Tribe culls illegal cannabis crops

Yurok-led contingent targets major marijuana plantations

See story on page 3
Yurok Tribal Elections 2016

The following candidates were certified to run for Tribal Council Seats.

**EAST DISTRICT**

Laura A. Borden  
Joseph L. James

**PECWAN DISTRICT**

Mindy Marie Natt

**SOUTH DISTRICT**

Lana M. McCovey  
Sarah M. Smoker

Primary Election Day is scheduled for October 12, 2016. All Yurok Tribal Members who will be 18 years of age by Election day, must register to vote by August 26.

For more information regarding the election, call the Election Department at (707) 482-1350 or the tribal website: www.yuroktribe.org.

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**Yurok Phrase of the Month**

*Nek kee helomeyek.*  
I'm going to dance.

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Page 6..........................................................Culture Corner

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**Important Dates**

White Deerskin Dance Begins - August 19  
Culture Committee - 10am - Klamath - August 19  
Klamath Salmon Festival - August 20

Tribal Council - Planning - 10am - Klamath - August 24  
Tribal Council - Action - 10am - Weitchpec - August 25

Blackberry Festival - Klamath - September 3

Tribal Council - Finance - 1pm - Klamath - September 6  
Tribal Council - Planning - 10am - Klamath - September 7

Pecwan Jump Dance begins - September 7

Tribal Council - Action - 10am - Klamath - September 8

Tribal Offices Closed - Jump Dance Finish up - Sept. 16

Tribal Council - Planning - 10am - Klamath - September 21  
Tribal Council - Action - 10am - Weitchpec - September 22

Tribal Offices Closed - California Indian Day - September 23

Tribal Council - Finance - 1pm - Klamath - October 4  
Tribal Council - Planning - 10am - Klamath - October 5  
Tribal Council - Action - 10am - Klamath - October 6

Tribal Council - Planning - 10am - Klamath - October 19

Tribal Council - Action - 10am - Weitchpec - October 20

**SUBMIT A STORY IDEA**

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE A TOPIC COVERED IN YUROK TODAY? To submit a story idea via email, send a short note, describing the topic, to mmais@yuroktribe.nsn.us. To suggest subject matter over the phone call (707) 482-1350. Also, please feel free to stop by the Klamath office, during normal business hours, to talk about your idea.

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**On The Cover**

_A YUROK PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT-LED TEAM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS SERVED MORE THAN 30 SEARCH WARRANTS AT ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING MARIJUANA PLANTATIONS._

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Public Safety removes big pot plantations
Humboldt Sherriffs, CA National Guard, BIA involved in eradication effort

In late July, a Yurok Public Safety Department and Humboldt County Sheriff’s Office-led team of more than 50 law enforcement officers served 41 search warrants at massive marijuana farms that are devastating the environment in Yurok ancestral territory.

“We targeted the illegal grows that pose the biggest threat to our community,” said Thomas P. O’Rourke Sr., Chairman of the Yurok Tribe. “We will not be idle while these growers damage our natural resources, water supplies and way of life.”

This collaborative law enforcement action, involving Tribal, state and federal officers, is part of Operation Yurok, an ongoing initiative, which aims to protect the people and natural resources within the Tribe’s aboriginal lands. The Operation is in its fourth year, and has resulted in the eradication of about 70 environmentally destructive marijuana farms, containing nearly 80,000 plants.

The clandestine cannabis industry has grown tremendously in the past ten years. The increase in the number of big plantations adversely affects the Yurok people in several different ways.

During the dry summer months, the marijuana growers unlawfully divert massive amounts of water from the streams that feed municipal and privately owned water delivery systems on the east side of Yurok Reservation. Salmon, a vital traditional food source for the Tribe, depend on the same streams for survival. Large amounts of pesticides, herbicides and fungicides, along with fertilizers and even human waste matter are common sights at the outsized cannabis operations. While collecting traditional foods and basket materials, many Tribal hunters and gatherers are fearful of coming into contact with armed growers, a scenario that has now become common. A recent rise in people made sick by Escherichia coli is likely linked to the underground marijuana market. Those participating in this unregulated industry are also strongly suspected of bringing hard drugs, such as heroin and methamphetamine, onto Tribal lands.

Yurok County is a prime area for pot production because there is not enough funding for law enforcement to effectively police the sweeping forested lands.

