The 1865 Treaty Nullification Act—formally and finally nullifying a fraudulent treaty with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs—last week passed the United States Senate. Senators Jeff Merkley and Ron Wyden were sponsors. The next step is to go to the U.S. House of Representatives, where Rep. Greg Walden supports the bill.

“A black cloud will be lifted by this legislation,” said Tribal Council Chairman Raymond Thompsett. “So future generations will not have to endure it.”

Tribal Council, with governmental affairs director Louis Pfr for the past year especially have made the federal 1865 nullification a priority. The bill, as passed last week by the Senate, would nullify the 1865 document, and clearly validate an 1855 treaty that establishes the tribes’ reservation and preserves off-reservation fishing, hunting, and fishing rights.

“Finally, we are taking significant steps to right this tremendous wrong,” Sen. Merkley said.

“Deomination shows that the 1865 treaty is a complete fraud. The signatories were led to, and the tribes never agreed to relinquish their rights. Officially recognizing and correcting this unjust history is one way we can empower and affirm tribal sovereignty today,” Wyden added, “I know from my meetings with the Warm Springs tribes that this 154-year-old outrage has left lasting pain with tribal members, and I am glad that the Senate has agreed to end this shameful history. I look forward to the House taking similar action to reverse this treaty of a treaty, return tribal sovereignty and formally recognize the 1855 agreement.”

In 1855, the Warm Springs Tribes entered into a treaty with the United States, defining the most relationship between the parties, and establishing rights to land and off-reservation hunting and fishing.

Ten years later in 1865 the apparently reprehensible Superintendency of Indian Affairs for Oregon, J.W. Perit Huntington, wrote a supplemental treaty that amended the 1855 agreement to prohibit members of the Warm Springs tribe from leaving their reservation without government permission and relinquishing all off-reservation rights.

Oregon Governor Kate Brown has said the policy of the State of Oregon is that the 1865 treaty is null and void.

Great new exhibit at museum

Libby Chase attended Chilocco Indian School in Oklahoma, 1963-67. Of the experience Libby says: “Best years of my life. I met the most interesting people, you got out of the experiences what you put into it. Lots of great memories in year and a week—learned a lot about boarding school. Becoming the Student Body Presidents, Class President, and football Queen Candidate.”

Part of the new exhibit at the Museum at Warm Springs—Resilience: The Boarding School Experience of Warm Springs and beyond—examines Chilocco and part focuses on Chumash. And the Warm Springs boarding schools are a central feature. The exhibit displays rare old photographs, old books, such as decades-old year books; and touching personal stories. A sewing machine from the Warm Springs school, a student’s stool, a suitcase, a typewriter, a formal boarding school cap and gown are at one of the schools.

As with other changing exhibits, museum curator Natalie Kirk took special care with Chilocco.

 Challenges, opportunities for Small business

The shortage of small business employment on the reservation is one of its biggest economic challenges—and that is basic information serving the Agency area. The two courses of mines: Business can thrive without a stable infrastructure, while a healthy economy brings infrastructures to ventures.

Canna Miller is the new economic development researcher with the Warm Springs Community Action Team. Her work includes research on the condition of the economy and business on the reservation; and identifying barriers to successful business development. In time the research will lead to recommendations as to a course of action.

Her position with the Community Action Team is a new one, funded through an 18-month grant from the Northwest Area Foundation and its Vital Tribal Economies program.

Through small business development on the reservation, the community could rely less on the tribal organization for employment, and could work instead in the private sector.

A shortage of small businesses on the reservation results in what is described as “leakage”—the local community taking money and capital off-reservation for goods and services, Mr. Miller said.

In Warm Springs’ case, a very large portion of money that could circulate locally ends up in other communities—Madras, Redmond, Bend, etc.

In economic terms, leakage results in a gap in the supply and demand chain. When this kind of economic pressure, businesses have to find other ways to generate revenue.

Tourism is a way to bring new money into the local economy, Miller said; and this industry will be an important part of her research. Her findings will be shared with the community through the tribal portal, a video, and reports.

