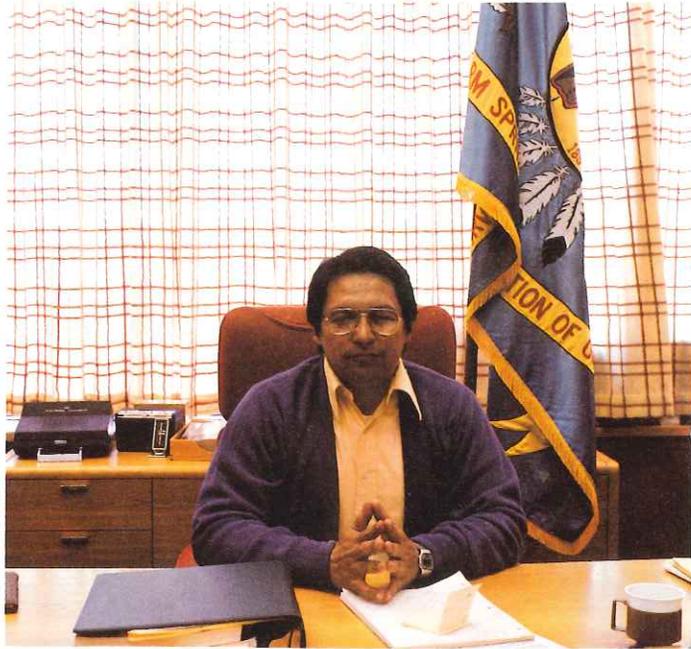


The Confederated Tribes of the
Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
1983 Annual Report

The past fifty years... The progression of Tribal Self-Government



Ralph Minnick
Secretary/Treasurer
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

Since 1934, when Congress passed the Indian Reorganization Act, the role of tribal government has gradually evolved into the self-governing structure it is today. Even now, fifty years later, it is continually being defined and redefined.

But it was the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act (known as the Wheeler-Howard Act) that signaled the beginning of a new era. It signified recognition that tribal governments should have the right to manage their own policies.

In years past, the Bureau of Indian Affairs exercised virtual control over the Tribes. That era of federal paternalism is gone. We are in a period of a United States, Tribal, government-to-government relationship. While still fulfilling their trust responsibility, as spelled out in the Treaty of 1855, the relationship of the Bureau and the Tribes is one more of a partnership.

Today, the Warm Springs Reservation is a unique corporate and governmental organization which is in charge of all municipal functions and facilities, a number of tribally-owned and operated enterprises, administrative services, and employs over a thousand people. The Tribes also operate their own court system, police and fire departments.

This development has been built upon the special government-to-government relationship as established by the Treaty. Tribal government continues to grow and evolve while protecting the source of its creation, the Treaty.

Wise leadership, foresight on the part of the elders and continual vigilance by the membership has brought Warm Springs from federal dependency to a successful self-governing reservation within fifty years.

CONSTITUTION PREAMBLE

We, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, in order to establish a more responsible and effective organization to promote our general welfare, conserve and develop our lands and other resources, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the power to exercise certain rights of self-government not inconsistent with existing Federal and State laws, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Message from the Chairman

Dear Tribal Members and Friends,

The theme for the 1983 Annual Report focuses on the growth and evolution of our present tribal government. We owe a debt of gratitude to our elders and to those who have long since passed away. They should be recognized for their dedication and wisdom in understanding the opportunities which the Indian Reorganization Act presented us fifty years ago.

Sadly, we need to mention the loss of past Councilman Fred (Buddy) Kalama and Council secretary Juanita Bourland. Both were valuable people to the Tribal Council and to the community. They will always be remembered.

The current Tribal Council was sworn in May 2, 1983 and is the sixteenth body of elected representatives for the Tribes since the first in 1938.

One of the most difficult tasks Tribal Council faced in 1983 was to stay within the budget and still meet the needs of the community. Annual revenue is leveling off while requirements are growing.

Work projects under the nationwide "Jobs Bill Act" provided meaningful employment for members and proved so successful that Council budgeted additional tribal funds for 1984. The completed projects will benefit the reservation for years to come.

