

# KLAMATH NEWS

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE KLAMATH TRIBES:

KLAMATH, MODOC, AND YAHOOOSKIN

TREATY OF 1864



Volume 27, Issue 5

The Klamath Tribes, P.O. Box 436, Chiloquin, OR 97624

1-800-524-9787 or (541) 783-2219 Website: [www.klamathtribes.org](http://www.klamathtribes.org)

SEPT/OCTOBER 2011

## Update on the Klamath Settlements: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on Dam Removal

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs) is the sister agreement to the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). In the KHSAs a process is laid out for making decisions about removing the lower four Klamath River dams. A very important step has been taken in this process – the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) regarding dam removal has been released for comment.

Before the dams can be removed, the effects of removal must be studied, and the results of those studies conveyed to the public and to the Secretary of the Interior. The EIS is the main vehicle for delivering the results of those studies, which started well over a year ago. After weighing the information contained in the EIS, and information from other sources, the Secretary is scheduled to decide by March of 2012 whether the dams should be removed.

### Main Conclusions in the EIS

The central conclusions of the EIS are not surprising. Removing the dams will enable salmon and steelhead to once again migrate to the Upper Basin. Both will benefit from regaining access to the areas above the dams, with steelhead benefiting the most.

Removing the dams will also improve conditions in the Klamath River. For many years the reservoirs have been warming the river up during the fall, causing problems for the fisheries. Toxic blooms of blue-green algae in the reservoirs pose serious threats to human health. Fish diseases have been worsened by the dams, in some years causing extensive mortality in salmon. All of these problems, and many others, will be eliminated or improved when the dams are removed.



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#2- Tribal Program Information

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**www.klamathtribes.org**

Sediments behind the dams were carefully evaluated, because sediments trapped by reservoirs will move downstream when the dams are removed. Studies have confirmed that there is not a problem with toxic substances in the sediments - human health is not at risk. Most of the sediment is very fine-grained and will rapidly be transported to the Pacific Ocean, which means it won't settle out in the river itself. Larger sediment like gravel will be beneficial to the river.

For two to three months after the reservoirs are drained, the fine sediments will be at a high concentration in the river, and will cause some problems for fish. By draining the reservoirs during the winter, however, effects on fish will be minimized. After the fine sediments have flushed out, both the river and its fisheries will begin to improve, and to realize the benefits of removing the dams.

Removing the dams and implementing the KBRA would generate significant numbers of jobs throughout the Klamath Basin, and in communities dependent on commercial fishing up and down the West Coast. Dam removal alone will employ about 1,400 people. Agricultural jobs will increase, reflecting the stabilizing effect of the agreements.

Completely removing the dams and associated facilities, and stabilizing and restoring the bottoms of the empty reservoirs, will likely cost \$292 million. If some of the associated facilities were to remain, the cost would be reduced by \$45 million. PacifiCorp rate-payers in Oregon and California are presently paying a surcharge on the electric bills, which will generate \$200 million for the removal. **Rate-payers would pay far more then this if the dams were to remain in use because the dams would need a lot of upgrading to meet modern standards.**

## **We Need You! How can you Help the Salmon?**

The draft EIS is an important document, and it would be worthwhile for all tribal members and Salmon supporters to submit comments supporting the removal of these dams and the return of salmon and steelhead to the Klamath Tribal homelands.

The EIS is very large (more than 3,000 pages), but short summary documents are available to help convey the contents of the EIS to those interested in learning more. Summary documents, the full draft EIS, and an on-line way to submit comments are available at: <http://klamathrestoration.gov/>

### **How can I make a comment to support Dam Removal and Salmon Return?**

Follow these step **(BEFORE NOVEMBER 21, 2011)!**

1. Go to website: <http://klamathrestoration.gov/>
2. On the top scroll bar go to- "Draft EIS/EIR"
3. Box will drop down then go to: "Comments:Draft EIS/EIR"
4. Enter your comments to support Full Dam Removal or at a minimum partial dam removal and support of the KBRA/KHSA documents.

**or send written/fax/or email comments to:**

Ms Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
or by fax 1-916-978-5055 or email: [KlamathSD@usbr.gov](mailto:KlamathSD@usbr.gov)

**We are the Voice of the Salmon! Bring Home the Salmon!**

## So now what with the KBRA and Dam Removal? **Congressional Action?**

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, looked to by many Tribal members to bring the salmon home and assist with recovery of Tribal lands, is progressing to the next important stage. For the KBRA to take full effect, Congressional action is needed to authorize the federal government to play its part and to provide funding for the KBRA's ambitious goals.

The parties to the KBRA – including the Klamath Tribes, Yurok Tribe, and Karuk Tribe, the states of Oregon and California, irrigation interests, environmental groups, non-Indian fishers, and others – have offered to Congress a draft bill to implement the KBRA. Oregon Senator Jeff Merkley has agreed to take the lead in working with the parties' draft and to shape a bill for introduction to Congress later this year.

### Nursing A Bill Through Congress

For a bill to become law, it must pass both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and be signed by the President. The Obama Administration is supportive of the bill, so the real work at this stage is in Congress.

