

Feds Begin Second Round Of Land Buyback Program On Rosebud

BY KEVIN BURBACH
Associated Press

SIoux FALLS — The federal Department of the Interior announced Tuesday that it's sending out another round of offers to more than 11,000 people who own land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation as part of the effort by tribal governments to consolidate reservation parcels owned by multiple people.

The department is extending more than \$34 million in purchase offers to landowners with fractional interests on the reservation after more than \$14 million in land deals were accepted in the initial wave of offers last summer, said Morgan Rodman, a senior adviser on tribal relations for the buyback program.

Land buyback programs aim to help Native American tribes buy parcels of reservation land that have accumulated multiple owners under fractional allotments. The parcels that get sold are

then consolidated and held in trust for tribes, which often use the land for things like housing, economic development or cultural preservation, Rodman said.

"The success of this program is a vital component of this administration's commitment to restoring tribal homelands and remedying the harms caused by the repudiated allotment policy," Interior Department Deputy Secretary Mike Conner said in a statement.

The initial wave of the program that began last summer netted the Rosebud Sioux Tribe approximately 31,000 acres in all, Rodman said. Now, he said, the department is sending out buyback offers again in hopes that more people who own land on Rosebud decide to sell.

"I think the program is gaining momentum and information is getting out there," he said. "That's why the demand is there to provide another offer at Rosebud."

The buyback program stems from the settlement — known as the Cobell Settlement — of a nearly 17-year lawsuit over more than a century's worth of mismanaged trust royalties. The 1887 Dawes Act split tribal lands into individual allotments — 80- to 160-acre parcels, in most cases — that have been passed down to multiple heirs. The Rosebud Indian Reservation is among the most splintered in the U.S., with land interests owned by various individuals, including members of other tribes, the Department of the Interior said.

Nationwide, there are about 245,000 owners of nearly 3 million fractional interests, spanning 150 American Indian reservations, who are eligible to participate in the buyback program, the Interior Department said.

Interested sellers who own land on Rosebud have 45 days, until May 16, to return accepted offers in the pre-paid postage envelopes provided.

Airspace Expansion Over Plains Approved

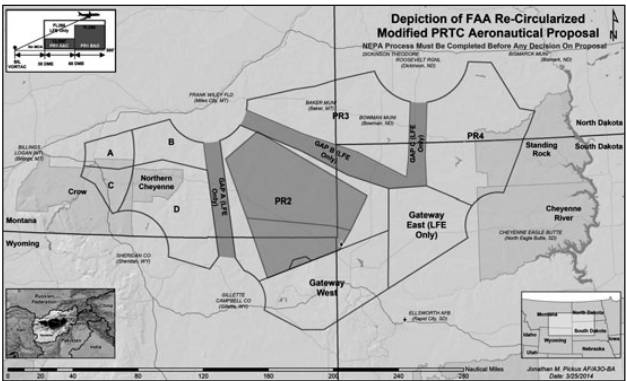
BY JAMES NORD
Associated Press

PIERRE — A proposal to establish an enormous bomber training area over the northern Plains that advocates say will improve military training and save money got final approval Tuesday despite concerns about loud, low-flying aircraft disrupting civilian flights and damaging rural economies.

The Federal Aviation Administration approved a plan to expand the Powder River Training Complex over the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming. The move roughly quadruples the training airspace to span across nearly 35,000 square miles, making it the largest over the continental U.S.

The airspace would be used by B-1 bombers from Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota and B-52 bombers from Minot Air Force Base in North Dakota. The U.S. Air Force estimates that the expanded training airspace could save Ellsworth up to \$23 million a year in fuel costs by reducing the number of training flights to states such as Utah and Nevada.

"This is great news, and it does mark the final step in a very long process," South Dakota U.S. Sen. John Thune, who has been pushing for the expansion since 2006,



told The Associated Press. "I think this creates the kind of opportunity for Ellsworth to really be a jewel when it comes to all the different installations that we have around the country."

The Air Force approved the expansion in January, which kicked the proposal over to the FAA for review.

Col. Kevin Kennedy, 28th Bomb Wing commander, said in a statement that the expansion will "greatly improve the training opportunities and readiness of Ellsworth and Minot aircrews."

Training exercises in the expanded airspace will likely be underway by the end of the year.

Thune said the expansion could shield Ellsworth from being shut down under Base Realignment and Closure, a federal cost-cutting program. Ellsworth is a significant economic driver for the Rapid City area and was under

consideration for closure in 2005.

