



The Early Childhood Education Fun Run was held Friday, November 22 and had children running, climbing and crawling over, under and through obstacles.

**Foster homes being recruited by CPS**

CPS is recruiting for foster homes for adolescent children who have been victims of abuse and/or neglect and have been removed by Tribal Court. To qualify to be licensed as a CPS foster home, the applicant must complete a home evaluation by a CPS employee and meet the requirements as set by policy. A copy of these policies will be provided upon request. In addition the applicant must be free from the use of

illegal drugs or the dysfunctional use of alcohol. There is a great need for caring tribal members to provide family homes for the children of Warm Springs who are experiencing problems in their homes. CPS provides, payments to foster parents to offset the cost of care of these children. Please contact Elina Langnese or Jon Grant at 553-3209 for more information.

**Beware of lucrative social security scams**

While you're still learning how to change diapers on your newborn, someone you don't know is scheming to make a buck off the baby. Within days after our baby's birth, you may receive an "Important Notice" in the mail, alerting you to be fact that Junior needs a Social Security card. For \$15, the outfit with the official-sounding name—Federal Record Service Corp.—will take care of it for you.

Don't do it. It's a waste of money. The Social Security card is free and the application can be ordered over the phone. In 45 states it will be sent automatically if you check a box on the birth certificate application. But there are plenty of entrepreneurs out there banking on the fact that you don't know that.

What the firms do for the \$15 (sometimes more) is take the information you give them, fill out an easy government form and sent it back to you so you can mail it to the Social Security Administration. They perform no other function, except to lighten your wallet.

These lazy entrepreneurs apparently sift through birth announcements and other sources to get their mailing lists. In some cases, parents get the "Important Notice" even before the baby is born.

Babies are the newest targets of mass mailings, but they aren't the first. Social Security has long been a staple for mass mailers looking for a quick buck, and the elderly have been an easy mark.

Now, some of the same outfits that market their services to new parents also play the game with brides. If a woman changes her name, she needs a new Social Security card. It is free, but there are plenty of expensive couriers offering to do the job for a fee.

Gwendolyn King, Social Security Administration commissioner, is angered by these opportunists. She says, "I think we really have to hit these guys and hit them hard."

She has the ammunition. The Deceptive Mailings Prevention Act of 1990 requires a mailer to clearly state that it is a private company and does not represent the federal government. The act also allows fines up to \$100,000. But, as King knows, the businesses find their way around the law and consumers are still deluged with mail from companies with official verbiage in their titles.

They are often no more than a post office box or an answering service. For example, the Federal Record Services, Corp. that acts as a go-between on Social Security cards of infants even has a "Birth Records Division". But if you went to the company's Washington, D.C. address, you would find one woman answering the phone who says she is just an answering service. The name on the door is Alternative Business systems.

In King's two years as Social Security administrator, she has seen a slew of pop-up companies trying to make a buck on the underlying confusion and suspicions about the Social Security Administration. Among them was the Social Security Protection Bureau, which charges its customers \$7. In return, they got a "gold embossed" Social Security card to replace their drab official copy, "representation in Washington, D.C., to protect your Social Security benefits" and an entry in a sweepstakes. The Social Security Administration followed the results of one of these "sweepstakes" and found that the winners each received a check for 9 cents.

The mailings often prey on the fears of the elderly, which strikes a personal nerve with King. She remembers seeing her grandmother respond to a mailing that urged her to donate money or watch her benefits disappear. "She was scared she would lose Social Security," King recalled. "It was a real eye-opener to see how frightened she was."

**INFANT FOLLOW ALONG PROGRAM**

**BABIES ARE BRIGHT LITTLE PEOPLE**

From the day they are born, they learn all kinds of things, like:

- "eating and sleeping"
- "listening and looking"
- "wiggling and moving"

They learn from everyone around them—from their parents and grandparents, aunts and uncles, sisters and brothers.