Senator Merkley's initial work will be with the other Oregon Senator, Ron Wyden, and the two California Senators, Barbara Boxer and Diane Feinstein. The KBRA parties have worked for years to keep these Senators informed about progress in negotiations and about the adoption of the KBRA by the non-federal parties in February, 2010. Now, with a specific bill drafted, work can continue to gain their votes and begin work with the relevant Senate Committees and Subcommittees.

The bill will be very closely studied in the House. While the bill is expected to have significant support, there are individual members who are concerned about setting a precedent of removing hydroelectric dams, no matter how destructive they are to fish. In particular, key House members do not want to create precedent for removing the Snake River dams. This is interesting since hydro-electric dams on the Elwha River are already being removed, and a dam near Yakama has already come out.

Public hearings will almost certainly be a part of Congress's consideration of the bill. Senator Wyden has suggested the possibility of an oversight hearing later this year, though that will depend on Congress's schedule on other matters.

### An Opportunity For Opponents To Be Loud

The public hearing process is an opportunity for opponents of the bill, including opponents of Tribal land recovery, to make themselves heard. "People who oppose the Tribes' land recovery or settling water issues will no doubt take advantage of this process to make a lot of

noise. Supporters of the KBRA will need to do the same," said Jeff Mitchell of the Klamath Tribes Negotiation Team.

Bud Ullman, a lawyer for the Tribes and also a KTNT member added, "The public review process is an important part of our democracy because everybody has a right to be heard. Tribal members can expect to see a lot of media coverage of the KBRA and the bill in the coming months."

### A Strong Tribal Effort Needed

In order to make sure the Tribes' message is heard, and to participate in the hearing process, Tribal representatives will need to spend time in Washington, D.C. The Tribes must stay in close touch with the members of Congress who will be instrumental in moving the bill. Hearings and demands by Congressional members for meetings and information can happen at nearly any time, and a prompt response is necessary.

Native American Rights Fund lawyer David Gover, who works with the Tribes on the KBRA, said, "NARF has a lot of experience with Indian water legislation, and it is always a huge effort in Washington, D.C. Tribes face a lot of ignorance about their histories and Treaty rights, and sometimes outright hostility that must be defused. These things can be accomplished by patience and persistence, which Indian people have learned to be very good at."

### Information Sources Are Important

There are several good sources of information for Tribal members on the KBRA, the legislation, and related matters. KTNT members Don Gentry, Jeff Mitchell, Will Hatcher, Larry Dunsmoor and Bud Ullman almost always have the latest and most reliable information because they are working on this project every day. They can be reached at the Tribal Administration Building or through the Tribal Council. 1-800-524-9787 or 541-783-2219

Basic information is also available on the Web at these sites:  
<http://www.edsheets.com/Klamathdocs.html> -- The fundamental documents and summaries.

<http://klamathriverrestoration.org/> -- A comprehensive collection of news articles, public information pieces, and history.

**"This is an exciting and challenging time for the Tribes' efforts to recover their Treaty resources and lands," said Vice-Chairman Don Gentry. "We hope Tribal members will take advantage of the information that is available, and will stay informed about the Tribes' efforts."**

**This is the Largest Dam Removal and Salmon Recovery Effort in the WORLD!**

## What Does All This Mean?

### How does this fit in with our Economic Self-Sufficiency Plan?

### The Tribes Celebrate “Restoration Anniversary” Developing Forest Related Jobs

This past month the Klamath Tribes celebrated the 25th anniversary of federal legislation (P.L. 99-398) that restored the Tribes status as a federally recognized Tribe.

Some people may remember that the legislation was considered Phase I of the restoration process. In addition to restoring the Tribes to the status of a “federally recognized” Tribe, the legislation directed us to develop and approve our own Economic Self-Sufficiency Plan. It was understood, in the words of the restoration legislation, that Phase II of the restoration process would “be accomplished with the acceptance and implementation of the ‘Klamath Tribes’ Economic Self Sufficiency Plan’ by the Secretary of the Interior and the U.S. Congress as mandated by the Restoration Act.”

We completed our Economic Self-Sufficiency Plan after many months of consultation with tribal members throughout Oregon; internal dialogue, review and revisions; and a number of drafts and redrafts of the final document. In the end of the process it represented a lot of hard work and bold, forward thinking. An early draft was submitted to the BIA in October 1995 for review and comment. It returned the draft with suggestions on how to improve and strengthen it before final submission to the Secretary of Interior. We submitted the second and final draft to the BIA on October 31, 2000.

The Klamath Tribes came up with a comprehensive development plan to be implemented over a thirty year period. Our plan was to restore the Klamath people to a position that existed before termination, i.e. economic parity with the non-Indian people in the Klamath Basin. The “guiding principles” of this development strategy called for the restoration of tribal homelands, active stewardship on ancestral lands, conserving and restoring natural resources for the benefit of tribal members, a return to a multipurpose forest, economic and employment development that would be based on the Tribes’ re-entry into the forestry business, and the development of productive partnerships with the Klamath Basin community.

In the end, the Tribes’ Plan was not approved by the BIA. Our tribal leaders at the time believed that the government’s rejection of our Plan was primarily because of the Tribes’ forthright request that “all federally owned former reservation lands” be returned to tribal ownership. That translated into the entire Winema National Forest that formerly belonged to the Tribes before termination. The federal government apparently concluded that this transfer of land would not be feasible in the politically charged atmosphere that existed in Klamath County at that time (2000). Our tribal leaders reluctantly interpreted this to mean that we would have to complete our own restoration process with little help from the federal government.

