

Spilyay Tymoo

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Public input needed on ECE plan

The Confederated Tribes and Early Childhood Education Center will hold two public hearing sessions this month regarding the 3-year funding plan for the ECE-Head Start and Early Head Start.

The public meetings sessions provide the ECE stakeholders—tribal members, tribal employees, partnering tribal programs, elders and other interested parties—an opportunity to express their support, raise concerns, and offer ideas regarding the three-plan; and any changes that may be needed to best meet the needs of the community and families.

The first public hearing session will be from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. on Wednesday, January 25 at the Education-Culture and Heritage building. Snacks and childcare provided. Session two will be January 25 from 5 to 8 p.m. at the ECE building, dinner and child care provided.

Every three years the tribes and ECE must submit their plan, or application, in order to receive the Child Care and Development Fund—CCDF—funding. The plan is submitted to the Administration for Children and Families Office of Child Care.

The public hearing, community input and feedback are the essential parts of the application process. Your participation is welcome and greatly appreciated. As Deanie Smith, ECE manager, explains in her notice of the January 25 sessions:

“The public hearing is held to provide the community the opportunity to comment and provide input and feedback of the proposed provision of child care services, and to list the many activities and services they are providing to meet the needs of low-income children and families.” *(More details on page 9.)*

Two court cases taking aim at tribal sovereignty

A case before the U.S. Supreme Court, and a lawsuit in Washington state are part of a coordinated campaign that experts say is pushing once-fringe legal theories to the nation's highest court, and representing the most serious challenge to tribal sovereignty in over 50 years. To begin with the Washington state lawsuit:

Maverick Gaming, operator of 19 card rooms in Washington and casinos in Nevada and Colorado, is challenging a 2020 law that allows sports betting only on tribal lands.

The lawsuit, filed in federal court in Washington state, claims the law created a “discriminatory tribal gaming monopoly.”

Court Cases continues on 6

For love and care of the animals

Growing up in Warm Springs, Coleicia Moses always liked being around animals. “We had pets and I was always interested in taking care of them,” Coleicia says. At the time, of course, “I never thought I could make a career of it.”

During high school, Coleicia went to Madras, then to the boarding school in Riverside, California, graduating in 2008. Moving back to Central Oregon, she went to Central Oregon Community College in Bend.

For a while, Coleicia was thinking of transferring to the University of Oregon. “I’d always thought I would do something in journalism,” she says.

Her parents are Paula Miller and the late Oliver Moses. The journalism idea came from her grandfather, Mr. Sidney Miller, the first publisher and editor of the *Spilyay Tymoo*.

So, in 2014, Coleicia was deciding whether to transfer to the



Coleicia Moses on the job at the animal hospital.

University of Oregon for journalism. By chance, though, this was at the time when COCC opened its new Veterinarian Technician Program. Coleicia decided to stay,

finished her Associates Degree at COCC, and in 2016 graduated from the COCC Veterinarian Tech program.

She now is a Certified Veteri-

narian Technician. “I found the work I should be doing,” Coleicia says.

She works at the Central Oregon Animal Hospital in Bend. Her job as the clinic lead Vet Technician requires working closely and one-on-one with the clinic veterinarian doctors. She assists them during the animal surgeries; she administers anesthesia, draws blood samples, gives the shots, and does other work that goes into caring for animals during their time at the hospital.

Her training and skills have now even brought her back to the reservation, where she helps with the vaccine clinics hosted by Fences for Fido and their partner the Companion Animal Medical Project, or CAMP.

The next pet clinic is this Saturday, January 14 by the Agency Fire Hall, where Coleicia will be among the trained professionals helping the pets and pet owners of the Warm Springs community.

— Dave McMechan

On the wild lands of the reservation

At more than 1,000 square miles in size, the Warm Springs Reservation is among the largest. On the wild lands from the Cascade Mountains to the Deschutes River are diverse wildlife habitats: forests and rangeland, rivers, lakes, streams, mountains and valleys.

And many kinds of animals, birds and fish make the reservation home. Big horn sheep, mountain goats, a rare pack of wolves, deer and elk, salmon, birds of prey and others are among the diversity.

There will be a chance to learn more about the reservation wildlands and wildlife at an upcoming presentation—a part of the *Nature Nights* series of the Deschutes Land Trust—at the Tower Theatre in Bend.

Austin L. Smith Jr., general manager of the tribes’ Branch of Natural Resources, will give the presentation, to be called *Wild Horses, Wolves and Other Wildlife of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation*.

Mr. Smith will discuss the dynamics of managing the complex and at times competing populations of reservation



Photos CTWS/BNR

Big horn sheep (above), wolves, and rocky mountain goats are some of the wildlife found on the reservation.



wildlife. The presentation will be the evening of March 22 at the theater. The Deschutes Land Trust explains:

The discussion will be a chance learn more about the animals, trees, fish and other aspects of the natural environment, “as they adapt to climate change, wildfire risk, and the shift of predators within their habitats.” The presentation is free and ticket sales open one month prior to the event.

Meanwhile, the 2023 Deschutes Land Trust winter *Nature Nights* begins this month, the evening of January 25, with *Fungi in the Forest*. As the narration says, Central Oregon is



Deschutes Land Trust

Austin L. Smith Jr., Branch of Natural Resources general manager, will lead the discussion on reservation wildlife.

home to a broad range of fungi. Many of them play an important role in forest health and are adapted to our fire-dependent re-

gion. Then on the evening of February 21 will be *A History of Trees—Fire, Old-Growth, and Forest Restoration in Central Oregon*.

Infrastructure progress with water, landfill

The tribal infrastructure, as maintained and operated by tribal Utilities is large and varied. The Utilities team is always busy, often working long hours as needed, while the number of employees is small compared to the responsibilities. As one example, the Utilities general manager Chico Holliday, usually in the field working, often puts in six days

long a week.

The reservation domestic water system is recently the most talked about aspect of the tribal infrastructure; though challenges have also been with the wastewater system, and for a time with the landfill.

Lately, the news been good at Utilities, Mr. Holliday says. The landfill, for instance, is no longer out of compliance, as a result of exten-

sive work with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Utilities has also worked on the domestic water lines serving the residents, school and businesses of the reservation. The single biggest project coming up in the foreseeable future is the water treatment plant at the Deschutes River.

IHS and the EPA recently approved \$24 million in funding for

a new water treatment plant, to be built on the site of the existing one.

The timeline for the new plant coming on-line is in the range of 4 or 5 years, as the project is large.

Meanwhile, separate funding, part from the USDA and part from the state, will be needed to ensure that the existing plant functions properly until the new one comes on line.



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Tuesday, Jan. 31st, 6PM - 9PM. See Table Games for details.



Creations of Spirit opens this month in Bend

The High Desert Museum in Bend will host the exhibit *Creations of Spirit*, opening this month. Four of the six Native artists whose work will be featured at the exhibit are from Warm Springs, and all are of the the Columbia Plateau tribal community. The artists representing the Confederated Tribes are Natalie Kirk, H’Klumiayat Roberta Joy Kirk, Jefferson Greene and Kelli Palmer.

They are joining Joe Feddersen (Coville) and Phillip Cash Cash (Cayuse, Nez Perce) for *Creations of Spirit*, opening Saturday, January 28. The six artists are

creating original works to appear at the exhibit; while a seventh artist is creating an interactive piece—videos, audio and large landscape projections—for the center of the gallery.

A theme of *Creations of Spirit* is how Native artists create objects of beauty using objects that have practical and utilitarian purposes. A work by Kelli Palmer has made a cornhusk patlapa; and H’Klumiayat Roberta Joy Kirk is created regalia worn by young women during special ceremonies. Natalie Kirk is making woven baskets; and Jefferson Greene is constructing a tule



Kelli Palmer (Warm Springs), Joe Feddersen (Colville) and Natalie Kirk (Warm Springs) with artworks.

reed canoe and paddles.

Joe Feddersen has woven a basket used for spring root harvests; and Phillip Cash Cash is producing traditional Plateau flutes.

All of the artists are award-winning and accomplished individuals who share their knowledge of the traditional skills. Ms. Palmer, for example, teaches basketry classes in Oregon and Washington. Roberta Joy Kirk also shares her knowledge through classes and mentoring. And in

2020 she won the Governor’s Arts Award.

The two woven baskets by Natalie Kirk will be used to educate youth in schools and community programs. The tule reed canoe and paddles by Jefferson Greene will be used by Native youth in carrying on cultural traditions.

