

## CTUIR: Brigham will be sworn in Feb. 13

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there to help work on (those issues)," she said.

Brigham lives on the local reservation, and has six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. She will be sworn in during a ceremony at 8 a.m. Monday, Feb. 13 in the Nixyaawii Governance Center. Chief Judge William Johnson will conduct the ceremony, followed by remarks from Burke, the board chairman.

The CTUIR board secretary is responsible for all Board of Trustees files and records, as well as issuing public notices, recording official actions and keeping minutes of meetings.

Tribal member Terrie Brigham filed a recall petition on May 31, 2016 to remove Close from office on four charges: failure to fulfill the tribes' constitution, bylaws and oath of office; violation of the board's procedures and policies; elder abuse; and abuse of position. Voters recalled Close on Oct. 4, 2016, by a margin of 312 to 257.

Close later registered his own complaints with a tribal court, though the board and tribal government were cleared of any wrongdoing.

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## PIPELINE: Protests at camp have lead to nearly 700 arrests

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said the tribe is "undaunted" by the Army's decision. Even if the pipeline is finished and begins operating, he said, the tribe will push to get it shut down.

An assessment conducted last year determined the crossing would not have a significant impact on the environment. However, then-Assistant Army Secretary for Civil Works Jo-Ellen Darcy on Dec. 4 declined to issue permission for the crossing, saying a broader environmental study was warranted.

ETP called Darcy's decision politically motivated and accused then-President Barack Obama's administration of delaying the matter until he left office. The Corps launched a study of the crossing on Jan. 18, two days before Obama left office, that could have taken up to two years to complete. President Donald Trump signed an executive action Jan. 24 telling the Corps to quickly reconsider Darcy's decision.

The court documents filed Tuesday include a proposed Federal Register notice terminating the study.

"I have determined that there is no cause for completing any additional environmental analysis," Acting Assistant Army Secretary Douglas Lamont said in a memo.

The Standing Rock Sioux argues that under the Fort Laramie Treaties of 1851 and 1888, the federal government is obliged to consider a tribe's welfare when making decisions that affect the tribe.

"The Obama administration correctly found that the tribe's treaty rights needed to be respected, and that the easement should not be granted without further review and consideration of alternative crossing locations," Hasselman said. "Trump's reversal of that decision continues a historic pattern of broken promises to Indian Tribes and violation of treaty rights. They will be held accountable in court."

North Dakota's congressional delegation and its governor welcomed the Army's announcement. But environmental groups, including the Sierra Club, Greenpeace, Amnesty International USA and the Center for Biological Diversity, issued statements saying the Trump administration is putting corporate profits ahead of the rights of Native Americans and the environment.

ETP has been poised to begin drilling under Lake Oahe as soon as it has approval. Workers have drilled entry and exit holes for the crossing, and oil has been put in the pipeline leading up to the lake in anticipation of finishing the project. ETP spokeswoman Vicki Granado didn't immediately respond to a request for comment on the Army's decision, but CEO Kelcy Warren told The Associated Press in November that the company should be able to finish the project in a little over three months once it has the go-ahead.

Those at the protest encampment have at times clashed with police, leading to nearly 700 arrests. The camp's population thinned to fewer than 300 as harsh

winter weather arrived and as Standing Rock officials pleaded for the camp to disband before the spring flooding season. The Corps has notified remaining protesters that the government-owned land will be closed Feb. 22.

But Phyllis Young, a protest leader and member of the Standing Rock Sioux, believes the Army's decision may draw some people back. Opposition to oil pipelines "is our life struggle, and we're going to continue fighting however we have to do it," she said without elaborating.

The area where the company will drill is about half a mile to the north of the protest camp, and road access is north of a highway bridge outside the camp that's been blocked by the state since October. A frozen river and snowy hills are between the drill area and the camp. The construction area is surrounded by a wall and barricades such as razor wire.

## SCHOOL: Only one board member voted against the measure

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of parents and teachers would rather convert teachers' Monday morning professional development time into instructional hours to make up for lost time.

"When we send out a survey, and we don't adhere to the majority of what's on that survey, I think that puts us in a difficult spot," he said.

