

All American Indians and Native Alaskans Are Urged to be counted In Census 2000

Census 2000: U.S. Census and American Indian & Alaska Native Populations To Be counted.

Every year, over \$100 billion in federal funds are awarded to localities based on census numbers.

The United States Constitution mandates a census every 10 years to determine how many seats will have in the U.S. House of Representatives. But community leaders use it for everything from planning schools and building roads to providing recreational opportunities and managing health-care services.

How Big Is It?

- 275 million U.S. residents
- 118 million housing units in the United States alone
- 1.5 million housing units in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Island Areas
- 2.7 million applicants recruited
- 285,000 jobs at peak
- 500 local Census Offices, 12 Regional Census Centers and 4 Data Processing Centers
- 500 local area networks, 6,000 personal computers and 1,500 printers (set up, used and dismantled in one year)
- 8 million maps needed for field work
- 79 million questionnaires returned within a two-week period
- 8 to 9 million blocks covered

What's on the Census Form?

About 83 percent of respondents will receive a short form, which asks about seven subjects: name, sex, age, relationship, Hispanic origin, race, and housing tenure (whether the home is owned or rented)—and takes approximately 10 minutes to complete.

One of the six households will receive a longer form which asks about 34 subjects, including education, ancestry, employment, disability and house heating fuel—and takes approximately 38 minutes to complete.

Why Should You Answer the Census?

Answering the census is important for your community—Census numbers help local planners pick the best locations for schools, roads, hospitals, clinics, libraries, day-care and senior citizen centers, playgrounds, bus routes, job training programs and much more. Every year, over \$100 billion in federal funding and even more in state funds are awarded to localities based on census numbers.

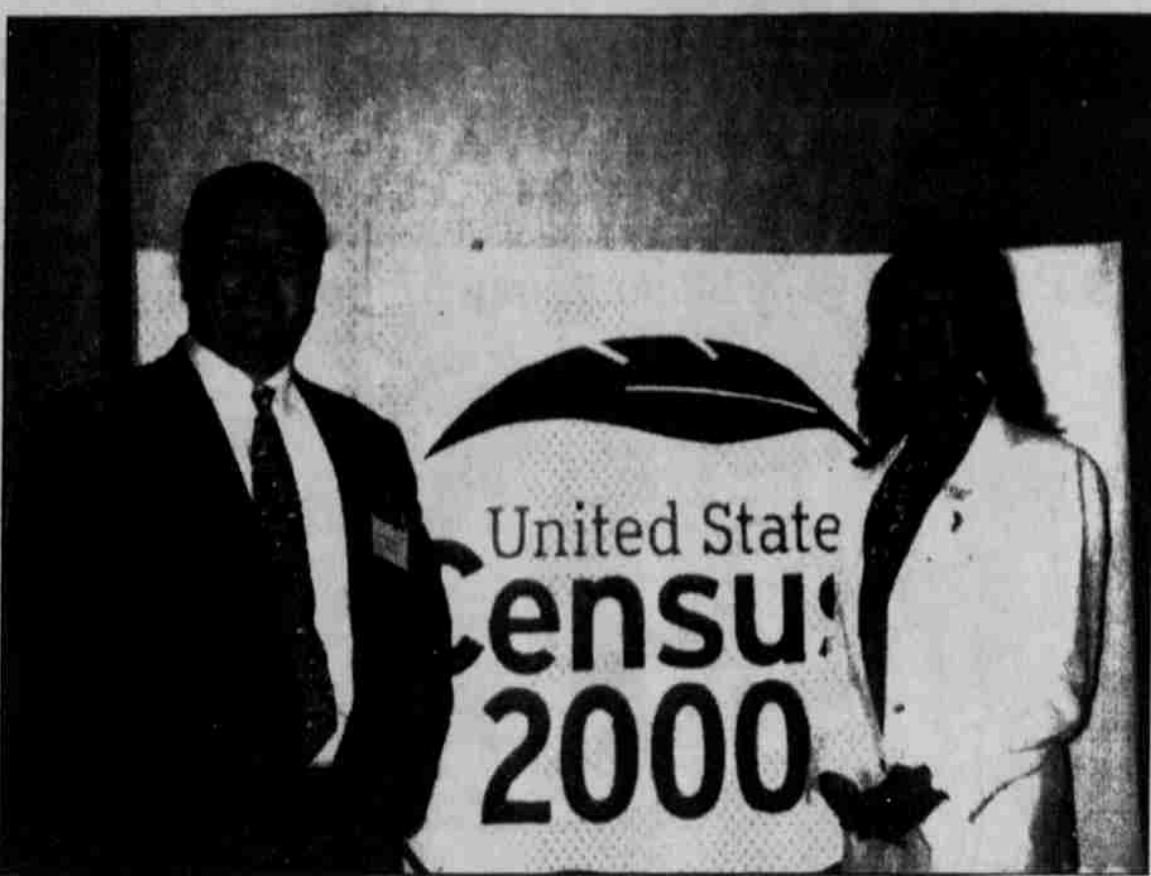
Answering the census creates jobs and ensures the delivery of goods and services—Businesses use census numbers to locate supermarkets and shopping centers, new housing, new factories and offices and facilities like movie theaters and restaurants.

