

Termination & Restoration

Section 1: The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon is a federally recognized Native American Tribe. The Tribe is a confederation of Tribes that lived in western Oregon from what is now northern California to the north shore of the Columbia River, from the Cascade Mountains in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. Its main Tribes are the Kalapuya, Molalla, Chasta, Umpqua, and Rogue River, with several other smaller bands and groups.

Section 2: The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde was established in the winter of 1856 when the federal government forced Tribes to give up their homelands and relocate to a 60,000-acre reservation in Oregon's Coast Range. Beginning with the Rogue River and Chasta Tribes in southern Oregon, the "Trail of Tears" began to move north, with other tribes joining the march as it passed their homelands. During the journey, many died from harsh winter conditions.

Section 3: The Grand Ronde Reservation was established by treaty arrangements and an Executive Order of June 30, 1857. However, on August 13, 1954, Congress passed the Western Oregon Indian Termination Act which ended the relationship between the federal government and the Tribe. In the early 1970s, efforts began to reverse termination. On November 22, 1983, the Grand Ronde Restoration Act was passed.

Section 4: The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde is now a federally recognized Tribe. Its 11,000-acre reservation is located in Yamhill County. The Tribe provides services to its members and other Indians through a variety of programs. The official governing body for the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde is a nine-member Tribal Council, elected by the general membership. Current Tribal enrollment is approximately 5,800 members, a majority of whom live in Oregon.