



The Da'luk

Happy 102nd Birthday Evelyn Horn

Evelyn Horn was born on March 13, 1915, and has lived in Humboldt County for nearly 102 years. But she says, "This is not the same Humboldt County that she was born into. It is different...way different." There were no paved roads in Ferndale when she was a child, and a horse and buggy was her family's way of transportation. Evelyn says they, "had to leave Ferndale at 5 a.m. and would get to Eureka at 5 p.m. Then we would have to wait until the next day because all the shops would be closed."

Evelyn is the oldest living Wiyot tribal member. She spent most of her life in Humboldt County, aside from attending Sherman Institute, a Riverside boarding high school for Native American students, with her two brothers when she was a teenager. She now lives in Granada care home in Eureka and spends her time stitching needle point, and playing Yahtzee or bingo with other residents. She also enjoys daily visits with her family and friends.

In Rio Dell, where Evelyn lived for *many* years, she is known as grandma. Evelyn is not only known as a grandmother to the city of Rio Dell, she also has *many* of her own grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great grandchildren.

Evelyn had nine children; eight daughters and one son: Karen Roberts, Judy Owens, Crystal Schafer, Beverly Haney, Delores Miller, Linda Owensby, Ardith Huber, Ardie Marsh, and Ralph Horn. Evelyn had her first child in 1942, the year after she met



Orlo Horn at a dance in Eureka where she was working as a cook at a dairy at the time. Evelyn says, "I worked there three years, then I met their dad and he came up and asked me to get married. To my boss I said, I'll give you two weeks to get somebody in my place." Her boss offered to raise her wages if she would stay with



the dairy but Evelyn said, "No, I'm going to get married."

Orlo "Skilo" Horn was a woodsman who worked in Klamath. He was born in Crescent City and was a year older than Evelyn. Evelyn says, "When I told my mama who I was going to marry she said, 'You used to play with him up on the Klamath.'" Orlo Horn died 28 years ago. Evelyn's two brothers also passed away years ago. Evelyn's granddaughter, Leanne says, "I think grandma has lived a very long time because she is a stubborn, strong person and she eats better than most of us do."

Today Evelyn enjoys eating peanut butter and jelly sandwiches, but as a child raised on a farm she ate a lot of peas and grew up helping her mother can goods. She says, embroidery work has kept her agile. Since age 90, Evelyn has had a hip replacement, a knee replacement, pins in her wrist and a fractured pelvis. Despite all that, she is still here and is excited for her birthday she will be 102 years old! For anyone wanting to send a card, flowers, gift, or better yet visit Evelyn Horn, her address is Granada Rehabilitation & Wellness Center, 2885 Harris St, Eureka, CA 95503 ♥

In Loving Memory Of Joycelyn Teague

2/3/1938-2/10/2017



Joycelyn pictured in middle



Tribal Council held a moment of silence and prayer to honor the memory of Joycelyn Teague a Wiyot Tribal Council woman during the Council meeting held February 22nd. Joycelyn was born and raised in Wiyot Country. She moved back to Table Bluff Reservation after the passing of her father Irving James. Joycelyn was a Wiyot language advocate. Her voice is featured on numerous language sound bites. Her grandfather Dandy Bill, a fluent Wiyot speaker, was the subject of linguist recordings. She sat on numerous tribal committees. A Wiyot Cultural person she participated in dances including the first return of the coming of age ceremony to Wiyot Country. She served many years on the Wiyot Tribal Council. Joycelyn Teague volunteered countless hours to the benefit of Wiyot people. She was voted Queen of Loleta by the Loleta Chamber of Commerce at Swauger Station Day some years ago. Joycelyn Teague will be sadly missed. She was a kind hearted woman who was loved by everyone who got to know her.



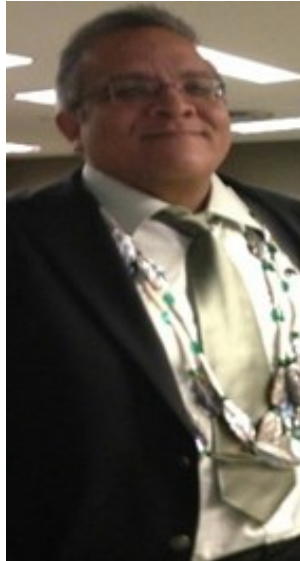
Note from the Tribal Chairman

Ha'wa'lou

First off I would like to say thank you to all of our Elders of the Wiyot tribe that are here and that have past. Your hard work that you have done and are still doing for your people will never be forgotten. For sharing your stories of our traditions and the knowledge that you share with us Hou'.

With that being said here is what is coming up April is approaching fast with our General Council Meeting which has some important changes for the Tribe. Council, the Wiyot Tribal staff, and I are encouraging everyone to come out and participate in this year's forum. This will also be a great time to socialize with family and friends that you have not seen in a while. Also hear what your council, staff, and your committee's have been doing this past year.

