Tribal Youth Art Show



By Unique Bryant, age 17.



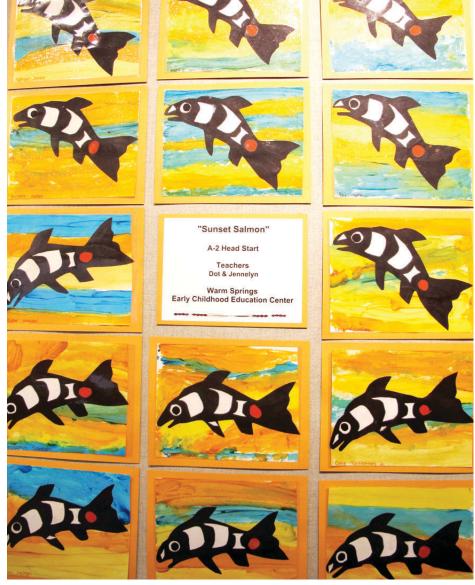
Monika Stacona, Madras High School.



The talents and perspectives of tribal youth are on display at the Museum at Warm Springs, as the museum is celebrating the Twenty-Sixth Annual Warm Springs Tribal Youth Art Exhibit.

The show will be on display through early April.













Dave McMechan photos

Referendum: membership vote on March 15

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There is automatic enrollment, and enrollment by adoption. Individuals who do not meet the automatic blood quantum requirement may get enrolled through the adoption process.

To be eligible for adoption, individuals must have one-eighth quantum of Indian blood, descend from a current or former tribal

member, meet the residency requirement, not be enrolled in another Tribe, and receive the majority of the vote in an adoption referendum.

The automatic enrollment question is new to the referendum process, while members have voted a number of times on adoption questions.

However, recent tribal

adoption referendums have failed to meet the required 50-percent voter participation requirement.

This includes the 2016 adoption referendum—which saw just 987 votes of the required 1,600 votes—and the 2007 referendum, which also fell short.

The last adoption referendum to meet the 50-percent requirement was in 1996.

Supreme Court fuel tax ruling big for Wash. tribes

With fewer than a thousand residents, the town is a tightly knit community. Of the two gas stations in the area, locals know that Cougar Den runs a few cents cheaper than the other.

That's because Cougar Den, unlike many Washington gas stations, doesn't pay a fuel tax on its gas. Why?

Kip Ramsay, a Yakama Nation citizen, owns Cougar Den, which is a tribal entity.

The Yakama Nation, like 573 other federally recognized tribes, is a sovereign nation with treaties that ceded land in exchange for health care, education and a trust relationship with the federal government.

Fuel, however, is tricky. Now, a six-year legal battle between the Native-owned gas station and the Washington Department of Licensing has made it to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Ramsay argues that he has the freedom to sell his gas tax-free, because a clause in the Yakama Nation's treaty guarantees a right to travel without burden and, therefore, traveling with gas or other goods for sale should not be taxed.

But the state of Washington insists that the treaty language doesn't cover fuel.

This is not a minor issue:
Millions of dollars in back taxes and future profits for both the state, and the tribe, are on the line.

If the Supreme Court sides with the state, Cougar Den will have to cough up \$3.6 million, and could set the stage for other states to further tax sovereign tribal nations.

But if Cougar Den succeeds, not only will the station avoid the steep fees, but treaty rights would be fortified for at least two other Western tribes in three states with right-to-travel clauses.

To Indian law professor Dylan Hedden-Nicely at the University of Idaho, it's a distinction without a difference.

"The right to travel and the right to trade are inherently interrelated," says Hedden-Nicely, a citizen of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma. "The court will have to decide what this case is really about."

