

1983 Comprehensive Plan Update for Public Safety

The Justice Services and Public Safety Branch (commonly known as Public Safety) is comprised of the following departments: Warm Springs Police Department (including Patrol, Fish and Game, Investigations, Communications, Corrections an Administration); Tribal Prosecutor and Juvenile Coordinator; Parole and Probation; Legal Aide; Fire and Safety (including structure fire protection, emergency medical services and search and rescue); Victims of Crimes Services; General Manager. The Public Safety Departments provide the bulk of services in the Warm Springs criminal justice system. In addition, Public Safety plays a major role in disaster and emergency response on the Reservation. The Comprehensive Planning team consists of the General Manager and the Public Safety Department Heads.

MISSION:

As a sovereign nation, the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs have an obligation to provide for the welfare and safety of the people on the reservation. The Tribes have delegated part of this responsibility to the Branch of Justice Services and Public Safety. It is, therefore, the missions of the Branch to protect life and property on the Warm Springs Reservation and to ensure the rights of all community members are given due consideration and protection.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 1983

The Public Safety Branch as it exists today was not in existence in 1983, although most of the departments were in existence. The 1983 Comprehensive Plan addressed what are now public safety issues in a fragmented manner, however, the 1998 Comprehensive Plan will

address these issues in a separate Public Safety section. The accomplishment are, therefore, more centered around departments rather than the Branch.

- * Present Branch established in 1993
- * Simnasho Fire and Safety station
- * Expansion of Fire and Safety services at Kah-Nee-Ta
- * Dog control program, including licensing, vaccination and assistance with spay/neutering
- * Emergency Response Manual drafted
- * Fish and Game division of WSPD established
- * Fire and Safety and Fire Management MOU re: Prevention Officer
- * Police firearms range completed
- * Improved working relationships between tribal, local, federal and state public safety agencies
- * Expanded two-way communication with community (Information Fair, Community Night Out, etc.)
- * Juvenile Coordinator Department established
- * Victims of Crimes Services (VOCS) established (Advocate Program, Volunteers an Shelter)
- * New Corrections facility, including juvenile facilities (joint effort by Tribe and BIA)
- * Enhanced 911 dispatch and up-graded dispatch radio equipment (joint effort by Tribe and State)
- * DARE program implemented
- * Community policing programs established (COPS Fast position funded)
- * Apprentice programs established in Police Department, Fire and Safety an VOCS
- * Domestic Violence Code adopted
- * Magistrate Court Project

- * Extended statute of limitations regarding child sex abuse
 - * BIA law enforcement services contracted by Tribe through PL 638
 - * Child abuse and neglect handbook completed
 - * Child Protection Team established
 - * EMS certification upgraded; first tribal member certified paramedic
 - * Tribal police officer certification upgraded
 - * Community safety cleanup—abandoned cars removed (with assistance of Housing), abandoned houses destroyed
 - * Fewer off-reservation foster placements and adoptions through use of ICWA
 - * Fire and Safety Volunteer Association established
 - * Increased ambulance and rescue services
 - * Police Reserves established
 - * Fire and Safety and Police Cadets established
 - * Search and Rescue Department established
 - * Sobriety checkpoints—DUII dramatically declined
- INCREASING TRENDS THAT IMPACT PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICES
- * Traffic on Highway 26 (ODOT estimates 6,000 to 8,000 cars per day in 1997)
 - * Rural housing
 - * Permanent population growth (tribal members and non-tribal members)
 - * Increase in transient population (tourists, summer workers etc.)
 - * WSPD priority 1 calls increased
 - * Increase in accidents



- * Alcohol and substance abuse (adults and children, detox holds increased)
 - * Increases in criminal activity, criminal cases and court trials
 - * Domestic violence
 - * Ambulance transports increased
 - * Fire calls increased
 - * Gang activity
 - * Search and Rescue operations
 - * Juvenile crime and offices (MIP, Truancy, graffiti, vandalism, etc.)
 - * Major crime prosecution through federal court
 - * Dependency on tribal government to "fix" family and social problems
- DECREASING TRENDS THAT IMPACT PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICES
- * Stability of family
 - * Tribal and federal funding resources continue to decline
 - * Priority 1 response time has decreased
 - * Time available for officer to spend on any case has decreased because of increase in calls
 - * Increase in transportation of hazardous materials on Highway 26
 - * Responsibility for individual behavior has decreased
 - * Decrease in BIA and IHS services

VISION AND GOALS WORKSHEET: Public Safety

HISTORY/STRENGTHS

Select two or more Areas of Responsibility

PROUDS—Things you are proud of that the Tribes have accomplished since 1983

SORRIES—things you are not proud of

BIGGEST FEAR for our future

FUTURE- what would the desired future look like?

