

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE BURNS

PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION, OREGON

by

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RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE BURNS

PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION, OREGON

ABSTRACT: Residents of the Burns Paiute Indian Reservation are currently confronted by several problems retarding the development and management of their resources. Many of these problems as well as recent resource deficiencies are linked to the type of federal jurisdiction under which this land area was held prior to the transfer of trusteeship responsibilities to the Burns Paiute Tribe.

This study identifies (1) current existing problems, (2) needed resource development activities, and (3) feasible procedures towards implementing practical resource management by members of the Burns Paiute community.

Included under (1) are lack of financial revenues, erratic and frequently adverse resource utilization, inadequate and substandard housing, federal paternalism with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and limited decision making opportunities; under (2) new housing, improving agricultural productivity, and diversifying the resource base via construction of a light industrial facility; and under (3), establishing a non-profit community development corporation, activating a well managed public relations campaign, and providing a mechanism for planning input by tribal members.

INTRODUCTION

For nearly two centuries the United States has failed to achieve social and economic integration for American Indians. Through all these years the overall goal of federal Indian policy has remained the same--to terminate the need for federal paternalism over Indian affairs through Indian accommodation with the mainstream economic system. Yet, today, few Indians are able to enjoy equal social and economic opportunity

and the prospects for an early end to federal supervision and control are not too bright.

Trulove has stressed that although unpopular as the conclusion may be, non-Indian taxpayers may simply have to recognize and accept the fact that there may not be, at least in the short-run, any solution to the "Indian problem."¹ The problem of the past and, thereby federal responsibility, is likely to continue into the indefinite future. Real progress will probably occur only if Indians grow weary of federal paternalism and take advantage of educational opportunities and similar programs. Even then, they may have fallen so far behind the dominant society that genuine economic and social equality will be nearly impossible to attain. However, this is not to say that in a mood of despair Indians should be abandoned. Indeed, their eventual accommodation with the dominant society requires the continuous availability of numerous social and economic services. Rather, it ought to be recognized that no quick panacea exists and that all short-term "final solutions" are politically, legally, or morally unacceptable.² What is required is a realistic long-run commitment to the slow, painful, and expensive responsibility of ending federal paternalism through Indian self-sufficiency and/or self-determinism.

There now exists throughout our nation areas where this particular type of federal Indian policy is in fact being administered although to varying degrees. One such area is that land area upon which human occupance is being pursued by members of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Southeast Oregon.

Since the mid-thirties the Burns Paiute Indian Tribe of Southeast Oregon has occupied and attempted to subsist upon two federally-owned tracts of land. In November, 1972, legislation was enacted which brought about a significant change in land tenure concerning this real property. This legislation declared that title to these federal lands (approximately 770 acres) be transferred in trust to the Burns Paiute Indian Colony.³ This land area was also designated as an Indian reservation for the use and benefit of the Burns Paiute Tribe.

The Burns Paiute Reservation is presently burdened with several problems and resource deficiencies that tend to retard resource development and potentials for growth. Many of these problems and deficiencies have resulted from the lack of responsible land use practiced during the status of land tenure held prior to its transfer of title in trust to the Burns Paiute Indians.

Ownership is a basic legal and cultural connection between man and land. It is the form which most often links responsibility of land use to one or more individuals. Along with receiving title to the land upon which they subsist, responsibility of its land use now resides with the Burns Paiute Indian Colony.

The execution of reasonable land use is compulsory if this minority culture group is ever to achieve and eventually practice the concepts of self-sufficiency and self-determinism. Reasonable land use can often-times be determined through geographical analysis of the resources available for utilization both within and without a given land area. Hence, the primary focus of this study is the geographical analysis of the Burns Paiute Indian Reservation and its resources.

This study will examine the resource situation as it currently exists upon the Burns Paiute Reservation. Emphasis is given towards identifying (1) those problems which retard the development and enhancement of the reservation resources, (2) needed resource development activities, and (3) feasible alternatives and/or procedures towards implementing practical resource management by members of the Burns Paiute community.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

Geographic Location

The Burns Paiute Reservation is situated within a nearly flat, featureless lowland known as Harney Valley and is located in the north-central part of Harney County, in Southeastern Oregon (figure 1). The reservation is composed of two tracts of land, one located approximately one mile northwest and the other about half a mile due west of the city of Burns, Oregon. The area northwest of this node of population encompasses approximately 760 acres whereas the tract of land west of Burns comprises only 10 acres. Both areas exhibit a rectangular-shaped pattern when viewed from above (figure 2).

Physical Setting

Topography

This area is located near the center of the high plateau region that comprises much of Eastern Oregon with elevation generally above

Figure 1. LOCATION MAP: OREGON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