I am also pleased to say that we have numerous Tribal citizens running for the different seats on council. I wish all these candidates the best of luck and may the best candidate win. Remember these candidates need your support and vote so come to the meeting and make your vote count. Also on the agenda will be some updated constitution changes that will need to be voted on. These changes look like



they will be better for our Tribe as you can see in the upcoming agenda that will be mailed out to you the voting member. So please make sure to read all the information on these changes. With that being said, I would like to thank everyone who sat on the Constitution committee for looking at what needed to be changed since we have not done this in a while. I do know that it was not an easy task to do, but you as a committee did it. So great job to you and the staff that helped.

Hope to see everyone in April to vote on these changes.

Sincerely Yours,
Ted Hernandez
Wiyot Tribal Chairman



Three young Wiyot men recently joined the Marines and will be leaving for boot camp soon.



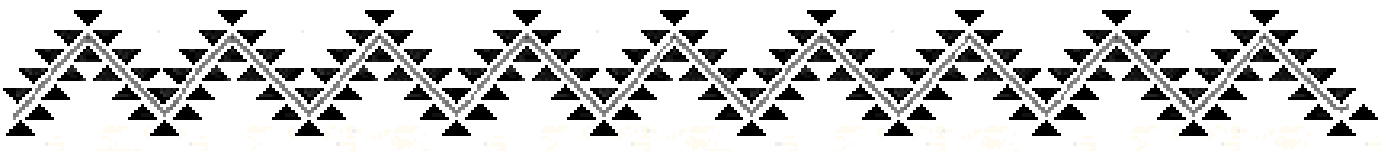
Matthew Hernandez



Liobardo Sherman Lopez



Austin Evenson



Gock Wuck “Knowledge”

Submitted by: Fawn Lopez

Eel Camp 2017



The weather held out for Eel camp long enough for people who never eeled to get the feel for it. This was a way for families to come together and share their knowledge of Eeling and swap stories amongst each other. After Eeling we gathered at the Tribal Office to finish the day off with lunch. Thank you to Vincent DiMarzo and Brian Mead for putting the Eel Camp on and keeping our Culture alive. It was a great day to spend! For more information on other Eel outings please call Vincent at the Tribal Office 707-733-5055 or email Vincent@wiyot.us



Niekoma Cantrell(L) Stephen Chaney, Edwin Smith, Chris Crook and Mike Pagua(R)



Jorge Lopez



Son Lopez (L) Vincent DiMarzo (R)



Eddie Bowie(L) Edward Gus Bowie(R)



(Back to Front) Jessie Sherman, Pilar James, Chris Crook and Hazel James

Lhatsik Houmoulu'l "House of Tradition"

Submitted by: Tom Torma

Sacred Items to be Returned from Peabody Museum

The repatriation process can be a long and arduous one. In 2014, Cultural Director Thomas Torma, and Councilwoman Cheryl Seidner visited the Peabody Museum at Harvard University and identified several items of cultural importance. Three items were identified as being eligible to be returned to the Tribe as required by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, known as NAGPRA.

NAGPRA requires that museums which receive federal funds have to return certain kinds of objects, including Sacred Objects used in ceremony, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony which are central to the identity of the Tribe.

Included in this collection were two ceremonial headdresses – an antler headdress and a woodpecker scalp one and a girl's dance skirt. During our research, we discovered that the headdresses appear to have been purchased by Grace Nicholson, a private collector from Pasadena, in 1906. She purchased these items on behalf of Lewis H. Farlow, a Boston Philanthropist, who then donated these items to the Peabody that same year.

The dance skirt had a longer chain of custody. It was first sold to Carrol Hartman from Isaac Beers in 1910. Carrol Hartman was an em-

ployee of Grace Nicholson. While Ms. Nicholson was known for using unscrupulous practices in general, Mr. Hartman was known for using more intimidating and threatening methods when purchasing items from Indians. In this case, however, he purchased it from Isaac Beers, a former Indian agent in the area who was known for having a large number of Indian made objects.

The Peabody has agreed with the Cultural Department's research that shows that these items meet the NAGPRA standards for return to the tribe. There are a few steps to take before the items are back home, including publishing the intended return in the Federal Register and then getting a repatriation grant from the National Park Service. However, at this point, it is very likely that these items will be returned to the Wiyot Tribe very soon.

Wiyot Dresses

(This account was given to Karl Teeter from Della Prince, the last know native speaker of Wiyot. It was published in: Tetter, Karl V. and John D. Nichols, (1993) "Wiyot Handbook II". *Indian Dresses*, pp. 141-142.)

I'm going to talk about how people made them in the old days, when there was no cloth at all. Dresses were made of buckskin or rabbit skin. They were made of two pieces, with a separate piece for the front. Another piece was made for the back.

But people made those dresses for when there was a very special occasion, they were very fancy. All kinds of nice glass beads and pine nut beads were put on them.

When there was not going to be a special occasion, then people wore another kind of dress. Then they wore only buckskins or rabbit skins, but never with decorations attached. That's all they wore. People went barefoot, there were no shoes.

