

Spilyay Tymoo

(Coyote News)

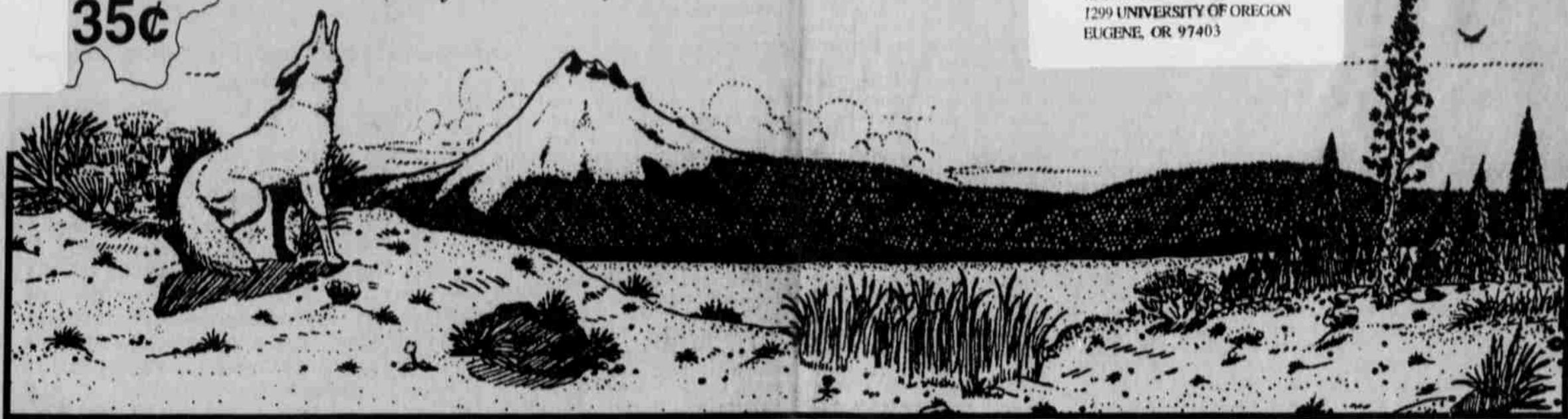
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Hands Are Not For Hurting Founders Visit Warm Springs



Mrs. Fuentes Kindergarten class pose in front of their "Hands are not for hurting" posters & purple hand logos.

by Lenora Starr

"Hands are not for hurting," that was the message relayed to the students of the Warm Springs Elementary by Ann Kelly, founder of the Hands Are Not For Hurting Project, during her recent visit.

The Hands Are Not For Hurting Project is a nonprofit organization headquartered in Salem, Oregon. Their mission is to educate people about their moral and legal right to live free of violence. The project began in February 1997 in the Salem-Keizer public schools. The response was overwhelming and readily adopted by the schools. The Hands Are Not For Hurting Pledge is: "I will not use my hands or my words for hurting myself or others." A purple hand with a red heart centered in the palm is their logo. According to Ann it is "a visual reminder of the pledge."

Among persons in support of the Hands Are Not For Hurting Project

is Governor John Kitzhaber and his wife Sharon, Arun Gandhi, (Mahatma Gandhi's son) and his wife Sunanda, and Bonnie Campbell, Director, U.S. Department of Justice Violence Against Women. Governor John Kitzhaber proclaimed Hands Are Not For Hurting Week to be observed October 17-23, 1999. In his proclamation he writes Whereas: A world without violence is a dream we all share; and Whereas: Any form of mistreatment of another is abuse and all people have the right to live free of violence; and Whereas We recognize that respect for ourselves and others is key to developing healthy relationships; and Whereas We acknowledge that the end of violence must start with a personal commitment not to resort to violence; and Whereas: Let us all join hands to unite as a family, community, state, nation and world by pledging both privately and publicly:

"I will not use my hands or my words for hurting myself or other." Now therefore, I, John Kitzhaber, Governor of the State of Oregon, hereby proclaim October 17-23, 1999 to be Hands Are Not For Hurting Week. The message of the Hands Are Not For Hurting expanded nationally when students of Liberty Elementary School in Albany, Oregon hosted children and staff from Hachioji City, Japan. Ann Kelly is a self-defense instructor and is married to Dr. Bob Kelly, an emergency room physician. Although neither of them grew up in a violent environment they both seen enough of violent behavior to be motivated to share the message of, "Anger is feeling, violence is a choice." According to Ann Kelly, the project is designed to work in partnership with other programs such as the DARE project or the Do Something

Students at Warm Springs Elementary participated in the Do

Something Kindness and Justice Challenge during the Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday and racked up 1024 acts of kindness and justice. The Do Something Kindness and Justice Challenge is geared toward teaching students K-12 respect, non-violence and responsibility. Helena Jones, liaison at the Warm Springs Elementary shares an example, "Roy Moroyoqui is a kindergarten student in Arlene Graham's class; he brought snacks for all the students in his class for a whole week."

