

**THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION OF OREGON  
1982 ANNUAL REPORT**

# Resource Planning Highlights 1982



Ralph Minnick  
Secretary/Treasurer  
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

The role of natural resources on the Warm Springs Reservation is diverse. Water—for culturally important fisheries and economically important hydropower. Forests—for jobs and wildlife. Alpine lakes and mountains—for their natural beauty and spirituality. Rangelands—for grazing and root gathering.

Prudent planning and management of natural resources is the key to both the economic and cultural needs of the Confederated Tribes. Significant resource planning milestones achieved in 1982 were: the Forest Management Plan, Streamside Management Plan, Comprehensive Plan, McQuinn Fish and Wildlife Plan and the Range Management Plan.

The three major enterprises on the Reservation—Kah-Nee-Ta, Warm Springs Forest Products Industries and Warm Springs Power Enterprise—are all dependent on rich natural resources under the stewardship of the Confederated Tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Long-term legal efforts and concerns also focus on natural resources, particularly fisheries and hydropower. The Confederated Tribes recognize that effective resource planning and management must include a strong legal foundation to ensure tribal self-determination. The theme for the 1982 Annual Report recognizes the continuing importance that natural resources have for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

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Acknowledgements:  
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Planning Department  
Cover Photo: Mt. Jefferson from  
Whitewater (by Donna Behrend)

# Chairman's Letter



Delbert Frank, Sr.



Olney Patt, Sr.



Mike Clements



Karen Wallulatum



Nelson Wallulatum

Dear Tribal Members and Friends,

Before reviewing our 1982 year, I must mention the loss of our Warm Springs Chief, Amos Simtustus, Sr. His commitment to the Warm Springs people and culture had much to do with our growth and progress. Everyone will remember him for his smile, kindness, faith in people and for his quiet leadership. He knew the importance of working with the whole community. His leadership abilities in both the Longhouse and tribal government will be deeply missed.

This report's theme focuses on our resources; water, timber, fish, wildlife and rangelands. The Tribal Council has long recognized the importance of natural resources to our reservation. In 1982 we progressed in the planning and management of these resources.

Water, our most important natural resource, played a key role in the completion of two major projects—the Pelton Reregulating Dam Hydroelectric Plant and the Deschutes/Kah-Nee-Ta/Agency Domestic Water Treatment Plant. The hydropower project was a big step in reducing our economic dependence on the timber industry. The new water system, second to none in quality, will provide for most of our domestic water needs into the next century.

But, due to the bad economy, loss of timber revenues, federal cutbacks and PGE's challenge of the Round Butte Dam rental award through arbitration, budget cuts have been necessary and funds will be limited for developing other needed facilities.

On behalf of the Tribal Council, I want to thank all tribal members for their continued support during these difficult economic times.

*Delbert Frank, Sr.*

Delbert Frank, Sr.  
Chairman  
1982 Tribal Council



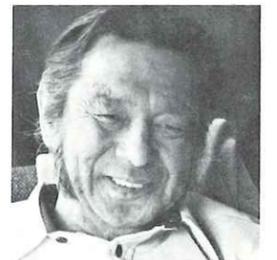
Zane Jackson



Harold Culpus



Bernice Mitchell



Fred Kalama



Nick Kalama

**Treaty and Fishing Rights Activities**

Since upper Columbia River Tribes' salmon runs passing the tribes' traditional fishing places continue to decline, more emphasis has been placed on efforts to rejuvenate these once great runs. The combined efforts of tribal, state and federal fisheries agencies resulted in adoption of a comprehensive anadromous fish rehabilitation program by the Pacific Northwest Power Planning Council.

This program requires that Columbia basin hydroelectric projects be operated in a manner that will ensure maximum survival of young salmon smolts migrating to the ocean and provide the best possible passage around the dams for adult salmon returning to spawning grounds. The Power Council's fish and wildlife program is a milestone and hopefully, a turning point in the history of the great Columbia River basin salmon resource.

