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News from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation



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AUGUST 23, 1991

Coyote News In Brief

Basin Plan focuses on salmon restoration

Dams have reduced the salmon population in the Columbia River basin from 16 million to 2.5 million. Basin planning includes restoration of fish populations.

Page 2

Timber tour set

Warm Springs residents are invited to attend the timber tour scheduled for September 4 and 5.

Page 2

KWSO looking for news

News of interest to the community is needed by local radio station KWSO.

Page 3

Prevent burglaries

Tips are offered to help secure homes and keep burglars away.

Page 7

School supplies listed

School supplies for grades kindergarten to eighth grade are given.

Page 8

Election results

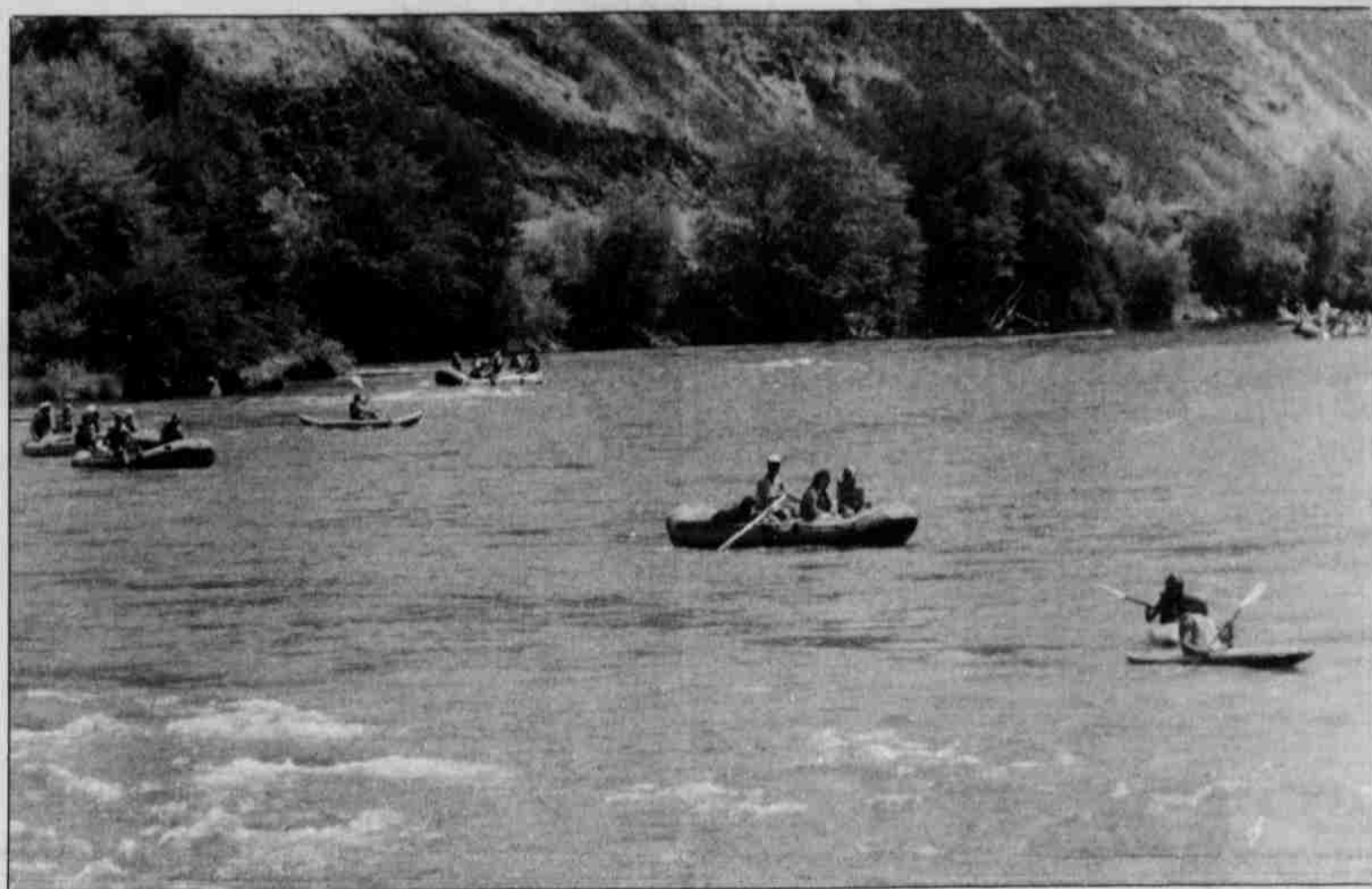
Too few voters went to the polls August 6 to validate the referendum election dealing with the borrowing terms for the new Early Childhood Education Center. Five-hundred-fifty eligible tribal members needed to vote in the election to make the election valid. A total of 457 people voted; 319 voted yes; 96 voted no; 42 ballots were spoiled. Of those who voted, 116 voted by absentee ballot.