Dawn Osmond, a police officer with the Warm Springs Tribal Police invited Dr. Bob Kelly and his wife Ann to speak to the students at the Warm Springs Elementary.

For more information on the Hands Are Not For Hurting Project you can call (888) 443-6299 or go on line to www.handsproject.org. For more information on the Do Something Kindness and Justice challenge you can call (212) 523-1117 or log on to www.dosomething.org.

For more information on the Hands Are Not For Hurting Project you can call (888) 443-6299 or go on line to www.handsproject.org. For more information on the Do Something Kindness and Justice challenge you can call (212) 523-1117 or log on to www.dosomething.org.

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Tribal Council Plans Vote on Casino Proposal Soon

The Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation plans to present a general referendum to Tribal members later this spring on a proposal from the Tribe's Gaming Negotiating Team to develop a new interim gaming facility on a trust parcel in Madras.

Under the proposal the Tribe would build a casino in Madras to create a new stream of revenue by 2002. At that time, the Tribal government faces the emergence of annual deficits of between \$7-million to \$10-million as existing timber and hydro revenue decline sharply.

Based on forecast studies, a Madras facility has the potential over the coming years to offset a substantial portion of those annual deficits.

The proposed strategy of the Tribe's negotiating team includes pursuing a long-term objective of building a permanent gaming facility in Oregon in the mid-Columbia River area.

Rudy Clements, chair of the negotiating team, said "Building in Madras would put into motion a strategy of satisfying future revenue declines and moving toward an ultimate concept for

the Tribe to operate two facilities, capturing two distinct markets."

The recommendation for a Madras facility came after the negotiations team evaluated four possible sites beyond Cascades Locks, these included locations on reservation land at Warm Springs and Hee-Hee junction in central Oregon, on trust land east of Hood River, and the trust land property at the north end of Madras.

Included in the negotiating team's proposal is a recommendation that if the Madras proposal is rejected by Tribal Members, the Tribe's existing Indian Head casino remain operational, and no expansion on reservation lands be considered at this time.

Cost of the Madras development is estimated by the team at \$25-million. Annual revenue returned to the Tribe from a madras facility in its first full year is forecast at about three times the current return from Indian Head casino.

The interim casino at Madras is proposed at about 55,000 square feet, a single-level facility creating between 200 and 300 jobs.

Finding of no significant impact

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Warm Springs Agency, Branch of Roads proposes to extend a section of BIA Highway No. 53 on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation.

Based on the Final Project Assessment, WSIR 53 (5) Hollywood Boulevard Extension, along with input from an interdisciplinary team, we have determined that the proposed action does not pose a significant impact upon the human environment. Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement as cited under Section 102 (2) (c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [42 USC 4223 (2) (c) is therefore not required.

Factors Supporting a Finding of No Significance:

No public concerns were received from public notice printed in the Spilyay Tymoo Newspaper.

To protect water resources, cut banks and bare soil areas will be stabilized and re-seeded.

To protect cultural plants, topsoil will be stockpiled and used to cover cut banks and exposed soil areas.

A "no effect determination" has been reached as to the impacts of the project on summer steelhead and bull trout, (Federal Endangered Species Act protected fish listed as threat-

ened) in Shitike Creek. The same determination has been made for the bald eagle, northern spotted owl, and the peregrine falcon.

To protect cultural resources, cultural sites will be mapped by the CTWS Cultural Resources Department and evaluated by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for significance. Consultations on mitigation measures with the THPO will ensure protection of significant cultural resources prior to construction. Monitoring of sites will be carried out during construction by the Cultural Resources Department.

This decision will be implemented after the expiration of thirty calendar days of the signing of this document. The document was signed on January 12, by the Warm Springs Superintendent, Gordon Cannon.

This notice advises the public that the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) on Final Project Assessment, WSIR 53 (5) Hollywood Boulevard Extension, is available for public review.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of this FONSI should contact, Gerald Henrikson, Environmental Coordinator Bureau of Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 1239 Warm Springs, Oregon 97761. The telephone number is (541) 553-2421.

Should the Tribes buy part of the Pelton Round Butte Project?

Tribal Council Says Yes and Sets March 28 Referendum Election to Decide

Last week, the Tribes and Portland General Electric (PGE) formally announced that recent negotiations have led to a proposed agreement to share ownership of the 408-megawatt Pelton Round Butte hydroelectric project near Madras. This agreement means that the Tribes now have the opportunity to gain control over a significant hydro development that relies on a tribal resource.

