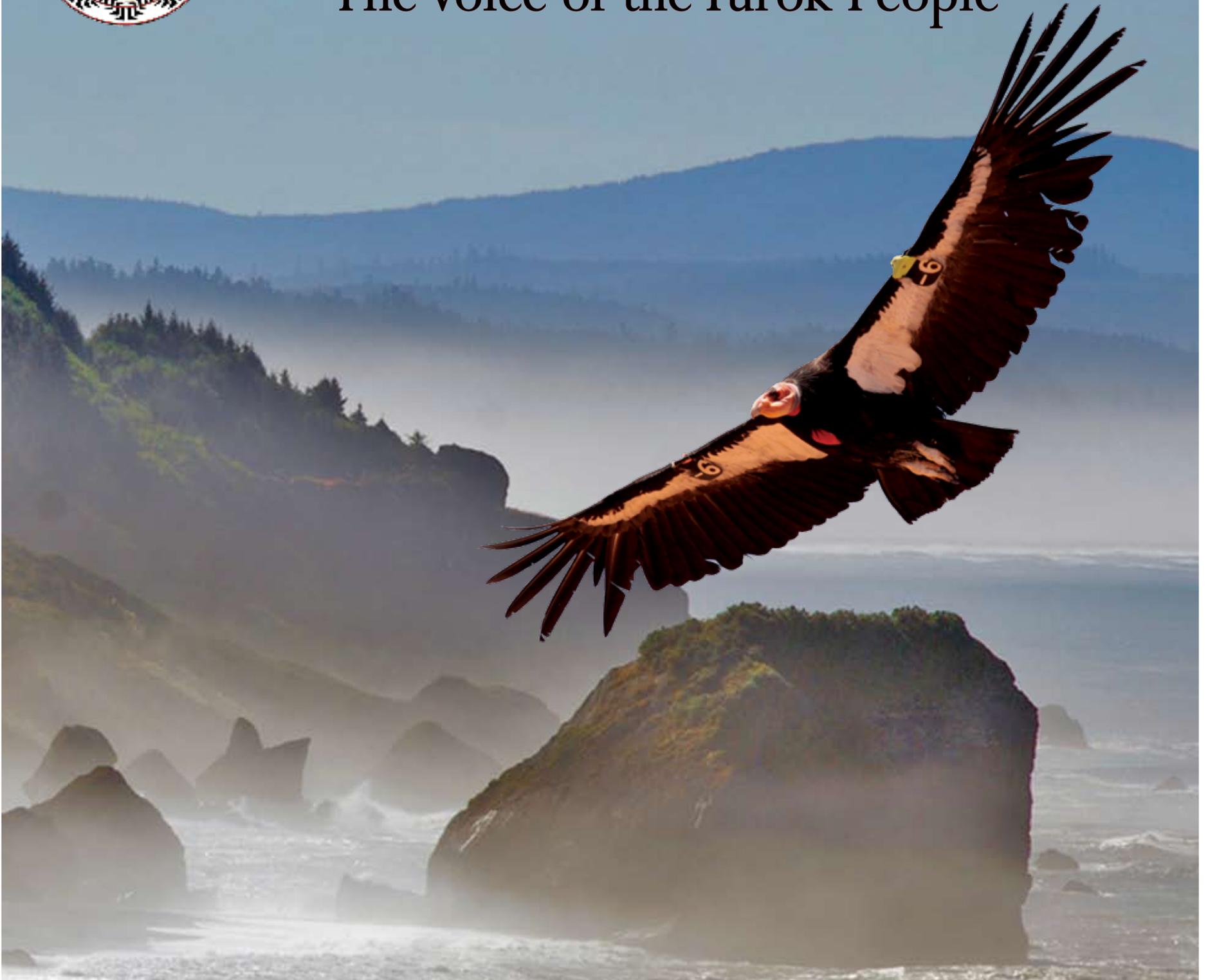


MAY EDITION



# Yurok Today

The Voice of the Yurok People



## CONDOR REINTRO MOVES FORWARD

TRIBE SIGNS AGREEMENT MAKING THE RELEASE OF PREY-GO-NEESH POSSIBLE

SEE STORY ON PAGE 3



**VICE CHAIRPERSON  
SUSAN MASTEN**



Dear Tribal Members, this column is meant to keep you updated on the activities of the Tribe. Please let me know what type of information you want or concerns you may have about our Tribal government, programs or services. You will also be able to see this column on the Tribe’s website and Facebook page in an effort to reach out and provide information to you in a timely way.

**Redwood Hotel Casino**

The Redwood Hotel Casino construction crew has made up some time on the building schedule for the Tribe’s first hotel and casino. The first floor of the hotel is expected to be completed by June 9. The interior of the hotel, designed to represent traditional Yurok architecture, will be like no other accommodation in the world. The walls will be adorned with culturally appropriate artwork, basket designs and an amazing mural that captures our rich history. The Redwoods Casino should be finished by the end of the same month. In the coming weeks, a creative multi-media marketing campaign, including television, radio and online advertising, will commence to bring in customers to tribal, tribal member and other local businesses.

**Yurok Cultural Knowledge Park**

Construction has begun on the Yurok Country Visitor Center. The approximately 3,500 square-foot Visitor Center is located in Downtown Klamath on the corner of Klamath Blvd. and Klamath Circle and is within walking distance from Redwood Hotel Casino. The Visitor Center will also house an amphitheatre, where traditional story telling and other activities will take place.

Directly across the street from the visitor center is the Yurok Cultural Knowledge Park, which is nearly finished. This self-guided park features a demonstration Yurok village and fish-cooking pit for private events. The village is constructed with traditional materials such as redwood planks and grape vine. Both projects will be finished this summer.

**Proposed Green Diamond Agreement**

The Yurok Tribe is carefully contemplating forming an agreement with Green Diamond Resource Co, formerly Simpson Timber Co. While, historically, the Tribe’s relationship with the timber company has been extremely one-sided and has caused some conflict within the Tribal Membership, in the past few years the Tribe has had several positive interactions with GDRC. For example, the timber company offered to tribe the first right of purchase for its landholdings. The Tribe has purchased more 32,300 acres from GDRC, including part of the culturally and ecologically important Blue Creek Watershed. This agreement provides for mutual benefits and certainty for the timber company and the Tribe. I encourage Tribal Members to provide input on this important issue. For more information and where to send input, please see page 17.

**\$1 million in ceremonial regalia and basket collection for sale**

Recently we learned of an extremely large, privately owned collection of Yurok ceremonial regalia and other cultural items, including hundreds of caps, head rolls and baskets is up for sale. The caps alone fill an entire wall. In this collection, were some

# Contents

Page 4.....Brush Dance regalia returned

Page 8.....Tribe participates in cap and trade

Page 10.....Letter from Chairman re: proposed pact

# On The Cover

Tribe signs Memorandum of Understanding related to the reintroduction of the prey-go-neesh (California condor). The MOU is a significant milestone. More work remains before condors will be flying across the bluffs near the Klamath River.

of the most beautiful baskets and caps I have ever seen. It was painfully clear that they desperately need to dance again. They need to hear our songs. We are looking for funding from Tribes, foundations and individuals to bring all these ceremonial items back to the Tribe, where they belong.

### **2014 Commercial and Subsistence Salmon Season**

This year's salmon season will be very different from the last two years, which saw excellent returns of fall fish. The Tribe's total 2014 allotment is only 21,840 Chinook. In the coming weeks, based on Tribal Member input, the Tribal Council will decide how many fish will go into the commercial and subsistence fisheries based on tribal member input from recent fish meetings. Please provide input and be a part of this process.

### **Cultural items returning home from the Smithsonian Museum**

I'm so happy to report that the Tribe and our Cultural Department staff have succeeded in securing the return of 128 Brush Dance items from the Smithsonian Museum of the American Indian. Please join in celebration and welcoming home of these most sacred ceremonial items on Saturday, June 28 at noon at the Yurok Tribe's headquarters in Klamath.

