteers serving more than 40 children who have been abused and/or neglected. Currently, more than 100 children are needing a CASA to speak up for them in court.

When you become a volunteer, we will train you in investigation techniques so you will be able to look into all circumstances involved in a child's life and making reports and recommendations to the Court.

Information as to how to become a CASA volunteer can be obtained by contacting either Chuck Vawter at 475-9426 in Madras or John Campbell at 447-7220 in Prineville.

Applications will be accepted through March 16.

You can make a difference in a child's life.

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Sampson concurred with Garcia's statement that the status quo is unacceptable, and added, "We also agree with Will Stelle that these salmon stocks are sick because the watersheds are sick. There is very broad scientific agreement about what has to be done. We have to protect what good salmon habitat remains, and we have to restore habitat that has been degraded. We also know that something has to be done about the impacts of the mainstem dams."

But Sampson took some exception to putting the blame on overharvesting and hatcheries. He said, "There's been no commercial

Chinook, steelhead listed by NMFS

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), on February 26, announced 13 proposed listings of salmon and steelhead in Oregon, Washington and California. Among those stocks are upper Columbia River spring Chinook and middle Columbia steelhead.

NMFS also proposed to include Deschutes River fall chinook as part of the Snake River fall chinook stock. Assistant Commerce Secretary Terry Garcia said today that fostering sustainable use of these species and their habitat is a high priority.

Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission Watershed Department Manager, Don Sampson, pointed out that the four tribes with treaty-reserved fishing rights have a salmon restoration plan that has worked. "As Will Stelle (NMFS Regional Director) Stelle has said, the tribes are the only ones who have a plan for

harvest of upriver spring Chinook since 1977, and no commercial harvest of summers since 1964. If harvest were really the problem, these stocks would have rebounded by now. Instead, they've continued to decline.

"Here in the Columbia Basin, there is no question that the way hatcheries and hatchery fish have been managed has been a problem. But we must draw a careful distinction between hatcheries themselves and hatchery management practices. Put to proper use, hatcheries are tools that can help us put fish back into the river and stream habitat that we protect and restore. If we are going to have healthy, harvestable salmon populations, we will have to use hatcheries to help get us there. We've proven that it works in the Umatilla. Let's get going on it."

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