

Land purchases meet future needs — Continued from page 1

efforts in this area was aided by the passage in 1972 of the Warm Springs Inheritance Act by Congress which prohibited non-members of the Tribes from inheriting an interest on the Warm Springs Reservation and allowed the Tribes to purchase those interests at fair market value.

In 1972 Congress also returned much of the land that the Tribes were deprived as a result of the erroneous survey with the passage of the McQuinn Act conveying approximately 80,000 acres of land along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Reservation that were formerly within the Mt. Hood National Forest. However, the legislation did not deal with the private lands held within the original reservation boundaries. Over the past 20 years, as these lands have become available they have been purchased by the Tribes. The most recent purchase of these northern boundary lands occurred in 1986 when the Tribes bought approximately 5,580 acres from a rancher for \$475,000.

In 1979 the Tribes completed two of their most important off-reservation land purchases. The Tribes paid \$350,000 for approximately 888 acres of land encompassing Sherars Falls. This purchase was of particular importance to the Tribes because the lands encompassed one of the most important traditional fishing sites used by the Tribes and was the ancestral home of one of the Bands signing the Treaty of 1855 which established the Warm Springs Reservation.

The Tribes also purchased during that year a ranch just south of the Reservation along Highway 26 belonging to the Schoen and Hagen families. They paid \$471,200 for 304 acres. One possible use envisioned by the Tribes when they purchased



The "Morrison Property" on the Deschutes River is one of several land purchases recently made by the Tribe.

the lands was for residential use by non-member employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Tribes, many of whom now have to commute from Madras to work each day.

In 1988 the Tribes purchased a 107 acre parcel on the south shore of the metolius arm of Lake Billy Chinook for approximately \$97,000. Title to the property is held by the Metolius Land Company, a corporation formed by the Tribes.

In 1990 the Tribes completed three significant off-reservation land purchases. The first consisted of two isolated small parcels on remote reaches of the Metolius River opposite the Reservation.

The Tribes paid about \$118,000 for 2.6 acres.

In March the Tribes completed a purchase of approximately 28 acres of Deschutes River frontage located directly below the Warm Springs bridge on Highway 26 referred to as the "Morrison Property." The Tribes paid \$450,000.

The last off-reservation land purchase was finalized in November, 1990. Referred to as the "Eyerly Ranch", it consists of 197 acres of land fronting on Lake Billy Chinook and the Metolius River. The Tribes paid \$980,000 for the property.

Each of the land purchases made by the Tribes are unique and are

made for a wide variety of reasons. Many other properties have been offered to the Tribes and the Tribes have declined based on prudent business judgement. As properties become available each one is evaluated for its particular merits. Off-reservation acquisitions will in all probability occur in the future. Earlier this year the Tribes completed the construction of a \$14 million small log mill to complement its existing large log and plywood facilities. The Tribes are beginning to seek out off-reservation timber parcels for purchase that can help supply the raw materials needed for the mills. The Tribes

will also continue to look at additional properties that become available which adjoin the Reservation boundaries.

When properties are held by the Tribes they are held in one of two ways. Title to some of the properties is conveyed to the United States to be held in trust for the Tribes. One important consequence of this type of ownership is the exemption that the land receives from state and local property taxes. The Tribe can also hold land in fee just as most off-reservation owners hold their land. This type of property remains subject to property taxes. The Tribes are sensitive to the concern of off-reservation residents to the potential loss of these property taxes. County Commissioners are always consulted before lands are taken into trust ownership. Currently, the only off-reservation property that is held in trust is the Sherar's Bridge and Madras loading dock properties. All others have remained in fee ownership and the Tribes continue to pay taxes on those properties.

The Tribes have made no final determination on the future use of any of the off-reservation parcels. The development of Comprehensive Management Plans is underway for each of the areas in which the parcels are located. The lands on the north part of the reservation are included in an integrated resource management plan now being prepared jointly between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Tribes. The Sherars Bridge and Morrison properties on the Deschutes River are part of a wild and scenic river

plan being developed by state, federal and tribal agencies. The Tribes also have a separate group working on a comprehensive plan for the Sherars Bridge property that will be integrated with the wild and scenic river plan.

