

warm Springs News

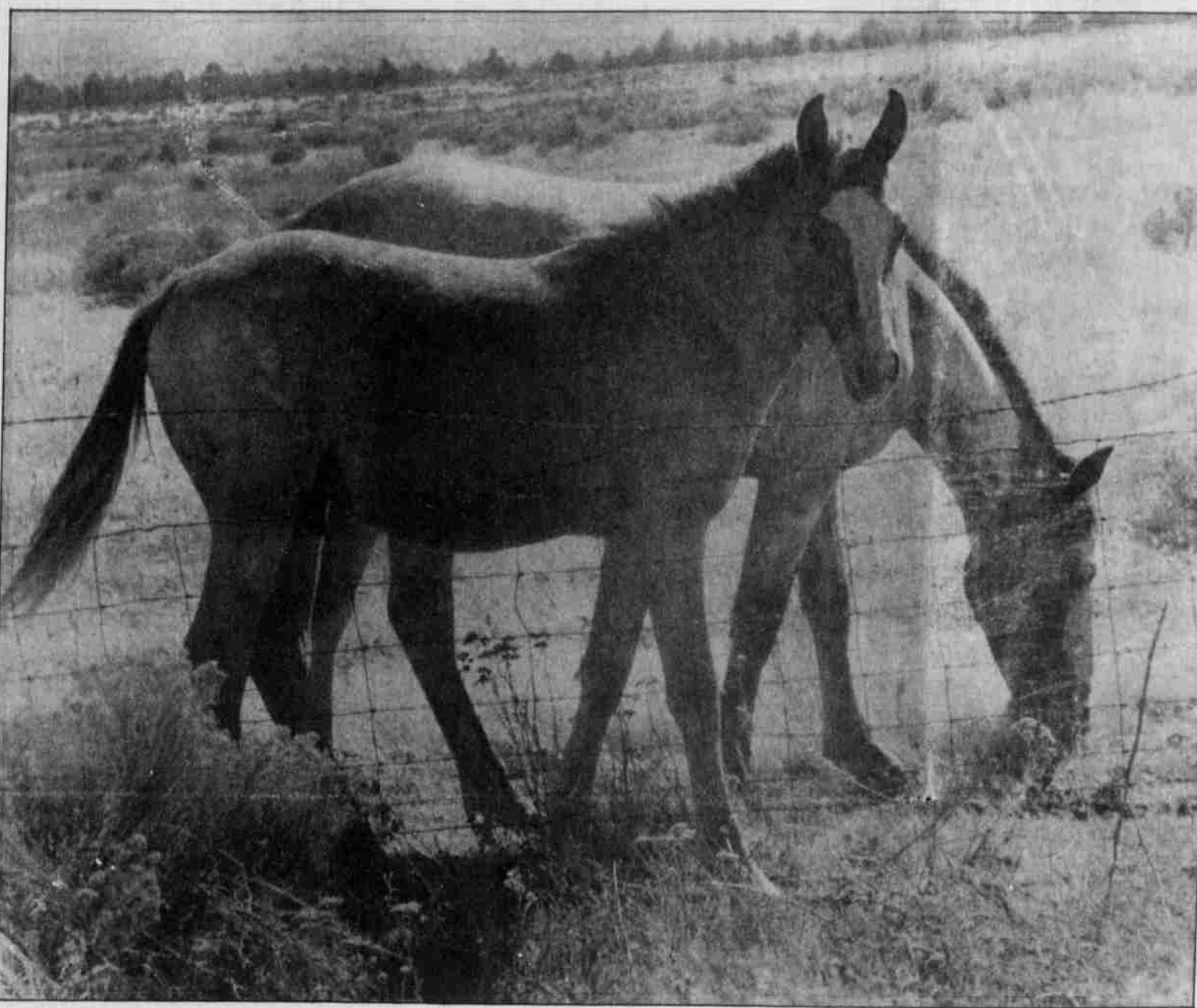
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Levy ready for voter approval September 16

Jefferson County voters will be asked September 16 to vote on the 509-J school district operating levy of \$3,229,175 for the 1986-87 school year. The levy is only a portion of the \$9,071,966 budget needed to operate schools for the district's 2250 students.

Few changes have been made in this year's budget according to 509-J assistant superintendent Phil Riley. Negotiations are continuing on teacher's salaries and a four percent increase is expected. That increase has been included in the levy amount. Administrators have received a four percent increase as well. One bus driver has been added to drive a van to accommodate handicapped students.

The district general fund has three main sources. Basic school support from the State for this school year is \$2,959,247. Public Law 874 contributes \$1,908,332 in lieu of taxes for Indian students. The levy is approximately one-

third of the total which is customary, says Riley. Other funding sources small amounts from county, local, state and federal sources.

509-J school district employs 150 full-time teachers, 12 administrators and 100 full and part-time classified staff members.

The budget process begins each November when teachers are asked to submit information regarding the needs for their classrooms. Principals review the information and make cuts where possible. The budgets from each school are then sent to the superintendent where more cuts are made. The budget committee meets and changes are, again made, before the school board is allowed to review the budget draft. If more cuts are possible they are made by the board. The levy is determined and voters are asked to vote on it. The public is invited to meetings during this entire process where they are asked to voice their opinions and offer suggestions.

**Be sure to
VOTE
Tuesday, Sept. 16**

Tribal Court passes another milestone

The Confederated Tribes, court system passed yet another milestone in the Tribe's judicial history on Tuesday, September 2. In a nearly empty courtroom, a 24-year-old Indian female was tried and convicted, before Judge Anita Jackson, for possession of heroin, related paraphernalia and possession of other dangerous drugs.