Answering can save your life—An exaggeration? Not at all! When Hurricane Andrew hit South Florida in 1991, Census Bureau officials were able to

John Halliday has a background in Tribal Government, Finance, Planning, Intergovernmental Policy and Developmental Administration in Indian country. He was born and raised in the Puget Sound area and is a Muckleshoot Tribal member, and he also has Yakama, Nez Perce, and Warm Springs ancestry.

Halliday is an avid Indian dancer and singer and has extensively traveled throughout the Tribal communities and Indian reservations. He has a Masters Degree in Public Administration and attended Law School and taught Political Science and Native American Studies at The University of Montana. At the University of Montana, he participated in the Harvard Project for Native American Economic Development and Executive Leadership.

Halliday has most recently served as the Director of Economic Development and Vice Chairman of the Gaming Commission for the Muckleshoot Tribe. He played a pivotal role in the development of the tribes' \$30 million Amphitheater as well as the joint governmental supervision of the largest tribal gaming operation in Washington state. He serves as a member of the inter-tribal sovereign Lending Task Force with the Federal Reserve and has served as the Chair of the Washington State Governors Inter Tribal Economic Vitality Subcommittee on Taxation and the Tribal Representative on the Washington State Department of Community and Trade Steering Committee.



John Halliday and Lynn Holder want every single American Indian to be counted in Census 2000. Every week, they make presentations to tribal council members on the importance of being counted since census figures determines where \$200 billion in federal funds are distributed every year. Schools, hospitals, and community centers are only some of the agencies that will benefit from these figures.

Lynn Holder is a Central Washington Native, of the Methow, Wenatche, Pum, Entiat and Moses Bands, which are four out of twelve bands that represent the Colville Confederated Tribe. She was raised on the Spokane Indian reservation and graduated from their local public school. She married her high school sweetheart two weeks after graduation and they have been married for nearly 25 years.

Lynn received her Bachelors of Arts Degree in Education from Eastern Washington University and completed her Masters in Education Specializing in Counseling Psychology from Washington State University. During her undergraduate studies she was recruited by the Spokane Tribe to work as an enumerator for the 1980 Census. She recalls her experience as unique for she knew all of the people whose households she visited.

Lynn has worked for the Omak School District as an Indian Education Advisor, Student Services Coordinator, and School Counselor. She also worked in the Human Services Department at Colville Confederated Tribes and became well known as a Tribal Administrator who assisted Tribal Leaders with two Washington State Governor State/Tribal Centennial Accord Summits. She was also appointed to Governor's Committee for the department of Social and Health Services Indian Policy Council.