Six years ago we got a “second wind”. We saw the Klamath Basin Restoration negotiations as a welcomed opportunity to initiate our own tribal restoration process that would be consistent with the Economic Self-Sufficiency Plan we developed and submitted to the BIA in 2000. Part of the explicit mandate of the KBRA is to strive for the sustainability of all the communities in the Klamath River Basin, and to “provide the Tribes with both sustainable natural resources and sustainable communities”.

There were over 26 stakeholders involved in the “give and take” of the negotiations. In exchange for concessions we made, the Klamath Tribes negotiated for \$21 million to be applied toward the reacquisition of the Mazama Forest, more than 90,000 acres of our former reservation lands. In addition, we negotiated for funds to increase our internal capacity to undertake both aquatic and terrestrial resource restoration in the Upper Basin.

During the past five years, we have launched additional initiatives to complement these benefits that would come with the KBRA. The Tribes purchased the Giiwas Green Energy Park, a former Mill site, to locate a series of interrelated forest projects that would process biomass raw material into marketable products and thereby create badly needed green jobs for tribal members. We secured a \$250,000 grant from the federal Economic Development Administration to conduct an in-depth financial feasibility analysis of a variety of projects. This included looking at a 24 MW biomass power plant, a small diameter post and pole operation, a whole log wood chip operation, a wood shavings operation, and a tribal logging company that would complement pre-commercial thinning activities by the Tribes’ new restoration crew. The Beck Group, a well known and respected forest products planning and consultant firm, was chosen to conduct the study. Upon completion in June 2011, the Beck Group found all these businesses to be feasible.

Beck’s analysis was based on the premise that the new enterprises could secure an adequate supply of biomass feedstock to maintain a certain level of annual production and sales. We have taken deliberate steps during the past three years to ensure that there will be an adequate supply of biomass feedstock delivered to Giiwas.

Very recently, we secured a ten-year Masters Stewardship Agreement (MSA) from the Fremont-Winema National Forest that will encompass close to 1.2 million acres of forest land badly in need of restoration treatments (thinning, fuels reduction, etc). We have also negotiated strategic partnerships with two NGO’s, The Nature Conservancy and the Lomakatsi Restoration Project, which are written in as part of the Tribes’ MSA agreement. Both organizations have many years of experience performing forestry agreements and contracts, and enjoy credibility and influence with the Forest Service and other federal and state land management agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, etc.

Currently, the Tribes and our two partners are negotiating Special Project Agreements (SPA’s) with the Forest Service on a 10,000 acre section on the Bly Ranger District, and will soon initiate another similar

SPA in the Sycan Marsh area. We also will be negotiating agreements with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and other agencies. In addition, we are counting on securing the biomass from Mazama and taking steps to secure commitments for biomass supply from private individuals and companies that own and manage hundreds of thousands of acres of forests in the Klamath region.

**What does all this mean for the Klamath Tribes and our efforts to complete our own restoration process according to the “guiding principles” we outlined in our Economic Self-Sufficiency Plan?**

What can we expect in terms of jobs, economic return, and business ownership and career opportunities in the future?

**Forest Warriors**

During the past two years we have trained twenty tribal members to work together on the Tribes’ own forest restoration crew, the Klamath Restoration Warriors. They have restored over 2,000 acres of deteriorated forests on the western and eastern side of the Cascades, on federally-and privately managed lands. Today we are taking steps to create additional forest projects that could create hundreds of new jobs, and provide opportunities for our crew members and other tribal members to graduate to more skilled and higher paying jobs. We are building out the Giiwas site to host these forest-related projects in partnership with organizations that have the expertise, the market contacts and other connections that will reduce the risk and ensure early success.

**The projections look promising.**

The Klamath Tribes hired the Cardno ENTRIX firm to assess the economic impacts of the proposed forestry related projects identified by The Beck Group. The firm looked at the direct impacts on the Klamath Tribes as well as the indirect impact on the wider geographic region. Its analysis included Klamath County as well as neighboring Deschutes and Jackson Counties that have larger populations and towns that are anticipated to provide goods and services to the enterprises and their employees.

The Cardno ENTRIX firm looked at the impact on jobs and income generation during the construction period and during the operations period. In total, assuming all enterprises under consideration are constructed, it is estimated that approximately 230 to 270 jobs in the region may be supported during the initial start-up and construction phase. During operations, 195 to 215 full time and part-time jobs, and \$15.7 to \$16.7 million in value added are projected.

**Over the next 20 years, spanning both the construction and operations phases, the total value added (including income, taxes, benefits) that the enterprises would support in the region is estimated at \$242.8 to \$260.6 million, depending on which biomass power plant is constructed.**

**The Klamath Tribes may be on the brink of becoming a major player in the regional economy.**

**What does the Secretary of Interior Salazar and Senator Jeff Merkley have to say?**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Julie Edwards  
September 19, 2011  
202-224-8841

Merkley Comments on Secretary Salazar’s Remarks on the Klamath Basin

Washington, DC – Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar spoke before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco about an upcoming report on dam removal as part of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Salazar stated that analysis has found the removal will create jobs and cost less than previously anticipated.