I hope this newsletter finds you in good health and spirits. We also send our prayers and thoughts to each of you who may have lost a loved one during this time.

Wok-hlew ✨

# Condor program moves ahead

## Tribe signs agreement enabling Program to study raptor in Yurok Country

The Yurok Tribe recently signed an agreement making it possible to release California Condors back to the center of the endangered species' historical range.

"Prey-go-neesh (California condor) is one of our most sacred animals," said Yurok Tribe Chairman Thomas P. O'Rourke Sr. "We are working very hard to bring Prey-go-neesh back to our region."

In addition to the Yurok Tribe, the Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the following: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, California Department of Parks and Recreation and the Ventana Wildlife Society.

"The Yurok Tribe has put in the work and has what it takes to restore a self sustaining condor population," said Kelly Sorenson, executive director of the Ventana Wildlife Society, a non-profit dedicated to wildlife and habitat conservation and 17 years of successful condor recovery work. "We fully support the Tribe's effort and look forward to collaborating to once again have condors soaring over northern California and southern Oregon."

For five years, the Yurok Tribe Wildlife Program studied critical aspects of condor habitat in Yurok Ancestral Territory. The Program, headed by Chris West, a veteran wildlife biologist and condor expert, is also developing a long-term management plan to ensure the successful reintroduction of North America's largest bird. The Yurok release site will bolster overall condor recovery efforts, which until now

have focused on Central and Southern California, Northern Arizona, and Baja Mexico.

"A self sustaining population of condors has a great chance of survival here. Yurok Ancestral Territory is relatively pristine and relatively few people. This is ideal for minimizing threats to the birds and really boosts the chances for successful reintroductions here," said Yurok senior wildlife biologist, Chris West. "The redwood coast and interior oak grasslands have everything condors need, including ample, clean food resources and nesting opportunities."

Once condors are released, the birds will likely remain close to the release area for a while, but as the flock grows, they will disperse across the landscape. Hopefully, Yurok Ancestral Territory will act as a gateway for condors back into their previous northern range of the entire Pacific Northwest. There have been no reported sightings of wild condors in the Pacific Northwest since about 1940, when a bird was seen near the city of Drain, Oregon. The last condor collected in the Pacific Northwest was shot in the 1890s in Kneeland, CA and is preserved in the Clarke Historical Museum in Eureka, CA.

The first European settlers killed great numbers of condors out of fear, just as they did the wolf and grizzly bear. Habitat loss, poisonings and shooting of birds further reduced condor numbers throughout the 1900s. By 1987, with only 22 birds left alive, the remaining wild birds were captured and put into a captive

breeding program. In 1992, the first pair of condors was released into the wild. Today, there are 414 living birds with 232 of those outside of captivity in the southwestern United States.

The condor was amongst the first animals to be placed here by the Creator. Various feathers, particularly the large wing feathers, are used to make ceremonial regalia, and feature heavily in Yurok world renewal ceremonies, like the Jump Dance and the White Deer Skin Dance. Feathers were collected opportunistically, as gifts from the birds, as the birds themselves were never to be harmed or killed.

Yurok Ancestral Territory, located just south of the California/Oregon border, is the center of the historical condor range, which spanned from British Columbia to Baja California, Mexico. The area is home to some of the last remaining old-growth redwoods.

When condors last lived in Yurok Country, the large raptors likely found ideal nesting in fire-formed tree cavities high above the ground, in old-growth redwoods. The strong beaked scavengers consumed the remains of land and sea mammals, like the deceased California sea lions that wash up on local beaches.

Once returned, condors will fill a currently unoccupied ecological niche as the only native bird species able to initiate, via its powerful bill, the biological breakdown of large mammals. The birds can tear through the tough hides of elk, bears, and even whales, bringing about the natural cycle of nutrients back into the ecosystem —turning death into life.

The Yurok Wildlife Program has extensively studied two primary factors limiting a successful, self-perpetuating condor flock. The first is DDT, an organochlorine pesticide that was banned in the 1970s, but continues to contaminate the marine ecosystem, especially in southern California. The Yurok coastline has very little of the contaminant, which causes egg shell thinning and is accessed by condors that eat the blubber of seals and sea lions.

The second significant strain on the stability of wild condors is the availability of lead bullet fragments found in the remains of dead animals, often left in the field by poachers. Sampling more than 100 turkey vultures, a comparable surrogate for condors, the Tribe found that lead levels are lower in Yurok ancestral territory than levels published for any other location examined in historical condor range.

To further diminish the issues related to lead, the Tribe initiated the Hunters as Stewards campaign, which is based on the premise that hunters have a vested interest in wildlife conservation and, provided with accurate information, will make choices that benefit both wildlife and human health. For three years, tribal biologists have presented at numerous gun clubs and firearm shows to provide hunters with accurate information regarding the threats lead poses to humans and wildlife. Currently, there is a sea change occurring in the hunting community and everyday more and more people are switching to non-toxic ammunition for harvesting wild game.

While the condor's nine and a half foot wingspan has not graced Yurok skies for more than a century, they remain a central part of the Tribe's culture. Returning the California condor to the Pacific Northwest is part of the Yurok Tribe's obligation to heal the world.

"We are very excited about the prospect of one day watching, as our ancestors did since time immemorial, condors glide over the Bald Hills or down the coastline," concluded Yurok Tribe Chairman O'Rourke. ✨



**YUROK TRIBAL MEMBER ANNIE KRUPP graduated May 16 from the University of Nevada, Reno. Ms. Krupp has a BA in English literature, (2006) and teaches full time. This May she will receive a Masters in secondary education. Ms. Krupp's mom is Vivian Snyder (Moore) and her grandparents are Violet and Haynes Moore. She has two boys, Hayden and Koda Srepow, age 11 and 6 months.**

# Kwom-hle'-chey-ehl • They are returned

The Yurok Tribe recently welcomed home more than a hundred ceremonial items, some of which have travelled around the world, and are now home in Yurok Country.

"It is indescribably important that Yurok ceremonial items come back to the people and the land where they originated," said Cultural Resource Manager, Rosie Clayburn. "Not only do they belong with us, but they need to participate in ceremonies, which is their intended purpose. We are all out of balance until they are all home."

The 128 soon-to-be-returned ceremonial objects are all used in the Brush Dance and were housed at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian. This is the second part of claim filed with the National Museum of the American Indian on December 12, 2005. The first batch of 217 White Deerskin and Jump Dance objects was brought back two years ago from Washington DC.

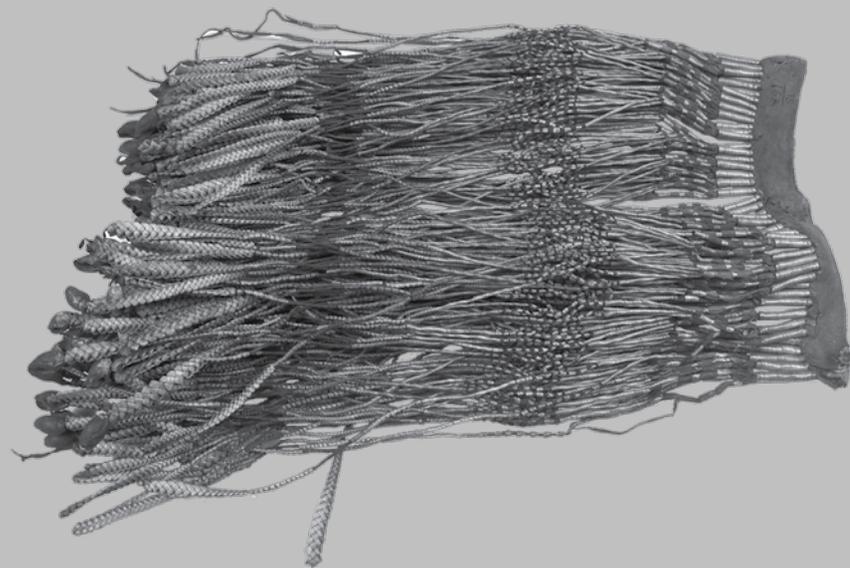
"I'd like to thank tribal staff and the Smithsonian for working so hard to bring these ceremonial items home," said Thomas P. O'Rourke Sr., Chairman of the Yurok Tribe. "This is where they belong. They are meant to be used in our ceremonies for renewal, healing and prayer."

