

THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE WARM SPRINGS
RESERVATION OF OREGON 1979 ANNUAL REPORT



Olivia M. Kite

PHOTOGRAPHY AWARDS

Sweepstakes - Color

Olivia Kirk
"Merle Anne Kirk at
Lincoln Celebration Pow-wow." Front Cover

Sweepstakes - Black and White

Terry Courtney, Sr.
"A Happy Trio." Back Cover

First Place

Color - Age 18-65
Clay Garrison Page 2

Second Place

Color - Age 18-65
Avex Darrell Miller, Jr. Page 6

First Place

Black and White - Age 18-65
Rich Little Page 3

Second Place

Black and White - Age 18-65
Celeste Smith Page 8

First Place

Color - Age Under 18
Rondee Redfox Page 4

Second Place

Color - Age Under 18
Kristin Engelbretson Page 9

First Place

Black and White - Age Under 18
Kristin Engelbretson Page 5

Overall Special Merit

Terry Courtney, Jr. Page 7

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Manager

INVOLVEMENT

What is involvement? For members of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, it's many things.

Serving on a volunteer citizens committee or task force. Coaching and playing Little League baseball. Teaching traditional Indian skills, such as tanning and weaving. Testifying before Congressional and legislative committees. Voting. Voicing an opinion at a General Council meeting. Participating in a marathon, a powwow, a rodeo or a basketball game. Root digging. Conferring with other tribal groups on common problems and their solutions. All of these things, and countless more, mean involvement.

The involvement theme of this 1979 Annual Report is literally seen from cover to cover. Award-winning photographs, chosen among dozens of entries in several categories, are reproduced one to a page, each signed by its respective photographer. What better way to show citizen involvement than to illustrate a report on citizens' activities with pictures taken by the citizens themselves?

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM AT WARM SPRINGS

Fourteen Tribal Council committees, which meet on a regular basis, serve as advisory boards to the Council and to tribal operations in policy matters, procedural changes, research evaluation and reporting in each respective area.

To be appointed to a committee, one must be recommended by two or more members of the Tribal Council. Committee members serve a three-year term similar to those of elected council members. Tribal members who wish to serve on a committee need only make their interest known to a council member, and the interested person will be given careful consideration at the first opportunity.



Committee Meeting

In June 1979, the Tribal Council established a six-member Task Force for Committee Review, whose purpose was to review and analyze committees that affect the Confederated Tribes. Based on that work, the Task Force was directed to recommend to the Tribal Council a committee structure and system that would be consistent and functional while providing assistance to the Tribal Council, management and tribal members.

The Task Force addressed the areas of committee membership, appointment, operation and organization, with the goal of developing for Council consideration a committee format which would offer opportunities for improved services and assistance to the Confederated Tribes, and which would provide committees with clear direction to pursue their roles, responsibilities and scope of work.

The Task Force report and recommendations will be presented to the Tribal Council in mid-1980.

CURRENT COMMITTEES

Tribal Council Committees

Alcohol Advisory Board
Community Center Advisory Board
Credit Committee
Culture and Heritage
Enrollments
Education
Fish and Wildlife
Health and Welfare
Irrigation and Agriculture
Land Use Planning
Law and Order
Range
Timber
Water Control Board

Federal and Other Committees

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)
Headstart
Johnson O'Malley (JOM) Committee
Local Housing Authority
Safety Committee
Title IV/A - Indian Education Act

First Place
Color - Age 18-65
Clay Garrison



Clay Garrison

"Mt. Jefferson from North Butte."

SERVICE TO THE TRIBE

Personal service to the Tribe—professionally and voluntarily—should not go unrecognized in this Annual Report. People's involvement in their jobs, their committee work, their tribal affairs and their after-work activities contributes in large measure to the progress of the Warm Springs Reservation.

There are 14 tribal employees working today who have at least 15 years' tenure on the payroll, and most of these people at one time or another in their careers have served as committee volunteers.