You can encourage their learning through a special **INFANT FOLLOW ALONG PROGRAM**. Sponsored by the Head Start and Early Intervention Program of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

**PARENTS** who enroll their infants in this **INFANT FOLLOW ALONG PROGRAM (IFAP)** receive a brief questionnaire every four (4) months until their baby is three (3) years old.

The questionnaires alerts parents to skill their children will be learning at that age and tell professional people and parents of potential learning problems.

**PARENTS** involved in the **INFANT FOLLOW ALONG PROGRAM** will work with Professional Development Specialists and learn how to teach their infants new ways to learn.

If you're interested in the **INFANT FOLLOW ALONG PROGRAM**, CONTACT: Julie Mitchell, Jane Kirkpatrick, or Jewell Minnick at Department of Education; (503) 553-3241.

**NWPPC members share concerns about salmon recovery**

Recognizing the importance of salmon to the Warm Springs Tribes, Oregon representatives of the Northwest Power Planning Council accepted an invitation from Tribal Council to visit Warm Springs. Accompanying the two representatives on their November 18 tour was an ABC television crew who recognized the importance of salmon recovery to the Pacific Northwest.

The listing of several species of salmon as endangered and many as threatened has made salmon recovery a national issue. NWPPC members Ted Hallock and Angus Duncan expressed their feelings about recovery efforts and listened to concerns of the Tribe, Portland General Electric and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

"No one is happy" about the steps that may be necessary to bring spe-

cies of salmon to viable population levels, says Ted Hallock. He foresees a closure of commercial fishing in the Columbia River in the near future and many other changes. The changes that may be necessary will also affect irrigators who take their water from the rivers and Indian fishermen who take fish for their livelihood and sustenance.

Besides harvest reductions, plans for recovery include fish passage improvements at hydroelectric dams and increased spring flows to more quickly more salmon down rivers to the ocean. Plans are also being made to rehabilitate streams providing more habitat for fish. It is also necessary to find ways to reduce stress and predation of juvenile salmon as they migrate to the ocean.

Dams are a major cause of the

diminishing populations of salmon species, says Hallock. The federal Corp of Engineers has, in the past, been uncooperative in providing screens to keep migrating juvenile salmon out of turbines and in providing bypass systems. They are being encouraged to facilitate efficient systems to prevent harm to salmon.

The question now, ponders Hallock, is whether man is unselfish enough to permit the recovery of the species. He says he's optimistic about salmon recovery itself, but he's very pessimistic about man's attitude toward other species.

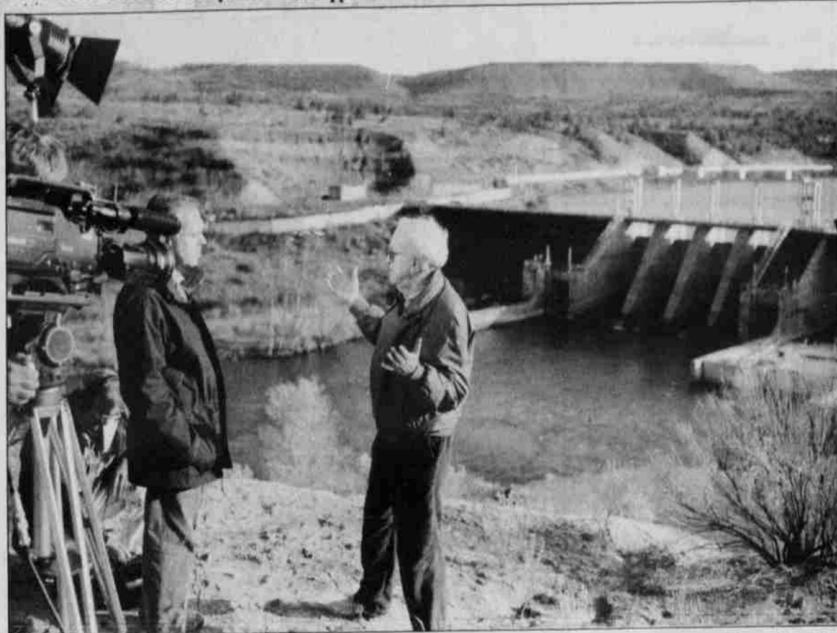
Oregon NWPPC representatives see the Tribe as being very concerned about salmon recovery. It is willing to enforce regulations and close harvesting to help recovery.