Operation Yurok began in 2013 after residents living on the upper reservation nearly ran out of drinking water as a result of illegal water diversions from creeks that feed the Tribe’s and individual water systems. To initiate an adequate response to this crisis, the Yurok Tribe reached out to California Governor Jerry Brown to ask for assistance. Governor Brown sent members of the California National Guard’s Counterdrug Task Force to help rein in the rampant water thefts and environmental damage caused by marijuana cultivation on Tribal lands. Other collaborating agencies include: the Bureau of Indian Affairs, CA Fish and Wildlife, Del Norte Sheriff’s Office, Water Quality

Researchers determined that rodenticides, like this one, are responsible for killing wildlife.
Control Board and others.

Last year, law enforcement officers eradicated 55,000 growing plants, nearly 1 ton of marketable marijuana and one butane-based hash lab. The team of police officers encountered evidence of Mexican drug cartels at three different locations, where there were chemical containers with labels written in the Spanish language. Also in 2015, Yurok Public Safety Department officers, environmental staff and California Fish and Wildlife officers dismantled a half dozen makeshift dams that were diverting whole creeks to irrigate marijuana crops. In the days after the operation concluded, reservation residents reported seeing an obvious rise in the streams that feed into the Klamath River.

This year, the Tribe will for the first time be taking legal action against the growers for violations of the Cultural Resource Protection Ordinance, which is place to protect Tribal cultural properties. The clear cuts, water pollution and grading, associated with the grow sites, have the potential to harm cultural resources.

Tribe files 60-day notice of intent to sue NMFS/BOR

In response to massive fish disease outbreaks in back-to-back years on the Klamath River, the Yurok Tribe submitted a 60-day notice of intent to sue the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Bureau of Reclamation.

“We cannot stand by and do nothing while our salmon hover over the brink of extinction,” said Thomas P. O’Rourke Sr., Chairman of the Yurok Tribe. “We will not continue to watch water managers jeopardize the fate of our fish and our river.”

91 percent of the juvenile, Klamath salmon were infected with a deadly parasite in 2015, as were a nearly identical number of fish in 2014. Given the nearly 100 percent mortality rate associated with the disease, approximately 90 percent of the Chinook salmon and likely an equal quantity of coho died in the main-stem Klamath River during those years, according to the notice. This year’s predicted adult salmon run is one of the lowest on record, which forced the Yurok Tribe to make a difficult decision to completely forgo all commercial fishing in 2016.

“This is not acceptable. The health of the Yurok Tribe is inextricably connected to that of the Klamath River,” Chairman O’Rourke said. “We are advocating for taking actions that will give fish a fighting chance, such as putting more water in the river, restoring riparian areas and removing the four main Klamath dams.”

In April 2016, the Yurok Tribe, the States of California and Oregon as well as the Obama Administration and dam owner PacifiCorp finalized an agreement to send a plan to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for decommissioning the lower four Klamath dams. Dam removal is expected to happen in 2020. Included in the pact is a provision requiring these stakeholders to keep working together on a resolution to the revolving water crises on the Klamath.

“The Yurok Tribe plans to honor our pledge to continue collaborating on a water sharing strategy that is favorable for both fish and farms,” Chairman O’Rourke said.

The flows on the Klamath are the result of how the Bureau of Reclamation delivers irrigation supplies to the 225,000 acre Klamath Irrigation Project. BOR’s irrigation plan must comply with specific standards put in place to protect coho salmon, a fish listed under the Endangered Species Act. These requirements are established by the National Marine Fisheries Service in what is called a Biological Opinion or BiOp.

In 2014 and 2015, the salmon were sickened by a parasite known as Ceratonia Shasta — previously named Ceratomyxa Shasta.
According to the BiOp, if “the percent of C. Shasta (Ceratonova Shasta) infections for Chinook salmon juveniles in the mainstem Klamath River between Shasta River and Trinity River during May to July exceed these levels (i.e., 54 percent infection via histology or 49 percent infection via QPCR), re-initiation of formal consultation will be necessary.” The degree of an outbreak is determined by the number of ailing Chinook, a close surrogate for coho, because there are more of these non-listed fish available for analysis.

NMFS has stated that the agency will not reinitiate consultation on the BiOp, and is instead going to amend the number fish permitted to perish as a result of the water diversions in the upper basin.