Far at the top of the list in terms of years on the job is Edith Danzuka, who signed on as a statistical clerk with tribal administration in 1938. The total years of service represented by these 14 dedicated individuals is an astounding 310. Among them, they serve or have served on 29 separate volunteer groups and committees.:

American Indian Policy Review Commission • American Indian Travel Commission • Board of Directors, Portland Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco • Career Information System, University of Oregon • Central Oregon Council on Aging • Cub Scouts • Education • Election and Counting • Employees Banquets and Awards • Fish and Wildlife • 4-H Club • Girl Scouts • Headstart Parents Club • Health and Welfare • Intertribal Timber Council • Irrigation and Agriculture • Jefferson County District 509J School Board • Job Evaluation Committee • Kah/Nee/Ta Advisory Board • Law and Order Committee • Little League • Migrant and Indian Coalition of Community Coordinated Child Care Centers • Northwest Indian Reading and Language Development Program • Oregon Heart Association • Oregon Historical Society • Oregon State Board of Education • Title IV Committee • VFW Auxiliary • X-Ray Committee

Here, with number of years served noted in parentheses, are those persons:

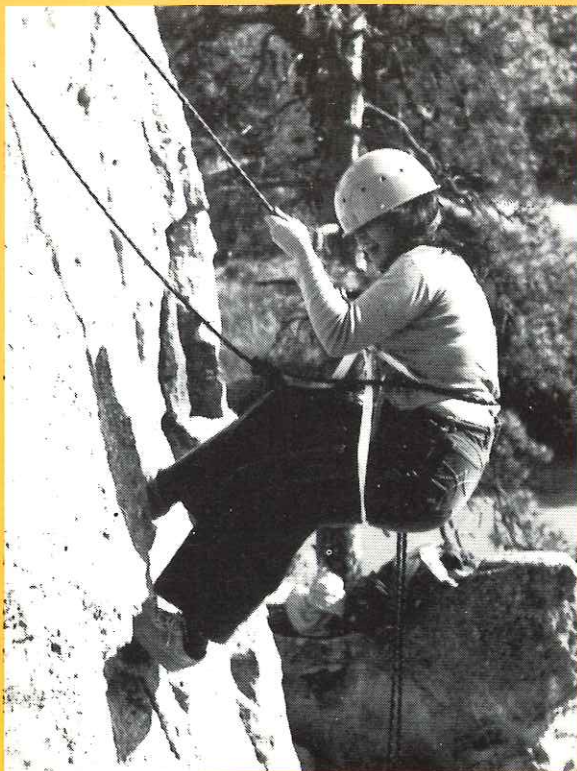
Edith E. Danzuka (42), Hazel L. Seyler (25), Lloyd G. Smith, Sr. (25), Raymond L. Scott (24), Raymond Shike (23), Earl Miller (22), Kenneth L. Smith (21), Caroline Tohet (20), Cecil Brunoe, Sr. (20), Roscoe Smith (19), Patricia Berry (19), Jeffery E. Sanders, Sr. (18), Norma Smith (16), Kathleen Foltz (16).



Edith Danzuka

YOUTH INVOLVEMENT

Community participation, to be self-sustaining and successful, must start early. A firm and steady commitment has been made by the Confederated Tribes to involve youngsters in many different activities at a very early age—and keep them active and interested through adolescence and on into adulthood. Only in this way can a ready corps of community activists be maintained.



Rock Climber

Efforts continue to encourage tribal members to do things as a family unit, rather than as individuals—involvement on a family level, in other words. More family oriented activities are being developed to make this goal easier to reach.

Recreation, of course, is a mainstay of youth involvement, ranging from pre-schoolers in the swimming pool to teenagers on the baseball field. Non-athletic recreation programs also are important, such as student involvement in the traditional Indian ways of life and field trips to other communities and other states.

The recently completed educational needs assessment clearly showed the community's preferences and goals for kindergarten through high school education programs, and set directions for future years.

Programs such as early childhood education, cultural and heritage classes, Indian language training and student instruction on tribal history and political formation add to the overall educational goals of the Confederated Tribes.

First Place
Black and White - Age 18-65
Rich Little



Rich Little

"Elizabeth at the Parade."

First Place
Color - Age Under 18
Rondee Redfox



"Wintering Afternoon."