When everyone was working on making the front skirts, they all

thought, "I want to make the nicest one; I wonder who will make the best one?" When they were making the front skirts. I don't know much about how they made them.

I have never seen how they make them, or when they start to make them; I've only seen people wearing them.



Wiyot dress

Nathans Story

You Don't Have To Smoke To Be At Risk For

United Indian Health Services-NATIVE Tobacco Project

Lung cancer can be caused by the unfiltered smoke that is exhaled by smokers and comes from the end of the burning cigarette. This is known as side-stream or secondhand smoke. People that work at places where smoking is permitted come into contact with this secondhand smoke. Employees of Casinos have a higher risk of developing lung cancer and other health problems. One example of this has been posted on the website of the Center for Disease Control (<https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/stories/nathan.html>):

"Nathan, a Native American and member of the Oglala Sioux tribe, never smoked cigarettes. For 11 years, he worked at a casino that allowed smoking. Secondhand smoke contains dangerous chemicals. The exposure to secondhand smoke caused him to develop allergies and serious infections that triggered asthma attacks, eventually causing permanent lung damage called bronchiectasis. "The casino was filled with smoke from so many people smoking," he said. Breathing in other people's smoke on a daily basis made his health so bad that he had to leave that job.

Nathan used to be active and athletic. He served in the Marines. He loved to participate in tribal dances. After getting sick, dancing just a few steps wore him out. Nathan hoped that sharing his story would help others understand how dangerous exposure to secondhand smoke really is. Nathan's lung damage led to his death on October 17, 2013. He was 54."

The right to breath clean air is not in the constitution directly. It may be considered to fall under the concept of Americans (including American Indians since 1924) "inherent and inalienable rights to the pursuit of life liberty and the pursuit of happiness." One just has to consider that secondhand smoke is a leading cause of a large range of dangerous health conditions to non-smokers.

Contact Andre Cramblit at the NATIVE Tobacco Project at (707) 825-5070 to ask about culturally appropriate cessation classes. If you want additional information and resources go to www.nobutts.org/ or call 1 (800) No Butts, (1-800-662-8887).



Tsek Houdagh “where the children are at”

Submitted by: Donna Wilson

MARCH 2017

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1 2:30-3 Snack 3-3:30 Homework 3:30-4:30 Young Wiyot Film makers Or Beading 4:30-5 Outside activity	2 4-4:30 Snack/ Homework 4:30-5 Weaving your own bowl	3 4-4:30 Snack/Homework 4:30-5 Movie/Free day	4
5	6 4-4:30 Homework/ Snack 4:30-5 Kids in the Kitchen	7 4-4:30 Snack/ Homework 4:30-5 Friendship bracelets	8 2:30-3 Snack 3-3:30 Homework 3:30-4:30 Young Wiyot Film makers Or Beading 4:30-5 Outside Activity	9 4-4:30 Snack/ Homework 4:30-5 Make your own bouncy ball	10 4-4:30 Snack/Homework 4:30-5 Movie/Free day
12	13 4-4:30 Homework/ Snack 4:30-5 Kids in the Kitchen	14 4-4:30 Snack/ Homework 4:30-5 Coloring Contest	15 2:30-3 Snack 3-3:30 Homework 3:30-4:30 Young Wiyot Film makers Or Beading 4:30-5 Outside Activity	16 4-4:30 Snack/ Homework 4:30-5 Turn in coloring contest page	17 4-4:30 Snack/Homework 4:30-5 Movie/Free day
19	20 4-4:30 Homework/ Snack 4:30-5 Kids in the Kitchen	21 4-4:30 Snack/ Homework 4:30-5 Making Bird feeders	22 2:30-3 Snack 3-3:30 Homework 3:30-4:30 Young Wiyot Film makers Or Beading 4:30-5 Outside Activity	23 4-4:30 Snack/ Homework 4:30-5 Perler bread art	24 4-4:30 Snack/Homework 4:30-5 Movie/Free day
26	27 4-4:30 Homework/ Snack 4:30-5 Kids in the Kitchen	28 4-4:30 Snack/ Homework 4:30-5 Origami & Paper plate day	29 2:30-3 Snack 3-3:30 Homework 3:30-4:30 Young Wiyot Film makers Or Beading 4:30-5 Outside Activity	30 4-4:30 Snack/ Homework 4:30-5 Rubber band bracelets	31 4-4:30 Snack/Homework 4:30-5 Movie/Free day

Indoor Air Quality Diagnostic Tools Training

This past February, Natural Resources Technician Patty Torres obtained a scholarship to attend a training in Las Vegas, Nevada on Indoor Air Quality Diagnostic Tools. The scholarship was awarded by the Institute of Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) and, was used to pay for travel, food, and lodging expenses. During the four-day training, ITEP staff covered a variety of topics from different building types, ventilation systems, weatherization, and home assessments. It was an excellent opportunity to gain hands-on experience with different tools and equipment used by IAQ professionals. Some of the tools that were used were:

- *Particle counter- used to measure particulate matter in indoor environments.
- *Thermal imager- used to capture thermal images of indoor environments
- *Micromanometer- used to measure pressure changes indoors
- *Carbon monoxide detector- used to measure carbon monoxide levels
- *Humidity meters- used to measure humidity and indoor temperature

With these new skills, the Natural Resources Department hopes to continue to grow the Tribe’s environmental program. The Department is currently in the process of creating a proposal to apply for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Air

Act (CAA) § 103 funds. Obtaining funds and developing an air quality program is a timely process. First, it is necessary to acquire the skills and knowledge to implement the program, develop a needs assessment, apply for funds, and develop a Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP). In the meantime, the NRD is happy to assist Tribal members with their IAQ concerns. If you have questions regarding your indoor air, feel free to contact Patty Torres, Natural Resources Technician, at the Tribal office 7007-733-5055.



Particle counter



Thermal imager



Carbon monoxide detector



Humidity meters



Micromanometer

Keystone XL and LNG Pipelines

Just recently, President Trump approved the expansion of the Keystone XL pipeline, the main transport of tar sands oil from Canada to the United States, despite President Obama’s decision to halt the project. Opponents to the pipeline argue that the extraction process of oil from tar sands uses vast amounts of energy and water, destroys sensitive cultural and environmental areas (e.g., Dakota Access Pipeline destroying sacred lands), causes pollution (e.g., 50,000 gallon spill of crude oil in the Yellowstone River in Montana), harms humans and wildlife through drinking water contamination and exposure to cancer causing agents (e.g., benzene), and is a step backwards in regards to America’s vision on climate change. In addition, the economic impact will only worsen as the pipeline would serve as a transport of domestic oil from northern reaches (e.g., Montana) to southern reaches (e.g., Texas) for export thus, potentially leading to an increase in the price of gas in the United States. Proponents argue that the pipeline is a safer means of conveyance as opposed to conventional modes of transportation (e.g., tanker, rail) that result in higher greenhouse emissions and put the environment at a higher risk. Also, proponents argue that the Keystone XL pipeline will cre-

Currently, the Keystone XL pipeline, operated and owned by TransCanada Corporation, connects Canada’s tar sands to the United States via pipelines running from Hardisty, Alberta to Steele City, Nebraska where it is routed east to Wood River and Patoka, Illinois (online 2010) and south to Cushing, Oklahoma (online February 2011) (Figure 1). Phase 3 of the proposed pipeline extension would continue from Cushing, Oklahoma where it will terminate in Nederland and Port Arthur, Texas. An additional extension, Phase 4, will enter the U.S. at Morgan, Montana and travel to Steele City, Nebraska. Most environmental opposition has been voiced over this extension due in part to the area in which it will traverse. One of these regions would be over the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska. The Ogallala Aquifer is one of the largest sources of freshwater in the world, spans 8 states, supplies water to nearly 200 million people, and supports a \$20 billion agricultural industry. A major leak in this region would contaminate water resources and pose health problems, resulting in the endangerment of agricultural food supply.

In addition to our dependence to this non-renewable resource, there are a slew of issues that surround the production, shipment, and use of petroleum based products. Some of these examples include, but are not limited to, pollution, climate change, habitat destruction, and much more. Tar sand, or bituminous oil, is referred to as unconventional oil since it is unlike hydrocarbons produced from a more traditional oil well. Tar sands, according to Canadian authorities are referred to as “petroleum that exists in the semi-solid to solid phase in natural deposits. Bitumen is a thick, sticky form of hydrocarbon, so heavy and viscous (thick) that it will not flow unless heated or diluted with lighter hydrocarbons. At room temperature, it is much like cold *molasses*.” For this reason, bitumen must be heated or mixed with other hydrocarbon sources for transportation. Additional steam injections and refining result in a 12% increase in greenhouse gas emissions per barrel for this oil source.



Environmental threats surrounding the production of oil from tar sands are greater than conventional means of pumping oil from wells. Due to the viscosity of the resource, bitumen is heavily concentrated in metals and is further contaminated by the extraction process. Since up to 90% of Canada’s bitumen is below ground, open pit mining is not a viable option. Instead, injection of steam and other solvents to liquidize the product increases the likelihood of contamination of water resources and results in higher carbon emissions. Water contamination by these extraction processes has been linked to abnormalities in fish eggs and tumors and other deformities in fish from Lake Athabasca and its tributaries. Similarly, human and wildlife health concerns have been linked to the extraction of oil from the tar sands since the products of hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylene) are known carcinogens.