Lynn will continue to operate her private consulting business when the Census is complete.

aid the rescue effort by providing estimates of the total number of people in each block.

Answering the census is safe—By law, the Census Bureau cannot share your individual records with any other government agency, including welfare agencies, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Internal Revenue Service, courts, police and the military. Census workers must be sworn to secrecy before they see the numbers. If someone gave out any information they saw on the form, they would face a \$5,000 fine and a five-year prison term. The law works—millions of questionnaires were processed during the 1990s without any breach of trust.

Form.

1. Help Your Community Thrive. Does your neighborhood have a lot of traffic congestion, elderly people living alone or over crowded schools? Census numbers can help your community work out public improvements strategies.

Non-profit organizations use census numbers to estimate the number of potential volunteers in communities across the nation.

2. Get help in Times of Need. Many 911 emergency systems are based on maps developed for the last census. Census information helps health providers predict the spread of disease through communities with children or elderly people. When floods, torna-

does or earthquakes hit, the census tells rescuers how many people will need their help.

3. Make Government Work for You. It's a good way to tell our leaders who we are and what we need. The numbers are used to help determine the distribution of over \$100 billion in federal funds and even more in state funds. We're talking hospitals, highways, Stadiums and school lunch programs.

Using census numbers to support their request for a new community center, senior citizens in one New England community successfully argued their case before county commissioners.

4. Reduce Risk for American Business. Because census numbers help industry reduce financial risk and locate potential markets, businesses are able to produce the products you want.

"All the Basic Facts You Need to Know to Start a New Business," a publication of the Massachusetts Department of Commerce, shows small businesses how to use census numbers to determine the marketability of new products.

5. Help Yourself and Your Family—Individual records are held confidential for 72 years, but you can request a certificate from past censuses that can be used as proof to establish your age, residence or relationship, information that could help you qualify for a pension, establish citizenship or obtain an inheritance. In 2072, your great-grandchildren may want to use census

information to research family history. Right now, your children may be using census information to do their homework.

Because we've had a census every 10 years since 1790, we know how far America has come.

It was not until 1860, seventy years after the first census count was taken, that American Indians were counted in the census as a separate population category. Since 1960, in particular, the Census Bureau has made many changes in its methods of enumeration in an effort to get a more accurate and complete count for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

In 1790, the first population census was taken in the United States. 1860 American Indians were counted as a separate population category for the first time. 1890-1950, Census-takers mainly use observation to identify American Indians and Alaska Natives.

1960-1970, Self-identification replaces observation as the primary approach to census-taking.

In 1980 The Census Bureau begins to actively seek American Indian and Alaska Native input into the census process by:

- Holding regional meetings with tribal leaders to discuss the census process.
- Conducting workshops and distributing materials at national American Indian conferences.
- Providing American Indian

media with census public relation materials.

- Hiring American Indians and Alaska Native to work at the regional and headquarters levels.

1990 The Census Bureau increases its collaboration with the American Indian and Alaska Native population by:

- Creating the Tribal Governments Liaison Program, which encourages Federally recognized tribes to appoint a tribal member to serve as the central contact between Census Bureau staff and the tribe.
- Creating the Census Advisory Committee on American Indian and Alaska Native Populations.
- Hiring tribal members for local census planning and collection activities.
- Increasing the focus on self-identification as an enumeration method.
- Instructing census takers to ask people to identify the race of each household member when filling out the questionnaire.

Census Counts of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Until the middle of this century, the American Indian and Alaska Native census counts increased at a relatively gradual pace. By 1960, however, the counts began to increase dramatically. The 1990 census count for American Indians and Alaska Natives was more than 8 times what it had been at the turn of the

century.