The NWPPC was formed in December 1980 with passage of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act) The Act authorized the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington to enter into an interstate compact to create a policy-making and planning body for two Northwest resource-electrical power

and the Columbia River Basin's fish and wildlife. The entity authorized by the Act and created by the four states is the Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council—more commonly known as the Northwest Power Planning Council.

The governors of the four states each appointed two members to serve

on the Council. The Council, headquartered in Portland, Oregon, began operation in April 1981. To underscore the importance of protecting fish and wildlife, the Act directed the Council to develop its Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program before it developed a power plan.



Northwest Power Planning Council member Ted Hallock talks to ABC news commentator Barry Sarafin regarding survival of salmon in the Columbia River Basin. Oregon members were visiting Warm Springs November 18.

**Workable salmon recovery plan to include many elements**

Harvest reductions, fish passage improvements at hydroelectric dams, a temporary program to reduce commercial fishing and increased spring flows in the Snake and Columbia rivers are among the elements of a salmon recovery plan being fashioned by the Northwest Power Planning Council.

Meeting in Helena, the Council made preliminary decisions to amend its program to rebuild critically weak salmon runs in the basin. Council members called for increasing water storage behind dams in the basin during winter months. That water would be released in the spring during the critical period when juvenile salmon and steelhead are migrating to the ocean. This would increase the flow of the rivers and speed the annual migration of the young fish.

In addition, the Council called for reducing harvest of fall chinook salmon to 55 percent of the annual run from an average in recent years of about 74 percent. The council also called for leasing the commercial fishing licenses of fishers in the lower Columbia River to further improve the survival of adult fish attempting

to return to their spawning grounds to reproduce.

Currently, about 30 percent of all juvenile salmon and steelhead that migrate past Snake and Columbia dams survive the trip to the ocean. That includes Snake River fish, most of which are transported past the dams in barges.

The rest are killed at the dams or die in the slow-moving reservoirs behind the dams. The Council's proposal for increased flows would boost the survival rate to 39 percent.

The improvement would be more dramatic for those fish that migrate past all four dams on the lower Snake River and the four dams on the lower Columbia. The survival rate for those runs would improve from just 4 percent to 22 percent, according to statistical analysis by the Council.

To store the additional water for fish flows, dam operators would forego power generation at the dams during winter months. This would result in reduced sales of power outside the region. The Bonneville Power Administration, which markets the electricity generated at the federal dams, would have to make up

the loss by purchasing power from other sources, perhaps outside the Northwest.

Depending on the value of the lost sales and purchased power, the cost would average \$70 million a year, the Council estimates.

The cost of lost power production would not be the total cost of the program, however. Other actions proposed by the Council also have costs. For example, in 1992 non-power-related actions would total about \$30 million.

The total costs and lost revenues translate to a wholesale power rate increase of about 4 percent, if the cost is spread over all Bonneville customers. The impact on ratepayers could be only half that amount, however, depending on how much of the increase utilities pass on to their customers.

At the Helena meeting, the Council reviewed public comments on a draft of the recovery plan, which is being developed as an amendment to the Council's Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. The Council expects to make a final decision on the amendments, which deal with mainstem survival, harvest controls and production measures, at a meeting on December 10-12 in Portland.

The Council also gave preliminary approval to a number of other actions for the final package of amendments. Among these actions are:

- \* Improvements to fish passage facilities at five dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers.

- \* Establishment of a River Operation Executive Committee, which would include representatives of state and federal fish and power agencies. The panel would develop a plan to guide the day-to-day operation of the river system.

- \* A measure to use cool water from behind Dworshak Dam to reduce the water temperature downriver for fall chinook.