The Yurok Tribe is having a reception to celebrate the return of these ceremonial items on Saturday, June 28 at noon. Tribal members will have an opportunity to view the culturally important objects at the celebration, which will take place at the Yurok Tribe's headquarters in Klamath.

In the past, museums used to apply pesticides as a means of preserving objects. All of the ceremonial objects were tested for common toxins of concern, such as arsenic, lead and mercury.

Some of the objects contained traces of these elements. However, the amounts were fairly low. It was no surprise that small quantities of naturally occurring arsenic, lead, and mercury were found in the beads, glue and painted objects.

The Brush Dance items include: head rolls, quivers, morning feathers, bows, hair wraps, women's dresses and an extremely old apron. The apron, thought to be acquired during the Vancouver Expeditions (1791-1795), was likely made prior to the attempted colonization of Yurok people. It was purchased in London, England in 1926 by a man named George Gustav Heye. Heye was a United States citizen and the largest collector



This Brush Dance apron, made of deer hide, bear grass and olivella shell, is likely very old.

of Native American objects in the world until he died in 1957. Heye's collection formed the foundation of the National Museum of the American Indian and was acquired by the Smithsonian in 1989 through an act of Congress.

The Vancouver Expedition was a British-led sea voyage. Its purpose was to look for more lands to try to colonize. It is thought the apron, constructed with deer hide, bear grass and olivella shells, was most likely obtained from the Yurok Village of Chue-ray, which is located near Trinidad Harbor. In 1773, there were no white settlers in Yurok Country, but European boats did pass by from time to time. This dress was made by a Yurok woman, who likely never saw a white person up close. It is also one of the last Yurok ceremonial items at the National Museum of the American Indian.

The museum now only retains 13 Yurok ceremonial caps, which are being contested by nonnative scholars. The Tribe will ensure that the ceremonial caps are returned home and are able to participate in ceremonies.

***Please join us in celebrating their return home after a long journey:***

***Where: Yurok Tribal Office in Klamath***

***When: June 28th at noon***

***Contact Cultural Resource Manager Rosie Clayburn at (707) 482-1350 for more details ✨***

# Tribe breaks ground on visitor center

The new facility is part of a nearly \$25 million dollar plan to improve Downtown Klamath

The Yurok Tribe recently broke ground on a visitor center and amphitheatre, which is part of a multi-million dollar economic development initiative to revitalize the economy of the Yurok Reservation and Downtown Klamath.

“The Yurok Country Visitor Center will educate visitors about the traditions and culture of the tribe and about life along the Klamath River and the redwood coast,” said Thomas P. O’Rourke Sr., Chairman of the Yurok Tribe. “This beautiful new facility will become a hub for tourist information and local businesses.”

The approximately 3,500 square-foot Yurok Country Visitor Center will be built in Downtown Klamath on the corner of Klamath Blvd. and Klamath Circle and is within walking distance from Redwood Hotel Casino. The location is also right in the center of Redwood National and State Parks, home to some of the last remaining old-growth redwoods on the planet.

The Yurok Tribe is the first Tribe in California to receive direct funding from the National Scenic Byways Program to build a visitor center. The center will offer visitors a chance to discover the Yurok Scenic Byways, which consist of five tribally designated roads that are within the Tribe’s Ancestral Territory and possess ecological, cultural and recreational values. The byways include: Requa Road, Bald Hills Road, Highway 169, Highway 101, and Hwy 96. Each of these routes leads to a special location. For example, Bald Hills Road traverses now rare oak grasslands,

where herds of Roosevelt elk can be seen in their native habitat. Educational signage and kiosks will soon be placed along the routes to highlight the history of the Tribe and unique natural features in the region.

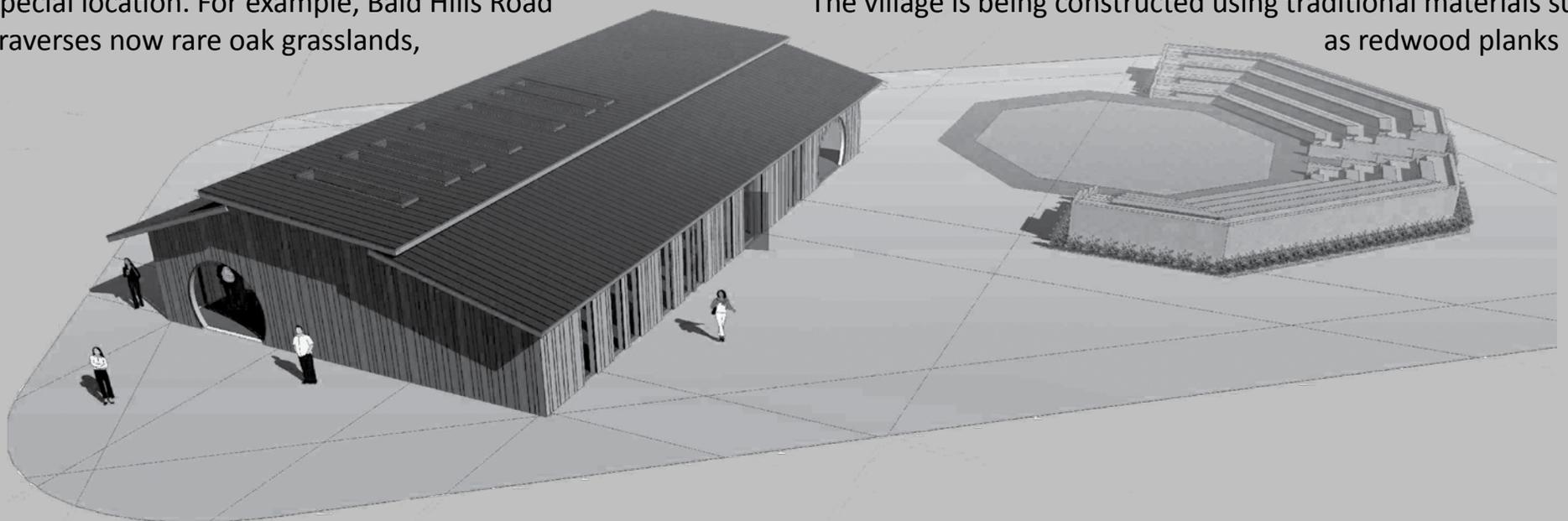
The groundbreaking was attended by the Yurok Tribal Council, community leaders and staff.

The new visitor center features a small outdoor amphitheatre, which will serve as venue to learn about Yurok people through cultural demonstrations and traditional story telling. The construction of the facility is expected to be completed by August 2014.

This project is part of the Tribe’s nearly \$25 million economic development plan to transform Klamath into a tourist destination that attracts a diverse array of visitors including, outdoor enthusiasts, recreational anglers and international travelers.

In addition to constructing the Yurok Country Visitor Center, the Yurok Tribe is nearly finished building the Redwood Hotel Casino, a luxurious 60-room vacation destination. The tribally owned Holiday Inn Express is the only hotel of its kind in Redwood National and State parks.

Construction is also underway on the Yurok Cultural and Knowledge Park, which is directly across the street from the visitor center. This self-guided park features a simulated traditional Yurok village and fish cooking pit for private events. The village is being constructed using traditional materials such as redwood planks





The Yurok Watershed Restoration Department is building the demonstration village, located on Klamath Blvd. including this beautiful sweathouse.

and will be open this summer.

Additionally, construction will begin this spring on roadway and sidewalk improvements to Klamath Blvd. and the Tribe will be renovating the former market building. Also, a new Justice Center is scheduled for completion by the end of the year.