Blank lines for writing responses to the VISION AND GOALS WORKSHEET.

WHAT ARE WE GOOD AT? Based on our PROUDS, what are some of the strengths of our community?

Blank lines for writing responses to the question about community strengths.

SECTION 2—DRAFT VISION AND GOALS

DESCRIBE THE DESIRED FUTURE: Using ideas from your DESIRED FUTURE, what are some of the key words and ideas. If you had a magic wand and could have our community look any ay you wanted, how would it look in 20 years? Where would you be, your family, your children? Where would they be working, who will be in leadership, how will people treating each other? What services will the Tribes be providing, what businesses will be here?

Blank lines for describing the desired future.

HOW DO WE GET THERE? Based on our Community Strengths and our Areas of Responsibility, what can we do to reach the community vision?

Blank lines for describing how to reach the community vision.

If you would like to provide input for the Comprehensive Plan, please return this form to the Tribal Court or the Planning Department. Thank you.

Blackwolf 9th Annual Prevention 6 Foot + 1 won by Lapwai

Lapwai took the 9th Annual Blackwolf 6' plus 1 basketball tournament. Lapwai used the strong play of Dave Cunningham who was named MVP of the tournament. The tournament had 12 teams and was a double-elimination.

In the first game the Wildcats outlasted Tom Cat Logging by the score of 60 to 53. Ray Scott and Gary Sampson lead the Wildcats with 15 points apiece.

The second game had two young teams playing each other. The Chinooks of Warm Springs and the Yakama Outlaws. The Outlaws won by the score of 60 to 38. The Outlaws had five players in double figures in scoring with James Wabaunsee having 19.

Game three the Timberwolves won by forfeit when Nisqually showed up late.

In game four Klamath Falls was matched up against All Nation Warriors. This was one of the closer games of the tournament. The Klamath Falls team came away with a 41 to 39 victory. Jamie Henry, Klamath, lead all scores with 14 points.

Game five had Wildcats facing off against North West Chiefs. This game was close all the way through the game with the Chiefs pulling out a 48 to 46 victory. Rocky Three Irons

scored 21 points for the winners.

Game six pitted the Simnasho Running Rebels against the Timberwolves, with Simnasho coming out on top 68 to 43. Fred Gold lead the Rebels with 23 points.

Game seven Lapwai defeated the Yakama Outlaws 101 to 49. Lapwai had to many weapons for the Outlaws to handle. Jack Yearout lead Lapwai with 33 points. Dave Cunningham pitched in 20 and Greg Jose had 21.

In game eight Hoopa beat Klamath Falls by the score of 49 to 43. Inker McCovey had 15 points to lead Hoopa to victory.

Tom Cat Logging played the Yakama Outlaws in game nine. This was the first game of the losers bracket. The final score was 73 to 37.

Game 10 the Chinooks played the Wildcats, with the Wildcats winning by the score of 38 to 63. Gary Sampson scored 26 points to lead all scores.

Game 11 Nisqually lost its second game to Klamath Falls by the score of 67 to 45. Klamath Falls had four players score 11 or more points with Jamie Henry scoring 14.

Game 12 had All Nation Warriors eliminating the Timberwolves by the count of 80 to 39. TJ Moschetti had 16, Doug Miles added 14 and Chip Sweeney pitched in 10 to lead the Warriors.

In the winners bracket the North West Chiefs played Lapwai in game 13. Lapwai defeated the Chiefs 75 to 44 and move onto the semi-finals. Dave Cunningham poured in 28 points to lead Lapwai.

Game 14 had Simnasho playing Hoopa, with Simnasho winning by the score of 37 to 29. Fred Gold had 11 points for Simnasho, which moved onto the semi-finals to face Lapwai.

Game 15 had the Tom Cat Logging playing the Wildcats with the loser out. The Wildcats defeated Tom Cat Logging 60 to 47. Gary Sampson had a great game scoring with 21 points.

Game 16 pitted Klamath Falls and All Nation Warriors. The Warriors won this contest 81 to 51. Doug Miles scored 21 points for the winners.

Game 17 had the Wildcats defeating Hoopa by the score of 64 to 61. The Wildcats move into the finals of the losers bracket. Rocky Three Irons scored 18 points to lead four players in double figures in scoring for the Wildcats.

Game 18 the North West Chiefs played All Nation. The All Nation Warriors won this contest by the score of 52 to 38. Doug Miles had 16 and Roman Suppah added 12 for the winners.

In the semi-finals, game 19, on the winner's side of the bracket Simnasho faced off against Lapwai.



Dan Brisbois, NW Chiefs, shoots a 3-pointer while Dave Cunningham of Lapwai, tourney MVP, defends him