Little Creek Casino Resort to introduce sports betting to the property, Fall 2021

Ready. Set. Bet!

After long anticipation, Little Creek Casino Resort is in the final stages of the process that will allow sports wagering on the property. Little Creek Casino Resort will be one of the first tribal casinos in Washington State to allow sports betting once the regulations have been fully approved this fall. This agreement will pair sports wagering with other new and exciting amenities. No matter what your game is, we’ve got your covered!

The Sportsbook lounge will offer a variety of games and sports that can be viewed on a massive LED video wall! Guests will be able to enjoy a cocktail, bet on their favorite teams, and enjoy an exhilarating atmosphere.

“We’re pleased to be able to offer this experience for our guests,” says Wayne Moenoa, Director of Casino Operations. “Whether you’re a sports enthusiast or just betting the Moneyline, you will have a great time.”

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Upholds Squaxin Treaty Fishing Rights

Andy Whitener, Director, Squaxin Island Natural Resources Department - The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recently issued two decisions that confirm the importance and breadth of the Squaxin Island Tribe’s Treaty fishing rights. The Corps rejected permits for two buoys that would have interfered with Squaxin fishers’ ability to conduct net fishing. We are very pleased with the Corps’ decisions.

The Squaxin Island Tribe holds a Treaty right to harvest fish and shellfish throughout Southern Puget Sound, in tidelands and waters going south and west from the Tacoma Narrows, and to access those places. For Squaxin net fishers, this means having unobstructed tidelands to set and haul in their nets.

More and more, however, Squaxin net fishers can’t find stretches of “clean” tidelands to set and haul in their nets. Instead, they increasingly find tidelands that are occupied by structures that entangle and damage fishing nets, such as aquaculture stakes and bags, geoduck tubes, docks, floats and buoys.

For this reason, the Natural Resources Department opposes permitting new structures on tidelands that could be productive net fishing places. That typically means that we send a letter to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers objecting to its issuing a permit for an in-water or tideland structure.

Sometimes the Tribe and permit applicant can work out an alternative approach. For example, the applicant might be willing to use an aquaculture method that doesn’t prevent access during the fishing season, or leaves open areas that fishers can use. Similarly, some landowners agree to move mooring buoys during the fishing season.

If the applicant isn’t interested in compromise, then we press the point and the Corps eventually issues a decision. Here are a few concepts found in the Corps’ recent decisions denying buoy permits:

• Since the Tribe has the right to access the whole extent of its usual and accustomed fishing area (“U&A”), the Corps can’t allow access to net fishing places to be impaired in one area just because the Tribe can access other areas.

• The Tribe has the right to follow the fish wherever they go within its U&A. Fishing conditions change over time.

• The Treaty right isn’t limited to traditional tribal fishing methods; to species harvested at Treaty time; or to any specific method, manner or purpose of harvest.

We are glad that the Corps has reaffirmed the strength of the Treaty fishing right.
Shellfish Harvesters and Covid-19

When participating in shellfish harvesting activities, harvesters should follow the Covid-19 face mask wearing protocols outlined in shellfish regulations:

“Harvesters must provide a personal facemask to be worn at all times when on the barge and when interacting with the buyer and crew.”

Shellfish harvesting activities are done in an outdoor setting where harvesters are frequently farther than 6 feet apart. Because there are instances where social distancing is not always possible (on the barge and interacting with the shellfish buyer), harvesters are asked to wear a mask when in close proximity with others.

Harvesters who had exposure to a Covid-19 Positive Person

Refer to local guidelines about Covid-19 exposure. When in doubt, please contact a medical provider to determine what steps should be taken prior to participating in harvesting activities.

See “Harvesters Unable to Harvest due to Covid-19 Related Illness/Infection” for more information on getting a designated digger in the event that a medical provider determines that it is necessary for a harvester to self-isolate.

Harvesters who test positive for Covid-19

Regardless of Covid-19 vaccination status, if a shellfish harvester has tested positive for Covid-19, they should not participate in shellfish harvesting activities unless a medical provider has determined that it is safe for them to be around other people.

Natural Resources (NR) staff cannot reasonably determine if a Covid-19 positive person is contagious or needs to self-isolate from other people. For this reason, harvesters who have a positive Covid-19 test or feel sick, should seek advice from a medical provider for how they should proceed.

Harvesters Unable to Harvest due to Covid-19 Related Illness/Infection

Harvesters personally affected by Covid-19 illness/infection can elect to have a temporary designated digger to dig their limit on eligible beaches* for the duration of time that has been specified by a medical provider. A Doctor’s note must be provided to NR staff in order to request a temporary designated digger.

Temporary Designated Digger Duration

Temporary designated diggers will be granted for 10 days from the date that the Doctor’s note was written if the note does not specify a date range. If the Harvester’s illness/condition continues past the dates specified in their original doctors note (or the default time period of 10 days) and the harvester wishes to continue to have a designated digger, the harvester will need to provide another note from a medical provider to extend the time.

How to Turn in Doctor’s Notes

Doctor’s notes can be dropped-off at the NR office, scanned and e-mailed to a NR employee, or faxed to the NR office. NR cannot request your medical records on your behalf from your medical provider. You must contact your medical provider’s office to request a doctor’s note.

*Review shellfish regulations for conditions regarding designated diggers for each beach. Not all beaches allow designated digging.

Updated: Friday, August 27, 2021
Family Services
Emergency Rental Assistance Program
For Community Members Seeking Rent and Utility Help Due to Covid-19

(360) 432-3906 or (360) 432-3995 or (360) 432-3908 or (360) 432-3936

These FAQs are provided to give information on how to apply and eligibility requirements for the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP).

ERAP staff will be working with the community on filling out applications and getting them submitted for emergency rental assistance due to Covid-19. Housing will also have applications available.

Who is eligible?
Applicants must meet the 80% or below median income level. For example, in Mason County a family of 4 making less than $56,500 per year is eligible. You do not have to live locally; if you live in any area of Washington, or out of state, that's fine.

