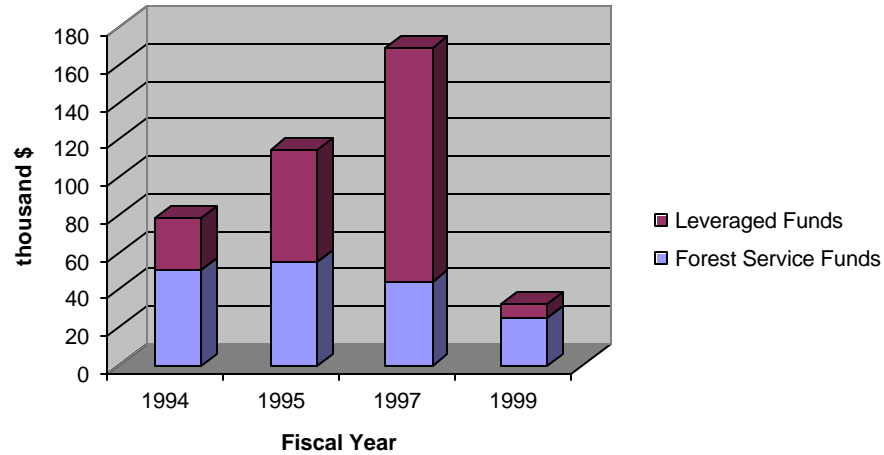
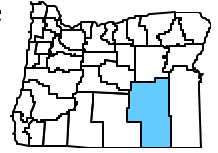




Economic Action Programs

Harney County, Oregon

Harney County is a nonmetropolitan county located in southeastern Oregon. The largest county in the state, nearly 70% of the land base is administered by the federal government, primarily the Bureau of Land Management which includes the scenic and remote Steens Mountains, with additional federal management by the Forest Service, and to a lesser extent, the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. Agriculture and government, particularly federal government, are the primary employment sectors. Roughly 1/5 of the land base is in farms and 85% of that is pasture or range with livestock accounting for most of the farm products and operators indicating a heavy reliance on federal grazing permits.



Recipient	Project Name	Federal ID	Funds		
			USFS	Leveraged	Total
Planning and Technical Assistance					
City of Burns	Wastewater Engineering/Design	OREC-95-001	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$55,000
Harney County	Harney County GIS	OREC-99-006	\$25,000	\$7,500	\$32,500
Education and Training					
Burns Paiute Tribe	Cultural Photohistory Project	OREC-97-014	\$18,884	\$75,000	\$93,884
Harney County	Contract Capacity Model	OREC-94-055	\$25,200	\$13,264	\$38,464
Natural Resource Related					
Harney County	High Desert Interp Center Plan	OREC-95-009	\$29,935	\$30,000	\$59,935
Facility Construction/Environmental Improvement					
City of Burns	Street Lighting Renovations	OREC-97-015	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$75,000
City of Hines	Water System Upgrade	OREC-94-005	\$25,000	\$15,313	\$40,313





Economic Action Programs

One success story from the Burns Paiute Tribe,
Harney County, Oregon



Burns Paiute Tribe Cultural Preservation - A Photo History Project

The Burns Paiute Tribe descended from the Wadatika Band named after the wada seeds they collected near the shores of Malheur Lake to use as food. The Wadatika's territory included approximately 5250 square miles. The first Europeans in the area were trappers in the 1820s - 40s. Epidemics of smallpox, cholera, and other diseases introduced by the trappers swept through the area in the 1830s, killing many Indians.

The US Army set up a military outpost, Camp Alvord, in 1864 to control Indian people who responded to the destruction of their traditional food sources by raiding cattle ranches. By 1868 the Paiute people were suffering having lost half their population during that winter alone.

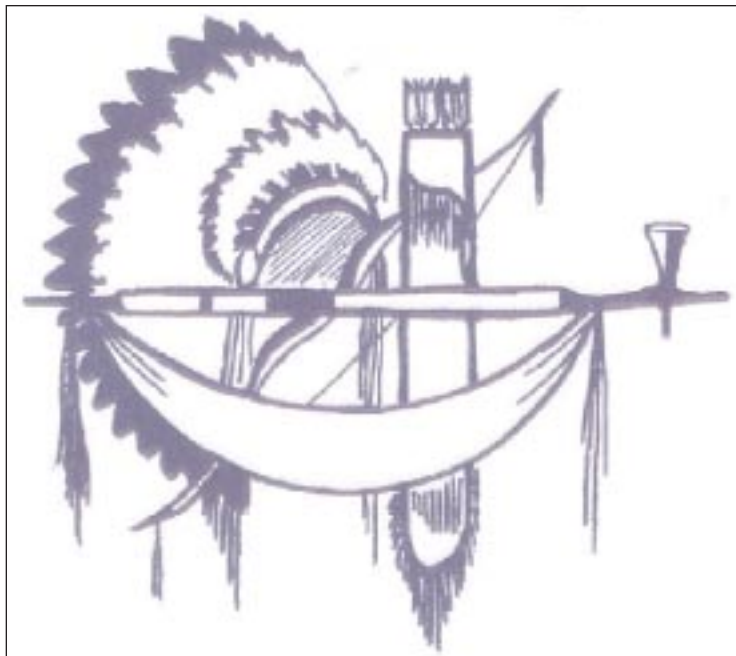
The Malheur Reservation, 1,778,560 acres, was established after a long struggle for US Government recognition. Approximately 800 Paiutes settled there until 1868 when President Grant ordered the north shore of Malheur Lake open for white settlement .

In 1883 the reservation was completely taken from the Paiute people and in return the federal government gave 115 parcels of 160 acres each to surviving Paiute families. The land was, at best, marginal and the Paiutes resided in abject poverty as squatters on what was once their own territory.

Finally in 1969, the Burns Paiute people were compensated for land taken from them, but at 1890 values making the average payment for the loss of over a million acres about \$741 per person. In 1972, the people received formal recognition as an independent Indian Tribe.

Because of years of instability and loss of community, many Paiute cultural resources were lost or forgotten. One resource that documents the Tribe's ethnographic history is photographs, many of which are in collections around the Northwest. The photographs have never been archived or catalogued. The Tribe was anxious to begin preserving what remained of their recent history and was awarded a \$20,000 grant from the USDA Forest Service Rural Community

Assistance Program for archival storage, historical descriptions, and replication/preservation.



Applicant: Burns Paiute Tribe

Grant No: OREC-97-014

USDA Forest Service Funding: \$20,000

Total Project Cost: \$95,000