THE HOUSING PICTURE

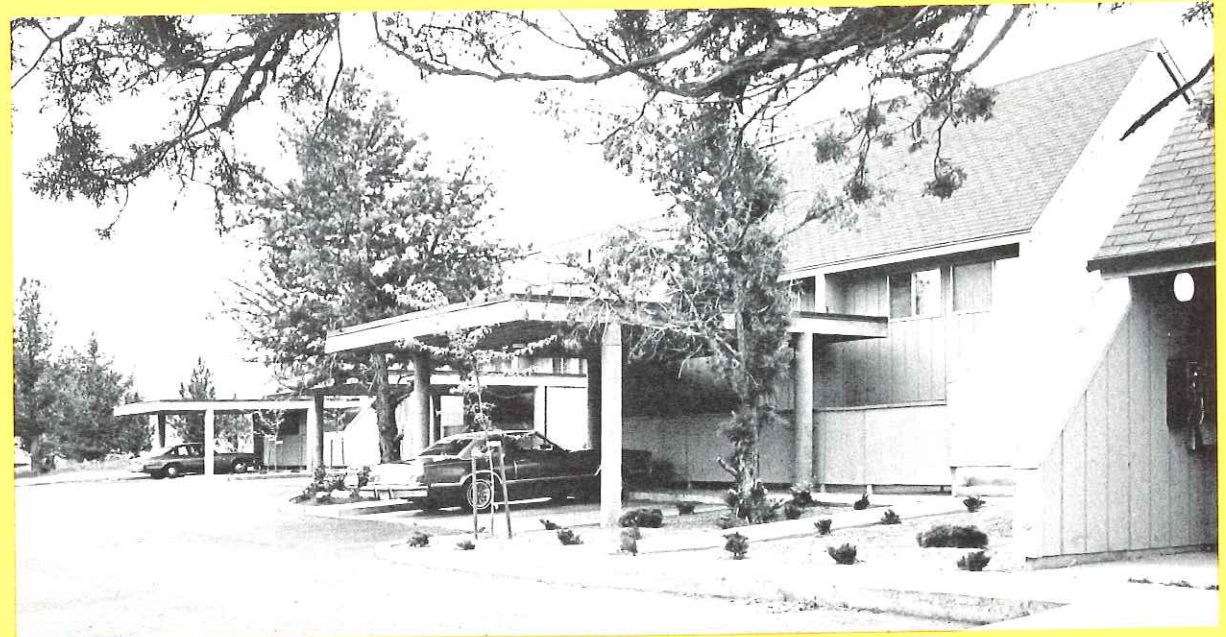
Housing on the Warm Springs Reservation has always been one of the more critical issues of the Confederated Tribes. Significant progress is being made in the areas of ownership vs. rental, senior citizen housing and a carefully drawn residential housing needs survey.

Conducted by the Tribal Planning and Housing Department by personal interviews, telephone and mail, the needs assessment identified 1,016 instances in which a potential need exists for a separate family dwelling. As of the end of 1979, there were 598 dwellings on the Reservation, many of them housing two or more heads of households. Ed Manion,

Housing Department manager, estimates that the Confederated Tribes can build 80 or more new residences a year for the next four or five years before the gap is closed.

Senior Citizen Involvement

There has been for some time a severe housing shortage for senior citizens in Simnasho. Before plans were completed or construction begun, the tribal elders from the Simnasho area were asked for their suggestions. They toured the site, discussed the building specifications, made individual requests and generally provided invaluable information about the project. Result: eight new homes will be built for



Tenino Apartments

senior citizens and five more will be re-modeled and made available for sale to tribal members. Both the buyers and the sellers are content in the knowledge that the new residents will have had a say in their home and its features since the early days of its construction.

Own, Lease or Rent?

A long-range objective of the Confederated Tribes is the conversion of rented and leased housing units to private ownership as efficiently and inexpensively as possible. A limiting factor, however, is the high cost of housing—both construction and financing—which often forces young couples in the early years of marriage to rent or lease until they can raise or save enough money to buy a home.