What is covered?
Some utilities will be covered, but rental cost applications are prioritized first.

Up to three months will be paid, with any outstanding balances paid first, and it will go directly to the landlord or utility.

This funding does not cover mortgage payments, rent only.

After three months of rent or utilities are paid is that it?
You can apply again after the three month period, and all the forms will need to be completed again. The completion of ERAP is when funds are all spent.

Income Verification
For determining annual income, Family Services will ask for, at the time of application: Documents showing annual income. For example: Wage statements, interest statements, unemployment compensation statements, or a copy of Form 1040 as filed with the IRS in 2020 for the household. If you don’t have all the documentation needed, call anyway, we may be able to find an answer.

How should we apply for, and receive assistance?
Call or email erap@squaxin.us

Can we come drop by in person?
If you scheduled with us, yes. A lot will still be done by phone and other e-communication, though. We know some people need in-person help, and we will work to schedule time that also will follow policy for the number of people allowed in the building.

Will we know if we’re approved?
Yes, you will be notified in writing within 14 days. If you have a preferred way of communication, let us know. For example, we can attach the notice to emails.

Charlene Abrahamson, Family Services Director
(360) 432-3914 cabrahamson@squaxin.us
What would you need to give up to save salmon in WA?
Washingtonians are all for increasing fish passages to save salmon and orcas — but when action conflicts with the ways we live, things get complicated.

Crosscut.com, by Hannah Weinberger / August 5, 2021

The first thing you see when you enter Camp Colman, is The Lagoon. Speckled with docks and nestled in the woods just south of Joemma Beach State Park, it’s an integral part of the 109-year-old camp run by the YMCA of Greater Seattle.

But The Lagoon — officially named Whiteman Cove — was once a thriving 29-acre estuary with free-flowing tides into and out of Case Inlet. Juvenile salmon and steelhead nested in pockets of gravel, safely growing into ocean-faring fish, until 1962, when the Washington State Department of Fisheries (now Fish and Wildlife) turned it into a lagoon with a berm and two culverts — tubes that let fish swim through developed areas — to raise farmed fish.

“These pocket estuaries are disproportionately important for juvenile salmon and they are, unfortunately, the types of places that have been pretty heavily impacted by development,” says Jamie Glasgow, director of science and research at Wild Fish Conservancy, a nonprofit conservation organization headquartered in Duvall.

Camp Colman moved from its original Gig Harbor site to the site of the fish farm in the late 1960s, in part because it wanted to make use of the lagoon’s still waters for teaching water sports.

“It’s really easy for beginners to learn how to canoe and paddle board there. You’re not fighting against big currents and waves, and it’s just a really delightful experience,” says Meredith Cambre, the Y’s senior executive director for camping and outdoor leadership. Campers also gather at The Lagoon for fun campwide activities, like the Belly Flop Contest, she says. “A key piece of the camp experience is being in or on the water.”

But while the camp was helping thousands of campers learn to safely play in the water, multiple species of salmon weren’t able to access that space.

That conflict between endangered salmon and human development has put the camp in the center of a tumultuous, multi-year negotiation over how Washington State is fixing fish passage barriers — culverts, dams and more — to meet the needs of salmon and orcas and the state’s legal obligations to area tribes.

How the state handles the debate over Whiteman Cove could provide insight into fish passage battles of the future, which may increasingly take place in developed areas full of people who may or may not understand the role they play in the future of these endangered fish.

Washington is one big barrier to fish
Many state, federal and local government agencies, as well as private companies and landowners, have built fish passages across Washington over the past century. The system is so big that no one has a complete inventory or accounting of how they have succeeded or failed.

“I think it wasn’t until the tribes pointed it out that it became something people paid attention to,” says Alex Smith, deputy supervisor for aquatics resources at the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

According to a 2018 review by the state Department of Fish and Wildlife, there are likely 18,000 to 20,000 fish passage barriers in Washington state that make it hard for salmon and steelhead to get to their spawning areas. That number is conservative: It’s been hard to estimate the number of barriers on privately owned land, and culverts designed to allow fish to swim through them can fail over time.

Loss of fish passages and spawning areas is a leading driver of population decline of many threatened and endangered salmon and steelhead, according to scientific research.

“Doing this work is part of restoring the concept that fish use these streams. This is salmon country, and if a fish has access to a stream, it’ll use it,” says Evan Lewis, program manager of King County’s fish passage restoration program.

The state needs to fix some barriers — like the one at Camp Colman — on a shortened timeline because of a federal court battle that began in 2001, when 21 area tribes sued the state in U.S. District Court to affirm their treaty fishing rights. The tribes argued the state’s pattern of development had impaired their access to fish, with harvests dropping from more than 5 million fish a year in 1985 to about 575,000 in 1999.

In 2013, the court ordered the state through an injunction to open up more than 1,000 miles of navigable salmon habitat by repairing or removing numerous barriers by 2030.

The Squaxin Island Tribe and groups like South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group pushed to prioritize the Whiteman Cove project, which is within the Tribe’s traditional fishing area, based on habitat quality, how much habitat could become available and how fixing this area would connect salmon and steelhead to other navigable areas.

“It’s a much bigger bang for the buck to restore an area like that to a tidal estuary than it is to widen a culvert and a road,” Smith says.

Most of the fish passages impacted by the lawsuit are culverts under highways that are damaged or prevent fish passage. Fixing them doesn’t tend to evoke a strong emotional response, as the solutions usually improve transportation for both fish and people.

Emotion and a lot of outside pressure have pushed the Camp Colman situation forward. The federal courts originally gave the Department of Natural Resources until October 2016 to fix all the culverts under its jurisdiction and the lagoon is the last barrier on its list. The highwya culverts are under the purview of the Washington Department of Transportation.
“We’ve tried to be flexible in things like timelines, as long as we’re moving forward,” says Jeff Dickison, Assistant Director of Natural Resources for the Squaxin Island Tribe. “It’s a long-range process. Not everything’s going to be fixed in the beginning.”