Oregon’s Senator Jeff Merkley issued the following statement on the remarks:

“Members of the Klamath Basin community have worked for years to forge an agreement that will help end disputes over water and provide a sustainable and stable foundation for future planning. This has been no easy task but Secretary Salazar today shared a preview of why this agreement is so important: it will help the economy in the basin grow. According to the Secretary, the agreement will create over 4000 jobs and implementing the dam removal portion of the plan will cost less than anticipated.

“I look forward to seeing the full report later this week, but I am optimistic that the hard work put in by area farmers, fisherman, community leaders and tribal members will continue to result in positive news for the region.”

Julie Edwards  
Communications Director  
Office of Senator Jeff Merkley

**Attention!!!**

**The Klamath Tribal Courts is looking for any member of a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe, who would like to be a part of the Peacemaker courts. You must be at least 35 years of age, have excellent writing skills. If interested please contact the Klamath Tribal Courts at: 541-783-3020 anytime from 8:00 am to 4:30 pm Monday thru Friday.**

**General Council Meeting**

Saturday, November 19, 2011  
10:00 at Tribal Administration Offices  
Chiloquin, Oregon

Agenda:

Constitutional Amendment for sure  
Rest To Be Announced

Contact Secretary Case for more info: 541-783-2219 ext. 170

**What is a Tribal Lay Advocate?**

In Indian Country a Lay Advocate is a licensed member of a Tribal Bar. The Lay Advocate is a licensed professional, who may be a defense counsel, prosecuting counsel, administrative hearings officer or Tribal judge, and must first pass the Tribal bar exam for a Tribal Court, and must work within the law codes developed for the Tribe's Tribal Court. The Lay Advocate is held primarily to the same standards of an attorney licensed by a state bar. However, the jurisdiction of the Tribal Lay Advocate is limited to the jurisdiction of the Tribal bar they are licensed through and unless they become a licensed attorney of the state bar, they cannot work with clients on state law matters. The Tribal court codes can and do vary from Tribe to Tribe, and Lay Advocates must work within the defined structure of the Tribe's court codes. Lay Advocates are considered officers of the Tribal court they work within. A Lay Advocate represents their clients in court, as an attorney does, and must be familiar with the operations of the Tribal court they are licensed through.

**Klamath Tribal Lay Advocate**

GeorGene Nelson is a licensed Lay Advocate of the Klamath Tribal Bar since 2009, and up until being elected to Tribal Council in April 2010, could represent tribal members in the court. GeorGene completed the Klamath Tribal Lay Advocacy Training, and passed the tribal bar exam. GeorGene recently completed Essential Skills for Lay Advocate Training through the National Judicial College in Reno, NV during the last week of September 2011. She is also completing a course offered through UCLA Law School, Working in Contemporary Native American Government, through its TLCEE online program.

The Tribal Court Code, Title 2, Chapter 11, Sec. 11.34, prohibits Tribal Council members or Officers from representing clients in Klamath Tribal Court.

**Disclaimer from GeorGene Nelson, Lay Advocate**

As a Tribal Council member and member of the Executive body of the Klamath Tribes, GeorGene is responsible, as are all Tribal Council Members and Officers, for upholding and enforcing the laws of the Klamath Tribes. A Council member's responsibility is to interpret Klamath Tribal law, codes, policies, regulations, and various by-laws and the Klamath Tribes Constitution. She also works to understand federal or state laws and agreements which may affect the Klamath Tribes.

While GeorGene is unable to practice tribal law to represent clients in court, she can and does uphold the tribal laws in her elected position of Tribal Council member. The Tribal Court Judge has advised her on her limitations as a Lay Advocate, and the limitations of not being able to be a legal counsel representative before the Tribal Court on behalf of tribal members, while in elected office. She does work with Tribal members on issues affecting their rights as community members, and then works with other state licensed attorneys, to assist on such matters, which may be a matter of state or federal law issues.

GeorGene is unable to take a position against the Klamath Tribes, as that would be a conflict of interest as an elected official, as her responsibility is to protect the government of the Klamath Tribes. She can hear concerns from Tribal members about service programs of the Tribes, but all such matters are subject to follow grievance procedures established for Klamath Tribal government programs; and will refer Tribal members to follow these guidelines, and will have the person work with the appropriate staff, such as a General Manager of the Administration or Health Tribal Agencies. GeorGene may refer those not happy with administration decisions to utilize the Tribal Court to review the decision a tribal member may not find sufficient. She will not be able to represent them in court.

**Attention Hunters:**

The Klamath Indian Game Commission has implemented new regulations concerning your game tags so that we may collect harvest information in a more timely manner.

All elk, antelope, bear, and cougar tags were previously sold as "valid until filled", not expressing an expiration date. Effective immediately, those tags will be valid only through December 31st with new tag purchases necessary beginning January 1st. Tags will only be valid for the calendar year in which they were purchased. This new regulation does not affect deer tags which are still valid for a 30 day period regardless of the year in which they were purchased.

For additional information please consult the Klamath Tribes Wildlife Synopsis or you may contact Shane Foster, KIGC chairman, at 541-892-2066 or David Speten, tribal wildlife biologist, at 541-783-2219.