The tribe worked closely with non-Indian conservation and sportsmen's groups to protect the natural habitat of wild salmon stocks. These naturally spawning stocks form the backbone of tribal fisheries and thus the treaty fishing rights. Accordingly, the tribe has taken an active interest in preserving wild salmon runs.

In 1982, the federal court stopped the states of Oregon and Washington from enforcing overly restrictive regulations on the fall Chinook season which would have prohibited fishing at about 80 percent of traditional Indian areas between Bonneville and McNary Dams. The states have appealed the federal court's decision to the Ninth Circuit Courts of Appeals.

**Pelton and Round Butte Dams Proceedings**

for readjustment of the rentals that the Tribes receive from Portland General Electric Company for Pelton Dam were concluded in 1982. During the first 20 years of operation of Pelton (1957-1977), the Tribes received annual rentals averaging \$94,000 per year. Based on a decision of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the rentals were increased to \$650,000 per year effective in 1978. Each year thereafter, the amount is changed based on the Consumer Price Index.

Also in 1982, the Board of Arbitration rendered its decision on the readjustment of the Round Butte Dam rentals based on hearings that were held in December of 1981. The Board increased the annual Round Butte Dam rental from nearly \$1.1 million to about \$4.7 million per year effective August, 1979. Portland General Electric Company has challenged the arbitration award and litigation is still pending.



Tribal attorneys, from left to right, are Bob Nash, Dennis Karnopp, Jim Noteboom and Howard Arnett. Not shown is Jim Peterson.

**Law and Order Code**

During 1982, the Tribes neared completion of a comprehensive revision of the Law and Order Code. Primary thrusts of the Law and Order code are to cure problems that have taxed the justice system, and to strengthen the Tribes' sovereignty by expanding jurisdiction into areas that have not previously been handled by Tribal Court.

For example, trespass, illegal woodcutting and motor vehicle overloads by non-Indians have long been a problem on the reservation because of the inability or reluctance of state and federal officials to prosecute these violations. The Tribal Court now has jurisdiction over these offenses and, in cooperation with the police department and other tribal departments, is working to enforce these new laws.

The new code is expected to enable our court and law enforcement systems to better serve all reservation residents.

**Forest Management Plan**

In June the Tribal Council adopted the updated Forest Management Plan, which sets management policy and direction for the Warm Springs Forest through 1991. The Forest Plan sets objectives for sustained yield forest management and resource protection, including an allowable annual cut of 103.4 million board feet from approximately 315,000 acres of forest.



The reservation forest provides the major source of revenue and employment for the Confederated Tribes. Over 600 jobs and more than 50 percent of the tribes' annual revenue are derived from timber. Warm Springs

Forest Products Industries, a tribally owned and operated enterprise, is dependent on the Warm Springs forest. The Forest Management Plan designates the following six land use types:

Timber & Range Areas .....	311,232 acres
Conditional Use Areas .....	55,268 acres
Streamside Zone .....	5,467 acres
Visual Management Areas .....	1,775 acres
Recreation Areas .....	552 acres

**Streamside Management Plan**

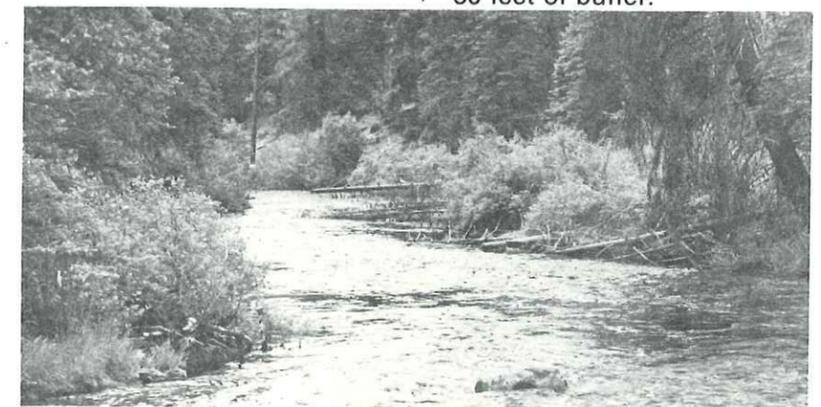
In March the Tribal Council adopted the streamside Management Plan, which sets policies and standards for stream protection and classifies streams on the reservation. The plan provides the means to maintain water quality standards adopted in the Tribal Water Code. By protecting water quality, the plan helps protect other resources such as fish and wildlife.