In the late 1950s, after the Celilo settlement, the tribes developed an economic plan for the future. The tribes followed the plan, and the results were successful, a kind of economic boom time for the tribes. The hope is that a new plan for the future could bring about similar results.

In her job Mr. Miller will be looking at issues around having tribal Commercial Code. The Warm Springs Area Chamber of Commerce is also interested in the tribal Commercial Code idea, which has won success with other tribes.

Commercial Codes give certainty to business transactions, helping both the business and the consumer.

On the near horizon for Warm Springs is the small business incubator project of the Community Action Team, Mr. Miller said.

Her work involves cooperation among all in the community—from individuals to enterprisers, the Area Chamber of Commerce, the tribal government, etc.—and regional partners like the Northwest Area Foundation, Rural Development Initiatives and others.

Dave McMechan
Carbon, water, EPA on Council agenda

The Oregon House of Representatives in June approved a bill that would establish a cap-and-trade program in the state. The bill then went to the Senate, prompting a group of lawmakers who oppose the bill to delay the vote for several days. The Senate was then unable to vote on the bill, or any other pending legislation, as the minimum of 18 members was not present to do business. The Democratic senior leader of the Senate then announced that the bill would not have enough votes in favor to pass. The group that had left the state—referred to as the “Oregon 11”—then returned to vote. The episode was rare, and garnered national and even international news coverage.

Tribe members earlier this year had testified in favor of the bill. The tribes participate in the cap-and-trade program that exists under California jurisdiction. This is a forestry program whereby a company pays the tribes to manage an area of the reservation forest to limit on greenhouse gas emissions. The carbon sequestration program has been one of the more successful tribal ventures in recent years. Oregon would have been the second state, after California, to adopt a cap-and-trade program.

The Oregon bill was consistent with the state's legislative process. The vote in the House was 36-24 in favor.

A projected 23-cent per gallon gas tax was an issue.

Progress with tribal housing at river

The long awaited federal program to improve tribal housing at the Columbia River—then passed the U.S. Senate. The legislation would enable the Bureau of Indian Affairs to make important safety and sanitation improvements to the tribal mudfish fishing access sites along the Columbia River.

These are sites held by the United States for the benefit of the four Columbia River Treaty tribes.

The bill now goes to the U.S. House of Representatives for final passage, and then to the president's desk to become law. The tribes have kept this issue before the federal government—in particular the Army Corps of Engineers—for over the many years.

The tribes worked with Corps of Engineers to identify suitable sites for the new housing. The project is not at a funding phase, and is making welcome progress.

Cap-and-trade bill falls short

The Oregon House of Representatives in June approved a bill that would establish a cap-and-trade program in the state. The bill then went to the Senate, prompting a group of lawmakers who oppose the bill to delay the vote for several days. The Senate was then unable to vote on the bill, or any other pending legislation, as the minimum of 18 members was not present to do business. The Democratic senior leader of the Senate then announced that the bill would not have enough votes in favor to pass. The group that had left the state—referred to as the “Oregon 11”—then returned to vote. The episode was rare, and garnered national and even international news coverage.

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Awisow from the powi to the Pui-Uma-sho, the Whisow from the hit of the weekend. Warm Springs National THERE was box was back, with the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Pi- Ume-Sho-Rodeo, the Fun Chinese team. Strong Man and Woman Challenge and more (results in the edition and the next).

Little League
The Warm Springs Warm Springs Little League teams finished their season last weekend. The girls team took second place at the District Tournament. Great season play- ers, families and coaches.

Reminder from Bar Chucak held all regular season and All-Star games and pagan to the community cen- ter.

Spilyay Tymoo, Warm Springs, Oregon                           July 3, 2019                                                                           Page 3

Results from Fiftieth Pi-Ume-Sho-Rodeo

Vocational Rehabilitation - Warm Springs Rehabilitation Center.

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Warm Springs Christian Fellowship has Bible study at 6 p.m. at the Senior Cen- ter.

There is soap social dance class today at 4 in the Community Center Aerobics room.

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The job openings today include Functional Fitter class at 12:10 in the Community Center Aerobics room and all at the clinic at the clinic. Per- sonal training is back at the Community Center. Find out more by calling Community Wellness, 541-553-3569 or Joe Arthur, 553-3243.

