

*The Confederated Tribes
of the Warm Springs
Reservation of Oregon
1980 Annual Report*



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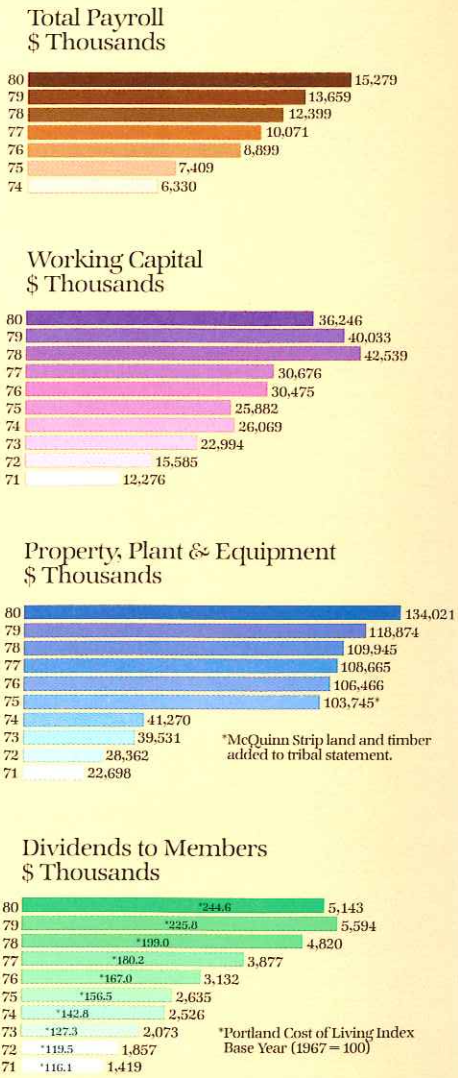
1980—Bridging the Decades

Without question, the decade of the '70s saw more cultural, economic and social progress made by the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indians than at any other time in their rich history.

This Annual Report speaks to 1980—a watershed year, full of blueprints, task force reports, innovative revenue projects and deliberate, creative comprehensive planning.

1980 milestones are matched face-to-face with their 1970s beginnings, providing a reminiscent look into the past alternating with a revealing and optimistic view of the years ahead.

So cross the bridge between the decades...and read on.



Report of the Chairman of the Tribal Council

Several of the actions taken by the Tribal Council during 1980 have resulted in great improvements to our standard of living and to our financial status. The housing for our tribal members was greatly improved during 1980 and the completion of the Senior Citizen complex and their community center was one of the year's outstanding events.

Also, we began work on a tremendous improvement in our drinking water; many of our health problems will be solved when the new water system is completely installed and in operation.

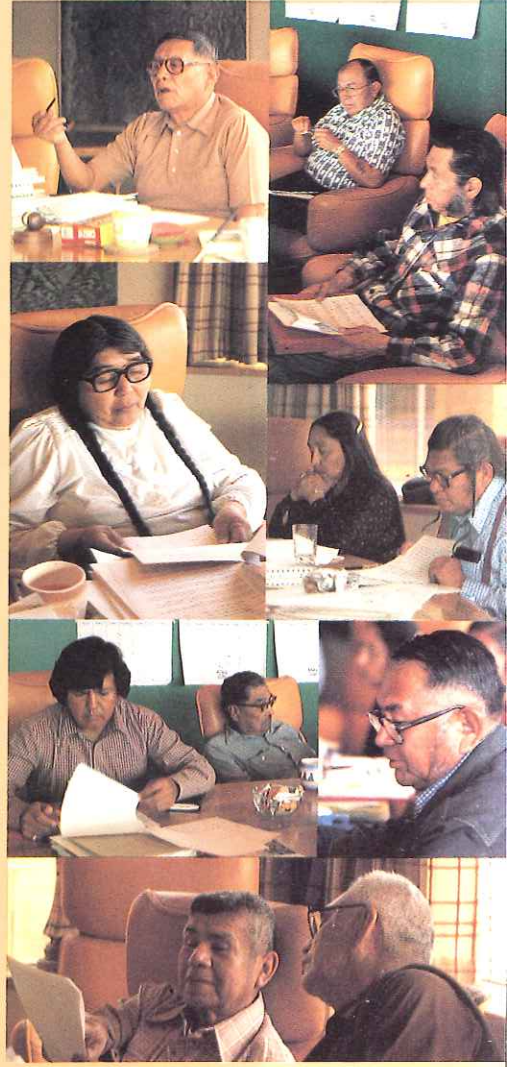
We also made forward progress in communications on the Reservation. In late 1981, a study will be made of the communications which modern science furnishes today, with an eye toward improving television, radio, cable and all other forms of communication. We hope to improve the communications which can be used by our school system and by our own Warm Springs tribal organizations.

The action of the Tribal Council in establishing the Board of Directors for Kah/Nee/Ta Vacation Resort is proving to be a wise move, and it is hoped that the Resort will be on a much sounder foundation during the 1980s.

Our fire protection on the Reservation is greatly improved because of action of the Tribal Council. We are in a much better position now to respond to fire and accident emergencies.

The appointment by President Ronald Reagan of Ken Smith, our general manager, as Assistant Secretary of Interior for Indian Affairs gives us all a great feeling of pride. It's nice to know that a member of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs now holds the top Indian position in the federal government. We'll miss him, but look forward to his occasional visits to Warm Springs.

Delbert Frank, Sr.
Delbert Frank, Sr.
Chairman
1980 Tribal Council



Cover: Three generations symbolically bridge the decades at the Warm Springs Root Feast.