Class I streams, such as the Deschutes River, Metolius River, Warm Springs River and Shitike Creek, have the highest level of protection

standards. These streams may provide domestic water; support a recreational fishery or anadromous fish; support a recreational, religious or aesthetic value; or contribute a significant flow for irrigation, lakes, reservoirs or other class I streams. A minimum of 100 feet of buffer strip is required from both banks of Class I streams.

Examples of Class II streams include Tenino Creek, Eagle Creek and Seekseequa Creek. These streams have moderate protection standards with 60 feet of buffer strip.

Most other streams on the reservation are Class III, with 30 feet of buffer.



Forest and streamside management and protection are vital to the continued progress of the Confederated Tribes.

## More Planning Highlights

### Comprehensive Plan

After more than two years of community meetings, research, data collection and deliberations, the updated Reservation-wide Comprehensive Plan reached the draft review stage in late 1982. Several hundred tribal members deserve recognition for their involvement during the various phases of the planning process, from issue identification to the drafting of policies.

The Comprehensive planning process was based on the following objectives: Develop through active participation of tribal members; provide a framework for Tribal Council decisions on the use and development of resources—land, people, investments and income—over the next 20 years; achieve compatibility between different kinds of resource uses such as rural housing, agriculture, livestock, wildlife, water and timber; and provide an overall umbrella for more specific planning. Plans for recreation, housing, human and physical resources need to be coordinated with the Comprehensive Plan policies.

The thirteen plan elements provide background information on topics ranging from tribal government and human resources to natural

resources, economy and housing. Each chapter contains issues and findings about the topic, providing a valuable resource document for tribal decision-makers.

The Plan's final chapter, "Policies and Implementation," provides Tribal Council direction to the organization for carrying out actions and policies to implement the plan.

### McQuinn Fish and Wildlife Management Plan

The 1972 McQuinn Act, which returned the McQuinn Strip to the Reservation, created a cooperative fish and game management agreement between the Confederated Tribes and the State of Oregon. In 1982 the Confederated Tribes drafted a Fish and Wildlife Management Plan for the McQuinn Strip portion of the reservation. After approval and adoption of the plan by the Tribal Council and Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission, fish and wildlife management authority will be the responsibility of the Confederated Tribes.

The draft plan sets goals for fish and wildlife management, including population objectives for the key species of deer and elk. The plan also proposes regulations for hunting and fishing.

The draft Comprehensive Plan allocates land for a variety of land uses:

Types of Designation	Acres
Communities .....	7,495
Agriculture .....	50,940
Rangelands .....	182,089
Forest Lands .....	350,285
Recreation Lands.....	27,526
Wilderness .....	24,570
<b>Total Area .....</b>	<b>642,905</b>

### Agricultural and Range Management Plan

In late 1982 efforts began to develop a new Agriculture and Range Management Plan. The objectives of the plan are to bring the reservation range resources up to their full capacity and to increase the opportunities for tribal members to receive a greater income from their livestock and farming operations.

## Enterprise Highlights

If you haven't visited Kah-Nee-Ta for a while, you've missed a new spirit and atmosphere which has led to a remarkable improvement of Kah-Nee-Ta's image and financial situation in 1982.

