

Legislative Commission on Indian Services

RESPECT

COLLABORATION

SUPPORT

Department of Human Services

2018 Government to Government Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION # 1 - 2

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE # 3

OREGONS FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES # 4 - 6

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

TRIBAL AFFAIRS # 7 - 10

- Indian Child Welfare Data
- Strategies to Reduce Disproportionality
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Tribal Best Practices
- Services to Celilo Village
- Tribal/State ICWA Conference
- Oregon Indian Child Welfare Advisory Council

AGING AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES # 11 - 15

- Older Americans Act
- Oregon Project Independence
- Aging and Disability Resource Connection
- Long Term Services and Supports
- Agreements
- 2018 Challenges

CHILD WELFARE # 16 - 19

- Federal Policy and Resources
- SSBG Title XX Agreements
- System of Care
- Title IV-E Agreements
- Title IV-B Part 2
- Training

INTELLECTUAL AND DEVELOPMENT DISABILITIES # 20

SELF SUFFICIENCY # 21 - 24

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Employment related Day Care Program (ERDC)
- Temporary Assistance to Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION # 25 - 26

SENATE BILL 770 # 27 - 28

In keeping with the intention of SB 770 (2001) “Relating to government-to-government relations between the state of Oregon and American Indian Tribes in Oregon” this annual Department of Human Services (DHS) report is an opportunity for our agency to reflect on the many ways we have worked with Oregon’s nine federally-recognized tribes during 2018. It is also a time for us to look forward and examine how we can continue to work more effectively and collaboratively together.

About the Department of Human Services

The Department of Human Services (DHS) is Oregon’s principal agency for helping Oregonians achieve wellbeing and independence through opportunities that protect, empower, respect choice and preserve dignity, especially for those who are least able to help themselves.

DHS provides direct services to more than 1 million Oregonians each year. These services provide a key safety net for those in our society who are most vulnerable or who are at a difficult place in their life.

DHS Vision, Mission and Goals

Vision: Safety, health and independence for all Oregonians.

Mission: To help Oregonians in their own communities achieve wellbeing and independence through opportunities that protect, empower, respect choice and preserve dignity.

Goals:

- People are safe and living as independently as possible.
- People are able to support themselves and their families through stable living wage employment.
- Children and youth are safe, well and connected to their families, communities and cultural identities.
- Choices made by seniors and people with disabilities about their own lives are honored.
- Partners, clients and stakeholders are actively engaged in a variety of collaborative and meaningful ways.
- Culturally specific and responsive services are provided by highly qualified and diverse staff.
- The department is committed to equal access, service excellence and equity for all Oregonians

The Executive Team

All members of the Department of Human Services Executive Team are responsible for communicating and implementing the agency’s policy throughout their areas of responsibility. Led by the Director, the Executive Team is committed to communicating and partnering with the tribes to foster mutual respect and collaboration, while promoting and improving government to government relations between our agency and tribes.

INTRODUCTION

Commitment to Government to Government Relationship

All Native Americans residing in Oregon, regardless of tribal enrollment are Oregon citizens and are also entitled to receive the services provided by DHS to Oregonians. The relationship with tribes and their governments is of key importance at the level of state leadership, management and administrative practices, and in the provision of direct services and resources.

Oregon's Native American population is estimated at between 45,000 and 50,000 individuals. Tribes in Oregon are located in each corner of the state with a diverse and rich heritage. The purpose of this report is to describe with clarity and detail how the 5 DHS program areas share resources with the Oregon Tribes and how strategy evolves to consistently include tribal stakeholder input.

In 2018 the Tribal Affairs Unit and the Office of Equity and Multicultural Services (OEMS) convened with the following 5 DHS program areas:

- Aging and People with Disabilities (APD)
- Child Welfare (CW)
- Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (I/DD)
- Self Sufficiency (SSP)
- Vocational Rehabilitation (VR)

The purpose of the quarterly 5 programs convening with Tribal Affairs and OEMS is to build relationships and adhere to the intention of SB770, as well as ensuring equity of services to tribal communities.



Nicht-Yow-Way Dance Group
Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation
2018 Tribal/State ICWA Conference Culture Night

Fariborz Pakseresht
2018 Government-to-Government Report

Over the past year DHS has renewed its commitment to Oregon's Tribes. We are grateful and honored to have come together with the Tribes many times in 2018 to share, learn, and strengthen our practices to improve outcomes for Indian children and families.

Our time together this past year has reminded us of the "oneness" at the heart of Native American wisdom, tradition, and teachings that are re-affirmed by all spiritual traditions of the world. It is the sense that we emerge from one heart and one mind and return to it at the end of our human journey. It is the understanding that the wisdom which sustained the Native American population for centuries can guide us in conjunction with our laws, treaties, and policies. It is the belief that we must come together to work as one to support our Indian children, families, and elders.

Our continuing commitment to Oregon's Tribes is to:

- Listen, learn, and improve our partnership with Oregon's Tribes.
- Seek innovative and creative ways to make continuous progress and improvement in all our programs and practices that touch Tribal members.
- Recognize historical oppression and how it leads to the disproportionate number of native American children in the Child Welfare system, and work with our Tribal Governments to identify measures and practices that can reduce the flow of Native American children into our system.
- Work with Tribal communities to keep Indian children within the Tribes when at all possible.
- Understand how our Tribal relations should fit into DHS's overall equity and inclusion goals and outcomes.

Looking ahead, DHS will continue to do its part to create the "oneness" that will lead us to improved lives and outcomes for our Indian children, families, and elders. The better we are connected, the better opportunity we will have to operate as one and overcome the challenges we face. We are truly stronger when we work together.

OREGONS NINE FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



BURNS PAIUTE TRIBE

The Burns Paiute Reservation is located north of Burns, Oregon in Harney County. The current tribal members are primarily the descendants of the "Wadatika" band of Paiute Indians that roamed in central and southern Oregon. The Burns Paiute Tribe descended from the Wadatika band, named after the wada seeds they collected near the shores of Malheur Lake to use as food. Bands were usually named after an important food source in their area. The Wadatika's territory included approximately 52,500 square miles between the Cascade Mountain Range in central Oregon and the Payette Valley north of Boise, Idaho, and from southern parts of the Blue Mountains near the headwaters of the Powder River north of John Day, to the desert south of Steens Mountain.



CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF COOS, LOWER UMPQUA AND SIUSLAW INDIANS

The Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians are made up of three tribes (four Bands): two bands of Coos Tribes: Hanis Coos (Coos Proper), Miluk Coos; Lower Umpqua Tribe; and Siuslaw Tribe. We strive to perpetuate our unique identity as Indians and as members of the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, and to promote and protect that identity. It is our goal to preserve and promote our cultural, religious and historical beliefs while continuing to learn and grow as a part of the community we live in. We also work to promote the social and economic welfare of our members both inside and outside of our five-county service area here in Oregon. Our five-county service area is made up of Coos, Curry, Lincoln, Douglas and Lane counties



CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF GRAND RONDE

The mission of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde staff is to improve the quality of life for Tribal people by providing opportunities and services that will build and embrace a community rich in healthy families and capable people with strong cultural values. Through collective decision making, meaningful partnerships and responsible stewardship of natural and economic resources, we will plan and provide for a sustainable economic foundation for future generations.

OREGONS NINE FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF SILETZ INDIANS

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz is a federally recognized confederation of 27 bands, originating from Northern California to Southern Washington. Termination was imposed upon the Siletz by the United States government in 1955. In November of 1977, we were the first tribe in the state of Oregon and second in the United States to be fully restored to federal recognition. In 1992, our tribe achieved self governance, which allows us to compact directly with the US Government. This gives us control and accountability over our tribal programs and funding. We occupy and manage a 3,666 acre reservation located in Lincoln County, Oregon. We manage several resources, including water, timber and fish.



CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation is a union of three tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla. The CTUIR has 2,965 tribal members. Nearly half of those tribal members live on or near the Umatilla Reservation. The Umatilla Reservation is also home to another 300 Indians who are members of other tribes. About 1,500 non-Indians also live on the Reservation. Thirty percent of our membership is composed of children under age 18. Fifteen percent are elders over age 55. CTUIR is governed by a constitution and by-laws adopted in 1949. The governing body is the nine-member board of trustees, elected every two years by the general council (tribal members age 18 and older).



CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WARM SPRINGS

It is the land of the Warm Springs, Wasco and Paiute Native American Tribes, stretching from the snowcapped summit of the Cascade Mountains to the palisaded cliffs of the Deschutes River in Central Oregon. Despite the great loss of traditional culture that occurred as a result of settlement on the reservation, the people of the Warm Springs Reservation have succeeded in holding on to many of our ancient traditions and values. Our longhouses still ring with prayer songs that have been handed down for generations.

OREGONS NINE FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



COQUILLE INDIAN TRIBE

Comprising a people whose ancestors lived in the lands of the Coquille River watershed and lower Coos Bay, the Coquille Indian Tribe today has over 1000 members and a land base of 7,043 acres. After the United States reinstated federal recognition to the Tribe and restored its full sovereignty rights in 1989, the Coquille Tribal government created an administrative program that now provides housing, health care, education, elder care, law enforcement and judicial services to its members. Approximately 538 Tribal members and their families live in the Tribe's five county service area covering 15,603 square miles of Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, and Lane counties. Approximately 350 Tribal members live in Coos County.



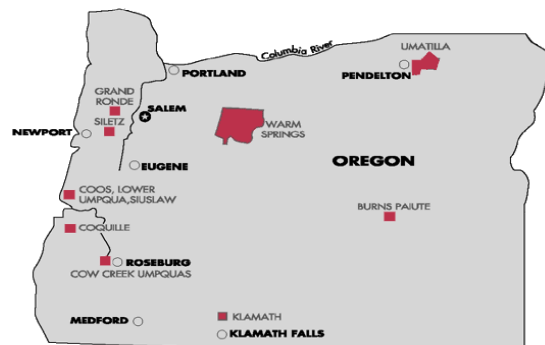
COW CREEK BAND OF UMPQUA INDIANS

The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians upholds tribal government, protects and preserves tribal sovereignty, history, culture and the general welfare of the tribal membership, and serves to provide for the long-term economic needs of the tribe and its members through economic development of tribal lands. The tribe encourages and promotes a strong work ethic and personal independence for tribal members, while strongly upholding the "government to government" relationship with local, state and federal governments. The tribe constantly strives to maintain and develop strong cooperative relationships that benefit the tribe and local community.



KLAMATH TRIBES

The mission of the Klamath Tribes is to protect, preserve and enhance the spiritual, cultural and physical values and resources of the Klamath, Modoc and Yahooskin Peoples by maintaining the customs and heritage of our ancestors. To establish comprehensive unity by fostering the enhancement of spiritual and cultural values through a government whose function is to protect the human and cultural resources, treaty rights, and to provide for the development and delivery of social and economic opportunities for our people through effective leadership.



The Tribal Affairs Unit underwent a change in leadership during the month of April. Dr. John Spence was appointed as Interim Director at the beginning of that month. Then the former Executive Support Assistant, Kristen Potts, returned to that position in May. Since then the Tribal Affairs staff (including the two ICWA Consultants (Christine Kamps and Emily Hawkins) have held monthly Unit meetings on a more consistent basis. Attendance and participation by tribal representatives has also increased for both quarterly ICWA Advisory Council and 5 DHS program convenings.

During 2018 the Tribal Affairs staff, Oregon tribal partners, and DHS central office leadership began serious discussions to come up with strategies to hopefully reduce the disproportionately high rate of out-of-home placement of Native children in Oregon. Native and tribal disproportionality in child welfare has been documented by Dr. Paul Bellatty and his staff in the *DHS Office of Reporting, Research, Analytics and Implementation* at the following rates as of July 2018:

- Native kids are 1.3x as likely to appear in a report
- ICWA kids are 1.45x and Native kids are 2.3x as likely as Whites to be in foster care
- Native kids are 1.2x as likely as Whites to be adopted

Indian Child Welfare Data: (as reported in September 2018 compared to 2017)

- DHS - 7,669 children/youth in care (reduced from 8,000 in September 2017)
- 395 Indian children (reduced from 438 in September 2017)
- 135 ICWA eligible youth (34%) from Oregon Tribes (155 or 35% in September 2017)
- 260 ICWA eligible youth (66%) from out-of-state tribes (283 or 65% in September 2017)

Strategies to reduce disproportionality:

- **Research and Predictive Analytics:** No one strategy alone is likely to reduce these rates. For this reason, Dr. Bellatty and his staff are involved in research projects to look at prevention, screening, assessment, intervention, placement environments, and effects of placement on community engagement. Dr. Bellatty will be establishing a longitudinal dataset to research Active Efforts impacts, ethnicity match differences among/between groups for caseworkers/supervisors/families, risk thresholds comparison, and caseload/workloads.
- **Create a new position called “Senior ICWA Manager”** at Tribal Affairs to supervise all 11 Active Efforts Specialists (AE’s) and oversee Qualified Expert Witness (QEW) recruitment and training. This position is currently going through a classification process prior to an announcement for recruitment.
- **Create an ICWA Branch** to centralize Indian Child Welfare case management in the tri-county Portland metro area (Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington). The largest number of ICWA cases in Oregon are served in the metro area. A business plan has been submitted to DHS leadership.