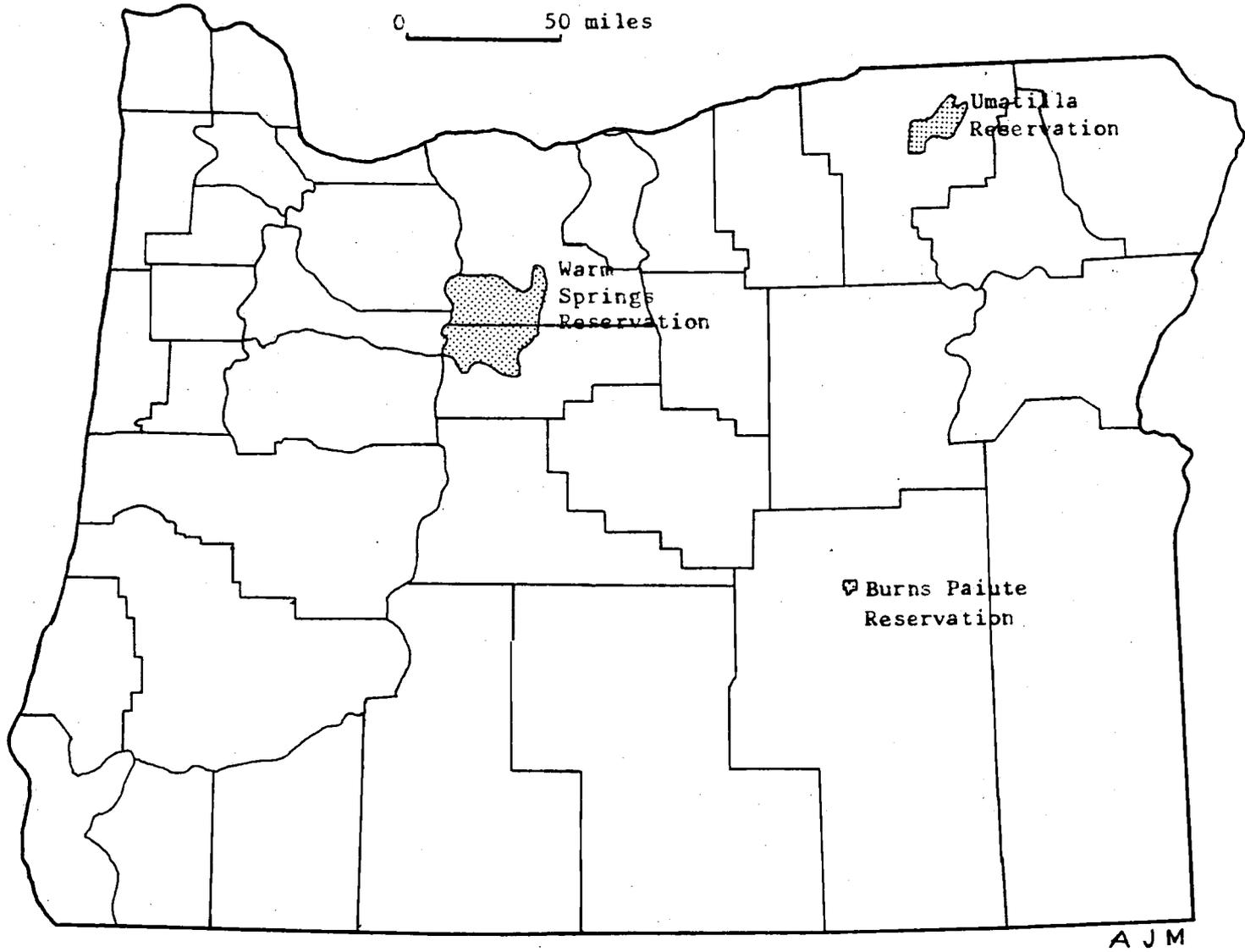
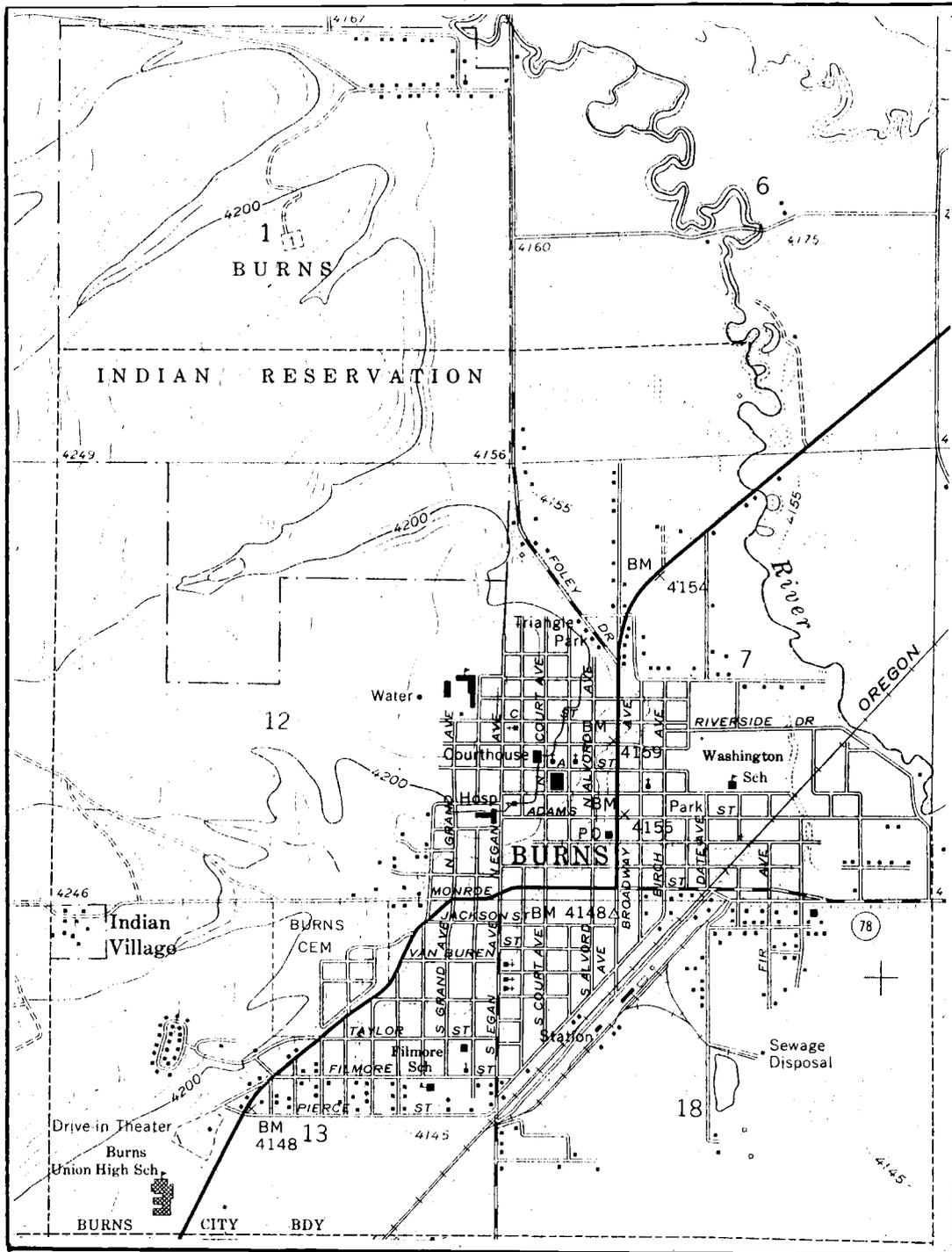