The Metolius River properties are within the area affected by a new federal wild and scenic river designation. The Tribes are working with the Forest Service and state agencies to develop a management plan for that area. The Metolius River and the Lake Billy Chinook properties are also referenced in a comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding between state, federal and Tribal agencies requiring an overall management plan of the Metolius River canyon. The Tribes have therefore formed a group to develop a comprehensive management plan for Tribal lands on the Metolius River and on Lake Billy Chinook that can be integrated with the federal wild and scenic river plan and the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan.

All these lands are a part of the ancestral home of the Tribes. As the "longest" term members of the Central Oregon community, the Tribes have always been stewards of the land. In partnership with their state, local and federal neighbors, the Tribes will continue to work to preserve and enhance the resources of their reservation lands as is appropriate long term. Changes, when they occur, will be initiated in a manner consistent with the protection of the resource over time.

Treatment center stresses culture

by Brent Merrill
Grand Ronde Smoke Signals

Nanitch Sahallie. In the Chinook jargon, the native language of a majority of the bands that comprise the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, "Nanitch Sahallie" means "to seek up high". It is also the name chosen by the Tribe to represent the intensive substance abuse treatment center they opened in April, 1989.

The center is located in Keizer, Oregon and specializes in the treatment of Native American youth with drug and alcohol problems. Troubled youth come from tribes all over the country to participate in the program.

In 1983, tribal chairman Mark Mercier, Cheryl Kennedy and General Manager Jim Willis were approached by representatives of Indian Health Service about the possibility of the Tribe developing a Youth Primary Residential Treatment Center in Oregon. The three tribal representatives began discussion of the project with members of other tribal councils, Phil Rilatos of the Siletz Tribe and Bonnie Peterson, a tribal council representative. The consensus of those involved in the discussions was that the project was important and the possibilities should be explored.

Revenues for the project were secured through Portland Area Indian Health Services. The tribe then began the search for a facility capable of housing the program. Such a facility was eventually located in Keizer.

The tribe worked closely with Chemawa Indian School in developing the program. The school had recently polled students to find a surprisingly high level of abuse among students.

After running into problems trying to secure funds from the federal government, tribal general manager Jim Willis asked Senator Mark

Hatfield to assist with the effort. Even with Hatfield's support and the support of the Northwest Regional Solicitor for the Department of the Interior, funds could not be obtained from the federal government.

According to Willis, the tribe began exploring financing options. This process consisted of developing a loan package including cash flow projections and statements of purpose and objectives for the use of the center. The tribe negotiated with three banks before accepting a loan guarantee package from Interstate Bank in Salem for \$1.2 million for 25 years. The deal took about six months to put together and the tribe received assistance from BIA Area Director Stan Speaks, Assistant Area Director Wilford Bowker and agency Superintendent Nelson Witt.

The tribe put forth a tremendous effort just to get the project off the ground, despite setbacks that occurred along the way. "No tribal government, even now, has made such an unprecedented commitment to the treatment of substance abuse among Native American youth. It took a lot of time and energy to develop such a significant program. No tribe had done that, and the tribal council felt very strongly about the establishment of this program," said Willis.

Native youth spend from 30 to 90 days in treatment at the center. The intensive residential treatment phase consists of support groups, family counseling, one-on-one counseling, recreational activities, cultural awareness, education and aftercare services including the Transitional Living Component.

According to a brochure designed by program operations manager Greg Archuleta, "the purpose of the intensive residential treatment program is to provide clients with an awareness and understanding of the effects of alcohol and

substance abuse on themselves, their families and communities. The clients are also provided skills to use in group settings, awareness of feelings, anger management and coping skills."

The program places an emphasis on the client maintaining his scholastic status upon arrival at the treatment center. The school that the client came from is kept updated on the progress of the individual through the tribal education coordinator. The tribe has provided clients with the possibility of attaining their GED credits while undergoing treatment. Some of the recreational activities include swimming, jogging, weight-lifting and outdoor activities. The staff stresses cultural enhancement to the clients as well. The clients have the option of participating in Native arts and crafts, drumming and dancing. Sweats are also available. Willis teaches a weekly tribal government class and from time to time, guest speakers are invited as part of the cultural enhancement component.

When a client reaches a level of treatment that allows them to graduate from the program, the Aftercare stage of the treatment process begins. The staff at Nanitch Sahallie believes that aftercare is a very important step in the recovery process. Clients participating in Aftercare activities attend Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings and a number of other support group functions. After clients graduate, they are monitored and encouraged to stay sober and drug-free.

