



Arlene Boileau 4-H & Youth
Bob Pawelek Livestock
Clint Jacks Staff Chair, Madras
Deanie Johnson Secretary
Bernadette Handley Home Economics
Zack delNero Natural Resources
Sue Ryan 4-H Assistant

Internet Address: <http://www.orst.edu/dept/wsext>

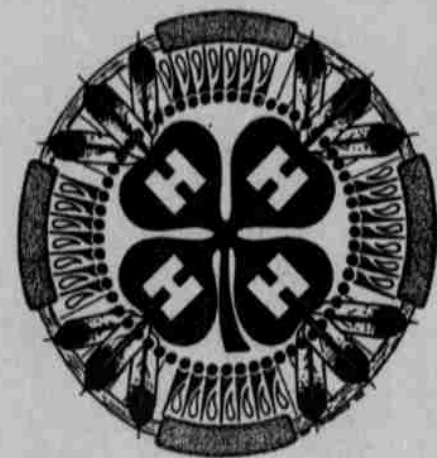
The Oregon State University Extension Service staff is devoted to extending research-based information from OSU to the people of Warm Springs in agriculture, home economics, 4-H youth, forestry, community development, energy and extension sea grant program with OSU, United States Department of Agriculture, Jefferson County and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs cooperating. The Extension Service offers its programs and materials equally to all people.



The Clover speaks

by Sue Ryan

1999 brings a new year and also changes in the 4-H program. I thought in this edition of the newspaper I would share how 4-H plans out the year. Oregon State University requires Extension Agents to come up with a Plan of Work for their year. Sometimes this covers your area, in our case



4-H, sometimes other areas.

For example, Agent Bob Pawelek does work with Livestock Producers but also with 4-H through the Rockin' 4-H club.

How do we start? The O.S.U. Extension office uses Tribal strategic goals to plan from. Our office directly relates to these goals:

I. Enhance and protect tribal interest and sovereignty.

Extension works with cultural and natural resources providing increase understanding for informed decisions, protection and use.

II. Increase and maintain self-sufficiency. Extension is placing emphasis on agricultural business development; college credit and skill development courses for individual growth; research and education understanding natural resources for protection and management which includes a focus on culturally important plants.

III. Enhance and protect the well-being of tribal members.

Extension is developing in partnership with others for distance education credit courses for place/job bound students, conduct positive youth activities for life skill development, and conducts

basic living skill programs for families and individuals.

IV. Support a strong sense of identity for tribal members.

Extension is involved in cultural plant protection and management; provides opportunity for community leaders to share cultural knowledge and values to youth through the 4-H Youth program; provides programs that develop a sense of self; assists in documenting history by collaborations with OSU and Culture and Heritage Department; and sponsors "Know Your Tribal Government" program for youth.

For 1999, here are the 4-H goals and how we plan to go about achieving them. I've also added in some comments about changes from last year in italics. The plan isn't limited to what is written here. Note there is an Emerging Issues section at the end. That's for ideas that surface during the year or needs of youth that also come up. If you have questions about 4-H's Plan of Work or things you would like to see added or altered call myself, Sue Ryan or 4-H Agent Arlene Boileau. OSU Extension Service's phone number is 553-3238.

4-H Youth Development

Goal 1. Manage a 4-H Youth program with 125 youth and 25 volunteers in various clubs and activities. Focus on cultural values and tradition, natural resources and animal science project areas.

Action Steps:

1. One-on-one recruitment with adult volunteers in the community.
2. Survey parents to find out what is of interest to them for their children.
3. Enhanced support for volunteers and club projects by home visits and 4-H club meeting visits.
4. Require 4-H leaders to have a 4-H0227L "We Decide" Leader Guide goals for the year on file in the office.
5. Two trainings in 4-H areas, two trainings in project areas per 4-H year.
6. Have existing clubs in traditional 4-H project areas reach a level of competency to attend and participate at fair.
7. Create Indian skills contest for clubs in non-traditional 4-H project areas to demonstrate skill proficiency.
8. Begin initiating clubs into recordbook keeping at their meetings so they can show at fair.
9. Network with Community Wellness Center, Early Childhood Center, and 509J School district to

provide curriculum.