**The Camp Colman story**

The YMCA participated in a DNR study to understand how it might improve fish passage at the camp, when conversations about The Lagoon first started. “We just wanted to have dual goals the whole time: fish passage and retaining a high quality camp experience,” says Cambre, the Y’s Senior Executive Director for Camping and Outdoor Leadership.

Gwen Ichinose-Bagley, the Y’s Chief Youth Development Officer, says the research and proposals the DNR created on how to handle meeting the 2013 injunction at Whiteman Cove were very thoughtful, but the Y, in collaboration with consultants, came up with its own counter proposals. Those ideas included a fish-friendly tide gate that would allow fish to travel through the lagoon while maintaining water levels.

DNR reviewed four different options — while deeming the Y’s option unworkable — and landed on a plan to restore full tidal flow by breaching an 80-foot segment of the berm. The plan would remove the camp’s access road, and replace it with a 100-foot, $1.96 million bridge.

“The injunction is very broad in its language about needing to allow for passage of all fish species and all life stages. We felt the only [solution] that met that one was to remove the barrier entirely, and that a fish-friendly tide gate simply couldn’t meet that standard,” the DNR’s Smith says.

When the DNR requested funding for the project, the Y launched a campaign — “Save Salmon, Save Camp” — asking alumni and friends of the Y to reach out to legislators. The Y campaign advocated removing the DNR’s plan for the lagoon from the state’s capital budget, using an argument that its fish passage didn’t fall within the definition of a culvert. The Y circulated videos claiming the DNR plan would eliminate all water-based programming and activities at Camp Colman and pushed the rejected tide gate plan as an alternative.

The Y estimates breaching the berm would turn the lagoon into mudflats 50% to 80% of the time. Cambre also says the Y wanted help adapting to the change and supporters sent hundreds of emails to lawmakers.

They never seriously considered moving the camp, Ichinose-Bagley says. “Our preference is to stay there. It’s a 100-year-old camp, and really a beautiful place. But certainly all options are on the table.”

Smith calls the campaign one of the most vocal oppositions to a culvert project she is aware of, but also acknowledges how difficult it would be to accept losing certain perks of having waterfront property.

“I think that can be a tough one to swallow,” Smith says.

State Sen. David Frockt, D-North Seattle, who is the Senate’s lead capital budget writer, says he heard from a number of constituents in Seattle and Tacoma who say they wanted him to remove a planning provision in the 2021-22 capital budget to breach the Whiteman Cove berm, in favor of further exploring the DNR plan. The Y circulated videos claiming the DNR plan would eliminate all water-based programming and activities at Camp Colman and pushed the rejected tide gate plan as an alternative.

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“Honestly, I didn’t fully grasp the complexity of the situation,” says Frockt, whose experience with culverts was limited to funding a barrier removal board.

He started out in the Y’s camp — “I was like, this is crazy, why isn’t DNR communicating with them?” he says — but then had conversations with representatives from the Squaxin Island Tribe and DNR and grew to appreciate their positions and the historic magnitude of fulfilling treaty obligations.

Frockt didn’t think the Y could successfully sue over the issue and became convinced it should pursue a compromise. His staff looked into the details and advised him that no matter what the lagoon barrier was called, what the courts will look at is that the lagoon is blocking fish passage and at some point that needs to be resolved.

Things started turning around during this past legislative session, Ichinose-Bagley says. Without traction for removing the lagoon from the federal injunction, the Y started advocating a capital budget proviso to pay to find other ways to fix the fish passage without sacrificing water levels in the lagoon.

Ultimately, the legislature set aside $900,000 for the project, and the Y is really pleased with where things landed, Ichinose-Bagley says.

The DNR’s Smith says it felt unusual for the Legislature to get so involved — but she’s glad the department can move forward with the project.

“I spent more time on getting $900,000 on this thing than anything else I did all session, and it was a $6 billion budget,” Frockt says. “There was some pretty hard politics going on on both sides.”

The Y is still coordinating with the DNR to provide a report to legislators by the end of the year about what it needs to keep the camp experience meaningful while the estuary is restored and to identify funding needs for next steps.

“The [Y] has grown accustomed to the features that they have, and change is hard. I totally appreciate that. But there are times when change is necessary,” Wild Fish Conservancy’s Glasgow says, adding that the campers will learn they also will gain educational opportunities from restoring the salmon habitat.

Cambre says that, as someone who didn’t grow up here, she hadn’t realized just how much people have developed the coasts in ways that have disadvantaged fish.

The Y currently teaches youth participants about salmon — their life cycles, their local importance and more — but is exploring ways to integrate the changed lagoon into future education plans. The ultimate fix to the lagoon may make possible lessons around how estuaries work, the importance of salmon to people and how the Y sits on land within the historic territory of area tribes. “I think there’s a lot of opportunity for youth to be able to see themselves in careers within the environment,” Ichinose-Bagley says.

**A practical model for the future?**

As the state and more cities and counties inventory culverts and other types of fish-unfriendly passages, they are likely to encounter other Whiteman Cove — places where improving things for fish may curtail human activities.

King County, the most populous county in Washington, doesn’t appear to have anything equivalent to the lagoon situation in its fish passage inventory, fish passage expert Lewis says. “But we definitely have a lot of dense land use and fish habitat all mixed in together,” he says.

While most fish passage mitigation might not have as high tension, they are going to have high costs.

State Rep. Jake Fey, D-Tacoma, who chairs the House Transportation Committee, stresses that it takes both money and time to put fish passage plans into practice. “It’s a big challenge but I mean it’s at the top of the list of priorities. So, they will get done. Other things will suffer,” Fey says.

As InvestigateWest reported in 2019, Washington is making slow progress answering the federal court ruling to deal with culverts. It had fixed 66 of 992 culverts by the end of 2018, at a pace of 11 per year. “In order to make the court-imposed deadline, that pace would have to pick up to about 84 fixes per year,” journalist Brad Shannon pointed out. By June 1, 2021, DOT had fixed at least 20 more barriers related to the injunction, opening 383 total miles of habitat.
Attention Homeowners on or off Reservation

The Squaxin Island Tribe intends to apply for the Homeowner Assistance Fund (HAF) through the Department of Treasury and needs to complete an assessment based on our tribal member homeowner needs.