The High Desert Museum wishes to thank those who have made *Creations of Spirit* possible, including: the Bend Cultural Tourism Fund, the Central Oregon Daily, the Ford Family Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Old Mill District, the Oregon Community Foundation and the Oregon Heritage Commission with support from Bend Magazine,



Regalia by H’Klumiayat Roberta Joy Kirk, here as recipient of the 2020 Governor’s Arts Award, will be a feature of the upcoming *Creations of Spirit* exhibit at the High Desert Museum.

Cascade A&E and the James F. and Marion L. Miller Foundation.



Creations of Spirit opens January 28 at the High Desert Museum.

Tribal Council January agenda

The following are some of the items coming up on the Tribal Council agenda for January 2023 (subject to change at Council discretion):

Monday, January 16

- 9 a.m.: Secretary-Treasurer update with Bobby Brunoe.
- 10: February agenda and review minutes with the S-T.
- 11: Draft resolutions.
- 1 p.m.: Enrollments with Lucille Suppach-Samson, Vital Statistics.
- 2: Indian Health Services update with Hyllis Dauphinais, clinic chief executive officer.
- 3: Health and Human Services with Caroline Cruz.
- 4: Managed Care update with Michael Collins.

Tuesday, January 17

- 9 a.m.: Human Re-

- sources update with William Sam.
- 10: Governmental Affairs discussion with Raymond Tsumpti Sr.
- 11: Natural Resources update with Austin Smith Jr.
- 1 p.m.: Procurement update with Libby Chase.
- 2: Tribal Court update with Gayleen Adams, interim.
- 3: Public Safety update with Nancy Seyler.
- 4: Education update with Valerie Switzler.

Wednesday, January 18

- 9 a.m.: Finance update with Isaac George.
- 10: Public Utilities discussion with Chico Holliday.
- 11: OSU Cascade Campus with Elizabeth Marino.
- 1 p.m.: Water 101 workshop.
- Note to presenters:** All draft resolutions and ordinances, including any at-

tachments, are due by the first Friday of each month by 5 p.m. Email to: crbegay@wstribes.org

And to presenters: Please bring 15 sets of copies to distribute to Council. Masks are recommended but not mandatory in all tribal buildings.

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HEART OF OREGON CORPS

Heart of Oregon Corps is now accepting applications for upcoming winter cohort!

Do you know a young adult between the ages of 16 and 24 who experiences barriers with school or employment? Our YouthBuild program might be the opportunity he or she needs to get back on track.

Members in our program divide their time between the classroom, job training and leadership development.

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All applications are due January 16th to join our winter cohort!

Upcoming YouthBuild pre-enrollment enrollment information sessions:
Thursday, January 12, 2023.
Tuesday, January 17, 2023.
Applications for the January Cohort are due by **January 16.**
Mental Toughness begins **Monday, January 23.** Each Info Session is from 5 to 6 p.m. at our YouthBuild office located at 68797 George Cyrus Rd., Sisters, OR 97759.

Fill out an application on our website to get started. A staff member will be in contact for the next steps.

For questions about our YouthBuild program call us at 541-633-7834.

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Summaries of Tribal Council

The following are summaries of Tribal Council meetings from mid December, 2022:

December 13

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Smith. Roll call: Lincoln Jay Suppah, James ‘Jim’ Manion, Vice Chairman Raymond ‘Captain’ Moody, Alvis Smith III, Wilson Wewa, Jr., Carlos Calica, Rosa Graybael, Chief Joseph Moses. Minnie Yahtin, Recorder.

- Secretary-Treasurer update with Robert Brunoe.
- January agenda:

Motion by Captain approving the January 2023 agenda, with changes to presentation times and shortened lunch, second by Jay. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, 6/0/0, Chairman not voting; Motion carried.

Draft resolutions and letters with the S-T.

- Letter to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Newland discussion with tribal attorneys:

Motion by Jim approving the Chairman to sign the letter requesting that the Interior remove the nullified treaty from the new “Tribal Treaty Database.” Second by Captain. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, 6/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Letter to the governor, the Nine Tribes Letter—the Religious Freedom of Incarcerated Members—discussion with tribal attorneys:

Motion by Captain approving the letter, with edits. Second by Jay. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, 6/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

Forest Management Deduction discussion with attorneys:

- Motion by Captain adopting Resolution No. 13,003 requesting 7 percent be adopted and approved for fiscal year 2023, action will be by the Assistant Secretary. Second by Jay. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 7/0/0, Chairman not voting; Motion carried.
- Adopting June 25 as a Treaty Day Holiday; discussion with Tribal Attorneys:

Motion by Captain adopting Resolution No. 13,004 making June 25 an annual holiday recognizing the signing of the 1855 Treaty. Second by Jay. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 7/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Support for the Telecom’s grant application, discussion with tribal attorneys:

Motion by Jim adopting Resolution No. 13,005 supporting Telecom’s grant application for the USDA Utility Service. Second by Carlos. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 7/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Competitive bidding requirement waiver discussion with tribal attorneys:

Motion by Jim adopting Resolution No. 13,006, that the Tribal Council formally waives the competitive bidding requirement in the regulations to allow a sole source contract with Nan McKay; That the Tribal Council further authorizes, empowers and directs the Secretary-Treasurer/CEO or his designee to execute a professional services contract with Nan McKay consistent with previous tribal budget authority, and to sake or direct to be take such further and additional action, subject to appropriate budget authority, as the Secretary-Treasurer/CEO reasonably determines to be necessary or appropriate and in the interest of the

tribe to effectuate the Nan McKay services to support the tribal Finance Department. Second by Captain. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 7/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Hemp removed from the 2018 Farm Bill as a Schedule I substance; discussion with tribal attorneys:

Motion by Alvis adopting Resolution No. 13,007, that the Tribal Council hereby determines that with the passage of the 2018 Farm Bill that removes hemp as a Schedule I substance under the federal Controlled Substance Act and as a controlled substance or drug under WSTC Chapter 305 and the affirmative exercise of tribal regulatory jurisdiction under the 2018 Farm Bill, the provisions of the 2015 tribal referendum that prohibit the sale of controlled substances on the reservation no longer apply to hemp or hemp products. Second by Jim. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/no, Jay/no, Alvis/yes, Wilson/no, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 4/3/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Amendment to the Lafferty Lease discussion with Greta White Elk:

Motion by Wilson adopting Resolution No. 12,980-A, amending the name on the lease to Mr. Allen Jones. Second by Alvis. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/no, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 6/1/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Home Site Lease for Alfredo Holliday (HUD 184) with discussion with Greta:

Motion by Wilson adopting Resolution No. 13,008, as read into record. Second by Alvis. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/no, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/no, 5/2/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Home Site Lease for Celestine Charley discussion with Greta:

Motion by Wilson adopting Resolution No. 13,009 for 1346 Tenino, as read into record. Second by Jim. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/abstain, 6/0/1, Chairman not voting; Motion carried.

Enrollments and Relinquishment, discussion with Lucille Suppach-Sampson:

- Motion by Alvis adopting Resolution No. 13,010 enrolling 12 individuals. Second by Carlos. Question: Jim/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 7/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

Lucille will research the amount owed for an enrolled member who did not receive per caps, etc. after being enrolled.

Motion by Wilson adopting Resolution No. 13,011 relinquishing Lucina Cecelia Scott to enroll in the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakama Nation. Second by Carlos. Question: Jim/yes, Joe/abstain, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 7/0/1, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

Committees, commissions and boards resolutions with the S-T:

- Warm Springs **Telecommunications** Enterprise Board:

Motion by Alvis adopting Resolution No. 13,012 appointing the following persons to the Warm Springs Telecommunications Enterprise Board: Terry Macy and Lonny Macy, Class I, terms ending 12/31/24; Daniel Martinez, Class III, term ending 12/31/23. Second by Wilson. Question: Jim/yes, Joe/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 8/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Commissioners of the Warm Springs Local **Housing Author-**

ity:

Motion by Wilson adopting Resolution No. 13,013 appointing Ramona Cochran, term ending 05/30/23, and Sharon Strong, term ending 05/30/25 to the Commissioners of the Warm Springs Local Housing Authority. Second by Carlos. Question: Jim/yes, Joe/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 8/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Tribal Employment Rights Office **TERO** Commission:

Motion by Alvis adopting Resolution No. 13,014 appointing the following persons to TERO Commission: Ramona Cochran, Shirley Allen, Glendon Smith, terms ending 01/11/25, and JoAnn Smith and Aurolyn Stwyer, terms ending 01/11/24. Second by Jim. Question: Jim/yes, Joe/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 8/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- **Water** Control Board:

Motion by Captain adopting Resolution 13,015 appointing the following: Carina Miller, Ryan Smith Sr., terms ending 10/30/23, and Tamera Coffee, term ending 10/30/24. Second by Jim. Question: Jim/yes, Joe/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 8/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Warm Springs **Power and Water** Enterprise Board:

Motion by Alvis adopting Resolution no. 13,016 appointing the following: Ryan Smith Sr., tribal member, and Ed Tarbell, non-member, terms ending 01/01/25. Second by Carlos. Question: Jim/yes, Joe/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 8/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Warm Springs **Economic Development** Board of Directors:

Motion by Alvis adopting Resolution No. 13,017 appointing the following: Austin Smith Jr., tribal member; David McMechan, non-member, Class III, terms ending 12/31/24. Second by Carlos. Question: Jim/yes, Joe/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 8/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Warm Springs **Composite** Board of Directors:

Motion by Carlos adopting Resolution No. 13,018 appointing the following: Joseph Moses, tribal member, Class I, term ending 12/31/23; Aurolyn Stwyer, tribal member and David McMechan, non-member, Class II, terms Ending 12/31/24; JoAnn Smith, tribal member, Class III, term ending 12/31/25. Second by Alvis. Question: Jim/yes, Joe/yes, Captain/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Wilson/yes, Rosa/yes, Carlos/yes, 8/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

Consensus to bring this back in January to review detailed information (offenses, number of warrants, cost effectiveness).

- Motion by Carlos to adjourn at 5:30 p.m.

December 14, 2022

The meeting was called to order at by Chairman Jonathan Smith Sr. Roll call: Lincoln Jay Suppah, James ‘Jim’ Manion, Carlos Calica, Alvis Smith III, Vice Chairman Raymond ‘Captain’ Moody, Wilson Wewa Jr., Rosa Graybael.

Tribal Ski Day coming up

Recognizing the Mt. Hood area is part of the Ceded Lands of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Mt. Hood Meadows each year hosts Tribal Ski Day. The upcoming Ski and Snowboard day—Friday, February 3—is an opportunity for Warm Springs youth, families and individuals to enjoy time in the snow on Mt. Hood.

Beginners and experienced skiers and snowboarders are welcome to participate. Transportation is available, and everything you need is provided. To sign up, send an email to Sue Matters of KWSO: sue.matters@wstribes.org

In the mail, include your name and contact information. All participants must also complete a group consent form. Any unaccompanied minors need a ‘Consent to treat medical release form’ including insurance information and parent

or guardian signature.

Please provide names and ages of each individual in your group, whether the participants will ski or snowboard; and whether you, and others with you will ride the bus, or drive yourself up to Mt. Hood Meadows. On the Ski Day, if you are transporting yourself, meet at Vertical at Mt. Hood Meadows at 9 a.m.

For those using the Mt. Hood Meadows transport: The bus will arrive at the Warm Springs Community Center at 7:15 a.m. for the 7:30 departure. Please be on time (call 541-460-2255 by 7:15 a.m. if you are running late).

Check in with the day’s coordinators—Sue or Heidi—for the following: Lift tickets and equipment rental instructions; beginner instructions and schedule instructions. Lunch will be at noon.

For W.S. Nation Little League

The following are some important dates coming up for the Warm Springs Nation Little League season:

- January 16:** Coaches meeting.
- January 31:** Early registration deadline.
- February 1: Late registration.

February 28: Coaches meet and coach registration deadline.

March 12: Player registration deadline. March 13: Mandatory coaches meeting; followed by try-outs.

On coping with grief following the passing of a loved one

*by Dr. Shilo Shaw Tippet
for KWSO*

This is the first in a four-part series on coping with grief and loss.

Following the death of a loved one is one of the most painful experiences you may face in your lifetime. It is normal to experience a variety of extraordinarily strong and extremely difficult emotions such as shock, disbelief, extreme sadness, anger, rage, panic, fear and other emotional experiences.

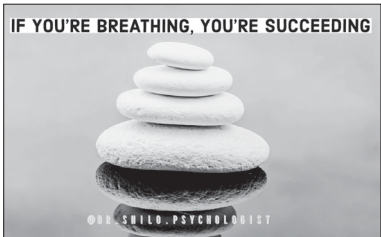
You may have sudden unpleasant memories, sleep disturbance and nightmares, lack of concentration and focus, and feelings of guilt or shame. Some people will experience hearing the voice of the person they lost, being drawn to places and things associated with your lost loved one, feeling guilty to be alive, having great difficulty caring about or trusting others, a preoccupation

with thoughts of your lost loved one, and feeling that life is not worth living.

These reactions are expected when experiencing grief, you are not going crazy. If you have faced previous loss, your current grieving process may be more complicated. Coping with the death of a loved one is a deeply painful, raw process.

Losing a loved one makes us feel powerless and vulnerable, but grieving is a particularly important part of healing.

You are not alone, if you need support dial 988 for the national crisis hotline.



Consensus to bring this back in January to review detailed information (offenses, number of warrants, cost effectiveness).

- Motion by Carlos to adjourn at 5:30 p.m.

December 14, 2022

The meeting was called to order at by Chairman Jonathan Smith Sr. Roll call: Lincoln Jay Suppah, James ‘Jim’ Manion, Carlos Calica, Alvis Smith III, Vice Chairman Raymond ‘Captain’ Moody, Wilson Wewa Jr., Rosa Graybael.

2023 Jury List Resolution:

Motion by Carlos adopting Resolution No. 13,019 approving the 2023 Jury List. Second by Jay. Question: Jim/yes, Jay/yes, Alvis/yes, Carlos/yes, Captain/yes, 5/0/0, Chairman not voting. Motion carried.

- Warm Springs Business Economic Development update and Kah-Nee-Ta tour with Jim Souers and Derek Hanna. Cannabis presentation will be rescheduled. With no further discussion the meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

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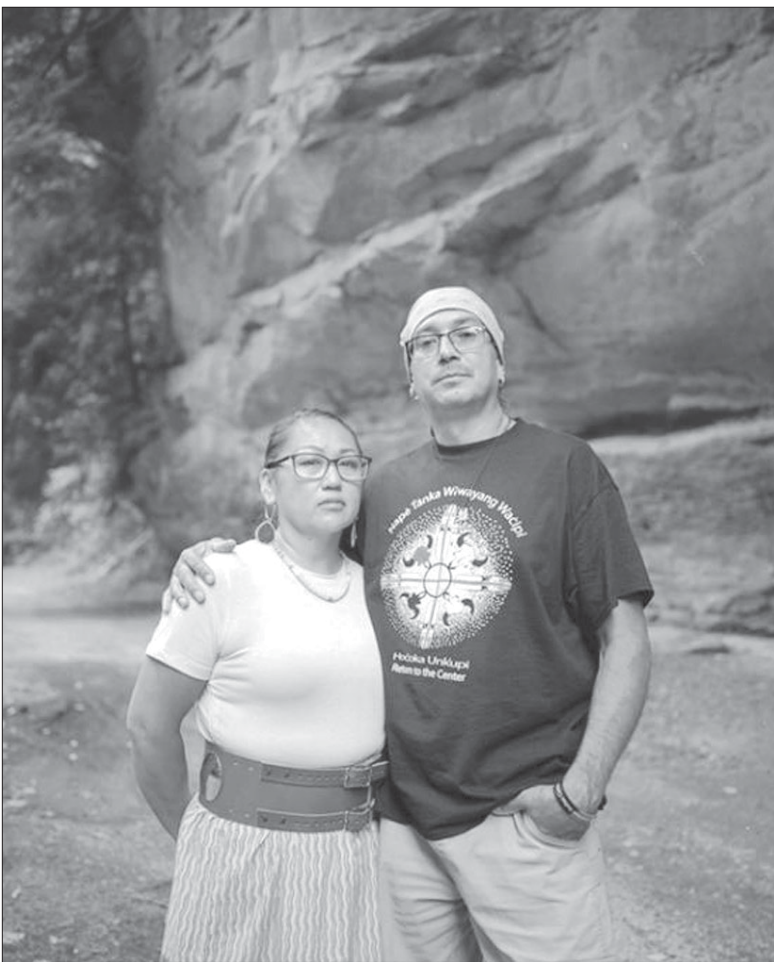
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Land Buy Back to create a Native home in Ohio

A half-hour drive outside Columbus, Ohio, are 20 acres of forest and prairielands. The landscape buzzes with the familiar sounds of cicadas and cardinals, and there is an occasional sighting of white-tailed deer. A trickling stream evokes a peaceful sigh from Ty Smith as he gazes at a territory that was once the home of over 10 different autonomous Native tribes. Mr. Smith is a member of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. He moved to Ohio some years ago from the Warm Springs Reservation. Ty and his wife, Masami, are on a mission to return this land to Native hands.