“These irresponsible management decisions will create destructive consequences that will be felt by our children, our grandchildren and many future generations,” Chairman O’Rourke explained.

The Klamath dams create the perfect conditions for Ceratonova Shasta to thrive. Prior to infecting salmon, the disease organism spends the beginning of its lifecycle with a different host, a polychaete worm that lives in the debris at the bottom of the river. Prior to the installation of the dam project, massive winter flows carrying a modest coarse sediment load would scour the riverbed, clearing it of the detritus favored by the worm.

The impassable barrier also forces fish to congregate in abnormally high concentrations below Iron Gate Dam, where the parasite is passed from one fish to the next. At this time of year, the warm water temperatures are often close to the lethal level for salmon, which compromises the fish’s immune response and increases the potential for mortality.

In an effort to mimic major winter storms, the BiOp calls for sending large pulse flows down the river in an attempt to disrupt the lifecycle of the parasite. These past two years clearly illustrate that this half measure is simply not enough to protect fish from the pathogen.

“The BiOp is like a Band Aid on a seriously infected wound that only surgery can fix,” Chairman O’Rourke said. “To truly heal the river, we must extract the lower four dams before they completely kill the Klamath.”

For the first time in 54 years there will no fish at festival

For the first time in the event’s 54-year history, the Yurok Tribe had to remove salmon from the menu at this year’s Klamath Salmon Festival, because of the record low fish run.

“This was a very difficult decision. We hope that all festival attendees understand that this was the only responsible option,” said Thomas P. O’Rourke Sr., Chairman of the Yurok Tribe.

The Yurok Tribe puts on the annual Festival to provide an opportunity for the whole community to unite in celebration of the Klamath River. The famous chinook salmon lunch, a highlight of the long-standing event, has always been a part of the festivities. Sharing this best-quality salmon, cooked the traditional way over an open fire, is a point of pride for Yurok people.

“Salmon and hospitality are both traditional Yurok values,” Chairman O’Rourke explained.

Despite the lack of a salmon lunch, the Yurok Tribe would like to invite everyone to the festival for fun times with friends and family. The community-oriented festival is happening on Saturday, August 20 and typically draws about 4,000 people. Like every other year, the 2016 Salmon Festival will feature live music, games for kids and about a 100 vendors selling high quality, handmade gifts. A dozen fabulous food trucks and stands will be dishing out a diverse selection of fresh-cooked cuisines, ranging from tasty tri-tip to sumptuous sweet treats. There will also be a Classic Car Show, softball tournament, a parade and cultural demonstrations. Indian Card Game and Stick Game Tournaments will be going on throughout the day.

“This is always a very special day on the Yurok Reservation,” said Chairman O’Rourke.

The shortage of fish for this year’s festival is largely due to poor water management practices. In 2014 and 2015 almost all of the juvenile Klamath River chinook and coho salmon died from a deadly parasite known as Ceratonova shasta, formerly called Ceratomyxa shasta.

“There are not enough fish to feed our families, many of which will need food assistance, as a result of this manmade catastrophe,” Chairman O’Rourke said.

Chinook salmon is a primary part of a seasonal diet that has served the Tribe since time immemorial. The downturn in fish numbers has coincided with an increase in health issues, such as diabetes, among the Tribal membership. Cancelling the salmon lunch is just one of the sacrifices that the Tribe has had to make this year. The Yurok Tribal Council decided that there will be no commercial fishing this season.
The June Culture Committee agenda featured a wide variety of topics, ranging from traditional hunting to prioritizing prairie restoration on Tribal lands.

Tiana Williams, a biologist for the Yurok Wildlife Program, was at the top of the day’s docket. The Yurok Tribal member came to the committee for input on an educational video that will accompany the proposed hunting ordinance. The film will serve a similar purpose as the one that commercial fishers watch before their first fishing season.

Marc “Bubba” Riggins, an HSU student, who is working on a separate hunting-related project, will be assisting Williams with the video. In order to help the Committee come up with themes that should be covered in the film, Williams gave them 13 questions about appropriate hunting practices. Some of the queries included:

- What is the Yurok role in wildlife management?
- In what ways can we show respect for animals, specifically?
- How did we prepare for hunting, physically and spiritually?

“We might want to add that you must be clean if you take a life and you want it to dance,” said Culture Committee member Richard Myers, who added that part of the cleansing process requires the hunter to abstain from sex for 10 days.