10. Advertise on a continuous promotional basis for 4-H leaders through KWSO, Spilyay Tymoo, posters, and personal contacts. (The only item changed from 1998 was to provide recycling curriculum materials to 4-H clubs. This was dropped.)

Goal 2. Enhance knowledge of cultural values of natural resources, including stewardship.

Action steps:

1. Plan and conduct a five day resident 4-H Wilderness camp for 50 youth.
2. Assist with Jefferson County schools natural resource tours.
3. Hold Huckleberries and More! Hiking Tours for youth to learn about huckleberries culturally, and how to preserve the fruit. (Changes from 1998 include dropping providing recycling curriculum materials to camp and dropping Project Learning Tree, WET, and WILD training for ECE and community. The PLT curriculum was scheduled for three different times in 1998 and it just never filled. We decided that was an indicator the community was not interested and so dropped it. Huckleberries and More! is a new goal for 1999)

Goal 3. Enhance skills in communications and public speaking for life skills education. Action steps:

1. Have 5 youth from Warm Springs attend the 1999 Oregon Legislature as part of the 4-H Know Your State Government program.
2. Conduct presentation and public speaking workshops for 25 youth. (Changes from 1998 include dropping Know Your Indian Government. 4-H Agent Arlene Boileau decided the curriculum for this program needs more work before resuming the series.)
3. Provide livestock/range education to youth in the Rockin' 4-H Range and Livestock Club. Action steps:
 1. Increase number of participating 4-Hers from 6 to 15.
 2. Provide opportunities for youth to learn curriculum in crops and animal management and care.
 3. Hold monthly club meetings and work days.
 4. Incorporate leadership skills into the club by developing club officers and providing opportunities for officers to make management decisions.
 5. Develop a year long skills curriculum that incorporates classroom education and hands on experience.

Natural Resource notables

by Zach del Nero

Mother Earth gets a break when you use "Green Power"

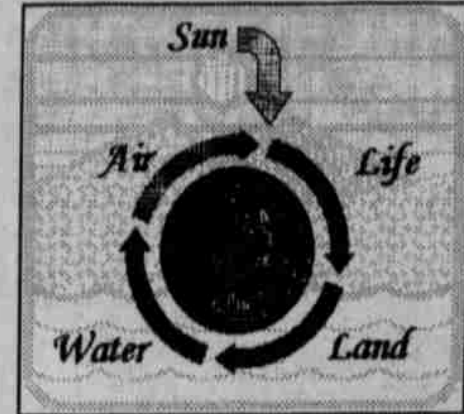
"Green Power" is electricity generated by renewable resources like wind, solar, and even decomposing garbage in selected landfills.

Unlike fossil fuels, Green Power is renewed by the sun, so it's environmentally friendly. If your home is served by Central Electric Cooperative of Redmond, then you are already part-owner of a new plant that generates 2.5 megawatts of electricity from a landfill in the Willamette valley. CEC is now able to offer you some of this renewable "Green Power" from your Coffin Butte plant just north of Corvallis. Unlike some other utilities offering Green Power, none of CEC's Green Power comes from generating plants fuel by nuclear energy or coal.

The Coffin Butte operation collects methane gas from decomposing garbage in the landfill and then uses the gas to power three 1,140 horsepower engines that turn turbines, which produces 2.5 megawatts of electricity - 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. With current equipment, however, Green Power, such as that produced at Coffin Butte, costs more to produce than electricity generated at hydro or natural gas plants. To maintain the clean energy source and to help in doubling the capacity of Coffin Butte (to 5 megawatts, enough to supply the needs of 3,600 homes) you can now purchase this Green Power in blocks as small as 100 kilowatt-hours per month.

The price for this Green Power will be 1.8 cents per kilowatt-hour more than the regular 4.85 cents (residential members Nov-Mar) rate. This means, for example, if you sign up for 300 kilowatt-hours of Green Power every month, your total electric bill will increase by only \$5.40.

This small increase in your rates will reduce our dependence on hydro, nuclear



energy, coal and other generation sources, while utilizing an environmentally friendly and renewable source of power. This will serve to benefit everyone, including our salmon which are being decimated by hydro dams.