- **Create a special ICWA Court in Multnomah County.** ICWA courts have been established in Billings, Denver, Duluth, and Los Angeles. Research is ongoing before a business plan can be written. The National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA) is assisting in this effort.
- **Create a tribal conference room in the DHS Building.** With tribal partners' input and DHS leadership support this has been approved and became available on December 3rd.
- **Create an ICWA Compliance Group.** This plan was initiated in March 2018 by Brent Leonard, Tribal Attorney for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Two planning meetings have been held thus far and are ongoing pending concurrence by the other 9 Oregon tribes and DHS leadership. Through this group, the Oregon tribes and DHS will collaborate to identify data collection points for the purposes of measuring ICWA compliance.

Training and technical assistance in 2018 specific to ICWA advisory guidance and requests

Training/Technical Assistance & Accomplishments	Number
Oregon Tribal ICWA Consultations	
• with Oregon Tribes	60
• with DHS branch offices	80
Total	140
Quarterly Training/Meetings	
• 5 DHS Programs Convening	3
• Regional w/ State ICWA Liaisons	16
• Child Welfare Consultant trainings	7
• 9 Tribes Prevention meetings	3
• Active Efforts Specialists Trainings/Meetings	10
• ICWA Advisory Council	7
Total	46
Special Topics Training Provided	
• Form 1270 training	12
• Citizen Review Board training	1
• ROM training for Active Efforts (AE)	1
• NICWA Conferences and Trainings in Alaska	4
• Central Office ICWA training	1
• ICWA OAR training	3
• Qualified Expert Witness (QEW)	3
• PSU Partnership Talking Circles	9
• WAHONE	34
Senate Bill 770 meetings with OHA staff and the Oregon Tribes	4
Combined Total	225
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OAR's related to ICWA were revised and completed to be effective in January 8, 2018 • The ICWA Procedure Manual draft was distributed to the tribes in 2018. The final draft should be completed in 2019. 	

Tribal Best Practices for Prevention of Out-of-Home Placement

SB 267 (2003) mandates state program funding tied to Evidence Based Practices (EBP) based on non-Indian research samples. In response, since 2005 the 9 Oregon Tribes developed a list of 21 Tribal Best Practices (TBP) with the guideline of **“Culture is Prevention.”** Emerging research has documented that tribal cultural practices both reduces risk factors and increases protective factors for at-risk Native youth.

The following 15 most utilized TBP's, for example, are included in quarterly self- reporting of staff time by caseworkers and tribal prevention and treatment staff:

Tribal Crafts (100%), Talking Circles (89%), Tribal Family Activities (78%), Ceremonies and Rituals (67%), Adventure Based (60%), Native American Story Telling (56%), Cradle Boards (56%), Culture Camp (50%), Pow Wow (50%), Sweat Lodge (44%), Canoe Journey (44%), Tribal Youth Conference (44%), Round Dance (40%), Horse Program (33%), Positive Indian Parenting (30%)

Services to Celilo Village

The DHS office in Wasco County provides eligibility determination and outreach services to tribal families who live in or near Celilo Village and who are mainly supported through subsistence fishing. Along with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) several families received food, heating supports, services to the aged, and housing resource assistance in 2018. The project is sustained locally through key DHS program staff.

Tribal/State ICWA Conference

The Annual ICWA conference has provided essential on-going training on the Indian Child Welfare Act since 1996. The ICWA conferences focus on the importance of cultural traditions and the continued collaboration between DHS and the Tribes. The conference is the training highlight for the field for DHS leadership and branch offices, and the tribes to share ideas, build relationships, and improve knowledge and skills.

In 2018 the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) hosted the ICWA Conference held on October 16,17, and 18 at the Wild Horse Resort. The theme of the conference was *One Heart, One Mind, Strengthening Families*. This year 260 participants attended of which 198 were state workers and 62 were tribal workers and employees.



“In my 30+ years with Child Welfare, I have not witnessed or experienced such a gathering of DHS Staff, Native employees, Tribes and Native communities coming together to celebrate our culture and heritage” -Bruce Lofland

The Oregon Indian Child Welfare Advisory Council

The 9 federally recognized tribes in Oregon meet quarterly through the Indian Child Welfare Advisory Committee. The Committee is comprised of tribal child welfare program directors and staff, Tribal Affairs staff, DHS Director and Child Welfare Director, and related DHS staff as requested. The Committee (now referred to as “The Council”) operates through a charter that was revised in 2014. The Council meets quarterly with the following purpose:

...to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the leadership of the Oregon Department of Human Services on policy, programs, practice, and data that impact Indian children who are members or eligible for membership in one or more of the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon and Indian children who are placed in Oregon who are members of or eligible for membership in tribes outside of Oregon and who are involved or at risk of involvement in the child welfare system in the State.

2018 ICWA ADVISORY COUNCIL TRIBAL MEMBERS

Burns Paiute Tribe

Michelle Bradach, Social Services Director

E: bradachma@burnspaiute-nsn.gov

Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw

Shayne Platz, Lead Case Manager

E: splatz@ctclusi.org

Earl Boots, Director Family Services

E: eboots@ctclusi.org

Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde

Kristi Petite, Children and Family Services Supervisor; ICWA Advisory Council Co-Chair

E: kristi.petite@grandronde.org

Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians

Lisa Norton, ICWA Program Administrator

E: lisan@ctsi.nsn.us

Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation

Julie Taylor, Director of DCFS

E: julietaylor@ctuir.org

Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

Cecelia Collins, CPS Director

E: Cecelia.collins@wstribes.org

Coquille Tribes

Yvonne Livingstone, Family Support Director

E: yvonnelivingstone@coquilletribe.org

Roni Jackson, Family Support Advocate

E: ronijackson@coquilletribe.org

Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians

Michelle Moore, Human Services Director

E: mmoore@cowcreek.com

Klamath Tribes

George B. Lopez, General Manager

E: george.lopez@klamathtribes.com

Marvin Garcia, Social Services Director

E: marvin.garcia@klamathtribes.com

Candi Uses Arrow, Children & Family Services Program Manager

E: candi.usesarrow@klamathtribes.com

AGING AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES PROGRAM

The Department of Human Services Aging and People with Disabilities (APD) program assists older adults and people with disabilities of all ages to achieve well-being through opportunities for community living, employment, family support and services that promote independence, choice and dignity. APD and Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) employees throughout Oregon are responsible for providing direct client services through a network of local offices and the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC). Employees also determine eligibility for certain medical programs (aged & disability) provided through the Oregon Health Authority (OHA). Programs administered include:

- Older Americans Act;
- Oregon Project Independence;
- Direct financial support (Medicare Premium assistance, Oregon Health Plan, General Assistance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programs);
- Disability Determination Services; and
- Long-term services and supports, including oversight of in-home services, community-based facilities, nursing facilities and referral agents.
- Aging and Disability Resource Connection;

Key Contact for APD (General): Ashley Carson Cottingham (503) 945-5600

Older Americans Act

This is a federal program administered through APD. It provides federal funding for locally developed support programs for individuals ages 60 and older. APD distributes funds to local Area Agencies on Aging (AAA's) for service delivery through subcontractors. About 227,000 Oregonians currently access these services. AAA's develop services that meet the needs and preferences unique to individuals in their local area. Program mandates require services target those with the most significant economic and social need, to minorities and those residing in rural areas. There are no income or asset requirements to receive services except those related to the Older Worker Employment Program.