The Warm Springs Out- door Market is from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. on campus next to the Community Center.

Functional Fitter meets this morning at 10 at the Senior Center.

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Family Jamboree

The Clackamas Aquatic Center, located at 4174 Highway 3 in Warm Springs. Our offices are located at 1110 Wasco Street, room 111, phone 541-553-3311. Email: info@wstribes.org. You can register at: https://wscat.org/registration/1016. Click on ‘classes and events’. Space is limited so please register in advance.

Field trips

Warm Springs Recreation provides a small bus to take young people over the summer. Some of the destinations include:
1) The Clackamas Aquatic Center, 4174 Highway 3, Multnomah Falls and the Bonneville dam. The High Desert Museum and Lava Beds National Park.
2) Movies at Sam Johnson Park.
The activities include games, hikes and crafts, the Family Jamboree, game room activities, and the lunch program. The lunch program is available Monday through Friday from 12-12:30. Lunch dates are posted out and located at the entry office. Any questions please call 541-553-3311.

Heart Healthy

St. Charles Health Care will host the Heart Healthy Heroes Classic at the Westside School on August 13, 20 and 27 at the RHS clinic. Come to learn about heart disease or a chronic condition that affects your heart. Family members who would like to learn as well are also welcome. You will gain:
• Basic knowledge about the heart—how it works, and what we can do about heart disease or a chronic condition.
• Tips on how to eat a heart healthy foods.
You will make new friends in a comfortable, relaxed environment. The outdoor venue where sharing stories and experiences in an encouraged.

For information contact St. Charles Nurse Navigator: Amy Chouteau, 541-553-3311. Email: amy.chouteau@stcharleshealth.org. You can apply online at: https://www.wstribes.org.

Youth meals

The Jefferson County 4-H and FFA Summer food service meal program is available at the Warm Springs Breakfast. Breakfast is from 8:45-9:15, and lunch 12-12:30. Nutritious meals, free to kids 18 and under. Applications are available at Bridges in Madras at 1110 Wasco Street, room 111, phone 541-553-3311. Email: info@wstribes.org.
Jayson Smith photos

Saturday afternoon at Pi-Ume-Sha, with Court Royalty (below).

Levi Blackwolf at Saturday Pi-Ume-Sha.

Emerson ‘Chief Smith (crossing the finish line, right) won the Senior division of the Pi-Ume-Sha Endurance Horse Race, followed by Terry Isadore.

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Chief Delvis Heath Sr. joined the Tribal Council in 1984. Family and friends in June marked the 35-year anniversary of the occasion with a celebration at the Simnasho Longhouse.

Chief Heath is the hereditary Chief of the Warm Springs Tribe, his fathering being the late Chief Nathan Heath, who passed away in 1969. At that time, Chief Delvis felt he was not ready to assume the Chiefship, and declined. The Sahaptin people decided that Amos Simtustus Sr. would become Chief; with the agreement that Delvis would become Warm Springs Chief upon Chief Simtustus’ passing.

This happened in 1984, and Chief Heath has been on Council ever since. Tribal fishing rights and natural resources, the Treaty, sovereignty and tribal health issues are some of the Chief’s areas of expertise. He is the tribes’ foremost goodwill ambassador, and a leading figure at ceremonial functions, being a speaker of the Native Sahaptin.

He was born on the family ranch near Simnasho in 1938. He is the son of Nathan and Lilly Heath. Since his youth Chief Heath has also been known as ‘Bullneck.’ His grandfather William McBride raced horses, and it was not long before young Delvis was riding his grandfather’s horses in races around the area.

The late Martinez Heath, one of Delvis’ younger brothers, became one of the top jockeys in the United States in the 1960s and ’70s. Delvis married Shirley Stahi, of Celilo Village, in 1960, and they are still married. For many years the family ran the Chief Heath horse stables at Kah-Nee-Ta High Desert Resort and Casino.

Besides horsemanship, he is known for his golfing and bowling skills.

Thirty-Five Years as Warm Springs Chief

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Tribes, state apply to lethally remove more sea lions

A group of tribes, and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, submitted an expanded application to lethally remove California sea lions from the Columbia River and its tributaries. The sea lions are preying on threatened and endangered salmon and steelhead runs in the Columbia and its tributaries.