Myers comment sparked a discussion about the protocols involved in harvesting animals for ceremonial use.

“On a white deer, you hang the meat in a tree, so the bad animals can’t get to it,” Walt Lara, a Committee member, recalled being told in his youth. “You don’t eat the meat because the hide will turn dark.”

The group of Tribal elders also briefly bantered about a few types of birds that are used for different purposes.

“You don’t use red-tailed hawk feathers in a Brush Dance, because it’s for a War Dance,” Lara said. “The sharp-shinned hawk feathers are used to make arrows.”

Shortly thereafter, the Committee started suggesting specific subject matter that should be included in the video. They would like it to contain information about the different steps associated with the harvest of animals for food and/or ceremony. One element that is involved in both is saying a prayer before heading out to harvest an animal, according to the Committee.

“There are hunting songs that bring you luck. I’ve seen it work,” Lara said.

The conversation then turned to the procedures that traditional hunters follow when taking a deer for food.

“You would take the eyes out, so they don’t see, the nose so they can’t smell and the ears so they can’t hear you the next time you go hunting,” Lara explained was the way that coastal Yuroks did it.

Joe Hostler, an Environmental Protection Specialist for the Yurok Tribe Environmental Program presented the second agenda item. Hostler is performing an in-depth prairie study on the Yurok Reservation and recent acquisition lands.

The research project will look at the following parameters: current and historical mountain meadow location, size, vegetation type and conditions in relation to expected future climate changes.

“One upon a time, we had acres and acres of prairies,” Hostler said.

The environmental scientist came to the Committee to obtain information about why these grassland ecosystems are so important to the Tribe.

“What kind of animals use the prairies? What types of plants can be found there,” Hostler asked the Committee. “Why are these open areas so important to Yurok people?”

Prior to European contact, the Tribe maintained vast meadows all over Yurok ancestral territory. Today, less than half of them are left.

“Currently, the prairies are small islands in a sea of fir trees,” Hostler said.

These biodiverse fields of flowers, fruits and grasses provide food for a variety of mammals, including humans. Yurok people used fire on a regular basis to manage the vast meadowlands. Burning the prairies promotes the tender green growth favored by deer, elk and bears, as well as other animals. The lack of fire is what is responsible for the loss of this critical habitat.

“I blame Smokey the Bear. He stopped our traditional burning practices,” said Committee member Richard Myers. “People wonder why bears are eating tree bark. They’re hungry because they don’t have enough grass to eat.”

A Tribal movement to restore the use of this highly effective method of management is gaining steam. The Cultural Fire Management Council, a new nonprofit, mainly comprised of Yurok Tribal members, burned multiple meadows in 2015 and seeks to do more in the coming years.

The Committee is a strong supporter of using this traditional tool to mend the damage caused by poor forest management practices.

Progress on the fire front has been hamstrung by antiquated state and federal regulations, driven by an irrational phobia of flames.
“My grandma told me that we had places that we burned every year,” said Culture Committee member Allen McCovey. “We didn’t do a scientific study. Grandma would grab me and say ‘let’s go burn.’ Nothing bad ever happened.”

McCovey would set fires to the prairies in the spring and in the fall after the first rain.

“To me, it’s just common sense. The fire would stop at the trees because it was still moist,” McCovey said.

In the past, villages used prairies for an assortment of reasons, including, hunting deer and elk, cultivating basket materials and growing different plants for food.

“There used to be so many grouse and deer up on Steven’s Prairie. I remember getting 30-40 grouse in four or five days,” recalled Committee member Raymond Mattz. “I think the loss of the prairies is why we don’t have many deer anymore.”

Hostler obtained aerial photographs from the 1940s, a time before logging companies’ planted dense stands of conifers on many of the prairies. He worked with the Yurok Geographic Information Systems Program to overlay present day satellite imagery on top of the historic photos.

“You can see the huge amount of area that we’ve lost,” Hostler said.

The massive meadows that could formerly be found on almost every ridge, also represent a part of the Tribe’s religion.

“The prairies are the footsteps of the Creator,” Walt Lara said. “That’s why it’s important to keep them intact.”

Lara also mentioned that a certain grass found there is braided and put in the deer hides used in the White Deerskin Ceremony.

Frankie Myers, the new Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer, suggested that Hostler come back to the Committee with the large maps printed on paper, so that its members can identify the most culturally valuable prairies.

