

Excel training in W.S.

The Confederated Tribes, Warm Springs Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), and WorkSource will host free Microsoft Excel workshops in November.

An introductory level Microsoft Excel class will be on Friday, November 11 starting at 1:30 p.m. The second class will be on Friday, November 22 also at 1:30. The classes are at the Warm Springs Education building.

Each class is free and will last about two hours.

You must attend the first class in order to take the second class. Must be 18 or older. Bring picture ID or other proof of age.

Seats are limited. To reserve a spot call Deanna at 541-777-0286; or email: dfender@coic.org

Around Indian Country

Keystone pipeline leak in North Dakota

Several members of the Confederated Tribes visited North Dakota during the Standing Rock Sioux stand against the Keystone XL pipeline.

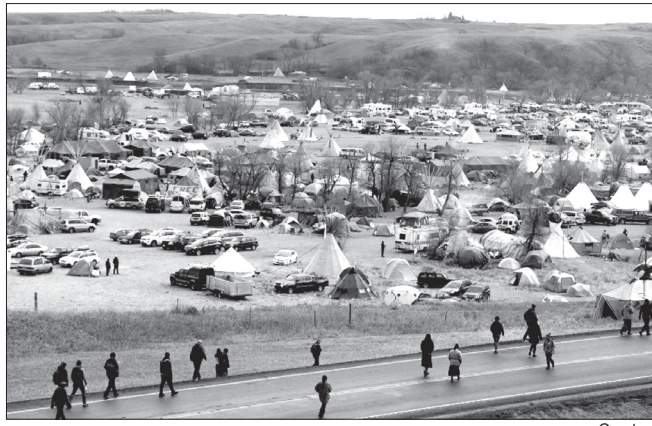
The issue was that the pipeline would cross traditional sacred land, including a burial ground.

A fear was that the pipeline could pose a threat to the land, and this has proven to be a well-founded concern.

Last week TC Energy's original Keystone pipeline leaked an estimated 383,000 gallons of oil in northeastern North Dakota.

Crews then shut down the pipeline that carries tar sands oil from Canada through seven states after the leak was discovered. It remained closed a number of days.

The Calgary, Alberta-



Protest scene at North Dakota pipeline site, 2017.

based company, formerly known as TransCanada, said in a statement the leak affected about 22,500 square feet of land near Edinburg, in Walsh County.

The company and regulators said cause was being investigated.

Crude began flowing through the \$5.2 billion pipeline in 2011.

It's designed to carry crude oil across

Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and through North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri on the way to refineries Patoka, Illinois and Cushing, Oklahoma.

It can handle about 23 million gallons daily.

The pipeline spill and shutdown comes as the company seeks to build the \$8 billion Keystone XL pipeline that would carry tar

sands oil from Alberta, Canada, to refineries in Texas.

The proposed Keystone XL pipeline has drawn opposition from people who fear it will harm the environment.

Together, the massive Keystone and the Keystone XL network would be about five times the length of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

The original Keystone is designed to carry crude oil across Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and through North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri on the way to refineries in Patoka, Illinois, and Cushing, Oklahoma.

It has experienced problems with spills in the past, including one in 2011 of more than 14,000 gallons of oil in southeastern North Dakota, near the

South Dakota border.

In 2017, the pipeline leaked an estimated 407,000 gallons of oil onto farmland in northeastern South Dakota, in a rural area near the North Dakota border. The company had originally put the spill at about 210,000 gallons.

Federal regulators said at the time the Keystone leak was the seventh-largest onshore oil or petroleum product spill since 2010.

North Dakota's biggest spill, and one of the largest onshore spills in U.S. history, came in 2013, when 840,000 gallons spilled from a Tesoro pipeline in the northwestern part of the state. The company spent five years and nearly \$100 million cleaning it up.

Around Indian Country

Indian student count finally being updated for the modern era

Slowly but surely, the Trump administration is working to modernize the popular Johnson O'Malley Program for Indian students.

The program helps pay for a wide range of initiatives, from school supplies and learning competitions to field trips and powwows, for Indian students across the nation.

But funding levels have been stuck at 1995, despite rises in costs and growth in tribal populations.

Thanks to a new federal law that tribes, Indian educators and supporters in Congress fought for, the situation is finally changing.

The Johnson-O'Malley Supplemental Indian Education Program Modernization Act requires the Bureau of Indian Affairs to update the student count for the modern era.

"An accurate count of eligible students is the first critical step to advocating for adequate JOM funding across the country," Marita Hinds, a citizen of the Pueblo of Tesuque who serves as president of the

National Indian Education Association, said during the National Congress of American Indians 76th annual convention last month.

Marita Hinds, president of the National Indian Education Association, addresses the National Congress of American Indians Seventy-Sixth annual convention in Albuquerque, New Mexico in October.

Consultation under the new law began a few months ago and already it's proven to be a complex affair. A preliminary report released by the Bureau of Indian Education last week shows just how much has changed since 1995, when the student count was frozen at 271,884 American Indians and Alaska Natives.

"Braveheart won Best Picture that year, the Macarena went viral and Amazon sold its first book," Sen. Steve Daines, R-Montana, once said of the outdated numbers during consideration of the JOM bill he co-sponsored during the last session of Congress.

To find out what was

happening in 1995, Daines said he relied on the search engine Google, which didn't even exist at the time.

Popular culture isn't the only new data point: According to the new document, announced to the public last week, the Indian student population, unsurprisingly, has grown significantly in the last two decades.

The highest estimates come from the U.S. Census Bureau, the federal agency currently preparing for the 2020 Census.

