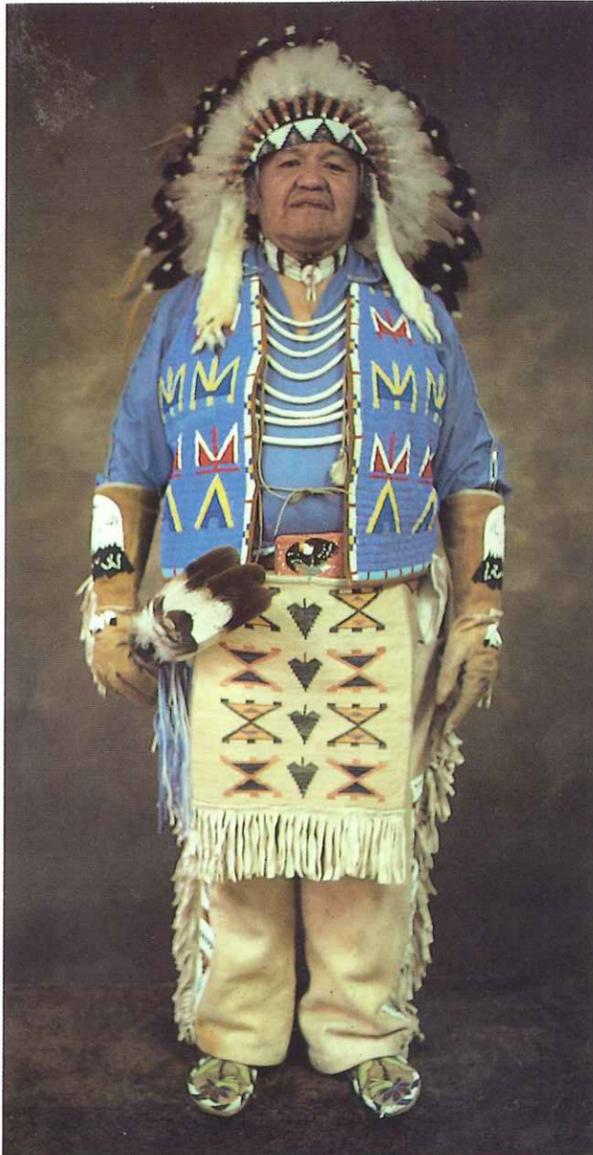


1984 ANNUAL REPORT



THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION OF OREGON



Delvis Heath was selected in May as Chief of the Warm Springs.

The theme for our 1984 Annual Report reviews the Tribes' efforts at preserving our history and culture. The strength and progress of our organization and community is a result of our ancestors' values, beliefs and foresight. Our success in melding traditional values with the demands of modern society has a strong effect on the self-sufficiency and progress of our youth, families and community.

Although some of our history records have been lost, we cannot be bitter. We must work together and combine the traditional survival strengths of our three tribes to continue to progress.

Our ancestors' wise leadership and foresight have provided us the best possible opportunities to succeed and advance competitively in the business world. While we have advanced, we have not forgotten our heritage nor our culture—each balances the other very comfortably. To be commended are those many individuals who worked at preserving our languages, legends and traditional activities. Without their efforts, many of the old ways may have been lost.

As important as our past, is our future. We must continue to strive and improve our quality of life as well as teach our young people the ways of the past. Without this, our history may be lost forever.

Cover:

The annual Pi-Ume-Sha powwow celebrates the signing of the 1855 treaty between the United States government and the Columbia River tribes.

Dear Tribal Members and Friends,

The 1984 Annual Report reviews the Tribes' efforts at preserving our history and culture. Our ancestors lived for thousands of years in the Cascade Mountains, near the Columbia River and in various locations in eastern and southeastern Oregon. The treaty of 1855 changed the ways of our people but our traditions and beliefs have not changed.

We still speak our languages and observe our tribal customs. Many of our people continue to fish from sites established years ago by their families. We have not forgotten the ways of our ancestors nor their values. We strive to make our young people aware of and sensitive to the old ways.

The creation of the Museum/Cultural Center will aid in the process of educating our youth and friends. The Museum Board has progressed well with the planning of the Center. Sadly, we must mention the loss of one of our Board members, Sam Johnson, whose leadership and vision were instrumental in the Board's progress and planning efforts.