CEC's allotment of Green Power from the Coffin Butte plant is only 200,000 kilowatt-hours per month. Given that CEC has almost 23,000 accounts, they expect to utilize the entire allotment. If interest exceeds the allotment, CEC will make every effort to obtain additional Green Power from other co-owners. In order to ensure the proper allocation of the 200,000 kilowatt-hour allotment, CEC must have a commitment from each individual purchaser of Green Power. In order to participate in the program, CEC members agree to purchase at least one 100 kilowatt-hour block per month over a 12 month contract. The contracts are renewable (just like the power source). If you would like more information on this program, please contact Central Electric Cooperative at 548-2144.

HOME SWEET HOME

By Bernadette Handley, OSU Extension Home Ec Agent



The Year 2000 (Y2K) problem, sometimes called the "Millennium Bug," revolves around how dates are used in computer programs and hardware. Many computers don't track the century portion of the date. In many programs that calculate age, expiration dates, payment schedules, or other date related information, only the two-digit year number was used. That fact is already causing problems in some computer applications. What happens when a program that doesn't track the century wants to calculate how long someone has worked for the State of Oregon? Let's see: (19)96-(19)83 = 13 years - simple! But after January 1, 2000, the calculation would be: (20)00-(19)83 = -83 years - not so simple!

Does this affect you? News stories about the Y2K problem are prompting consumers to wonder how or even whether certain products will function in the new millennium. Products containing microchips may have Y2K problems if the microchips are programmed to use a calendar function. Among the consumer products that use microchips are some small and large appliances, heating and cooling equipment, home entertainment audio/video products, photographic equipment, wristwatches, calculators, pocket electronic organizers, thermostats and security systems.

What are the potential impacts? Left unchecked, problems could arise with pension calculations, licenses and registrations, budgeting, and even prisoner release dates. We do know quite a few PCs reset themselves back to 1984, and in some cases 1904, when pushed past year 2000.

How did this problem arise? In the early days of writing computer programs, data

storage space and CPU power were a very costly commodity. As late as 1985, a 15MB disk drive cost as much as \$3,500. When programmers wrote code that dealt with dates in large applications, they wisely chose to save half the disk space and processing power by only dealing with the last two digits of the date. The '19' was simply appended before the date was displayed or printed. They never dreamed that some of those applications would still be used 30 years later. In essence, we have the year 2000 problem precisely because programmers in the 1970s were so good at their craft.

The good news: Products that display or use only the time of day and/or day of the week-programmable microwave ovens and coffeemakers, for example-are not likely to have Y2K problems. Other products-such as refrigerators and heating and cooling equipment-may have chips that keep track of cycles rather than dates, and also are unlikely to have Y2K problems. Indeed, according to industry groups, few consumer products use a month/date/year calendar function. That means few consumer products will experience Y2K problems. For example, the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association reports that a survey of its members confirmed that furnaces, boilers, water heaters, and related products will not fail or shutdown due to Y2K problems. If you're not sure whether your product has a calendar function, contact the manufacturer. Many have toll-free telephone numbers and Web sites to answer your Y2K questions.

Still, some consumer products may experience Y2K problems. They include:

*Some VCR models. On some, you may be able to manually re-set the year to 2000.

For others, generally pre-1988 models, the time shift function-that is, to record future events-may not work, but you'll be able to continue taping off the air and viewing pre-recorded tapes, according to the Consumer Electronics Manufacturers Association (CEMA).

*Cameras, camcorders, digital wristwatches, and pocket electronic organizers containing calendar chips. According to CEMA, some camcorder models-those sold before 1988-will display the date incorrectly after the year 2000 but otherwise will function properly.

*Monitored security systems with a calendar function. Even if the unit in your home is Y2K compliant, find out if the monitoring company's internal systems are compliant. Do it now, before you are locked in to a one to three year contract with a monitoring company.

What is being done to fix the problem? Many, many people and resources are being dedicated to make sure that State Government has a plan to meet the new century without serious injury to the institutions our citizens depend upon. This site is designed to help government workers address each agency's unique problem and to provide the public with information about agencies' progress. You may also want to visit other states to check on their progress.