The Committee then moved on to reviewing a video that was made to compliment a new book about the Tribe’s culture. Allyson McCovey, who manages Yurok Social Services Systems of Care Program presented the film, which was made by the 7th Generation Fund. The purpose of the 37-minute film and the Book of Oohl is to connect Yurok with culture and teach non-Indians about the Tribe.

“The target audience is our Tribal members who are disconnected or are in recovery,” Allyson McCovey said. “It will also be used to educate our non-Yurok service providers.”

After reviewing the movie, the Committee recommended that a person, knowledgeable about Yurok culture is present when it is shown to the public. The advisory board also directed McCovey to see if the film can be shown on KEET TV, in the Arcata Theatre and at the Salmon Festival.

A dialogue on customary adoption was next on the agenda. Christina Casarez, the Yurok Tribe’s Social Service Director, presented this timely topic. A recent US Supreme Court case, Adoptive Couple v. Baby Girl, significantly weakened the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) and the decision directly affects Yurok Tribal youth in the foster care system. The ruling reduced protections for unmarried fathers with children who are voluntarily placed for adoption. It also altered how ICWA’s placement preferences are applied in voluntary adoptions. Locally, the Humboldt County Department of Health and Human Services has revised its process for adoptions in response to the change in the 1978 law.

In cases where a child is removed from their family’s home, as a result of a parent addicted to drugs, he or she can be adopted out in only six months, even if the mother or father is in a recovery program. Prior the case, adoption wasn’t even an option, because of ICWA.

“Six months seems really fast to me,” Casarez said. “They have jumped to the other end of the spectrum. Kids are being removed from their families. It’s becoming a standard protocol. In order for Social Services to take a stance on this we are consulting with the community. We want to be able to say, ‘this is our community’s perspective.’ We need to decide what to do as a tribe, as a community.”

Traditionally, if a child lost his or her parents, the kid’s aunt would take custody, according to Walt Lara. This is one of many time-honored practices that stayed the same even many years after European contact.
54th Klamath Salmon Festival
Saturday - August 20, 2016 - Yurok Country

Un-Dam The Klamath

Let The River Flow

The Klamath Chamber of Commerce Veteran's Breakfast starts at 7:30am at the Klamath Community Center. The parade starts at 10am.

TAXI

Yurok Country Visitor Center

Don't Miss The 7th Annual Classic Car Show

Veterans Breakfast Parade
Veterans Breakfast Cultural Demonstrations

Fabulous Food
Indian Card Games
Vendor Booths
Children's Area
Cribbage Tournament

Live Music
Classic Car Show
Softball Tournament
Ney Puuy 5k Run/Walk
Stick Game Competition

Sponsored By The Yurok Tribe
Tribe opening new Yurok Youth Center

When Yurok Tribal member and licensed contractor Matt Williams, the Yurok Planning and Community Development Department and a half-dozen volunteers, including Yurok Tribal Council Representative Ryan Ray, transformed an old market in Klamath into a new Yurok Youth Center.

Today, the building on Klamath Blvd is complete with brand new floors, cabinets and bathrooms. New windows are framed in by freshly painted walls. Williams also installed an up-to-date electrical system. This shiny new space is dedicated solely to serving local youth.

Thanks to a collaborative effort between the Yurok Economic Development Corporation, Yurok Tribal Court, Yurok Public Safety Department and five Tribal departments, the youth center will offer a wide variety of positive activities for local youth. The hub for Tribal teens and adolescents will have table games, computer stations and an exercise area. Yurok language, cultural classes and age-appropriate Social Services workshops are also planned to be part of the youth-focused offerings. The Yurok Education Department will also be providing tutoring at the site.

“We are headed down the home stretch,” said Councilman Ray. “The Youth Center will be full of positive and productive activities.”

The Yurok Youth Center is a brainchild of the Klamath District Representative. Councilman Ray came up with the idea, helped secure a $25,000 grant from California’s Building Healthy Communities in Del Norte and Adjacent Tribal lands. He also donated much of his own time, doing the physically demanding work involved in restoring the timeworn grocery store. He facilitated meetings between the Tribal departments to figure out how to obtain the recreational equipment and cover costs in the long-term.