The Culture and Heritage Committee assisted with the first book published on Warm Springs, titled *"The People of Warm Springs."* The Committee strived diligently to ensure an accurate portrayal of our history and culture.

Plans were completed for the Simnasho Longhouse addition which will provide much needed space for traditional activities.

Delvis Heath was chosen by Simnasho District members as Chief of the Warm Springs. He was sworn in in May as a lifetime member of Tribal Council. His father, Nathan, was also a Chief, serving from 1954 until his death in January, 1970.

Other projects included the beginning of construction of a new Justice Services building and progress toward a new post office and our first radio station.

The highlight for many of us in 1984 was the PGE settlement which was resolved after years of costly court battles and litigation.

**Zane Jackson, Chairman
Tribal Council**



Agency District representatives include (left to right) Tribal Council Chairman Zane Jackson, first vice-chairman Mike Clements, Chief Nelson Wallulatam and Bernice Mitchell.



Simnasho District members are (left to right) Larry Calica, Tribal Council second vice-chairman Delbert Frank, Sr., Jacob Frank, Sr. and Chief Delvis Heath.



Seekseequa District representatives are (left to right) Vernon Henry, Chief Nick Kalama and Ellen Johnson.



As part of legal assistance to the Tribe, attorney Dennis Karnopp advises Warm Springs Forest Products Industries Board of Directors chairman Paul Sanders and Manager Robert Macy, Sr.



CeCe Whitewolf researches legal matters and offers legal aid services to tribal members through the offices of Johnson, Marceau, Karnopp and Petersen.

1984 Fishing Activities

In 1984, the United States and Canada agreed, after almost twenty years of effort, on an international treaty limiting the harvest of Pacific salmon, especially upper Columbia River chinook salmon. The Warm Springs Tribes' treaty fishing rights have been threatened because of the decline of these salmon stocks due to overharvest in Canadian and Alaskan ocean fisheries.

The new U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty, which will go into effect in 1985, ensures that these depressed, upper Columbia River chinook stocks will be rebuilt and that future generations of tribal members will be able to exercise their treaty fishing rights on these runs.

The U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty also coincided with the successful completion of an agreement between the Warm Springs Tribe and the State of Alaska resolving the Tribes' legal claim against Alaska for overfishing upper Columbia River chinook salmon. The Tribes have agreed to forego any litigation against the State of Alaska for as long as the U.S./Canada Treaty remains in effect and agreed to resolve allocation and conservation disputes with Alaska using the mechanisms set up under the U.S./Canada Treaty.

Negotiations continued between the four Columbia River treaty tribes and the states of Oregon and Washington on a successor fisheries management plan to the 1977 Five-Year Management Plan. Difficult management and allocation issues have prevented the parties from reaching agreement, although progress has been made. Negotiations will continue in 1985.

The Tribe won an important legal victory in August when United States District Judge Edward Levy upheld the right of the treaty tribes to conduct a commercial steelhead fishery in the Columbia River on the largest summer steelhead run in recent history. This victory should help the tribal position in the negotiations for a new management plan.

Tribes and PGE reach Agreement

After years of disagreement and lawsuits, the Tribes and Portland General Electric Company reached a comprehensive settlement of their outstanding disputes.

In October, the Tribal Council and top PGE officials met for seven days of settlement negotiations conducted by one of the most respected members of the United States Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals the Honorable Otto R. Skopil, Jr. The settlement establishes the payments that are to be made to the Tribes by Portland General Electric through the year 2001, which is the end of the period for which PGE holds the license on the Pelton Project. The settlement agreement includes a downpayment of approximately \$18 million and an annual payment that will start at about \$6.5 million in 1985 and will be adjusted each year using the Consumer Price Index.

The settlement agreement has been submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Oregon Public Utilities Commissioner for approval. It is anticipated that the approvals will be reviewed by the middle of 1985.



Ancient Columbia River fishing grounds provided salmon and steelhead for subsistence and trade.

Through the centuries, the tribes along the Columbia River developed an extensive economic network centered on the river and its resources. Salmon was harvested after which it was dried and stored, used as a year-round staple and for commerce.