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has several consumer brochures. For free copies, contact: Consumer Response Center, Washington, DC 20580; 202-FTC-HELP (382-4357); TDD: 202-326-2502. <http://www.nam.org/services/y2khome.asp> "http://www.cemacity.org/cemacity/govt/cema2000.htm" citation (CEMA)-Member Links.

endorse or reject the legislation, but rather provide an educational synopsis of it. The Public Affairs Committee and the Advisory Council have the responsibility for creating the draft.

Professional Stature and Image: It is my contention that SRM and the organizations/agencies involved in rangeland management need to carefully preserve the educational standards and experience parameters which make individuals competent and qualified as scientific managers of natural environments, cognizant practitioners of the human skills appropriate to societal values, and which provide a functional appreciation of economic reality and stability. If we allow non-range trained people to make rangeland management decisions, we are destined to witness an erosion of the profession - and, I believe, an erosion of the resource itself.

The Future: SRM has appropriate and timeless goals. The need for ecological sustainability, economic stability, and social acceptability has never been higher. A stance of life-long learning and professional competency is paramount if the demands of an ever increasing population are to be met. We have a daunting challenge in front of us. I commend you to the task of making our basic resources of air, land, water, an people the best managed they have been since human beings began their great experiment.

STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: On the cusp of a new millennium:SRM



rangeland resource and the professional development of its members - remain worthy and timeless.

During this past year I have been privileged to serve as the President of SRM. It has been a highlight of my life, a wonderful learning experience, and a challenge not to be taken lightly. Allow me to highlight some of the activities with which the Society has been involved.

Greater Yellowstone Area: The National Park Service is facing a difficult management task in Yellowstone. Severe overgrazing by large ungulates, elk and bison, is changing the plant communities away from ones with a shrub component; erosion and stream downcutting is occurring. Political pressures throughout the nation make change difficult, and meanwhile this treasure diminishes. SRM has suggested that a Coordinated Resource Management process be initiated. While not without risk, CRM seems to us to be the best hope available for honestly evaluating Yellowstone. So far, little has happened. Apparently, the politics involving several states, a large agency, and myriad public incur considerable inertia.

Forage Improvement Act: Representative Bob Smith, (R., OR) has introduced legislation to Congress. SRM will analyze the document and publish relevant points concerning it in the Trail Boss News. SRM will not

by John Buckhouse, OSU Professor, Range Science

Fifty years ago, a handful of visionaries, men and women who cared about the ecological state of more than half of the globe's land surface - rangelands - formed the American Society for Range Management.

Since its charter, the organization has changed its name to The Society for Range Management, but the goals - to enhance the

Parenting Series

When: Monthly	
Time: 12 - 1 PM & 7 - 8 PM	
Where: Education Building	
DATES	TOPIC
January 20	Home Handy person
February 17	Parenting the older child
March 17	Stress Management for the parent
April 14	How to keep your child busy
May 20	Summertime activities - what to do with your child?

Heart to Heart Mother/Daughter Breakfast & Valentine's Day Craft Workshop

When: January 30
 Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM
 Where: Community Center
 Cost: \$ 5
 Enrollment: Limited to 25
 Contact OSU Ext @ 553-3238 to reserve your spot.

KIDS COOKING CLASS
 Classes will focus on basic cooking skills, healthy food choices and kitchen safety.

When: 2/9, 3/9, 4/6, 5/11
 Time: 3:30 P - 5 P
 Where: Education Building
 Age: 7- 8 years old
 Instructor: Bernadette Handley, OSU Ext Home Ec Agent
 Contact OSU Ext @ 553-3238 to reserve your spot.



Woman's Stress Management Workshop

When: January 23
 Time: 8:30 AM - 2:30 PM
 Where: Education Building
 Cost: \$ 5 includes lunch and snacks
 Enrollment: Limited to 15
 Contact OSU Ext @ 553-3238 to reserve your spot.

Financial Management Series
 Topic: Tax Deferred Savings

When: February 4th
 Time: 5:30-6:30 PM
 Where: Education Building
 Contact OSU Ext @ 553-3238 to reserve your spot.