

Spilyay Tymoo

News from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation



VOL. 16 NO. 9

P.O. BOX 870 WARM SPRINGS, OREGON 97761

MAY 3, 1991

Coyote News In Brief

Testimony presented

Testimony on behalf of Native American veterans of all wars was presented to Congress in March.

Page 2

Drinking Water Week proclaimed

Safe drinking water is important to all living things.

Page 3

HOT Project brings cultures together

Students on the Madras Jr. High HOT Board sponsored activities which introduced students to the various cultures in the Madras-Warm Springs community.

Page 5

Importance of 4-H stressed

4-H programs help develop leadership skills in youth.

Page 7

Deadline for the next issue of Spilyay Tymoo is April 10, 1991.

Happy Mother's Day, Moms!

MOIHS construction contract was signed April 26. See page 2.



Weather

APR.	HI	LOW
17	63	44
18	64	37
19	66	30
20	66	46
21	72	38
22	72	36
23	67	40
24	55	40
25	51	30
26	46	35
27	54	33
28	56	36
29	64	34
30	68	34
MAY		
1	70	34



Selected representatives from numerous education programs officially broke the ground for the new Early Childhood Education Learning Center April 18. Center will be completed in March 1992.

Children break ground for new learning center

The children were the center of attention at the groundbreaking ceremonies for the new Early Childhood Education Center Thursday, April 18. The children, equipped with shovels and hard hats, turned the earth for the new facility which will provide space for 460 children. Chambers Construction of Eugene submitted the accepted bid of \$4.1 million. Preliminary construction work began April 15 and is scheduled to last 280 calendar days. Chambers has been encouraged to employ tribal members and supports the tribal drug free work place policy now in place. The ceremonies took place during the Week of the Young Child. In addition to the event, other activities, such as a fun run and parade, were scheduled.

AFS Powwow
Saturday, May 4
Agency Longhouse

OSU Extension will
prepare lunch May 15 in
honor of Employee Fitness
Day—C/C Social Hall

NPPC finalizes Northwest energy conservation plan

Following nearly three years of work on a new regional electrical power plan, the Northwest Power Planning Council made a final decision in April. The new Northwest Power Plan expresses one fundamental theme: Because future electrical needs are impossible to accurately predict, planning to meet those needs should be based on acquiring the least-costly, most environmentally responsible and flexible resources first. For all these reasons, the NPPC plan turns to conservation as its primary source of electricity for the future. Conservation, the NPPC explains in its plan, is the efficient use of electricity. It means building homes and offices that use electricity as effectively as possible, as well as retrofitting industrial machinery, refining irrigation practices and improving the energy use of the power system itself. The idea is to perform the same functions using fewer kilowatts.

Overall, the new plan describes a strategy with four objectives: 1. Acquire 1,500 megawatts of energy savings and 800 megawatts of low-cost hydropower and cogeneration

(power generated as a by-product of thermal industrial processes). This combined 2,300 megawatts is nearly enough energy to meet the needs of four cities the size of Portland. (In recent years, electricity use in the Northwest has been increasing annually by about the amount Portland uses.) A conservation effort of this size will require an unprecedented degree of region-wide cooperation. It is expected to cost roughly \$7 billion by the year 2000 and involve all sectors of the society.

2. Shorten the lead time to bring new resources into production. By dividing the process of resource development into several decision points, the most time-consuming and least expensive steps (siting, design, licensing, etc.) can be carried out, without moving on to the more expensive process of actually building the plants, until it is more clear that the plants will be necessary. This two-step process reduces the region's risk of overcommitting to resource investments while accumulating an inventory of resources that can be completed relatively quickly.

3. Confirm the cost, reliability and availability of additional resources. The third objective is designed to increase the diversity of resources the region can select among when more electricity is required. Actions in the plan call for research, demonstration and development of renewable resources that have not been adequately tested in this region.

4. The fourth objective focuses on regulatory, legislative and environmental actions that provide incentives for, and remove barriers to, the successful implementation

of this plan.

Major changes from the draft 1991 Power Plan calls for more conservation and strategies to respond to a potential Endangered Species Act declaration on Columbia River salmon.