The Yurok Economic Development Corporation, the owner of the building, waived the rent fees as well as the monthly water and electrical bills. YEDC also paid for the flooring, lighting, heating and windows. The Yurok Planning and Community Development Department managed the construction job from start to finish and is now working on furnishing the building. The Tribal Court will be providing funding for the workout equipment. Social Services is footing the bill for the tablets. The Transportation Program is working on a plan to provide economical bus rides for the children living in the subdivision outside of the Klamath town site.

There was an open house for the Yurok Youth Center at Annual Tribal Membership Meeting on August 4.

The committed community volunteers who participated in this project include: David Frick, Bill Frick, Frank Gist, Bob Jackson, Jack Swain, Joe Bear Swain, James Swain, Bob Ray, Sam Gensaw Jr, Sam Gensaw Sr. and Rafael Cedilla.
PUBLIC NOTICE - TIMBER SALES

PHASE I WEST - two units that will be subject to a sanitation/salvage intermediate treatment with a proposed alternative to restore a 60 acre historical prairie. The location of the timber sale area, Unit 1, 32 acres, is located within portions of Section 1, T11N, R2E, H.B.M. and Timber Sale Unit 2, 173 acres, is located within portions of Section 1, T11N, R2E, H.B.M., and portions of Section 6, T11N, R3E, H.B.M.

JOHNSONS - subject to a single-tree selection silvicultural prescription. The location of the timber sale is, 36 acres in Section 19, T11N, R3E, H.B.M.

Copies of each Environmental Assessments are available for public view and copying during the business hours at the following location:

Yurok Tribe
Forestry Department
15900 US HWY 101 NORTH
Klamath, CA, 95548
Fax no: (707) 482-0384
Email address: vpeyron@yuroktribe.nsn.us

Please submit comments to the attention of Vance Peyron, Forester or Kim Mamaradlo, Interim-Forestry Director via USPS: Yurok Tribe Forestry POB 1027 Klamath, CA, 95548 or email: vpeyron@yuroktribe.nsn.us kmmamaradlo@yuroktribe.nsn.us prior to 5pm on August 31, 2016. Correspondence must be postmarked no later than September 16, 2016.

The Yurok Tribe Environmental Program is sponsoring a:

Free Mattress Disposal Event!

September 6th, @ the Yurok Tribal Office
Klamath, CA 9am-2pm
&
September 8th, Weitchpec Transfer Station
Weitchpec, CA 9am-2pm

Proof of Reservation residency is required
Mattresses of any condition are accepted

The Yurok Tribe Environmental Program is dedicated to removing illegally dumped mattresses from the environment and protecting the health of the Klamath River watershed and its associated natural resources. Please help us properly dispose of these nuisance items! For assistance or more information please contact us at (707) 482-1822 ext. 1002

NOTICE: UPDATES TO TRIBAL COUNCIL ELECTION PROCESS AND CANDIDATE PACKETS

Beginning this election cycle the Tribe is making certain adjustments to its candidate background investigation process to ensure all candidates fully disclose any potential disqualifying information to the Election Board and the Tribal Council. These adjustments include:

- Fingerprint will be required of all candidates.
- Candidates must disclose in writing all arrests and charges, rather than just convictions, ever received and such disclosure must be consistent with the background investigation conducted on the candidate.
- Background investigations will be done through the FBI. The resulting report will disclose all documented federal, state, and local arrests and charges, rather than just convictions, on record for the candidate.

Within next year Council will develop proposed amendments to the Constitution and Election Ordinance pursuant to the public hearing ordinance that will clarify the election process and qualifications for candidacy as a Council Member, Vice-Chair, or Chairman.
PUBLIC SAFETY - ARREST LOG

* Those arrested are considered innocent until proven guilty in Tribal Court.

6/15/16 - Nicole Doolittle - Warrant
6/20/16- Kim Hill - cite and release - petty theft
6/20/16 Keenan Burhus - Larceny
6/20/16 - Oscar Lewis - Warrant

PUBLIC SAFETY - CALL LOG

6/16/16 - Officers called to Pem-mey Fuel Mart for a drunk person harassing construction workers.
  - Assisted a child in finding his mother.

6/17/16 Received a report of vandalism - Klamath gas can removed from car.
  - Transient harassing customers at Pem-mey Fuel Mart.

6/20/16 - 2:15pm - Dog attacked lady and child at Silverside Circle
  - YIHA request a notice be served off reservation.
  - Weitchpec caller wants officers to check on possible human remains.