The quarantine for Equine Infectious Anemia, imposed by the Tribes in 1981, was lifted by Council in June of 1983. With the removal of the unfit horses, the first stages of a new Range Management Plan were set into motion. Also, the adoption of our updated twenty-year Comprehensive Plan was a significant accomplishment. The Plan reflects continued efforts toward self-determination and tribal self-government.

We exceeded projections for the success of our hydroelectric power plant at Pelton Reregulating Dam in 1983, its first full year of operation. And Kah-Nee-Ta had its best year ever.

On behalf of the Tribal Council, I want to thank all tribal members for their continued direction, support and commitment.



**Zane Jackson, Chairman
Tribal Council**



Zane Jackson



Delbert Frank



Jacob Frank, Sr.



Bernice Mitchell



Mike Clements



Larry Calica



Ellen Johnson



Vernon Henry



Chiefs Nelson Wallulatum and Nick Kalama

Legal Report



“PGE—Round Butte Rent Suit”

In March of 1982, a Board of Arbitration rendered a decision which increased the rent due to the Tribes from Portland General Electric Company for the portion of Round Butte Dam which lies on the reservation. The amount awarded was approximately four times the old rate for the period beginning August, 1979.

P.G.E. was dissatisfied with the award and challenged it by filing a law suit in the United States District Court.

On June 7, 1983, the District Court entered an Order setting aside the award of the Board of Arbitration. The Tribes and the United States, as trustee for the Tribes, have appealed that decision. A decision is expected sometime during 1984.

Meanwhile rent is being paid at the old rate.

“Tribal Government Tax Status Act”

An important piece of Congressional legislation passed in 1983 was a bill which exempts tribes from certain federal taxes which state and local governments have never had to pay.

The Act is important, in theory, because the Warm Springs Reservation now has the authority to issue tax-exempt bonds to help finance essential governmental services projects.

Congress recognizes that these are tax exemptions that the Confederated Tribes should always have had. This legislation puts the Tribes on an equal footing with other state and local governments.

Per Capita Legislation (Per Capita Payments Act)

In August, 1983, the new “per capita” legislation enacted by the United States Congress became law. This legislation, which was

initiated and sponsored by the Warm Springs Reservation, does two things. First, it allows the distribution of tribal per capita checks in the name of the Confederated Tribes instead of in the name of the United States. This will make it clear that per capita payments are not federal handouts but are distributions of dividends to tribal members for money earned by their own tribal organization.

Secondly, the per capita legislation protects the untaxable “trust” nature of these tribal funds.

“Administrative Timber Fee”

Since 1972, the so-called “10 percent administrative deduction” from tribal timber sales has been available for use in intensive management of the tribal forest. Prior to that time, a sum equal to 10 percent of the total stumpage payments for tribal timber had gone to the Treasury of the United States as a fee.

During 1983, there was an attempt to change the system so that the 10 percent monies could no longer be used for tribal forest management. This would have had a disastrous impact on forest practices on the Warm Springs Reservation.

As the result of a joint effort on behalf of timber tribes, under the leadership of the Confederated Tribes, this change was averted by the addition of language in Congressional appropriation bills.

The present practice of using the administrative fee for intensive forest management on reservations will be continued.

Treaty Fishing Rights Activities

During 1983, litigation continued in the U.S. v. Oregon Columbia River Indian fishing rights case which began in 1968. The Tribes successfully appealed to the United States Federal Court to stop state restrictions on subsistence platform fisheries along the Columbia River during the spring chinook run. Also, unnecessary restrictions imposed by the states on the treaty Indian fall chinook commercial season in the Columbia River were eliminated.

Late in the year, the parties to the U.S. v. Oregon litigation began the difficult process of negotiating a new management and allocation plan to replace the “Five-Year Plan”, which expired in February, 1982. The negotiations, ordered by United States District Court Judge Walter E. Craig, were in progress by the end of the year.

Also, in 1982, a proposed United States-Canada Salmon Interception Treaty began. The proposed treaty, which included provisions sought by the Warm Springs Tribes to protect upper Columbia River chinook salmon runs, died because the State of Alaska refused to agree on it.

The American and Canadian delegations are now attempting to negotiate a new treaty which will satisfy the concerns of Alaska fishermen while still protecting depressed upper Columbia River salmon stocks.