Congress recognizes service of Indian veterans

The following concurrent resolution was passed by the U.S. Senate and Congress recently and extends appreciation to all Native Americans who have served or are serving in the armed forces. The resolution was presented by members of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

Extending the appreciation of Congress to all American Indian veterans for their service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Whereas, American Indians, of various Indian tribes across the nation, have a long, proud

and distinguished tradition of service in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas, American Indians have historically served in the Armed Forces of the United States in numbers which far exceed their representation in the population of the United States;

Whereas, American Indians have lost their lives in the service of their nation, and in the cause of peace, including Operation Desert Storm and Desert Shield; and

Whereas, American Indians currently deployed in the Persian Gulf have continued their proud and courageous tradition of service in the Armed Forces of the United States; Now therefore be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

Section 1. Appreciation. The Congress expresses its appreciation to:

(1) all American Indian veterans for their long, proud,

Continued on page 2

Restructuring of BIA starts with survey

When Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan told tribal leaders last fall his intent to restructure the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the leaders protested. They agreed that reorganization was probably necessary, but insisted that tribal input was imperative. The tribes asked Congress to allow input. Congress obliged and ordered that a national task force be established. Congress added that no money would be appropriated for reorganization until the task force formulated an acceptable plan.

The job of coming up with that plan now lies in the hands of the 43 individuals sitting on the BIA Reorganization Task Force. Three representatives from each of the 12 BIA areas were appointed to the task force as were two from the Interior office and five from the BIA. Representing the Northwest area are Ken Smith of Warm Springs, Georgia George of Suquamish and Michael Pablo of the Salish and Kootenai.

At an Oregon Tribes meeting April 12, Smith explained that representatives from each of the different areas are gathering tribal

input in different ways. Forty-two tribes in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and one Alaskan tribe will complete a detailed questionnaire that asks about each Tribes plans and expectations of the BIA as well as preferences in regards to the BIA restructuring.

The survey asked for response in four areas and also provides space for comments and suggestions. Tribal plans and needs in relation to contracting, programs, tribal emphasis and goals are to be identified.

How tribes perceive the functions and role of the BIA are addressed. Tribes are asked what BIA oversight functions, if any, should be eliminated; in what areas approval authority should lie; and, where BIA program emphasis should lie.

Tribes are also asked what a restructured BIA would look like and how it would operate. Assessment of services, obstacles faced in delivery of those services and the Indian Priority System are all addressed.

The fourth section pertains specifically to the BIA organization

structure. The survey presents three options relating to line authority and allows for tribes to design their own authority chain of command.

Of particular interest among tribes is the removal of BIA education from the BIA structure, thus forming a "Department of Education" which could stand on its own. Tribes differ in their opinion on this proposal.

Completion of the surveys is important to a well-founded, fair proposal, said Smith. "Full participation by all Northwest tribes will be necessary in order for this to be effective."

Tribes, with assistance from trained survey personnel, have until May 31 to complete the surveys. A draft report will be issued by late June, Smith said.

Knowing that tribes best know their own goals, problems and solutions to those problems, makes it even more important that tribes participate in the survey and work together with the BIA toward a common goal. Tribes and the BIA should "identify weak links and problems and create solutions cooperatively," Smith said.

Burns Paiutes win suit

The Burns Paiute Indian Tribe today expressed great satisfaction with a ruling by Judge Pratt in a lawsuit filed by the State of Oregon against three local artifact hunters. The Tribe intervened in the suit to seek forfeiture of the artifacts and a permanent injunction, both of which were granted.

"Today the Tribe has won a victory not only for Indian people, but for those who can't defend themselves - our ancestors," said Minerva Soucie, Vice Chairperson for the Tribal Council.

Judge Pratt ordered the defendants to forfeit 54 artifacts obtained in violation of state law, and enjoined further violations of the law. In addition he ordered the defendants to notify the Tribe at least 48 hours before searching for artifacts, and to report results within 48 hours of concluding such a search.

State law prohibits a person from conducting an archaeological

excavation on public or private property without first notifying the appropriate Tribe, consulting with the Tribe, and reporting the results of the investigation. Disturbance of Indian burials or possession of burial goods is prohibited altogether with civil and criminal penalties for violation.

Judge Pratt earlier issued a ruling which upheld the constitutionality of the law. The law has not previously been tested in court since its passage in 1983.

"The Tribe has great concerns about disturbance of these sites, as well as burial sites," said Soucie. "We believe the artifacts belong to the people that were here before us. We will continue to seek aggressive prosecution of all who violate the law."

Defendants in the case were Ezra Castoe, Ronald Fox, and David Fox. The Tribe was represented by the Native American Program of Oregon Legal Services.