“We hope by investing in the town’s infrastructure and facilities we can help existing local businesses and attract new ones to our area. This will create long-term prosperity for all,” O’Rourke Sr. continued.

These new projects are in addition to the Tribes recently purchased Klamath River Jet Boats and Klamath River RV Parks, which were acquired to revitalize the Klamath area and attract visitors. The ultimate goal is to create tribal economic development opportunities and increase the quality of life for Tribal members and the greater Klamath community. ✨

### RECYCLE • RESPECT • RENEWAL

#### Submit Artwork For The 52<sup>nd</sup> Annual Salmon Festival Poster Contest

The poster contest for the Yurok Tribe’s 52<sup>nd</sup> Annual Klamath Salmon Festival begins **May 1, 2014**.

The artwork should symbolize or represent the relationship referenced in the theme **RECYCLE • RESPECT • RENEWAL** and how it connects to our community.

The **deadline for entries is Monday, June 2, 2014**. It is preferred that all artwork is submitted on a CD as a high resolution file. If that is not possible, the Tribe will work with artists to turn his or her submission into the type of document required. Please submit your artwork to the Yurok Tribal Court: PO Box 1027, 190 Klamath Blvd, Klamath, CA 95548

The winner of the poster contest will win \$200.00 and his or her artwork will be displayed on a shirt commemorating the festival. The winning art will become the property of the Yurok Tribe.

The 52<sup>nd</sup> Annual Klamath Salmon Festival will be held on Saturday, August 16, 2014. For more information regarding your submission, contact Matt Mais at (707) 482-1350 ext. 1306.



**DENISE SEELYE**  
**PRC (CHS) MANAGER**

#### **Purchased/Referred Care**

Our name is changing! United Indian Health Services has been notified by Indian Health Services that Contract Health Services will be renamed Purchased/Referred Care. This change is taking place across the country with all of the Indian Health Services CHS Programs.

When President Obama signed the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2014, (the Federal Budget), in January, the name change for Contract Health Services (CHS) was included. It was explained that there were too many similar budget items with similar names.

Contract Health Services will now be called “Purchased/Referred Care” (PRC). We realize this will take some getting used to by our clients, as well as ourselves. We’ve been CHS for a long time. UIHS is busy changing documents, letters, brochures, forms, etc. and posting posters to reflect the change, and hope to have this completed by May 1, 2014. We want to assure you that all current policies, practices and improvements will remain the same. Don’t be surprised when we answer the phone “Good morning, Purchased/Referred Care”.

*If you have any questions about Purchased/Referred Care, please feel free to call us at Potawot – Arcata Clinic 825-5080, or at Taa-’at-dvn - Crescent City Clinic 707-464-2750. ✨*

# Yurok Tribe manages carbon program

## Participating in California's Cap and Trade market has benefits

The Yurok Tribe is the first federally recognized Tribe in the United States to develop a portion of its forested land holdings for capturing carbon under the California Cap and Trade market.

The greenhouse gas, sequestered by large trees, has a monetary value in California's Cap and Trade market. After many months of public meetings, the Tribal Council decided that participating in Cap and Trade was a viable way to reduce timber harvest, and at the same time, finance the purchase of several thousand acres of Yurok Ancestral Territory.

A tribal program, comprised of staff from the Office of the Tribal Attorney and Forestry Department, was designed to manage two properties in a way that is compatible with the sale of what are known as carbon credits in the newly formed marketplace. The credits are generated by the carbon banked in mature trees.

Cap and Trade is a state-run program, originating from the 2006 Global Warming Solutions Act. The purpose of the legislation is to reduce the impacts of global warming by requiring large corporations to reduce or offset the amount of pollution they emit. The program is tailored to taper greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. The money that the state receives from the program is used for combating climate change by promoting the use of less toxic technologies and a whole host of other measures.

The 2006 law, put into practice in 2012, places a limit or cap each year on the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> each major carbon producer can emit into the atmosphere. The cap is reduced on an annual basis. If a corporation wants to release more earth warming gasses than it is allowed, credits must be purchased from an entity that is responsible for capturing and storing carbon. Only a certain number of credits can be bought each year, so corporations must reduce their annual emissions. In addition, only 10% of these credits are carbon offset credits. Carbon offset credits are created when a landowner, such as the Tribe, agrees to store carbon on its land. Each of the offset credits issued is verified by an independent third party to make sure that it is real, permanent and enforceable.

There are many advantages, specifically pertaining to the

Tribe and Tribal Membership, associated with participating in Cap and Trade. For example, selling carbon credits is helping to provide a portion of the funding necessary to buy back several thousand acres of the Tribe's ancestral territory. At the same time, money from carbon credits helps the Tribe move the land away from clear cuts to selective timber harvest.

"We have lost many of our old trees to deforestation, and numerous native plant and animal species, especially deer and elk, are struggling because of it," said Thomas P. O'Rourke Sr., Chairman of the Yurok Tribe. "This forest carbon project enables the Tribe to help transition these acres back into a tribally managed natural forest system where wildlife and cultural resources like tanoak acorns, huckleberry, and hundreds of medicinal plants will thrive."

Small-scale, sustainable timber harvest, which brings in much needed capital, will take place on the parcels because the activity is consistent with Cap and Trade rules.

Also, all cultural uses, including hunting, gathering and the controlled use of fire, are compatible with carbon projects.

The first project, known as the Phase 1 Project, is 21,240.5 acres in total and is primarily located in the Pecwan and Ke'pel watersheds. The second, called Cook Koppala Gerber Gleason Project, is 7,660 acres and is located near Tulley Creek.

The first project was validated and verified under the Climate Action Reserve (CAR) Standard, a comprehensive forest carbon methodology for projects located in the U.S. It is the largest CAR-approved forest project, and the first project completed on tribal lands. The Yurok Tribe's Forestry Program has been responsible for completing highly technical carbon inventory work for the Phase 1 Project and preparing it for validation.

The second project was developed and approved under California's Cap and Trade Program, which is overseen by the California Air Resources Board (ARB). This standard, known as the ARB compliance protocol, is similar to the CAR Standard and allows the Tribe to sell its carbon offsets in the California market. The Tribe's Cook Koppala Gerber Gleason Project was not only the first forest offset project under the ARB Standard, but the first of any landowner.

"The Yurok Tribe's involvement in the first ARB compliance-



grade carbon offset project shows leadership to other land managers across the state,” said Dr. Robert J. Hrubes, Executive Vice President at SCS Global Services. “The tandem economic and ecological benefits demonstrate that these projects can help communities on a local level while combating climate change on a global level.”

In addition to reclaiming tribal lands, the carbon program will also enable the Tribe to increase the rehabilitation of forest lands. The restorative work will focus on the following: culturally important plants, clean creeks for native fish, creating more wild game habitat and increasing biodiversity overall.

The benefits of operating a carbon program are not all together different from owning a successful business. The carbon projects bring in revenue, but they also have long term management costs that the Tribe is carefully planning for. In addition to being the proprietor of Redwood Hotel Casino, a handful of RV parks and other small entities, the Tribe has now added one more money-making endeavor to its quiver. A diverse portfolio is the best way to weather the uncertain economic climate of today and in the future.

“This carbon project represents an important new source of revenue, and will enable the Tribe to diversify its total revenue beyond the cyclical timber markets,” concluded Thomas P. O’Rourke Sr., Chairman of the Yurok Tribe. ✨

# No more blackberry blues

## Team restores habitat near townsite boat ramp

In late winter and early spring, it is not hard to imagine what the fertile banks of the Klamath estuary looked like prior to the arrival of the Himalayan Blackberry.

Currants, gooseberry, and miner’s lettuce can be seen occupying the spaces between alder trees and willows, which are beginning to leaf out. During the same time, the flowering currants are in peak bloom and the towering black cottonwoods are bare to the world. The lady ferns are coiled tight and knee-high stinging nettles are still edible (when cooked).