The fate of the land

Ohio was once the homeland of many tribes who were systematically removed from the area. These include the Shawnee, Potawatomi, Delaware, Miami, Peoria, Seneca, Wyandot, Ottawa, and Kaskaskia. After centuries of displacement and genocide, Native people make up just 0.3 percent of the Ohio population. Those who now find themselves in the state have mainly migrated to Ohio from other parts of the continent following the beginning of the Bureau of Indian Affairs urban relocation program in the late 1950s. The program provided incentives to Native people to move from reservations to cities. Bereft of a tangible access point for community and culture for Native people in Ohio, ‘urban Indian centers’ popped up in the state in the 1960s and ’70s. The last of those that remains today is the Native American Indian Center of Central Ohio—NAICCO—which serves a statewide intertribal Indigenous community. NAICCO has offered space to more than 100 different tribes—including Lakota, Navajo, and Alaska Natives—since its conception in 1975. The group’s membership has worked for a decade to bring their dream campaign into reality: Land Back NAICCO. Ty Smith is the NAICCO program director: “We know the atrocities



Masami and Ty Smith, originally from Warm Springs, are now executive director, and program director of NAICCO.

ties that our people faced,” he says. “Some of that has even played forward into today. It’s time we started to heal from the past. Connection to place is essential to our healing journey, and this is what we are seeking to accomplish here in Ohio.” The United States is built on stolen land. Science reports that Native peoples have lost 99 percent of their land. How can land be returned to its rightful stewards? For many Native communities grappling with this question, Land Back is a call to action.

Land Back NAICCO

NAICCO launched a Land Back campaign in 2022 after collective visioning sessions with its Native community members, during which images of Native land kept surfacing. This prompted a plan for the organization to purchase at least 20 acres of land of the highest quality possible, “land worth building

NAICCO has big plans for the home it wants to create. The organization intends to create a space to foster and deepen a connection to Native identity through cultural teachings.

the future of our Native People upon.” It set a fundraising goal of \$250,000. NAICCO has raised over \$170,000 entirely through community support. According to Ty Smith, “The goal is that this land becomes a home for our Native people in Ohio.” A home outside of NAICCO’s current space, that is. Its existing building is located on Columbus’s industrial south side, and Smith

wants to find land as close as possible to their current center that also provides access to nature. “This building is home, but we need more than just a building and a small yard. We want to be able to spread our wings, have that connection with nature and one another, in a place that we can call ours.” Ty and Masami Smith entered NAICCO leadership after the organization experienced a period of relative struggle. It is a small operation that, according to Smith, is run like a “mom-and-pop shop.” NAICCO is composed of two paid staff, a voluntary Board of Trustees, and individual members. NAICCO received a SAMHSA Circles of Care grant in 2011, which allowed the organization to engage in a three-year planning project to reimagine its programming, financial model, and long-term goals. After partnering with Ohio State University to implement a comprehensive needs assessment, NAICCO tasked itself with finding out what needs and concerns, for present and future generations, are most important to Native people in Ohio.

After several rounds of focus groups, surveys, and interviews, three main pillars emerged that guide NAICCO today: Cultural preservation and restoration, community development, and economic development and sustainability. NAICCO is unable to access administrative infrastructure available in states with Native reservation lands. For example, reservation areas have greater access to federal agencies like the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. Native peoples living on or near reservations also have more bargaining power to manage their own lands by working with government agencies that have large national landholdings, like the U.S. Forest Service. Without reservations to work with, NAICCO has to look outside state governance structures to achieve its goals of owning property. While this may sometimes seem like a barrier, it also allows NAICCO to think outside a system that is ultimately failing Native people across the continent. “As a small population,” Mr. Smith says, “in a state with little to no infrastructure in place for Native Americans, we know that we are often thought of as invisible, which puts us in place of being out of sight and out of mind and, more so, misunderstood.” Programs at NAICCO are

geared to the Native community and include cultural events, practice of ancestral belief systems, ceremonies, and educational events facilitated and guided by champions from various parts of Indian Country. The organization also hosts hands-on programming like drum practice, which helps reconnect Native community members to their cultural identity. One of NAICCO’s longest-standing programs focuses on Native youth development and outdoor engagement.

A home to grow

NAICCO has big plans for the home it wants to create. The organization intends to create a space to foster and deepen a connection to Native identity through cultural teachings. In their roles as project and executive directors, Ty and Masami Smith describe themselves as caretakers, positioned to positively preserve and restore balance to the lives of Native Americans in Ohio. Having a place of their own would allow this dedication to preservation and restoration to grow.

NAICCO is unique among Native groups in that it is an intertribal nonprofit organizing without the backing of reservation land or enforceable treaties. “We don’t know of any other urban effort, initiative, or campaign that is striking out in the fashion that we are, let alone in a state that has basically zero infrastructure in place for Native Americans,” Smith says. It represents a model that other groups may emulate or modify to meet their own community’s needs. For groups not knowing where to start, the NAICCO blueprint might provide useful guidance. For NAICCO, Land Back is about creating home. The organization asks, “How do we move forward today and write a new chapter by way of our own hand—one built around success, around strengths, around forward thinking, experiential knowledge, wisdom—and one that is honoring the voice of our ancestors?” Outside Columbus, the hum of cicadas follows Smith across a ridge overlooking an Ohio valley. He and Masami share a last glance at the landscape, wondering aloud when the day will come that they can let the community know the good news. A new home is within reach, buzzing with life, waiting.

This article appears courtesy of The Sierra Club Magazine. Story by Victoria Abou-Ghalioum; photo by Taylor Dorrell.

Veterans: Service officer always here to help

(from page 4)

Mission 22, Project 22, and 22 Warriors are all organizations that focus on reducing suicide among Veterans because it is understood that 22 Veterans Commit Suicide every day. Below are some resources for you to do some research or help your Service Member/ Veteran.

People need people, and even though they were Soldiers, Marines, Sailors, Airmen and had duties, responsibilities and experiences most people will never have (beyond understanding and comprehension), they are still our children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters, still young enough not to have experienced certain emotions; forgiveness, acceptance, recovery, just to name a few.

They are at the end of one life and in the beginning of another journey, and they haven’t had a break, time to breathe, a chance to rest or the place to do those things. They will need our help. I am always an option to contact for help. I understand what we can go through after discharge.

Okay... Whew! Switching gears...

In the military we have our own vernacular. We speak in acronyms, abbreviations and Mil-speak. Now, I am not trying to give those ‘Stolen-valor’ types some ammo to bolster their lies, I thought you might just like to know where some of your commonly heard phrase come from.

‘Balls to the wall’:

This expression comes from pi-

lots in military aviation. In most airplanes, control levers have a ball-shaped grip at the end. One of these is the throttle and to get maximum power from your engine, you push it all the way forward towards the front of the cockpit, where the pilot is, to the firewall—it’s called this because it prevents an engine fire from coming inside the cockpit.

Another control is the joystick—pushing it forward sends a plane into a dive. So, literally, pushing the balls to the (fire)wall would put your fighter plane into a maximum-speed dive, and figuratively going balls to the wall is doing something all-out, with maximum effort.

The phrase is essentially the aeronautical equivalent of the automotive ‘pedal to the metal.’ Next time we will cover the phrase ‘Going flat out.’

Community notes...

The Warm Springs **Point in Time Homeless Count** will take place on Tuesday, January 24 from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m.

Individuals and families experiencing homelessness should stop by to compete a survey, enjoy a meal and earn incentives for participating.

If you living in transitional housing have no home at all; if you live rough or if you couch surf, please stop by the Warm Springs Family Resource Center on Tuesday, January 24 for

the Point in Time Count.

Buffalo Skywalkers basketball is during weekday afternoons at the Warm Springs Community Center.

Tuesday practices are for fifth- through sixth-grades from 4-5 p.m. Wednesday practice is for kindergarten through second grades from 4-5 p.m.; and the third- through fourth grade team practices are from 5-6 p.m.

Thursday practice is for fifth- through sixth grades from 4-5 p.m. Call 541-553-3243 if you have questions.



