

High school football Friday

The 2017 Madras High School football season starts this Friday, September 1.

The team will play at The Dalles Wahtonka High School, game time at 7 p.m. The following week on Friday, September 8, they play at the Cottage Grove High School.

The home opener is then on Friday, September 15 against Valley Catholic.

This is week three of practice under second-year head coach Kurt

Taylor. The White Buffalos this year are looking to turn around a couple winless seasons. In some other high school sports action:

The White Buffalos boys and girls soccer teams host Ridgeview this Thursday, August 31. The junior varsity teams play at 3, and the varsity teams play at 5. Also this Thursday, the volleyball team hosts Redmond, freshman and JV at 4, varsity at 6 p.m.

Summaries of Tribal Council

August 22, 2017

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5. Enrollments/relinquishments.

• Motion by Joseph adopting Resolution No. 12,370, enrolling seven individuals. Seconded by Brigitte. Question; 7/0/2, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

• Motion by Joseph adopting Resolution No. 12,371, relinquishment of a 13-year-old minor child to enroll in the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. Seconded by Valerie. Question; 6/0/3, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

• Motion by Brigitte adopting Resolution No. 12,372, relinquishment of a 10-year-old minor to enroll in the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation. Seconded by Valerie; Question; 6/0/3, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

• Tribal Attorney, Howard Arnett and Vital Statistics will review the paperwork of a minor child to be presented during the next Enrollment presentation for a decision.

6. July 2017 Financial update.

7. Other business:

• BIA Superintendent will look into the sewage dumping from contractors on the Nena Springs fire.

8. TERO Commissioners.

• The Secretary-Treasurer will meet with the TERO staff to re-

view budgets and plans for remainder of 2017.

• Ventures Board of Directors will be present on August 28.

9. With no further discussion the meeting adjourned at 5:08 p.m.

August 23

1. Roll call: Chief Joseph Moses, Chief Alfred Smith Jr., Chairman Eugene Greene Jr., Vice Chairman Charles Calica, Carina Miller, Lee Tom, and Valerie Switzler. Minnie Yahtin, Recorder.

2. 2017 and 2018 budget updates.

3. Housing update.

4. Honor Veterans Powwow.

• Expenditures from the last 2 years will be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer.

5. Land Buyback Program cooperative agreement.

• Motion by Charles authorizing the Chairman to sign the Cooperative Agreement for the Land Buyback Program. Seconded by Valerie; Question; 4/0/2, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

6. Children's Protective Services quarterly update.

• Tribal members and former CPS staff expressed concerns.

7. Centralized Billing and High Lookee will be rescheduled to September's agenda.

8. With no further discussion the meeting adjourned at 4:46 p.m.

Council approves 2017 Ceded Lands hunting

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Bull elk: Rifle, bow or muzzleloader; Oct. 25 - 29, 2017. Two tag per tribal member. No season limit.

Youth antlerless elk: Rifle, bow or muzzleloader; Aug. 26 - Dec. 31. Two tag per tribal member. No season limit.

The off-reservation hunt area is on federally managed lands. Private land hunting is subject to all state hunting laws and requirements.

2017 off-reservation special hunts

The Antelope, Bighorn Sheep, Bear, and Cougar hunts will take place on the Warm Springs off-reservation hunt area (see map at BNR). Tribal members must carry their tribal ID, valid hunting tag(s) and present to law enforcement officials when requested while hunting off the reservation.

Legal weapons: Pronghorn, bear, and cougar: Centerfire Rifle (.22 caliber or larger), muzzleloader (.40 caliber or larger open or peep sights and open ignition) and archery (40 lb. or greater recurve, long, or compound bow). Bighorn Sheep: Centerfire rifle (.24 caliber or larger), muzzleloader (.50 caliber or larger open or peep sights and open ignition) and archery (50 lb. or greater recurve, long, or compound bow).

Information for each of the following categories is presented in order: Hunt, sex, weapon used, season start, season end, number of tags and season bag limit.

