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Employees awarded for years of service



Bernice Mitchell was one of many people awarded for their continuous service to the Tribe. She received recognition for 15 years of service. She is flanked on the left by Charles "Jody" Calica, acting Municipal Branch manager and on the right by Ed Manion, Enterprise Branch manager.

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Eighty-seven people received recognition for service as tribal employees at the employee banquet and awards presentations held at Kah-Nee-Ta on the evening of February 20. Tribal Council chairman Delbert Frank addressed the audience expressing appreciation for the work the tribal employees performed. He said "Our little government will keep going and you people made it possible."

Three year awards: Frances Allen, Linda Allen, Gerald Bagley, Linda Bagley, Paul Beebe, Ruth Beymer, DeRoy Blasingame, Michael Clements, Caroline Cruz, Delmar Davis, Connie Ford, Mayann Gabriel, Kenneth Goddard, Javier Gonzales, Viola Govenor, Iva Lee Greninger, Jacquetta Gustafson, Benson Heath, Charlotte Herkshan, Wanda Jackson, Carol Jenkin, Lisa Kaber, Angeline Kalama, Alice Knight, Terry Luther, Patricia Macy, Leon Maxwell, Sylvia Maxwell, Charles McKay, Hester Milks, Carmen Pinkal, Sandra Rangila, Gayle Rodgers, Grace Queahpama, Wilma Scott, Colleen Smith, Frank Smith, Millie Smith, Versa Smith, Lola Mae Sohapp, Sammi Squiemphen, Ramona Starr, Pauline Stites,

Margie Tuckta, Faye Waheneka, Neda Wesley, Celeste Whitewolf, Antoinette Wolfe.

Five year awards: Joann Bryant, Effie Culpus, Priscilla Frank, Ronald Govenor, Elton Greeley, Marilyn Johns, Delford Johnson, Andres Lucas, Doug McClelland, James Macy, Gualberto Medina, Eva Montee, Delores Parker, Jack Quinn, Joyce Quinn, Walter Quinn, Lucille Schuster, Ernest Sconawah, Marla Sexton, Rose Mary Smith, Nellie Spino, Lester Tanewasha, Patricia Tanewasha.

Ten year awards: Mary Berry, Raymond F. Calica Sr., Wilkins Hellon, Edith Kalama, Marcelene LeClaire, Ralph Minnick, Joann Moses, Olney Patt Sr., William Kanim Smith.

Fifteen year awards: Everett Miller, Bernice Mitchell, Dacotah Soules.

Twenty year awards: Cecil D. Brunoe Sr., Caroline Tohet.

Twenty-five year awards: Hazel Seyler, Lloyd G. Smith Sr..

Tribes revise fisheries management plan

Portland—The Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs and Yakima Indian Tribes have together revised a Columbia River Salmon management plan drafted by state and federal fisheries agencies. "Our revisions strengthen the document by emphasizing basin-wide restoration of the fishery and by putting the legal weight of treaty rights behind the plan," stated Levi George of the Yakima Nation, vice-chairman of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

The four Columbia River treaty tribes presented their redraft of the Columbia River Salmon and Steelhead Management Framework Plan at a Columbia River Fisheries Council (CRFC) meeting in Portland on February 17.

Their version of the plan adds directives for regulating ocean harvest to assure in-river salmon survival. The Indians back up their strong language on ocean management by inserting treaty fishing rights. These rights require the ocean

fishery to be managed so that salmon runs return to tribal fishing places—places that include tributary locations throughout the basin as well as areas on the mainstem of the Columbia. "If ocean managers live up to legal responsibilities, more salmon would return to spawning grounds throughout the Columbia River system—and everyone would benefit from that," said George.

The tribes' reworking of the plan is based on conviction that mean exist for saving Columbia salmon and that any effective plan must emphasize them. One of those means is Boldt Phase II: according to a tribal addition to the planning document, "... recent decisions by federal courts in the Pacific Northwest have clearly established that treaty fishing rights include the rights to a protected habitat. It is the intent of all parties to this framework plan to support tribal efforts to use these decisions for the protection of fishery habitat in the Columbia

River Basin."

Another means incorporated in the revised plan is federal legislation enacted in late 1980: The regional power act, among its other fishery benefits, can reduce salmon and steelhead mortalities at hydroelectric dams. The salmon and steelhead enhancement act provides funds for hatcheries and habitat improvement. Unlike the draft produced by state and federal representatives of CRFC, the tribes' version points out each place in the plan where measures from the two acts apply. "The plan itself has no statutory basis—the new acts and treaty rights are the only tools for a coordinated approach that have the force of law," said George.

The new legislation also embraces the tribes as equal partners in managing the fishery and the tribal redraft conforms to the co-management standards and procedures the acts prescribe. Conversely, the state and federal agency

plan does not integrate the unique laws that govern the tribes' ceremonial, subsistence, and commercial fisheries, but deals with the tribes as essentially another user group.

In addition to strengthening the document by relating it to treaties, federal laws and federal court decisions, the tribes' revisions stress planning and goals for the entire basin. "Because the tribes are concerned with more than commercial aspects of the fishery resource, and because their rights extend not just to a narrow area of the river but throughout the basin, tribal interests coincide with the overriding objective of restoring the entire Columbia River," George pointed out.

Consistent with the Indians' basin-wide approach, which emphasizes natural stocks, the tribal redraft changes the priority of management objectives from hatchery spawning escapement to natural escapement. "The

natural or wild stocks are hardier and more disease-resistant, and overall are more cost-efficient than hatchery-produced stocks," stated George.

Tribal alterations to the plan also recognize the importance of artificial rearing. To replace upriver salmon runs destroyed by dam construction, the tribes call for implementing in-kind and in-place hatchery programs and release practices. Upriver runs of coho are now almost non-existent, and resotation of these runs is a priority in the tribes' redraft.

The tribes' revisions call for spills and flows and for installation of bypass systems at all dams, not just mainstem dams. In the goals for the first five years of the proposed 20-year plan, the tribes include "effective bypass systems on Willamette River hydroelectric projects."

To make sure that salmon reach spawning areas

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