More than 50 single-family dwelling units were started or completed on the Reservation in 1979. Sixty-four tribal houses are now available for rent. Fifty additional rental units (including 20 for senior citizens) were built under the HUD program, a 68-unit mobile home complex was completed, a 20-unit tribally owned apartment complex was occupied and 15 three- and four-bedroom homes were built in Greeley Heights. Of these, 10 homes were sold to tribal members and five were put on lease-option, also to tribal members.

Plans and financing arrangements have been completed for 78 additional living units in 1980-81—the eight new homes and five remodeled homes at Simnasho, 30 additional apartments (Phase II) in

the tribal apartment complex, 10 more duplexes at Tenino and 20 more homes in Greeley Heights.

Single-home building lots, complete with road, water, power and telephone connection, will be made available for families wishing to build their own homes—20 lots at Dry Creek, six in Greeley Heights and eight at Simnasho.

The Local Housing Authority

In order to assess the needs and desires of local residents, the Local Housing Authority, a seven-member committee appointed by Tribal Council, sets direction in policy for the Reservation's HUD units. The committee evaluates individuals' needs, records their wishes and reports this information back to the Housing Department and the planners and builders. The Housing Department also is working on a proposed Revised Housing Code, a manual of policies and procedures covering all aspects of housing on the Reservation, soon to be submitted to Tribal Council for review.

The Tribe as General Contractor

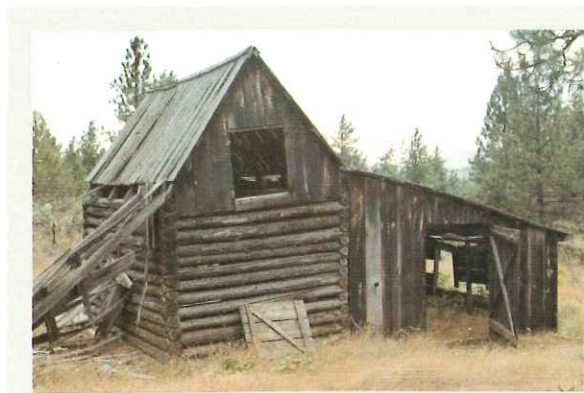
In late 1979, the Confederated Tribes initiated their own Contracting Department. When a person wants to build a house, he can get bids from any number of independent builders, as well as the tribal contracting office. Ed Manion estimates that the tribal bid is consistently low by 10 to 15 percent, with no sacrifice of quality or material.

*First Place
Black and White - Age Under 18
Kristin Engelbretson*



"October Harvest in Warm Springs."

Second Place
Color - Age 18-65
Avex Darrell Miller, Jr.



Avex O. Miller, Jr.

"Monument of the Ages."

RECREATION AND THE COMMUNITY

The best way to summarize community involvement on the Warm Springs Reservation is to look at its recreational activities—from the tiny tot playground adjacent to the Community Center to the tribal elders' participation in cultural heritage instruction. Youngsters and oldsters and all those in-between all have the opportunity to involve themselves in Reservation recreation.

The Warm Springs Community Center, built in 1963, is the focal point for most of the recreational programs. Director Delano "Satch" Miller's staff of 14 coordinates a list of activities as long as a baseball bat, including, among others, Little League baseball, youth football and basketball, swimming, arts and crafts, cultural heritage classes, day and overnight field trips, volleyball, and physical fitness training and aerobic exercise classes.

The Community Center Advisory Committee lends support to that facility's recreational programs, as do volunteers from other committees such as education, human resources and cultural heritage.



Pi-ume-sha

Specific events, such as Pi-ume-sha, the Root Feast or the Warm Springs Rodeo, are each run by a special committee of volunteers. The Warm Springs Athletic Association sponsors the highly popular Holiday Basketball Tournament, now looking to its 23rd year, as well as adult and youth bowling, adult baseball and adult basketball.



Warm Springs Rodeo



Root Feast

People of all ages involve themselves in recreational activities throughout the year, not only on the Reservation, but also in other Indian communities in the U.S. and Canada.