By the time that the red, yellow, most commonly orange, but sometimes black, salmon berries start to ripen, the out-of-control Himalayans have choked out nearly all the indigenous flora, including the native blackberry and many more important cultural resources. The still-living edible and medicinal plants remain buried by the foreign blackberries, until mallards make the migration back to the Klamath River in late fall, the dormant season for the noxious weed.

The exotic fruiting vine equally harms native animals, especially migratory and local birds that are accustomed to making nests from and eating endemic plants. The Asian expatriate’s marauding root system also causes stream bank erosion by pushing silt into the creeks, decreasing the amount of topsoil and aboriginal fungi that plants and trees need to grow.

The Yurok Watershed Restoration Program, Lisa Stromme from SHN Consulting Engineers & Geologists, and Eric Johnson from Samara Restoration recently implemented a plan to remove all of the Himalayan Blackberry plants and other nonnative plants from a stretch of the Klamath estuary near the Old Townsite Boat Ramp. The team was augmented by staff from the Yurok Tribe’s Public Works Department and Yurok Environmental Program. Yurok Watershed Restoration Program Director, Rich Nelson, and Eric Johnson from Samara planted dozens of native trees, including black cottonwood, alder and willow.

“The Old Townsite Boat Ramp looks better than it ever has,” said Rich Nelson, the Director of the Yurok Watershed Restoration Program. “It was great to collaborate with Samara and SHN Consulting on this restoration project because they do such amazing work.”

The only way to get rid of Himalayan blackberry is to remove it by hand, making sure to excavate all of the rhizomes and roots. If even one piece of the plant’s rhizome is left in the soil, it will regenerate. All of the below ground parts must be burned. It is difficult and dirty work. Himalayan Blackberry spines are prolific and pierce through gloves. In the same habitat there are usually stinging nettles and the nonnative water hemlock, one of the most poisonous plants on the planet, which was also removed.

Now that the revegetation is complete, the native vegetation will fair much better because it will not have to compete with the aggressive aggregate

• SEE BLACKBERRIES ON PAGE 12

# SPRING FLING FUN



YUROK TRIBAL TANF WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE FOLLOWING BUSINESSES FOR MAKING THE 2014 CRESCENT CITY, WEITCHPEC AND EUREKA SPRING FLINGS SUCH A SUCCESS: HARBOR LANES BOWLING ALLEY TALISMAN BEADS, SWEET TEMPTATIONS, THE TOY BOX, SPOTLIGHT VIDEO, BOUNCE A PALOOZA, ANGELO'S PIZZA PARLOR AND HUMBOLDT OUTFITTERS.

# YUROK YOUTH MAKE DRUMS



Over spring break, the Yurok Social Services Program sponsored a pilot project to teach ten Yurok teens how to make a traditional drum, a skill that can be drawn upon to live a healthy life.

In addition to physically making the drums, participants learned the spiritual and cultural significance of the ceremonial instruments, which are also used to play traditional gambling.

“I tell the kids to put good thoughts into everything they do — fishing, hunting, homework,” said Paul Kuska, a Yurok tribal member, who helped teach the kids how to make drums. “If they can learn to think positively about everything they do it will help their decision making and protect them in a way.”

Yurok elder Neil “Junior” McKinnon and Sammy Gensaw were also instrumental in teaching the new drum makers to turn blank redwood boards and deer hides into a drum.

One afternoon, after McKinnon helped the teens braid the deerskins on the smooth wooden frames, the elder showed the Yurok students a sweatshirt with a picture of him ten years ago teaching a similar class, put on by Yurok tribal member Rich England. Just older than a toddler Sammy Gensaw, a consultant on the project, was there receiving one his first drum making lessons.

“This is how it is supposed to be,” said Yurok Circles of Care

staff member Rob England, who helped facilitate the class. “We are seeing one generation pass on these important cultural skills to the next just as our ancestors did.”

The ten Yurok young men were between the ages of 12 and 17 years. All of the kids left the class with a finished drum made of cedar and deer hide.

Red Deer Consulting, an independent firm owned by Yurok tribal member Chris Peters, provided materials and mentors for the program. Red Deer Consulting provides identity-based cultural advising, mentoring and capacity building services for tribal communities.

During their lunch breaks Yurok Social Service staffers taught lessons from an evidenced-based, social-emotional life skill building curriculum called American Indian Life Skills (AILS). AILS lessons featured topics like recognizing depression and signs of suicide in self, family and friends.

***This project was funded by several Social Services Programs and was coordinated by Yurok Social Services clinical coordinator Terri Mitchell. Yurok Circles of Care’s Rob England, TANF’s Laura Kinney, Jodi Hoone from the Yurok Domestic Violence Program and the Yurok Youth Wellness Program, all worked together to make the class a reality. ✨***



Yurok Watershed Restoration Department's Dewey Myers removes nonnative blackberries.

berry. The trees will grow tall and create the dense shade necessary to hold Himalayan's at bay. The diversity of plants will increase, providing exponentially more value to wildlife and people.

Last year, after repairing the Old Townsite boat ramp, which was destroyed in a flood, a similar, but far less complicated restoration project was completed in virtually the same area. However, during last year's commercial fishing season, nearly all of the native plants were destroyed and the soil was compacted by vehicles, making it almost impossible for the surviving plants to flourish.

The Tribe, SHN Consulting Engineers & Geologists, and Samara Restoration will be installing a sign to inform boat ramp users that it is a revegetation area and to keep from trampling the project.

***Himalayan Blackberry found its way to Northern California via botanist Luther Burbank, who cultivated the plant for commercial production and backyard gardens. Birds, most of them not from California, are responsible for spreading the plant to the north. The Himalayan Blackberry is the most damaging invasive plant on the West Coast. It hails from Armenia and northern Iran. ❄***

## DOI begins buyback program

The Yurok Tribe has been notified by the United States Department of the Interiors (DOI) that they are beginning implementation of a Land Buy-Back Program (Buy-Back Program) to buy-back highly fractionated allotment interests from willing sellers. Unfortunately, this program does not apply to lands held in fee. (Refers to trust or restricted land).

The Buy-Back Program was created to implement the land consolidation component of the historic Cobell Settlement, which provided for a \$1.9 billion Trust Land Consolidation Fund to consolidate fractional trust or restricted land interests across Indian country. The Buy-Back Program allows interested individual allotment owners to receive payments for voluntarily selling their fractionated allotment interests. Individuals who choose to sell their interests will receive payments directly in their IIM accounts. All allotment interests sold will immediately be held in trust by the US Department of Interior for the Yurok Tribe. Allotment owners that do not wish to sell their allotment interests will retain their ownership interests.

The Department of Interior has prioritized reservations with the highest number of fractionized interests to receive the first rounds of funding. At this time, no funding has been made available by the US Department of Interior to the Yurok Tribe for these activities. It may be a couple of years before land buy-back funding becomes available to purchase fractionated allotment interests on the Yurok Reservation.

The priority now for the Yurok Tribe is to provide interested sellers with program information, identify interested sellers, and prioritize potential purchases. The Yurok Tribe Realty Staff have available an informational brochure that was developed by the US Department of the Interior to help facilitate the beginning stages of communication with tribal members, and other allotment owners, regarding land consolidation.

The Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations, A LANDOWNER'S GUIDE For You, Your Land, Your Community brochure will be available at tribal offices. The Realty Staff will publish information on the Buy-Back Program in the Yurok Tribal Newsletter as new information becomes available. Interested sellers should also call the Special Trustee's (OST) Trust Beneficiary Call Center at (888)678-6836. The call center is the primary contact responsible for receiving inquiries from the landowners regarding the Program. Land Owners are encouraged to inform the OST of any changes of personal information. This is vital in the effort to contact people in the Whereabouts Unknown list.

The DOI has provided information to all Tribes that they are willing to assist tribes to determine tribal priorities for land acquisition, although

the specifics of when they will be providing this assistance has not yet been finalized. Individuals owning fractional trust interests within the reservation will be informed that the Buy-Back Program will be actively valuing the fractionated tracts of land within the reservation and that they may be able to sell their fractional interests.