Predator management is a key part of a multi-faceted effort to restore salmon and steelhead populations in the Pacific Northwest.

“Based on years of experience working within the lower Columbia Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Columbia River fishing tribes contend that predator management is necessary to restore balance to the Columbia River system,” said Ryan Smith, chairman of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

“Strong partnerships and collaboration with the coastal northwest congressional delegation, federal authorities, and nongovernmental organizations resulted in this amendment, which applies robust tools to manage sea lions in the lower Columbia River and recognizes tribal sovereignty in that management.”

California sea lions—and increasingly, Steller sea lions—have been observed in growing numbers in the Columbia River basin, especially in the last decade. These sea lions prey heavily on salmon and steelhead runs listed under the Endangered Species Act, including thousands of fish at Bonneville Dam each year.

The impetus comes at a time when many Chinook salmon runs are already at historic lows.

The majority of sea lions since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972 is a success story, said Katrina Lee, Region 1 Director with Washington Fish and Wildlife. But that recovery has also brought challenges.

“The vast majority of these animals remain in coastal and offshore waters, but several hundred have established themselves in upriver locations,” Lee said. “Where salmon and steelhead numbers are low, any augmented increase in predation can cause serious problems.”

In recent decades, we’ve made strides in habitat recovery, population growth, hatchery production, and fishery management, and we have worked closely with our partners to further these initiatives,” Lee said. “Predator management remains an essential part of the equation.”

The application submitted to the National Marine Fisheries Service for Washington Fish and Wildlife and tribal partners is the first since Congress passed an amendment to the Marine Mammals Protection Act in December 2018. The amendment, spearheaded by the Pacific Northwest congressional delegation, passed with strong bipartisan support and offers greater flexibility to wildlife managers when determining if a sea lion should be lethally removed in waters that host ESA-listed runs of salmon or steelhead.

The tribes and Fish and Wildlife have taken steps to deter California sea lions in the Columbia River basin for more than a decade, but non-lethal measures have proven largely ineffective, driving animals away for only short periods.

These measures appear similarly ineffective against Steller sea lions. Non-lethal measures continue to be used as a short-term option when appropriate.

Wildlife managers have conducted lethal removal operations of California sea lions in the Columbia River basin since 2008, when National Marine Fisheries Service first issued a letter of authorization under section 120 of the Marine Mammals Protection Act. From 2008-2019, wildlife managers removed a total of 219 California sea lions that met the federal criteria for removal below Bonneville Dam.

Steller sea lions have not previously been subject to lethal removal.

“Prior to this legislation, wildlife managers were solely in the position to effectively remove sea lions in these areas,” Lee said. “This authority is required to protect these species, but necessary stop in the salmon recovery process.”

If approved, the tribes and partners expect to begin removing sea lions in the spring that threaten to completely eliminate Chinook salmon runs. In the summer, when the federal criteria are even less stringent, state closures will be in effect. Non-lethal measures will continue to be used as a short-term option when appropriate.

“Based on years of experience... the Columbia River fishing tribes contend that predator management is necessary to restore balance to the Columbia River system,” Ryan Smith, CRITFC

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These sea lions prey heavily on salmon and steelhead runs listed under the Endangered Species Act, including thousands of fish at Bonneville Dam each year.

The impetus comes at a time when many Chinook salmon runs are already at historic lows.

The majority of sea lions since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972 is a success story, said Katrina Lee, Region 1 Director with Washington Fish and Wildlife. But that recovery has also brought challenges.

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First Nations mark ‘historic moment’ in treaty talks

Three British Columbia First Nations remarked what is being called a “historic moment” after joining in treaty negotiations and help realize the First Nations’ goals for meaningful outcomes that are of critical importance to our nations and homelands.”

Rodeo: 2019 results

(Continued from page 3)


Fishery open through today

A zone 6 fishery is open through 6 p.m. this Wednesday evening, July 3. Gear set and drift gillnets with a 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction are legal between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Local waters and gear restrictions apply to gillnet fishers in the zone.