1. Do you own the home you live in?
2. Have you experienced financial hardship due to Covid-19 (after January 21, 2020)?
   - Mortgage delinquencies
   - Foreclosures
   - Unpaid property tax
   - Past due utilities
   - Critical home repairs (health and safety related, accessibility)
3. Does your income fall at or below these guidelines?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 person</th>
<th>2 persons</th>
<th>3 persons</th>
<th>4 persons</th>
<th>5 persons</th>
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<td>$71,910</td>
<td>$79,900</td>
<td>$86,292</td>
<td>$92,684</td>
<td>$99,076</td>
<td>$105,468</td>
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</table>

If you answer yes to all 3 questions, please use this link to fill out the assessment. Deadline is Sept 15.

https://squaxin.formstack.com/forms/haf

Questions? Call:
LISA PETERS OR LIZ KUNTZ
lpeters@squaxin.us L.Kuntz@squaxin.us
(360) 432-3871 (360) 432-3937

Fall Preventative Maintenance for Your Home

Before the weather grows colder, it’s important to prepare for the winter months to prevent costly damage.

Gutters and Downspouts
- Clean gutters and downspouts frequently throughout fall to prevent buildup of leaves and other debris. Neglected gutters can lead to wood rot problems and pest infestations, not to mention ruined gutters.
- Be sure water is not coming down behind gutters and that all support brackets are securely in place.
- Ensure that water drains properly and doesn’t pool. Pooling can cause damage to foundations, driveways, and walkways.

Windows and Doors
- Change summer screens to cool weather storm windows and doors.
- Inspect and repair any loose or damaged window or doorframes.
- Install weather stripping or caulking around windows and doors to prevent drafts and to lower heating bills.

Heating Systems
- Replace the filter in your furnace.
- Consider having a heating professional check your heating system to ensure optimal performance and discover minor problems before they turn into costly major repairs.
- Clean your ducts to better your heating system’s efficiency, to reduce household dust and to provide relief to those with respiratory problems.

Plumbing
- To prevent pipes freezing and bursting, ensure pipes are well insulated.
- Know how to locate and turn off the water shut-off valve in case pipes do freeze.

What would you need to give up to save salmon in WA?

Continued from Page 5

Not every county and city with a problem culvert will be able to afford the most appealing option. State Department of Transportation data show that barrier projects average $185,000 for private landowners, $1.25 million for counties and $1.8 million for cities. The department estimates its funding needs to meet the initial injunction requirements would total about $4 billion, with each project costing $5.1 million on average. In the 2021-23 state biennial budget, $400 million went toward culvert fixes.

For the most part in the region, Lewis says, we’re still at the point where there are plenty of minimally contentious projects. But Whiteman Cove can be educational for how people might handle more complicated projects in the future.

“As we move forward … we’re going to find those harder projects are going to become more frequent 20 years down the road, after we’ve finished with the ones where interests really align,” he says.

The Squaxin Island Tribe is currently in talks related to a very similar situation at Capitol Lake in Olympia, which used to be a free-flowing estuary on the Deschutes River. “There is a lot of interest in restoring the natural processes, but also a lot of reluctance from the public in turning what is now a freshwater lake into a tidally influenced estuary,” Glasgow says. There is a draft environmental impact statement for that project, which, while not part of the injunction, is something the Squaxin Tribe is prioritizing.
**Planning & Community Development**

### Chimney and Fireplace
- Call a professional in to inspect and clean your chimney. Fireplaces that are regularly used during the season should have an annual cleaning to prevent dangerous chimney fires.
- Test your fireplace flue for a tight seal when closed.

### Attic ventilation
- Be sure attic insulation doesn't cover vents in the eaves to prevent winter ice dams on the roof.
- Be sure ridge vents and vents at eaves are free of plants and debris.
- Check bird and rodent screens for attic vents to prevent any unwanted guests.

### Landscape and Yardwork
- Although grass appears to stop growing in the fall, the roots are actually growing deeper to prepare for winter. Now is the best time to fertilize and reseed your lawn.
- Prune your trees and shrubs after the leaves turn to encourage healthy growth.
- Trim any tree limbs that are dangerously close to power lines or the roof of your house. Heavy snow and ice can cause damage in the winter.

### Water Conservation for Squaxin Island Community members (Currently Level 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 1: When SCADA indicates that the water level in Production Well #1 is above 10 ft</th>
<th>Level 2: When SCADA indicates that the water level in Production Well #1 is at 10 ft or below, the following is:</th>
<th>Level 3: When SCADA indicates that the water level in Production Well #1 is at 5 ft or below, the following is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generally recommended</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>Strongly Recommended - Implications of not carrying out these measures may result in failure of Production Well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residences, Businesses, and Government Offices on the Reservation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Residences, Businesses, and Government Offices on the Reservation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Residences, Businesses, and Government Offices on the Reservation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorten shower times, fix leaky faucets, toilets, and other water fixtures. Turn off the tap while shaving and brushing teeth. Only run laundry and dishwashers when they are full.</td>
<td>General recommendations continue. New conservation ideas are welcome.</td>
<td>General recommendations continue. New conservation ideas are welcome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salish Cliffs Golf Course</strong></td>
<td><strong>Salish Cliffs Golf Course</strong></td>
<td><strong>Salish Cliffs Golf Course</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement voluntary measures to conserve water within the facilities.</td>
<td>General recommendations continue. New conservation ideas are welcome.</td>
<td>General recommendations continue. New conservation ideas are welcome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid pumping of Valet Parking, Cedar Fence, and Clary Wells, if possible. The Hole 11 well may be pumped.</td>
<td>Cease to pump Valet Parking, Cedar Fence, and Clary Wells. The Hole 11 well may be pumped.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Casino Area, including Kamische Trading Post, Event Center, and RV Park</strong></td>
<td><strong>Casino Area, including Kamische Trading Post, Event Center, and RV Park</strong></td>
<td><strong>Little Creek Casino Resort, including Kamische Trading Post, Event Center, and RV Park</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement voluntary measures to conserve water within the facilities. Hotel already gives guests the option to decline linens services.</td>
<td>General recommendations continue. New conservation ideas are welcome.</td>
<td>General recommendations continue. New conservation ideas are welcome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is no irrigation to landscaping. Casino area lawns are heavily watered only once weekly. RV park lawn is subirrigated daily.</td>
<td>Limit casino area lawn irrigation. Irrigation with reclaimed water is ok.</td>
<td>Cease all outdoor irrigation, with water from Production Wells 1 and 2. Irrigation with reclaimed water is ok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subirrigate RV park lawns every other day.</td>
<td>As stated above, cease irrigation with water from Production Wells 1 and 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Defer pressure washing to after the fall rains come.</td>
<td>Defer pressure washing to after the fall rains come.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transitioning to After-School Rec