Opportunity Foundation
of Central Oregon

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You can help us by
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opportunityfound.org

Court Cases: Adoption, gaming suits aim at tribal sovereignty

(from page 1)

The Maverick Gaming lawsuit, however, goes further. The plaintiff is arguing that gaming compacts between Washington state and tribes are based on race, and therefore discriminate unconstitutionally against people who run non-tribal casinos. The argument takes aim at the inherent right of tribal nations to govern themselves, and at centuries of U.S. law that recognizes tribal governments’ political parity alongside their state and federal counterparts.

Advocates and legal experts say the Maverick case and others like it threaten a return to the Termination Era policies of the 1950s, when the U.S. government sought to end the political status of Indigenous tribes forever.

ICWA at Supreme Court

A prominent case involving the Indian Child Welfare Act—with potential far-reaching repercussions—is pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The case, *Brackeen v. Haaland*, argued before the U.S. Supreme Court in November, focuses on the right of Native American families to have preference over non-Native families in the adoption placements of Native kids.

As in the Maverick case above, the plaintiffs in *Brackeen v. Haaland* claim the preference is based on race, rather than the political sovereignty of tribal nations.

A ruling in their favor could fundamentally rewrite the way the U.S. government regards tribal nations, casting policies created by treaty or agreements between sovereign nations in doubt.

“It could have really big impacts on basically every law Congress has passed that has to do with tribes and tribal citizens,” said Rebecca Nagle, a journalist, citizen of the Cherokee Nation and host of the ‘This Land’ podcast, which has explored the Brackeen case in detail.

“It’s really the legal foundation for the rights of Indigenous nations in this country.”

Same underlying arguments

The two cases share a set of underlying arguments based on the idea that federal laws that outline the U.S. government’s obligations to Indigenous nations—including the Indian Child Welfare Act and the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act—violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Those bringing the cases argue that such laws are racially discriminatory against non-Indigenous people.

The political status of tribal nations is laid out in the Constitution and affirmed by hundreds of years of legal precedent. The U.S. government had to negotiate and, in nearly 400 cases, sign treaties with Native American tribes because of their political, cultural and military strength. Just as the federal government honors the treaties it has signed with France or Germany, it’s bound by those it has agreed to with sovereign Indigenous nations.

“You don’t make treaties with a race or an ethnic group,” said Daniel Lewerenz, an assistant law professor at the University of North Dakota and attorney with the Native American Rights Fund. “You make treaties with a political entity, with a sovereign.”

That relationship—one between political entities—has been the way U.S. and European leaders have negotiated with tribal nations since before the country’s founding, according to Lewerenz, a member of the Iowa tribe of Kansas and Nebraska.

Old arguments gain ground

The arguments in both the Maverick and Brackeen lawsuits echo claims made for decades by groups seeking to end tribal sovereignty.

One such group is the Citizens

Those bringing the cases argue that such laws are racially discriminatory—against non-Native people.

Equal Rights Alliance (CERA), which attacks tribal sovereignty on the basis that the federal laws enshrining it discriminate against everyone who isn’t a member of one of the 574 federally recognized Native American tribes in the United States.

“How does the federal government promote tribal sovereignty and not discriminate against the rest of us?” asked Lana Marcussen, CERA’s attorney for 25 years.

A 2018 report by the Montana Human Rights Network listed CERA as an anti-Indigenous hate group. CERA rejects the label.

Travis McAdam, the researcher who authored that report and has been monitoring anti-Indigenous groups for decades, said CERA is the major national advocacy group for a dispersed anti-Indigenous movement mostly made up of small, local groups who focus on specific tribal sovereignty issues like water rights, casinos or hunting and fishing rights.

“Anywhere there is a local organization or community members that are opposing tribes on tribal sovereignty or basically anything, eventually CERA is going to show up,” McAdam said.

“At its core, the anti-Indigenous movement is about destroying tribal sovereignty, getting rid of tribes and erasing tribal culture.”

In effect, CERA has for decades nurtured ideas long rejected by Congress, the courts and a succession of U.S. presidents. But within the current climate of rising extremism and white nationalism, McAdam worries a major ruling would bring them back into the mainstream.

“Anti-Indigenous groups have used those taking points for decades, but the idea that tribal sovereignty and treaty rights somehow penalize nonmembers—that argument fits into mainstream circles now much better than it did a decade ago,” McAdam said.

In the Termination Era beginning in the 1950s, the federal government enacted policies based on a viewpoint similar to the one espoused by CERA and Marcussen: that Indigenous people should assimilate into American society and give up their Indigenous identities, and that the rights negotiated in treaties and codified in federal laws were preventing them from doing so.

Congress quickly passed 46 laws terminating 109 tribes around the United States, including 62 in Oregon—more than any other state.

The result was disastrous for Native Americans.

Termination unilaterally dissolved tribal membership and ended the U.S. government’s obligations toward terminated tribes, including the services guaranteed in treaties in exchange for land. Termination policies also allowed the government to seize millions of acres of tribal lands rich with minerals and timber.

“The justification for termination was that the federal trust responsibility between the federal government and tribes was holding Native Americans back,” Nagle said.

“It’s just kind of a rinse and repeat argument, that equality for Native people is treating Native people the same as everybody else. That’s a very coded way to talk about erasing the special trust relationship that the U.S. federal government has with tribes.”

Members of suddenly landless tribes scattered, with many moving from their former reservations to cities under federal relocation policies aimed at forcing assimilation. Termination caused dire social disarray and further impoverishment. For the leaders of terminated tribes, it also squashed the ability to prevent such harm.

All three branches of the U.S. government firmly repudiated termination policy in the 1960s and ‘70s, pushing proponents to the political sidelines. Two presidents from opposing parties refused to enforce termination, the courts reaffirmed treaty rights, and in 1975 Congress replaced it with the current federal tribal policy known as self-determination.

Indigenous leaders and activists pushed for more protections of their rights, and Congress soon passed more laws, including the Indian Child Welfare Act, the Indian Healthcare Improvement Act, and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.

And after decades of work, many terminated tribes eventually won back federal recognition of their sovereignty—but not their land, in most cases.

So modern-day efforts to undermine tribal sovereignty ring familiar to people like Lewerenz, the Native American Rights Fund attorney.

“The people who have tried to get whatever it is that Indians have—whether that’s land or fish or children—have always done so by trying to claim the mantle of equality,” Lewerenz said.

Key cases share attorney

Maverick Gaming and Chad and Jennifer Brackeen are also backed by the same legal team.

The Brackeens are challenging ICWA, a 1978 law that requires caseworkers to give preference to Indigenous families in foster and adoption placements of children who are members of a federally recognized tribe.

The law was aimed at correcting centuries of injustice.

Between 1819 and 1969, the federal government took many thousands of Indigenous kids from their homes and forced them to attend brutal schools that employed “systematic militarized and identity-alteration methodologies,” according to a report released by the U.S. Department of the Interior in May.

After the federal government ended mandatory attendance at American Indian boarding schools, officials continued to remove overwhelming numbers of Indigenous kids from their families and place them in foster or adoptive care outside their communities.

When Congress passed ICWA in 1978, studies showed that state child welfare agencies and private adoption companies were taking between 25% and 35% of Native kids from their families. And 85% of those children were placed with non-Indigenous families.

Native families are still four times as likely as white families to have kids removed from their homes, according to the National Indian Child Welfare Association.

But some private adoption companies and evangelical groups argue that the law gives preference to Indigenous people as a racial group and therefore violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Brackeens, a white couple, sought to adopt a 4-year-old girl in foster care, the baby sister of a boy they had already adopted. Devout evangelical Christians, the Brackeens told *The New York Times* they saw adoption of foster kids as a way to “rectify their blessings.”

The Navajo Nation wanted to place the girl, who is Cherokee and Navajo, with a Navajo family, as laid out by the Indian Child Wel-

fare Act. But when that placement fell through, both Indigenous nations supported the Brackeens’ adoption.

Despite their happy ending, the Brackeens are the lead plaintiffs in a federal lawsuit claiming the act is based on a racial preference that unfairly prioritizes Indigenous families as adoptive parents.

For a child welfare dispute that started out in a small Texas family court, the Brackeen case draws unusual firepower.

Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton intervened in the case on the couple’s behalf.

And Matthew McGill, an attorney with the high-powered firm Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher who argued the Citizens United case before the Supreme Court in 2010, took the Brackeens’ case pro bono. He argued on their behalf before the U.S. Supreme Court in November.

His law firm is also known for representing Chevron in the longstanding lawsuit filed by Indigenous communities in Ecuador, as well as Energy Transfer Partners, architect of the Dakota Access Pipeline. The latter proposal has drawn fierce opposition from the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, along with the Yankton Sioux, the Oglala Sioux and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribes, who say the pipeline’s route under nearby Lake Oahe threatens their main source of drinking water and could pollute the waters they hold sacred.