Warm Springs Tribal Code (WSTC)

WSTC Code Chapter 341 Adopted Sherars Bridge Management

The most significant of Tribal Code enactments adopted a comprehensive management scheme for the Sherars Bridge site purchased by the Tribes in 1979. The amended code establishes fishing regulations and a management plan which addresses sanitation, safety, rafting, day-use and camping regulations, capital improvements and a permit system.

Also, a survey and marking of the boundaries at the Sherars Bridge site will be conducted as defined in the code.

WSTC Code Chapter 200 Amended Selection of Jurors

Formerly, jury training was mandatory. This amendment makes it optional. Jurors on the master list will meet each year between December 8 and 31 for orientation. Also, a mock trial will be conducted over which a tribal judge will preside.

The meeting will be held for the purpose of explaining court procedures and jury responsibilities.

WSTC Code Chapter 203 Amended Appeals Court

This amendment expands the panel of judges. The Warm Springs Court of Appeals shall consist of judges appointed by Tribal Council for a term of three years. The judges shall be adult members, one of which will be appointed by Tribal Council as Chief Appellate Judge. The Chief Appellate Judge will be responsible for administering the Court of Appeals.

At least three judges assigned by the Court Administrator and approved by the Chief Appellate Judge will sit on the Court of Appeals Panel on each case. Assignments will be rotated so that each Judge sits on approximately an equal number of cases.

WSTC Code Chapter 451 Amended Woodcutting

Any member of the Warm Springs Police Department, Natural Resources Department or BIA Law Enforcement Services may issue a citation to a person in violation of the chapter. This applies any place within the boundaries of the reservation.

Additionally, a private citizen may take action pursuant to this chapter by following procedures set forth.

WSTC Code Chapter 331 Amended Filiation Proceedings

Under the old Law and Order Code, filiations used to be a criminal proceeding. This amendment changes it to a civil procedure.



Judge Dave Harding, Chief Judge Irene Wells and Juvenile Judge Anita Jackson.

Historical review of the past fifty years

Careful decision-making, patience, constant vigilance in protecting tribal philosophy, values and beliefs characterize the approach the people of the Warm Springs Reservation have taken in the past fifty years.

On the path to self-government, the Tribes took time—Warm Springs has never rushed into anything. The foundation for success of the Tribes was wise leadership, communication among the membership, progressive planning and great effort to protect and sustain tribal resources.

It all began fifty years ago when a change in national policy toward Indian tribes was in the process. Up to 1934, the Warm Springs Reservation had been virtually under the control of the federal government.

Tribal activities and policies at that time were determined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (formerly within the Department of War), and Indians had just recently been recognized as American citizens.

But the passage of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (known as the Wheeler-Howard Act) signaled the beginning of a new era. It signified recognition that tribal governments should have the right to manage their own affairs.

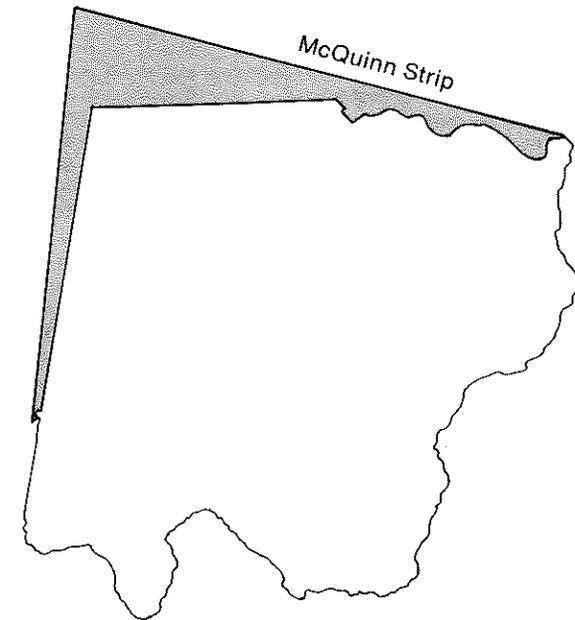
After long, careful deliberation over the chance at self-government, Warm Springs elected to accept the Act and incorporated in 1938, retaining the Bureau in an advisory (and trust) capacity as spelled out in the Treaty of 1855. This decision proved to open the way to major changes.