As we transition from the R.O.O.T.S. Day Camp into our After-School Rec Program, we want to highlight the summer. We provided activities for 1,018 youth over our six-week program. We also served 1,066 breakfasts and 1,194 lunches.

We had special visitors join us on Wednesdays. It’s always nice to have the Reptile Man join us to learn about different reptiles and have the opportunity to hold them. Salish Cliffs came up to teach the youth how to use golf clubs. Patty Suskin joined the younger groups to talk about healthy snack options. Jennifer Johns worked with the Orcas, our 11-12-year-old group, to create a community mural. The Community Garden took the groups on a nature walk to do some plant identification and plant calendula seeds while they drank homemade lemonade with nettle. Charlene Krise and Lisa Johns joined the Orcas to share some traditional stories at the museum story firepit. Behavioral Health led activities with all groups to create items to help with stress or to help calm them down in stressful situations. Tyler Johns from Clam Fresh discussed moon snails and the life cycle of clams. South Sound Salmon Enhancement Group did a food project to talk about the importance of different elements of the river and how to protect the waterways. Puget Sound Estuarium brought in a touch tank with various sea life that come from our waters.

As the youth are returning to school, we will have our After-School Rec Program open to youth who live on the reservation and children of tribal employees. We will have youth broken up by grade level to ensure we are keeping smaller group sizes. Our maximum capacity will be 40 youth. Please reach out to Kasia if you are interested in having your youth attend. Also, if you would like a copy of our activities calendar, we have copies available at the gym. If you prefer a digital copy, please reach out to Jerilyn or Kasia to email you a copy. Lastly, we’ll return to the After-School Food Program and offer morning and afternoon snacks daily.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
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Open Swim Capacity: 15 people or Three Families
- For Squaxin Island Tribal Members & Employees
- Saturday’s Open Swim is Prize Activities for ages 5-12 years.

Key:
- LP = Lap Swim
- EA = Elder Aerobics
- SL = Swim Lessons

All activities are drug, alcohol, and tobacco free.

Rec Room: 360-432-3986  Pool: 360-432-3852  Jerilynn: 360-432-3992  Kasia: 360-432-3801
Parks and Rec | Learning Center

R.O.O.T.S. Day Camp

Higher Education
New and returning Higher Education students, Fall quarter/semester is starting back up soon! If you haven’t got your paperwork turned in yet please do so ASAP or you could lose the opportunity to receive funds for fall. Paperwork for fall quarter was due August 6th. I can still work with students who are planning to attend fall quarter. However, paperwork will need to be turned in ASAP in order for paperwork to be processed in time with the college. Turning in your required documents early makes the process easier and smoother for everyone involved. If you have any questions, need a Higher Education packet, or need assistance filling it out please give me a call or send me an email. I will be more than happy to assist you.

Thank you,
Mandy Valley
Higher Education Coordinator
mvalley@squaxin.us
(360) 432-3882

FAFSA Workshop
October 5th, 2021 at 5 p.m. at TLC
Pre-registration for this workshop is required by September 21st
Shannon Millman from SPSCC and Christina from WSAC will be here to guide you through your FAFSA
Register with Mandy Valley at: mvalley@squaxin.us or (360) 432-3882

Squaxin Island Parks & Rec
Grandparents Dessert
Thursday, September 9th from 5-6:30pm in front of the Gym.
Please join us as we honor the Grandparents. We will have a drive thru set up for families to pick-up dessert for their Grandparents!
Have any questions contact Jerilynn @ 360-432-3992
June 16th the Squaxin Teen Development Program was able to collaborate a kayak trip around Hope Island with Kamilche Adventures, Laurel Wolff, and Mr. Hirsch. We had over 25 participants, and we were able to give all the youth Northface jackets with our Youth Council logo created by Taylor Krise. It was a fantastic evening filled with laughter, and the staff was excited to see the youth in person again. We shared a meal on the Collier house lawn and some of the youth decided to go around Hope Island more than once. It was a great way to kick off summer and chat with the youth about future plans. We look forward to seeing the youth in person and creating many memories!
The committee will:

- Offer input on Youth Center programming and services
- Promote and encourage parent and community participation in the Youth Center
- Assist with creating a volunteer pool from which to draw for activities, classes, field trips, etc.
- Provide a communication link between the Youth Center and the Squaxin Island Community
- Help identify the concerns of youth, parents, and community members, as well as assist in developing appropriate solutions

Meets once monthly

Parents, guardians, youth, and Squaxin Island community members are ALL eligible to serve as members of the Youth Advisory Committee!

To volunteer, contact:
Julie Youngs at jyoungs@squaxin.us or 360-432-3955, or Janita Raham at jraham@squaxin.us or 360-432-3869
Button Robes Honor Graduates

Vicky Engel - This year brought many restrictions for the class of 2021. In spite of these challenges, three grandchildren from the Bloomfield family completed their graduation requirements.