But elected leaders in Montana and state aviation officials have said the bombers would disrupt rural communities and scare livestock as they roar overhead on maneuvers, dropping flares and chaff, or fiber clusters intended to disturb radar waves.

"I'm extremely disappointed the FAA is greenlighting this expansion in the face of real concerns and opposition on the ground," Montana U.S. Sen. Jon Tester said in a statement. "I will hold the Air Force and the FAA accountable as this expansion moves forward to ensure the training complex doesn't negatively impact general aviation, agriculture production or energy development."

The Air Force acknowledged in a study released in November that the low-altitude flights and loud sonic booms could startle residents and livestock, including those

living on four Native American reservations in the region.

Under the Air Force plan, any given location across the training area could experience up to nine low-altitude overflights annually. Supersonic flights would be limited to 10 days a year during large-scale exercises involving roughly 20 aircraft.

As many as 88 civilian flights a day could be delayed when the large-scale exercises are conducted, the Air Force wrote in January. Capt. Christopher Diaz, 28th Bomb Wing Chief of Public Affairs, said in an email that it's possibly but "not likely" that training would affect that many flights.

Roger Meggers, who manages eastern Montana's Baker Municipal Airport, was in Washington on Tuesday meeting with lawmakers about the expansion. Meggers said the expanded airspace would cause significant delays at his small airport, and he said military aircraft traveling at high speeds are a serious safety concern for other aviators.

"We're disappointed and feel that the aircraft and public safety is at risk with the way it's going forward," he said. "It's definitely a plus for South Dakota at the expense of Montana."

Thune said he intended to work with the Air Force and others "to make sure the local concerns continue to be taken into account."

Police Find 14 Pounds Of Pot In Busts

BROOKINGS (AP) — Authorities in Brookings say a month-long investigation led them to seize 14 pounds of marijuana and almost \$30,000 in cash.

Police arrested 30-year-old Joseph Jones and 40-year-old Walter Gaters, both of Brookings, on Thursday after they say they found three pounds of marijuana and \$27,000 in cash while searching their home.

Further investigation led them to question 41-year-old John Seward, who led police on a short pursuit on Friday before being arrested. After his arrest, police searched Seward's vehicle and say they found 11 pounds of marijuana, some meth and \$2,000 in cash.

Jones and Gaters are facing multiple charges, including possession with intent to distribute over one pound of marijuana. Seward is also facing several charges, including possession with intent to distribute over one pound of marijuana and eluding.

Neb. Appeals Court Orders New Trial

YORK, Neb. (AP) — The Nebraska Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial for a 33-year-old man convicted of killing his infant daughter.

The court ruled Tuesday that 33-year-old Ryan Kozisek should have a new jury trial after he appealed his December 2013 sentence of 35 to 50 years in prison. A York County jury found Kozisek guilty of child abuse resulting in the death of his 4-month-old daughter, Kayley Kozisek.

The appeals court concluded that Kozisek should get a retrial because an admission of opinion made by his ex-wife regarding his involvement in the baby's death "was prejudicial error." A new trial has not yet been scheduled.

Kayley died at an Omaha hospital on Jan. 25, 2011, a day after Kozisek called 911 and said she wasn't breathing.

Lawmakers Debate Cannabis Derivative

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP) — Lawmakers will debate a bill allowing patients with seizures to legally access a marijuana derivative under the supervision of University of Nebraska researchers.

A legislative committee voted 6-0 Tuesday to advance a measure creating a pilot study of cannabidiol to gauge its effectiveness treating severe seizures. Cannabidiol has extremely low levels of THC, the compound responsible for the marijuana high.

Sen. Bob Krist of Omaha told the committee the \$250,000 project would be funded by the Nebraska Research Initiative, a state-funded grant program administered by the university, rather than state general funds.

Sen. Sue Crawford of Bellevue has introduced the measure and designated it as her priority bill, increasing the odds that senators debate it this year.

The bill is LB 390.

Complacency Leading To Traffic Deaths

OMAHA, Neb. (AP) — Nebraska saw its highest number of traffic fatalities in seven years in 2014, and some state officials believe that driver complacency may be to blame.

The Omaha World-Herald reports that 225 people died last year as a result of an accident involving a vehicle, according to the Department of Roads' Highway Safety Division. In 2007, 256 people died on state roads.

According to officials, the 2014 fatalities include 214 drivers and passengers, nine pedestrians and two bicyclists.