**HONORING ALL VETERANS POWWOW  
November 12-13, 2011**

Klamath County Fairgrounds- Klamath Falls, OR.  
Indoor Arena

Grand Entry: 12:00 both days

Saturday Nov. 12th (12-5pm & 7pm-11pm)

Dinner break 5pm-7pm

Sunday Nov. 13th: 12:00-6pm

All Drums and Dancers Welcome

Drums \$50.00 each session

All non-food Vendors Welcome

\$30 a table space per day

**Men and Womens Fancy Dance Special  
1st \$500 - 2nd \$300 - 3rd \$200**

For more information:

Mex Weiser: 541-591-2656 or email:

Mexweiser@yahoo.com

Eddie Weiser: 541-891-1322 or email:

Weiser\_eddie@yahoo.com

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE EVENT**

\*Committee Not Responsible for Accidents,  
Lost or Stolen Articles

Children Must be Accompanied by Parents  
Parents are responsible for any damage done by their children

## Wildlife News

This is the first installment of periodic articles aimed at informing the tribal public about wildlife information that may be of interest to you. Articles may include facts about wildlife, information about hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities, as well as guidance pertaining to wildlife concerns or issues. If you have a topic you would like me to cover in upcoming articles, feel free to stop by or call the tribal administration office to speak with me, David Speten, Wildlife Biologist.

### This month's topic: Deer Hunting

The woods have been full of hunters recently as the state hunting season was from October 1st – October 12th. Although the state season has ended, tribal hunting for mule deer continues through November 15th. The rut generally occurs during the month of November, a time in which mature bucks often become very vulnerable. Bucks are often seen during daylight hours and are fairly unaware of their surroundings when chasing does. It is important to protect mature bucks at this time and is one of the reasons seasons are set to end in November.

Many people seek mature bucks while hunting as their antlers serve as a trophy to their success. This can lead to a deficiency in mature bucks to complete the breeding cycle. Young bucks can serve a role during breeding, but mature bucks often perform better and provide the following advantages:

- Higher pregnancy rate
- Shorter birth pulse (all fawns are born within a shorter period of time allowing predators fewer opportunities to catch fawns)
- More does are bred during their first estrous cycle (allow fawns to be born earlier in the year and grow larger prior to winter)
- Potential to have better genetics

**If you have the opportunity to harvest both a mature and a young buck, please keep this information in mind when choosing your target. Allowing some mature bucks to escape will serve the deer population well into the future.**

I also want to talk about the importance of the tribal game tagging system. The Klamath Indian Game Commission (KIGC) has developed hunting regulations that provide subsistence harvesting opportunities for enrolled tribal members while protecting the resource for future benefit. It is important that members participate in the purchase of tags and reporting of their success, not only to protect tribal hunting rights but the reporting allows managers to compare rates of success from year to year, allows us to understand the amount of effort needed to harvest an animal, provides information on age structure, and helps guide management as it relates to harvest. Please review and know the current game regulations before you go on your next hunt.



## KLAMATH TRIBAL MEMBERS

*You are invited to a meeting to discuss the implementation of the Motorized Travel Management Decision.*



**You're invited to attend a  
Motorized Travel Management**

# OPEN MEETING

**hosted by the Fremont-Winema National Forest  
and The Klamath Tribal Council**

**When:** Tuesday, Nov. 8, 2011  
5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

**Where:** The Klamath Tribal Administration Building  
501 Chiloquin Blvd., Chiloquin, OR

**For more information contact Erica Hupp at [ehupp@fs.fed.us](mailto:ehupp@fs.fed.us) or 541-883-6715**

### Motorized Travel Mngmt Meeting Information

The Fremont-Winema National Forest and the Klamath Tribal Council invite Tribal members to an open meeting to discuss the implementation of the Forest's Motorized Travel Management Decision. This meeting will be held Tuesday, Nov. 8 from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. at The Klamath Tribal Administration Building, 501 Chiloquin Blvd., Chiloquin, Ore.

### BACKGROUND

The U.S. Forest Service identified unmanaged recreation — especially impacts from motor vehicles — as one of the major threats facing the nation's forests and grasslands. Across the U.S., unmanaged motorized use has resulted in unplanned roads, trails and riding areas. Use of these routes has caused erosion, watershed and habitat degradation, impacts to wildlife and cultural resources, and conflicts with other types of recreation.

This dramatic increase in motor vehicle use and the associated impacts have created management challenges that prompted the Forest Service 2005 Travel Management Rule. The Rule required each of America's 155 National Forests to designate a travel system for motorized vehicles.

### **Motorized Travel Mngmt Meeting Information Continued...**

The Rule also required all National Forests to consult with American Indian Tribes to ensure that Tribal members may continue to access treaty resources while exercising Treaty Rights. Nothing in the Rule alters, or is inconsistent with, the exercise of Treaty Rights.

### **TREATY RIGHTS**

The Fremont-Winema National Forest will not regulate vehicle use by tribal members exercising their Treaty Rights on former reservation lands when implementing the Forest's 2010 Travel Management Decision. The Forest Service acknowledges the Sovereign Nation status of The Klamath Tribes including their capacity for self-governance through the enforcement of tribal resource protection codes. The expectation is that Tribal members carry a valid Tribal identification card to be shown to authorized officials to affirm their tribal identity.