Photography: Cynthia Stowell
Elton Greeley
Spilyay Tymoo

Design: Rudi Milpacher Design, Inc.

Supervision: Rocky/Marsh Public Relations

The 1980 Tribal Council.

From left, top row: Delbert Frank, Sr.; Zane Jackson; Fred Kalama; second row: Bernice Mitchell; Karen Wallulatum; Nelson Wallulatum; third row: Mike Clements; Nick Kalama; Olney Patt, Sr.; bottom: Amos Simtustus; Harold Culpus.

Kah/Nee/Ta Vacation Resort—1980

Extensive remodeling and refurbishing took place in the Lodge this past year, including the addition of a downstairs cocktail lounge and entertainment center and an airy new coffee shop just off the lobby.

Resident Manager Garland Brunoe, the first tribal member ever to fill that position, aggressively and successfully sought new business—vacationers, conventions, group meetings, sportsmen, sightseers, even local friends and neighbors.

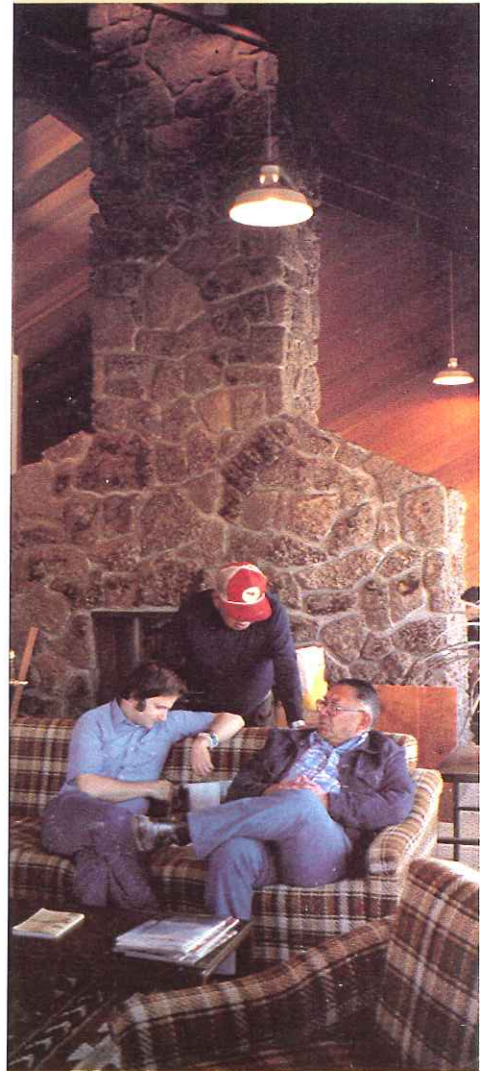
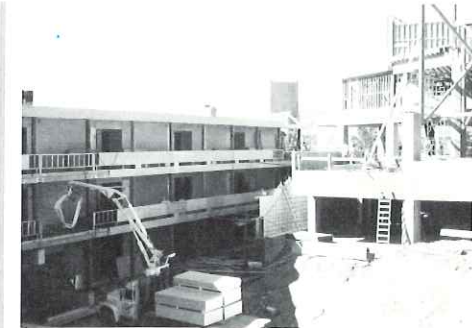
Kah/Nee/Ta's board of directors continues to provide valuable and professional counsel in all phases of resort management, from marketing to purchasing, from design to operations and from culinary to housekeeping.

The board currently is studying Kah/Nee/Ta's over-all operations, and will submit a list of detailed recommendations to the Tribal Council in 1981.



Kah/Nee/Ta Vacation Resort—The Past

This deluxe tribal-owned and operated vacation spa is by far the most visible enterprise on the Reservation, and deservedly so. Begun in 1964 with the opening of the Village, the resort subsequently expanded to include Kah/Nee/Ta Lodge (opened in 1972), an added wing (1976) and the improved day-use area adjacent to the Village (1980).



1980, left:
Garland Brunoe

The Past:
The Lodge in 1972

Reservation Housing—The Past

Tribal-sponsored housing developments really came into their own in the 1970s. The first significant project was the West Hills area, containing 50 rental homes built by HUD. Another HUD project was The Hamlet, apartment dwellings built exclusively for Kah/Nee/Ta employees and their families.

The mid-1970s saw the first tribal-sponsored housing project, the two-phase development of the mobile home park. Other housing using tribal funds included 20 Tenino apartments and 15 single-family dwellings in Greeley Heights.

Concurrently, building-lot subdivision occurred in the Dry Creek area, and clearing was completed in the Hollywood Park and Greenville areas. More HUD homes were constructed in the West Hills, 30 for single-family use and 20 exclusively for senior citizens.

Housing development will expand and accelerate through the decade to come.



Reservation Housing—1980

Despite the downturn in the economy, Reservation housing continued its boom during 1980.

Phase II of the Greeley Heights development—20 additional single family dwellings—was begun, and seven more subdivisions for homesites were completed.

The Tenino apartment project also took a long step forward, with the construction of 10 more duplexes and 30 additional apartments. Ten duplex homesites were opened up in the Tenino complex as well.