Pronghorn antelope: Either sex; Rifle, bow or muzzleloader; Aug. 22 - Oct. 1. Two tags per tribal member. No season limit.

One Bighorn sheep ram per

tag. Tag(s) will be awarded to four tribal members through a public drawing. Hunters may sign up for the lottery draw at the Natural Resources office front desk or call in to enter drawing. Any prior successfully drawn big horn sheep recipients from previous hunts are not eligible to apply for these hunts. The successful hunter must present any harvested sheep within 72 hours for genetic sampling, pinning, aging and inspection to the local ODFW office in the district where the hunt occurred. Private lands will limit access for highlighted hunts. Do not apply unless you have access to a place to hunt.

Bighorn sheep W. Johnday: Ram only; Rifle, bow or muzzleloader; Sept. 1 - Nov. 30, 2017. Tag lottery draw. One ram sheep available.

Bighorn Lower Deschutes River: Ram only; Rifle, bow or muzzleloader; Sept. 1 - Nov. 30, 2017. Two tags lottery draw. Two ram sheep available.

Bighorn Sheep Aldrich: Ram only; Rifle, bow or muzzleloader. Sept. 1 - Nov. 30. Tag lottery draw. One ram sheep.

Bear: Cubs less than one year and sows with cubs less than one year are protected. Kill report required within 72 hours of harvest reported to CTWSBNR or local ODFW office within 10 days of the kill to be checked and marked.

Fall black bear: Either sex; Rifle, bow or muzzleloader; Aug. 22 - Dec. 31. One tag. No season limit.

Spring black bear: Either sex; Rifle, bow or muzzleloader; Apr. 1 - May 31, 2018. One tag, no season limit.

Cougar: It is unlawful to take spotted kittens or female cougars with spotted kittens. Kill report required within 72 hours of harvest reported to CTWSBNR or local ODFW office within 10 days of the kill to be checked and marked.

Cougar: Either sex; Rifle, bow or muzzleloader; Jan. 1 - Dec. 21, 2017. One tag, no season limit.

The off-reservation hunt area is on federally managed lands. Private land hunting is subject to all state hunting laws and requirements.

2017-2018 Off-reservation upland game bird hunts

The upland game bird hunt will take place on the Warm Springs hunt area (map at BNR). Tribal members must carry their tribal ID and present to law enforcement officials when requested while hunting off-reservation.

Legal weapons: Shotguns, archery, pistol fire shot shells, rim fire 22s (forested grouse only).

Information as follows: Upland bird; season, bag limit; possession limit.

Chukar/Hungarian (Gray) Partridge: Oct. 7, 2017 - Jan. 31 2018. Eight per day; 24.

California/Mountain Quail: Oct. 7, 2017 - Jan. 31, 2018. Ten per day; 30.

"Blue" and Ruffed Grouse: Sept. 1, 2017 - Jan. 31, 2018. Three per day; nine.

Turkey, fall: Oct. 7 - Dec 31, 2017; **spring:** Apr. 15 - May 31, 2018. One turkey either sex; two turkey of either sex.

Rooster Pheasant: Oct. 7 - Dec. 31. Tw per day; eight.

Migratory game birds: refer to ODFW 2017-2018 state synopsis seasons, bag limits and other federal state required information.

dfw.state.or.us/resources/hunting/docs/2017-18_oregon_game_bird_regs.pdf

Around Indian Country

Youth, Tulalip helping improve huckleberry habitat

When Inez Bill's father died 15 years ago, she wanted to gather huckleberries for his funeral, so she headed up to Mount Hood.

"It was devastating," Inez remembers. "I would probably need at least 12 gallons for my father's memorial. There was not enough. We didn't even pick a gallon of berries."

Inez is a member of the Tulalip tribe. Traditionally, the tribal members ate huckleberries—at home and in ceremonies—brewed tea from the leaves, and used the juice to dye their clothes.

Huckleberries were abundant thanks to forest fires, which opened up wetlands and meadows and made space for short, shrubby plants that need the sun—plants like huckleberry bushes.

But for decades the Forest Service has tried to put out fires as fast as possible. So there isn't much huckleberry habitat left.