Figure 1. Keystone XL pipeline (current and proposed lines). Photo: Wikipedia

Shawir Darrudaluduk “we belong to the Wilderness”

Submitted by: Tim Nelson

Migratory birds and other wildlife (e.g., moose) utilizing the fragile, nearby boreal forests are at risk of contamination and threat of habitat loss. In addition, cultural resources such as clean water sources, loss of gathering grounds, and destruction of sacred places and artifacts are at risk near the source of bitumen extraction at tar sand mines and all along areas where the pipeline exists. Currently, the existing Keystone Pipeline is located within 30 miles of over 150 Indigenous communities in Canada, and TransCanada Corporation has facilities on a dozen First Nation reserves. Over 100 miles of the pipeline pass through Native American reservations, and numerous Native American communities are within few miles of TransCanada departments.

LNG Pipeline Project in Oregon to Impact

A pipeline project that is slated to deliver liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Coos Bay, OR to existing pipelines east, is in the permitting phases (Figure 2). The pipeline will consist of a terminal located in Coos Bay, OR and a connection to an existing pipeline in Malin, OR. LNG will be brought in from Malin, OR, travel through Klamath, Jackson, and Douglas cities to Coos Bay where it will be cooled down and liquefied for shipment to Asian markets. The process involves multiple steps and will contribute considerably to the greenhouse gas emissions for the terminal city. Opponents are also arguing that the project will result in the destruction of sensitive habitat such as old growth, threaten endangered species that rely on these habitats (e.g., spotted owl), endanger the quality of nearby waterways (e.g., Klamath River), and impact cultural and drinking water resources. Proponents argue that the project will bring roughly 300 jobs to the local community in Coos Bay, would provide power for local markets, and increased tax revenue for the local economy.

The environmental impact of this project will be continuous for the coastal Oregon counties and the imminent threat will be present for the areas in which the 232 mile pipeline will traverse. As stated previously, natural gas will be processed at the terminal in Coos Bay, OR which will result in higher carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the local community. Additionally, the project is slated to cross the Klamath River near Klamath Falls but will also cross more than 400 water crossings which could severely impact salmon populations in the Klamath, Rogue, and Umpqua Rivers. The pipeline will also have a 100' buffer along its path which threatens to destroy very sensitive habitats such as old growth redwoods, riparian forests, and wetlands and threatens to impact already endangered species that rely heavily on these habitats. Local Tribes (including Yurok, Karuk, and Hoopa) have all opposed the project stating that they see similarities with the Dakota Access Pipeline. Additionally, they emphasize that the Klamath River has already suffered enough and that another stressor to the system could have severe impacts.

The future of our climate change, clean water, and air policies are threatened by the decision the President made in regards to the gas pipelines. If we desire to free ourselves from the quickly fading grip of fossil fuels, it would be desirable to make decisions, policies, and direct funding to sources that are renewable and worthwhile. The change will not happen overnight but it will prove to be a worthwhile investment to move from nonrenewable to renewable energy sources. Current projections for near depletion of petroleum resources are near the year 2050! The decision made by President Obama in February 2015 to halt the installation of the Keystone XL pipeline was a step in the right direction to making our country less dependent on petroleum based products. Unfortunately, current leadership has decided that infrastructure projects related to nonrenewable energy sources are more important than clean drinking water sources, fresh air, the ecosystem, and our quickly changing climate.

For more information on hydrocarbons, non-point source pollution, and ways you can help to prevent pollution, please call, email, or visit the Natural Resources Department.

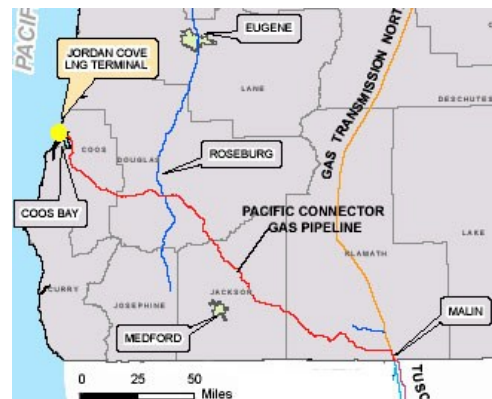


Figure 2. Jordan Cove Terminal Pacific Connector Pipeline Project route for southern Oregon.

Da Rou Gawuk *'all working together'*

Submitted by: Michelle Vassel

Demolition Condemned House

A home on Bay View Drive had to be demolished on February 6 due to an immediate threat to public safety. The house, built by the Wiyot Tribe with HUD funding in 2000 was originally assigned to a family who traded the home with another family member in 2001. Serious compliance issues including, violations of the land assignment ordinance and solid waste violations were first noted in 2006. The tribe



abated these issues numerous times with the previous resident. In 2014 two non-tribal members that were staying at the home were evicted. They left the home in a state of disrepair. In April of 2014 the home was assigned to another tribal member. The resident was notified repeatedly of housing contract violations and the need fix major Land Assignment violations, Solid Waste violations, and abate issues which were below HUD standards. The resident did not have Housing insurance; the home had been identified as unkept and hazardous due to a large amount of electronic-waste, and metal and hazardous debris inside and outside of his home. The resident had been unable to

acquire basic services, such as electricity, water and propane. After repeated attempts to wire the electricity after being shut off by PG&E, PG&E removed his Electricity panel to due to risk of fire. Nearly all the windows were broken on the home; the trim had been removed from the windows allowing water intrusion into the home. All of the walls inside of the home had been demolished, and the flooring removed. There were also numerous and repeated complaints by neighbors regarding drug traffic at the home and drugs and paraphilia were found in the home as well as trash debris and other unsafe materials. During a HUD site visit in 2015 HUD identified the home as out of compliance and has obstructed the Tribe from moving forward with a previous HUD award for another lot and halting the expenditure of future HUD awards.