A zone 4 fishery is open through 6 p.m. this Wednesday evening, July 3. Gear set and drift gillnets with a 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction are legal between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Local waters and gear restrictions apply to gillnet fishers in the zone.

A zone 3 fishery is open through 6 p.m. this Wednesday evening, July 3. Gear set and drift gillnets with a 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction are legal between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Local waters and gear restrictions apply to gillnet fishers in the zone.

A zone 2 fishery is open through 6 p.m. this Wednesday evening, July 3. Gear set and drift gillnets with a 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction are legal between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Local waters and gear restrictions apply to gillnet fishers in the zone.

A zone 1 fishery is open through 6 p.m. this Wednesday evening, July 3. Gear set and drift gillnets with a 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction are legal between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Local waters and gear restrictions apply to gillnet fishers in the zone.

A zone 0 fishery is open through 6 p.m. this Wednesday evening, July 3. Gear set and drift gillnets with a 7-inch minimum mesh size restriction are legal between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Local waters and gear restrictions apply to gillnet fishers in the zone.

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Boarding schools: Exhibit details experiences and memories

(Continued from page 1):

The result is a thorough and absorbing presentation, warning about the myriad dangers students faced at the school. Many of the accounts are similar to Libby's. Many of the memories of the pre-war era, recalled with fondness.

Burke Tzem Holliday: I attended the Warm Springs Boarding School in 1943. I was 10 years old when I first arrived. I had already had a problem or got into any trouble. Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays we were able to take home clothes. My favorite thing was nothing more than my place to sleep. In 1943, I was the main cook. She knew what to do.

When we had chores, I used to get up at 4:30 every morning. I would make my bed and help cook. I used to help in the laundry also. Velma Holliday and Harriette Miller worked there. They were nice people. I'd help fold all the clothes and help deliver the clothes back to the dorms.

Some of the people I went to school with were Bessie Wemuth to care for the teacher's children, Delphine Scott, Pauline Johnson, Norval Ibihi and Monte Meekins. I didn't mind the school—just obey the rules.

The Chumash Indian School near Salem is the oldest Indian boarding school in the Oregon Coast region dating back to 1927. It is run today as a nonprofit by the Confederated Tribes of Siuslaw Indians.

The school was attended in the early 1930s, as the Great Depression sought economies during the era. The Confederated Tribes of Siuslaw Indians is a tribe based in Oregon. It is one of the smallest tribes in the United States, with only 15 members today. The tribe has a long history of cultural and spiritual practices, including language and traditions. It is known for its work in preserving and revitalizing these traditions, as well as its efforts to improve the lives of its members.

Reintroduced Deschutes Chinook Buck to the Bend

(Continued from page 1):

ES. Extension offers free pressure canner gauge inspection

The Oregon Legislature approved a new law to better prepare Oregonians to respond to oil spills from high-hazard trains that carry millions of gallons of crude oil through the state. The lid had to pass a pressure test, so that it is used for airtight, odorless, or non-leaking. You should be notified when it is ready to pick up.

New law helps protect fishing sites from oil spills by rail and road

(Continued from page 1):

Departing returns of Chinook salmon swim the area across the Columbia River basin just this year, including returns at the adult fish trap just this year, of the Pelton Round Butte Hydro-electric Project that are the lowrespectfully.

But there’s a trove Despite the roof, investigators at the Pelton trap report this is dropping up one of the best years for returns of reintroduced spring Chinook fish that originated in the Deschutes River basin above the hydro project. “A truly auspicious year,” said Megan Hill, Portland General Electric (PGE) tribal project manager, noting the fishery and water quality teams at the project have a mountain against the fish this year due to mass returns extending outside the basin, the fact we’re seeing relatively strong returns, and fish were directly related to improved treatment and management of the dam, and downstream fish passage two years ago.

Confederated Tribes and PGE are the co-owners of the dam. The tribes and PGE are working with dozens of partners, including the Deschutes Basin to reintroduce salmon and steelhead runs that were cut off when Pelton and Round Butte dams were built in the 1950s.

Given the long lifecycle of these migratory fish, it can take from two to four years for changes made to help fish to return. It’s a long-term project, and runs cannot be expected to be self-sustaining for decades to come.