Tribal priorities could be identified in a number of ways, such as by specific tract identification; geographic regions within the reservation (i.e., county; chapter; district; specific section, township, and range designations; or aliquot parts); tract type (e.g., tracts that fall within a certain land use planning area or zone); or ownership status (e.g., in which the tribe already has some ownership interest regardless of location; or other factors). The DOI is preparing to exchange maps with the tribe to help the tribe in identifying acquisition priorities. The DOI is preparing mapping data for the reservation and will include maps in each offer package to the individual landowners.

All sales will be voluntary.

Yurok Realty Staff will help keep tribal people informed on the DOI Land Buy-Back Program by providing Outreach and Education materials, handouts and information. As new information becomes available, we will provide updates in the tribal newsletter, as well as, information flyers being posted at all tribal building and public places. As landowners make contact with Yurok Realty Staff, their information will be updated and stored within willing sellers files. For further information: Please call Marion R. Frye, Yurok Realty Officer @ (707) 482-1350 ex: 1373 or by e-mail [mfrye@yuroktribe.nsn.us](mailto:mfrye@yuroktribe.nsn.us)

### Cobell Scholarship Program

A scholarship fund is funded in part by the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations. The US Department of Interior expects to contribute \$60 million to scholarships to American Indian and Alaska Native Students over the next 10 years based on a formula in the Cobell Settlement. The American Indian College Fund will administer the scholarship funds.

*For more information about the Cobell Scholarship Program and how interested students can apply please go to the American Indian College Fund website, [www.collegefund.org/Cobell](http://www.collegefund.org/Cobell).* ✨

**Kokonow Kinney, age 13 and 8th grader of Trinity Valley Elementary School received, the All-tourney award and was 1st Place Champion for the Hoop Shoot Competition (C division) at the 46th annual Jaycees 8th grade basketball tournament. Kinney also received All-Tourney for the 8th grade Trinity Prep and McKinleyville tournaments.**

Recently, as the class president Kinney led a student delegation of his 8th grade class to the Kamehameha Maui Middle School in Maui, Hawaii for a cultural and educational trip. The trip included attending classes at the Kamehameha school, visiting significant historical and cultural areas on the island and cultural sharing with the Native Hawaiians. Kokonow maintains a 4.0 grade average.



## Land Assignment Committee Meeting

**Where: Weitchpec Tribal Office**  
**Date: May 22, 2014**  
**Time: 11:00 A.M.**

For Applicants:

Tiannah Simpson, Amanda Chenault, Maria Robbins,

Review for Council Calendar

Sunni Fawn Albers



# Submit comments on proposed code

The Tribal Council is considering directing the development of a Probate Code for the membership of the Yurok Tribe to consider, and for the Tribal Council to enact. This is a formal request to the membership for input into whether or not the Code should be enacted; and if enacted if both federal and state eligible probate actions should be authorized for adjudication in the Yurok Tribal Court.

- 1) Currently, federal trust property is probated via the federal system, the Yurok Tribe could if so desired establish a system to probate such Yurok property in the Tribal Court.
  - A) Do you think the Tribe should probate such matters in the Tribal Court?
  - B) Do you think the Tribe should continue to have trust property probates for members handled in the federal system?
- 2) Currently, the only property probated in the Yurok Tribal Court is Jessie Short monies. Would you be in favor of

any and all other non-trust property being probated in the Yurok Tribal Court?

- 3) Do you know of any traditional rules of succession (passing of ownership of property) after death that you would like to see considered as part of the Tribal Code? If so please set forth in detail.
- 4) Do you have any specific concerns or approaches to resolution of probate issues you would like to see resolved in a Yurok Tribal Code? Please set forth in detail.

***Submit responses to these questions or any other comments or concerns about the development of a Tribal probate code to Nathan Voegeli, Staff Attorney in the Office of the Tribal Attorney, by email at [nvoegeli@yuroktribe.nsn.us](mailto:nvoegeli@yuroktribe.nsn.us) or by mail at PO Box 1027, Klamath, CA 95548. ✨***

## Faster benefit decisions made for veterans

**AMANDA DONAHUE  
SOCIAL SECURITY DISTRICT MANAGER**

On Memorial Day, as we pay tribute to the men and women who gave the ultimate sacrifice for our country, we also share some news about Social Security disability benefits for veterans with disabilities: a new expedited disability process.

We believe it is important to recognize those who currently serve in the military as well as those injured in the line of duty and consider it an honor and a duty to serve them. Whether the injury is physical or mental, getting a decision about Social Security disability benefits from your government shouldn't add to the problems faced by the injured.

Carolyn W. Colvin, Acting Commissioner of Social Security, recently unveiled a new initiative to expedite disability applications from veterans with a Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) disability compensation rating of 100 percent Permanent and Total (P&T). Under the new process, Social Security will treat these veterans' applications as high priority

and issue expedited decisions, similar to the way we currently handle disability claims from wounded warriors.

"Our veterans have sacrificed so much for our country and it is only right that we ensure they have timely access to the disability benefits they may be eligible for and deserve," said Acting Commissioner Colvin.

Learn more about the new expedited process for veterans at [www.socialsecurity.gov/pressoffice/pr/2014/expedited-dib-process2-pr.html](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/pressoffice/pr/2014/expedited-dib-process2-pr.html).

Read about this new service at [www.socialsecurity.gov/pgm/disability-pt.htm](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/pgm/disability-pt.htm).

Also, you'll want to visit our Wounded Warriors page at [www.socialsecurity.gov/woundedwarriors](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/woundedwarriors).

There you'll find informative webinars, a Disability Planner, an overview of our disability programs and the convenient online disability application. ✨

# Tribe issues statement re: court case

The Yurok Tribe is extremely dismayed by the light prison term given to convicted drunk driver Coulter Mann, who is responsible for ending the life of Kenny Jones, a Yurok descendent and beloved community member.

Judge Richard P. Kalustian sentenced the Crescent Elk Vice Principal to a mere three years in prison for crashing head-on into Mr. Jones, while driving with a blood alcohol level likely more than twice the legal limit. Throughout the court proceedings Mr. Mann did not once take responsibility for his actions. Instead of doing the right thing, Mr. Mann claimed it was his cell phone use that caused him to veer into oncoming traffic, nearly missing one car before the actual collision.

Now, Judge Kalustian, who has doled out greater prison terms for the victimless crime of forging government paperwork, is going to review his decision and possibly reduce the already meager sentence even further. Judge Kalustian can legally recall a sentence within 120 days of the final hearing. However, he cannot increase it, and fix this obscene miscarriage of justice.

A value cannot be put on a human life and no amount of prison time can bring back the Mr. Jones. However, the person culpable for ending the life of the well-respected member of the Resighini Rancheria should receive a punishment equitable to the crime. Mr. Mann's deserves to serve the full six-year sentence.

The calamity Judge Kalustian caused by not holding Mr. Mann accountable impacts the entire community. It is particularly damaging to our youth, and especially to native children, who have witnessed many of their relatives sent away for far less. The message it sends reads loud and clear: "If you are white, you won't be punished for committing even the most heinous of crimes."

Unfortunately, it was not surprising to hear about the superficial sentence for this senseless crime. Without a doubt, if Mr. Mann had the same color skin as Mr. Jones, he

would have been sentenced to the maximum. In fact, this kind of disproportionate sentencing against Native people happens all the time, throughout Del Norte and Humboldt Counties and it's not just happening in the courts.

While a great many Yurok children have grown up to be doctors, lawyers and even NASA rocket scientists, there are more who have not entered adulthood in a healthy way. The so-called system, of which the court belongs to, is partially to blame. In the past five years, school districts in Humboldt and Del Norte have been sued and/or settled lawsuits for the broad mistreatment of Native students. For too many Native students, school is the entry point of the pipeline to prison.