Board member Steve Umbarger said there were some options in the survey they shouldn't have offered because they weren't feasible, like an option that directed the school district

to apply for the state waiver while taking no further action.

The district teachers' union offered its own proposal, which would move professional development time from Monday morning to after school.

But some board members pointed out that this measure would not make up enough time to make meet the state's instructional-hour requirements. After the meeting, superintendent Andy Kovach said after-school professional development would also conflict with teachers that use that time to coach sports or hold

individual education plan meetings.

Board member Dave Krumbein said adding days at the end of the year was their best option.

"I've probably talked with 30 teachers and I've been investigating around the state too," he said. "People are saying, '20 minutes here, 30 minutes there is not a good way to go. If you're going to educate your kids, you've got to add full days.'"

Board vice chair Lynn Lieuallen said adding days at the end of the year wasn't ideal, but the board's hands were tied. Kovach said

adding days was the only option that didn't affect the budget.

Freeman was the only board member who voted against the five-day extension while board chair Debbie McBee was absent because of a family emergency.

With the meeting taking place while snow fell outside, Krumbein said the board could adjust the calendar as needed if more school cancellations were in the future.

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## AUSTRALIA: Couple fell in love with the beauty of the countryside

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"The clerk evidently was getting bored, because there were beautiful little sketches all through the book," Garry said. "I doubt the judge knew that was going on."

Those little flashes of personality have been preserved in boxes at the Public Records Office Victoria, known more commonly as the PROV, in a vast warehouse of shelves Garry described as reminiscent of Indiana Jones and the Raiders of the Lost Ark.

Each day Garry, Sheila, and four to eight other church volunteers would pull documents out of boxes and gently remove the string or ribbon that held them together. After pressing the creases out, they would use a machine with a mounted camera to create a high-quality digital picture of the document.

The pictures will be available to the public through the PROV, but — in return for all the free volunteer labor provided — will also be made available to the LDS church's family history website [familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org), where volunteer "indexers" from all over the world can

type the document's details into a digitally searchable database for people looking for clues to their ancestor's past.

Although most people associate Mormon missionaries with pairs of young men going door to door in shirts and ties, married couples whose children are grown can also apply to go on service missions that can include anything from running a church welfare ranch to giving tours of Temple Square in Salt Lake City.

While the Reynolds worked to help others with their family history, Garry also used the opportunity to collect more information about his own. His father, a Merchant Marine, met his mother while stationed in Australia and the two were later married by proxy over short wave radio so she could immigrate to the United States. Living in Australia gave Garry the opportunity to meet relatives on his mother's side and to find family history documents including the World War II service records of his grandfather, who was wounded in France.

"He knows what his grandfather looked like now," Sheila said.

On weekends, eager to escape the windowless rooms in the PRAV, Sheila said she and her husband enjoyed getting to know Melbourne and the surrounding area.

"It's very artsy, with 4 million people, and parks everywhere," she said.

The climate was warm and temperate, with sweet-smelling Eucalyptus trees and flocks of red and blue parrots known as Rosellas that would descend on the street where the Reynolds lived in a little third-floor walk-up.

"They mate for life, so you'd see little pairs," Garry said.

The couple fell in love with the beauty of the countryside, the brilliant blues of the ocean and Australian landmarks such as the "massive" Sydney Harbor that Sheila said was like nothing she had ever seen. Garry said it wasn't a pleasant sight to be greeted with snow when they landed at the Pasco airport.

"We had just come from a beautiful summer day," he said.

Even though Australia is an English-speaking first world country, there were still differences in culture, language and food to get used to, as well as the animal life. Sheila said she missed cottage cheese but enjoyed the abundant fish and chips, and they found out that Australians eat pumpkin on just about everything, including spaghetti and pizza.

While in Australia the Reynolds befriended their neighbors, including a woman who worked as a solicitor (a type of attorney) in the court system. When she found out Garry is a former attorney and retired Circuit Court judge, she invited them to a sentencing hearing and to tea with the judge so they could learn more about Australia's court system.

The courtroom is much more formal, Garry said, with the attorneys in robes and wigs and everyone bowing to each other.

"It was fun to see how different things are," he said.

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## Building Farm Resiliency

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