When, in 1855, a treaty was drawn up between the United States government and Columbia River tribes, the tribes relinquished their Columbia River lands but retained their rights to fish, hunt and gather foods in their usual and accustomed places.

With the Warm Springs reservation distantly located from the river, salmon, as a primary food source, diminished. At the same time the number of salmon in the river also diminished. Commercial fishing and the construction of dams which inundated thousands of miles of spawning and rearing habitat took their toll on fish populations. Tribal elder Andrew David says it this way, "I seen lots of fish in my times. I know when the fish slacked, when they first build the dam. . . . Never seen much salmon anymore. Every year slack . . . slack."

The declining runs forced the treaty tribes to fight for their rights to fish for salmon and steelhead. Courts ruled that the treaty tribes had the right to fish at usual and accustomed fishing sites and to take up to fifty percent of the harvestable salmon and steelhead destined to pass those traditional tribal fishing sites.

Restoration of the once great fish runs became extremely important but was slow in coming. The decline of Columbia River salmon runs appears to be slowed if not reversed. In fact, the largest run of steelhead to enter the Columbia River since 1938 passed Bonneville Dam in 1984.

No longer viewed solely as users, the Tribes have taken their place with federal and state fish agencies as resource co-managers with participation in the Northwest Power Planning Council's Fish and Wildlife Program and the placement of a tribal representative on the Enhancement Planning Team.

On the reservation, tribal programs have been enacted to increase anadromous fish production.



Migrant fish trap manned by Dennis Starr (left) and Louie Pitt, Jr. provides data regarding fish populations.



Levi Keo submerges spring chinook in antibiotic bath at Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery before release back into the Warm Springs River for upriver migration.

Community Services Branch

Ed Manion, who has worked for the Tribes since 1961, is manager of the Community Services Branch. In that capacity, Manion is responsible for the delivery of a variety of services ranging from housing, to utilities to health.

Utilities

Street lights were installed in senior citizens and Simnasho residential areas by Utilities. A new access road at Sherar's Bridge was completed along with a new landfill pit and the Day Care/Group Home parking lot safety project. The Community Center, Administration Building reception/mail room and the Community Services office were renovated. The Probate warehouse, Head Start/Daycare modular unit and Justice Services Administration offices were placed under the tribal maintenance program.

Two water treatment employees, Kelly Beymer and Ron Maitland received state certification, respectively as Distribution System Operator and Water/Waste Water Engineer. A community flouridation program was initiated in April. An average of 34,235,417 gallons of water was consumed per month in 1984 by the Warm Springs community.

With a staff of two, the Inspections and Permits office was kept occupied with the issuance of 51 building permits, 25 home appraisals and inspection of 51 completed jobs.

Housing

The Tribes learned in December that a \$3.4 million Mutual Help Project grant was awarded by Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the construction of at least 53 new three- and four-bedroom homes for tribal members on the reservation. Construction start-up date is expected in September, 1985. Weatherization projects were initiated on 100 HUD homes and rent calculation on these rental units increased to 25 to 30 percent of individual annual income.

Community Center

The Community Center remains a gathering place for many athletic, social and special cultural activities which draw community members on a regular basis. Youngsters are provided with adult supervision during after-school programs while, during summer months, the recreation program provides young people with opportunities to learn new skills and engage in group activities. The staff encourages youngsters and adults to participate in a regular exercise program to maintain mental and physical health.

Engineering

The completion of 17 new homes and improvement on 14 others was reported by the Office of Engineering. Several residential septic tank and drainfield systems and water systems were renovated. Tribal Council approved both the Greeley Heights Phase III project for one acre lot sizes and the conceptual design for the Upper Dry Creek sewer system. The first proposal for the Post Office site was completed.

Fire and Safety

Fire and Safety responded to 766 alarms in

1984, 689 medical calls and 77 fire rescue calls. A total of 6,765 man hours were spent on fire and medical training. Safety inspections throughout the community resulted in the correction of many safety hazards.