Kamryn Hyland, daughter of Barney Bruff and Brittney Hyland, graduated from South Puget Sound Community College with a high school diploma working towards an Associate of Arts and Science Degree. Kamryn is the granddaughter of Shannon and Randy Bruff.

Vicky Engel and Chuck York (deceased grandfather Barney Engel), had two grandchildren graduate - Sebastian Engel and Mallory Engel. Sebastian graduated from Shelton High School. Sebastian is the son of Sorren Engel and Kristine VanderWal. Mallory Engel graduated from the Department of Defense Education Activities Nile C. Kinnick High School, Yokosuka, Japan. Mallory is the daughter of Maxy and Kim Engel. All three grandchildren were honored with a button robe.

The Shelton Indian Education Button Robe Project workshops were cancelled due to the pandemic restrictions; therefore the completion of the button robes was the sole responsibility of the family. This was accomplished through a collaborative, distance effort of the family. Also, shared teaching on the purpose of button robes was done by the family. The family used verbal button robe discussions, a personal information booklet for each blanket, and a family potluck presentation. Some of the traditions of button robe gifting were shared.

Kamryn Hyland and Sebastian Engel

Mallory Engel

Kamryn Hyland and Sebastian Engel are one form of ceremonial regalia for Northwest Coast Native Americans. Button robes are also referred to as button blankets. The robe has four sides - representative of a Native American longhouse. Traditionally the button robes are either black or red. Red button robes were usually given to girls and black robes were given to boys. Both Kamryn and Mallory received a red blanket. Sebastian was given a black blanket. On the red robe there are three black borders. The two side borders depict the walls of the longhouse. The top border represents the roof of the longhouse. On the top border there is one wide piece in the center and two narrow pieces on the edges. The wide piece, called the Smokehole; symbolizes the place in the longhouse that the smoke escaped the building. There is no border on the bottom of the button robe because the floors of the longhouse were dirt. Sebastian’s black button robe had a secondary color of red for the borders and design.

Sebastian Engel with parents Kristine VanderWal and Sorren Engel

Barney Bruff, Kamryn Hyland and Shannon Bruff
The three designs were created collaboratively by Vicky Engel with family suggestions. Determining the choice of animals for the crest varied for each robe according to the personal family culture. Kamryn's animal choice, Songbird, was selected by her grandmother because of Kamryn's singing talent. Both Sebastian and Mallory selected animals which were significant to them. Mallory had two animals, Owl, selected by her, and Mouse, a childhood nickname given to her by her parents. Owl, appropriately chosen by Mallory, signifies world travel status as owls are found on every continent except Antarctica. Sebastian selected both Bear and Sea Bass. The first was chosen because of his size and the second was selected because it is a nickname derived from a shortened version of his name.

The robes were sewn by Vicky Engel and Kim Engel. Buttons were sewn on by the family team of Sorren Engel, Kristine and Vicki VanderWal, Shannon and Randy Bruff, Maxy and Kim Engel, Pamela Hillstrom, and Vicky Engel.

Another aspect of button robe traditions on gifting is the proper use, etiquette, and storage of the button robes. Explanations about when it is appropriate to wear button robes was shared, such as Native ceremonies or personal weddings. Proper wearing of button robes was discussed.

The graduates were instructed on the best techniques to personally wear the blanket. The placement of hands lightly on the hips with elbows pointed out allows for the best display of the crest and includes a slow twirl or swing from side to side to give an unobstructed view of the robe crest.

Information on storage was shared. Traditionally, button robes were folded with the buttons protected on the inside of the blanket and kept in a cedar bentwood box. To preserve the button robe according to museum standards, it is suggested to roll the robe with the buttons on the inside and place it in a tube that is free from dust, sunlight, or bugs. Although different from museum care, personal honored display is appropriate for these blankets. It was suggested to stitch rings on the inside top border of the blankets to distribute the weight evenly for wall hanging. The wall selected to display the robe should not be in direct sunlight. Button robes should never be used as a common bed covering as it is a living document proclaiming the high school completion for each individual and everyday use would cause unnecessary wear and potentially shorten the life of the robe.

To ignite the power of the blanket, button robes were given at a meal. Northwest culture was an oral tradition. The knowledge of crest meaning, or the event that inspired the gifting of a button robe, was carried on in oral tradition by the people. Button robes would have personal significance to the individual owner and/ or maker of the robe. These stories would be shared at the meal. People testified to these events so others could carry on the history and meanings with them. It was for this reason that ceremonial robes were given at large meals. The more people to hear the message, the more people to share the story.

Kamryn received her robe first. She was wrapped by her father and grandmother. Sebastian was wrapped next by his parents. Explanation of each crest was given as the robes were presented, along with the acknowledgment of the individuals who participated in the construction. Although Mallory was not present, a picture/informational booklet of her crest was presented with a discussion of the design elements. Each robe was a testament to each individual's completion of their high school requirements.
Request for Proposal
7/29/2021
Issued by:
Squaxin Island Tribe
NORTHWEST INDIAN TREATMENT CENTER
Representative:
Bekki Ayres (Manager of Administrative Operations)
Oshialii Tovia (Director)

1. Introduction & Background
Northwest Indian Treatment Center is a 45-day substance abuse disorder residential treatment facility specializing in intense trauma therapy. We are currently accepting proposals in response to this Request for Proposal in order to find a qualified source to provide our facility and patients with quality workmanship meeting our goal to provide a culturally appropriate, clean, safe and healthy environment to:

1. Teach weaving class to a maximum of 28 patients
2. Supply two complete weaving ready-to-go kits per patient to include cedar, sinew, raffia, and other supplies to complete the project
3. Facilitate classes two days in a row each month on-site at NWITC in the afternoon on Thursday and Friday (days may vary depending on patient schedule and holidays).

The objective of this Request for Proposal is to locate a source that will provide the best overall service to Northwest Indian Treatment Center. While price is a factor, other criteria are more important and are fully described below.