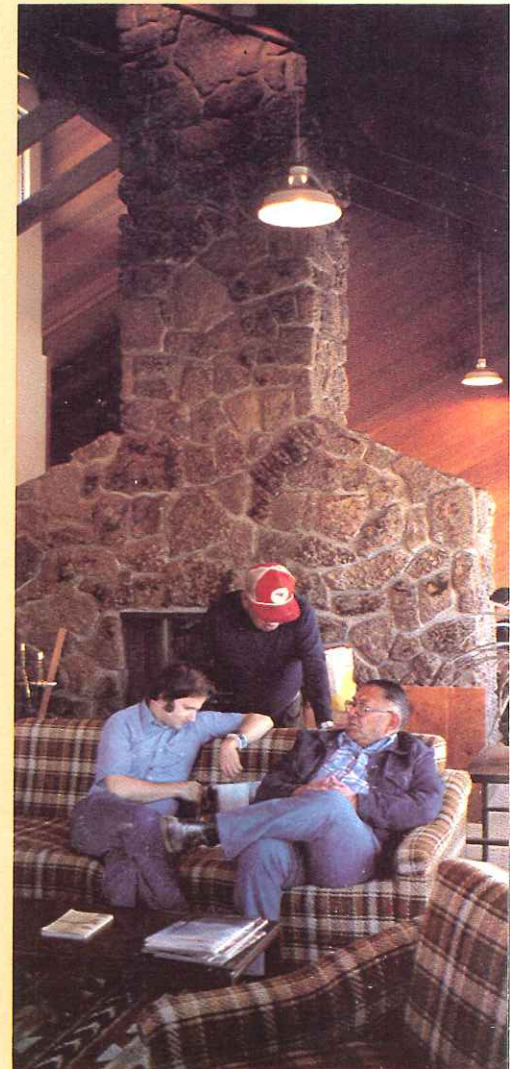
New housing construction and land development wasn't limited to the community of Warm Springs, by any means. Twenty rural homesites were made available in the Dry Creek area, while 15 residential homesites were developed in Simnasho. In addition, eight new senior citizen homes were constructed in Simnasho, and lots were cleared for six more.

The tribal credit department, which was begun in 1964, has been an unqualified success,

according to branch manager Ed Manion. "Since the Credit Department Program came into being, approximately 250 living units have been constructed or financed," Manion reported. "Were these low-cost loans not made available to tribal members, especially with today's sky-high interest rates, many of those homes would not have been built."

Plans are on the boards for substantial housing growth throughout the Reservation. In 1981, for instance, upon completion of the new domestic water system, two new subdivisions will be developed off the road between Kah/Nee/Ta and Warm Springs. The subdivisions will be furnished with streets and underground utilities, and will contain up to 50 homesites.

Considerably more housing construction is expected on the Reservation through 1981 and 1982, to meet the expected demands of a growing population base and a higher standard of living.



*The Past:
Greenville*

*1980:
Senior Citizen Center*

Warm Springs Forest Products Industries—1980

This year was one of adjustment—adjustment to the new equipment and machinery in the mills, adjustments to new and innovative management ideas and manufacturing procedures, and adjustments to soaring interest rates coupled with plunging housing starts.

But WSFPI did better than could be expected. While sawmills and plywood plants throughout Oregon and Washington were closing down operations temporarily or, in some cases, permanently, Warm Springs Forest Products was able to maintain order files that permitted all phases of the enterprise to continue operating.

Log sales were up slightly in 1980 to 29,681,782 board feet, while lumber and stud sales reached 38,864,280 board feet for the year. In the plywood and veneer sales report, volume in 1980 increased to 44,206,879 board feet 3/8" measure, with fewer manhours invested.

Self-generated power and the high price of chips were two bright spots in the 1980 picture. The mill complex produced more than 21 million kilowatt hours of electricity in the year, 13.8 percent more than 1979, and sold the surplus (13.4%) to Pacific Power and Light Co. Also, chip prices soared as curtailments throughout the industry reduced supplies, and WSFPI realized an increase in chip sales of 135.4 percent over the previous year.



Warm Springs Forest Products Industries—The Past

WSFPI's beginnings came in August 1966, when a tribal referendum was passed authorizing the expenditure of up to \$15 million to build or buy a forest products complex.

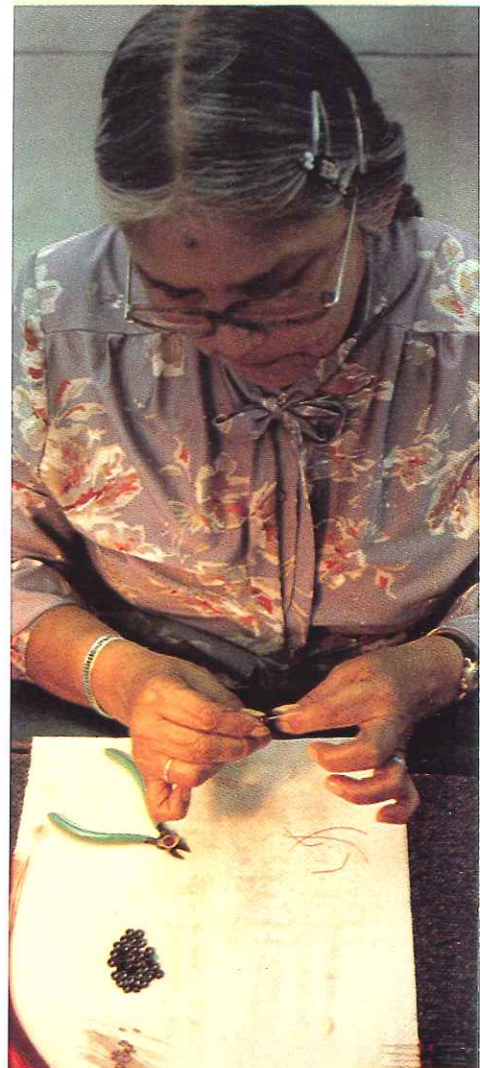
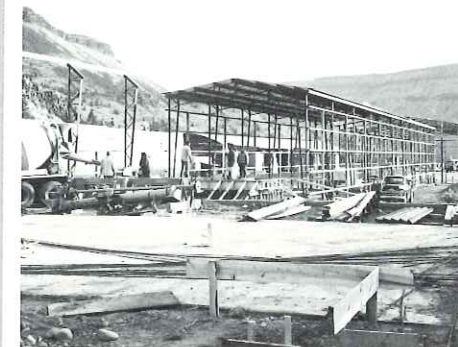
The first purchase, from Sam O. Johnson of Redmond, was that of the Jefferson Plywood Company, price \$1.25 million. The deal also included the machinery for making green veneer, price \$900,000.