While more than a million juvenile fish have successfully passed down through the streams and the tribes have been slower to recover then initially hoped, with a combined annual total ranging from 800,000 to 1.2 million Chinook salmon and steelhead.

The strongest individual run occurred in 2015, when 536 upper basin sockeye returned.

Two years ago, dams operating changes made to improve survival early by culturing and releasing juvenile fish. The migration of the fish are most active and less vulnerable to predators. Last year, just five upper basin Chinook salmon returned. A total of 46 have completed the trip so far and have been released to spawn in the Deschutes tributaries above the dam.

The Deschutes Basin is a river in Oregon that flows through the mountains of Central Oregon. It is one of the major rivers in the state and is important for salmon and steelhead populations.

An example: In June 2016 an oil train derailed near the town of Mosier, spilling 42,000 gallons of fuel onto a fire that took over 14 hours to put out. Tribal Council members were at the scene to provide the need for better safety measures.

The new law, passed last year in 2016, will provide railroad companies transporting large amounts of crude oil through Oregon to develop spill response plans, and submit them to the state Department of Environmental Quality for review and approval.

The bill also requires a schedule for training on spill response, several fees to the railroads to pay for spill response and training; and requires the rail companies to provide to the DEQ proof of financial ability to pay for oil spill response and cleanup fees.

The oil trains spill response legislation is a big step in the right direction, said Carly Switzer, executive director of the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla.

In 2015, both Washington and California passed laws to better prepare for derailments of hazardous materials. At the same time, Oregon's legislature struggled to pass oil spill response legislation due to opposition from the major railroads. As a result, Oregon had the weakest laws on the west coast for oil trains and spills.

The new bill helps address the situation.
Elder abuse, addiction focus of work group gathering

by Sarah Frank
W.S. Behavioral Health

What is effective and will help our elders to be safe? What is helping to prevent elder abuse now? What is unconditional love? What is co-dependency? How can we effectively help our addicted loved ones? And what can we do individually to have a positive impact?

These questions were posed on the walls at the Elder Abuse and Addiction Community Education Class, held in June at the Social Hall. The Warm Springs Meth and Opium work group voted earlier on having the Elder Abuse and Addiction Community Education Class.

Wilson Wewa Sr. was asked to present, being one knowledgeable on elder abuse in Indian Country. Wilson shared some facts and his testimony. He shared a part of his testimony.

Onie Made shared about the Healing Forest; while Edna Tufti and family cooked a delicious dinner! Highlights from presenters were:

-Say No! Get involved. File a report. Do not give out your pin number, and do not co-sign.
-Positive energy. Care more and support. Spiritual. Share. Learn from our own teachings.
-Take action on abuse. Walk in our ways gifted to us.

Highlights from 44 evaluations:
Question: Do you have any suggestions on how to help with the Elder Abuse issue in Warm Springs?
Answers: Speak up and help protect elders. Hold classes on setting healthy boundaries.
Yes, We as people need to take a stand. Advocate for elders could check on all elders maybe two to three times a week. Speak to the abuser and let him or her know, some how.

Have a gathering to show the items to use drugs—paraphernalia—so we can be informed.
Question: Do you have any suggestions on how we can help our families with addiction problems?
Answers: Don’t make judgments over addiction, because that won’t solve anything. Practice hard, hard intervention.
Confidential phone calls or visits with the Warm Springs Police Department. Have a designated police officer visit the home. Train the children and youth on alcohol and drug addiction, and they’ll talk about it. Let start with the person’s heart wanting the healing. Tough love! We all know who is dealing drugs, sell on them, turn them in. We all need to work together—family members, the police and court system, victims of crime, Tribal Council, departments, all of us.
We need immediate backup for ‘high’ people, to protect them from themselves and others.

More outreach: Sometimes if abuse is happening in the home, we tend to want to just stay in a safe place—maybe in our rooms and not answering doors.

Question: Do you have any suggestions for future meetings, topics and presentations?
Have a class for the younger people to understand elder abuse. Have a victim of elder abuse talk.
Victims of crimes, and enroll elders and users. Do interventions with households.
Have a panel of elders who have been abused or needed, or knew of the people who were.
Too many prescription drugs seem to be going to younger people.