On April 27, 2015 Council approved the eviction of individuals who were staying at 104 Bay View Drive with a 3 day notice; the assignee was given a 30 day eviction order. Certified letters were sent to the assignment holder and members of his fami-



ly giving eviction notice 3 days for other persons and 30 day notice for the assignee. The Tribal Administrator Jacquelyn Bolman, a Councilwoman and members of the assignees family met at the Cultural Center on 04/29/2015 to discuss a transitional plan for the resident. The resident met with the Wiyot Social Service Department several times to discuss options. After 30 days the resident was locked out. The home was deemed unfit for human habitation and the damages to the structure due to the description and removal of electrical, plumbing in the home. Also, water intrusion, mold due to the lack of windows and holes in the walls, and floor were so great the structural damage were too expensive to repair. In July of 2015, the Sherriff's department on patrol in Loleta the previous resident was contacted in the condemned home and was contacted and arrested for possession of a stolen vehicle.

Da Rou Gawuk *'all working together'*

Submitted by: Michelle Vassel

On 2/4/2017 the Tribe was contacted by the Humboldt County Sheriff's department to retrieve tribal property recovered related to two cases. Case # 201700472 relating to a burglary of the Wiyot Tribe Natural Resources Department and theft of the Tribal Natural Resources Department vehicles. Also, items were retrieved re-



lating to case number # 201700656 the burglary of 5 mobile FEMA trailers. The previous resident was contacted inside the condemned home and arrested for receiving stolen merchandise. Upon arrival the Sheriff's department indicated that the home was filled with stolen merchandise from multiple cases including State vehicles that had been stolen and dismantled from College of the Redwoods. Upon entry into the home it became apparent that the home was a serious risk to the community.

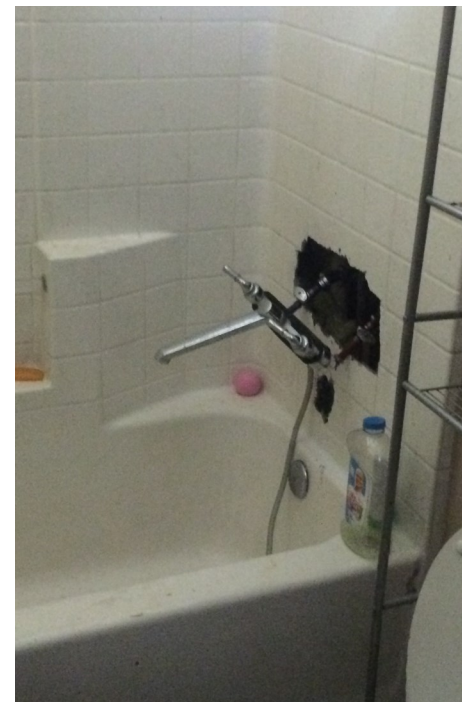


There were more than 20 gasoline cans inside the home and pools of gasoline on the floor. There were also a large number of propane canisters throughout the home as well as hundreds of butane and spray paint containers. The illegal occupants appear to have been spray-painting stolen equipment inside the home to avoid detection and there were signs of possible honey oil production. The combined fumes from the chemicals present in the home were so strong that a person could not remain in the home for more than 30 seconds without being overcome with a strong headache and dizziness. The Sheriff's department was unable to fully collect and inventory all of the stolen merchandise in the home as the fumes in the home were so strong they posed harm to all that entered. The wood stove was broken and the ventilation



from the stove was broken and in disrepair with large holes. There were signs that the wood burning stove had been in use and the exhaust from the any fires were being vented directly into the home a major asphyxiation hazard. The stove had signs of wood and other materials as well as the strong smell of gasoline. On the porch was a generator which was identified by the Sheriff's department as a stolen from another case. From the Generator were a series of electrical extension cords which were routed through pools of gasoline to the rooms in the home. A number of pieces and parts of lamps were wired directly into the extension cords through raw uncovered wiring. Collectively, the conditions found there were, immediately dangerous.

This home was identified as a serious hazard to anyone who might enter it and also the neighborhood as it was essentially a ticking time bomb. The home was condemned. Phone Vote # 02-2017 was issued on February 03, 2017. The phone vote was approved and staff contacted a demolition company to demolish the home First thing Monday morning as the home posed a serious threat to public. On February 3, 2017, notice a 48 hour notice that the home would be demolished was posted and served and witnessed by two parties. The home was demolished on February 06, 2017. While the demolition of a relatively new home (less than 20 years old) was an unfortunate loss of more than \$200,000 to the Tribe for the home's original construction as well as the demolition. It does allow the tribe to move forward with a number of Housing Improvement Program and Housing and Urban Development program projects that have stalled due to the compliance issues related to the house.



