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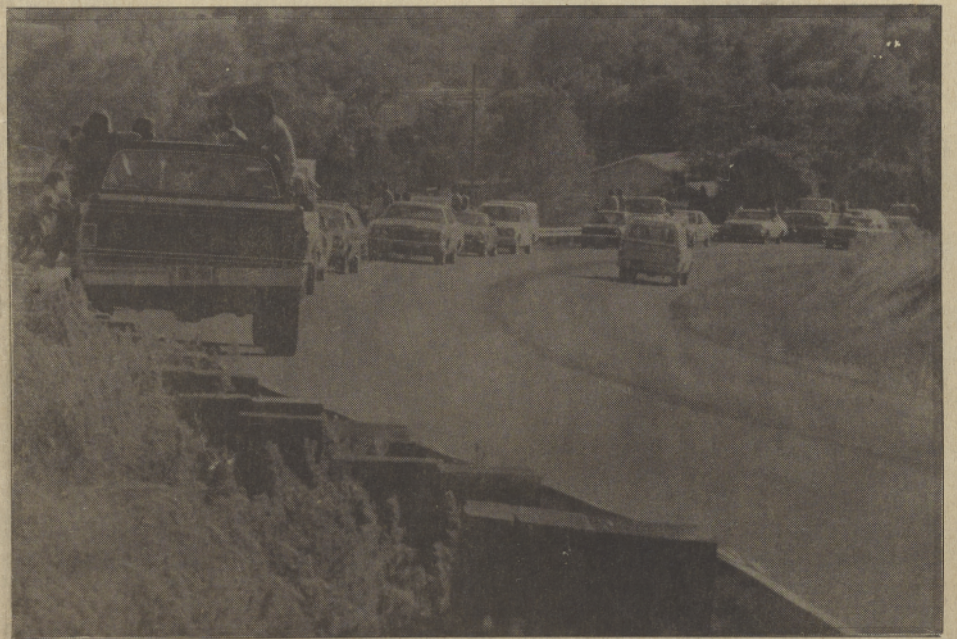
Coyote News



AUGUST 2, 1985

WARM SPRINGS, OREGON 97761

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The cause of the fire located between highway 3 and highway 26 on July 23 has been determined to be arson. One firefighter suffered from smoke inhalation and first degree burns to the face, neck and arms area.

People gathered on highway 3 to get a first hand view of the arson caused fire. Within minutes after this pictured was taken spectators had to move out of the area as the fire raged within feet of the highway.

Reservation fires keep crews extra busy

by Pat Leno-Baker

Brief thunder showers have offered some relief in the fire conditions at least in the range and open timber area on the reservation according to fire fighting officials with Fire Management and Fire and Safety. The showers on July 30 and 31 were the first precipitation in the area in nearly two months.

The reservation which has been plagued with extreme fire conditions and a fire season that started several months early. During normal conditions the fire season is not in full swing until the latter part of July but with the dry winter the season began in May.

As of July 31, Fire Manage-

ment has responded and recorded 46 fires which covered 3,848 acres on the reservation. Of the 3,848 acres 2,600 acres were attributed to the Lower Dry Creek fire and 1,000 to the Kah-Nee-Ta fire.

The Warm Springs Fire and Safety department has recorded 40 fires and according to Fire Officer Jerry Huff all of those are man-caused fires. This year the Warm Springs Agency and surrounding areas have been plagued with arson fires.

According to Bureau of Indian Affairs investigator Ben Richards, there is a suspect in several of the fires. Small boys smoking was determined to be the cause of the Kah-Nee-Ta

fire and children playing with fireworks has been identified as the cause of some of the fires. The Dry Creek Fire has been attributed to material burning at the dump. In some of the arson-caused fires, there are no definite leads and Richards asks that anyone who believes they observed anything unusual at any of the fires should contact him at his office.

With the extreme fire conditions during the latter part of July logging operations faced some restrictions. Logging operations faced the closure of falling and skidding after 1 p.m. each day. The logging trucks could continue to operate after that time. The curbs placed on

the logging operations are decided each day after conditions are evaluated. In the state of Oregon logging operations were restricted during the latter part of July, with some rainfall in the last several days some of the restrictions have been lifted.

The outlook for fire conditions on the reservation are ex-

pected to return from high, back to extreme within the next several days. The rain contributed a "breather" but with the return of the sun and present winds the precipitation should be evaporated in several days.

Fire officer Jerry Huff said that people need to trim the

trees around their homes, keep areas around their homes trimmed and green. Acting Fire Management officer Ralph Goode warns people that the extreme fire conditions will be with us for some time and for people to be careful with the use of fire.

Voting equality discussed

by Donna Behrend

"We're not trying to do away with districts or chiefs, we're trying to correct a voting imbalance," said Tribal Council vice-chairman Mike Clements during the discussion on apportionment at the General Council meeting July 23. Approximately 100 people attended the meeting to listen to statements concerning the "one man, one vote" issue.

Of major concern to apportionment advocate Rudy Clements is the voting inequity among the three districts. Seekseequa district has 106 registered voters, which constitutes

eight percent of the total registered voters. By having two elected Tribal Council members, Seekseequa representation equals 27 percent of the total.