2. Submission Guidelines & Requirements
The following submission guidelines & requirements apply to this Request for Proposal:

1. Bidder must have experience managing large, sometimes disruptive and emotionally dysregulated groups the outcome of which is a patient experience of achievement while maintaining a calm demeanor.
2. Bidder must represent high standards of personal integrity and demonstration of offering a positive role model in the community.
3. Bidder must be consistently punctual and dependable as patient classes are designed specifically to maintain a therapeutic structure for intense trauma work.
4. Northwest Indian Treatment Center is a facility with confidential policies defined by federal regulations and state law. The applicant must provide examples of experience maintaining strict confidentiality.
5. Qualified individuals will have multiple examples of teaching weaving projects to large groups.
6. Bidders intent on submitting a proposal should so notify the representative identified on the cover page no later than August 27, 2021.
7. A technical proposal must be provided. This technical proposal must identify the projects as well as a list of all the project materials included in each kit. This price proposal should indicate the overall fixed price for the project including supplies to provide each patient two full weaving kits per month.
8. Proposals must be received by August 31, 2021 to be considered.
9. Each successful applicant will be interviewed by the Director of NWITC before a final choice is made.

3. Project Description
The purpose of this project is as follows:
Provide a structured weaving class to patients on-site and NWITC from 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. for two days in a row each month supplying two culturally appropriate weaving kits to each patient.

Manage a large classroom with disruptive behaviors while maintaining impeccable boundaries and confidentiality constant with NWITC policy and procedure. Maintains therapeutic schedule with a consistent calm demeanor and punctuality.

4. Project Scope
The criteria set forth below should be met to achieve successful completion of the project:

1. Examples of specific projects the weaving kits would include:
   A. MEDALLION
      - Cedar, Colored sinew, T pin, Glass pony beads, Abalone button
   B. MEDICINE BASKET
      - Cedar, T pin, Colored sinew
   C. ORNAMENT
      - Cedar, Colored Sinew, Styrofoam balls, Ornament top, 8 T Pins
2. Supply detailed instructions with pictures on the weaving process for the specific project.

5. RFP & Project Timelines
The Request for Proposal timeline is as follows:

Request for Proposal Issuance: N/A No insurance is required for this contract
Selection of Top Bidders: September 6, 2021
Contract Award: October 1, 2021

6. Budget
Northwest Indian Treatment Center's budget for the project is $18,000 per fiscal year for 24 sessions.

7. Evaluation Factor
Northwest Indian Treatment Center will rate proposals based on the following factors:

1. Samples of experience managing large, sometimes disruptive and dysregulated groups towards a positive conclusion while maintaining solid boundaries and confidentiality as specified by NWITC.
2. Examples of sample proposed cedar projects.
3. Cost, including an assessment of total cost including supplying each patient (2) complete weaving kits as described in the project scope.
4. Descriptions of positive role model.

Northwest Indian Treatment Center reserves the right to award to the bidder that presents the best value and quality to complete the project as to all requirement in meeting the standards set forth for this project.
Health Clinic Vaccination Statistics
Number of first doses provided: 1,114
Number of second doses provided (fully vaccinated): 1,054

Positives
Positive results: 52 (25 between August 1st and 20th)

Squaxin Family,

We recently put out a video imploring everyone to be extra cautious as the "Delta" variant is spreading rapidly around us. It was stated that we had cases on our reservation. Please see the numbers from our Health Clinic as evidence that we need to return to a culture of vigilance. The numbers listed are not necessarily all residents of the reservation; some of the numbers are people who live off the reservation, and/or are staff.

Currently, the best protection against the virus is the emergency use authorized vaccine. We have several doses of the Moderna vaccine at the clinic. Please call or email clinic@squaxin.us to make an appointment.

Lastly, if you have been in contact with someone who tests positive, or you test positive for Covid-19, you MUST stay home. Even if you don't feel ill, don't go to the store; don't go on a clam dig; and don't go visit anyone.

We need to buckle down, return to vigilance, and look out for each other.

Squaxin Strong!
Parents:
Please schedule your child’s sports physicals, well child checks, and immunizations.

Call the clinic at (360) 427-9006 for an appointment.

Water is a great drink choice for kids!
Choose Water for the Whole Family for Healthy Hydration

Why water?
• Super healthy: zero calories & no added sugar
• Good for the body: helps keep joints healthy, good for teeth, helps blood circulate
• Good for the mind: staying hydrated helps concentration & focus

Your children will want to drink what they see you drinking. Drink water with your child.

Limit sugary drinks and juice. Here’s why:

Water and milk are all the drinks kids need. Don’t believe all the hype surrounding other drinks marketed to kids. These usually contain way more sugar than children need in a day and can contribute to poor health.

Sugary drinks: Make a rule: no sugar-sweetened beverages for children under 2 years old & limit them for older children as much as possible. This includes sports drinks, juice cocktails, sodas, lemonade, and sweetened water. These drinks discourage a habit of drinking plain water, and can add extra “empty calories” to the diet. They can also leave your kids less hungry for nutritious foods they really need. Added sugars can lead to excess weight gain, dental cavities, diabetes and more.

Juice: Even 100% juice should be strictly limited. It can contain some vitamins, but are high in sugar and calories and low in fiber found in whole fruit. Once children are offered juice, it can be difficult to get them to drink plain water.

Keep these amounts in mind: Children under a year old: not drink any juice at all.
Children 1-3 years: no more than 4 ounces a day. Older children: juice only recommended if whole fruits unavailable.
Children 4 to 6: no more than 4-6 ounces a day. Children 7-18, no more than 8 ounces a day.

How to help your family choose water:
• Infuse water with lemons, berries, cucumber or mint for some added flavor. Keep a pitcher of cold water in the refrigerator.
• Freeze fruit inside ice cubes. (children can help fill the trays). A great addition to water anytime.
• Delight kids with special water bottles or cups of their own & bring them whenever you go out.