The Pelton Round Butte project is the largest hydroelectric project in Oregon. Each year, it produces enough power to meet the entire electricity demand of a city as big as Salem. Approximately one-third of the hydroelectric project is located on tribal lands.

The Tribal Council announced that it approves the terms of the agreement and simultaneously defined a referendum question to be referred to eligible tribal members for a vote on March 28. The referendum question asks the tribal membership to decide if the proposed Settlement Agreement should be accepted as

binding. It also allows for necessary borrowing to purchase a share of the project and to fund natural resource improvements.

Hydropower is a tribal resource that will be working to benefit the future. "This agreement is very important for our future generations. It is our duty to plan for future generations. Approval of the Settlement Agreement will make an easier way of life for all of us," said Bernice Mitchell, Tribal Council member.

The machinery of the Pelton Round Butte project converts the energy in the flowing water of the Deschutes River into electricity. "This electricity is a substantial tribal resource and revenues associated with it should be used for tribal purposes," explained Charles Jackson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Tribes.

Under the agreement, the Tribes will purchase portions of the project gradually over a 50-year period. On December 31, 2001, the Tribes would acquire one-third interest. Twenty years later, the Tribes have the option to increase their share to 49.99 percent. The Tribes could also elect

to increase their ownership to 50.01 percent by 2037, at that point gaining a controlling share of ownership.

Ownership means that the Tribes will eventually earn more money. The Tribes have negotiated a purchase price that is below market value. In turn, the agreement allows for PGE's current annual payments of \$10 million to the Tribes for the use of tribal lands to end on December 31, 2001.

"Instead of rental payments, the Tribes will earn money by marketing our share of the power produced from the project," said Jim Manion, General Manager of Warm Springs Power Enterprises. "The cost to produce hydropower is very low and we have seen since the project was built that this power has always been in demand. We can expect a reliable source of revenue well into the future."

When the initial purchase of one-third of the project is complete, the Tribes expect to earn about the same or more as the rent payments currently paid by PGE. After the Tribes purchase an additional one-sixth of the project, revenue will increase even more because a greater share of

the project will be owned by the Tribes.

"The Pelton Round Butte project has the potential to generate substantial revenues in the near term with the expectation that revenues will only increase in the long-term as the Tribes gain a greater share of ownership. Ultimately, the Tribes will gain a controlling interest in the project," said Olney "JP" Patt Jr., chairman of the Tribal Council, explaining why the agreement is in the best interest of the Tribes.

Natural resource management will be improved. A major benefit of having both the Tribes and PGE share ownership of the dams is the combination of expertise in managing fisheries and other natural resources. Both organizations have outstanding personnel with knowledge of and experience in biology, environmental management and recreation.

Both PGE and the Tribes are committed to efforts that will enhance fish and wildlife habitat and improve the overall conditions of the Deschutes watershed. Both organizations share the goal of restoring fish passage above the dams.

"As co-owners, we will combine existing resources to maximize benefits," explained Bobby Brunoe, General Manager of the Natural Resource Branch. A joint task force has already started meeting and will develop proposals for resource management over the coming year.

PGE President Peggy Fowler said, "The environment and the Deschutes River fisheries will be a major beneficiary of this partnership. Both organizations will combine their strengths to maximize efforts and restore fish passage above the dams for the first time in 32 years."

Financing the purchase is expected to be straightforward. The Tribes are already investigating various means of financing the purchase, including revenue bonds with investment bankers. Seattle Northwest Securities has been retained as financial adviser on the project.

The Tribes previously secured \$20 million in 1981 to finance the construction and installation of generation equipment at the reregulating facilities and anticipate no difficulty this time in obtaining similar funds to purchase a portion of the hydro-

electric project.

Tribal borrowing for the project will be secured solely against the assets of the hydro project. This means that under no circumstances will the General Fund, tribal credit, or other assets of the Tribes be at risk.

A "yes" vote means increased control over tribal destiny. On March 28, tribal members will vote in a referendum to decide if the Tribes should accept the Settlement Agreement.

A "yes" vote on the referendum will mean that the Settlement Agreement will become binding and the Tribes would make the first purchase of the project at the end of 2001. This will secure hydropower a substantial tribal resource for the future and will help the Tribes in reaching their goal of economic self-sufficiency. It is an extraordinary opportunity to regain control over tribal natural resources.

On the other hand, a "no" vote would mean disapproval of the Settlement Agreement with PGE, leaving the issue of project ownership undecided.

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