Figure 2.

BURNS PAIUTE RESERVATION



4,000 feet. The elevation found at the city of Burns is 4,155 feet above sea level which is slightly lower than most of the reservation land. About one-fourth of the land lies in the Harney Valley Basin, a nearly flat lowland which is traversed and drained by the Silvies River (figure 2). To the west lies more pronounced relief consisting of gently rolling bench lands which in turn are dissected by rocky canyons. Going east to west the reservation land rises in elevation and its local relief amounts to 120 feet.

The western bench lands are formed of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Although these rocks extend beneath the valley plain, the edges of the plain are characterized by an abrupt change of slope reflecting the structural and erosional origin of the area.

Climate

Revealing the combined effects of continentality, altitude, and latitude the general climate of this area is characteristic of most high plateau regions. It can be classified as a semi-arid winter-rainfall type of climate with cold winters and mild summers. Local climatological data recorded by the U.S. Weather Bureau at Burns discloses mean minimum and maximum temperatures in January as 15° F. and 35.4°F., respectively. The mean minimum temperature in July is 51.4°F., with a mean maximum temperature of 85.4°F. The precipitation by rain and snow normally is between nine and eleven inches annually.

Since humidities generally are low, frost is expected any month of the year. Although frosts can be expected at any time they are

more than likely to occur up to the middle of June and after the middle of August. The area experiences an average growing season of approximately 100-110 days and recorded data reveal that the shortest frost-free season was 61 days in 1943 and the longest was 146 days in 1957.⁴

Vegetation

The major vegetation type found in this area is sagebrush-grass. This type of vegetation is primarily suited to livestock grazing and is an important habitat for antelope. Principal species are: Artemisia spp. (sagebrush), Chrysothamnus spp. (rabbitbrush), and Purshia tridentata (bitterbrush) among the browse plants. For grasses, the primary indicator species are: Agropyron spicatum (blue-bunch wheatgrass), Festuca idahoensis (Idaho fescue), and Poa secunda (Sandberg bluegrass).⁵

THE RESOURCE BASE

Physical Resource Base

Land Use

Agriculture is the dominant land use on the reservation. Similar to the agricultural land-use pattern in Harney County the agricultural pattern is principally in the form of livestock and livestock feed production. An estimated 605-610 acres of rangeland located within the bench lands area has been used for grazing purposes and 110 acres of

the bottomlands area has been used for both grazing and/or feed crop production. The agricultural land uses have not been practiced by residents of the Burns Paiute community. During the past decade this acreage has been occasionally sub-permitted to non-Indians for agricultural use.⁶

The agricultural potential on the reservation is currently developed to approximately two-fifths of its capacity.⁷ The land has been overgrazed and allowed to deteriorate for a number of years. However, luxurious stands of sagebrush and rabbitbrush are located over several acres which indicates the presence of deep and fertile soils. If seeded and properly managed, a significant proportion of this land could support vast acreages of grasses such as crested wheat grass which would increase the amount of forage material available for livestock.

The only other land use is residential. The largest concentration of housing facilities extends over fifty acres located within the northeastern portion of the reservation and adjacent to the Silvies River. A few homes are also situated on the ten-acre tract of land west of Burns (figure 2).

Water and Mineral Resources

The source of both surface and ground water is primarily derived from the precipitation that falls within the topographic basin forming the Harney Valley area and more importantly, within the Silvies River watershed.

Due to snowmelt during the spring, runoff flowing into the Silvies River provides water until mid-June of each calendar year, however, low flow of the river usually prevents any diversion of water to the reservation's irrigable bottomlands three out of every ten years.

