
Tribal Affairs



Oregon
Health
Authority

Oregon Health Authority Agency Organizational Chart

OHA Tribal Liaisons (full and part-time)

Tribal Affairs Director-Julie Johnson

Tribal Affairs Policy Analyst-Michael Stickler

Tribal Affairs Executive Assistant-Margarit Westfall

Public Health, Policy and Partnerships-Danna Drum

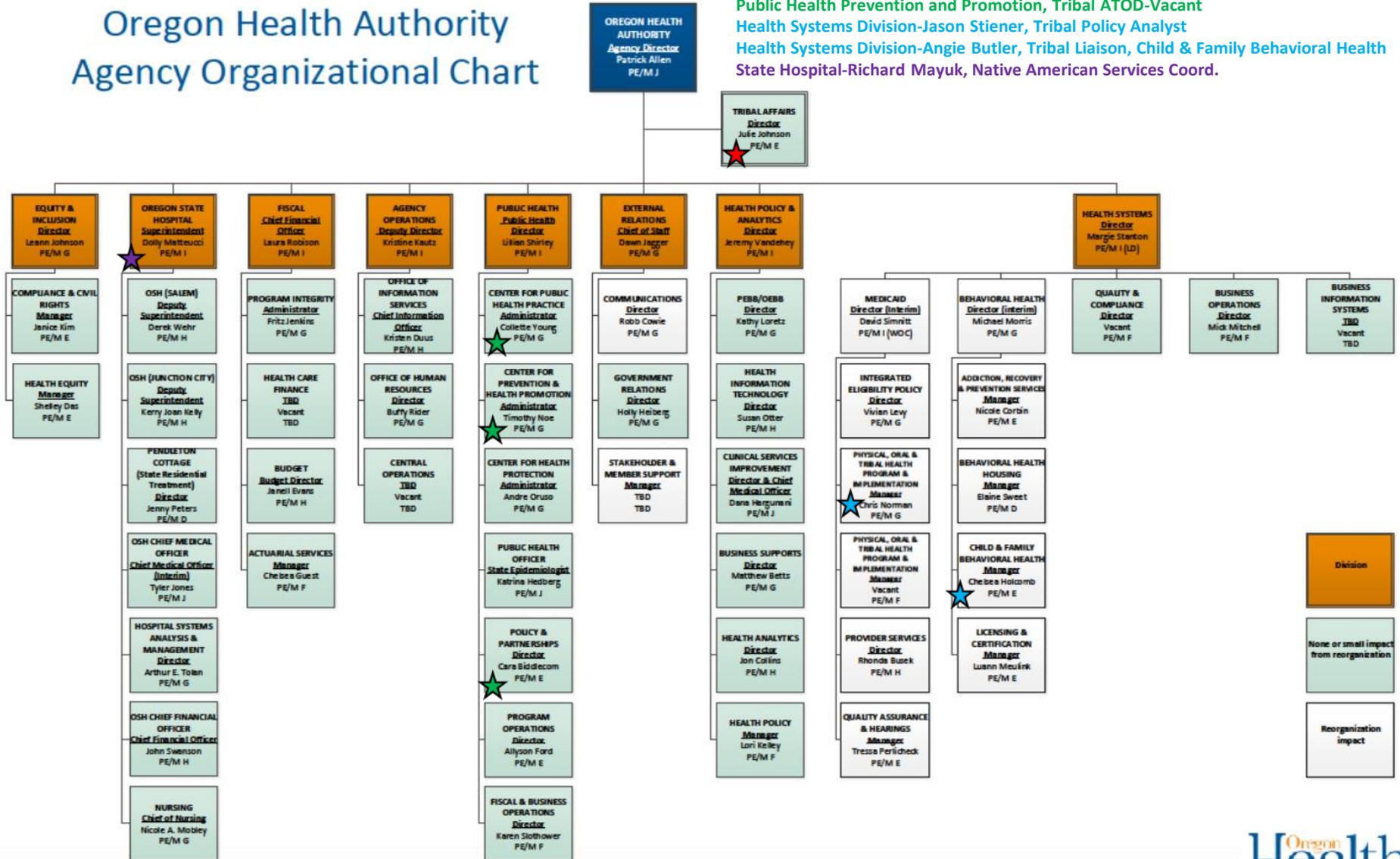
Public Health Practice- Carey Palm, Emergency Preparedness Tribal Liaison