The case originated during this year's Pi-Ume-Sha celebration when tribal police officers stopped a vehicle to investigate the driver for DUI. Officers noticed, in plain view, hypodermic syringes, bloody gauzes, tablespoons encased in plastic, razor blades and a plastic baggie containing a brownish colored residue. Since the occupants of the vehicle were obviously intoxicated, they were taken into custody for detoxification. The vehicle was impounded and officers requested a tribal search warrant, which was issued and executed. More drug paraphernalia and suspected controlled substances were seized. All of the items seized were taken to the Oregon State Police Laboratory in Bend for further chemical analysis, which revealed the presence of heroin and other suspected substances, identified as "controlled" substances.

The two tribal police officers,

two tribal police supervisors and one tribal investigator did an "excellent job in this case," according to the tribal prosecutor's office. Their investigation and case preparation was "textbook perfect, leaving no doubt concerning the nature of the offense. They were very deliberate and thorough in the investigation, all of which is highly commendable," said Gene Smith, tribal prosecutor.

Smith also stated that it is a well-known fact that "we have a very serious drug abuse problem on the reservation." Illegal drug trafficking has a tremendous impact upon the tribal economy as well as the deployment of our available resources, says Smith. Police statistics will bear out the fact that at the core of nearly all tribal criminal activity, one will find some type of substance abuse and/or illegal drug activity. Illegal drug trafficking is also a very lucrative business, but only for a select few, says Smith. Those select few also know that illegal drug trafficking is against the law; federal law, state law as well as tribal law. Their only assurance of continuing their illegal activity is to not be caught or reported to the proper authorities.

Smith went on to say that it is simply ludicrous to believe that we have family members, friends or relatives that would smoke, inhale, ingest, consume or inject any substance into their bodies not knowing its origin or the fact that there is absolutely no quality control used in illegal drug production. However, when those individuals chose to do so, they can not only count on the euphoria caused by the substance but also the certainty of being punished by the law when discovered. Liency will not be extended to those involved in illegal drug activity for they are creating problems in our homes, families and community. We, in return, will cause problems in their lives by prosecuting those persons to the full extent of the law, says Smith.

"We do not have the money, manpower or equipment available to combat illegal drug activity with the intensity that the federal or state authorities have at their disposal. However, we do not plan on

taking a back seat to any one and will utilize our available resources to their maximum capacity. The success of such an undertaking will necessitate community awareness, support and cooperation to be effective. This is a community problem that will need more than just the governmental services now provided by the police and related tribal programs.

"We have already taken steps in documenting illegal drug activity and plan on intensifying our efforts over a period of time. Concerned community members who wish to contribute to this effort may discreetly contact members of the police department or the office of the prosecutor to share their information. All information will be held strictly confidential and no names of reporting parties are required to be entered on any reports. We cannot eradicate illegal drug activity but we can and will certainly make it difficult on those who voluntarily choose to indulge," concluded Smith.

Comments requested on use of Revenue Sharing Funds

The Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon will hold a public hearing at 9:00 a.m. on September 29, 1986 in the Administration Building Tribal Council Chambers at Warm Springs for the purpose of hearing written and oral comment from the public concerning the proposed budget for 1986 for the use of Revenue Sharing Funds as contained in the proposed budget summarized below. Immediately following the hearing a budget will be enacted via Tribal Council Resolution.

General Revenue Sharing is a program of General Fiscal support from the Federal Government to state and local governments with only limited Federal requirements on how the money should be spent. Decisions on the use of funds are made at the local level by the government and people closest to local problems. The revenue sharing regulations require a hearing on

Steelhead runs again breaking records

The Washington Department of Game (WDG) and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) are pleased to report that summer steelhead runs on the upper Columbia River are once again breaking records.

This year, 276,000 A-run steelhead passed Bonneville Dam between April 1 and August 25. Counting at Bonneville began in 1938, shortly after completion of the dam, and last year's total of 252,000 A-run steelhead was the previous record high.

The upriver summer steelhead run has two components, the A-run and the B-run, which are different in time of return, destination, and length of time spent in the ocean. The B-run is counted at Bonneville between August 26 and October 31.

The largest total runs of upriver steelhead (A- and B-run combined) were counted at Bonneville Dam in 1984 and 1985. The 1984 total was 314,000 steelhead; last year's increased to 342,000. With the A-component at 276,000 and the B-

component expected to be similar to the 1985 run size of 90,000, the chances are good that the total 1986 upriver summer steelhead run will once again be the biggest ever counted.

Based on a biological analysis of steelhead sampled at Bonneville Dam, the naturally spawning or wild portion of the A-run is also up from previous years. This year's wild A-run steelhead totaled 56,600 fish, compared with 49,500 in 1985 and 46,600 in 1984. In fact, 56,600 is the largest number of wild A-run steelhead in over a decade.

While the number of wild fish in

the overall steelhead run sizes have been estimated for runs going back to the 1970s, they have only recently been calculated on the basis of fish sampling which is the best method for determining if a fish is of wild or hatchery origin.

In 1984, CRITFC, WDG, and ODFW initiated a fish sampling program at Bonneville Dam; in 1985, the National Marine Fisheries Service and Idaho Department of Fish and Game began a similar effort at Lower Granite Dam; and this year, Washington Department of Game started sampling at Priest Rapids Dam.



Miss Warm Springs, Lana Shike was selected as second runner up in the Miss Indian America Pageant. See story on page 2.

WEATHER

AUG.	HI	LOW
25	95	58
26	100	62
27	99	70
28	96	66
29	59	64
30	71	54
31	87	50
SEPT.		
1	85	50
2	88	54
3	94	52
4	97	55
5	94	50
6	80	56
7	88	48
8	72	49
9	69	51