APD distributes federal funds to the AAA's using a federally approved intra-state funding formula based on the demographics and square mileage of each area. Programs might include; family caregiver supports, medication management, nutrition via congregate and home-delivered meal programs, senior employment, legal services or elder abuse prevention services. They may also provide assistance to senior centers and sponsor and promote evidence-based wellness and chronic health condition management activities.

Key Contact for Older Americans Act: Kristi Murphy (503) 945-6181

Oregon Project Independence

Oregon Project Independence (OPI) is a purely state-funded program offering in-home services and related supports to individuals 60 years of age and older or people under 60 years of age who have been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia disorder. OPI consumers must not be eligible for Medicaid and must meet the requirements of the long-term care Service Priority Rule. In-home services available through OPI include personal care, homemaker and chore assistance, transportation, adult day care, respite care, case management, registered nursing services and home-delivered meals. Case management is provided for free, while other services are provided on a sliding scale and are free to families below the federal poverty level. Services are provided through Area Agencies on Aging.

Key Contact for OPI: Kristi Murphy (503) 945-6181

AGING AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES PROGRAM



Aging and Disability Resource Connection

The ADRC is the first contact to make to find information and services to address aging or disability needs. The Aging and Disability Resource Connection of Oregon helps individuals learn about public and privately paid services in your local community. The ADRC has professionally trained staff who can help individuals with immediate needs and planning for the future.

The ADRC of Oregon is a statewide resource for everyone, regardless of income level, and can be reached by calling a toll free number, visiting a website or by contacting a local ADRC office. www.ADRCoforegon.org 1-855-673-2372 1-855-ORE-ADRC

Key Contact for ADRC: Kristi Murphy (503) 945-6181

Direct financial support

Programs are designed to meet a variety of special circumstances for certain low-income populations.

Cash payments – special needs APD is required to meet maintenance of effort (MOE) payment for low-income aged and disabled Oregonians who receive federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. These benefits are focused on payments that allow clients to retain independence and mobility in a safe environment. Examples of Special Needs Payments include; help for non-medical transportation, repairs of broken appliances such as a furnace, or for such things as adapting a home's stairs into a ramp.

Employed Persons with Disabilities Program (EPD)

This program allows people with a disability to work to their full extent and not lose Medicaid coverage. To be eligible, a person must be deemed disabled by Social Security Administration (SSA) criteria, be employed and have adjusted income of less than 250% Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Eligible individuals pay a monthly participation fee and are eligible for the full range of Medicaid benefits and services.

Other benefits

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) requires DHS to coordinate with Medicare in many areas and clients need help accessing other programs for which they are eligible. The federal Medicare program is the most common program clients need assistance with. APD determines client eligibility and submits client data to CMS for two Medicare-related programs: Medicare buy-in and Medicare Part D low-income subsidy. APD served more than 130000 clients in these two programs over one year. These programs help low-income beneficiaries with their cost sharing requirements. Securing this coverage also Medicare remains in a "first payor" status, ultimately saving the State's Medicaid program significant money.

Key Contact for Direct Financial Support: Erika Miller at (503) 373-0756

AGING AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES PROGRAM

General Assistance

The General Assistance program serves Oregonians with severe disabilities who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness who do not have children living with them, and who are not yet receiving Social Security disability benefits. GA consumers are provided with free assistance with their Social Security applications and appeals, along with a small amount of cash and some support for housing and utilities.

This current version of the GA program became operational on July 1, 2016. The manager worked with the DHS Tribal Affairs Director to present information on GA to the Tribes prior to the launch of the program.

Key contact for General Assistance: Christopher Ellis at (503) 373-2305

Disability Determination Services

People with disabilities may be able to qualify for one of two federal disability programs: Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). These programs are governed by the federal Social Security Administration (SSA) and are administered by the Department of Human Services under contract. While these two programs are different in many ways, both are administered by the Social Security Administration and only individuals who have a disability and meet medical criteria may qualify for benefits under either program.

Social Security Disability Insurance pays benefits to you and certain members of your family if you are "insured," meaning that you worked long enough and paid Social Security taxes. Supplemental Security Income pays benefits based on financial need.

Key Contact for Disability Determination Services: Jay Minten (503) 986-4803

Long Term Services and Supports

Oregon assists qualifying low-income older adults, people with disabilities and other adults covered under the Affordable Care Act expansion population with long-term services and supports. Assistance is to assist individuals with the activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living.

ADLs are those personal functional activities required by all of us for continued well-being, which are essential for health and safety. Activities include tasks such as:

- Bathing
- Personal Hygiene
- Cognition
- Behavior
- Dressing
- Grooming
- Eating
- Elimination (Toileting including bowel and bladder)
- Mobility
- Transfers

IADLs include tasks such as:

- Housekeeping
- Laundry
- Meal Preparation
- Medication Management
- Shopping
- Transportation

AGING AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES PROGRAM

In-home services

In-home services are the cornerstone of Oregon's community-based care system. For seniors and people with physical disabilities, the ability to live in their own homes is compromised by the need for support in regular daily living activities. For more than 25 years, Oregon has created options to meet people's needs in their own homes. All options are funded with support of the Medicaid program through home and community-based waivers. Oregon has been able to create cost-effective programs that meet people's needs in their homes and other community settings using these waivers and spared Oregonians from the unnecessary use of higher cost services, primarily offered in nursing facilities. Services include in-home support through individual Home Care Workers, In-Home Agencies and Home Delivered Meal providers.

Community-based care

These include a variety of 24-hour care settings and services to provide an alternative to nursing facilities. Services include assistance with activities of daily living, medication oversight and social activities. Services can include nursing and behavioral supports to meet complex needs. State and federal guidelines related to health and safety of these facilities have to be met. Services include adult foster homes, assisted living facilities, residential care facilities and memory care facilities.

Nursing facilities

Institutional services for seniors and people with physical disabilities are provided in nursing facilities licensed and regulated by DHS. Nursing facilities provide individuals with skilled nursing services, housing, related services and ongoing assistance with activities of daily living.

Key Contact for Long Term Services and Supports: Jane-ellen Weidanz (503) 945-5977

Agreements

The Aging and People with Disabilities Program has two formal agreements in place with more coming in 2019. We are preparing to launch the APD Tribal Navigator Program, which will empower the tribes to hire and oversee positions using contract funding from APD.