6/22/16 - Report of vandalism and possible theft at Riverside RV Park.
  Vandals were chased off by a Yurok Tribal staff member.

6/23/16 - Person fishing on a closure day.
  - A report of an assault at Crivelli's

6/29/16 - Loose cows on Redwood Rd.
  - A report of littering on Klamath Beach Blvd.
  - A report of grave looting a Tribal cemetery.

6/30/16 - CA Fish and Wildlife Warden requested that an officer investigate a dead bear near the Requa Boat Ramp.

7/12/16 - A lady in the phone booth on Ehlers Way was screaming into the phone.
  - Illegal dumping at Klamath Head Start

7/13/16 - a report of a verbal dispute on Silverside Circle.

* Some calls are answered via radio and do not appear on the log.

Solid turnout 4 tire events in Klamath and Weitchpec

The Yurok Tribe Environmental Program had a good turnout for the Tire Amnesty Event with just under 800 tires collected. In Klamath YTEP picked up 250 plus tires, and at Weitchpec they picked up another 600. The numbers at Weitchpec included what the Transfer Station had collected for over a year. At a cost between $6 and $24 the program saved the reservation community a substantial amount of money, not to mention the reduction in potentially illegally dumped tires.
Tribal staff rescues accident victims
Watershed Restoration, Fisheries Depts' emergency protocol put to test

At about 6pm on July 21, the Yurok Watershed Restoration and Fisheries Departments’ emergency response plan was put to the test in a real-life situation. The combined crew executed under pressure and prevented a potential disaster. The team was the first to the scene of serious car crash and brush fire on Lewiston Road. A Subaru, occupied by a woman and child, hit a power pole, toppling it to the ground.

The energized electrical lines came to rest on the vehicle. The crew helped the driver and passenger exit the car and get to a safe location. Both crash victims were shaken, but not seriously injured. The crash ignited a fire under the live power lines. Tim Ulrich, a Yurok Tribal member, and Dan Nordstrom from the Trinity River Restoration Program, were transporting a load of rock and immediately stopped to provide assistance. DJ Bandrowski, a Yurok Watershed Restoration Program engineer, was following behind them in a truck, piloting a heavy equipment loader operated by Hoopa Valley Tribe contract employee, Carlos Rena. Per the emergency response plan, Yurok Fisheries biologist Aaron Martin called 911 and Ulrich started directing traffic around the crash and fire. Nordstrom attacked the brush blaze with a fire extinguisher. David Bandrowski stepped into his role as incident commander. The brush fire grew quickly and the men at the scene of the crash called for more extinguishers from the Bucktail restoration site, which was a half mile away.

Yurok Tribal members, Richard Nelson, Randy Mattz, Dewey Meyers, Dan McQuillen, and Will Bowers responded immediately with fire extinguishers, shovels, and medical equipment. After approximately 30 minutes the fire was under control and emergency personnel arrived on scene to take over.

The Yurok Watershed Restoration and Fisheries Departments are currently constructing new salmon/steelhead habitat on the Trinity River. The crew regularly works with heavy machinery in challenging conditions and has an emergency response plan designed to deal with several life-threatening situations. The staff performed a full-scale emergency drill before starting the restoration project.

We would like to thank all of the personnel from the Yurok Watershed Restoration and Fisheries Departments, the Trinity River Restoration Project and the Hoopa Valley Tribe for putting their lives on the line to help these people and prevent a large wildfire. 🌱
Statistics show that.."Only 5% of teens are willing to call phone crisis lines, but they're more willing to text. Text 741741 to text anonymously with a crisis counselor."

Please share this information!
Georgiana Ramirez Sanchez was born to Jean M. and George Ramirez in San Francisco, Ca. She was preceded in death by her parents, her brothers George and Michael and her sister-in-law Jeanette Ramirez. Georgiana is survived by her sons Benjamin and Anthony, her sister Delfine Calloway, step sister Helen Eberle and her daughter-in-law Andrea Sanchez. She has three grandchildren, Jonathan, Deago and Giovana Sanchez, one nephew James M. Ramirez, as well as numerous aunts, uncles and cousins in California and Guam. Georgiana will be truly missed by her family and friends. She is gone, but will never be forgotten.
Yurok Tribe
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www.yuroktribe.org

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