McGill also successfully argued the Supreme Court case that led to the court’s 2018 ruling allowing states to legalize sports betting. The firm counts among its clients several major international casino operators.

Two years after McGill’s win in the sports betting case, Washington Gov. Jay Inslee signed a bill allowing sports betting only under Washington’s tribal-state gaming compacts, setting the stage for the Maverick lawsuit.

In January 2022, McGill filed the Maverick lawsuit, as well. He did not respond to requests for an interview.

On its surface, the case is connected to his litigation around betting and gaming. But the legal arguments parallel those of the Brackeen adoption case.

Lewerenz said both cases could result in rulings that cast tribes as “merely private associations of people with a common racial ancestry.”

“If that happens,” Lewerenz said, “then it’s hard to understand why they would have any governing power, any political power.”

Nagle said that power flows from tribes’ unique position as sovereign nations that predate the United States.

“What racial group in the United States has its own land?” she asked. “Its own water rights and environmental regulations? Its own police force, its own elections, its own government?”

Tribes fear they stand to lose almost everything: their right to self-governance, the resources to preserve their culture and traditions, and the main economic engine that provides for basic tribal services.

But for those with interests in the private casino industry, such a change could be a boon. The same goes for corporations looking to develop oil and gas leases without

interference from Indigenous nations, whose right to co-manage the lands they stewarded for millennia is increasingly recognized by the federal government.

Gaming change could devastate tribes

The Washington State Legislature authorized gambling only for the state lottery, for tribes, for charitable and nonprofit gaming and, in a much more limited capacity, as a financial boost for bars. But dozens of non-tribal, for-profit card rooms have expanded the category.

“Those food and beverage establishments have somehow become these massive mini casinos,” said Rebecca George, executive director of the Washington Indian Gaming Association.

That’s where Maverick stepped in.

Its CEO, Eric Persson, declined repeated requests for an interview. But in press releases and news articles about the lawsuit his company filed, Persson says he supports tribal sovereignty.

In fact, Persson is a member of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe, a tiny community located an hour southwest of Hoquiam, Washington, where he grew up. The tribe gave Persson a partial scholarship every semester, according to his spokesman, from undergrad through law school at Georgetown University. Persson is one of over 100 members the tribe estimates it has helped send to college.

Now, the tribe says, his lawsuit could devastate the tribe’s ability to provide government services to its citizens—including its scholarship fund.

The Shoalwater Tribe is fighting for survival on several fronts. Its reservation is a tiny piece of land. The single square acre set aside by the U.S. government in 1866 is big enough to house the tribal headquarters and not much else. Rising sea levels caused by climate change have eaten into that territory as the ocean has slurped up houses on what used to be forested land above high tide.

“Half the reservation is underwater,” said Larry Kerns, the tribe’s chief financial officer.

The tribe is using gaming revenue to painstakingly buy back small chunks of its homelands, including areas atop nearby hills that would be a safer place to live. The tribe now owns nearly 5,000 acres.

“It’s our land and we want it back,” Kerns said. “Unfortunately, we have to buy it back. They stole it from us, and we have to buy it back.”

(from page 1)

The Shoalwater tribal government made about \$7 million last year in gaming revenue, according to Kerns. It pays for most of the tribe’s governmental services, including education, tribal housing, elders’ pensions, child welfare services, tribal policing and administration.

“Gaming income funds basically everything,” Kerns said. “Without it, we’d have to cut our programs by about 70 percent.”

The Maverick case threatens it all.

In 2018, the company bought about half the card rooms in the state, adding to the casinos and card rooms it already owned in Nevada and Colorado.

See **Sovereignty** on 10



The Shoalwater Casino funds most of the tribal services.

Underscore News

In the Tribal Court of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

TRACI SUPPAH, Petitioner, vs EZEKIEL LECLAIRE, Respondent; Case No. DO135-15. TO: TRACI SUPPAH, EZEKIEL LECLAIRE:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that an CONSERVATOR GUARDIANSHIP has been scheduled 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 FEBRUARY 2023 @ 2:00 PM**

CTWS, Petitioner, vs OLEA YAHTIN, Respondent; Case No. JV24-19. TO: OLEA YAHTIN, TREVOR TEWEE, CPS, JV PROS:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that an ASSISTED GUARDIANSHIP has been scheduled with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **8TH day of FEBRUARY, 2023 @ 10:00 AM**

E R E M Y HERKSHAN, Petitioner, vs JAMIE BALL, Re-

spondent; Case No. DO39-22. TO: JEREMY HERKSHAN, JAMIE BALL:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that an SHOW CAUSE has been scheduled 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 FEBRUARY 2023 @ 10:00 AM**

CTWS, Petitioner vs R A E N E L E WEASELHEAD, Respondent; Case No. JV41-18. TO: RAENELE WEASELHEAD:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a ASSISTANT GUARDIANSHIP REVIEW has been scheduled with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **6TH day of FEBRUARY, 2023 @ 2:00 PM**

CARLOS CALICA, Petitioner, vs LEBRON BOISE, Respondent; Case No. DO136-22. TO: LEBRON BOISE, CARLOS CALICA, LEIONAH SCOTT, DARIAN SCOTT, MAR-

QUISE SCOTT, BERNICE MITCHELL, YOUNG BOISE:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that an EMERGENCY CONSERVATOR GUARDIANSHIP has been scheduled 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 FEBRUARY, 2023 @ 3:00 PM**

CTWS, Petitioner, vs TALULLAH MCGILL, Respondent; Case No. JV79,80,-17; JV23-18. TO: TALLULAH MCGILL, DEVANEE & WILLIAM BERTRAND:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a ASSISTED GUARDIANSHIP REVIEW has been scheduled with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **20TH day of FEBRUARY, 2023 @ 2:00 PM**

CTWS, Petitioner, vs LUCILLE POLK, Respondent; Case No. JV18,19,20-21. TO: LUCILLE POLK,

GLENN WHIZ JR, CPS, JV PROS:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that an CUSTODY REVIEW has been scheduled with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **8TH day of FEBRUARY, 2023 @ 3:00 PM**

ADRIANNA PEREZ-GREENE, Petitioner, vs PAUL MARTINEZ JR., Respondent; Case No. DO113-22. TO: ADRIANNA PEREZ-GREENE, PAUL MARTINEZ JR.:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that an DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE has been scheduled with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **22ND day of FEBRUARY 2023 @ 9:00 AM**

CTWS, Petitioner, vs SUZIE CHARLEY Re-

spondent; Case No. JV2-12, JV92-12. TO: SUZIE CHARLEY, CURTIS DICKSON, AMBER & JIM SANDERS:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that an ASSISTED GUARDIANSHIP REVIEW has been scheduled with the Warm Springs Tribal Court. By this notice you are summoned to appear in this matter at a hearing scheduled for the **8TH day of FEBRUARY, 2023 @ 2:30 PM**

Human remains finally identified

Human remains found in November 2008 in a remote area of the Yakama Reservation have been identified as those of a Yakama woman missing since late summer 1987.

Yakima County coroner Jim Curtice said Wednesday the remains found on November 26, 2008, west of White Swan have been confirmed by DNA analysis as Daisy Mae Heath, 29, who grew up in White Swan as Daisy Tallman and was living there when she disappeared. She was reported missing on October 29, 1987.

Testing was completed by Othram Laboratories, a private DNA laboratory in Texas known for identifying people whose remains have been unidentified for decades. Funding for the DNA testing was provided by the Washington State Attorney General’s Office, Curtice said in a news release.

“I am hopeful that this may help with the healing process for family and friends,” he said.

Though Heath’s cause and manner of death will remain undetermined until further information is available, Curtice said, the FBI has described her disappearance as a suspected homicide. The FBI has jurisdiction to investigate all serious crimes involving Native Americans on tribal lands.

Heath’s backpack, keys and a turquoise ring were also found in the area west of White Swan where her remains were discovered. The land is closed to non-tribal citizens unless they have permission to be there. Road access is monitored when a guard house with a gate is staffed.

In the 1980s and 1990s, at least 14 Native women were murdered in cases that remain unsolved, or died under mysterious circumstances on the 1.3-million-acre Yakama reservation spanning Yakima and Klickitat counties. Some were found within or near closed portions of the reservation and died of strangulation or hypothermia.