In the first step toward tribal self-government, members here formally organized as the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation by adopting a Constitution and By-Laws. Also, in 1938, a corporate charter was drawn up and ratified by the membership. Management was in the hands of the Tribal Council, consisting of eight elected members and three hereditary chiefs.

Today, the reservation contains 642,905 acres, more than 90 percent of which is tribally-owned. But, for over a hundred years, faulty surveys, conflicting studies and neighboring landholders' opposition kept the "McQuinn Strip" from being within the reservation. This 78,000-acre tract of timber and grazing land along the north and west boundaries of the reservation had been incorrectly surveyed. Finally, in 1972, after numerous court cases and persistent tribal efforts, most of the McQuinn Strip was restored to the Tribes.

An economic break came in 1942, during World War II, when there was demand for more and more timber. The Confederated Tribes entered into their first contract for timber sales that year.

But economic development, as we know it today, began in the early 1950's when funds from a settlement over the flooding of Celilo Falls fishing grounds were set aside to pay Oregon State College to conduct a study of the reservation's physical and human resources. The study identified economic potentials and modern planning began at that point.



Throughout the termination efforts of the 1950's, the Tribes also lobbied and obtained exclusion from Public Law 83-280, thereby retaining federal and tribal jurisdiction over the reservation.

Planning moved forward under the leadership of the late Vernon Jackson. In 1961, the Tribes purchased the scenic Kah-Nee-Ta hot springs site from a non-Indian. Then in 1967, the sawmill, located on the reservation, was purchased so the Tribes could assume control of the vast timber resources on tribal lands. This enabled the Tribes to process and market their own timber, an economic mainstay for the Tribes to this day.

But not wanting to limit the economic base to just one enterprise, the Tribes completed construction of a low-head hydroelectric project at Pelton Reregulation Dam on the Deschutes River nearly two years ago. The monetary results of the venture have exceeded projections for success.

Because of the wisdom and foresight of past and present leadership, the Tribes today are self-governing and well along the path to financial independence. Many obstacles have been overcome, though the task is by no means done.

Protection of natural resources, values, beliefs and philosophy have been at the core of the continuity of the Warm Springs Reservation over the years. Development at Warm Springs is based on the Tribes' continued commitment to the land and its proper use. These vital activities enable this traditional community to renew itself, grow with the modern world and yet continue as a separate Indian nation.

Past Council members and officers



First Tribal Council — 1938

1938-1941 George Meachem, Sr., Isaac McKinley, Frank Winishut, Moses C. Hellon, Fred Wagner, Joe McCorkle, Frank Queahpama, Sr., James Johnson, Sam Wewa, William McCorkle, O.B. Kalama and Harold V. Lewis

May, 1941 to April, 1944 George Meachem, Sr., Isaac McKinley, Frank Winishut, Alex Tohet, Frank Queahpama, Sr., Johnnie Simtustus, Joseph McCorkle, Charles Jackson, Norman Wolfe, James Johnson, Sam Wewa, Walter Miller, O.B. Kalama and William McCorkle.

May, 1944 to April, 1947 Charles Jackson, Isaac McKinley, Alex Tohet, Joseph McCorkle, Moses Hellon, Sam Wewa, Mathew Suppah, Avex Miller, Sr., James Johnson, Johnnie Simtustus, O.B. Kalama, Vernon Jackson and Edith Danzuka.

May 12, 1947 to April, 1950 Avex Miller, Sr., Charles Jackson, Joe McCorkle, David Jacobs, Leonard Kalama, *Sam Wewa, Alex Tohet, Mathew Suppah, Moses Hellon, Frank Suppah, Johnnie Simtustus and Vernon Jackson.

May, 1950 to April, 1953 Avex Miller, Sr., Charles Jackson, Sam Wewa, James Palmer, Olney Patt, Sr., Orin Johnson, Frank Suppah, Johnnie Simtustus, Alex Tohet, Linton Winishut and Vernon Jackson.

May, 1953 to April, 1956 Charles Jackson, Edith Danzuka, Joe McCorkle, James Palmer, *Bernice Mitchell, Olney Patt, Sr., Melvin Wewa, Orin Johnson, Linton Winishut, Johnnie Simtustus, *Nathan Heath, Raymond Johnson, Sr., Sam Scott, Vernon Jackson and James G. Scott.