Department of Health

The Health and Social Services Department strives to prevent health problems from reaching a stage where they endanger safety, require involvement by the police or court, or require physical or medical treatment. A major issue was resolved through mission and charter development when it was realized that residential alcohol treatment was not adequate on the reservation. A shift towards wellness and prevention orientation has taken precedence over an illness-oriented program.

Youth Services

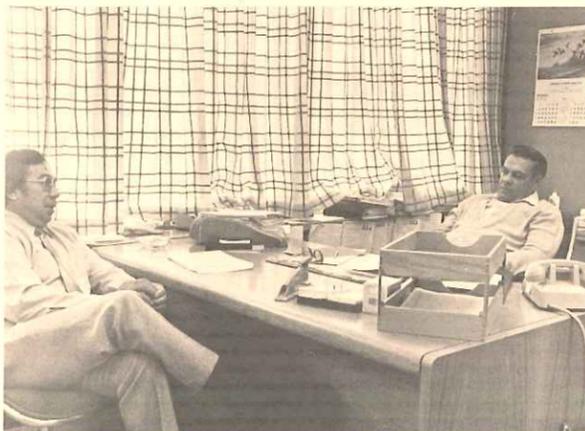
With the closure of the Vern Jackson Home clients have been transferred to private homes. An increase in staff decreased the number of runaways while the home was open. The abuse and neglect team was utilized in investigations. Parenting classes were offered and the staff specialized in parenting training. Three youth service programs were brought together in one building allowing programs to be more supportive of one another and allowing more professionalism in dealing with cases.

Community Counseling

Services were improved in the Office of Community Counseling through staff career development schemes. The staff has expanded services and directs these services at outpatient treatment. Caseloads total 22 clients per therapist.

Allied Health

Five achievements are particularly recognized in the Office of Allied Health and Social Services for 1984 including: Maternal/Child Health immunizations reached approximately 90 percent over four consecutive quarters; senior citizens funding increased and with it increased delivery of services to seniors; a food bank inventory was completed and a program planned; the team management concept was utilized and improved services; and, interagency cooperation was improved.



Public Works director Jeff Sanders (left) discusses business with Community Services Branch manager Ed Manion.

Department of Public Works

Upgrading community living is the aim of the Department of Public Works under the management of Jeff Sanders. The department showed a productive year.

Department of Justice

Existing to protect life and property and to ensure that tribal, federal and state laws are obeyed, the Department of Justice, under the Justice Services Administrator (JSA), coordinated the offices of Police, Prosecutor Investigation, Support Services and the Jail. After consideration of all applicants, 35-year old Warm Springs tribal member Gerald Smith was hired as JSA. Through his help, communication between offices has improved. Construction of a new jail and office facilities has increased enthusiasm in the department with the feeling that Justice Services effectiveness will be improved upon completion of the facility.

Police

The patrol division, fish and game and dispatch and corrections report to the Warm Springs Police managed by Raymond Calica, Sr. The office functioned throughout the year with little difficulty. The focus in the latter part of the year was aimed at establishing a working relationship with the JSA to meet community needs and establishing program direction jointly with the JSA.

Prosecutor

The Office of Prosecutor had, in 1984, a 67 to 86 percent conviction rate. An open door policy is advocated but usually referrals are made by the offices of Police and Legal Aide. Adequate office space remained a problem.

Investigation

Tribal Police Investigations division responds



Viewing the construction of the new justice facility are (left to right) Bureau of Indian Affairs Investigator Ben Richards, tribal prosecutor Paul Minthorn, chief of police Raymond Calica, Sr. and Justice Services Administrator Gerald Smith.

to complaints and investigates crimes and incidents having suspicious circumstances. Working with Community Counseling and the patrol division an increase in child abuse investigations was noted in 1984.

Department of Education/Training

Educational services, employment and employee training and establishment of culture and heritage records is overseen by the Department of Education/Training. The department can boast a long list of achievements during 1984.

Employee Development

Employee Development Department (EDD) program results for 1984 include 118 training activities consisting of 797 trainees, over 460 of whom were tribal members. The average cost per individual for training was \$61. Since the inception of EDD, training costs have been reduced by more than \$200,000 annually. Training has also become aimed more specifically toward correcting program operational problems.