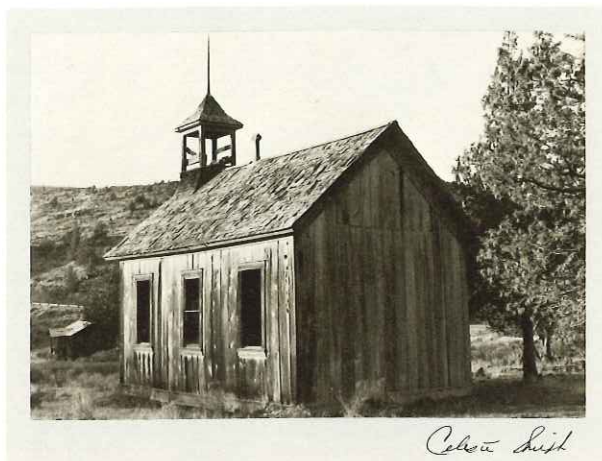


Community Center



"Squiemphen Homestead in January."

Second Place
Black and White - Age 18-65
Celeste Smith



"Old Seekseekqua Church."

FIRE FIGHTING ... FULL TIME AND PART TIME

A firm first step toward a full-time fire department was taken in 1979 when Ray Rivero was hired as fire chief. This is not to say that volunteer firefighters will no longer be used; to the contrary, their numbers will increase as will their effectiveness and their ability.

Chief Rivero's plans for the department are impressive. Intensified fire-fighting training takes top priority, closely followed by a working, 24-hour communications system to guarantee a higher turnout and a much quicker response time.

Additional fire fighting capability is programmed, with the organization of a volunteer force and station house at Simnasho, plus organized fire brigades at Sidwalter and Seekseekqua. More attention will be given to the Reservation water system for fire protection. New equipment contemplated includes two pumpers, a tanker vehicle and an ambulance.

Another innovation in Rivero's plan is the establishment of a fire marshall's office, under whose jurisdiction would come a fire

safety program, education, smoke detector policy, fire extinguisher inspection and the adoption and enforcement of a new fire code for the Reservation.

Emergency medical services will also be handled out of the fire department, backed up by the police department and the Warm Springs medical clinic.

The Tribe's commitment to a fire-safe community was reinforced a year ago with the formation of a fire and safety committee, consisting of a health officer, credit department officials, a teacher, an engineer, the housing manager, representatives from the planning department and the extension service, plus some volunteer firefighters.



Firefighters

"... THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE ..."

"Whenever a matter of great importance comes before the Tribal Council, the councilmen shall, by resolution duly passed, submit the matter to the vote of the people."

—Article VI, Constitution of the Confederated Tribes



Polling Place

Matters of significant importance to the Confederated Tribes are presented to the tribal members through a referendum. Typical examples of issues which are voted on include major fiscal expenditures, individual adoption into the Confederated Tribes, new building construction, water system or land development and various housing measures.

Another type of election, called a Secretarial Election, is necessary when a change in the tribal constitution or charter is proposed.

After the Tribal Council determines the need for a referendum, a date is set, appropriate announcements are made and absentee ballots are printed and mailed. All married tribal members and all single tribal members over 21 are eligible to vote, whether they live on or off the Reservation. (All tribal members over 18 are eligible to vote in Secretarial Elections.)

Several district and general council meetings are held for the public to thoroughly discuss the issue and to receive members' comments and concerns.

In order for an election to be certified, a minimum of one-third of the eligible voters must vote (in adoption referendums, that figure increases to one-half). All referendums require a simple majority to pass.

Tribal growth and expanding development on the Reservation over the past few years has resulted in an increasing number of referendums being brought before the people. In 1979, the average number of eligible tribal voters was 1,095 persons. Five referendums were voted upon.

Self determination is the keystone of a people's government, made possible only by free and open elections. This is truly citizens' involvement in its purest form.

Second Place
Color - Age Under 18
Kristin Engelbretson



Kristin Engelbretson

"Kah/Nee/Ta Village."

BRANCH REPORTS

Administrative

Through the intense efforts of Jim Sizemore, controller, and Bruce Brooks, director of the new management information system, a realistic cash forecast was developed, covering all construction projects, and the projected budget and capital expenditures of the Tribe.