Tribal Council will decide in the near future when a second referendum election will be held.

The deadline for the next Spilyay Tymoo is August 30, 1991.

Weather

August High	Low
7	86 61
8	92 61
9	80 64
10	78 54
11	80 48
12	85 60
13	87 56
14	90 57
15	91 59
16	92 68
17	96 61
18	95 60
19	94 61
20	96 62



Management of the Deschutes River is the topic of discussion at meetings throughout the State.

Controversy surrounds Deschutes River Management Plan

In 1970, the lower 100 miles of the Deschutes River were designated by voter initiative as a part of the Oregon State Scenic Waterways System. In October 1988, this segment was designated by the U.S. Congress as a National Wild and Scenic River and classified as a recreational river area.

The river has been divided into four segments based on geographical features, access and recreational use patterns. Segments include: Segment 1-Pelton Reregulating Dam to Deschutes Club Locked Gate (41 miles); Segment 2-mostly whitewater between the Locked Gate and Sherars Falls (15 miles); Segment 3-extends from Sherars Falls to Macks Canyon (21 miles); and, Segment 4-runs from Macks Canyon Campground to the Columbia River (23 miles).

A river policy group, consisting of 20 members from County, State, Federal, and Tribal agencies, and representatives of private interest groups, have spent four years devising a plan. The 448-page Lower Deschutes River Management Plan presents the major issues ranging from problems of protecting fish habitat to law enforcement. Several alternatives are outlined and a preferred alternative is emphasized.

The preferred alternative provides for high levels of overall use with an attempt to redistribute use from peak weekends and

holidays to weekday periods. The management objectives under this alternative would allow overall use levels to increase over 1988 levels while reducing peak recreational use levels and conflicts between user groups. According to the plan, the natural resource condition would be significantly improved, facility development would increase "so long as the natural character of the area is not significantly changed," and regimentation and controls would be handled through regulations, fees and if necessary, use limitations.

The preferred alternative includes these recommendations: 1. **Fish habitat/water quality and quantity**-Restoration of riverbank plants would occur to 60 percent of natural potential within 15 years. Livestock grazing would be allowed in some areas but exclusions would be imposed after five years if necessary. Non-designated roads would be closed. Camping would be limited to suitable sites. Gravel would be replaced in fish spawning beds near Pelton Dam.

2. **Use levels**-Voluntary limits would be used for three years. If numbers continue to be high, a permit system would be initiated, with 15 percent guaranteed to guides and 45 percent to private boaters. Both groups would compete for the remaining 40 percent. Permits would total 152,000 during peak periods. The

number of commercial guides would be reduced to 80 from 138.

3. **Law enforcement**-A full time officer would be funded from user fees.

4. **Campsites**-Camping would be restricted to designated areas. Sensitive areas where conflicts could not be resolved would be closed.

5. **High use areas**-Some roads, parking, launch areas would be improved. Other areas would be closed. Hiking trails would be improved.

6. **Historical and archeological resources**-River users would be educated about resources and effects of human use.

7. **Motorized boats**-Motorized boats would be banned from Segments 1 and 2. They would be banned from May 15 to Sept. 30 on the upper part of Segment 3 from just below Sherars Falls to Beavertail Campground. From July 15 through Labor Day, motorized boats would be restricted to alternating weeks on the lower part of Segment 3 from Beavertail Campground to Macks Canyon Campground and on Segment 4. Party size would be limited to five persons and trips to certain areas would be limited.

8. **Non-motorized boats**-Party size would be limited to 16 people in Segments 1, 3 and 4 and to 24 people in Segment 2. All floating craft would be required to display an identification tag to help

law enforcement. The state would produce brochures and a map to educate boaters on how to avoid peak periods and crowded sections of the river.

User groups are reluctant to give anything up. Guides feel the plan penalizes guides, by limiting their services to the public through the allocation system. Jet boaters feel they are singled out in the plan by the recommendation that motorized boats be limited to particular times in particular segments. Many members of the general public feel they should be able to use the river at anytime.