APD agreed to develop a new, plain language brochure about the assessment process for the tribes and their members. The brochure has become the standard for all APD consumers in different languages. We thank the tribes for their input and advocacy that benefits all of Oregon.

APD has also pledged funds and staff support to the Annual Native Caring Conference, hosted by the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, Siuslaw Indians in 2018 and is currently assisting in the planning of the 2019 conference.

In addition, APD has agreed to host the biannual Title VI Coordinators Meet and Greet bringing together state, provider, and tribal staff to build relationships and improve coordinator of elder services through coordination. The first two events were hosted in March and September 2018 and planning is underway for the Spring 2019 event hosted by the Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians.

Lastly, through relationship building, APD has cultivated a place for the tribes to share concerns and issues in accessing state services. Through this process, we are able to provide solutions to long standing grievances. Many of our local offices have single points of contacts for tribes to connect with instead of navigating the organizational structures to get their members the services they need. We have established out-stationed workers at some sites, meaning each week we have an APD worker on-site in a tribal community where members can come and talk to the worker at their convenience instead of having to travel far to reach an APD office.

AGING AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES PROGRAM

The stories of potential discrimination and exclusion of tribal members are the hardest to hear, but also the most important. If we do not know of a situation that is causing barriers for tribal members to access services, we cannot address it. When we have heard of these cases we have acted to provide mediation and work toward a solution that hold all parties accountable to equity through local agreements.

2018 Challenges

The biggest challenges APD faced in 2018 related to resources for problem solving, including making progress in addressing the needs faced by tribal elders and historic inequities that contribute to tribal elders declining services from the state. While we make good on our promises, the length of time it takes to complete the tasks are often longer than anticipated. This can lead to stagnation and loss of interest from all parties involved.

APD has a Service Equity Plan in place to increase service access and delivery to historically underrepresented communities. There is a passion and shared belief among most staff that this work is vital to our mission and core values. We are working to train all staff across the state on expectations and help them build their own service equity plans. That work does not crossover into our partners or larger communities where tribal members may reside.

American Indian/Alaskan Natives Served Through Older Americans Act Services			
2016		212	
2017		217	
2018		229	
2016 APD Consumers			
Population	Total Receiving Long Term Services	Number Receiving Long Term Services by Race/Ethnicity	Percent Receiving Long Term Services by Race/Ethnicity
Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaskan Native	32,027	451	1.4%
2017 APD Consumers			
Population	Total Receiving Long Term Services	Number Receiving Long Term Services by Race/Ethnicity	Percent Receiving Long Term Services by Race/Ethnicity
Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaskan Native	31,801	446	1.4%
2018 APD Consumers			
Population	Total Receiving Long Term Services	Number Receiving Long Term Services by Race/Ethnicity	Percent Receiving Long Term Services by Race/Ethnicity
Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaskan Native	31,966	454	1.4%

CHILD WELFARE

Federal Policy and Resources

Child Welfare has increased collaboration and engagement of the tribes in program planning and implementation which includes federal Program Improvement Plan workgroups, child welfare training redesign and the Child Abuse Hotline steering committee.

Child Welfare has established the Racial Equity Advisory Committee Tillicum (R.E.A.C.T.) to lead our racial equity efforts statewide. The committee is comprised of representatives from DHS, Child Welfare (central office & field), Tribes and community partners, including the Native American Rehabilitation Association of the Northwest, Inc. (NARA). R.E.A.C.T. will focus their efforts on workforce development, data-based decision making, policy & practice and community capacity building.

Family First Prevention Act – HR5456 passed in February and Child Welfare is working with Oregon Tribes to analyze and implement this significant law change to Title IV-E regulations. Tribes are reviewing their tribal foster family home licensing standards to determine if they are consistent with the model licensing standards identified by HHS.

SSBG, Title XX Agreements

Through the Social Service Block Grant (SSBG) Agreement, funds are authorized to the tribes to support their work to provide effective, culturally relevant child welfare services to Indian children and their families.

The objective of this Agreement is to provide SSBG funding to the tribe directly to meet the needs of individuals residing within the tribe. Services may include, but are not restricted to: daycare for children, protective services for children, special services to persons with disabilities, adoption, case management, health-related services, transportation, foster care for children or adults, substance abuse, housing, home-delivered meals, independent/transitional living, employment services or any other social services found necessary by the Tribe for its population.

All nine of the federally recognized tribes of Oregon receive SSBG funds. The source of these funds is Title XX of the Social Security Act and must therefore meet program requirements for Title XX and stay within the parameters outlined in Oregon's Title XX state plan.

Tribe	SSBG Funding Received	Clients Served
The Burns Paiute Tribe	\$ 2,396	30
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians	\$ 8,395	27
Coquille Indian Tribe	\$ 8,117	32
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	\$14,989	70
The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	\$24,845	100
The Klamath Tribes	\$26,189	155
The Confederated Tribes of Siletz	\$30,981	*
The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla	\$20,941	309
The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	\$35,048	361

* The department is still waiting for final reports therefore clients served is not available.

System of Care

Oregon's System of Care (SOC) child welfare model is the result of a collaborative agreement between the Department of Human Services, the Juvenile Rights Project (JRP), and the National Center for Youth Law. That agreement was in response to the concern that child welfare agencies were failing to address individual needs of children in the foster care system. The agreement included provisions for the use of flexible funds to meet the individual needs of children and their families in order to promote safety, permanency and well-being, and to employ a strength/needs-based philosophy and practice relative to child welfare.

All nine of the federally recognized tribes of Oregon receive SOC funds. These funds are state General Fund dollars, with no federal requirements. There is an agreement between the state and the tribes that outlines the requirements of how SOC funds are to be used and how the expenditures are to be reported.

Tribe	SOC Funding Received	Clients Served
The Burns Paiute Tribe	\$11,412.64	8
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians	\$18,680.24	16
Coquille Indian Tribe	\$18,161.12	32
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	\$28,390.77	36
The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	\$55,568.03	58
The Klamath Tribes	\$42,681.73	*
The Confederated Tribes of Siletz	\$57,736.11	3 *
The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla	\$47,781.29	51
The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	\$63,202.09	*

* The department is still waiting for final reports therefore clients served is not available.

CHILD WELFARE

Title IV-E Agreements

Title IV-E provides federal reimbursement for the costs of eligible children in foster care, adoption assistance and guardianship assistance. It covers food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, reasonable travel for visitation, and related administrative costs, but does not cover the costs of treatment services. All Title IV-E eligible children are to receive medical coverage under Title XIX (Medicaid). DHS pays the non-federal share of the Title IV-E payment, e.g., the match payment from the state's General Fund at approximately 37% of the child's monthly cost of care.