The tribe holds an appropriative water right established in 1906 which permits withdrawal of water from the Silvies River for irrigation purposes, however, water rights of land owners both upstream and downstream pre-date the tribe's water right, and in times of low river flow, receive first priority. Hence, the water supply obtainable from the Silvies River is somewhat uncertain.

Since it essentially is a closed hydrologic system, the occurrence of ground water is not uncommon within the Harney County Basin. It has been found that the water table is close to the land surface, and the underground reservoirs are filled nearly to capacity.⁸ Recent studies have indicated the existence of large aquifers underlying the reservation (area) which store ground water suitable for most water uses conducted throughout the area.⁹

According to the Harney County Assessor and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Warm Springs Agency officials, there is no record of any detailed mineral survey conducted on the reservation. However, the U.S. Geological Survey has examined the ten-acre tract of land west of Burns and reported that this land has only nominal value for oil, gas, and geothermal resources.¹⁰

Human Resource Base

Population

Population growth in Harney County has been dependent upon the development and expansion of the local economy. Historically, the livestock industry attracted the first white settlers to the county, while more recently the lumber industry and the increased demand for services has focused population growth in the county's urban centers (Burns and Hines, Oregon).

Although the Burns Paiutes depend rather heavily upon the Burns-Hines urban area concerning the procurement of needed goods and services, the Indians have not scattered and assimilated themselves among the total population. They remain banded together residing on the reservation.

The resident Indian population is small and tends to fluctuate in size. BIA records disclosed that as of March, 1972, 234 individuals were enrolled as members of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony. Among those members, there are currently 130 individuals residing on the Burns Paiute Reservation and, according to a recent survey conducted by tribal officials, there are also seven or eight members of the tribe who have established residence in the Burns-Hines urban area. The remaining portion of tribal members is located throughout the Pacific Northwest although there are a considerable number residing upon the Warm Springs Reservation (figure 1).

During the past four decades the population of Harney County has experienced a rather consistent rate of growth. However, since 1940, the resident Indian population has exhibited an overall decline (figure 3). Perhaps there are several factors which have contributed towards the declining Indian population. It has been strongly suggested by several local residents that this phenomenon is primarily attributed to two overriding conditions:

- 1) Most of the limited number of jobs within the local economy are not readily available to Indians.
- 2) There is an acute shortage of houses and related facilities located on the reservation.

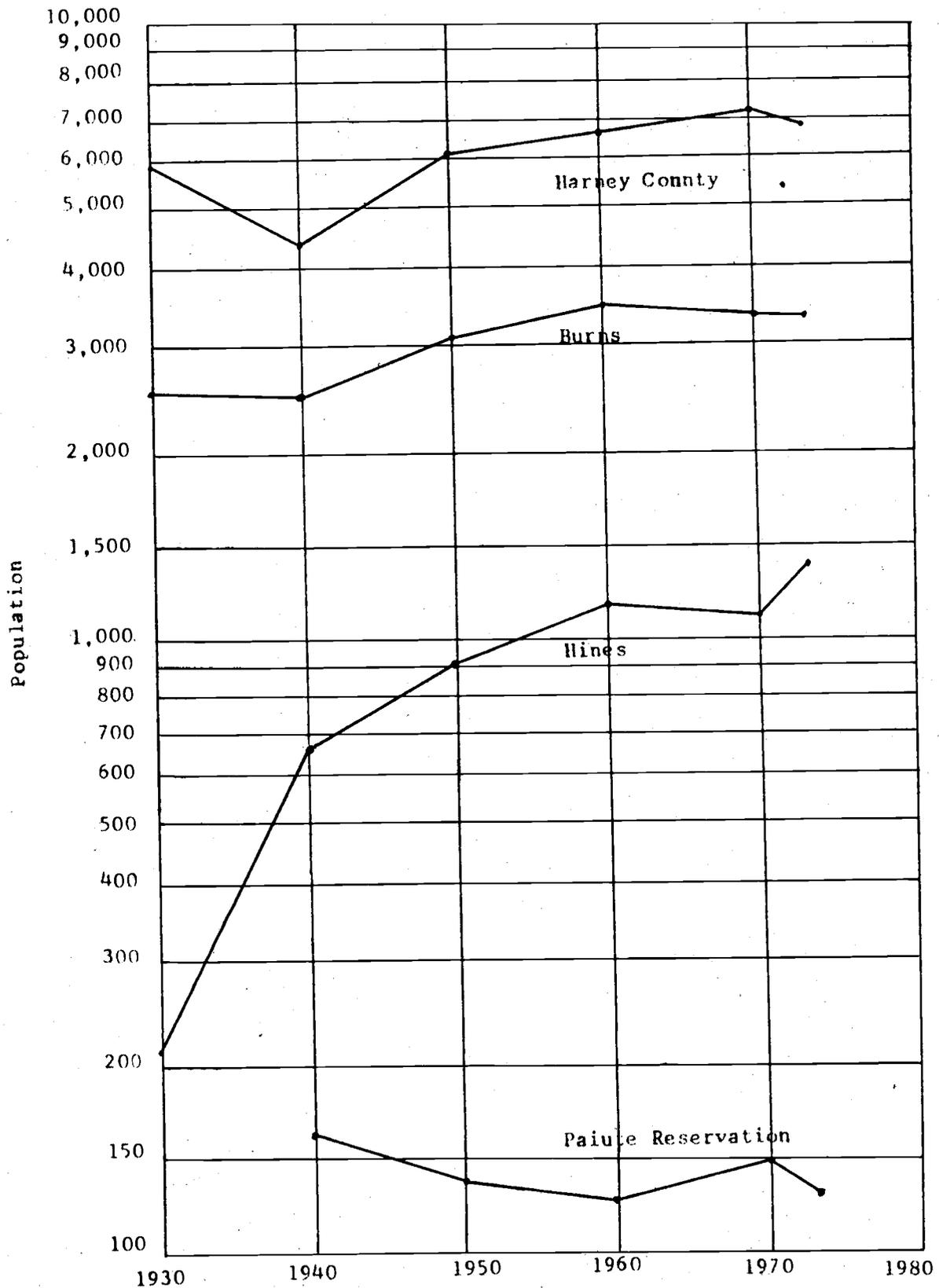
Further analysis of the resident Indian population reveals that the number of young people has been increasing during the past five-year period. In fact, nearly half of the reservation residents are under twenty-four years of age.¹¹ Assuming that these individuals choose to remain in residence during their adult years, it becomes readily apparent that the number of available jobs and the amount of adequate housing located in this area need to be substantially increased within the near future.

