

PROPOSED PUBLIC SAFETY ORDINANCE AMENDMENT OPEN FOR COMMENT

The Tribal Council, in consultation with the Tribal Attorney's Office, has proposed an amendment to the Public Safety Ordinance. The first reading of the proposed amendment was made at the Aug. 24, 2010, Tribal Council meeting.

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to clarify that Tribally sponsored educational activities pertaining to election issues directly impacting the Tribe (such as activities related to the Private Gaming Initiative) are exempt from the provisions of the Campaigning section of the Ordinance. Specifically, Section (d)(6) of the Ordinance is amended to add the following language:

(C) Exemptions: Tribally sponsored educational activities pertaining to election issues directly impacting the Tribe are exempted from the provisions of this Section.

For a copy of the proposed Public Safety Ordinance amendment, please contact the Tribal Attorney's Office at (503) 879-4664. The Tribal Council invites comment on the proposed amendment. Please send your comments to the Tribal Attorney's Office, 9615 Grand Ronde Road, Grand Ronde, Oregon 97347, or by e-mail to legal@grandronde.org.

Comments must be received by 5 p.m. Nov. 1, 2010.

Portland Center Stage seeks Chief Bromden

Portland Center Stage is having an open call for a Native American male, aged 40 to 60, to play Chief Bromden in Ken Kesey's "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest."

Kesey describes Bromden as "tall as a mountain, bull-muscled man" made "small" by society. As a patient in a state hospital, he pretends to be deaf and dumb to escape from being noticed, but watches everything around him meticulously.

People interested in being considered for the role should send a headshot and resume to Cast/Chief Bromden, c/o Portland Center Stage, 128 N.W. 11th Ave., Portland, OR 97209, or e-mail the materials to casting@pcs.org.

Rehearsals and production dates go from Feb. 25 to March 20, 2011. Submissions are being accepted until Dec. 1, 2010. ■

Employee barbecue



Photos by Michelle Alaimo

Joanne Carr, right, GED/HSC program coordinator, shows Debbie Bachman, Education Division administrative assistant, a camera she won during the employee appreciation barbecue on Wednesday, Sept. 22.



Mary Leith, right, Human Resources specialist, hands out buns to Amanda Mercier, Tribal Court clerk, and Tyson Mercier, Tribal HVAC technician and Tribal member, as they wait in the food line during the employee appreciation barbecue.

In 1989, Tribe adopted Tribal Court ordinance

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Special Advocates Program.

In 1984, the Tribal Court was authorized by the Tribe's Constitution, Article IV, and adopted in November of that year. The section 1 language says, "There shall be a Tribal Court, consisting of one (1) Chief Judge and such Associate Judges and staff as are designated by tribal ordinance."

The Constitution also defines the powers of the Court.

"The Tribal Court shall be empowered to exercise all judicial authority of the Tribe. Said authority shall include but not be limited to enforcement of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, as well as the power to review and overturn tribal legislative and executive actions for violation of this Constitution or the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968."

In 1989, the Tribe adopted the Tribal Court ordinance, which set forth the jurisdiction and powers of the court as well as provisions regarding court staff. The ordinance has been amended over time to provide for the development of a Peacemaking Panel and a Court of



Photo by Michelle Alaimo

Tribal Court staff Angela Fasana, right, Tribal member and court administrator, and Julie Boekhoff, Tribal Court program specialist, will be celebrating the court's 20th anniversary on Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Appeals.

In 1989, the Tribe adopted the Indian Child Welfare ordinance, which addressed the welfare of Tribal youth. The ordinance gave the court direction in handling

abused, abandoned and neglected Tribal children.

In 1990, the Tribal Court accepted the transfer of jurisdiction of four state cases involving Tribal children. The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978

provides for the transfer of cases involving Indian children to Tribal Court. These first four cases were the first ever filed in Tribal Court.

The Court Clerk at the time was Jackie (Mercier) (Colton) Whisler, a Tribal Elder who walked on in 2007. The presiding judge, the court's first, was Lester Marston. Tribal member Angela (Leno) Fasana was working then as deputy clerk. Today, she is the court's administrator.

From 1990 to the present, several ordinances allow for various decisions to be reviewed by Tribal Court, including ordinances affecting housing, employment, enrollment and elections. Several other ordinances have passed that gave the court jurisdiction to hear various types of disputes, including the Small Claims ordinance and the Tort Claims ordinance.

Ordinances also have been enacted that allow Tribal members to access services such as divorces and name changes.

"I think one thing that makes our court unique," said Fasana, "is our desire to have Tribal members involved in our Tribal Court. We've developed at least three programs over last five years that have Tribal members volunteering." ■