THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION OF OREGON
1982 ANNUAL REPORT
Resource Planning Highlights 1982

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.

Chairman's Letter

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.
Chairman
1982 Tribal Council
Legal Report

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 sportmen'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.

Law and Order Code

During 1982, the Tribes reached completion of the negotiations that the Tribes received 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 adjustment of the Round Butte Dam rental based on hearings that were held in December 1981. The Board increased the annual Round Butte Dam rental from nearly $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.

Resource Planning Highlights

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 60 percent of the tribally 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:

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 Shidtke 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 Soodles 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.
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.

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:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Designation</th>
<th>Acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Recreation Lands</td>
<td>27,529</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilderness</td>
<td>24,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Area</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 Brace 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 laces to golf, tennis, archery, horseback riding and sun worshipping. Shown preparing salmon is Caroline Toole.
More Enterprise Highlights

The Pallon Renegating Dam Hydropower Project went on line in 1982 and 1983, dedicated in July. During the first year of operations, WPPE'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

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 92 percent is significantly greater than that of the 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 20,000 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 Siminasho 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 lands.

A revised off-reservation fishing code for Shner'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 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 waterline system serving four fields, the BMX track and the re-seeding of the Peacock field. During the summer months, work was started on the development of a neighborhood playground in West Hills.

Ed Munson

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 was thought that some people can be better treated by specialized services off-reservation.

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Fiscal Services Highlights

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, probation and legal aid.

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 $1,696,863 to a total value of $11,402,424. Two long-time Credit employees, Hazel Sayler 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:

- 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 Tribal, 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 500 hatchery-produced adults arriving. A radio-telemetry study was initiated to determine movement of wild VS hatchery produced salmon migrating above the hatchery.

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

From the Natural Resources department were Gene Greene, Guy Wallatatum, 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 Supphah, Wesley Smith, Evans Spino, Rico Thompson, Perry Greene, Nick Kalama, Buck Smith and Jazzie Wews. State Veterinarian Lee Wallace was also involved.

Project Completions

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