May, 1956 to April, 1959 Avex Miller, Sr., Olney Patt, Sr., Raymond Johnson, Sr., Urban Brunoe, Delbert Frank, Sr., Orin Johnson, Edith Danzuka, *Felix Wallulatum, Nathan Heath, Joseph McCorkle, Herbert Stwyer, William McCorkle and James G. Smith.

May, 1959 to April, 1965 Edwin Scott, Olney Patt, Sr., Elmer Quinn, Delbert Frank, Sr., Harold Culpus, Nelson Wallulatum, Raymond Johnson, Sr., Alfred Smith, Sr., Fred Kalama, *Ben Palmer, Linton Winishut, Nathan Heath and Vernon Jackson.

May, 1965 to April, 1968 Olney Patt, Sr., James G. Smith, Grant Waheneka, Raymond Johnson, Sr., Kenneth L. Smith, Bessie Guerin, Christine Tom, Ben Palmer, *Orin Johnson, Nelson Wallulatum, Nathan Heath, Norman Danzuka and Vernon Jackson.

May, 1968 to April, 1971 Grant Waheneka, Edwin Scott, Nelson Wallulatum, Bessie Guerin, Nathan Heath, Harold Culpus, Norman Danzuka, *Cyrus Katchia, Delbert Frank, Sr., Orin Johnson, Raymond Johnson, Sr., Elmer Quinn, Vernon Jackson and Kenneth L. Smith.

May, 1971 to April, 1974 Olney Patt, Sr., Delbert Frank, Sr., Zane Jackson, Amos Simtustus, Sr., Raymond Johnson, Sr., Nelson Wallulatum, Elmer Quinn, Harold Culpus, Robert Macy, Rita Squiemphen, Orin Johnson and Kenneth L. Smith.

May, 6, 1974 to April, 1977 Zane Jackson, Olney Patt, Sr., Rita Squiemphen, Elmer Quinn, Nelson Wallulatum, Robert Macy, Sr., *Wilbur Johnson, Sr., Roger Suppah, Amos Simtustus, Sr., Sanders Heath, Raymond Johnson, Sr., Nick Kalama, *Orin Johnson and Kenneth L. Smith.

May, 1977 to April, 1980 Eugene Greene, Delbert Frank, Sr., Zane Jackson, Rita Squiemphen, Larry Calica, Jacob Frank, Sr., Amos Simtustus, Sr., Nelson Wallulatum, Nick Kalama, Elmer Quinn, Karen Wallulatum and Kenneth L. Smith.

May, 1980 to April, 1983 Delbert Frank, Sr., Zane Jackson, Olney Patt, Sr., Michael Clements, Fred Kalama, Bernice Mitchell, Karen Wallulatum, Nelson Wallulatum, Amos Simtustus, Sr., Harold Culpus, Nick Kalama and Ralph Minnick.

May, 1983 to April, 1986 Zane Jackson, Delbert Frank, Sr., Michael Clements, Nelson Wallulatum, Nick Kalama, Vernon Henry, Bernice Mitchell, Ellen Johnson, Larry Calica, Jacob Frank, Sr., and Ralph Minnick.

*Denotes those who replaced council members who left office during that term of office.

Fiscal Services Report



Jim Sizemore, Gene Greene, Fiscal Branch Manager Doug McClelland, Mike Clements and Delford Johnson.

During the reorganization process in 1983, a great deal of thought and consideration went into the staffing of key positions in the Fiscal Services Branch.

Fiscal Services Manager Doug McClelland filled management staff positions by hiring Mike Clements as his assistant; Delford Johnson as Enterprise Department Manager and Jim Sizemore as Finance Department Manager. Gene Greene remains in charge of the Natural Resources Department.

A number of innovative, new programs were instituted in 1983.

As of January 1, the Confederated Tribes set up a fully self-insured employee Group Medical Program under the direction of Charles Nathan. The Tribes also completed a third year of self-insuring the Workmen's Compensation Program. Also introduced in 1983 were changes to the existing Pension Plan and the development and adoption of a Deferred Compensation Plan.