Employment

During the 1973 fiscal year, the total average unemployment rate among the available Indian labor force was approximately 30 per cent.¹² This figure is rather significant when compared to the average annual unemployment rate in Harney County during 1972 (Table 1).

Figure 3.

POPULATION: HARNEY COUNTY, BURNS, HINES, and PAIUTE RESERVATION



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau Of Indian Affairs,
Warm Springs Agency Office

Table 1. LABOR FORCE: HARNEY COUNTY and BURNS PAIUTE RESERVATION

| Area | Labor Force | Average Unemployed Annually | Per Cent Unemployment |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Harney County | 3,470 | 190 | 5.5 |
| Burns Paiute Reservation | 47 | 14 | 29.8 |

Source: Oregon State Department of Employment, Baker Division Office and Burns Paiute Tribal Manager

Seventy per cent of the available Indian labor force is employed either full or part-time. It was noted that among those reservation residents who are employed, the majority are female. Moreover, a similar situation exists among those unemployed throughout the entire county. Undoubtedly this is due to the unavailability of jobs in this area, and not to a desire among most women to work out of the home.

Income

Most of the reservation residents have very limited incomes. Family income is well below the average family income recorded for Harney County as reported in the 1970 Census of Population (Table 2).

Table 2. FAMILY INCOME: HARNEY COUNTY and BURNS PAIUTE RESERVATION

| Area | Number Of Families | Mean Family Income |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Harney County | 1,805 | \$9,680 |
| Burns Paiute Reservation | 27 | \$2,814 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Warm Springs Agency Office

Tribal funds are similarly limited. Although recently the Burns Paiute Colony has been a recipient of funds administered through the federal revenue sharing program the reservation has very few sources of income. During the past decade the reservation's income has been primarily derived from the following sources:

- 1) Donations from tribal members
- 2) Occasional lease payments from those who sub-permit the agricultural land
- 3) Interest paid on the tribe's treasury account¹³

Housing and Related Facilities

Several tribal members have expressed a strong desire to live on the reservation if adequate housing were available. Current estimates indicate that there are approximately 140 persons residing in 33 housing units located on the reservation.¹⁴ Six housing units are located on the ten-acre tract of land west of the Burns-Hines urban area. This settlement is referred to as the "Old Indian Village." The

remaining 27 housing units are situated within the reservation residence located about a mile northwest of Burns along the Silvies River. The local residents commonly refer to this node of settlement as the "New Indian Village."

The housing at the "Old Indian Village" is in extremely poor condition and needs to be either refurbished or torn down. Most of these houses lack both water and sewer facilities. In order to obtain water, residents are forced to utilize a water spigot some 10-20 yards from each unit. Also, most of these homes are serviced by an outdoor toilet.¹⁵

The houses at the "New Indian Village" appear to be of a better standard than those of the "Old Indian Village." They were constructed and funded by the federal government in 1935. The majority of these structures are two-bedroom units and are heated by wood stoves. In 1967, indoor plumbing was installed in most of these homes, and an adequate well, storage tank, and water and sewage system was also constructed to service the residential area.¹⁶

There is definite need for additional housing to be constructed on the reservation. Looking at the resident population and the number of housing units one finds that the average unit is currently housing 5.5 persons as compared with only 3.1 persons per average housing unit within the other areas of Harney County.¹⁷

Other than housing the residential areas on the reservation lack several needed community facilities and services such as a community center, playgrounds, and sanitary services. Several of these needed

facilities and/or services are lacking simply because of the relative location of the reservation residential areas to the Burns-Hines urban area, the area and extent of facilities and services which can be economically provided by the urban area, and the tribe's meager finances.

It also is important to recognize that the Indian village near the Silvies River is situated in an area that is periodically prone to flooding. Not only the Silvies River but also sidehill drainage areas located west of the reservation have the potential of causing substantial damages to property. Such occurrences raise a question as to whether more intensive development can occur in this residential area without an increase in public risk and property loss.

Education

Many of the problems currently encountered by members of the Burns Paiute community can be attributed, at least in part, to a lack of education. The average grade levels attained by Indians compared to whites is relatively low. Almost 44 per cent of the reservation residents have less than an eighth grade education.¹⁸ This points out a need for educational projects for both youth and adults.