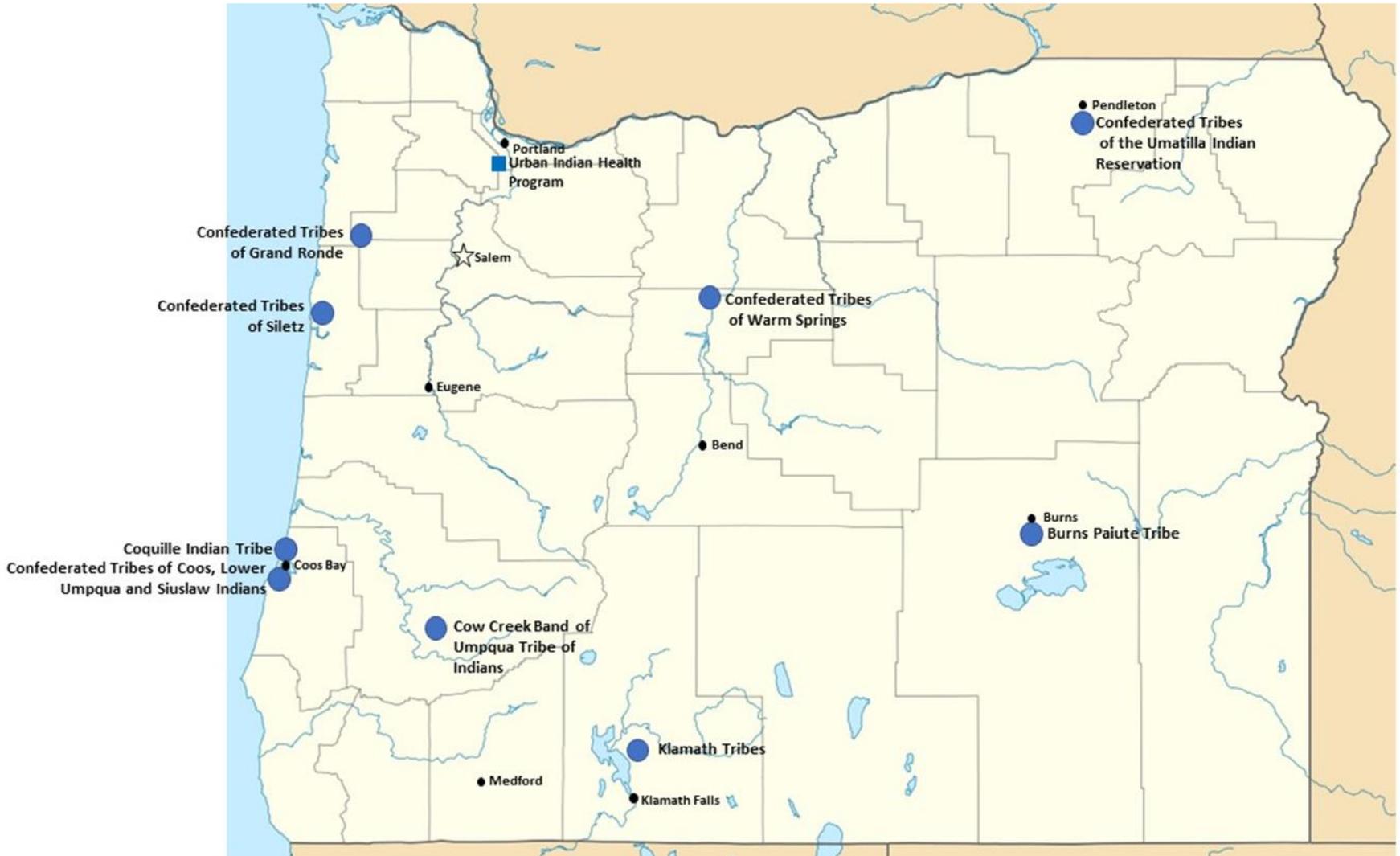
Public Health Prevention and Promotion, Tribal ATOD-Vacant

Health Systems Division-Jason Stiener, Tribal Policy Analyst

Health Systems Division-Angie Butler, Tribal Liaison, Child & Family Behavioral Health

State Hospital-Richard Mayuk, Native American Services Coord.





Oregon's Nine Federally Recognized Tribes

Oregon Tribal Governments

- Burns Paiute Tribe
- Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
- Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
- Coquille Indian Tribe
- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
- Klamath Tribes



Oregon Indian Tribes

Tribal governments are separate sovereign nations with powers to protect the **health, safety and welfare** of their members and to govern their lands. This tribal sovereignty predates the existence of the U.S. government and the state of Oregon. The members residing in Oregon are citizens of their tribes, of Oregon and, since 1924, of the United States of America.

All Oregon tribal governments have reservation or trust lands created by treaties or federal acts.

Tribal Sovereignty

Tribal sovereignty in the United States is the inherent authority of indigenous tribes to govern themselves within the borders of the United States of America. The U.S. federal government recognizes tribal nations as "domestic dependent nations" and has established a number of laws attempting to clarify the relationship between the federal, state, and tribal governments.



Supreme Law of the Land

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

US Constitution, Article VI

Treaty of 1855 - Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla Tribes

Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon, 1855

Termination & Relocation

The Klamath Termination Act (PL 587) enacted in 1954 and terminated Federal supervision over land and members

The Western Oregon Indian Termination Act (PL 588) was passed in August 1954 as part of the United States Indian termination policy and affected ~60 Oregon Tribes (Siletz, Grand Ronde, Coquille, Coos, Lower Umpqua, Siuslaw, and other Oregon tribes) effective immediately

The Indian Relocation Act of 1956 encouraged Native Americans to leave Indian reservations, acquire vocational skills, and assimilate into the general population

Historical Trauma

Historical trauma refers to cumulative emotional and psychological wounding, extending over an individual lifespan and across generations, caused by traumatic experiences.