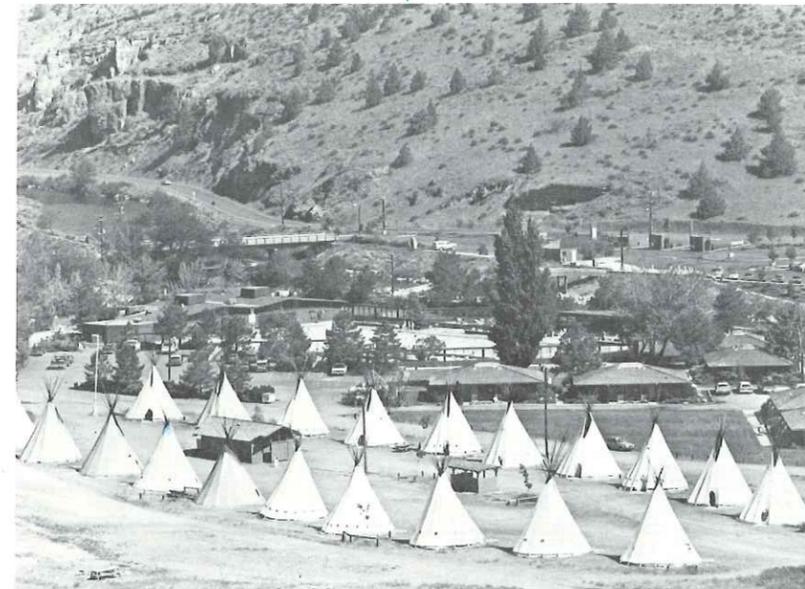
Several reasons have been given for Kah-Nee-Ta's financial upswing in 1982, but they should begin with Manager Garland Brunoe and his staff.

The Kah-Nee-Ta family, including the Board of Directors, deserve a pat on the back for their accomplishments in 1982. For the first time, profits were made in every month from May through September. The Kah-Nee-Ta Board of Directors, created by the Tribal Council only a few years ago, deserves credit for their long-range planning efforts.

The recession may have been a blessing in disguise for Kah-Nee-Ta. It appears that more people are taking shorter vacations and locating their conferences closer to home. This has been beneficial to Kah-Nee-Ta's marketing efforts, which concentrate on regional metropolitan areas.