Old-timers who have fished the banks of the river for years have already stopped using the river. The overcrowded conditions have created an unpleasant experience for many of them. Warm Springs tribal members living along the river provide examples of trespass and verbal insults by boaters. Many people do care for the river and make trips an enjoyable experience for all, but some have little regard for the river or the experience. Because of the conditions, many river users are asking for more control over river use.

A recent public meeting at Warm Springs attracted river users who testified that they wished to limit numbers so the experience on the river would be enjoyable. They expressed concern for protection of

Continued on page 8

Smith recognized for management skills

Warm Springs tribal Chief Executive Officer Ken Smith was one of the featured speakers at this year's conference of Native American Finance Officers in Las Vegas, Nevada August 7, 8 and 9. Smith, a member of the BIA Reorganization Task Force, spoke on the BIA budget process, what needs to be done to "improve the process", and also addressed the Indian Priority System.

"I am confident that a design of a new process will come from the Task Force, and with the level of Secretarial and Congressional attention given to the Task Force, this is the best chance Indian Country has ever had to address these issues," Smith commented. He also urged conference participants to return home and become involved with members of their regional task force. "Help build a quality plan that will be supported by all of Indian Country," Smith said.

During the conference, Smith and Malcolm Dalton, the General Manager of the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, were awarded Lifetime Achievement Awards. During the presentation, Marlene Lynch said, "The Native American Finance Officers Association pays tribute to the personal accomplishments of these two hard working men whose standards of excellence will serve Indian nations forever. Their courage, commitment and dedication to serving mankind have garnered them this tribute we offer for their lifetime of achievement."

Smith was cited for his "exceptional managerial and organizational skills that catapulted him to a top appointment in the Reagan Administration as Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior." The proclamation continued, reading, "Mr. Smith initiated and implemented many new programs, including one to help small tribes and Alaska native villages develop administration and managerial capability and another to provide seed money to stimulate profitable and self-sustaining economic ventures on reservations. These successful programs continue to be major initiatives of the BIA."

The Native American Finance Officers Association is based in Window Rock, Arizona and is a professional organization dedicated to improving the quality of financial management of Native American governments and businesses. Membership is drawn from tribal governments, enterprises, Indian organizations and Indian-owned private sector businesses.

Veterans benefits explained

Northwest Indians can find out about their veterans benefits and health care at the Northwest Indian Continued on page 6

President Bush affirms government-to-government relationship

On January 24, 1983, the Reagan-Bush administration issued a statement on Indian policy recognizing and reaffirming a government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the federal government. This relationship is the cornerstone of the Bush-Quayle administration's policy of fostering tribal self-government and self-determination.

This government-to-government relationship is the result of sovereign and independent tribal governments being incorporated into the fabric of our nation, of Indian tribes becoming what our courts have come to refer to as quasi-sovereign domestic dependent na-

tions. Over the years the relationship has flourished, grown, and evolved into a vibrant partnership in which over 500 tribal governments stand shoulder to shoulder with the other governmental units that form our republic.

This is now a relationship in which tribal governments may choose to assume the administration of numerous federal programs pursuant to the 1975 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

This is a partnership in which an Office of Self-Governance has been established in the department of the Interior and given the responsibility of working with tribes to craft

creative ways of transferring decision-making powers over tribal government functions from the department to tribal governments.

An Office of American Indian Trust will be established in the department of the Interior and given the responsibility of overseeing the trust responsibility of the Department and of insuring that no departmental action will be taken that will adversely affect or destroy those physical assets that the federal government holds in trust for the tribes.

I take pride in acknowledging and reaffirming the existence and durability of our unique government-to-government relationship. Within the White House I have

designated a senior staff member, my director of Inter-governmental Affairs, as my personal liaison with all Indian tribes. While it is not possible for a president or his small staff to deal directly with the multiplicity of issues and problems presented by each of the 510 tribal entities in the nation now recognized by and dealing with the department of the Interior, the White House will continue to interact with Indian tribes on an

intergovernmental basis.

The concepts of forced termination and excessive dependency on the federal government must now be relegated, once and for all, to the history books. Today we move forward toward a permanent relationship of understanding and trust, a relationship in which the tribes of the nation sit in position of dependent sovereignty along with other governments that compose the family that is America.

School resumes
Wednesday, September 4