According to the report, anywhere from 581,241 to 600,217 American Indian and Alaska Native students are enrolled from preschool to grade 12 across the nation.

Figures from the U.S. Department of Education aren't too far behind. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, the clearinghouse for public school data, between 502,152 and 570,825 American Indians and Alaska Natives could end up in the JOM student

count.

Finally, the BIE itself has some numbers to share but the report warns of incomplete information. By contacting entities that received JOM funds, the agency counted 341,126 American Indian and Alaska Native students in 2014.

The BIE is doing the same this year and so far has counted 200,000 students. The figure is low because not every recipient of JOM funds, whether it be a state government, a public school district or a tribe, has not provided information for the count.

"The diversity of data sources and their associated methods for estimating numbers of American Indian and Alaska Native students introduces a great deal of complexity when considering combining or using multiple data sources together." the preliminary report states.

Despite the difficult task, the report presents a recommendation to Indian

Country. According to the BIE, the JOM student count should be based on the higher estimate from the National Center for Education Statistics, or 570,825 students.

"The U.S. Department of Education-National Center for Education Statistics is based on actual reported numbers from schools across the nation," the report reads.

For the last few fiscal years, Congress has provided less than \$15 million for JOM, according to BIA budget data and testimony from the National Johnson-O'Malley Association, one of the many advocates for the modernization law. A student count of 570,825, though lower than the U.S. Census Bureau estimates, could lead to a significant increase in funding for the program.

In contrast, the JOM contractor responses are believed to be unreliable, the report states. So even if the BIE manages to get data from every single en-

ter, it's likely to be a significant undercount, according to the report.

"The Bureau of Indian Education believes the number of eligible Indian students is much higher than current contractor data due to low response rates from contractors in the field and the short turnaround time for reporting," the document states.

So what's next? Indian Country has until December 30 to provide comments about the preliminary report, according to an October 29 notice in the Federal Register.

The December 30 deadline is close to the December 31 deadline imposed by Congress on the BIE. A 'final' report is supposed to be due on the latter date.

In addition to engaging in consultations for an update student count, the Trump administration has proposed a new JOM rule.

The comment period closed on August 26. A final rule hasn't been released.

In the Tribal Court of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

Please note: All hearings are conducted at the Warm Springs Tribal Court.

Warm Springs Ventures, Petitioner, vs. Noree Guerin, Respondent; Case No. CV24-17. TO: Noree Guerin, Warm Springs Ventures:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a CIVIL COMPLAINT has been filed with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **9TH day of December, 2019 @ 10:00 AM**

CHARLENE SMITH, Petitioner, vs KRISTY GILBERT, RESPONDENT; Case No. EPO13-16. TO: CHARLENE SMITH, KRISTY GILBERT:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a SHOW CAUSE HEARING has been filed with

the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **3RD day of DECEMBER, 2019 @ 9:30 AM**

CTWS, Petitioner, vs VICTORIA MEDINA, RESPONDENT; Case No. DO176-06; DO177-06. TO: VICTORIA MEDINA, AGUSTIN PEDRAZA JR.:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a CUSTODY REVIEW has been filed with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **11TH day of December, 2019 @ 11:00 AM**

Tiffany Hunt, Petitioner, vs Aaron Hunt, RESPONDENT; Case No. RO45-19. TO: Tiffany Hunt/ Aaron Hunt:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a RESTRAINING

ORDER SHOW CAUSE has been filed with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **3RD day of December, 2019 @ 11:30 AM**

Tiffany Hunt, Petitioner, vs Juliene Govenor, RESPONDENT; Case No. RO44-19. TO: Tiffany Hunt/ Aaron Hunt:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a RESTRAINING ORDER SHOW CAUSE has been filed with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **3RD day of December, 2019 @ 11:00 AM**

CTWS, Petitioner, vs ALICIA YAZZIE, RESPONDENT; Case No. JV22-12; JV23-12. TO: ALICIA YAZZIE, GARRETT SUPPAH JR., DEECE SUPPAH:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a ASSISTED GUARDIANSHIP REVIEW has

been filed with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **7th day of NOVEMBER, 2019 @ 3:00 PM**

LOIS SQUIEMPHEN, Petitioner, vs SYLVIA SPINO, RESPONDENT; Case No. JV22-12; JV23-12. TO: LOIS SQUIEMPHEN, SYLVIA SPINO:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MODIFICATION HEARING has been filed with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **2ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 2019 AT 9:00 AM**

PROBATE

In the matter of the estate of Leontyne Tanewasha-Davis, W.S., U/A, deceased. Estate no.

2018-PR45. Notice is hereby given that Leontyne Tanewasha, who at the time of her death last known residence was 3108 Highway 3, Warm Springs, OR, died on the 15th day of November, 2018, and the court has appointed Valerie Squiemphen as public administrator.

In the matter of the estate

of Tammy M. Robinson, W.S., U/A, deceased. Estate no. 2019-PR22. Notice is hereby given that Tammy M. Robinson, who at the time of her death last known residence was 1188 Shitike Creek Rd., Warm Springs, OR, died on the 27th day of May, 2019, and the court has appointed Valerie Squiemphen as the administrator.

Busy government office in The Dalles has an immediate opening for a temporary office Program Technician position.

Duties include general office activities supporting FSA programs administered at the field office level. Successful applicant must be reliable, have professional attitude, and enjoy working with the public.

Individuals interested in applying need to contact Lissa Biehn, office manager, at 541-298-8559 ext. 110. Or:

Lissa.biehn@usda.gov
Or apply at Wasco/Hood River Co. FSA at 2325 River Rd, Ste 1. The deadline to apply is this Thursday November 6, 2019. FSA is an Equal Opportunity Employer.