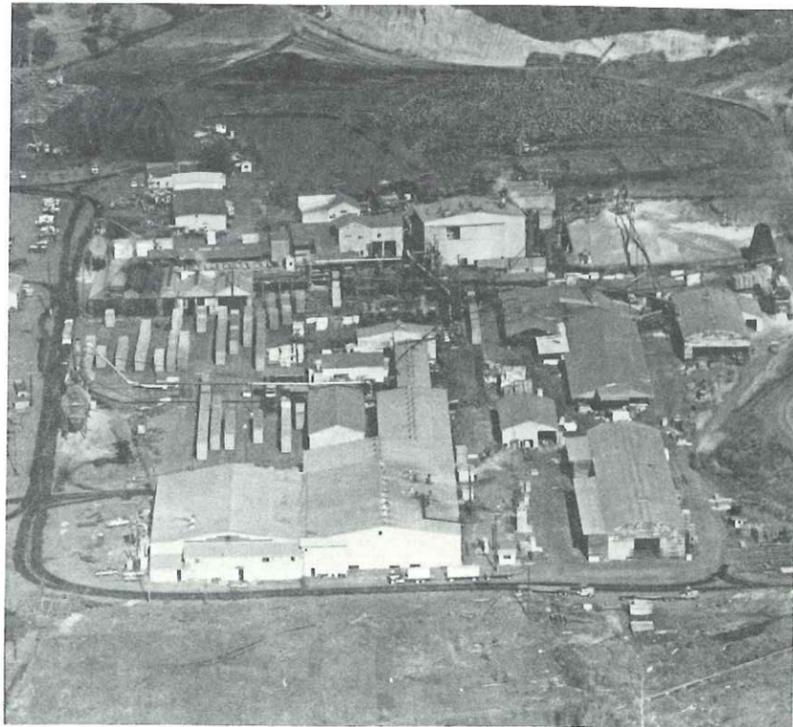
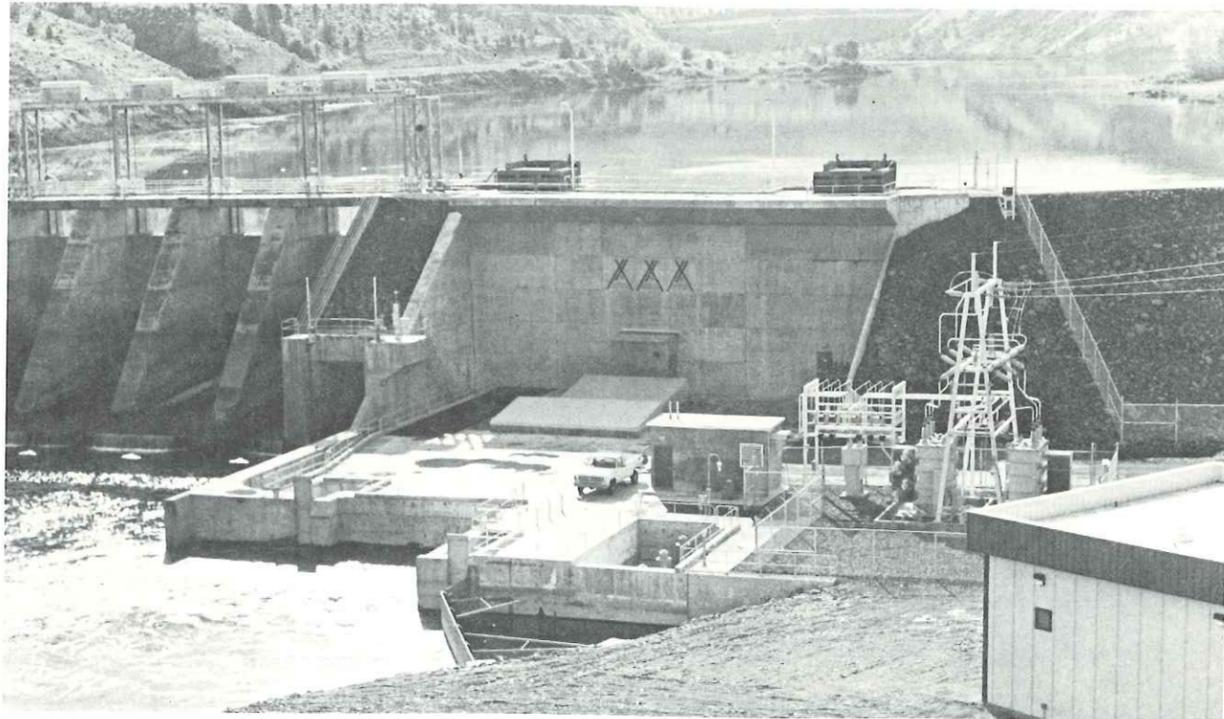
Garland's success at controlling and reducing operating costs, while at the same time maintaining services, deserves mention. Also, his efforts to improve communications with Kah-Nee-Ta employees and the local community are noteworthy.

Kah-Nee-Ta employees and tribal members can be proud of Kah-Nee-Ta's rejuvenated image. The picture for 1983 and future years looks brighter.



Kah-Nee-Ta's popular activities range from traditional salmon bakes to golf, tennis, swimming, horseback riding and sun worshipping. Shown preparing salmon is Caroline Tohet.

## More Enterprise Highlights



*The Pelton Reregulating Dam Hydroelectric Project went on-line in June 1982 and was dedicated in July. During the first year of operation, WSPE's revenue projections were exceeded because of above normal flow of the Deschutes River. Warm Springs Forest Products Industries, shown at left, did not make a profit in 1982, but continued to maintain full employment even through the adverse economic climate.*

## Community Services Highlights



**Ed Manlon**  
*Community Services Manager*

In 1982, the following mission statements were developed for the operation of the Community Services Division which involves the Health, Education, Justice and Safety, and Public Works Branches:

1. Ensure that the public services needed to maintain and improve the standard of living of the Warm Springs community are available.
2. Ensure that the public agencies responsible for providing services to the community meet their obligations.
3. Ensure that the services provided to the community—either directly by the tribal organization, or by other public agencies—are cost-effective and meet the health, education, housing and public safety standards of the Confederated Tribes.

**The Health Branch** expanded its program emphasis from rehabilitation to include intervention and preventative education efforts. An alcohol and drug education curriculum was initiated at the elementary school level.