In 1968, the Tribe announced plans for a stud mill and, later, a plywood layup plant at the Warm Springs complex.

A major breakthrough was brought about during 1978, with the employment of women within the production divisions of the mills.

Employment of tribal members and affiliates, a primary objective of WSFPI since it began, held steady at 33.9 percent of the total labor force (333) in 1979.

By far the most significant event during the '70s, of course, was the extensive \$5.5 million package of capital improvements, including new buildings, new equipment and new machinery. The last 12 months of the decade were thus dubbed "The Building Year."



1980, left:
Newly remodeled mill

The Past:
Green Veneer Plant in 1967

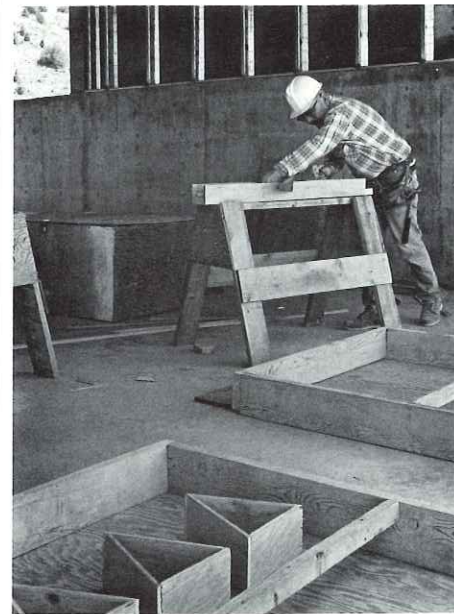
Warm Springs Industrial Park—The Past

At the beginning of the decade—1970—this land stood empty. But even in that year, plans were being made for the industrial development of this choice 63-acre parcel.

The breakthrough came with the construction of the BIA Fire Control building, followed in a few years by two large steel warehouses and, a bit later, a third warehouse.

In late 1979, spacious new facilities were built to house the assembly plant and the tribal vehicle pool.

Ample room remains, of course, for future expansion and development of this industrially zoned tribal property.



Warm Springs Industrial Park—1980

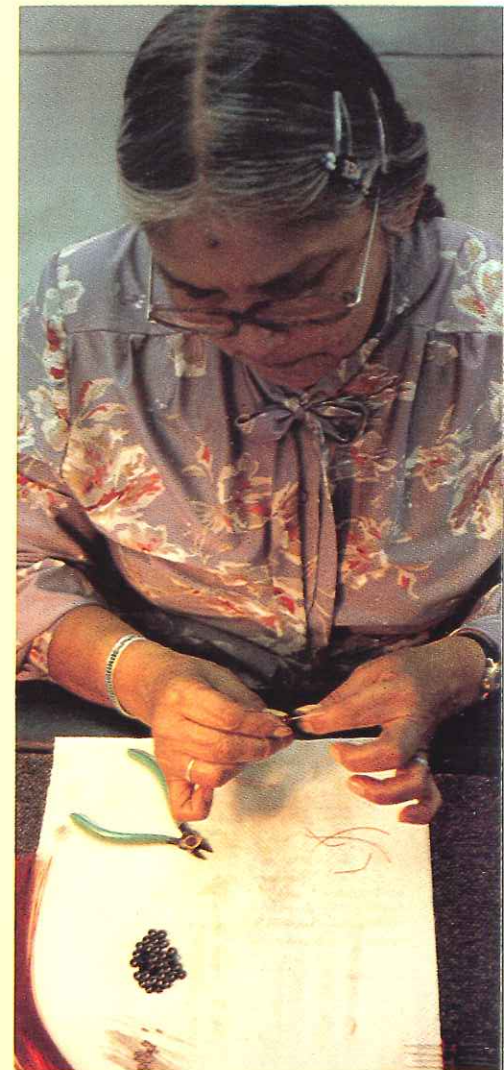
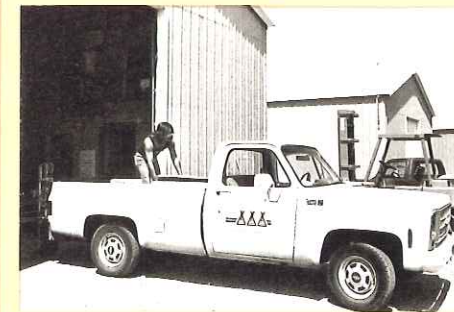
Although no actual construction took place in the Warm Springs Industrial Park during 1980, there was a great deal of planning.

Even as far back as 1969, when the Reservation's first Comprehensive Plan was formulated, this area was designated for "light industry." The plan described the site: "Flat and well-drained, serviceable by utilities and police and fire protection, with good road access."

Appropriate uses in this location include tribal maintenance facilities, BIA activities having an industrial character (such as the forestry garage) and such manufacturing and assembly activities as the new electronics plant. In general, industrial uses can be located here when they do not create conflicts with neighboring uses by causing loud noise, by generating smoke or gas, or by creating other nuisances."