Early in 1983, the Confederated Tribes were awarded a share of monies allocated nationwide under the Emergency Jobs Appropriation Act. This money was used to help finance summer jobs for a wide range of natural resource improvements.

The successful program provided meaningful work for mostly younger members who previously had only limited job experience. Nearly sixty people completed projects that will benefit the reservation for years to come.

Among those accomplishments, the Shitike headworks dam was removed which removed a major fish migration barrier; several gabion projects were constructed on Shitike and Mill Creeks to provide erosion control and establish fish habitat; and a traveling fish screen was installed in Mill Creek irrigation canal to keep migrating salmon and steelhead from entering and being lost for future production.

Range improvements, completed with the use of local members, consisted of new corral construction, old corral repair and modification, new spring development, one well drilled, as well as fence construction and various other projects.

The demonstrated value of long-lasting, visible improvements and future needs prompted Council and Management to budget additional tribal funds to establish a similar program in 1984.

Within the Office of Thinning, a total of eight contractors and crews cut 1,933 acres of precommercial timber in 1983. Again, the Jobs Bill program was of assistance, providing employment and manpower for the three-month summer work-force.

In June of 1983, Council lifted the quarantine for Equine Infectious Anemia (E.I.A.). After two years of work to rid the reservation of the unfit horses, the Tribes began work on the development of an Agriculture and Range Management Plan. A range survey was completed and the Tribes entered into an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for computer processing of the survey data.

To obtain maximum membership involvement in the development of the Plan, nine District meetings and three Rideboss meetings were held. Questionnaires were also mailed out to the membership.

The passing of an era occurred in the Natural Resources Department with the death of Cecil Brunoe, Sr. and the retirement of Earl Miller. Together, they accumulated sixty years of service to the Tribes. Their dedication will not be forgotten.

Eight new tribally-funded homes were built, while eleven remodeling jobs, additions or improvements were completed. Many of the homes are located in rural areas. Completion of the Wolfe Point subdivision provides a beautiful new homesite choice for the membership. Design controls have been developed to blend the Wolfe Point housing area into the landscape and to minimize visual impact on Kah-Nee-Ta.

In the area of home-financing, the Tribal Credit Department was able to assist over forty families in the community. But it was a stressful year in the lending business due to the national recession. Despite the conditions, the Credit Department made 1,343 new loans totaling just over five million dollars.

Under Delford Johnson, Sr., significant effort and evaluation was made to bring the Assembly Plant, Information Center/Gift Shop, Vehicle Pool and Tribal Garage into more of a profit-making, self-supporting status.

Community Services Report

The main project for the Community Services Branch in 1983 was one of realignment, reorganizing and the staffing of key positions. Former Enterprise Manager, Ed Manion, was promoted to the newly-created position of Community Services Manager. Manion oversees the departments of Health, Justice, Public Works and Education/Training. Those departments are headed respectively by Bob Jackson, Ken English, Jeff Sanders and Charles "Jody" Calica.

Once these positions were filled, the objective was the development of charters that guide services offered the membership. The statements drawn up identify missions, philosophy, key result areas and standards for each department within the Branch. The mission statements define meaning, purpose, reason and direction which was lacking before.

The Department of Education and Training was created in 1983 to respond more effectively to education, training and employment issues facing the Tribes. Protection of tribal self-government hinges upon the development of membership skills to assume technical, supervisory, management and leadership positions to guide governmental and corporate decision-making.

Career Development and Employee Training served 467 participants in 87 sessions. Trainers continued delivery of the Essentials of Management program and initiated a second program in Increasing Human Effectiveness.

A new Elementary-Secondary and Post-Secondary division worked toward the improvement of achievement and completion rates of tribal students enrolled in public schools and higher education institutes. A draft inter-governmental agreement was completed to improve the political and service relationship with the local school district by clarifying appropriate roles and responsibilities. The year closed with 50 higher education students and 18 vocational students. The total number of students served was sixty-nine.

Recruitment and hiring statistics revealed 297 new hires for the Tribal organization, 95 new hires for WSFPI and 302 seasonal hires for Kah-Nee-Ta. The percentage of tribal members employed reached forty-one percent, the highest ratio since 1971.