The year also saw the development of a highly sophisticated disbursement system, using a new 3000 Hewlett-Packard computer. The Branch will now be able to produce systems capable of forecasting accurately the financial needs of the Tribe for a two-year period, and adjustable forecasts for periods of five or ten years.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission gave the Tribe the go-ahead on the re-regulating dam powerhouse; much of 1979 was spent in preparing an accounting system which will be used as the control vehicle for that project and following construction.

The growth of the Tribe has placed a real burden on the purchasing department, in terms of the amount of paper which it handles. To alleviate that situation, we reorganized the department and have streamlined many of the procedures.

Perhaps the most important job tackled during 1979 was the development of a plan for a human resource information bank. This will involve every member of the Tribe who is working or would like to work, and will list their various skill levels.

Another 1979 accomplishment was the embryonic development of a records management system contained in the new warehousing complexes in the industrial park.

Spilyay Tymoo continues to be a nationally recognized Indian newspaper, which has consistently attempted to report accurate and timely news. *Spilyay* broadened its scope of coverage for both reservation and national issues through installation of wire services.

Municipal

More tribal members became involved in work of the Municipal Branch during 1979 than in any previous year. As an example, legal aides were separated from the Tribal Court, giving the aides a greater opportunity to advocate for and assist tribal members. This has turned it into a good program for the community—one which is totally manned by tribal members.

The Municipal Branch involved more tribal members in another area in 1979, that of encouraging person-to-person conversations with Branch personnel to talk over problems. As a result of one group of conversations, a dam was built in the Log Springs area which reduced erosion considerably. Mud going into Beaver Creek and the Warm Springs River was also reduced, causing less damage to the fish propagation waters and to the fish hatchery.

An Educational Needs Assessment Study, tribally funded, was the first one completed which utilized scientific survey principles, assuring a 95 percent accuracy of the

community viewpoint. The study will become the guideline for planning the education programs for the foreseeable years. And it answers what the people wanted: a basic education.

Water has become one of the most critical resources of the Reservation. Recognizing this, a water master and an assistant were hired in 1979. Their job will be to maintain the quality of our water, and to make its utilization more effective and efficient.

Enterprises

The Enterprises Branch has the responsibility for all the tribal enterprises on the Reservation.

The housing department, during the past year, focused on identifying the types of housing needed on the Reservation. An extensive survey was undertaken to find out what kinds of units were needed, and a local housing authority was established to help coordinate information and suggestions from tribal members on housing policy. Many of these needed residences are already under construction. The Branch supports private ownership of housing units and is encouraging new construction and the upgrading of existing structures with the formation of a tribal contracting department.

Late in 1979, a major step in tribal involvement took place when tribal member Garland Brunoe returned to the Reservation as manager of Kah/Nee/Ta. The resort also inaugurated a new board of directors during 1979, involving four additional members of the Tribe on the board. Modernization of

Kah/Nee/Ta began in late 1979 and was finished in 1980 at a cost of more than one million dollars.

A tribal referendum in 1979 approved installation of a new domestic water system which will be headquartered at the mouth of Dry Creek. Water taken from the Deschutes River will be purified and will serve Kah/Nee/Ta housing in the Dry Creek area, the industrial park and the agency area. The system will cost some eight million dollars.

Traffic and sales records kept getting broken at the Information Center, as more and more tourists pass through Warm Springs each year. Center manager Faye Waheneka reported that the tourist count from March through September 1979 averaged 4000 per month.

Delford Johnson, vehicle pool manager, reports that the vehicle pool is now up to a fleet of 90 vehicles, including everything from 40-foot vans to Datsun pickups.

Health and Social Services

Improving the health and general well-being of the community and its members is the main concern of the Health and Social Services Branch. Historically this concern has been expressed by developing programs that have focused on problems. However in 1979, we recognized the necessity of broadening our scope of services to include intervention as well as prevention.