Part two of this series will focus on the Transitional Living Component of the treatment program as well as an insight into who the staff is and what they do.

Support WSE with pizza coupons

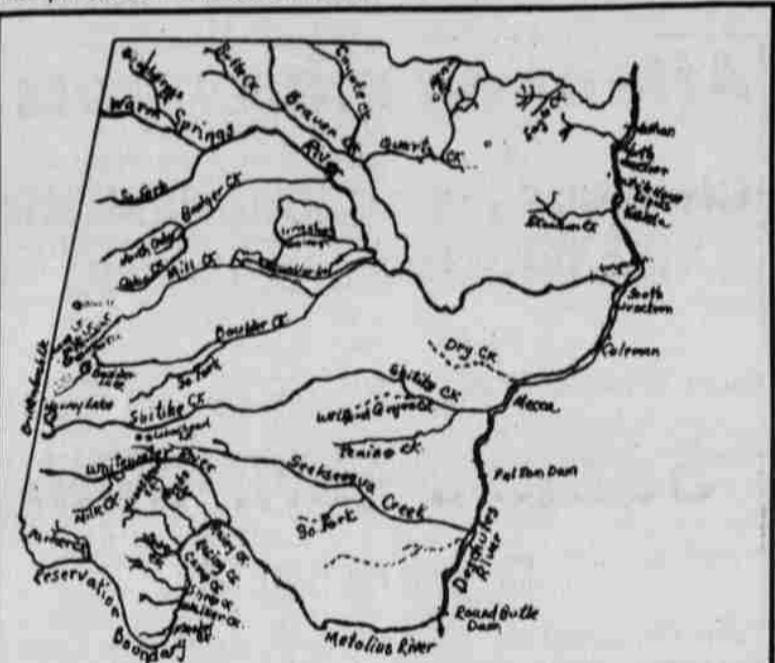
Warm Springs Elementary parents and teachers supporting their local school can now get much needed educational equipment free by having pizza for lunch or dinner.

Pietro's Corp., a chain of 80 restaurants in Washington and Oregon, has announced a program that allows school supporters to exchange pizza purchases for credit toward free school equipment. The equipment ranges from computers to projectors to sports equipment.

The program works as follows: Each time a large or medium pizza is purchased at Pietro's, school supporters are given certificates for educational items listed in a special catalog available from Pietro's.

Just bring the certificates in or send them with your child to the school and help us purchase equipment.

The students and staff at Warm Springs Elementary thank you for your continued support.



Streams and lakes of the Warm Springs Reservation Water Awareness Logo— Continued from page 1

Categories for the Water Awareness Logo Contest include: grades Kindergarten to sixth; grades seven to twelve; and, age 18 and over.

Prizes will be awarded in each category and are: First place—\$50.00; Second place—T-shirt with logo; and, Third place—Natural Resources hat. An overall winner will be selected from the submitted entries.

Rules for entries follow: Entrants

must submit their entries on paper 8 X 11 and larger; Logos may be colored or black and white; Name, address and telephone number must appear on back or entry; and, entries must be submitted by January 31, 1991. They may be taken to the Warm Springs Natural Resources office or the Spilyay Tymoo office, or mailed to Watermaster, Natural Resources Department, Warm Springs, Oregon 97761.

Spilyay Tymoo

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Register receipts help purchase school computers

Warm Springs Elementary started this week to collect cash register receipts from Fred Meyer to get FREE Apple computers, printers and software through the "Apple for Students" Partnership for Education Program.

Warm Springs Elementary secretary Judy L. Keane, says, "This is a great program. Fred Meyer gives our school the opportunity to get free Apple computers into our classrooms."

Apple computers are the most widely used educational computer, and the staff at Warm Springs Elementary eventually want to see every student having extensive hands-on access to a classroom computer.

Warm Springs Elementary hopes parents and the community will help support this program by sending their Fred Meyer cash register tapes to school with their children or by dropping them off at the office.



Tribal leaders meeting at Santa Fe, New Mexico on November 17, 1990 following National Congress of American Indians conference during which many concerns were expressed by tribal leaders. Issues such as education, reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Public Health Service and housing were among the critical points that were discussed. Left to right are: Warm Springs tribal chairman Zane Jackson, unknown person with Inouye staff, Warm Springs Wasco chief Nelson Wallulatum, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, tribal councilmen Jacob Frank and Delbert Frank and Warm Springs Paiute chief Vernon Henry.