Getting ready for census 2000. Experiences from past censuses and input from American Indian and Alaska Native people have provided the Census Bureau with new ideas and new challenges for conducting Census 2000. Based on that feedback, the Census Bureau:

- Developed new enumeration strategies to increase the completeness of the American Indian and Alaska Native count. These strategies were pilot-tested in 1996 on two reservations—Acoma Pueblo and trust lands in New Mexico; and Fort Hall reservation in Idaho.
- Conducted a dress rehearsal on the Minominee reservation in Wisconsin (1998) to test the overall Census 2000 process.
- Incorporated the 1996 pilot test and Census 2000 dress rehearsal findings into the design of Census 2000 operation in tribal areas.
- Renewed the Census Advisory Committee on the American Indian and Alaska Native Populations.

It is very important that All American Indians and Alaska Natives be counted in order to be able to get funding that is rightfully theirs.

Construction to begin on elder care facility

Construction started Monday (8/9/99) on the 40,000 square foot Warm Springs Elder Care Assisted Living Facility. Ground breaking ceremonies for the facility were held November 25, 1998. Due to a number of problems associated with the Tribe's bid process, construction has been delayed.

In announcing the startup of construction, Herb Graybael, project manager, said the general contractor

is Tri-West Building Corp of Clackamas, Oregon. Graybael said that excavation had already been completed, however there is some fine grading to be completed before form work can begin. Thirty-eight tribal members have signed up as part of a local labor pool seeking employment on the construction project.

When tribal voters approved the facility in a referendum on March 4,

1998, they authorized the expenditure of \$3 million in self-determination funds for the facility. The building will include 10 units for short-term stays and convalescence, 12 one-bedroom units and 18 two-bedroom units. The overall cost of the project is \$3.5 million. A defining feature of the structure is the Tribal Room. The 30 foot by 38 foot room is for cultural, ceremonial and religious purposes. The room,

like other Tribal spiritual and religious buildings, is positioned East to West.

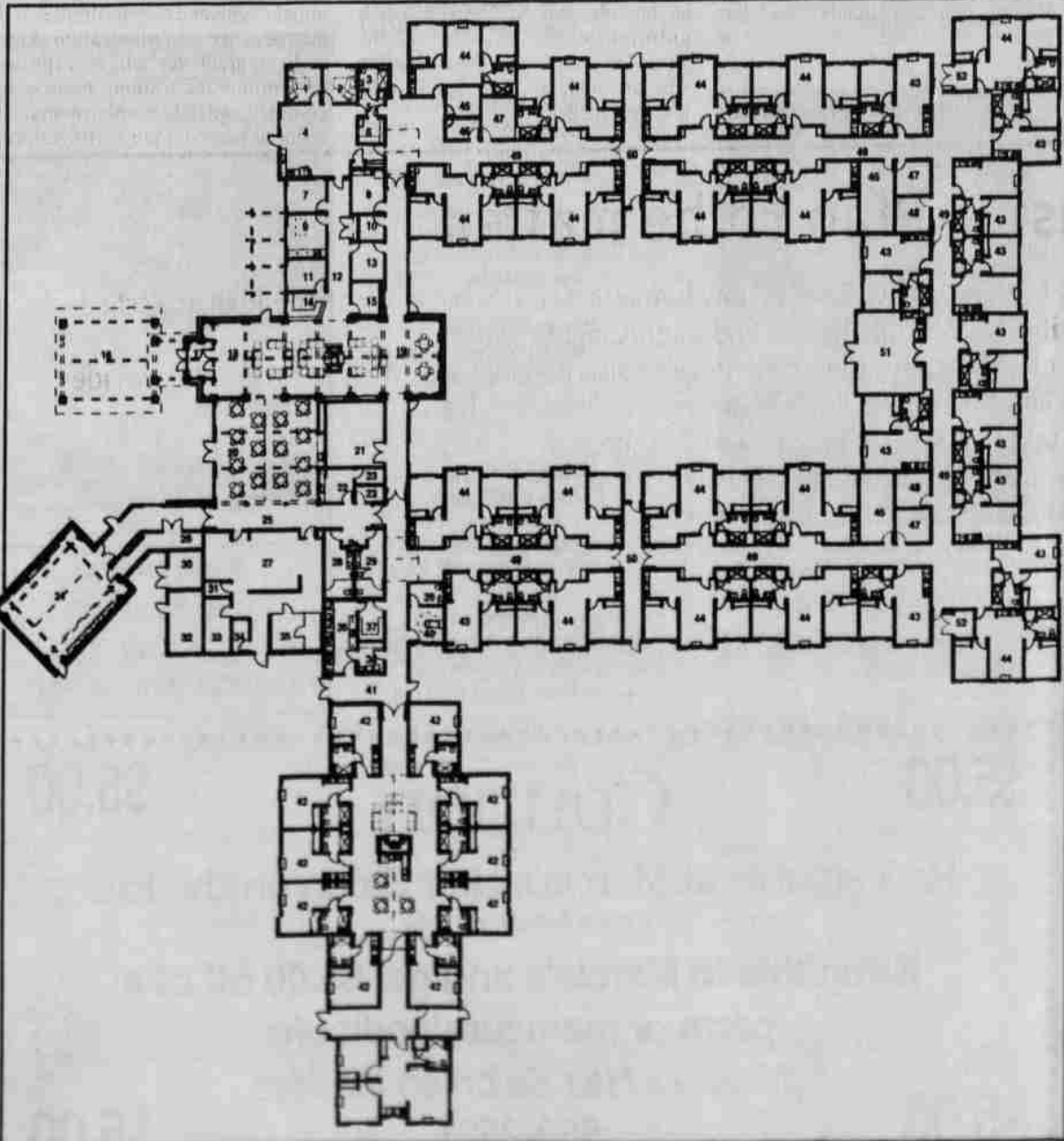
Although the facility is not yet a reality, it has already won a national award. The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) announced in February that the Warm Springs Assisted Living Elder Care Facility had won the 'Best of Seniors Housing'. "The award exemplifies the kind of stunning, innovative and sensitive design solution called for in modern senior living environments," according to the NAHB. The award recognized projects for outstanding accessibility, marketability, affordability and lifestyle.