Spatial Linkages of Reservation Residence

During the course of this study it was concluded that development, maintenance, and in some instances, degradation of the reservation residence is principally determined by the spatial linkage of the reservation residence with other functional areas. There are several

types of spatial linkages that exist, but it is even more important to know the locations of those areas where the greatest amount of connectivity occurs.

The reservation residence appears to be predominantly linked with the nearby Burns-Hines urban area and the BIA Warm Springs Agency Office at the Warm Springs Reservation (figure 1).

Burns-Hines Urban Area

It was mentioned earlier that the Burns Paiute community is dependently related to the Burns-Hines urban area. Several functions such as retail trade, commerce, public facilities, etc., serve and/or provide for the Burns Paiute community. Perhaps the most significant function is that provided by the local economy in the form of employment and boosting the local market, however, one must recognize that the local economy is one that is not well diversified and if it were to ever falter, it would adversely affect the resident Indian population.

BIA Warm Springs Agency Office

Purchase of the current land holdings by the federal government and the subsequent occupance by members of the Burns Paiute Tribe during the mid-thirties intensified the BIA's role as trustee over the Indian resources.

Broadly, the BIA is charged with two functions: (1) an economic function - to oversee Indian assets, and (2) a welfare function - to oversee Indian social welfare.¹⁹ Concerning the Burns Paiutes, BIA

duties have been administered and implemented by BIA officials in the Warm Springs Agency Office at the Warm Springs Reservation.

Prior to the recent legislation which transferred land ownership to the Burns Paiute Colony all functions of resource management - administration, leasing, finance, etc., - had been carried out exclusively by these BIA officials without provision for Paiute participation. Since it was legally accountable for all decisions concerning resource use, but not accountable in the same legal sense for decisions concerning human resources, the BIA chose not to allow the Burns Paiutes any meaningful decision-making or conflict-resolving powers.

Consequently, the Burns Paiutes had neither the encouragement nor the opportunity to learn management techniques or participate in the overall resource management process. There has been little planning to use resources as a vehicle for social and economic development of the Burns Paiutes. The net effect of the previous overall Indian policy practiced by the BIA Warm Springs Agency officials has been to inadvertently set into motion programs detrimental to its long-run goals (eventual accommodation of the Indians with the prevailing economic system) by making Indians increasingly dependent.

Implications of Findings

In the final analysis, it can be concluded that the current resource situation found on the Burns Paiute Reservation is one that is poverty-stricken. There are several problems and resource deficiencies

that are contributing towards this appalling condition, however, the following are the most severe and need to be remedied as soon as possible.

- 1) Inadequate and sub-standard housing
- 2) Limited and few sources of income
- 3) A flood hazard to the reservation residence
- 4) Deterioration of the reservation's economic base
- 5) Limited decision-making opportunities available to tribal members

Undoubtedly there are many resource development activities that need implementation in order to enhance the reservation resource base. Nonetheless, it is essential that one recognizes that the reservation's primary economic resources are the land and its inhabitants. Therefore, it is imperative that economic development receive high priority among those concerned with development of the reservation resources, especially among the tribal leaders.

In the pages that follow, a proposed economic development plan for the Burns Paiute Reservation that was conceived by this author is presented. Bear in mind that the proposed resource development projects are those thought to be of most benefit to the reservation residents at this time.

PROPOSED FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Introduction

The primary objective of reservation economic development might be better expressed as trying to raise the economic capabilities of the reservation resources to a point where tribal officials can better cope with the poverty conditions facing them. In an effort towards initiating economic development for the Burns Paiute Reservation an overall five-year economic development plan is proposed.

Goals and Objectives

This plan is based on several fundamental goals and objectives which reflect the attitudes and commitments of the reservation residents.²⁰

The following goals and objectives provide a guideline for the Overall Five-Year Economic Development Plan:

- 1) To maintain and improve the agricultural element of the reservation's economic base.
- 2) To insure that residential, commercial, and industrial developments are prevented from locating in areas on the reservation subject to non-compatible uses, flooding, hazardous fire danger, or areas that cannot be adequately served by public facilities and transportation systems.
- 3) Concentrate on the development of facilities for recreational, industrial, and agricultural use for the purpose of leasing the facilities to private parties and/or tribal members. In other words, strive to become a tribe of landlords instead of employees.
- 4) To maintain and improve the quality of the reservation environment by limiting or preventing soil, water and air pollution and excessive noise levels.

- 5) Attempt to achieve funding and technical assistance which shall help provide tribal members with skills that can be employed both on and off the reservation.
- 6) Concentrate on contracting with the government (in this case the BIA) for performance of federally-financed services on the reservation. By taking over building and maintaining of the domestic water system, housing projects, community structures, etc., the tribe should be able to increase both tribal income and independence.