Nebraska's highway safety administrator, Fred Zwonechek, said that the fatalities were frustrating because traffic safety initiatives to increase driver awareness and law enforcement have been put in place. Zwonechek said that complacency leads to unsafe practices such as drinking and driving, speeding, talking or texting on a phone or not being alert.

"There were other drivers who survived these collisions, but never would have believed at the start of their day that they would be responsible for the death of someone else," Zwonechek said.

The administrator said that in Nebraska, 55 of the deaths occurred on urban roadways and 170 occurred on rural roads. He also said that 20 of the fatalities involved motorcycles.

THE AWARD-WINNING PRINT & ONLINE FAMILY FEATURE

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Tadpole Tale

It's not easy for a tadpole to grow up and become a frog. There are many dangers along the way to adulthood. Help the tadpole hatch and grow up by having him follow the correct path through the maze.

1. Tadpoles hatch from jelly-like eggs.
2. A frog starts life in the water as a tadpole. It looks more like a fish than a frog!
3. The tadpole swims and eats small water plants.
4. The tadpole grows hind legs.
5. The tadpole grows front legs.
6. Gills close and lungs form.
7. Tail disappears and a little frog jumps out of the pond!

Standards Link: Life Science: Students know that plants and animals progress through life cycles of birth, growth and development, reproduction and death; the details of these life cycles are different for different organisms.

Lily Pad Leap

Leap through the lily pad patch.

- Find the path that equals 10.
- Find the path that equals 14.
- Find the path that equals 19.
- Find the path that equals 22.

Bugs for Lunch

A frog primarily eats insects. Most frogs have a sticky tongue. To catch an insect, the frog flips out its tongue, capturing the insect and then returns its tongue to its mouth with the insect stuck to it. Gulp! Frogs will swallow their prey in one piece because they only have teeth in the upper jaw.

Standards Link: Life Science: Know that organisms have body systems that serve specific functions in survival.

Frog in a Bog

Read the classified ads that describe houses for sale or rent. Write a classified ad selling the perfect habitat for a frog.

Standards Link: Math/Number Sense: Calculate sums and differences to 100.

Standards Link: Writing Applications: Write brief expository descriptions using detail.

The Kid Scoop Puzzler

Pond Pals

These two tadpoles are pals. They are alike in many ways. But, they have some differences, too. Can you find 5 or more differences?

Standards Link: Science Investigation: Find similarities and differences in common objects.

Double Double Word Search

Find the words in the puzzle, then in this week's Kid Scoop stories and activities.

TADPOLE	Y	L	L	E	J	I	F	S	T	F
STICKY	H	R	H	I	N	D	E	O	A	R
TONGUE	A	M	E	S	Y	L	I	L	D	O
INSECT	B	L	E	U	T	S	Y	E	P	P
HABITAT	I	C	E	R	G	K	S	S	O	M
FROGS	T	S	U	G	C	N	G	B	L	G
JELLY	A	T	E	I	S	N	O	G	E	G
GILLS	T	T	T	O	U	G	R	T	F	E
EGGS	R	S	L	L	I	G	F	O	G	J
TURTLES										
LILY										
LUNGS										
HIND										
LEGS										

Standards Link: Letter sequencing. Recognized identical words. Skim and scan reading. Recall spelling patterns.

FROM THE KID SCOOP LESSON LIBRARY

Tiny But Important

Look in the classifieds and circle all the abbreviations. There are lots! Make a list (in ABC order) of the abbreviations and their meanings.

Standards Link: Word Analysis/Spelling: Identify common abbreviations; sort in alphabetical order.

Write On!

Who am I?

Write a "Who am I?" riddle about an animal. Include two or three clues and the answer. Example: *I fly at night. I have big eyes. I say "WHOO!" Who am I? Answer: An owl.*

Kid Scoop Together: Proof It!

Are you an eagle-eyed reader? Read the article below and correct the **eight errors** you find. The first one is done for you.

Fatal Froggy

How does a frog protect itself from predators?

animals

Lots of (animal) like to eat to frogs—bats, herons, fish, raccoons, turtles, snakes and even persons.

Different species of frogs have different kinds of protection.

The Golden Poysion Frog is among the most poisonous frog in the world. Its brightly-colored skin is a warning to predators that it is dangeris to eat. Only one type of snake is resistant to the frog's deadly poison.

The bright red Tomato Frog fools its enemies by puffing itself up to make it look to big to be swallowed. If a predator do try to eat the frog, it gets another nasty surprise. The Tomato Frog's skin has a thick mucus that irritates a predator and causes it to release the frog.

Standards Link: Reading Comprehension: Understand the meaning of words from context clues.