In addition to the Branch's efforts to refine and restructure several services to meet the

changing needs of the community, we initiated three other programs during 1979:

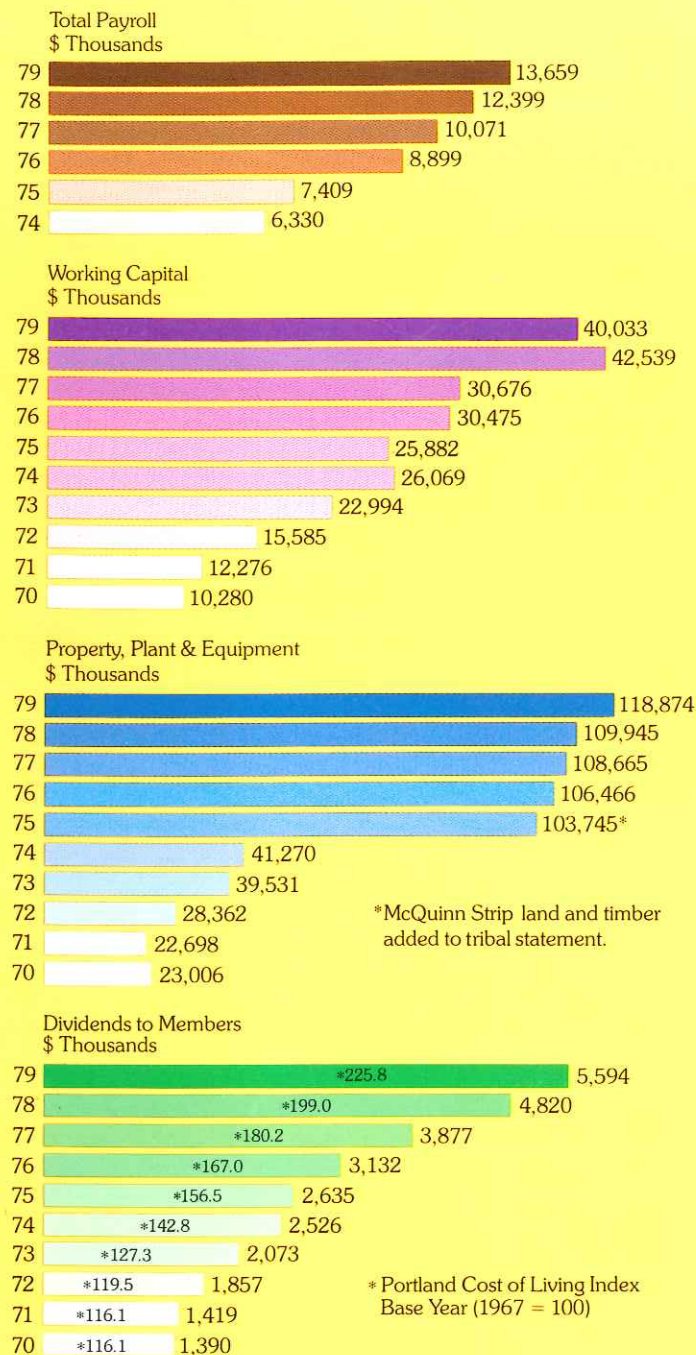
(1) The Vern Jackson Home, a sheltered treatment environment for at-risk children 10 years and younger;

(2) The Wilderness Program, a treatment approach for adolescents who have abused drugs and need an experience in a wilderness setting to develop survival skills and to build self-confidence;

(3) The Senior Citizens Program, which began in 1979 with the opening and operation of a Senior Citizens Activity Center. This program offers hot meals twice a week to meet the basic nutritional needs of the community's senior citizens.

In July, the Branch completed a year-long study of the health and social services needs of the Reservation. A plan to meet these needs was submitted through the Indian Health Service.

In addition to the above activities, the Branch concentrated on improving the quality of service of existing treatment programs, recognizing that many of the social problems confronting tribal members and the community require more prevention and education efforts. For that reason, branch employees are increasing their reliance on tribal elders and other recognized community leaders to provide guidance in the cultural and traditional methods of helping families come to grips with societal pressures.



TRIBAL COUNCIL REPORT

1979 was the last full year that I was privileged to serve as Tribal Chairman. As I leave office, I can't help but feel proud of the accomplishments that have been realized, particularly this past year of 1979.