If the local criminal justice system is investigated in the same way the school districts were, it is clear that the conclusions will be nearly identical. Native people are treated differently and in a negative way.

The Tribe will not stand for this anymore. This unfair and unequal treatment has to stop and it has to stop now.

Similarly to fixing the school districts, improving the region's criminal justice system will take time and effort on behalf of the whole community. Judges who unfairly treat Native people need to be voted out.

The Tribe is closely scrutinizing the local judge candidates in the upcoming election. One of the candidates for Del Norte County Superior Court Judge recently gave an election pitch to the Yurok Tribal Council. It is advisable that other candidates do the same because the Council intends on endorsing a candidate, which will be sent to the entire 6,000-strong tribal membership, most of whom live in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties.

Our heart goes out to Mr. Jones's family and friends, who should never have had to endure the loss of their loved one and then have to witness such a severe miscarriage of justice. Aawok. ✨

**"THIS UNFAIR AND UNEQUAL TREATMENT HAS TO STOP  
AND IT HAS TO STOP NOW."**

# Tribe prepares plan for extended drought

## It is a good time to learn how to conserve water in the family home

Despite the recent rains, severe drought conditions remain a concern for all Yurok Reservation residents.

In Yurok Country, it is shaping up to be one of the driest years since the 1850s when rainfall statistics were first compiled, according to US Drought Monitor. As the end of the rainy season nears, the Reservation has received only about half of the annual rainfall and is considered by the National Weather Service to be in a severe to extreme drought. This is the second straight year of record-setting dry conditions and the 2013-2014 winter was the warmest on record.

There are three public water systems on the upper Reservation. Unlike most municipalities, which have reservoirs and other types of large repositories, the upper Reservation's water infrastructure lacks any kind of large storage capacity. If the creeks were to run dry, the Tribe's tanks can hold only two to three days worth of water.

Some residents living on the eastside of the Reservation draw water directly from creeks or subsurface springs. There is more than one residence on some of the creeks, making it important for neighbors to communicate about water usage, especially during these dry conditions. It is also important to

***“IN YUROK COUNTRY, IT IS SHAPING UP TO BE ONE OF THE DRIEST YEARS SINCE THE 1850S WHEN RAINFALL STATISTICS WERE FIRST COMPILED.”***

In February, the Tribal Council issued a State of Emergency Drought Declaration based on concerns about the lack of precipitation and snowpack. Also concerning is its impact on community and individual water systems as well as Klamath River fish and a whole host of other issues, including an increased threat of wildfire.

The declaration also put into motion an interdepartmental workgroup to address problems associated with potential water shortages. Currently, the multi-department team, lead by the Planning and Community Development Department, is working on identifying ways to help Reservation residents — just in case there is water shortage. The Council also tasked the Tribe's Planning Department with drafting a drought plan and finding funding to build wells. The untapped underground aquifers contain ample water.

California Governor Jerry Brown also issued an emergency drought declaration earlier this year. Many county governments have had to limit residential water use because of the scarce water supplies.

Extended rainless spells are acutely and somewhat uniquely problematic for those living on the upper Reservation, where the community drinking water systems rely solely on surface water sources, specifically creeks.

be proactive and not waste water, increase communication to make sure everyone is able to meet their water needs.

There are two public water systems on the lower Reservation. Each system is comprised of a subsurface well and a water storage tank. The wells use submersible pumps to move water to the storage tanks from an underground aquifer. If the aquifer were to dry up, then the well would be unable to produce the water needed to meet the needs of the community. Again it is very important to only use the water that is needed, and keep waste to a minimum.

If the parched period significantly worsens, the Tribe, like several dozen California county governments, might have to institute a mandatory cap on residential water use. This is the best way to ensure the basic water needs of all residents are met for the longest possible duration.

The drought presents an opportunity for people living on the Reservation to look at water usage and come up with realistic ways to reduce it. (See next page for water conservation strategies)

The average daily water use per person, per day on the Yurok Reservation is about 100 gallons, far less than the state average of 196. The average daily rate in Humboldt County is 110 gallons. In Del Norte County it is about 200.

## What can you do to conserve water?

Strategies to conserve water in a rural area are much different from those in a metropolitan area. There are many methods that are highly effective and don't cost a penny.

### Here are several ways to save water and money. Most are free, but some require a small investment

- Take shorter showers. A five-minute shower uses about 40 fewer gallons than a 15-minute shower.
- A high efficiency showerhead can be purchased for \$10-\$20 and reduce water use between 20 and 60 percent.
- Check for leaks in pipes, faucets and toilets.
- Turn off the water when brushing your teeth and/or washing your face.
- Toilets typically are the largest source of wasted water in any family home, accounting for 30 percent of the total water use. Put a brick or river rock in your toilet tank to reduce the water need to flush.
- Make sure the amount of water in the washing machine matches the amount of laundry in it.
- Put a thin layer of compost over your garden to increase the water holding capacity of your water. Water the garden only in the early morning or evening to reduce evaporation
- Recharging the water softener on the septic system as little as possible will reduce water use and overloading your septic system. ❖

# Comment on pact with GDRC

Read Chairman's letter to Tribe re: proposed agreement

The Yurok Tribe has been discussing with Green Diamond Resource Company (Green Diamond) appropriate Tribal regulation of Green Diamond forestry practices on land that the company owns within the Yurok Reservation. Based on those discussions, the Tribe and Green Diamond have reached a tentative, long-term agreement. The Yurok Tribal Council, before deciding whether to proceed, wishes to discuss this proposed agreement with the Tribal membership.

Green Diamond, formerly Simpson Timber Company, has held land in the Yurok Reservation for nearly 60 years. While there has been a history of conflict between Yurok Tribal members and the company, more recently the Tribe and Green Diamond have been cooperating with one another in numerous areas. Perhaps most importantly, Green Diamond has agreed not to sell approximately 47,000 acres without giving the Tribe the first chance to acquire the land. Through Green Diamond's cooperation with the Tribe, over 32,300 acres have already been purchased from Green Diamond. This land acquisition will include a significant portion of Blue Creek, which is critical to the Tribe's Klamath River salmon fishery and Tribal cultural practices.

There are many additional examples of Yurok Tribe-Green Diamond cooperation. The Tribe and Green Diamond have a road use agreement in place that allows the Tribe to use Green Diamond roads to access our lands, and Green Diamond to use Tribal roads to access to its land. The Tribe is the only contractor Green Diamond uses for publicly funded watershed restoration projects in the Lower Klamath River basin. Green Diamond has authorized the Tribe to conduct road assessments and decommissioning projects, in-stream restoration projects, and monitoring. The Tribe conducts wildlife research on Green Diamond lands and we permit Green Diamond's biological research activities on Tribal land. Green Diamond has allowed the Tribe to use its Klamath Mill site for various purposes, including exploring additional wastewater and drinking water capacity for the Klamath community. We have also cooperated with Green Diamond to protect Strawberry Rock near Trinidad for its cultural values.

It is only because of this recent level of cooperation from Green Diamond that the Tribal Council is considering a long-term land management agreement with the company. The agreement would be in place for 50 years. It would require Green Diamond to meet all state and federal regulatory requirements and to submit to Yurok Tribal jurisdiction for forestry practices within the Yurok Reservation. Green Diamond pledges to support the Tribe's efforts to pass federal legislation expanding the Yurok Reservation. The company agrees to continue using the Tribe for all publicly funded habitat

restoration projects in the lower Klamath River basin, and acknowledges the Tribe's effort to manage waters within the Reservation pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act. In exchange, Green Diamond receives regulatory certainty regarding compliance with Tribal regulation for its harvest and timber management practices.