For the Health Department, 1983 was a year of facing the facts. The department underwent serious evaluation and scrutiny by the Tribal Council. It was a year of awareness and recognition that the most threatening health problem on the reservation involves alcohol and drug abuse and that the Tribes have not done a good job of treatment in-house.

As a means of dealing with this critical problem, the Tribes started using more off-reservation treatment facilities for alcohol and drug-related problems.

Not only was 1983 a year of review for the Health Department, but a new government-to-government agreement with the State of Oregon was formed. Provisions were made with the state which provide for emergency care and detention of mentally ill persons—a



Community Services Branch Manager Ed Manion (left) and department heads (left to right) Jody Calica, Ken English, Jeff Sanders and Bob Jackson.

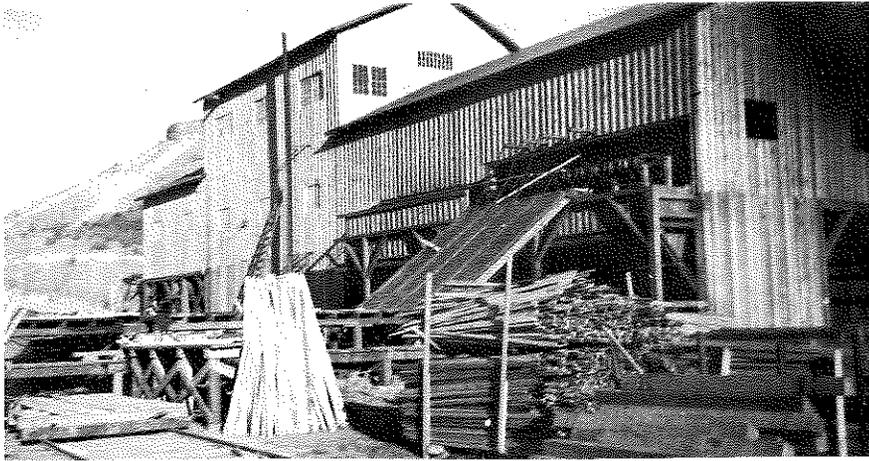
first of its kind in Tribal/State cooperative negotiations.

The office of Culture and Heritage provided assistance in completing the tribal profile which is soon to be published. Under this program, publication of Warm Springs and Wasco languages are forthcoming. There was also involvement in historical site protection in ceded areas.