The Warm Springs facility also won praise for cultural sensitivity. Leslie Marks, a spokesperson for the NAHB stated, "The Warm Springs Elder Care Center will welcome customs and traditions of three Native American tribes while providing adult day care, hospice care, convalescence care, meals on wheels and hemo-dialysis treatment to seniors in the surrounding community."

The facility was designed by LRS Architects, Inc. of Portland, Oregon. The firm's president, William Ruff, referring to an awards banquet in December, said, "Warm Springs received a gold award and was first in category 'On the Boards Service Enriched.' What is more exciting is that out of the 90 submissions and 19 awards, Warm Springs was in the top three (3). LRS Architects, Inc. is very proud of accomplishments and positive feedback that was exhibited by the Tribe."

According to project manager Herb Graybael, the facility will be completed in late May, 2000. There are currently 182 tribal members that are 60 years-old or older of the 3,866 enrolled members. The Warm Springs Elder Care Assisted living facility is located at 2321 Ollallie Lane, just a short distance from the Warm Springs Senior Center.

Once completed, the facility will be managed by the Human Services Branch, under the direction of general manager Willie Fuentes.



The Warm Springs Elders and Senior Program staff would like to thank the Community Center staff for letting the elders hold their yard sale in front of their building. Thank you, it was greatly appreciated

First Nations Entertainment & Red Vinyl Record presents The Red Ryders Tour Star Love*Haida*San Man *Mystic*Versatile*Flawless & *Litefoot

Sept. 25, 1999 @ 6 p.m. At the WS Community Center Gym Tickets for sale at the WSCC office: \$15.00 advanced / \$20 @ the door (Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) Limited tickets for sale!!

NOTE: 217 tickets must be sold by August 25 for the event to happen. So buy your tickets now.