Personnel

Employment opportunities increased in 1984 with special funded projects. Additional staff members were added with the encouragement of management to use their own initiative. The Kah-Nee-Ta Employment Center was separated from Tribal Personnel.

Culture and Heritage

Preservation of Warm Springs' history and culture is dependant in many ways upon the Office of Culture and Heritage. With cooperation of the community and the Culture and Heritage Committee, the book entitled *The Warm Springs People—A Profile*, was completed. Working with the Forestry Department, an archaeological survey mapped historical sites on the reservation. A traditional food map was also drafted. Legends were recorded through the office and area pictograph sites were visited and recorded. Computers are being used to store the Sahaptin language. Summer Culture Camp activities and district school visits remained a major part of Culture and Heritage office activities.

Early Childhood Education

The Office of Early Childhood Education served over 200 children in child care and pre-school readiness programs. The Latchkey program parents and staff raised \$2,646 for heating costs in the Presbyterian Fellowship Hall to keep the program in operation. The return of five classroom aides and new employees through the Working Women's Program improved the teacher/child ratio. Along with regular duties, the staff participated in preparing a cookbook to be used for fundraising purposes. Teacher training continues but not enough parents are involved in student activities and training.

Fiscal Services Branch

Employed by the Tribes nine years ago, Doug McClelland manages the Fiscal Services Branch which deals with finance-related services. McClelland is also responsible for the management of several other departments which are not directly related to financial services.

Department of Finance

Providing financial and related support services for the Tribe, the Department of Finance, managed by Jim Sizemore, made several accomplishments in 1984. The accomplishments included increasing communication skills among employees and using a teamwork concept in decision making. Tribal Council approval was obtained for a new credit/accounts receivable policy and the position of Enterprise manager was shifted to provide decentralization and accounting support.

Purchasing

Increasing efficiency and productivity generated action in Purchasing during 1984. Eighty-percent of tribal property was inventoried and an automatic ordering system was installed for fast turn-around orders. The staff is receiving cross-training and being consolidated in the warehouse area.

Data Processing

Tribal information systems, managed by Data Processing, are continuously being improved and continue to work hand-in-hand with the tribal organization as a whole. Development and implementation of the tribal self-insurance system and employee deferred compensation system was completed.

Accounting

Accounting was on schedule with its junior level accounting program offering classes for those who wished to participate. Department heads in this office began to comment on operational savings and needs throughout the year via monthly reports. The Tribal Garage and Vehicle Pool took over their own routine bookkeeping functions. The donation policy regarding contributions to charitable organizations and emergency assistance was approved and adopted by Tribal Council.

Vital Statistics

The Tribes enrolled 106 members in 1984 with no adoptions. Out of the membership, 19 adults and two children passed away bringing the total membership to 2,694. Due to an inadequate supply of checks by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Vital Statistics was able to test their check system by running February's per capita checks. A special per capita distribution in December allowed the office to again distribute checks.

Insurance

Claims from the self-insurance medical program were reduced by \$400,000 in 1984. A major cost to the program was alcohol treatment. The deferred compensation program, adopted in 1984 to supplement an employee's retirement, had 95 participants with a total of \$70,000 invested.

Department of Enterprise

The Department of Enterprise, under the management of Delford Johnson, worked in 1984 to coordinate the activities of offices in the department along with planning for the future development of businesses in the community. An apprenticeship/training program was established for the Tribal Garage, Vehicle Pool and Construction offices to train individuals interested in learning mechanic and carpentry trades.

Construction

New housing, home remodeling and renovation were the main projects of the Construction Office throughout the year. The jail renovation began and is scheduled for completion in September, 1985.

Information Center/Vending

The Information Center and the Vending operation were separated to enable a concentrated effort on strengthening each. The Information Center is open daily, providing a local craft outlet. Passing travelers are offered a brief glimpse of Warm Springs' culture. The number of outlets in the Vending operation has been expanded, with machine servicing in the hands of Rita Squiemphen.

Vehicle Pool

The staff of five at the Vehicle Pool conscientiously maintained 111 tribal vehicles in 1984 each with an average of 1,100 miles per month. Service was provided every 2,000 miles and most mechanical work was performed through the Vehicle Pool, itself.