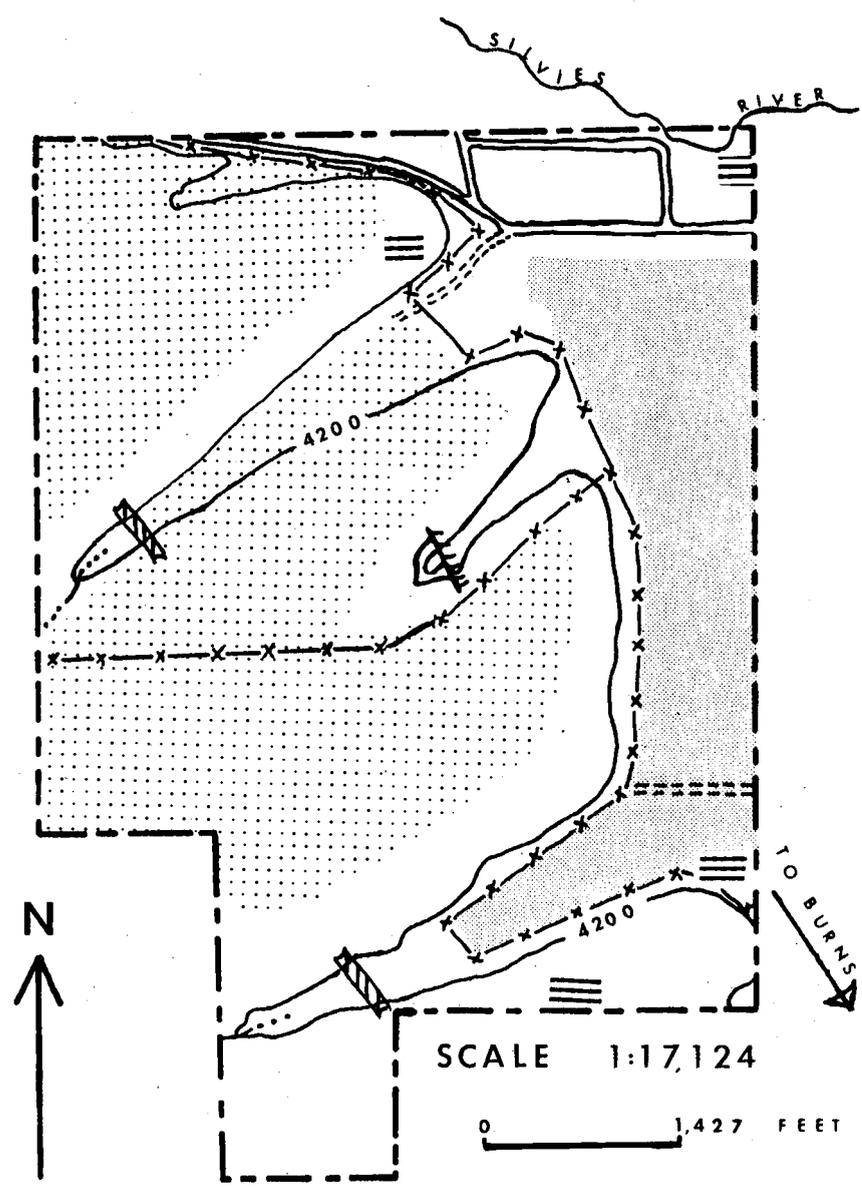
Recommendations For Future Economic Development

Proposed resource development activities are ones which would generate employment, add to the dignity, prestige, and individual integrity of the Burns Paiutes, and which would effectively and prudently use the land and resources available. During the next five-year period, reservation residents should adopt and strive to achieve implementation of the following resource development activities in an effort towards promoting economic development.

- 1) Promote and implement a dependable, modern farm plan for those irrigable bottomlands whose designated use is farming (figure 4).
- 2) Develop and maintain a range management program for the reservation's range or pasture lands in order to increase its agricultural potential (figure 4).
- 3) Designate and develop an area on the reservation (1-4 acres) with facilities for light industrial use which can be leased out by the tribe to private nonreservation resource-based industry and/or to a tribal enterprise (figure 4 probable locations shown).
- 4) Construction of one or two multi-purpose reservoirs in the sidehill drainage area located above and southwest of the "New Indian Village" and in the southernmost sidehill drainage area on the reservation.

Figure 4.

PROPOSED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AREA



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Farmland |  | Stock Pond |  |
| Fence |  | Rangeland (Reseedable) |  |
| Light Industrial Park |  | Reservoir |  |

Proposed Farm Plan

The basic idea of the farm plan is to improve and prepare about 110 acres of the irrigable bottomlands for future crop utilization. Major emphasis is placed on (1) practicing weed control on 102 acres of the bottomland and, (2) irrigating the land from one or two wells rather than depend on an unreliable water supply from the Silvies River. It is highly probably that the establishment of one or two irrigation wells shall promote the use of a sprinkler irrigation system by whomever should wish to farm this area (either a leasee or interested tribal members).

Implementation of the proposed farm plan should create the following improvements:

- 1) A dependable, modern farm system
- 2) A more stable water supply
- 3) Flexible farm management made possible (other crops, irrigated pasture, etc.)
- 4) Employment opportunities for youth-pipe movers
- 5) A higher income potential through leasing the improved land for farming purposes

Proposed Range Plan

This important resource has been overgrazed and allowed to deteriorate for a number of years. In order to increase the agricultural potential of the range, action must be taken to increase its water retention capacity and reduce erosion.

The proposed range plan suggests that the rangeland be divided into manageable range units. It also recommends that a range improvement and management program be implemented. The program would require that the range units be fenced, brush controlled, the land prepared and seeded to grass, and that these areas be deferred from grazing for three or four years. In addition, a stockpond should be constructed in one of the range units for efficient management of livestock.

This plan provides much needed long-term improvement to the range areas, and although little if any income shall be derived from this land during the next 3-4 years, it is anticipated that upon successful completion of this project the potential income derived from future grazing leases shall be enhanced.