That's pretty good forecasting, considering that it was written about 12 years ago.

The Park's development is right on schedule. Eventually, all light industrial activities will be centered at the Industrial Park. One and possibly two additional steel warehouses will be constructed in the coming months, and consideration is being given to the establishment of a secondary manufacturing plant for forest products or a food processing facility.



The Past:
Vehicle Pool takes shape

1980, right:
Manual dexterity at the
Assembly Plant

Pelton Re-regulating Dam Powerplant—1980

The first visible signs of this ambitious construction project were seen in late 1980. The temporary coffer dam, to seal off the river from around the construction sight, took shape; new roads were built for equipment hauling; other site preparation was completed at the place where the plant itself will be built.

Eighty-one million kilowatt-hours of electricity per year will be generated at the plant and sold to Pacific Power and Light. It would take about 135,000 barrels of oil to generate this amount of energy in an oil-fired steam plant.

The powerhouse, which is the first federally licensed power project granted to any Indian tribe, will be completed in late 1981. It will include a powerhouse with one horizontal bulb turbine and generator with a rating of about 19,000 kilowatts, together with a 69-kv transmission line three miles long to connect to an existing system at Warm Springs.

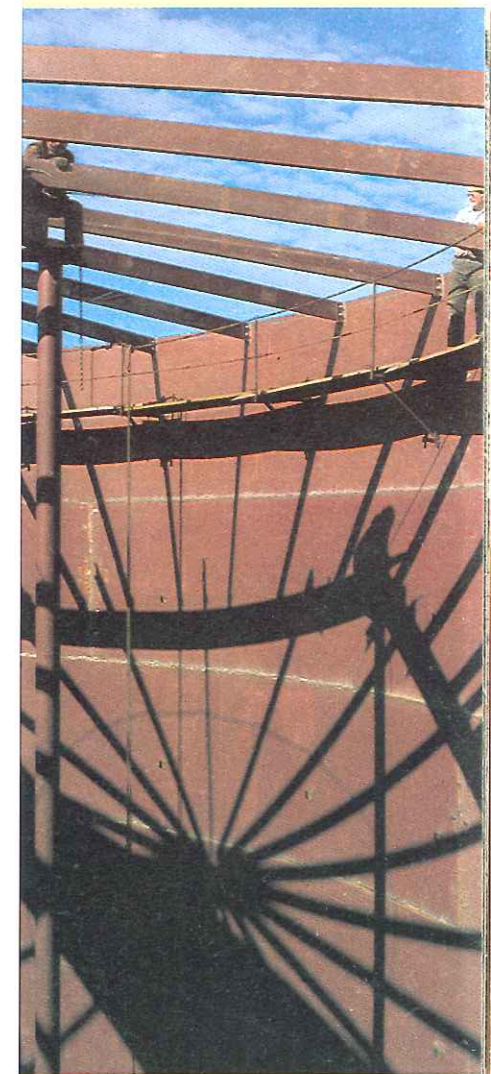
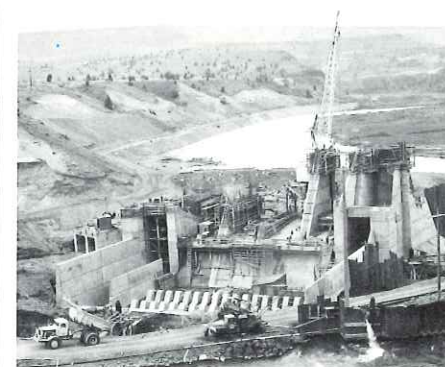
In addition to the installation of turbine-generators, work at the dam will include modification of the existing fish ladder and fish trap to provide for improved fish handling at that location.

Flow in the river will be unaffected by installation of the plant. The only significant change will be that useful power will be recovered from water that would otherwise flow over the spillway.

Pelton Re-regulating Dam Powerplant—The Past

Even when the Pelton Re-regulating Dam was constructed in the mid-'50s, thought was given to the eventual addition of a hydro-electric powerplant. At that time, however, power was cheap, and there was little or no market for it.

How times change. In 1979, the Tribe passed a referendum authorizing the use of \$10 million of tribal funds and borrowings up to \$20 million to install a powerplant at the dam. Electricity generated from the plant will be sold to outside users to help meet regional energy needs, rather than used on the Reservation.



1980:
Powerplant progress

The Past:
Original dam construction
Photo: Portland General Electric

Domestic Water System—The Past

The need for an extensive restructuring of the domestic water system became apparent in the late '70s.

The existing water sources, Shitike Creek and the Warm Springs River, were becoming increasingly problem-ridden and unreliable. This system also provided inadequate emergency storage capacity for fire protection and system breakdowns.

Kah/Nee/Ta's popularity and Warm Springs' growth mandated a dependable source of high quality water. And finally, the absence of available water in between these two com-

munities prevented the development of any rural housing subdivisions in that 11-mile-long corridor.

The solution was to build a new system, using the Deschutes River as the sole source of supply. A clear indication of support for the new system came in July 1979, when more than 84 percent of tribal voters voted to approve the referendum.



Domestic Water System—1980

The Warm Springs Reservation's new \$8 million domestic water system is designed to serve the communities of Warm Springs and Kah/Nee/Ta to the year 2000, when a population of 3,000 is projected. The present system serves approximately 1,900 persons.