The "involvement" theme of this report is most appropriate for an outgoing chairman, because without it, the Tribal Council or the community itself literally would cease to function.

This final "Greene" report, then, is a double message of gratitude—first to my fellow council members, for their interest and dedication and enthusiasm; and second and most important, on behalf of the Tribal Council, to my fellow tribal members, for their involvement and their time and energy.

Thank you—everybody—for your help.



Eugene Greene
Chairman

REPORT FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

To the Tribal Council:

Following an extensive year of planning, the year 1979 became a year of community involvement as the tribal membership participated in numerous aspects of the organization. Efforts were volunteered by many as plans, recommendations and programs were reviewed. Implementation of many plans was begun, including three major construction projects which were approved by vote of the membership.

As the nation's economy slumped during 1979, the Tribe's consolidated gross revenue dropped less than 2 percent to \$45,819,101.

The dividend paid to each tribal member was \$2,400, compared to \$2,100 the previous year. In total this amounted to \$5,593,753 in 1979 and \$4,819,743 in 1978.

Tribal enterprises were impacted by the economic trend. Although profits were down, our major enterprises made significant progress during 1979.

Warm Springs Forest Products Industries experienced a downturn in the lumber market during 1979. Total sales dropped to \$27,403,201 in 1979 compared to \$31,638,646 in 1978. Nevertheless, WSFPI put the year to good use, investing more than \$5 million in major upgrades in

the saw mill, stud mill, veneer plant, and relocation of the plywood plant to Warm Springs.

Kah/Nee/Ta Resort also was affected by the poor economy. Gross sales and profits did not meet expectations, but sales and net profits were up 8 percent and 10 percent respectively over 1978. Capital improvements exceeding \$1 million were recommended and approved by the Tribal Council for 1980.

The seven major projects planned for 1979 progressed very well during the year.

1. Hydroelectric Project—To provide future revenues to the Confederated Tribes, the membership approved the use of \$10,000,000 of tribal funds and authorized borrowings up to \$20,000,000 to install a generator in the Pelton Re-regulating Dam. Construction will begin in 1980 and the project is scheduled to produce power in 1982.
2. Deschutes Water System—In order to provide adequate water for expanded housing developments, the membership authorized the use of \$8,000,000 of tribal funds or borrowing up to this amount to construct a domestic water system which will serve a large portion of the Reservation.
3. Housing—Improved housing has been a high priority of the Tribes for many years. To address this need, the membership approved \$6,673,550 of tribal funds to be used for construction of additional housing.

-
4. Rural Fire Protection—a grant was obtained from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide for a fire station at Simnasho and Kah/Nee/Ta as well as several new fire and safety vehicles.
 5. Criminal Justice Facility—As architectural plans neared completion, a site was selected for the new facility in 1979.
 6. Irrigation—As our engineers devoted more time to the Hydroelectric Project, planning for irrigation slowed down temporarily. However, completion of the plans for the system is projected for mid-1980.
 7. Community Learning Center—An education needs assessment was completed identifying needs within all age groups and recommending policies in the education area. It is hoped that the learning center proposal will be presented to the tribal membership late in 1980.

Together with the foregoing projects, other major efforts for 1980 include:

- Complete the Housing Needs Assessment and Development Plan.
- Evaluate the Tribal Garage Program.
- Determine the needs for community recreation and plan future recreation facilities.
- Work with Indian Health Service to evaluate the delivery of health service and start planning for a new health center.

- Plan for the design and improvement to the Warm Springs sewage treatment facilities.
- Work with the Kah/Nee/Ta Board in developing a long-range plan for the future development of the resort.

Just as 1979 was a busy and productive year, 1980 promises to be equally challenging.

On behalf of myself and the management staff, I wish to thank the Tribal Council, members and employees, all of whom have contributed so much to the progress of the past year. Working as a team, we have improved our ability to meet the many challenges ahead.



Sincerely,

Ken Smith
General Manager



The Confederated Tribes
of the Warm Springs Reservation
Warm Springs, Oregon 97761



Jerry Courtney Sr