In order to hear Tribal member comments and concerns, the Yurok Tribal Council intends to hold a series of discussions during District meetings and at public hearings. This agreement will be discussed at the following District meetings:

- Requa District, June 22, Klamath Tribal Administrative Building
- North District, June 21, Crescent City TANF Building
- South District, To be determined after installment of elected District Council member
- East District, June 14, Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Hall in Willow Creek
- Pecwan District, June 6, Morek Won Community Center
- Weitchpec District, June 13, Weitchpec Tribal Administrative Building
- Orick District, June 14, Location to be determined

The Tribe will also be holding a Tribal membership meeting on June 28 at 1:00 p.m. at the main Tribal Administrative Building in Klamath.

If unable to attend a District meeting or the Tribal membership meeting, please can send written comments to Nathan Voegeli, Yurok Tribe Staff Attorney, PO Box 1027, Klamath, CA 95548 or email [nvoegeli@yuroktribe.nsn.us](mailto:nvoegeli@yuroktribe.nsn.us). All of these comments will be shared with Tribal Council members.

*The Yurok Tribal Council looks forward to the opportunity to hear from Tribal members on this important issue. ✨*

# METHAMPHETAMINE

METHAMPHETAMINE: What is it and why is it dangerous?

Submitted by Yurok Meth Prevention Specialist Sandra Lowry

**Authored by Dr. Charles Bliss of Cornerstone Behavioral Health**

Methamphetamine is a very potent central nervous system stimulant. The drug works directly on the brain and spinal cord by interfering with normal neurotransmission. Neurotransmitters are chemical substances naturally produced within nerve cells used to communicate with each other and send messages to influence and regulate our thinking and all other systems throughout the body.

The main neurotransmitter affected by methamphetamine is dopamine. Dopamine is involved with our natural reward system. For example, feeling good about a job well done, getting pleasure from our family or social interactions, feeling content and that our lives are meaningful and count for something, all rely on dopamine transmission.

Methamphetamine may be inhaled, smoked, injected or taken orally. When someone starts using methamphetamine, they have increased energy, feelings of euphoria, decreased appetite, and decreased need for sleep. They also experience increased heart rate, blood pressure, sweating, restlessness, and anxiety.

Although some of these effects sound positive, they are far outweighed by the bad effects and risks using methamphetamine. The euphoria, increased energy, and grandiosity often lead to impulsive risk-taking behaviors such as violence and sexual promiscuity. The effects of the drug can easily last 12 or more hours so insomnia is quite common, but coming down causes depression and fatigue. Attempting to avoid depression and fatigue as well as a

***“Some persons never recover and remain unsatisfied due to permanent brain damage.”***

desire to regain the euphoria originally experienced, individuals are likely to turn to the drug again making it harder to withdraw from it in the future.

One of the consequences of regular methamphetamine use, not typically seen with other drugs, is the very long recovery period where the former user experiences depression and little or no pleasure in life. Even things they use to enjoy are no longer satisfying. This inability to get pleasure from life and the environment typically lasts 2-3 years after stopping use. However, some persons never recover and remain unsatisfied due to permanent brain damage.

There are at least two ways this brain damage may occur. Through dopamine depletion, over time, cells that replenish this essential neurotransmitter are destroyed. Brain damage may also occur due to increased blood pressure and heart rate which can cause stroke and death of brain tissue. An irregular heartbeat may also lead to heart attack and even death. And autopsy results of methamphetamine users document thousands of min-strokes at the ends of microscopic blood vessels in the brain typically resulting in premature ageing, and in some cases, premature senility.

*For more program information, requesting training sessions for staff or communities please contact Sandra Lowry, Meth Prevention Specialist, at 707-482-8185, ext. 1409. ✧*



# 2014 YUROK TRIBE ELECTION NOTICE

**TO ALL YUROK TRIBAL MEMBERS WHO WOULD  
LIKE TO RUN FOR THE:**

**NORTH DISTRICT  
REQUA DISTRICT  
WEITCHPEC DISTRICT**

Any Yurok Tribal members that are interested in running for Election as a District Representative for the Yurok Tribal Council, may pick up Nomination papers beginning **June 16, 2014**, at the Yurok Tribal Office in Klamath.

All Candidates must be 25 years of age as of October 8, 2014. There is a \$25 filing fee due when you pick up the Nomination forms.

The Nomination Period closes **July 18, 2014**.

For More Information, Please call the Election Office at (707) 482-1350.



# Yurok Tribe

Office: (707) 482-1350  
mmais@yuroktribe.nsn.us  
www.yuroktribe.org

Yurok Today  
190 Klamath Blvd.,  
Klamath, CA 95548

Address Service Requested

Presort Standard  
US Postage  
PAID  
Eureka, CA  
Permit No. 76

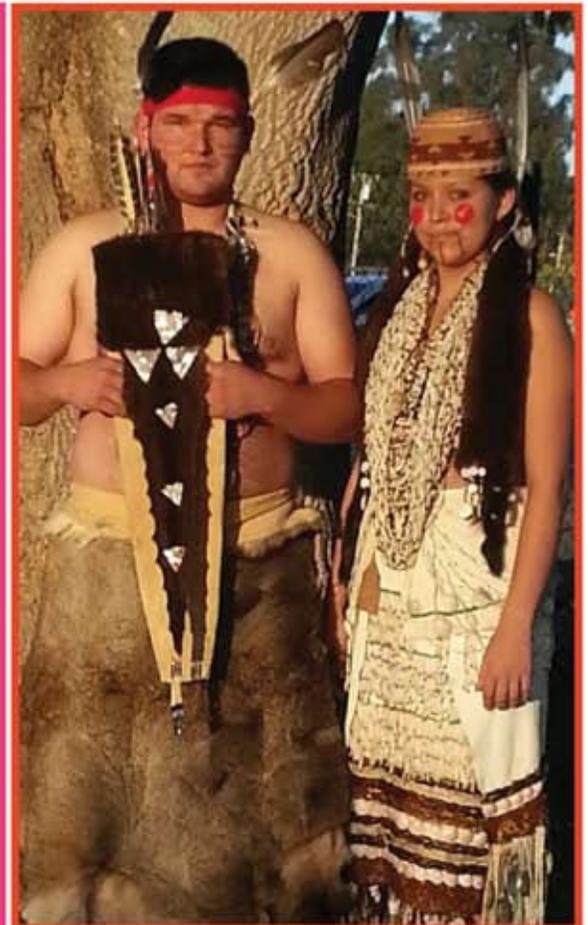
WWW.YUROKTRIBE.ORG



## WITH ADORATION AND DEVOTION

YUROK TRIBAL MEMBERS JERIME LEWIS AND JAMYELYN NORRIS ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THEIR ENGAGEMENT. THE COMMITTED COUPLE PLAN TO WED THIS SUMMER. MR. LEWIS IS A CORRECTIONAL OFFICER AT PELICAN BAY STATE PRISON. MS. NORRIS IS EMPLOYED IN NUTRITION SERVICES AT SUTTER COAST HOSPITAL. THE HAPPY COUPLE WERE BOTH BORN AND RAISED IN YUROK AND TOLOWA COUNTRY. TEN YEARS AGO, MR. LEWIS AND MS. NORRIS, BOTH ENROLLED MEMBERS OF THE YUROK TRIBE, MET WHILE COMMERCIAL FISHING FOR SALMON ON THE KLAMATH RIVER. THEIR COURTSHIP BEGAN 2011 AFTER A FATEFUL MEETING AT THE DEL NORTE COUNTY FAIR.

YUROK/TOLOWA/HOOPA CULTURE IS VERY IMPORTANT TO MR. LEWIS AND MS. NORRIS. THE COUPLE'S PROPOSAL WAS CONDUCTED IN A CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE WAY. THE NORRIS FAMILY FULLY ACCEPTED HIM INTO THEIR FAMILY AND HAS ALSO ACCEPTED HIS BRIDE PRICE OFFER AS PART OF THE TRADITIONAL WEDDING PROCESS. THE WEDDING CEREMONY WILL ALSO BE CONDUCTED IN A TRADITIONAL WAY.



MR. LEWIS AND MS. NORRIS WOULD LIKE TO THANK THEIR FRIENDS AND FAMILY FOR THEIR SUPPORT AND KINDNESS.