Tribal Garage

The Tribal Garage actively provided fuel and automotive parts to the community at a low cost. To further serve the community, the installation of a key-lock system is planned, allowing access to fuel after regular business hours.

Assembly Plant

The Assembly Plant, in 1984, received a grant from the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) for the development of new markets and training programs. The Assembly Plant, managed by Everett Miller, directs itself towards diversification and employment of more community members.



Planning director Ray Rangila (left) works closely with Fiscal Services Branch manager Doug McClelland

Thinning

Contracts for more than 1,600 acres were granted to local tree thinners in 1984. New units were laid out and will be contracted in 1985.

Department of Natural Resources

Protection and development of reservation resources directed the Department of Natural Resources under Gene Greene to actuate major policy implementation in the areas of range, water, wildlife and fisheries.

A big game closure enacted in January was aimed at increasing the reservation deer and elk populations. Escapement goals for natural and hatchery fish production was met resulting from closure of the spring chinook season in the Deschutes River. A fish passage barrier was removed at Strawberry Falls, opening up seven miles of good habitat for anadromous fish.

Three critical watershed areas, Whitewater, Shitike Creek and Beaver Creek canyons, were protected from extensive logging through cooperative efforts of departmental offices.

A draft Range and Agriculture Plan was developed for Tribal Council review. The Department of Natural Resources developed and implemented a memorandum of understanding between the Tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to work jointly on resource management, protection and enhancement.

The Warm Springs Extension Service assisted in development and public review of the Range and Agriculture Plan. Through the office, four natural resource one-day outdoor schools were provided for 920 Jefferson County students. Approximately 102 youngsters participated in five 4-H clubs during the year. Adults were provided with 21 home economics workshops.

Planning

The Simnasho Longhouse addition preliminary design was completed in 1984. The office made progress in development of a local radio station and made conclusions on road systems needs in the Warm Springs community. Work began on formulating a reservation-wide land code. Grant applications were approved from HUD and ANA for consultation work with Tektronix and improvement of small individual business development process and organization.

Tribal Council (Steno Pool)

Besides providing administrative support and secretarial services to the Tribal Council and nine committees, the Tribal Council steno pool also assists at conferences in which councilmen are members or officers. The Tribal Council office staff hosts an annual cookout for Governor Vic Atiyeh during Pi-Ume-Sha powwow and in 1984 also hosted a dinner for the Governor at Kah-Nee-Ta.

Credit

Approximately 1,600 loans were made through the Warm Springs tribal Credit office including house loans, personal and automobile loans, business loans and refinancing. Outstanding loans totaled \$14.3 million with past due loans at \$800,000.



Tribal Council secretary Doris Miller (left), hired in 1984, goes over Tribal Council minutes with assistant steno pool supervisor Beulah Wahpat.

Spilyay Tymoo

Spilyay Tymoo, the outlet for tribal and community information, changed its format in August, 1984, from tabloid size to national standard size. The staff of five published 26 issues during the year.

Court Administration

After 11 years as Chief Judge, Irene Wells resigned. Anita Jackson was appointed as acting chief judge until a permanent appointment could be made.

Tribal Council adopted a revised Probate Chapter of the Warm Springs Tribal Code. To assist probate administrator Olney Patt, Sr. Pierson Mitchell was appointed public administrator trainee.

Jurisdiction over divorce matters was expanded to enable better child support enforcement and property distribution.

Legal Aid

The Legal Aid Department has worked closely with other departments and, on occasion, with tribal attorneys, to develop a detoxification code, conservatorship and guardian code, better relations with the State of Oregon and enforcement of Warm Springs judgments on other reservations. Of great assistance will be a manual which is in production for internal office use to explain use of court forms.

Criminal cases totaled 472 adult and 21 juvenile in 1984. Legal counsel was given to 584 clients.

Parole and Probation

Two significant accomplishments in the Parole and Probation Department included a move from the Alcohol Building to the Group Home annex and the completion of the first draft of department policies and procedures.

Bi-weekly meetings with tribal judges were initiated to bring judges up to date on probation client activities and needs.

Frank Smith and Sondra Miller were hired as new probation officers.