Heath was one of at least two Native women who disappeared in that time. Karen Johnley Wallahee, who was last seen in Harrah on Nov. 7, 1987, is still missing. She also was 29.

It wasn’t unusual for Heath to be gone for extended periods of time. She would spend weeks in remote country hunting, fishing and gathering traditional foods. She also traveled between White Swan on the Yakama Reservation and the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon, where the family had more relatives and friends.

She was reported missing to Yakama Nation Tribal Police when relatives hadn't seen or heard from her for about two months.

Heath was born on January 10, 1958, and grew up as Daisy Mae Tallman, which was her mother's married name, but changed her last name to her father's name shortly before she went missing. She was the youngest of six sisters and raised by maternal grandparents Elias and Lillie Whitefoot, along with extended family, on a ranch in Medicine Valley near the foothills of the Cascades.

She was known for her prowess in basketball and softball and her dedication to family, especially her nieces and nephews, some of whom she helped raise.

Though she was athletic and able to survive on her own in the region's rugged backcountry, Heath was struggling with two profound losses when she disappeared—the deaths in 1986 of her infant daughter and the beloved grandmother who raised her and her sisters.

Heath was living with her sister Patricia Whitefoot and in a “very vulnerable state” when she disappeared, Whitefoot said during a March 2021 gathering of Yakama and Warm Springs sisters and close relatives of Heath and her cousin, Agnes Whitefoot Lora. They remembered Heath and Lora, who was murdered in Wapato in April 1994.

Relatives shared stories as they spoke of their missing and murdered loved ones. They wanted to ensure that their loved ones are remembered as people, not just statistics or case numbers, and let others know they will always be missed.

“I want to get the story of my sister out there, other than the fact that she is missing,” Whitefoot said during the gathering. “She was a good person. She was looked to in a very positive light by her sisters and family members and nieces and nephews she helped raise.”

Public summons: Notification to serve as juror

To the following individuals: You are hereby notified to appear before the Tribal Court to serve as a Juror on each date listed below during the month of **February, 2023.**

Juror orientation will be at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7 for people with last names starting with A through M.

Juror orientation will on February 7 at 4:30 p.m. for people with last names starting with N through Z.

Voir dire: February 8 at 10 a.m.; and trial date 10 a.m. on February 9.

Voir dire: February 15 at 10 a.m. Tribal date at 10 a.m. on February 16.

Voir dire: February 22 at 10 a.m.; and tribal date at 10 a.m. on February 23.

If you fail to appear on the dates and times listed above, you may be charged with Contempt of Court.

This summons is for the following individuals:

Allen, Shirley	Jack, Cameron
Anderson, Tyler Marcus	Jensen, Timothy James
Arthur, Joseph Buffalo	Jim, Wendell James
Horn	Kenyon Jr., Rodney Alan
Arthur, Monica Lynette	Lucero, Leander Louis
Begay, Anson Jon	Martinez, Demus Darwin
Bill, Johnson Leslie	Miller, Demiryce
Blackwolf, Levi Matthew	Orthelia
Boise, Jenessa Daisy	Mitchell Sr., Arthur Brian
Brisbois, Donald Joseph	Patt, Howard Lorin
Brown, Tamiesha Delrae	Picard, Yvette Marie
Brunoc-Holliday, Christina Lee	Ross, Mary Madeline
Caldera, Nakia Marie	Shike Jr., Raymond
Campuzano, Edna Juanita	Tulee, Roy Russell
Cardenas Jr., Gerald	Vaeth, Mathew Shawn
Laurence	Waheneka, Harlan Emery
Circle, Rain	Waheneka, Latisha Malika
Danzuka Jr., Owen	Wallulatum, Dyrrel Devere
George	Wallulatum, Janell Anne
Dimmick, Charlene Pearl	Williams, Jason Ray
Eguizabal, Elbrosia Ambrosia	Williams, Josie Anne
Foltz, Taw James	Windy Boy, Virgil James
Fuiava, Ford Wyatt	Winishut, Aaron Stacy
Gibson, Urban Christopher	Winishut, Derek Lindsey
Greene, Katrina Lee	Wolfe III, James Lee
Hatlestad, Robinique	Wolfe, Agnes Ardis Josie
Patricia	Yahtin, Amelio
Heath, Violet	

Renewable energy project clashes with Yakama site

Each spring Yakama Nation families head to Pushpum, a towering ridge above John Day Dam in Klickitat County. There, on the south-facing slope dotted with juniper bushes, grasses and shrubs, they gather Indian celery, one of the first food plants of the season.

“It’s a really important First Food gathering area,” said Elaine Harvey, environmental coordinator with



First Foods gathering near Pushpum, Klickitat County.

Yakama Nation Fisheries and a member of the Kamiltpah Band.

The whole area is known to the Yakamas as “the mother of all roots.” It also holds archaeological and ceremonial sites. Now, a portion of it is slated for a proposed pumped-water storage project intended to generate a supply of hydropower to complement transitions to renewable energy sources like wind and solar.



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- Chief Financial Officer \$130-160K
- Watershed Dept Manager \$124-132K
- Fishery Science Dept Manager \$124-132K
- Fishery Scientist \$82-90K
- Library Specialist \$51-53K

Hood River or Boardman Positions

- Police Officers \$53-63K
- Dispatcher/Comms Officers \$41-45K

Astoria Positions

- Ocean Instrumentation Tech \$48-54K

Coming Soon

- Fisheries Geneticist, *Hagerman, ID*
- Fishery Technicians, *Portland, OR*
- Maintenance Workers, *The Dalles, OR*

~ Culture & Heritage Language Lesson ~

Ichishkiin ~ Warm Springs



Kiksht ~ Wasq'u



Numu ~ Paiute



2. Implementation:
Match Animals and Homes
Hand out the Match Animals With Homes pictures. Tell the children to draw a line from each animal to its home. Then they can color the animals. Have them tell you which animal they are coloring.

Hee esoo?	What is it?
Hano nobeka'yoo?	Where does it live?
Haga nobe?	Whose home is this?
Hano pakwe nobe?	Where's the fish's home?
Pongatse nobe-kwitu a bo.	Draw a line to mouse's home.

3. Closure:
Let the children take their work home to share with their family.
Pesa tu madabuepu. You all did a good job!
Nobekwi tu agweka. Take it home.
U pea tsapooneku. Show it to your family.

4. Follow-Up:
Repeat this lesson again from time to time throughout the year.

RESOURCES:
• Match Animals and Homes handouts
• Color crayons

EVALUATION:
The teachers will observe the students and keep a checklist of their accomplishments.



PAIUTE LANGUAGE PROGRAM
LESSON PLAN

UNIT:	ANIMALS UNIT	BY:	Pat Miller, Shirley Tuohi, Alice Harman
LEVEL:	Beginning	FOR:	Home-Based Learning
LESSON:	Match Animals and Homes	TIME:	15 Minutes at a Time

GOAL:
For children to learn the names of animals, where different animals live, and to see what their homes look like.

OBJECTIVES: The student will be able to:
1. Name the animal when they see a picture of it, for partial control.
2. Match a picture of an animal with a picture of its home, for partial control.
3. Follow directions to draw a line from a picture of an animal to a picture of its home, for full control.
4. Ask and answer "Who lives here?" and "Where does a _____ live/make its home?" for partial control.
5. Know that different animals live in different places, for conceptual control.

PROCEDURES:
1. Introduction:
Ask the children to tell you the names of as many different animals in Paiute as they can remember.

~ Student lessons for the classroom ~

Ichishkiin ~ Warm Springs

Ichishkin convo #17 (2-SPEAKERS)

Ł, ł = The BARRED “L”.

(Make this sound by pressing the tip of your tongue behind your front teeth and exhaling)

“X” = The Front X

(Make the sound like you are clearing your throat a little bit)

“X̣” = The Deep X

(Make the sound like you are clearing your throat, but harder & further back than the “Front X”)

(SPEAKER 1) (SPEAKER 2)

Tun chi iwa?

(TOON CHI IWA?) = What is this?

TAATPAS IWA.

(TAAWT-PAW-S EE-WAH.) = It’s a shirt.

Tun Laxaukt iwa?=
(TOON CHI IWA LAW-XOWKT? = What color is this?)

LUC’A IWA

LOOTS-AH EE-WAH. = Red colored

Tun chi iwa?

(TOON CHI IWA? = What is this?)

LUC’A TAATPAS IWA

LOOTS-AH TAAWT-PAW-S EE-WAH. = It’s a red shirt.

