

## Howkak Tichum

*Donald Sherman Holliday, 1946-2009*

Donald Sherman Holliday, a resident of Warm Springs, passed away on June 25, 2009 at his residence.

Mr. Holliday was born on April 26, 1946 in Warm Springs to Sherman and Velma (Ritter) Holliday.

He was a lifetime resident of Warm Springs and an enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

Mr. Holliday was employed as a mill worker for Warm Springs Forest Products Industries.

Mr. Holliday is survived by

his father, Sherman of Warm Springs; children Annette Susan Polk, Morris Donald Holliday, Vernon Wolfeman Suppah and Sonja Dawn Holliday, all of Warm Springs; brothers Eddy Holliday of California; Lyle Ray Holliday of Warm Springs; and Gary Holliday of Madras; sisters Rose Mary Ali and Gloria Warner of Warm Springs; 15 grandchildren, eight great grandchildren. His mother, and children Rhonda, Sterling and Travis preceded him in death.

## Tour, meetings set for Palomar pipeline proposal

There will be a tour of the proposed Palomar Natural Gas Pipeline on July 7. People wishing to participate should gather outside the Tribal Administration Building beginning at 8:30 a.m.

Scoping meetings for the Palomar Pipeline project are scheduled for July 8 at Simnasho Longhouse (Simnasho District) and July 9 at Agency Longhouse (Agency and Seekseequa districts). Both meetings begin at 6 p.m.

Representatives from Palomar and from the Confederated Tribes will be at the meetings to answer questions and gather tribal member input.

The proposed natural gas pipeline would enter the reservation on the northwestern boundary and take a diagonal course to Pelton Reregulating Reservoir. The project on the reservation would connect with a natural gas pipeline running from the lower Columbia River to east Jefferson County.

## Horses: In time there will be no buyers

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The coalition will conduct a study to determine the scope of work, and the cost of developing a slaughter facility on tribal land, he said.

As the meeting got under way, Margaret Suppah said that some action needs to be taken soon. Near her residence on Schoolie Flat, she said, there are 400 unclaimed horses living on a small area of rangeland.

Grant Clements, serving as moderator at the meeting, said the job of the coalition is to put together a resolution for the Tribal Council to consider. At that point, the coalition could begin implementing the plan.

Jason Smith, tribal Range and Agriculture manager, and Fara Currim, of the OSU Extension Service, gave a presentation explaining how the horse population on the reservation has reached a critical level.

First of all, Smith said,

"Horses are and always will be important to the tribes for many reasons. They are part of livelihood and our culture. But a part of livestock management involves culling. There's got to be an outlet to trim the herd."

Currim said that in the last eight to 10 years, the growing horse population has raised serious natural resource concerns.

"The numbers are too high to meet sustainable conditions, and the range is being degraded," she said. "Mule deer populations are lower."

She said there have been no reports of unclaimed horses eating cultural plants of the tribes. But if the situation reaches a point where horses are starving, then the animals probably would resort to the cultural plants.

Currim gave a brief history of horses on the reservation:

Horses arrived on the reservation in the 1850s. There were active horse sales as early as 1917, in order to lower the num-

bers. "A big difference," she said, "is back then there was a market."

There was a severe drought in the 1930s, and the horse population went down because of poor range conditions.

The numbers gradually increased over the decades, she said, until 1982. In that year there was a disease outbreak among the horses, and 2,500 of the animals were culled.

Since 1982, the numbers have again been on the rise. In 2000, the price for horses began to decline. In 2003 the tribes conducted the first annual horse auction.

The annual horse auctions have been helpful, she said. But with 4,000 unclaimed horses on the reservation, the sale of 150 to 170 per year at auction will only help so much.

Meanwhile, she said, 220 new horses on average are being added to the range.

At the auction this year, the horses were selling for very low prices, such as \$10 per head.

"There will be a time when we have no buyers," said Smith.

Currim said the tribes need to target the mares in order to reduce the unclaimed horse population.

An option that some have suggested, she said, is sterilization of the mares, which Smith said is not a rational alternative.

"If we were to sterilize mares and turn them loose onto the range, then we should not even be in this business," he said. "That is not an option for us."

During the meeting last week, veterinarian Dr. Terry Hensley of the U.S. Department of Agriculture reviewed the rules and regulations that apply to shipments of horses for slaughter, such as to Canada.

The Northwest Tribal Horse Coalition is scheduled to meet again in August.

## Burns Paiute reservation going green

(AP) - The Burns Paiute reservation is Oregon's smallest with about 350 residents.

But by year's end the tribe will have installed energy-efficient light bulbs and weather-

proofing in each of its 54 homes.

Tribal Housing director Jody Hill says many aging members are on fixed incomes and the projects will cut energy bills.

The state allocates federal funds to low-income non-profits or communities such as the Burns tribe.

Bonneville Power Administration spokeswoman Katie

Pruder said the tribe is showing impressive national leadership.

State housing officials say other tribes, including the Warm Springs, will begin weatherization programs this year.

## Coquille Tribe celebrates restoration anniversary

COOS BAY (AP) - The Coquille Indian Tribe celebrated the 20th anniversary of its restoration this past weekend.

The tribe reinstated an annual salmon ceremony the year before its 1989 restoration, and a similar salmon dinner highlighted this weekend's celebration.

Tribal leaders say they

want to continue building on the tribe's success, with self-sufficiency a primary goal. Ed Metcalf, the chairman of the tribal council, says that means supplying tribal members with education, jobs and medical care. The tribe consists of 905 members. Coos County is home to 295 of them, and another 165 live in four surrounding counties.

## Klamath dams removal bill goes to governor

(AP) - A bill to raise \$180 million for removing four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River is on its way to the governor.

The Senate had approved SB76 earlier this year, and last week endorsed amendments

made in the House to strengthen protections for ratepayers and taxpayers by a vote of 19-9.

Gov. Ted Kulongoski is expected to sign the bill, marking another landmark in resolving a long-running battle over water allocations and salmon in the

Klamath Basin.

Oregon's share of the money to remove the dams comes from a surcharge on customers of PacifiCorp, the dams' owners, which amounts to about \$1.50 a month for a residential customer. California pays \$20 mil-

lion.

If a federal feasibility study shows the dams can be safely torn down, work begins around 2020.

## Plans afoot to truck salmon to upper McKenzie

BLUE RIVER (AP) - Fish biologist Greg Taylor knows better than most how the 13 dams on the Willamette River have blocked salmon from their historic habitat.

"It's a very human-altered environment," he said.

A little more human alter-

ation is going on at the base of Cougar Dam, where construction crews are building a sophisticated trap-and-haul facility that will allow the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to truck salmon to the upper reaches of the South Fork of the McKenzie River.

The \$10 million project be-

gan in April and will likely be completed by mid 2010.

With all the concrete being poured its hard to picture the goal: completing the life cycle for a fish that once had the run of the rivers.

The Army Corps of Engineers dammed the South Fork

in 1963 and included a trap-and-haul structure at the base of the dam.

The pre-dam McKenzie River was salmon heaven, producing about 40 percent of the entire spring chinook run above Willamette Falls.

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