Implementing the Decision is a very important first step in the process of further protecting natural resources and improving the quality and utility of the Forest's transportation system. However, much remains to be accomplished. Implementation will involve emphasizing public education and compliance, as well as monitoring the results.

The Forest and Tribes will work together in partnership during the implementation of the Decision to guide protocols regarding road management and motor vehicle control using the Memorandum of Agreement between Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region and The Klamath Tribes (1999, amended 2005).

### **MOTOR VEHICLE USE MAP**

The Fremont-Winema National Forest's 2010 Motorized Travel Management Decision is the culmination of six years of public input, planning and analysis. Approximately 6,426 miles of roads and 173.5 miles of trails (total of 6,599.5 miles) will be designated for motorized use. Implementation of the Decision will begin on February 14, 2012, when the Forest releases its Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM) to the public.

The MVUM is a black-and-white map with limited landmarks and reference points that are intended to identify what roads and motorized trails are available for public use (it does not apply to over-snow motorized vehicles with tracks). It is not a stand-alone map and intended to be used in conjunction with other Forest Service maps, such as the Forest Visitor Map.

The map also provides three important types of information. First, it specifies types of vehicles allowed on each road and motorized trail. Second, it identifies roads and motorized trails that are seasonally restricted. And third, it shows the roads where motorized access for dispersed camping is allowed.

The MVUM shifts the responsibility for knowing which routes are designated for motorized use from the Forest Service to the public.

Instead of being informed by signs as to where a person may or may not drive, the public will now refer to the MVUM for this information. New maps will be issued annually.

The MVUM will be free to the public and available at all Forest Service offices. It will also be available on the Forest's Web site ([www.fs.usda.gov/goto/fremont-winema/travelmanagement](http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/fremont-winema/travelmanagement)) and on a national site listed by state and forest ([http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/ohv/ohv\\_maps.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/ohv/ohv_maps.shtml)).

### **NEW RULES OF THE ROAD**

When the Fremont-Winema National Forest's 2010 Motorized Travel Management Decision goes into effect in February 2012, forest users will only be allowed to operate motor vehicles on roads and motorized trails displayed on the MVUM. In other words, the public is not allowed to drive cross-country or on any routes not displayed on the map. Travel off of designated roads and trails is only allowed by a permit or contract and for specific administrative uses.

### **Other new regulations include:**

- Motorized vehicles are not allowed to leave the designated system of roads and motorized trails for hunting or big game retrieval.
- Motorized access for dispersed camping is allowed within 300 feet on portions of designated roads on existing routes to existing dispersed campsites. Motorized access for dispersed camping is not allowed along motorized trails.
- Parking is allowed up to one vehicle length (vehicle and trailer) off of designated roads or motorized trails where it will not create natural resource damage.

The Forest also modified its Personal Use Firewood Cutting Program to more closely align motorized access for firewood gathering with the Decision. Starting in 2011, motorized access specifically for the removal of firewood (under permit) is allowed only in designated cutting areas and within 300 feet of those roads designated on the Forest's firewood map.

For additional information on the Fremont-Winema National Forest's 2010 Motorized Travel Management Decision, please visit:  
**[www.fs.usda.gov/goto/fremont-winema/travelmanagement](http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/fremont-winema/travelmanagement)**



Location will be at the  
Klamath County Fair  
Grounds, Klamath Falls,  
Oregon  
Exhibit Hall #2  
3531 S. 6th Street

Contact:  
Errin Walker  
Housing Development  
Coordinator  
541-783-2219 ext 135  
For More Information

# The Klamath Tribes HOUSING FAIR



November 3rd, 2011

Exhibits open from: 11 am – 8pm

Presentations : 4 pm – 8pm

Our goal is to provide a bridge between the appropriate agencies and the participants they aim to target. We have more than 12 non-profit and government agencies attending with great programs, loans and GRANTS to offer.

#### Highlights Include:

- SNACKS and RAFFLE prizes. You must be present to win!
- Agencies will be present to offer assistance with home financing, foreclosure prevention, home repair grants and loans, credit counseling, rental assistance and more!



**AMERIND**  
Risk Management Corporation

Sponsored in part by:

**THE KLAMATH TRIBES HOUSING DEPARTMENT**



## The Klamath Tribes Housing Department

### Invitation for Bid for Surplus Vehicles

#### Mailing Address /Physical Address

PO Box 436 /501 Chiloquin Blvd  
Chiloquin Oregon 97624

All vehicles are sold at best offer. All vehicles will be sold as is.

- White Ford Van 2003 099404 miles vin # 1FTNE24L03HB56620
- Tan Ford Taurus 1995 77502 miles vin #1FALP5240SG293419Black Ford F series 4x4 over hundred thousand miles vin #1FTPF28L4XNB70057
- To see the vehicles, contact Randee Sheppard, Housing Administrative Assistant at 541-783-2219, ext. 163 or email Randee.Sheppard@Klamathtribes.com
- Separate bids must be made if one person is bidding on more than one vehicle

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING SEALED BID:

- Bid must be sealed with "SEALED BID" written across the envelope, ATTN: Jackie Galbreath, Purchasing Agent, P.O. Box 436, 501 Chiloquin Blvd., Chiloquin Orgon
- On the front of the Sealed Envelope write the vehicle name, color, miles, and vin
- In the bid, include bidders name, address, telephone and/or email address
- In the bid identify the vehicle by name, color, miles and vin.
- Sealed bid must be returned no later than **October 31, 2011** by close of business at 5:00 pm
- Bids can be submitted by USPS to the post office box, ground delivery or personal delivery to the physical address