Fortunate geological circumstances—the "lay of the land" as it were—will allow gravity flow piping to be run from a 1,300,000-gallon reservoir near Eagle Butte to two large supply reservoirs to the north and south. A 2,000,000-gallon reservoir south of Warm Springs will supply that community, and will also provide fire protection to residences in the upper Tenino Valley. A second reservoir, with a capacity of 800,000 gallons, will be built on the bluff above Kah/Nee/Ta and will supply the Lodge and the Village. Total reservoir storage capacity—present capacity added to future—will exceed 6,000,000 gallons.

A new treatment plant will be constructed on the Deschutes River at Dry Creek. After treatment, the water will be pumped up to the Eagle Butte Reservoir; all subsequent distribution will be by gravity flow, by far the most reliable of all water supply systems.

The completion date for the new system is scheduled for December 1981. Funding assistance for the project appears promising. Tribal planning officials have had conversations with officials from the Farmers Home Administration and the Economic Development Administration to discuss grants and low-interest loan assistance.



*The Past:
Early day water storage*

*1980:
New reservoir near Eagle
Butte*

Health and Social Services—1980

Several significant developments in the social services area took place in 1980, with the most notable ones at opposite ends of the age scale.

Under a plan started in late 1979, tribal elders and disabled persons are eligible for the Senior Citizen Housing Program. There are now up to 80 senior tribal members living on the Reservation, many of whose living arrangements were made with the Health and Social Services Branch. Housing is available at no charge. The newly re-modeled Senior Citizen Center, with its meeting rooms, sauna/jacuzzi and restful lounges, completes the long-dreamed-of program.

This particular activity is the Tribe's way of saying "thank you" to the older people who made untold sacrifices during the early development of the Reservation.

Services dealing with the younger segments of the population include day-care facilities, supervised live-in shelters for children under 12 and youngsters from 12 to 20, a foster care program which places 35 to 50 youth per year in Reservation foster homes, an outpatient mental health clinic and a maternal child care immunization program, among many others.

Whereas the emphasis in the past has been on *treatment*, our focus for the '80s is on *intervention* and *prevention*. Our goal will be to help our people live their lives more effectively and with comfort and dignity. The achievement of this goal is well within reach.

Health and Social Services—The Past

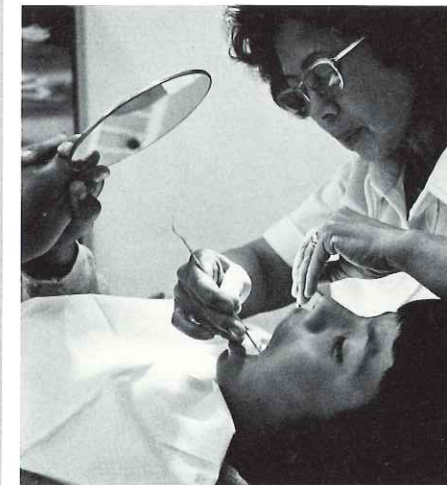
The establishment of the Health and Social Services Branch as a separate entity of tribal government indicates the importance that tribal members give to this vital agency.

Prior to the decade of the '70s, there were limited health facilities available on the Reservation and virtually no organizations, governmental or otherwise, to look after the social needs of the people.

Young people were leaving the Reservation in increasing numbers, and not many were returning. Housing was scarce. The opportunities just weren't there.

Great progress was made in the past ten years. Medical and dental facilities expanded considerably. Although the demand for housing still exceeds the supply, the picture is brighter than it has ever been.

Our needs of the '70s were identified and dealt with throughout the decade. As we move into the '80s, our success is measured by the fact that most of these needs have been or are being met.



1980:
Residential care at the Vern
Jackson Home

The Past:
Dental care facilities ex-
panded in the '70s



Recreation and the Community—The Past

When the Community Center was built in the mid-'60s, it became the first structure on the Reservation reserved exclusively for community recreation. Previously, most activities took place in the school gymnasium or the adjacent playground. Teenagers "did their thing" at the Teen Club, next to the Macy grocery store.

The evolution from dairy barn to shipping warehouse to Community Center is not complete. Plans are under way for additional facilities for individual and group sporting events, family tribal activities and other recreational gatherings.



Recreation and the Community—1980

One of the most significant studies ever to be undertaken by the Confederated Tribes is the Recreation Needs Assessment, still in progress at this writing. Begun in 1980, the study will be conducted in five phases: (1) inventory of recreation resources; (2) identify the existing demand and (3) supply of recreation facilities; (4) develop area and facility standards based on this demand; and (5) determine what areas, facilities and programs are needed.

The attitude survey taken in Phase 2 was especially revealing. For example, it was discovered that nearly half of the people living on the Reservation do not use the Community Center, for a variety of reasons. Yet, 42 percent of the people feel that the Community Center and the athletic fields are not used to their full potentials.

Survey respondents were asked to rate in order of preference what kind of facilities they feel should be provided. Leading the list (48 percent) was a children's

playground, followed by a swimming pool (41), picnic area (36), basketball court (19), small parks (19) and a roller rink (12). Other mentions were green grass, tennis courts, bicycle paths, handball court and jogging trail.

Further into the '80s, we will see a professionally planned and executed recreational development program, based on the wealth of data and research which was derived from the needs assessment.

We have identified the recreational needs and demands of our people; the next step is to meet those needs with new facilities, innovative programs and a renewed sense of community spirit. In this regard, we're making extraordinary progress.



The Past:
Original site of today's
Community Center

1980:
Community Park

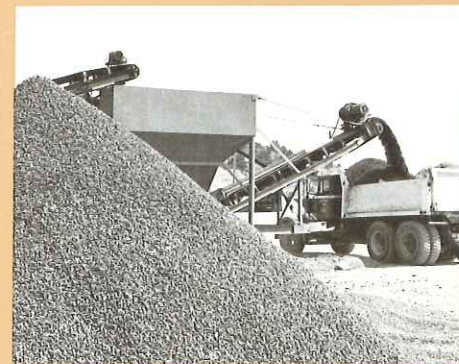
Private Enterprise—1980

Private enterprise on the Warm Springs Reservation is alive and thriving.