Gock Wuck "Knowledge"

Submitted by: Fawn Lopez

March Birthdays

Layla Powell
Vicki Keisner
Dylan Mead
Muhkai Wright
Majeztik Allen-Wright
JoJo Rodriguez
Tamera Jones
Amanda James-Sedeno
Marrisa Stephenson
Rainnin Wright
Novella Jones
Denise Earhart
Kendall Huffman
River Purdum
Rylynn Lane
Brittany Scriven
Javen Purdum
Brian Mead Jr.
Christopher Keisner
Robert Branchini
Jackie Richardson
Monique Rodriguez
Anthony Purdum
Ramona Clark
Andrew Clark
Tammara Sundquist
Aaron Stephenson
Barbara Pancoast
Leo James
Gabrielle Hale
Dianne Albright
Evan Kingsley
Wayne Pullis
Tiaira Prater
Joal Penunuri
Lilly Nicholson
Kathryn Crellin
Cody Black
Naomi Santos
Timothy Black
Hilanea Wilkinson
Michael Pagua
Matthew Atkins
James Stagg
William Frank IV
Lindsey Abernathy
Alan Miller (Lenard)
Kelcee Leaton
Roxanne McKen-
zie

Jacob Woodhurst
Karli Anagnost
Mariah Buckley
Corrine Alton
Leona Wilkinson
Lois Chastain
CaCindra Friend
Stewart Atwell
John Johnson
Mark Johnson
Hazel James
Delores Hilton
Fawn Lopez
Eugene Raymer
Evelyn Horn



Robyn Norman

Please have them call the
Tribal Office 707-733-
50555 or 800.388.7633

Do you know someone that is graduating
this year 2017. If so please send a picture
along with their name and school to Fawn at
the Tribal office or email fawn@wiyo.us



March 2017

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1 <i>Elders Lunch / Bingo 12-1pm</i>	2 <i>SAIL 1-2pm</i> <i>Wiyot Walkers 11am</i>	3	4 <i>Free Movie Day Mary Poppins 1-3pm 1000 B St Eureka</i> <i>Arts Alive Old town Eureka 6-9</i>
5 <i>TBR Fellowship 10-12 Art Talk 2pm Morris Graves Museum</i>	6	7 <i>GED Prep College Success 10am-12pm</i>	8 <i>Elders Lunch / Bingo 12-1pm</i>	9 <i>GED Prep College Success 10am-12pm</i>	10	11
12 <i>TBR Fellowship 10-12</i>	13 <i>BCM 4pm</i>	14 <i>GED Prep College Success 10am-12pm</i>	15 <i>Elders Lunch / Bingo 12-1pm</i>	16 <i>SAIL 1-2pm Wiyot Walkers 11am GED Prep College Success 10am-12pm</i>	17	18 <i>FFA Fundraiser Tribal Office 1-4pm (Indian Tacos)</i>
19 <i>TBR Fellowship 10-12</i>	20	21 <i>GED Prep College Success 10am-12pm</i>	22 <i>Elders Lunch / Bingo 12-1pm</i>	23 <i>Minors Trust Fund Meeting 10am Wiyot Walkers 11am GED Prep College Success 10am-12pm</i>	24	25
26 <i>TBR Fellowship 10-12</i>	27 <i>BCM 4pm</i>	28 <i>GED Prep College Success 10am-12pm</i>	29 <i>Elders Lunch / Bingo 12-1pm</i>	30 <i>Wiyot Walkers 11am</i> <i>GED Prep College Success 10am-12pm</i>	31	

FFA Fundraiser

March 18, 2017 1:00-4:00 pm
@Table Bluff Community center

Come enjoy wiyot tacos and a silent auction on saturday march 18. \$7
for a taco and beverage, or just have some fry bread.
For your sweet tooth, desserts will be sold separately.



All proceeds go to benefit my, Hilanea's, ffa expenses.
Which include the pigs, feed and pen parts. One pig will be entered in
the Humboldt County Fair this summer.