#### ENCLOSED SEALED BID:

- Bid will opened Tuesday November 1, 2011 at 10:00 am at the Klamath Tribes Administration office, 501 Chiloquin Blvd., Chiloquin Oregon in the Fuego Conference room.
- The Housing Department will notify successful bidder by telephone or e-mail on the day of the bid opening
- The Housing Department will notify all unsuccessful bidders by written mail or e-mail within two days of bid opening
- Successful bidder will have one working day to bring in full payment

501 Chiloquin Blvd. – P.O. Box 436 – Chiloquin, Oregon 97624  
(541) 783-2219 – Fax (541) 783-3994

## Back to School Powwow

October 29, 2011 Chiloquin Elementary School

- Grand Entry at 1:00pm
- M.C. – Mark McNair
- Dancing
- Educational and Native Arts and Crafts vendors welcomed
- Door Prizes awarded throughout the afternoon
- Host Drum – Wocus Bay
- Drumming

For more information contact Klamath Tribes Johnson-O'Malley Coordinator Will Riddle at (541)783-2219 ext. 208

There will be limited space for vendors.

All Arts and Crafts vendors will be asked to make a donation for a door prize.

Hosted by: The Klamath Tribes  
Education & Employment Department  
PO Box 436

Chiloquin, OR 97624

Phone: (541) 783-2219 FAX: (541) 783-7802

**This a Drug and Alcohol Free Event!**



# November is Diabetes Awareness Month

Every year the American Diabetes Association tries to raise awareness about Diabetes in November, which is American Diabetes Month. This is a good time to learn about diabetes, get tested for diabetes, help people to not develop diabetes, and stop the problems caused by diabetes.

Nearly 26 million children and adults have diabetes in the United States and an additional 79 million Americans are at high risk for developing type-2 diabetes. The chance of developing diabetes is higher in Native American people, especially if the person is overweight. Diabetes is a serious disease. People with diabetes need to manage their blood sugars to prevent it damaging many parts of the body, causing heart attacks, strokes, amputation, blindness, kidney failure, and/or nerve damage. Diabetes can also affect a person's dental health severely.

There is good news: People can prevent diabetes by reducing risk factors. At Klamath Tribal Health, we are committed to helping people prevent diabetes. Your doctor can check to see if you are at risk of developing diabetes or have pre-diabetes. If you have pre-diabetes, Klamath Tribal Health has a Diabetes Prevention Program to help you to avoid getting diabetes in the future. If you have any questions about pre-diabetes, please talk with your healthcare provider or Shawn Jackson, the Prediabetes Program Coordinator. Screening for diabetes and pre-diabetes is a free service offered by Klamath Tribal Health and Wellness Center.



Recently the Diabetes Prevention Program Coordinator, Shawn Jackson, held a Celebration Picnic at Collier Park. These types of activities, and much more, are held thru the year to promote DP wellness.

There is more good news: People with diabetes can prevent problems by properly managing blood sugar, blood pressure, and cholesterol levels. Learning to eat healthy, becoming physically active and quitting cigarettes can also help lower the risk of problems from diabetes. At Klamath Tribal Health, our healthcare providers and Diabetes Clinic staff are committed to helping you manage diabetes, to prevent health problems in the future. At Diabetes Clinic, Nikowa Kates (nurse), Marcy Stepper (dietician), Tim Langford (pharmacist), and all Klamath Tribal Health medical providers work as a team to help people manage diabetes. For those who become actively involved in our Diabetes Clinic, they not only receive one-on-one care with professional staff, but also can receive free shoes through our Nike Air Native 'N7' program as well as other health and physical activity incentives. The dental department coordinates with Diabetes Clinic to schedule patients for screenings, as well as hygiene appointments to manage oral health problems associated with diabetes. The goal of Diabetes Clinic is to help people with diabetes to be healthy and happy.

If you have diabetes/concerned about developing diabetes, please schedule an appointment with at 541-882-1487 or [www.stopdiabetes.com](http://www.stopdiabetes.com) or [www.diabetes.org](http://www.diabetes.org).

## Flu Season 2011-12

Influenza is caused by a virus, spread person-to-person through the air and on hard surfaces in droplets from sneezes and coughs. Illness from the flu can last up to 10 days, and can include: sneezing, coughing, runny nose, congestion, fever, muscle aches and headache. For some people, the flu can be a very serious disease.

In Oregon, the influenza season usually peaks in February and March, but can begin earlier. Every flu season is different, and influenza can affect people differently. Even healthy children and adults can get very sick from the flu and spread it to others.

### Talking Points:

1. Each year, scientists determine the three flu strains that are likely to cause the most disease and include them in the flu vaccination for that season. The 2011-12 seasonal flu shot protects against the same strains as last year: H1N1, H3N2 and Influenza B. People who had a flu vaccination last year should also get a flu shot this year; immunity may have worn off. Seasonal flu vaccine is made using strict federal standards and thoroughly tested before it is offered to the public.