Light Industrial Park

A potential female labor supply is a characteristic that is commonly shared by both the Indian and the Burns-Hines communities. The local economy needs to be diversified in order to make more job opportunities available to this labor force. Unfortunately, the lack of satisfactory sites for industry located within this area has slowed past efforts by community leaders to attract light industry.

The topography and availability of utilities, plus the tendency of the expansion of the Burns-Hines urban area northward toward the reservation, has strengthened the development potential in those lands. More significantly, the non-Indian lands surrounding the nearby urban area that are presently accessible for development of light industry

are subject to periodic flooding. Thus, those Indian lands that are accessible for development of light industry are important.

It is recommended that a small section of the reservation be designated to be used for light industrial purposes. Efforts should be made towards development of a light industrial park and related facilities that can be leased for use by a light industry. Figure 4 shows probable locations on the reservation where such a light industrial park could be developed. Development of either of these sites would not conflict with other proposed land uses for the reservation nor disregard the goals and objectives which serve as a guideline for the proposed Five-Year Economic Development Plan.

Multi-Purpose Reservoirs

Several studies have been conducted concerning the Burns-Hines flood plain which have proposed the construction of multi-purpose reservoirs in the sidehill drainage area above and southwest of the "New Indian Village" and in the southernmost sidehill drainage area of the reservation. This proposed action should be endorsed and included in the Five-Year Economic Development Plan for the Burns Paiute Reservation.

Construction of the proposed reservoirs would provide several services which not only would be beneficial to the Indian but also the Burns-Hines communities. For example, it may be possible to stock one of the reservoirs with fish and promote recreational use. In addition to serving as a recreation site, a reservoir could conserve

water during the spring flows and later provide water for irrigating both range and crop lands. Flood control would also be made possible so it is likely that the economic value of those lands that have been subject to flooding from past runoff would increase.

Other Resource Development

There are several other resource development activities that need to be implemented, however, it was determined that economic development of the reservation resource base ought to receive a high priority at this time. Assuming successful implementation of the above-mentioned resource development activities, it is hoped that the Burns Paiute Colony shall attempt to remedy other current problems by carrying out additional resource development measures.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

Basic to any program proposing resource development for the Burns Paiute Reservation is the involvement of tribal members during its implementation. Asserting the above hypothesis entails identification and establishment of procedures that are well suited towards implementation by tribal members of any proposed resource development. This study has determined the following implementation procedures as being well suited towards implementation of the proposed Five-Year Economic Development Plan:

- 1) Establish a non-profit Tribal Development Corporation for the Burns Paiute community as an instrument for promoting and initiating resource development.

- 2) Activate a well-managed public relations campaign in order to enlarge upon those numbers of people who are aware and concerned about the current status of the reservation and its residents.
- 3) Provide a mechanism for resource planning input by tribal members.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In summary, analysis of the Burns Paiute Reservation and its inhabitants has revealed a resource situation that needs to be developed. Several alternatives for development and enhancement of the reservation resource base have been indicated and a few are strongly advocated by the author for implementation.

However, it is rather difficult to conceive a resource development program for a minority culture group such as the Indian. In effect, it is hard to perceive the degree of acceptance by a minority culture group of the alternatives suggested for resource development.

FOOTNOTES

1. W.T. Trulove, Economics of Paternalism - Federal Policy and The Klamath Indians, Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Economics, University of Oregon, 1973.
2. Trulove, op. cit., footnote 1.
3. The Burns Paiute Indian Colony was recognized as an organized Indian Band when its constitution and by laws were approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on June 13, 1968.
4. U.S. Environmental Data Service, Climatological Data Summary of Burns, Oregon, (Asheville, N.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969).
5. Richard M. Highsmith, Jr. (Ed.), Atlas of the Pacific Northwest (4th ed.; Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 1968), p. 61.
6. Sub-permits had to be acquired from the BIA Warm Springs Agency Office and each lease permitted has been a one year, revocable lease, thus the attitude of the leasee has generally not been to maintain nor develop the land to its full agricultural potential.
7. Herb Futter, Personal Interview, District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Burns, Oregon, July, 1973.
8. A.R. Leonard, Ground Water Resources in Harney Valley, Harney County, Oregon, U.S. Geological Survey Ground Water Report No. 16 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970).
9. State Water Resources Board, Burns-Hines Flood Plain Study, Harney County, Oregon (Salem: State Water Resources Board, 1968).
10. Albert McGreehan, Burns Paiute Indian Reservation Resource Development Survey, Intern Report (Boulder, Colorado: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1973).
11. McGreehan, op. cit., footnote 10.
12. Charlotte Teeman, Personal Interview, Burns Paiute Tribal Manager, Burns Paiute Reservation, Burns, Oregon, July, 1973.
13. Teeman, op. cit., footnote 12.
14. Teeman, op. cit., footnote 12.
15. Southeast Oregon Council of Governments, Housing: Perspective '95 (Vale, Oregon: Southeast Oregon Council of Governments, 1973).

16. This construction project was funded by a grant co-sponsored by the BIA and the U.S. Public Health Service.
17. Southeast Oregon Council of Governments, op. cit., footnote 15.
18. Teeman, op. cit., footnote 12.
19. Trulove, op. cit., footnote 1.
20. McGreehan, op. cit., footnote 11.

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