Wiyot Tribal Council

Ted HernandezTribal Chairman (2016-2020)
Brain Mead.....Vice Chairman (2014-2018)
Leona WilkinsonSecretary (2017-2021)
Vincent DiMarzo.....Treasury (2015-2019)
Cheryl Seidner.....Council Member (2017-2021)
Alan Miller.....Council Member (2015-2019)
Madison Flynn.....Council Member (2016-2020)



Da Rou Gawok “Everyone working Together”

Michelle Vassel.....Tribal Administrator
Fawn Lopez.....Administrator Assistant
Sarah LopezReceptionist / Assistant Enrollment Clerk

Gou’will da lalouluwuk “Taking care of People”

Myrna Rivera.....Health & Human Service Director
Tammie Bettis.....Health & Human Service Assistant
Donna Wilson.....Health & Wellness Coordinator
Dr. Rita Wafler.....Licensed MFT

Tsek Houdagh “Where the Children are”

Ina Wilson.....Youth Program Manager
Donna Wilson.....Youth Program Assistant

Hiwechk “Money”

Marie Essig.....Fiscal Director
Ashley Peterson.....Accounting Manager

Lhatsik Houmoulul’l “House of Tradition”

Dr. Thomas Torma.....Cultural Director

Shawir Darrudaluduk “We belong to the Wilderness”

Tim Nelson.....Natural Resources Director
Eddie Koch.....Natural Resources Specialist
Patti Torres.....Natural Resources Technician
Adam Canter.....Natural Resources Technician

Ga’muluk Hagu’n “Building & Cleaning”

George Buckley.....Water Operator
Ted Hernandez....Public Works Operator



Annual Membership Meeting April 1,2017

Agenda

I. Elections

Secretary (Term ends 2021)

- Leona Wilkinson

Council Member (Term ends 2021)

- Kirsten Boyce
- Cheryl Seidner
- Lenard “Alan” Miller

The following positions were filled by appointment due to an absence of a quorum at the regularly scheduled election:

Council Member (Term ends 2019)

- Hazel James
- Betty Owen-Mead

Treasurer (Term ends 2019)

- Vincent DiMarzo
- Linda Lange

Vice Chair (Term ends 2018)

- Brian Mead
- Lenard “Alan” Miller

II. Constitution Amendments

III. Minor RSTF Funds



Tribal members are encouraged to attend the Annual Meeting to be held on April 1, 2017 at 10:00 am at the Tribal Community Center. The Annual meeting is held on the first Saturday in April of each year. The meeting consists of Tribal elections, Staff Department reports and action items. This meeting is an opportunity for Tribal members to actively participate in their government. Please encourage your family to attend this important meeting, ALSO be on the look out for a separate mailing of informational election materials for the Annual meeting, for Tribal members of voting age. If you have any questions please call the Tribal Office 707-733-5055.

Business Council Meeting 1/9/2017

Council directed Tribal staff to contact Loleta Post office to report issues with the large Mail boxes at the Reservation. The keys do not work and some boxes do not open, others do not close.

Byrd Lochtie presented the proposed changes to the Tribes constitution as developed by the Wiyot Constitution Committee.

Council Directed staff to have the Tribe's lawyer review and return to the next Council Meeting.

Council approved a payment to Michelle McCall-Wallace from the IMLS grant 2015

Council approved 2017 Business Licenses for Table Bluff Fellowship and Lopez Landscaping

Council approved of Del Arte Theater Residency 2017

Council appointed Madison Flynn as delegate and Betty Mead as alternate to the College of the Redwoods Community Advisory Board on Diversity.

Council approved Donation of \$100 to Mckinleyville high school Native American Club for the Success in both world conference.

Council accepted 2017 Child Care Development Fund and adopt budget

Council reviewed the request for letter of support for Yurok Lands Bill, directed staff to return with a map of the land.

Council approved the request for the Cultural Department to start the process of bringing two dresses and head dress out from the Peabody and Berkeley for the Ceremony on April 26, 2017.

Council ordered staff to withhold the entire RSTF for three minor children and put to the minors trust fund.

Council promoted Eddie Koch to Natural Resource Specialist

Council promoted Patty Torres to Natural Resource Technician

Council accepted the Annual evaluation of Sarah Lopez and approved a step increase to step 5

Council accepted the Annual evaluation of George Buckley and approve a step increase to step 10

Council accepted the Annual evaluation of Tom Torma and re-evaluated in 90 days after probationary period is complete

Council accepted the evaluation of Marie Essig, end probationary period and approve a step increase at step 9. Also authorize title of Chief Financial Officer.

Council directed Natural Resource Department Tribal staff to prioritize Salmon Creek Clean up.

Business Council Meeting 01/23/2017

Council issued a directed to the Cultural department to write a letter to the Harbor Commission meeting to request the full EIR for the Yeung Oster Bed permits. Also, a directive was issued to request mitigations for impacts on the 6 month extension of the existing Coast Seafood permits.

Council Declared a Local Emergency associated with the series of storms, high tides, and high winds which resulted in flooding, mud-slides, road closures and storm damage on and around the reservation beginning in mid-December 2016 and continuing through January 2017.

Council reviewed the Constitution Committee's proposed amendments which were reviewed by the Tribe's lawyer and suggested changes.

Council approved a letter of support for the Yurok Land Act.





Wiyot Tribe
1000 Wiyot Dr
Loleta, CA 95551

Change of Address Request Form

This is to confirm that my new mailing address is as follows:

Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____ Telephone: () _____

Previous Names Used: _____

Children who will be effected (legal name and Date of Birth:

Signature: _____