IMI, ANCHAXI

(EE-ME, ON-CHAW-XI = YOU’RE NEXT, REPEAT WHAT THEY JUST SAID)

CCDF Plan - Public Hearing

Wednesday, January 25, 2023

9:00 am – 12:00 pm Session I
Education/Culture & Heritage Building
(Snacks & Child Care provided)

5:00 pm – 8:00 pm Session II
ECE Building
(Dinner & Child Care provided)

In order to receive the Child Care & Development Fund (CCDF) funding, Tribes must develop & submit a Tribal CCDF Plan (Tribe’s Application) to the Administration for Children & Families (ACF) Office of Child Care (OCC) Every 3 Year.

CCDF Final Rule requires that Tribal Lead Agencies provide notice about the Public Hearing throughout their Tribal service area at least **20 days before the date of the hearing.**

The **Public Hearing** is held to provide their communities the opportunity to **comment** and **provide input** and **feedback** of the proposed provision of child care services and to list the many activities and services they are providing to meet the needs of low-income children and families.

Stakeholders such as Tribal members, Tribal employees, Partnering Tribal Programs and Tribal Elders can express their support, raise concerns and offer consideration and ideas regarding the plan and changes needed to best meet the needs of the community.

Please come and give input for the **FY 2023 - 2025 Child Care & Development Fund** for Tribal Lead Agency: The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

CCDF Plan Public Hearing
Frequently Asked Questions

Early Childhood National Centers

National Center on Tribal Early Childhood Development

Public Hearing Requirements for the Tribal Child Care and Development Fund Plan

Background

In order to receive the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) funding, Tribes must develop and submit a Tribal CCDF Plan to the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) Office of Child Care (OCC) **every 3 years.**¹

The completed CCDF Plan serves as each Tribe’s application for CCDF funds by providing a description of its child care program and services available to eligible families. The CCDF Plan contains specific assurances and certifications regarding the Tribe’s CCDF program, as required by the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 and the regulations in the 2016 CCDF Final Rule. The Tribal CCDF Plan is the application Tribes use to apply for their block grant funding by providing a description of, and assurances about, the Tribal Lead Agency’s CCDF program and services for children, families and communities. The Plan also presents an opportunity for Tribes to list the many activities and services they are providing to meet the needs of low-income children and families.

The CCDF Plan process operates on a triennial cycle, with Plans due every 3 years. Tribes are currently within the fiscal year (FY) 2017-2019 CCDF Plan cycle, which is effective through September 30, 2019. In 2019, Tribes will submit new CCDF Plans for the FY 2020-2022 cycle that becomes effective October 1, 2019. **FY 2020-2022 Tribal CCDF Plans are due on September 6, 2019. As part of the CCDF Plan process, Tribes must submit a triennial child count declaration by July 1, 2019.**

Note: Tribes with an approved Public Law (P.L.) 102-477 Plan receive their CCDF funding through the Department of the Interior (DOI). All program and financial reporting for CCDF funds awarded under a P.L. 102-477 consolidated plan is made to the DOI. P.L. 102-477 Plans are submitted to the DOI and operate on a different timeline than the triennial CCDF Plans. For Tribes with current P.L. 102-477 Plans, compliance with the CCDF Final Rule will be determined based on the Tribe’s next P.L. 102-477 Plan submission with an effective date of October 1, 2019 or later. Separate guidance will provide instructions on how to submit the next P.L. 102-477 Plans.

- Helpful Terms
- **Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014, or "CCDF reauthorization":** The law that reauthorized the CCDF program and introduced legal changes to strengthen the health, safety, and quality of child care and provide more stable child care assistance to families. The CCDBG Act of 2014, along with Section 418 of the Social Security Act, authorizes the CCDF program.
 - **Child Care and Development Fund Final Rule:** The CCDF Final Rule, published in 2016 by the Office of Child Care, defines how the Act applies to Tribal Lead Agencies and outlines the federal regulations for implementing the CCDBG Act of 2014 and administering the CCDF program.
 - **CCDF Plan Preprint:** The formatted planning document, provided triennially by the Administration for Children and Families’ Office of Child Care, that contains all the questions Lead Agencies must answer in order to apply for CCDF funding.
 - **CCDF Plan:** The completed CCDF Plan Preprint that serves as each Tribal Lead Agency’s application for CCDF funds by providing a description of its child care program and services available to eligible families.

Kiksht ~ Wasq'u

UNIT:	BABY TALK & CHILDREN'S PHRASES	BY:	Gladys Thompson, Madeline McInturff, Valerie Aguilar, Alice Harman
LEVEL:	Beginning	FOR:	Community Classes
LESSON:	SLEEP	TIME:	15 minutes at a time

GOAL:

For parents and children to learn the words and phrases commonly used to put children to bed, and to learn a song to sing while rocking a baby to sleep.

OBJECTIVES: The student will be able to:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

PROCEDURES:

1. **Introduction:**

2. **Implementation:**

Aga algiwitzida.	They're going to bed. (It's time for bed.)
An≈aimaya.	I'm going to bed.

ong

Aa'a, aa'a	Rocking tune
J's u's ɬxa	Rock the baby

U's u's axa	rock the baby girl
U's u's ɬxa	rock the baby boy
Aa'a ak'ashk'ash	Aa-a, little girl
ɪck'áic ak'ashkash	Little little girl
Aa'a ik'ashkash	Aa-a, little boy
ɪck'áix ɪk'ashkash	Little lttle boy

3. **Closure:**

4. **Follow-Up:**

RESOURCES:

EVALUATION:

The teachers will observe the students and keep a checklist of their accomplishments. The students will also keep a checklist of their own accomplishments.

~ Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Culture & Heritage Department ~



Public Hearing Frequently Asked Questions

Early Childhood National Centers

National Center on Tribal Early Childhood Development

As part of the development of the CCDF Plan, Tribal Lead Agencies are required to hold a public hearing to provide their communities with an opportunity to comment on the draft CCDF Plan and the proposed provision of child care services as outlined in the draft.² This document responds to frequently asked questions about requirements and implementation strategies related to CCDF Plan public hearings.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Are all Tribal Lead Agencies required to have a public hearing on their CCDF Plan?

Yes. The CCDF Final Rule requires that all Tribal Lead Agencies conduct at least one public hearing to provide the public an opportunity to provide input on the provision of child care under the CCDF Plan.³

2. What is the purpose of a public hearing on the CCDF Plan?

It is important to solicit feedback from the public on how the Tribal Lead Agency is providing child care services. The public hearing provides an opportunity for interested individuals and organizations from the community to provide formal input on specific items contained in the proposed CCDF Plan. Stakeholders such as Tribal members, Tribal employees, partnering Tribal programs, and Tribal elders can express their support, raise concerns, and offer considerations and ideas regarding the provision of services as outlined in the draft CCDF Plan. Feedback from the public hearing process allows the Tribal Lead Agency to assess program operations and consider whether changes are needed to best meet the needs of the community.


3. Do Tribal Lead Agencies that represent a Tribal consortium need to hold hearings with each participating Tribe or community?

No. The CCDF Final Rule only specifies that Tribal Lead Agencies hold at least one public hearing that provides an opportunity for stakeholders to review the CCDF Plan and provide input.⁴ However, as discussed in questions 5 through 7, Tribal Lead Agencies must provide adequate notice regarding the hearing across the service area and ensure that the contents of the Plan are available throughout the service area.⁵ Tribal consortia can choose to hold multiple public hearings if they determine that this is the best way to reach their stakeholders. Question 8 offers additional strategies for Tribal Lead Agencies to ensure that the public hearing is accessible and takes into account factors such as location.

4. When should Tribal Lead Agencies host the public hearing?

The CCDF Final Rule specifies that Tribal Lead Agencies must hold at least one public hearing before submitting the CCDF Plan to ACF, but no earlier than 9 months before the Plan becomes effective.⁶ The upcoming FY 2020-2022 Plan becomes effective on October 1, 2019, so Tribal Lead Agencies must hold the hearing after January 1, 2019.

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Registration is required by Wednesday January 11, 2023. The program is limited to 15 participants. Crook, Jefferson and Deschutes Counties encourage persons with disabilities to participate in all programs and activities. If you need to view this message in an alternate format or have any questions about this program for tobacco cessation, please contact Jasmine Gerraty at (415)-686-4840 or jasmine.gerraty@deschutes.org.

Note: This story, by Karina Brown of Underscore News, was produced through a collaboration between The Oregonian/OregonLive and Underscore News. The Data-Driven Reporting Project supported Underscore's work on this story.

*Total cash & prizes in Jan. & Feb. **Total cash & prizes 2/26. See Players' Club for details