A number of concerns were expressed about the most effective way to deal with alcohol-related problems. Because of the sensitive and complex nature of the problems, it is thought that some people can be better treated by specialized services off-reservation.

**The Youth Services Department**, which administers out-of-home placement of children, started to increase parental involvement by initiating a parental support payment system.

**The MCH Program** continued its highly successful childhood immunization program. The current immunization rate of 93 percent is significantly greater than national or State of Oregon levels.

**Preliminary** planning began for the development of a Health Services Center, which would replace the inadequate "clinic." Outpatient visits to the clinic increased to 20,060 in 1982, an all time record. This represented an increase of 7,000 visits since 1972.

**The Education Branch** withstood a number of difficult problems during 1982, most of which were a result of reduced funding. Less money was available for higher education assistance, which led to tighter policies for scholarships and eligibility. The Simnasho School was shut down. Other funding constraints caused personnel reductions in Early Childhood programs, Extension, Culture/Heritage, along with the transfer of the BIA Education Specialist to the Portland Area Office.

**On** the brighter side, attendance, academic achievement and parental involvement all improved at the Warm Springs Elementary School. Planning for a Forestry and Natural Resources technician training program was completed, although funding has yet to be secured for implementation. Progress was made on expansion of the three tribal language dictionaries.

**The Justice and Safety Services Branch** began implementing the updated Law and Order Code which affects both Indian and non-Indians in the criminal, civil and traffic codes. The backlog of court cases from 1980 and 1981 was successfully eliminated. Recruitment began for a new Justice Services Administrator. **The** major change in civil law now allows the arrest and citation of non-Indians into

Tribal Court for traffic, trespass, hunting and fishing violations on reservation land.

**A** revised off-reservation fishing code for Sherar's Bridge and the Columbia River was coordinated with Oregon and Washington Fisheries Departments.

**The** Branch also participated in the planning for a new Justice and Detention facility.

**The Public Works Branch**, which also includes the Community Center and Housing programs, began operating several key facilities in 1982. The new Deschutes/Kah-Nee-Ta/Agency Water Supply System, which consists of a treatment plant, 17 miles of watermain and three reservoirs with 4.3 million gallons storage capacity, began operating by the Utilities Department.

**A** new Wastewater Treatment facility at the Agency was also put into operation. The facility involves new surface aerators and other improvements.

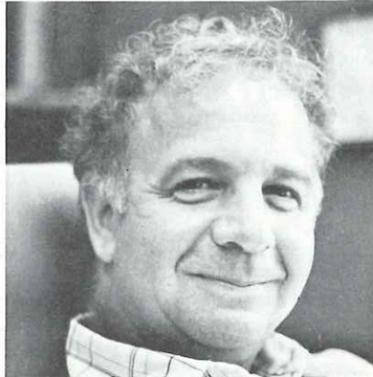
Utilities also assisted with home repairs and remodeling of 19 tribal senior citizen's homes.

**The** Community Center conducted 62 adult and youth activities and 28 special events. Other groups used the Center on 23 occasions.

**More** emphasis was placed on non-competitive activities such as the ever-increasing popularity of fitness programs.

**Also** completed in 1982 were two new baseball/softball fields, an underground watering system serving four fields, the BMX track and the re-seeding of the Papoose field. During the summer months, work was started on the development of a neighborhood playground in West Hills.

## Fiscal Services Highlights



**Doug McClelland**  
Fiscal Services Manager

The Fiscal Services Division developed the following mission statements in 1982:

1. Ensure that the organization's financial transactions comply with statutory and Tribal Council guidelines and that the Tribe's financial resources are properly managed.
2. Ensure that all work units with the organization have accurate, timely and usable financial management information.
3. Ensure the Tribes' natural resources are properly utilized and protected—within the limits of the Federal government's trust and treaty responsibilities.

**The Financial Administration Branch** completed the tribal self-insurance study, a plan which will fully self-insure the group medical program and reduce tribal costs.

A staff training program, including on-site college courses, was implemented in 1982.

**The Data Processing Department** completed the Automated Tribal Property System, which keeps track of the status of all tribal property and equipment.