- Loss of Land
- Loss of Culture
- Loss of Language
- Boarding Schools
- Relocation Act

How do these things continue to affect Native people and where they live, work and play?

Restoration 1977-1989

1977, the Siletz Tribe was recognized and restored

1982, the Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe was restored

1983, Grand Ronde Restoration Act (PL 98–165), creating the
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde

1984, Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw had trust status restored

1986, Klamath had their trust status restored

1989, Coquille Restoration Act to restore federal trust relationship

WE ARE STILL HERE! WE ARE STRONG! WE ARE RESILIENT!

Oregon Indian Population

129,579 AI/AN (alone or in combination, ACS 2015)

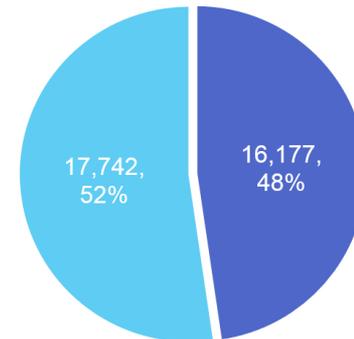
15,314 AI/AN in Portland (alone or in combination, ACS 2015)

Portland is 9th largest Native American population in USA

AI/AN Enrolled in OHP

Total HNA Enrollment	Total Enrollment	% of Total
33,919	945,619	3.5%

Fee For Service/Managed Care



A note on Service Areas

Each tribe's area of interest may extend far beyond its tribal governmental center or reservation location. The federal government acknowledges that many tribal members do not live on tribal lands and, therefore, allows for tribes to provide governmental programs in specified service areas.

For example, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz service area includes 11 Oregon counties: Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.

Indian Health Delivery System

Indian Health Programs can be grouped into 3 categories:

- Indian Health Service (IHS) Directly Operated - Warm Springs, Western Oregon Service Unit - Chemawa Indian School
- Tribally Operated (P.L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination Act)
8 Oregon Tribes
- Urban Program - NARA

Types of Health Services

- Ambulatory Primary Care (outpatient care)
- Inpatient care - Hospitals
- Medical specialties
- Traditional healing practices
- Dental and Vision Care
- Behavioral Health Services
- Specialty Care Services (CHS)

Government to Government

Oregon maintains a government-to-government relationship with the tribal governments:

1975 - Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS)

1996 - Executive Order EO-96-30

2001 - SB 770

2009 - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Section 5006

2010 - OHA Tribal Consultation Policy

2011 - Oregon Medicaid State Plan

2018 - OHA Tribal Consultation and Urban Indian Health Program Confer Policy

Tribes are NOT stakeholders!

SB 770 (ORS 182.162 to 182.168)

Oregon 1st state to adopt formal legal government-to-government relations through legislation

Directs state agencies in government-to-government relationships with Oregon tribes

- State agencies to develop and implement policy on relationship with tribes; cooperation with tribes.
- Training of state agency managers and employees who communicate with tribes; annual meetings of representative of agencies and tribes; annual reports by state agencies.

What is Tribal Consultation?

To establish and maintain a positive government-to-government relationship, communication and consultation must occur on an ongoing basis so that Tribes have an opportunity to provide *meaningful* and *timely* input on issues that may have a *substantial direct effect* on them.

In the beginning of the thought process of any change or update to programs, funding, requirements, etc. We need to ask ourselves how will this affect the tribes?



Meeting or Consultation?

Tribal Consultation refers to a formal meeting with elected Tribal government officials or designees and our agency director. Decision makers present.

Tribal meetings are less formal and happen frequently. Updates, program reports, etc. Decision makers may or may not be present.

Examples: OHA Tribal Monthly Meeting, SB770 Health and Human Services Cluster meeting, Workgroups

NPAIHB

The Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board is a non-profit tribal advisory organization serving 43 federally recognized tribes of OR, WA & ID.

NPAIHB houses a tribal epidemiology center (EpiCenter), several health promotion disease prevention projects, and is active in Indian health policy.

What they do:

- Health promotion and disease prevention
- Legislative and policy analysis
- Training and technical assistance
- Surveillance and research

NARA and NAYA

NARA-Native American Rehabilitation Association

Mission Driven, Spirit Led

Providing education, physical, oral, and mental health services and substance abuse treatment to American Indians, Alaska Natives, since 1970. NARA is the Urban Indian Health Care Provider that OHA confers with on program/policy changes.

NAYA- Native American Youth and Family Center

NAYA Family Center strives to fulfill its mission: “to enhance the diverse strengths of our youth and families in partnership with the community through cultural identity and education.” As an urban Indian agency, NAYA Family Center impacts the lives of over 10,000 individuals from over 380 tribal backgrounds annually.

Resources

- Legislative Commission on Indian Services-Government to Government annual reports, links of interest, approach to state tribal relations, tribal government websites and more.
- <https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/cis>
- Broken Treaties, An Oregon Experience
- <http://www.opb.org/television/programs/oregonexperience/segment/broken-treaties-oregon-native-americans/>





Create a good day!

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