Title IV-E is an open-ended federal entitlement program, governed by the Social Security Act and monitored by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Region X office.

DHS currently has agreements with seven Oregon tribes for Title IV-E funding:

Tribe	Title IV-E Funding Received	Clients Served
The Burns Paiute Tribe		
Coquille Indian Tribe		
The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	\$454,032	30
The Klamath Tribes		
The Confederated Tribes of Siletz	\$328,290.23	44
The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla	\$274,457.02	25
The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	\$547,296.21	205

Child Welfare has established a standard procedure for obtaining and maintaining documentation of each Tribe's certification procedure, including safety check requirements.

Title IV-B Part 2

The primary goals of Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) are to prevent the unnecessary separation of children from their families, improve the quality of care and services to children and their families, and ensure permanency for children by reuniting them with their parents, by adoption or by another permanent living arrangement. States are to spend most of the funding for services that address: family support, family preservation, time-limited family reunification and adoption promotion and support. The services are designed to help State child welfare agencies and eligible Indian tribes establish and operate combined, preventive family preservation services and community-based family support services for families at risk. Funds go directly to child welfare agencies and eligible Indian tribes to be used in accordance with their 5-year plans.

All nine of the federally recognized tribes of Oregon receive Title IV-B Part 2 funds.

Tribe	Title IV-B Part 2 Funding Received	Clients Served
The Burns Paiute Tribe	\$8,600.00	*
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians	\$8,600.00	18
Coquille Indian Tribe	\$8,600.00	36
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	\$8,600.00	4
The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	\$8,600.00	19
The Klamath Tribes	\$8,600.00	*
The Confederated Tribes of Siletz	\$8,600.00	*
The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla	\$8,600.00	4
The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	\$8,600.00	*

* The department is still waiting for final reports therefore clients served is not available.

Training

The Department provides ongoing training for SSBG, SOC, Title IV-E and Title IV-B part 2 funding sources on-site with individual tribes or group training for tribes. The trainings are primarily focused on providing technical assistance to tribes with Title IV-E agreements but have been expanded to all Oregon Tribes depending on the topic. The trainings are intended to shorten the response time for questions from the tribes and allow more frequent discussion between the State and the tribes, while providing an opportunity to follow-up on training related to federal funds.

In 2018, 14 individual trainings and technical assistance visits were conducted with the tribes by the Office of Child Welfare Programs, Federal Policy and Resources (FPR). These included trainings for new staff, assistance for reporting and documentation focusing on administrative claiming, safety requirements, certification standards and coordination of Title IV-E eligibility needs.

Training is also provided to all Oregon Tribes as requested on reporting and documentation requirements for SSBG, SOC and Title IV-B Part 2. Daily technical assistance is available by phone or email to all Oregon Tribes on OR-Kids and federal and state funding sources with each tribe.

Key Contact for Child Welfare: Marilyn Jones

Phone: 503-945-6953

Email: Marilyn.jones@dhsosha.state.or.us

INTELLECTUAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

The Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (I/DD) program strives to support choices of individuals with I/DD and their families within communities by promoting and providing services that are person-centered, self-directed, flexible, community inclusive, and supportive of the discovery and development of each individual's unique gifts, talents and abilities.

We are committed to work toward service options to ensure that people with I/DD have the opportunity to have fulfilling and meaningful lives, allowing them to contribute to and enjoy their communities.

We currently help approximately 28,000 children, adults and their families have the best quality of life possible at all stages of their lifespan. Many individuals with I/DD are eligible for Medicaid-funded, home- and community-based services which provides access to services in their homes and local communities, instead of in institutional settings.

We seek to achieve the following outcomes and goals:

- Provide an array of services that are equitable and culturally competent.
- Be responsive to emerging demands for individualized, self-directed services and provide sufficient service choices.
- Ensure the health and safety of individuals served.
- Promote maximum independence and engagement in homes and communities.
- Leverage use of available federal funding options.

An individual's eligibility for I/DD services is determined by a Community Developmental Disabilities Program (CDDP), typically run by a county. Adults who receive services in-home may be served by either a CDDP or a Support Services Brokerage. Individuals receiving services in a residential setting are served through the CDDP.

The state also operates the Stabilization and Crisis Unit, providing 24-hour residential care and supervision to adults and children with I/DD who have complex support needs.

Key Contact for I/DD (General): Lilia Teninty (503) 945-6918

The Self Sufficiency program offers assistance for low-income families promoting family stability and supporting families' progress out of poverty.

The principle program areas within Self Sufficiency include:

- Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Job Opportunity and Basic Skills (JOBS)
- Family Support and Connections (FS&C)
- Employment Related Day Care (ERDC)
- Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS)
- Refugee Program
- Youth Services Program
- Program Delivery and Design

Self Sufficiency programs provide direct services through a network of local offices in every county across Oregon. The list of local offices and contact information can be found at this web site:

<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/Offices/Pages/index.aspx>

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

SNAP, formerly known as Food Stamps, is a national program that offers nutrition assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and families and provides economic benefits to communities. SNAP is the largest program in the domestic hunger safety net and helps bridge the gap for people who need help meeting their basic nutrition needs. The SNAP program has main components which include the following:

- Food benefits
- Employment and training programs to help participants quickly enter the workforce
- Outreach through local community organizations to improve participation
- Nutrition education in every county through classes, demonstrations and informational materials

Oregon Fast Facts about SNAP:

- 1 in 6 Oregonians participate in SNAP
- 25% of households have at least one person working
- 35% of participants are children
- 51% of households include children or seniors
- 48% of participants are between the ages of 18 and 59
- Seniors are the fastest growing category of participants, increasing by 5% in the last year
- SNAP-Ed impacted 36,000 individuals directly and had nearly 2 million visits to its social marketing campaign www.Foodhero.org in 2017

42,282 participated in the employment and training program in 2017.

SELF SUFFICIENCY

Oregon has three voluntary SNAP Employment & Training (E&T) programs:

- OFSET (Oregon Food Stamp Employment and Training),
- STEP (SNAP Training and Employment Program) nationally called the SNAP 50/50 program, and
- ABAWD (Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents) program currently offered in seven counties, growing to 13 counties by 1/1/19.

STEP has grown from two providers in 2013 to over 36 providers in 2019, with Oregon Employment Department (OED) offering STEP in all WorkSource offices around the state. The statewide expansion of STEP has provided an increased number of participants with robust components and opportunities, including education, vocational training, work experience, job search training, and support services.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

TANF is a federally funded cash assistance and employment program. Its purpose is to help families with children living in poverty pay for basic needs such as shelter, utilities and daily necessities. TANF also provides services to help participants find and maintain employment through the Job Opportunity and Basic Skills (JOBS) program. The JOBS program also includes support services such as help paying for child care and transportation while individuals participate in job preparation programs or search for employment. TANF offers a variety of other services that include providing help with applying for Supplemental Security Income or grants to escape domestic violence in an effort to help families stabilize their lives, so they can find and sustain employment, and end their need for assistance.