Reservation wage earners—whether they receive their income from tribal enterprises or private enterprises—can purchase their grocery and variety needs at Macy's General Store, get a haircut or a hair-do at the Hair Bear, eat a delicious breakfast, lunch or dinner at Des Chutes Crossing, stop by for a hamburger at the Burger Inn, pick up some sandwich fixings at the Rainbow Grocery and Deli and, lastly, gas up at Clements' Service Station before they head for home.

Although most individuals' income comes from tribal employers, a few non-service type privately owned businesses, such as timber thinners, loggers, truckers and a rock crushing operation, add to the employment spectrum.

Private enterprises on the Warm Springs Reservation will continue to grow and prosper, keeping pace with population growth, increased spendable incomes and the predictably higher standard of living.



Private Enterprise—The Past

Most of the individuals who founded private ventures on the Reservation are still in business today.

Dan Macy, for example, went to work in the grocery store in 1934 and bought out the owner in 1947. Macy also founded Oregon's second cable television company, in 1953.

Other privately owned enterprises employing more than 20 persons include Richard Macy's two restaurants, Burger Inn and Des Chutes Crossing; Robert and Roxanne McInturff's Rainbow Market and Delicatessen; and logging operations owned by Smith-Greene and Sylvester Smith.

Additional businesses on the Reservation are the Brunoes' rock crushing company, Warm Springs Construction; George Clements' Chevron Service Station; and Myra Johnson's Hair Bear Beauty Salon.

Approximately 175 persons are employed in the private sector of the Reservation, almost 100

of whom work in the timber industry, as loggers, truckers or thinners.

We expect the private enterprise portion of the Reservation's employment and payroll to become even more significant in the years to come.



1980, left:
Des Chutes Crossing

1980, right:
Rock crushing by Warm
Springs Construction Co.

The Past:
Reservation salvage logging
operation

Comprehensive Plan—The Past

The letter of submission on the original Comprehensive Plan, dated May 19, 1969, and signed by then-Tribal Council Chairman Grant Waheneka, says it succinctly:

The Confederated Tribes set forth in this document their intentions, expressed through their elected leaders, with respect to the development of the Warm Springs Reservation.

The Comprehensive Plan describes how the Confederated Tribes plan to use their land resources, now and in the future.

The Comprehensive Plan deals with land use, with roads and highways, and with tribal facilities.

Planning ahead is a continuing responsibility of the Tribal Council. The Tribal Council will review the Comprehensive Plan each year and keep it up-to-date.

And that is exactly what has happened. Now, in 1981, it's time for a major revision of the twelve-year-old document. This important project will involve extensive tribal member involvement, as well as tribal administration, professional consultants, community groups and organizations and the Tribal Council.



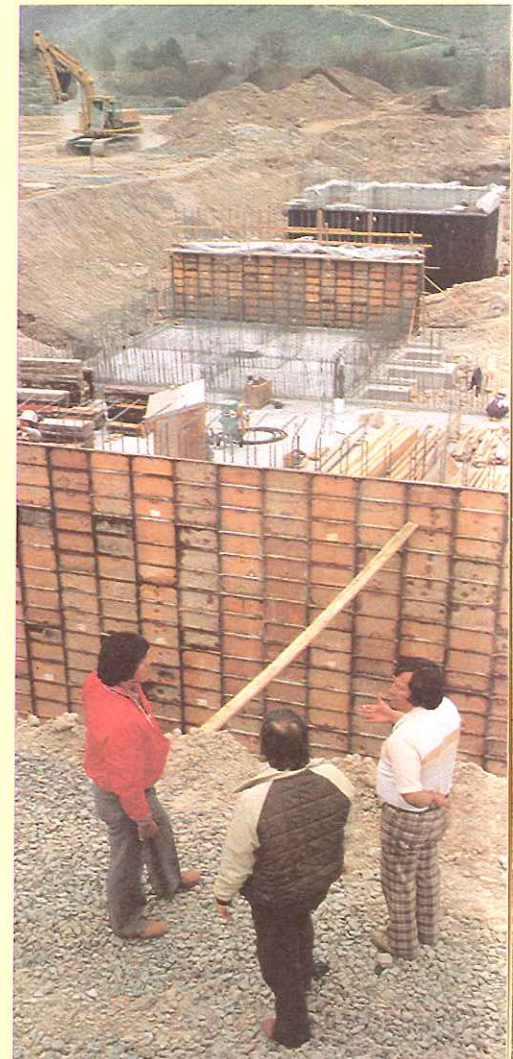
Comprehensive Plan—1980

The first major revision of the Warm Springs Reservation Comprehensive Plan began in 1980, with the identification of the plan's major objectives, specific elements and projected results.

Planners from CH₂M Hill (the descendant of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield, the planning firm which coordinated the original 1969 plan) are meeting almost daily with individuals, task forces, tribal committees and the Tribal Council, to forge a new and meaningful plan for the Confederated Tribes. The plan will encompass such important elements as human, natural and cultural resources; agriculture, range and forest lands; natural hazards, recreation, transportation, public facilities, tribal economy, reservation and community land use and citizen involvement.

A plan of this scope and magnitude must necessarily be fluid and flexible. Modifications are being made as the planning process itself continues; the time schedule calls now for the final document to be completed and submitted by July, 1982.