- \* Set 1995 as the deadline for beginning annual spring drawdowns of the Snake River, unless it's found to be structurally or economically infeasible, biologically imprudent or inconsistent with the Northwest

**Productive plan must be developed for salmon, steelhead**

The federal decision to list Snake River sockeye salmon as an endangered species underscores the importance of developing a salmon and steelhead recovery plan for the Columbia River Basin, the chairman of the Northwest Power Planning Council said today.

"This decision is not a surprise," Chairman Ted Hallock said. "We expected it. The key issue isn't the listing. The issue is developing a productive regional recovery plan."

The National Marine Fisheries Service, which administers the Endangered Species Act for sea-going fish and mammals, announced the sockeye listing November 14. The Service proposed the listing last June in response to petitions filed in 1990 seeking protection for the fish. This year, only four adult sockeye returned to spawn in Redfish Lake in central Idaho.

Their listing obligates the Service to develop a recovery plan for the sockeye. Last August, at a Northwest Power Planning Council meeting in Lincoln City, Oregon, the regional director of the Service, Roland Schmitt, said the Council's fish and wildlife program would be considered as the basis for a recovery plan.

The Council currently is amending its fish and wildlife program to increase protection for salmon and steelhead. In August, the Council

approved financing for an emergency recovery effort for Snake River sockeye and called for additional safeguards to protect the run.

In announcing the sockeye listing, Schmitt said he supports the Council's process and will form a team that will work closely with the Council in developing a recovery plan for sockeye.

"I was pleased to hear that Mr. Schmitt reiterated his desire to work closely with the Council," Hallock said. "We appreciate his support of our efforts to rebuild weak salmon and steelhead stocks." Hallock noted that the Council has proposed eliminating commercial harvest of sockeye below the confluence of the Snake and Columbia rivers. That means only a limited tribal ceremonial and subsistence fishery on sockeye would remain.

The Fisheries Service also has proposed listing Snake River spring/summer chinook and fall chinook salmon under the Endangered Species Act. If the Service proceeds with their listings, recovery plans for these fish also will be developed.

The Council's goals is to protect

all salmon and steelhead runs in the Columbia River Basin and rebuild weak runs, including the petitioned Snake River runs.

Schmitt said the Service would look favorably on a basinwide, biologically sound salmon recovery plan as the foundation of its recovery plans for protected species. Additionally, a regionally developed plan like the Council's would help the Service avoid the kind of battle that erupted when the federal government declared the northern spotted owl a threatened species.

"We learned from the spotted owl experience that it will be far preferable to develop a recovery plan together as a region rather than having the federal courts dictate a plan to us," Hallock said. "Our focus at the Council will continue to be developing a biologically sound recovery plan for all the basin's salmon and steelhead."

The Council expects to finish amending its fish and wildlife program within the time frame for the National Marine Fisheries Service to develop a recovery plan for sockeye.

**Inter-Tribal Fish Commission to relocate offices**

The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission will be relocating its Portland office on Friday December 6, 1991.

New Address is: Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, 729

N.E. Oregon St., Suite 200, Portland, OR 97232

C.R.I.T.F.C. will be open for business on Monday, December 9, 1991. Phone numbers will remain the same.

**Spilyay Tymoo**

..... Staff Members .....

MANAGING EDITOR ..... SID MILLER  
 ASSISTANT EDITOR ..... DONNA BEHREND  
 PHOTO SPECIALIST/WRITER ..... MARSHA SHEWCZYK  
 REPORTER/PHOTOGRAPHER .. SAPHRONIA KATCHIA  
 TYPESETTER/RECEPTIONIST ..... SELENA THOMPSON

FOUNDED IN MARCH, 1976

Spilyay Tymoo is published bi-weekly by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. Our offices are located in the basement of the Old Girls Dorm at 1115 Wasco Street. Any written materials to Spilyay Tymoo should be addressed to:  
 Spilyay Tymoo, P.O. Box 870, Warm Springs, OR 97761

PHONE:  
 (503) 553-1644 or (503) 553-3274  
 FAX No. 553-3539

Annual Subscription Rates:  
 Within the U.S. — \$9.00  
 Outside the U.S. — \$15.00

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