Eligibility and income requirements must be met to receive TANF services. Applicants must generally have incomes below 31 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to qualify. A family of three qualifies for up to \$506.00 per month in cash assistance which is approximately 25 percent of FPL.

TANF Program JOBS

The Job Opportunity and Basic Skills (JOBS) program for TANF individuals offers an array of services that includes job search preparation, supported and regular work experience and subsidized employment through JOBS Plus worksites. Each service is designed to help participants build employment-related skills and to look for work while meeting participants where they are at in their lives. Oregon is expanding the continuum of services so that TANF-leavers more easily transition to the STEP program and other community resources for continued wrap-around services and support. JOBS can include support services to pay for child care, transportation, and other payments needed to participate in services.

Family Support and Connections (FS&C)

FS&C programs provided through Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) are intended to prevent the need for future child welfare services and to assist participants in moving towards holistic family stabilization using a comprehensive array of life skills, parenting training and support services. The primary service delivery utilizes a “home visiting” model, however if families prefer they can meet at a mutually agreed location.

Oregon contracts with local providers in all 16 Self-Sufficiency Districts across the state to provide services to families through the Family Support and Connections program. While the Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) funds are one of the funding sources for these services, the purpose for the program is determined by these federal criteria.

Employment Related Day Care program (ERDC)

ERDC helps low-income, working families arrange and pay for quality child care. The program provides low-income families with the same opportunity for reliable, quality child care as other families with higher incomes.

ERDC helps parents gain self-sufficiency by assisting with the consistent, stable child care parents need to maintain employment. It also contributes to the school readiness of children and supports children with special needs, as well as offering resources to support providers who come from diverse cultural backgrounds. Child care providers are required to meet a set of health and safety standards, provider requirements, and pass required background and fingerprint checks before they can become DHS providers and receive payment.

Temporary Assistance to Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS)

TA-DVS program is a TANF-funded program intended to provide temporary financial assistance and support to families affected by domestic violence during crisis or emergent situations when other resources are not available. TA-DVS is used to help the domestic violence survivor and the children address their safety concerns and stabilize their living situation, reducing the likelihood of the survivor returning to the abuser. The most common need for TA-DVS is when the domestic violence survivor flees the abuser.

The TA-DVS program is enhanced by contracts with local Domestic Violence organizations for Co-Located Advocacy in DHS Self-Sufficiency and Child Welfare Offices. The advocacy services give enhanced supports to survivors working with DHS. The advocates provide services in DHS offices to survivors either by referral or by self-referral.

The Refugee Program (REF)

The Refugee Program is a time limited, front-loaded program of refugee employment services, acculturation services and cash assistance that is designed to meet the goal of early self-sufficiency through employment. Funded by both the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and TANF dollars, the program provides services through a statewide public administration of cash assistance and a Public-Private network of services in the Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas and Marion counties (where the majority of refugees resettle). Employment and Case management services are available to refugees for 60 months after US arrival.

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and The Klamath Tribes, operate their own Tribal TANF programs within the state of Oregon. These programs are funded by the federal U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). Program administration for these programs utilize tribal processes and methodology for tracking data on program participants.

SELF SUFFICIENCY

The Department of Human Services (DHS) has agreements with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians and The Klamath Tribes to provide quarterly disbursements to each tribe for the purpose of financially assisting the tribe in the operation of their tribal TANF program. Per the agreements with these two tribes, DHS also provides additional services to members receiving Tribal TANF assistance. The additional services include employment and training, work experience and family supports. The tribes submit quarterly invoices for the additional services that are then paid with state funds. Both the quarterly disbursements and the invoiced amounts are counted toward Oregon's TANF maintenance of effort requirement. Included in the agreements with the tribes is a requirement for the tribes to submit data related to the number of folks served through the agreements.

The Klamath Tribes: receives quarterly disbursements each year of no more than \$205,256. Maximum not-to-exceed amount, including both quarterly disbursements and invoiced amounts, is \$455,813 per year.

Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians: receives quarterly disbursements each year of no more than \$244,752. Maximum not-to-exceed amount, including both quarterly disbursements and invoiced amounts, is \$489,054 per year.

The Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation also operates a TANF program in Oregon but there is no formal agreement or funding exchanged between the tribe and Oregon DHS.

Historically, DHS has attended various tribal meetings and gatherings to facilitate program updates and solicit feedback. These meetings include the previous iteration of the 770 Government to Government joint OHA/DHS meetings, Tribal Prevention Quarterly meetings and the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) conferences.

Most recently, DHS has begun a separate 770 – Government to Government meeting to address DHS program specifics with tribal attendees. DHS hosts additional meetings as needed specific to a specific topic area as the relationship moves forward with tribes. When DHS makes decisions on policy that directly affect tribes and their members this is communicated to the tribes and an offer to have formal consultation or meetings when requested or if there is a need for additional shared communication.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

During this time, the TANF Program was working with Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes to implement policy changes regarding how TANF time limits and the Indian Country exclusion was applied. This was an opportunity to look at program policies through a different lens and to gain vital feedback from the tribes. One lesson learned was the importance of ongoing relationships and open communication pathways at the program level rather than waiting to collaborate only during vital program intersections. During the consultations, it was also evident that there is significant interest in better serving families through the employment programs offered by both the tribes and DHS.

Key Contact for Self Sufficiency: Kim Fredlund, Director, Self Sufficiency Programs

Phone: 503.945.6071

Email: Kim.Fredlund@state.or.us

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The Oregon Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Program is working in conjunction with the federally funded Tribal VR Programs to deliver vocational rehabilitation services to tribal members with disabilities who reside on reservation or within the tribal service area boundaries. These services are delivered consistent with tribal members' interests, strengths, abilities, concerns, and informed choice, so that tribal members may prepare for and engage in gainful employment, including self-employment or business ownership.

Funding

Federal funding is made available to the governing bodies of tribes located on reservations or in federally recognized service areas to pay 90 percent of the costs of vocational rehabilitation services for American Indians living with disabilities residing in counties as specified within their 5-year block grant. The non-federal share of 10% may be an in-kind or cash contribution as written into the grant submission.

Cooperative Agreements

The Oregon VR has updated the cooperative agreements with each of the Tribal VR programs of which there are five in Oregon: Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, and the Klamath Tribes.