2. Getting a flu shot is the best way to avoid catching the flu virus, and can also protect other members of your community from illness. The CDC recommends everyone age 6 months and older receive an annual influenza vaccination. Children 6 months through 8 years may need two doses depending on previous flu vaccine history, so it is important to talk to your provider. Flu vaccination is especially recommended for people with chronic medical conditions, pregnant women, people living or caring for babies six months and younger, people who are unable to be vaccinated because of health reasons, and all health care workers.

3. In addition to vaccination, these preventive measures can help stop flu and other diseases from circulating:

- Cover your cough and sneeze.
- Wash your hands often. Use soap and warm water.
- Stay home when you're sick. Protect others at school and work by staying home at least 24-hours after a fever (100+ degrees) subsides.
- Clean surfaces. Flu germs can live for hours on hard surfaces. Make sure your home and workspace are wiped down frequently, especially where children are playing.

### Upcoming Flu Shot Clinics:

**November 16th 7:30-11:30 @ Wellness Center  
in Chiloquin**

**November 16th 10:00-3:00 @ KTHFS in  
Klamath Falls**



Intertribal Journalists Organization  
Is Proud To Present:



## Native American News and Information Publication of the Year 2011

To:

**Taylor David**  
of The Klamath News

This award is hereby presented to Taylor David of the Klamath News on this, the 3rd Day of June in the year of our Lord, 2011. This award is presented to you in grateful appreciation for your outstanding dedication to the people of Native America and in recognition of your use of skills and talent to perpetuate the history, culture, and heritage of the Klamath Tribes and of Native America through journalism. You are a worthy role model for the youth of our nation in your quest for excellence!

*Robert Redfeather*  
Chairman, IJTO

Dear Taylor:

This is to notify you that your publication has been awarded for a national award by the InterTribal Journalists Organization. We are proud to present you the Native American News and Information Publication of the Year 2011.

Our organization was established in San Bernardino in 1995 as an online organization that recognizes the achievements of Native American Publications and Journalists based upon recommendations from one or more of your readers. At IJTO we feel that the true measure of journalism comes from the reader as well as other journalists. Our Board of Directors chose the top Native American Publications, Journalists, and their sponsors based upon submissions made by the readers. *Klamath News* was nominated and won for the following:

1. Native American News and Information Publication of the Year 2011 under the Direction of Taylor David, Public Information/News Manager. MARCH APRIL ISSUES.
2. Unique Historical Article of the Year: Blessing and Prayers for Fish to Return Perry Chocktoot Jr. MARCH ISSUE.

The *Klamath News* was judged against four other competitors for the award of Publication of the Year, and against nine other competitors for the award of Unique Historical Article of the Year.

On behalf of IJTO, I would like to commend all of our Native American publications on their dedication to Native American Culture and History, and to beseech you to continue the journey and continue to share our heritage with readers around the world.

AHO!

Robert Redfeather  
InterTribal Journalists Organization  
San Bernardino, CA



"I am so grateful to the readers, the tribe, and all the tribal programs for doing so many wonderful things. We all make a great team, and I believe this is the reason we were selected to win this award."- Thank you, Taylor David

## Spotlights on Success!



Tribal member "Ga owegi galoo" Alethea Barlowe graduated on June 12, 2011 from the University of Oregon with a Masters Degree in Early Childhood Intervention. Alethea's overall GPA was 3.57!

Her family wants to thank her for all of her hard work and dedication. Alethea is a graduate from Chiloquin High School as well as completing a double major Bachelors degree in Psychology and Community Crime Prevention from Western Oregon University, she has accomplished so much and her family is very proud.

Currently she is the Resource Teacher for Chiloquin High School. Her degree is in Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education. She works with both the junior and high school students.

Alethea is a wonderful role model for her siblings as well as her daughter.

**We love you!**

OREGON  
*experience*

# THE MODOC WAR



## You're Invited!

Please join OPB for a pre-broadcast screening and discussion of ***Oregon Experience: The Modoc War***. Oregon Public Broadcasting joins with the Klamath County Museum for a special preview presentation of the new documentary *Oregon Experience: The Modoc War*. Oregon Experience is OPB's award-winning history series, currently in its sixth season.

Through interviews with Modoc War descendants, local experts and national historians, this hour-long program examines one of the most dramatic American Indian wars in U.S. history.

**Thursday, October 27, 7pm**

Ross Ragland Theater and Cultural Center, 218 N. 7th Street,  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

*The screening and discussion are free and open to the public.*

**Note: If you are unable to attend the Premier, then you can watch it on Television November 8, 2011.**

**The program will air at 8 p.m. on November 8th on both OPB-TV here in Northern Oregon and on SOP-TV in Southern Oregon.**

## Spotlights on Success!



Congratulations to our Dad, Allen Nelson, for receiving his Masters Degree in Social Work from Portland State University, Portland, Oregon.

We love you, Celeen, Aleen, Verleen, Blaywaas, Tela Morningstar, Keash and Marlo and all the rest of the Nelson family.



To a very special girl, Jalisa Raquel Nunez, who received her Associate of Applied Science, Business and Management- Office Systems Technology, from Klamath Community College, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Love from all your family,  
we are very proud of you.



Congratulations to, Irvin Steve Kirk, Jr. "Tuffy", who received his Associate of Arts from Chemeketa Community College, Salem, Oregon.

Your family is proud of your accomplishment. Keep it up.