The Warm Springs Comprehensive Plan will be developed on the basis of tribal member involvement in decisions that affect the quality of their lives. The planning process is intended to provide open channels of communication between tribal members, tribal committees and interest groups, and tribal management through which ideas and proposals from any of these groups can be reviewed and responded to by the others.



*The Past:
Planners of the past
1980:
Planners of the future*

General and Branch Managers' Report

Fellow Members of the Confederated Tribes:

My job as general manager is to oversee the functioning of the Administrative Branch, the Enterprises Branch, the Municipal Branch, and the Health and Social Services Branch.

As **Administrative Branch** manager, Doug McClelland's year during 1980 was one of overseeing the biggest project of the year, the hydroelectric powerhouse at the re-regulating dam. At the same time he supported the activities of the three other branches and their respective managers to build a strong 1980 bridge between the decades.

As an example, the **Enterprises Branch** is in charge of housing and construction. During 1980, Branch Manager Ed Manion and the Construction Department completed some 78 houses, an 8-unit senior citizen complex, two duplexes and a 50-unit townhouse. Four additional housing subdivisions with 40 available building sites are ready for construction with sewers, water and sanitation already installed.



From left: Ralph Minnick, Ken Smith, Jody Calica, Doug McClelland, Ed Manion, Bob Jackson

The tremendous increase in improved housing has greatly helped solve the problems both of the Senior Citizen Program and the Health Services Program. When members of the tribe have clean, safe and decent housing, they are not only healthier, they are much happier.

The Assembly Plant, under the supervision of Everett Miller, was started in 1968. Currently, work is being done for Tektronix—Oregon's largest employer—and North Pacific Products in Bend. We are making an effort to increase the work at the Assembly Plant by advertising our capabilities in electronic and other types of trade publications.

Kah/Nee/Ta Vacation Resort, until a year ago one of the operations under the Enterprise Branch, is now managed by a board of directors which reports directly to the Tribal Council.

With Bob Jackson and the **Health and Social Services Branch**, most of the 1970s were spent learning to find ways of dealing with social and health problems on the Reservation. Although several new programs were developed, and the branch grew rapidly, the focus was mainly on treatment and not enough on prevention and intervention. During 1980 however, the emphasis was reversed, and many problems were solved before developing into a more disabling condition.

The branch covers supportive health care at the home before and after hospitalization, transportation to health care facilities, nutritional counseling, home-maker services, and maternal help services such as immunization and proper child care.

The social services of the branch include senior citizens' programs for housing, activities and food and nutrition, as well as emergency and temporary welfare programs. These programs provide funds for fuel and food and other necessities during times of crisis.

We are particularly proud of our youth services programs, especially the Vern Jackson House for children 12 years of age and under, the tribal group home for older youth, and the 40 certified Indian foster homes, all of which permits children in need to be sheltered, protected and treated within the Reservation, except for specialized needs.

The 1980s will see more consolidation of like services, such as counseling, so that a simpler health care delivery system is available.

The **Municipal Branch**, now managed by Jody Calica, bridged the decades with ease. In the early 1970s, under the Warm Springs Indian internship program with Oregon State

University, 16 Indian teachers were certified. Three of these teachers are still in the school district and three are in tribal management at Warm Springs.

One of the major accomplishments of the 1970s was the educational needs assessment, which identified the needs and preferences of members of the community aimed at public school education. From that assessment, the Tribal Council adopted a number of policies during 1980 to establish a management plan—in concert with Jefferson County School District, within whose boundaries most of the Reservation lies—for the improvement of public education for tribal students. Today, 30 percent of the students in the school district are from the Confederated Tribes. A recent joint financial study revealed that 36 to 46 percent of the district's operating budget comes indirectly from the Tribe.

During 1980, the Branch also established a paid fire protection service and hired a fire and safety officer, a fire captain, and several firemen and emergency medical technicians. The Tribal Council recognized a growing gap between the community and its law enforcement services. A special task force subsequently recommended creation of a justice services manager, similar to a police commissioner in larger communities, and the creation of a new Justice Service Branch.

The Municipal Branch envisions improvements to the Community Center and other recreational facilities, and anticipates continued efforts to secure a community learning center and justice complex in the 1980s decade. Also, a tribal linguist was hired to work on the three tribes' languages.

Recent revelation of statistical data on salmon runs, game counts, animal disease and impending return of the McQuinn Strip have re-focused the necessity to establish a coordinated Natural Resource management system. With the recent separation of natural resource enforcement functions from management functions, more attention can be given to planning protection and restoration of our vital resources.

Several new enterprises were established by Tribal members who are in business for themselves, such as a quarry alongside Highway 26 as it descends into Warm Springs and a farming enterprise across the Deschutes River on land purchased by the Tribe.

Despite a continued low in the nation's economy and record high interest rates, the Tribe experienced another financially successful year, turning in a consolidated gross revenue of \$49,051,974, up 7 percent from the previous year. Dividends paid to each tribal member were \$2,100, compared to \$2,400 in 1979. Total dividends paid were \$5,593,753 and \$5,143,304 for 1979 and 1980 respectively.

At WSFPI, a more efficient plant turned in gross sales totaling \$29,913,811, compared to \$27,403,201 in 1979. Kah/Nee/Ta managed to hold its ground, reporting sales of \$3,189,448 compared to 1979's total of \$3,191,909.

We are grateful to the Tribal Council, members and employees for their continued efforts and support. Surely the dedication which marked the many successes of the past decade will contribute greatly to the decade ahead.

Sincerely,

Ken Smith,
General Manager





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