**The Records Management Center** was transferred to the Purchasing Department.

**The Vital Statistics Department** reported a three percent increase in the enrolled membership. This represented an enrollment population increase from 2468 tribal members to 2545.

**The Administration Services Branch's** Personnel Department reported an increase in the percentage of tribal members employed in the total work force. By the end of 1982, 38 percent of all employees were tribal members—the highest percentage since 1970.

**The Employee Development Department's** emphasis in 1982 was directed toward personal and professional growth of tribal employees. The well-received "Essentials of Management" course was attended by 131 tribal employees.

**Court Administration** was separated from the Judges' responsibilities and a new Court Administrator was hired in 1982. Programs administered include the service staff, probate - probation and legal aide.

**The Enterprise Branch's** Credit Department processed 29 new home and mobile home loans, 10 remodel loans and 25 business and agriculture loans. Net outstanding loans increased by \$1,626,893 to a total value of \$11,402,424. Two long-time Credit employees, Hazel Seyler and Kathleen Foltz, retired in 1982, which led to departmental employee changes and promotions.

**The Gift Shop/Vending operation**, which also serves as a visitor's information center, placed more sales emphasis on local crafts and collectibles. Visitors totaled nearly 30,000 in 1982.

**The new Tribal Garage** opened in July of 1982, expanding employment from three to eight full time jobs. The garage now includes a full-line parts house.

**The Thinning operation** treated approximately 2,500 acres of forest in 1982.

**The Resources Branch**, which includes the Natural Resources Department and Extension, had a busy year. They were involved in the:

- McQuinn Strip Fish and Wildlife Plan
- Merriam Turkey Habitat Study
- Streamside Management Plan

- Anadromous Fish Study
- Fish and Wildlife Code amendments, including ceremonial fisheries.
- Assisted with start-up of the Agriculture and Range Management Plan

**After** many years of service to the Tribes, Warm Springs Extension agent Clint Jacks accepted a promotion which took him to the Madras office.

**The first hatchery spring chinook** returned to the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery with over 900 hatchery-produced adults arriving. A radio-telemetry study was initiated to determine movement of wild VS hatchery produced salmon migrating above the hatchery.

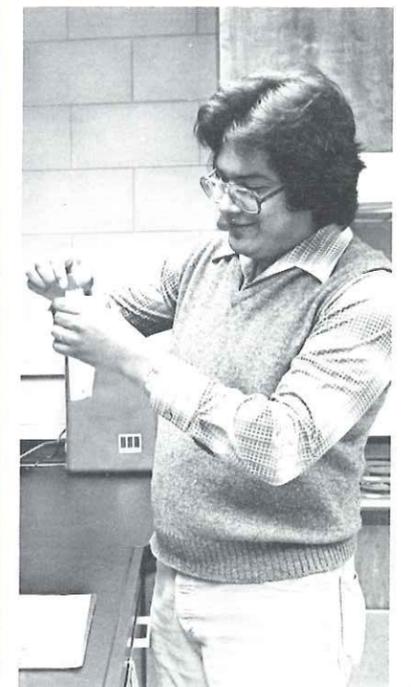
### E.I.A.

**A program** to rid the reservation of Equine Infectious Anemia neared completion in 1982. Approximately 3,500 horses were rounded up, tested and re-tested over the past two years—some of them four times.

**The following people** merit recognition for their part in the difficult task of carrying out the reservation's E.I.A. program.

**From** the Natural Resources department were Gene Greene, Guy Wallulatum, Joe Moses, Evans Spino and Gordon Scott. In the OSU Extension office were Jacob Frank, Sr. and Clint Jacks. From BIA were Lester Poitra, Brian Spears and Dean Elliott. Ride bosses who helped with the project were Jacob Frank, Sr., Franklin Suppah, Wissie Smith, Evans Spino, Rico Thompson, Perry Greene, Nick Kalama, Buck Smith and Jazzie Wewa. State Veterinarian Lee Wallace was also involved.

## Project Completions



Photos of the new Tribal Garage and Water Treatment Plant, including employees Ron Suppah and Steve Courtney.