Question: Any other comments?

I really loved the speakers. They opened up my eyes.
We need to unify, aho-ga-tha, and combat these issues we face today. Stages and levels of victimization are killing the spiritual light of our people, each one. Bring the spirit back into our people. Very good food and speakers, and it was good to see the many people here.
Very good presenters. I enjoyed all the speakers. Thank you for your concern for elders.

Thank You Warm Springs Behavioral Health for providing the meal, and the Communication Grant provided by Alyssa Macy for door prizes.
We do plan to have future Meth and Opium Work Group community education classes. Please join us. For more information contact Sarah Frank at 541-553-1204.

Health insurance can expand your options for getting the care you need. It covers a wide variety of providers and services. If you’re a member of a federally recognized tribe, you can sign up anytime, year-round. If you qualify, your insurance may even be free.

Do you qualify?
Find out if you’re eligible for free insurance or payment assistance to lower your costs:

• Apply online at OregonHealthCare.Gov.
• Get free help at your tribal headquarters.
• Or call the Oregon Health Insurance Marketplace at 1-855-268-3767 and ask for free, local help. Calls are toll free.

Sign up now | OregonHealthCare.Gov
In the Tribal Court of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

In the matter of the estate of Latol L. Jackson, W.S., U/A, deceased. Estate no. 2019-PR105. To Leilani Polk, Rebecca Robinson, Linda Smith, Robert Warner, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Junior Warner.

You are hereby notified that a formal probate hearing is scheduled for August 3, 2019 at 11:30 a.m.

In the matter of the estate of Latol L. Jackson, W.S., U/A, deceased. Estate no. 2019-PR106. To Kinzie Remer, Sue B. Remer, Buck Remer, and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ryman.

You are hereby notified that a formal probate hearing is scheduled for August 9, 2019 at 9 a.m.

In the matter of the estate of LaTeeah Tewee and Joseph Tewee: You are hereby notified that a formal probate hearing is scheduled for July 25, 2019 at 2:00 P.M.

In the matter of the estate of Tammy M. Robinson, W.S., U/A, deceased. Estate no. 2019-PR103. To Leilani Polk, Rebecca Robinson, Linda Smith, Robert Warner, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Junior Warner.

You are hereby notified that an informal probate hearing is scheduled for July 3, 2019 at 11:30 a.m.

In the matter of the estate of Francis Suppah, Leilani Polk, Eulena Suppah, Mary Suppah, Francis Suppah and Julie Suppah.

You are hereby notified that an informal probate hearing is scheduled for July 31, 2019 at 1:30 P.M.

The Museum at Warm Springs exhibit reminded Ms. Gutierrez of this picture: Jicarilla Apache children at Hollywood, Warm Springs, Oregon.
Ladies barrel race: Duaneah Wheeler, White Swan; Lily Picard, Pendleton; Emma Patterson, White Swan; Weston Mills, White Swan.

Junior barrel race: Alyiah Coleman, Tulee River; Emma Patterson, White Swan; Ramona Barnes, Tulee River; Joanne Crutcher, Owyhee.

Ladies breakaway roping: Lanie Boyd, Fort Hall; Desiray Cross, Toppenish; Devonly Bruised Head, Alberta; Velma Greyback, White Swan.

Senior breakaway: Cort Herrera, Pendleton; Robert Bruisedhead, Alberta; Troy Cline, Reno; Rudy Blossom, Owyhee.

Junior breakaway roping: Cash James, Alberta.

Junior barrels: Aliyah Christie, Tulee River; Emma Patterson, White Swan; Ramona Ilanneo, Tulee River; Journie Crutcher, Owyhee.

Ladies breakaway roping: Lanie Boyd and Clint Bruised Head; Thoms and Leo Ramone; Gene Curtis and RC Crutcher; Cody Barney and Casey Green.

Senior team roping: Clint and Robert Bruised Head; Clint Bruised Head and Leo Ramone; Robert Crutcher and Leo Ramone; Robert Crutcher and Ed Harris.