Source: HealthyChildren.org

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.
Washington State WIC Nutrition Program doesn’t discriminate.
Elders Menu ... Fruit and salad at every meal

**MONDAY 6:**
Burger Dips, Potato Wedges

**MONDAY 13:**
Goulash, Corn

**MONDAY 20:**
Biscuits & Gravy, Boiled Eggs

**MONDAY 27:**
Tuna Sandwiches, Chips

**TUESDAY 7:**
Clam Chowder, Frybread

**TUESDAY 14:**
Turkey Kale Soup, Biscuits

**TUESDAY 21:**
Crab/Corn Chowder, Ham Sandwiches

**TUESDAY 28:**
Chicken and Dumpling Soup w/ Crackers

**WEDNESDAY 1:**
Turkey Sandwiches, Chips

**WEDNESDAY 7:**
Baked Chicken, Rice Pilaf

**WEDNESDAY 8:**
Tacos

**WEDNESDAY 15:**
Roast Beef, Mashed Potatoes & Gravy, Broccoli

**WEDNESDAY 22:**
Ham w/ Scalloped Potatoes, Mixed Veggies

**WEDNESDAY 29:**
Butternut Squash, Biscuits

**THURSDAY 2:**
Pizza

**THURSDAY 9:**
Ham w/ Scalloped Potatoes, Mixed Veggies

**THURSDAY 16:**
Ham w/ Scalloped Potatoes, Mixed Veggies

**THURSDAY 23:**
Butternut Squash, Biscuits

In an effort to provide additional safety precautions, the Elders staff will only be delivering meals to "Homebound" Elders at this current time. Elders who have met the requirements of "Homebound" will still call in to the Elders staff to request meals. Thank you for understanding.
FREE Wills for Squaxin Tribal Members and Their Spouses

The Tribe is offering the services of Mark Allen, an attorney who has worked for the Squaxin Community for 10 plus years. Mark Allen is ready to assist Squaxin Tribal members and their spouses plan for themselves and loved ones by drafting wills and other end-of-life documents.

- Wills
- Powers of Attorney
- Advance Directives
- Health Care Directives
- Estate Planning

If you are interested in these services, please contact Lindsey Harrell, Legal assistant at the Squaxin Island Legal Department, at (360) 432-1771 ext. 6 or Lharrell@squaxin.us.

There is currently a waitlist for consultations, but we will be scheduling appointments each month. Call/email now to get on the list.

To contact a Squaxin Island Police Officer Call: 360-426-4441

If it is an EMERGENCY CALL 911.
**Community**

What's Happening:

**Outdoor Yoga:**
Tuesdays from noon - 1:00, at the firepit along the Family Services trail.

**Grandparents Dessert:**
Thursday, September 9th from 5:00 - 6:30

**Court:**
- **FAMILY COURT:**
  - September 2
- **CRIMINAL/CIVIL COURT:**
  - September 14
- **USDA FOODS**
  - September 14
- **WIC**
  - September 14

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**Temporary Order for Protection and Notice of Hearing (TOMPRT)**

(Chiefs Action Required)

Next Hearing Date/Time: October 7, 2021

At [Location]

Names of Minors: No Minors Involved

Respondent Identifiers

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Caution:

Access to person is restricted as unknown.

The Court Finds:

The court has jurisdiction over the parties, the minors, and the subject matter. The respondent will be served notice of this order at the scheduled hearing.

The Court Orders:

1. **Respondent is Required to:****
   - No minors.
   - No person or persons or persons or persons.
   - No minor.
   - No threat.
   - No direction.
   - No contact.
   - No minor.

2. **Respondent is Prohibited from:**
   - No minor.
   - No threat.
   - No minor.
   - No direction.

Additional Restraining Orders are on the next page.

The terms of this order shall be effective until [date].

The end of the hearing, noted above.

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**Warning to Respondent:**

A violation of this order is a gross misdemeanor subject to a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for up to 90 days.

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**Community**

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COMMITTEES COMMISSIONS & BOARDS

Please visit: https://squaxinisland.org/tribal-member-info/committees-commissions-and-boards

USDA Foods September 14th

Squaxin Island WIC
(Women, Infants, and Children)
provides healthy foods &
nutrition information for you
and your child up to age 5.
Please have available:
Your child’s height & weight,
Provider One Card or paystub
and identification for you & your child

Contact at SPIPA for an appointment:
Patty at 360.462.3224,
wicnutrition@spipa.org or
Debbie Gardipee-Reyes 360.462.3227
gardipee@spipa.org
Main SPIPA number: 360.426.3990

Next WIC: Tuesday, Sept 14, 2021
We are continuing remote phone appointments
at least through November 2021
due to the COVID-19 virus

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.
Washington State WIC Nutrition Program doesn’t discriminate.

Tu Ha' Buts Youth Center
The Learning Center  Parks and Recreation

Virtual Academy of Olympia
• Online School through Olympia School District
  • along with after school activities provided by Parks and Rec
• Pre registration required
• Enrolling the first 40—contact Julie Youngs for registration
• Serving kindergarten through 8th grade
• When: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday
• Time: 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.- online students will be sent home
  at 2 p.m.
• Where: The Learning Center
  Online high school is available through Choice High School

After School Activities
• Afterschool Activities for in person students
• Pre registration required—contact Kasia Seymour
• Serving students that are going to in person school
• When: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday
• Time: 2:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.
• Where: Parks and Rec Center
Julie Youngs, Education Director: jyoungs@squaxin.us or 360 360-432-3955
Kasia Seymour: kSeymour@squaxin.us or 360 432-3801

Free Quality Preschool for Your Child
ECEAP helps all children enter kindergarten ready to succeed

Who is eligible?
Children 3 years old or 4 years old by August 31st who are:
• From a family with a low annual income; or
• Qualify for school district special education services; or
• Have developmental or environmental risk factors that could affect school success.

ECEAP Provides:
☑ Preschool
☑ Nutritious meals & snacks
☑ Health screenings
☑ Family support

Questions?
Squaxin Island Child Development Center
Sabrina Green or Savannah Fenton
(360)426-1390