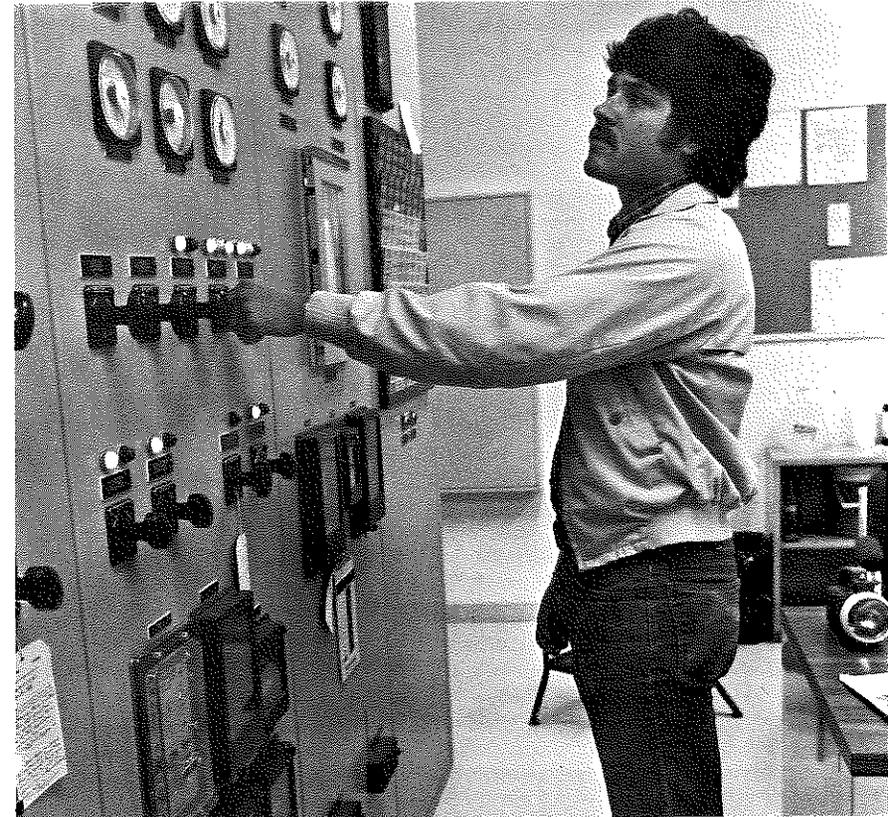
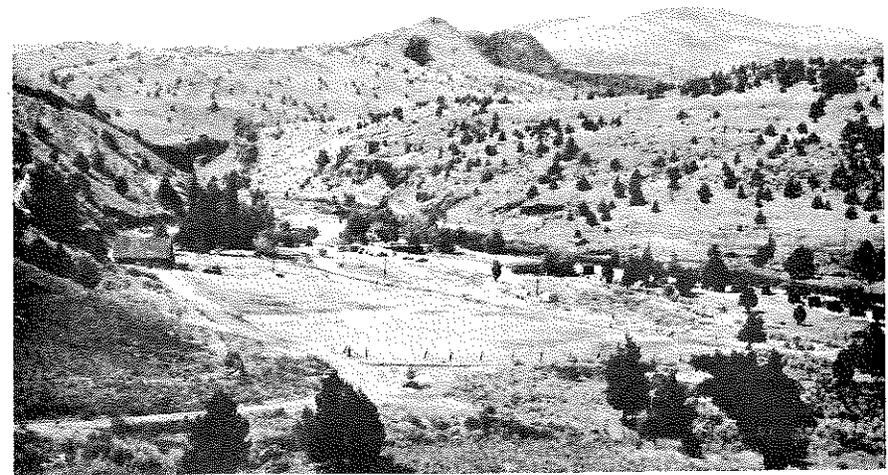
Within the Justice Services Department, new emphasis was placed on improvements in community relations since Ken English came on board. This was a Tribal Council directive. Police officers assisted the community in crime prevention techniques, departmental employees prepared and served holiday dinners to inmates at the Tribal jail, and there was more involvement in community sports activities by off-duty officers. Also, numerous hours were spent in preparing a Search and Rescue policy for lost or overdue community members.

Patrol of the Sherars Bridge site was increased during the summer of 1983 for the protection of tribal members exercising their treaty fishing rights. Additionally, Tribal Council approved a budget to set up a two-person enforcement team to work the Sherars Bridge site for six months out of each year beginning in 1984.

Enterprise status and update



Tribal enterprises have taken on a whole new look since their inception. Early photos on this page show the mill in the 1940s and Kah-Nee-Ta in 1962. Jim Manion, who works at the hydroelectric project as an inspector trainee, checks gauges and controls to ensure that everything is running smoothly.



Kah-Nee-Ta

Kah-Nee-Ta had its best year ever in 1983 partially due to a complete refurbishing of the Lodge. The combined occupancy rate for the Lodge and Village averaged 78 percent from March through October—very high for a recessionary period.

Another success for Kah-Nee-Ta in 1983 was an increase in the number of tribal members employed. The Indian portion of the workforce ranged up to 48 percent.

WSFPI

Warm Springs Forest Products Industries paced the economy out of the recession and succeeded in scoring third best in its 17-year history in profits and stumpage combined. Also, employment of tribal members and affiliates increased nearly 16 percent. Of all employees, tribal members and affiliates in 1983, exceeded 40 percent.

Hydroelectric Project

The Tribes' hydroelectric project at Pelton Reregulating Dam is proving to be a great asset. It is fulfilling the expectations of the membership when they voted to approve the project. Having just completed the first full year of operation in 1983, the amount of power generated was more than expected because the flow of the Deschutes River was above normal. As a result, the revenue from the sale of the power to PP&L was more than had been anticipated in the budget.

Preserving the past for the future



Matilda Mitchell weaving an Indian design, keeping the art and tradition alive.



MaryAnn Meanus teaching Day Care children the Sahaptin language.



Roscoe Stacona helps plan future for senior citizens by defining priorities.



Senior citizens gather at the center for twice-weekly meals and a good visit.