Establishing a strong future

Culture persists in many ways



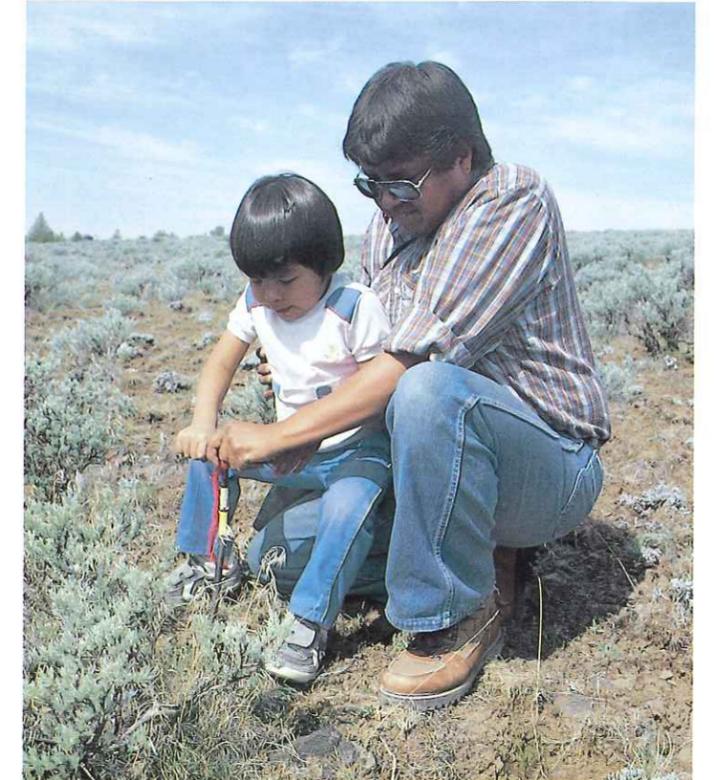
The delicate work of wrapping resistors is performed by Assembly Plant worker Margaret Suppah.



Rita Squiemphen maintains and stocks the numerous machines in the tribal organization as part of the Vending operation.



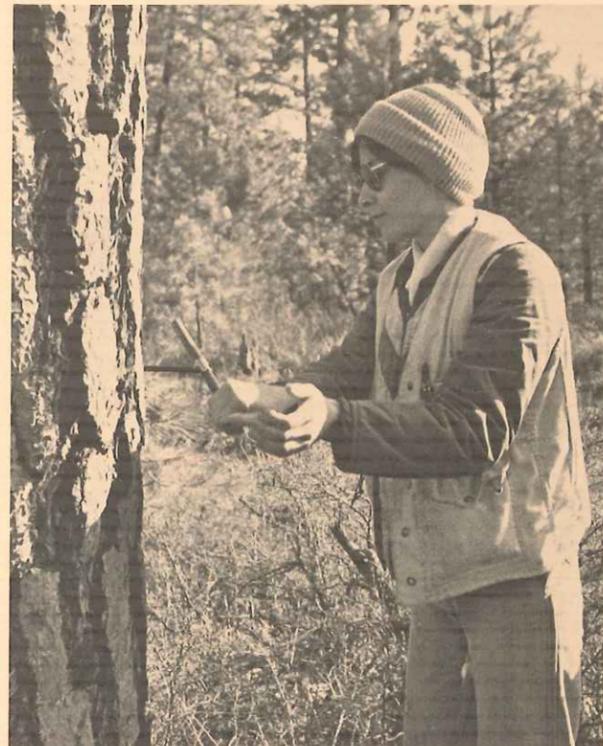
Museum curator intern Liz Tewee inspects artifacts purchased by the Acquisitions Committee.



Learning the traditional art of using the Kapn, Shawnrae, with his father, Ivan Gabriel, gathers roots for Headstart/Daycare Little Rootdiggers Celebration.



Upkeep of tribal vehicles is the responsibility of the Vehicle Pool. Robert Stafford works on one of the 111 tribally-owned vehicles.



In a special training program Marissa Stradley takes an increment core to check growth response on a ponderosa pine.



Lucinda Green instructs Masami Danzuka in the old way of hide tanning, a method that has been passed down through the centuries.