Collaborative Activities

The Oregon VR Program in consultation with all nine federally recognized tribes, developed the mandatory memorandum of agreement with the Department of Education and Vocational Rehabilitation. This agreement outlines collaborative efforts between the entities to deliver culturally relevant services to tribal members within the Oregon public school system. The Oregon VR Program continues to distribute The PASSAGES Curriculum. This curriculum enhances culturally-relevant youth school-to-work transition activities for tribal members between the 9th – 12th grades. The PASSAGES curriculum emphasizes the importance of family and the tribal community. The Oregon VR Program has been collaborating with Northwest Indian College and Western Washington University to develop a specialized university program dedicated to developing tribal vocational rehabilitation directors and counselors (Tribal VR Institute). The program consists of 7 courses focused upon delivering rehabilitation services within the tribal setting. Now in our third year, this graduate-level training (given as a tribal cohort model) has proven highly successful in advancing the counseling and rehabilitation techniques available to professional tribal staff.

A strong partnership between the Confederated Tribe of Warm Springs and Oregon VR has resulted in a tribal rehabilitation program dedicated to providing services to any federally-recognized tribal member in conjunction with the Native American Rehabilitation Association of the Northwest (NARA) in Portland. This allows access to Tribal VR as part of an outpatient recovery program. Additionally, this past year, a mental health supported employment program was launched to provide rapid job search and long-term accommodation supports.

The tribal representative on the State Rehabilitation Council is Ms. Susie Calhoun, Tribal Director of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla. This council meets quarterly to provide overarching program guidance to the state VR program. This council meets quarterly to provide guidance on the State Plan for the Independent Living Programs.

Partnership

Tribal VR and State VR programs can concurrently provide vocational rehabilitation services necessary to achieve a successful employment outcome. The Tribal VR program provides culturally-relevant services and the State VR program typically provides additional rehabilitation and job development services. Additionally, the Tribal VR Programs add cultural awareness to improve the professional skills among state VR staff.

During the coming year, State VR will be meeting with the Burns Paiute Tribe since a new satellite office has been opened in Burns. Also, State VR plans to focus upon Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) to tribal youth (ages 14-16) who are attending public or charter schools on reservations.

A State VR Pre-ETS Team has worked with Chemawa Indian School in Salem over the past year. Initially, the work began with a technical assistance team from the National Technical Assistance Center on Transition, the Bureau of Indian Education, the University of Oregon and a local team comprised of a Transition Network Facilitator, a Pre-ETS Coordinator and Chemawa staff. Their goal was to figure out the specific needs for students with disabilities at Chemawa Indian School. After discussions the local team worked with five to eight students over three classes about instructions of self-advocacy, its origin and its importance from their perspective. Further meetings with the Siletz Tribal VR explored the services that Siletz can provide to students at Chemawa. After the meetings, many students were referred to Siletz VR. Additionally, Chemawa and the local team worked on locating students' tribal VR in their home state to ensure the continuation of services. In November 2018, a Pre-ETS Coordinator met with Chemawa about providing Motivational Enhancement Group Intervention (MEGI) class for students in 2019.

Key contact: Keith Ozols, VR Director
Phone: 503-990-9039
E-mail address: keith.s.ozols@dhsosha.state.or.us

Senate Bill 770

Sponsored by Senators BROWN, CLARNO; Senators CASTILLO, CORCORAN, DECKERT, FERRIOLI, GORDLY, MESSERLE, METSGER, NELSON, SHIELDS, STARR, TROW, Representatives GARDNER, KNOPP, KRIEGER, MONNES ANDERSON, NOLAN, ROSENBAUM, G SMITH, VERGER, V WALKER, WESTLUND (at the request of Commission on Indian Services)

CHAPTER

AN ACT

Relating to government-to-government relations between the State of Oregon and American Indian tribes in Oregon.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. As used in sections 1 to 4 of this 2001 Act:

- (1) "State agency" has the meaning given that term in ORS 358.635.
- (2) "Tribe" means a federally recognized Indian tribe in Oregon.

SECTION 2. (1) A state agency shall develop and implement a policy that:

- (a) Identifies individuals in the state agency who are responsible for developing and implementing programs of the state agency that affect tribes.
 - (b) Establishes a process to identify the programs of the state agency that affect tribes.
 - (c) Promotes communication between the state agency and tribes.
 - (d) Promotes positive government-to-government relations between the state and tribes.
 - (e) Establishes a method for notifying employees of the state agency of the provisions of sections 1 to 4 of this 2001 Act and the policy the state agency adopts under this section.
- (2) In the process of identifying and developing the programs of the state agency that affect tribes, a state agency shall include representatives designated by the tribes.
- (3) A state agency shall make a reasonable effort to cooperate with tribes in the development and implementation of programs of the state agency that affect tribes, including the use of agreements authorized by ORS 190.110.

SECTION 3. (1) At least once a year, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, in consultation with the Commission on Indian Services, shall provide training to state agency managers and employees who have regular communication with tribes on the legal status of tribes, the legal rights of members of tribes and issues of concern to tribes.

(2) Once a year, the Governor shall convene a meeting at which representatives of state agencies and tribes may work together to achieve mutual goals.

(3) No later than December 15 of every year, a state agency shall submit a report to the Governor and to the Commission on Indian Services on the activities of the state agency under sections 1 to 4 of this 2001 Act. The report shall include:

- (a) The policy the state agency adopted under section 2 of this 2001 Act.
- (b) The names of the individuals in the state agency who are responsible for developing and implementing programs of the state agency that affect tribes.
- (c) The process the state agency established to identify the programs of the state agency that affect tribes.
- (d) The efforts of the state agency to promote communication between the state agency and tribes and government-to-government relations between the state and tribes.

(e) A description of the training required by subsection (1) of this section.

(f) The method the state agency established for notifying employees of the state agency of the provisions of sections 1 to 4 of this 2001 Act and the policy the state agency adopts under section 2 of this 2001 Act.

SECTION 4. Nothing in sections 1 to 4 of this 2001 Act creates a right of action against a state agency or a right of review of an action of a state agency.

Passed by Senate April 2, 2001

Received by Governor:

.....
Secretary of Senate

.....M.,.....

Approved:

.....
President of Senate

.....M.,....., 2001

..... Governor

Passed by House May 11, 2001

Filed in Office of Secretary of State:

.....
Speaker of House

.....M.,....., 2001

.....
Secretary of State

Enrolled Senate Bill 770 (SB770-INTRO)

PARTICIPATING DHS STAFF

Department of Human Services Director.....Fariborz Pakseresht
Interim Tribal Affairs DirectorDr. John Spence
ICWA Consultants.....Christine Kamps and Emily Hawkins
Tribal Affairs Unit Support.....Kristen Potts
Aging and People with Disabilities Ashley Carson Cottingham
Child Welfare Programs.....Marilyn Jones
Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities.....Lilia Teninty
Self-Sufficiency Kim Fredlund
Vocational Rehabilitation Keith Ozols
CommunicationsChristy Sinatra

Prepared By Tribal Affairs