That's why the Tulalip Tribe, like Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, is working with the Forest Service to recreate open patches in the forest.

Cathy Whitlock, a professor at Montana State University, looks at tree rings and lake sediments to study the history of fire. She says fire records don't track the climate in the wet forests of western Washington and Oregon, which means people were setting forest fires.

"People were using fire for food-gathering and improving the berry-collecting," says Whitlock, the director of the Institute on Ecosystems at Montana State. "They were using it to improve travel, for



Tulalip teens are working to clear brush from a huckleberry field not far from the Skykomish River.

hunting."

What the Tulalip are doing today is a little different:

It's a hot, dry August morning, and a group of teens is gathered on the slope of a mountain not far from the Skykomish River. They're wearing sunglasses and gardening gloves and grazing on huckleberries while they await instruction.

The Tulalip Tribe is working with the Forest Service to maintain a patch of huckleberries in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

"We had a forester come through with a chainsaw and cut a bunch of the saplings here," Holly Zox tells the teenagers. She's a botanist, ecologist and contractor for the Tulalip Tribe.

The teenagers' job is going to be to pull those dried-out saplings

down the hillside: "What we're going to do is go up, form a fireline, and pass it all down so that we can pile it up and free those huckleberries," Zox tells the kids.

The land the teens are trying to clear is federal land; it's part of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Today's brush-clearing is part of an agreement between the Forest Service and the Tulalip Tribe signed five years ago. The agreement is based on the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott, which reserves the Tulalip's right to hunt and gather in unclaimed lands.

"The tribes see their treaty right as more than just the ability to gather," says Libby Nelson, who helped negotiate the agreement. The tribe's members also, she says,

"want to be part of the stewardship as they had been for thousands of years."

The agreement allows the tribe to keep some clear-cut Forest Service land open for huckleberry habitat. "Logging is kind of doing what prescribed burns and traditional burning used to do to keep certain areas open and from having the conifers overtake these earlier forest stages and meadows," she explains.

Controlled burns are still on the table for the future—but for now, the tribe is focusing on clearing the land with chainsaws—and teenagers. This isn't just a chance for the kids to get involved in maintaining land for huckleberry habitat. It's also an opportunity for them to taste the berries—often for the first time.

"I thought it was just a regular old blueberry and then I tasted it," says 14-year-old Martel Richwine, a member of the Tulalip Tribe.

"I was like, 'Wow, this is more delicious than a blueberry.' It had that little pop kind of like those little boba balls. It just has that little pop of that nice, sweet juice that you have."

Now that the Tulalip can access this huckleberry grove, tribal elder Inez Bill says she has all the huckleberries she needs. Today, she and a coworker are brewing huckleberry tea.

"Knowing that we have an area that we can go into and to plan for future generations to have this area set aside for our use," Bill says, that's really what the Treaty of Point Elliott was all about.

Lummi Tribe declares state of emergency after salmon spill

The Lummi Nation declared a state of emergency on Thursday after thousands of farmed salmon spilled into tribal treaty waters in Washington.

Tribal fishermen are trying to catch as many of the Atlantic salmon as possible. The goal is to protect native fish species from being eaten or exposed to diseases, Chairman Timothy Ballew II said.

"The tribe has not received confirmation that the Atlantic salmon spill has been contained, so we have to assume that the invasive fish continues to spill into these waters, putting the spawning grounds for native salmon species at risk," Ballew said.

The fish came from a fish farm operated by Cooke Aquaculture in the Deepwater Bay off of Cypress Island. In a statement last week, the company said "several thousand Atlantic salmon" escaped from holding pens, but a spokesperson subsequently said that the figure may be far higher.

The state is also encouraging people to catch as many of the fish as possible. As the name implies, the farmed Atlantic salmon are not native to the Pacific Ocean.

"The Atlantic salmon bring with them pollution, virus and parasite amplification, and all that harms Pacific salmon and our waters of Washington," said Kurt Beardslee, the director of the Wild Fish Conservancy Northwest.