On the other end of the scale, Agency district voters comprise 59 percent of the voters and their representation on Council equals 36½ percent. Simnasho district, with 456 registered equals 33 percent of the total registration. Simnasho Council representation also equals 36½ percent.

"It is a very serious imbalance," said Clements. "If someone would challenge" the legality of the upcoming Council election, it could be "declared null and void." If that would happen, the issue of one man, one vote could be taken to Tribal court. If the matter couldn't be settled there, the federal government could step in and order the Tribe to vote in a certain way. "I sure don't want the federal government, not even Tribal court, coming in here to tell us how to vote."

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Traffic Code to be enforced

Tribal judge Richard Frederick submitted the following information to Spilyay in order to inform readers of the Warm Springs traffic code that will be enforced on the reservation.

The sections of the Traffic Code that will now be enforced are as follows: 1) WSTC 310.260 (1) 2) WSTC 310.260 (2), (A), (B), (C).

The above sections of the Code detail the Courts Authority to suspend a driver's privilege to drive and the reasons (s) that the court will utilize in justifying a persons suspension.

In addition to the above sections of the Traffic Code, the following sections will also be enforced as they apply the procedure for a suspension; 1) WSTC

310.550 (1), (2), (3), Implied Consent Law; 2) WSTC 310.555 (1), (2), (A), (B), (C), (D), Police report of refusal—Implied Consent; 3) WSTC 310.565 (1), (2), (3), (A), (B), (C) and (D), Hearing on Suspension under WSTC 310.565.

310.260 Trial Judge's Authority to Order Suspension of Driving Privileges. (1) If a defendant is convicted of any traffic offense and fails or refuses to pay a fine imposed by the judge or to comply with any condition upon which payment of the fine or any part of it was suspended, the judge, in addition to or instead of any other method authorized by law for enforcing a court order, may order the defendant's right to drive on the

reservation to be suspended for a period not to exceed one year.

(2) In addition to any other penalties authorized by the Warm Springs Tribal Code the tribal judge shall have the authority to suspend the driving privileges of any person on this Reservation on any of the following grounds.

(a) Conviction of a traffic crime as defined in WSTC 310.500 through 310.530.

(b) Conviction of any crime involving the use of a vehicle.

(c) Conviction of three or more traffic offenses in a one year period.

The length of suspension shall be for a period not to exceed one year.

Whereas, the Tribal Council has the authority to establish seasons and bag limits as they deem appropriate, and;

Whereas, the Tribal Council has reviewed bag limits, seasons and other regulations as recommended by the Natural Resources Department and the Fish and Wildlife Committee now, therefore;

Be it resolved by the Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribe of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon pur-

suant to the Wildlife Code 350.210, the 1985 big game hunting season and regulations are adopted as follows.

Deer Hunting: August 17 through October 31, 1985. Bag Limit: one antlered deer per month per family.

Elk season: November 1 through November 30. Bag limit: one antlered elk per family.

Bear season: August 17 through November 30. Bag limit: one bear per month per family. Cubs and sows with cubs are protected.

Lack of funding questioned

Representatives of the Pacific Northwest's 24 treaty fishing Tribes today condemned as inexplicable and disturbing Congress' decision to appropriate no Fiscal Year 1985 funding for the Tribes' use in implementing the

Pacific Salmon Treaty. "State, Tribal and federal fishery managers from the Pacific Northwest and Alaska develop a joint, integrated program for implementing the Treaty this year," said Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission Executive Director S. Timothy Wapato, the Tribes' representative on the four-member U.S. Section of the Pacific Salmon Commission. "We made sure that there would be no duplication, no wasted effort. Each part of the program relied on completion of the others—it was like a tripod built to hold up the Treaty."

According to Wapato, also Chairman of the Salmon Commission's Budget Committee, "Congress today pulled the third leg out from under the Treaty. They funded the States and the federal agencies, but left the Tribes high and dry. Idaho Senator James McClure opposed the Tribes' funding, and he won," said Wapato.

"But let's look at who lost, especially among the Senator's own constituents. One key effort

to be funded through the Tribes was spring chinook spawning surveys in Idaho, eastern Oregon and Washington. No one does that work now, no one is going to do it this year, and that means that regional managers won't know whether the Salmon Treaty's chinook rebuilding program is working for those stocks."

"We'll have no basis to seek reductions in Canadian interceptions and no tool to protect this prized fish from ocean harvest. Who loses? Idaho, Oregon, and Washington sport fishermen lose," Wapato continued.

"Moreover, the Tribes are now left without the funding needed for meaningful participating in the Treaty's management processes. It's going to mean staying home from upcoming meetings," he explained.

The 24 Tribes had requested, and the House of Representatives, spurred by Oregon Congressman Les AuCoin and Washington Representative Norm Dicks, had approved \$400,000 in Fiscal Year 1985

(Continued on page 2)

WEATHER

JULY	HI	LOW	PCP.
17	90	50	0
18	96	58	0
19	102	59	0
20	102	65	0
21	96	61	0
22	88	58	0
23	87	56	0
24	91	55	0
25	98	52	0
26	101	55	0
27	98	56	0
28	101	58	0
29	92	65	0
30	61	58	.06
31	77	41	trace