2021 Government-to-Government Activity Report

ORS 182.166
Oregon Department of Revenue

December 15, 2021
Executive Summary

In this report, the Oregon Department of Revenue discusses ways the agency has interacted with and learned from Oregon’s nine federally recognized tribes in 2021. The report provides information about efforts and actions to coordinate, collaborate, and enhance relations with tribal governments regarding the department’s programs and activities. These programs and activities include strategic planning, establishing the office of the Taxpayer Advocate, corporation excise and corporation income tax, cigarette, and other tobacco products tax, marijuana tax, collections, personal income tax, and property tax, in addition to agency engagement and communications. Below are a few highlights:

Strategic Planning: In 2021, the Oregon Department of Revenue developed a 2022-2027 Strategic Plan: Oregon Counts on Us. The department conducted community engagement for the plan and tribal representatives participated in these opportunities for input. In the plan, the Oregon Department of Revenue revised its mission, vision, and values and adopted four priorities focused on racial equity, customers, employees, and data.

Taxpayer Advocate: The Oregon legislature passed House Bill 3373 (2021) establishing the office of the Taxpayer Advocate in Oregon. The Oregon Department of Revenue consulted with tribal governments on the implementation of the office and a tribal representative participated in the hiring and selection of the Taxpayer Advocate and the office’s bilingual public service representative.

Cigarette, Other Tobacco Products, and Marijuana Tax: The department maintains refund agreements with tribal governments. By the end of 2021, the department will have shared more than $2.95 million in cigarette and other tobacco products tax revenues with participating tribal governments. From 2014 through the end of 2021, the department will have shared more than $10 million in cigarette and other tobacco product tax revenues with participating tribal governments.

Personal Income Tax: Tribal members are required to file an Oregon personal income tax return if they meet the filing threshold for their filing status. Tribal members may be able to subtract all or part of their income if they are enrolled as a member of a federally recognized tribe, earned their income in Indian country, and live in federally recognized Indian country. In 2021, 1,526 tax year 2020 returns qualified for this subtraction. Division staff assisted 20 tribal members with resolving tax issues involving their income subtraction.

Property Tax: The Property Tax Division is always ready to assist tribal governments in addressing complex property tax matters such as exemption or valuation questions. The division regularly provides central assessment data to tribal governments to assist them in administering their tribal tax code. For example, the division provides a copy of the utility assessment roll to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation for use in administering its property tax system.

Additionally, the Oregon Department of Revenue adopted a Tribal Government-to-Government Relations Policy in 2021. The Oregon Department of Revenue recognizes and respects the sovereign status of Oregon’s federally recognized tribes and their respective authorities on tribal lands. The policy affirms the department’s commitment to promoting positive government-to-government relations through consultation with the tribes in areas where the development, implementation, and administration of agency programs may affect tribal members, lands, activities, or interests. The adoption of the policy brings the department into compliance with ORS 182.164.
Land Recognition

We would like to acknowledge the many tribes and bands who call Oregon their ancestral territory, including Burns Paiute, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Coquille Indian Tribe, and Klamath Tribes; and honor the ongoing relationship between the land, plants, animals, and people indigenous to this place we now call Oregon. We recognize the continued sovereignty of the nine federally recognized tribes who have ties to this place and thank them for continuing to teach us how we might all be here together, and we continue to strive to work on a government-to-government basis with the nine federally recognized tribes.
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About the Oregon Department of Revenue
The Oregon Department of Revenue administers Oregon tax laws, supports partners’ programs, and acts as a central debt collection agency for other state agencies, boards, commissions, and local governments. We provide services for the general public, tax professionals, cities, counties, local taxing districts, tribal governments, and other state agencies.

Our Mission
Together, we collect the revenue that Oregon counts on.

Our Vision
To create a clear and easy experience for our customers.

Our Values
- We work to earn the trust of taxpayers.
- We seek dignity and inclusion for all.
- We do the right thing.
- We build partnerships.
- We rise to the occasion.

The Oregon Department of Revenue is headquartered in Salem, with five regional offices in Bend, Eugene, Gresham, Medford, and Portland. We also have a remote call center in Fossil.

Introduction
In this report, the Oregon Department of Revenue reflects on the ways the agency has interacted with and learned from Oregon’s nine federally recognized tribal governments in 2021. We believe that building long-standing relationships with tribal governments makes our agency more effective overall while supporting our work to bring in the revenue that Oregon counts on. Our strategic planning efforts have included greater external engagement with an emphasis on equity and furthering our relationships with tribal governments. We continue to look for opportunities where our work can be improved with input from tribal representatives. This report provides an overview of Revenue’s programs and the collaborative ways we have engaged with tribal governments over the last year.

Strategic Planning
In 2021, the Oregon Department of Revenue developed and adopted a 2022-2027 Strategic Plan to help prioritize, measure progress, and strengthen alignment between agency goals, programs, and budgets. Community engagement was a key component of the environmental scanning activities that created the foundation for strategic planning. The department conducted community engagement for the plan through surveys, workshops, and a virtual open house.

The Oregon Department of Revenue shared opportunities for input with tribal representatives. If tribal representatives found it appropriate, they were also encouraged to share those opportunities for input broadly among tribal members.
The Oregon Department of Revenue revised its mission, vision, and values and adopted four priorities focused on racial equity, customers, employees, and data. The priorities and goals of the strategic plan will guide the department’s internal work over the next six years (2022 to 2027).

Administration Division
The Administration Division includes the Director’s Office, financial services, communications, human resources, internal audit, research, legislative coordination, performance management, and the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate.

Director’s Office 2021 Activities
The Director reached out to Oregon’s nine federally recognized tribes and offered to meet individually with tribal representatives to share the agency’s mission, vision, and values, learn about tribal interests and priorities, and discuss how the department can foster partnerships with tribal members. The Director met with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in October 2021.

Office of the Taxpayer Advocate 2021 Activities
In 2021, the Oregon legislature passed House Bill 3373 establishing the office of the Taxpayer Advocate in Oregon. Before the passage of House Bill 3373, Oregon was one of a handful of states without a taxpayer advocate office. Nationwide, these offices provide access to taxpayers to resolve issues that cannot be resolved through normal agency channels. This new program will enhance our services to taxpayers. It provides opportunities for us to proactively connect with taxpayers and form collaborative partnerships with community-based organizations. All of these efforts will contribute to the ability of the taxpayer to have a voice within the agency, increasing system equity and voluntary compliance.

In October 2021, Codi Trudell was selected to serve as the Taxpayer Advocate. Codi participated in a rigorous hiring process, interviewing with a panel of external partners, including Metropolitan Family Services, Coalition of Communities of Color, CASA Oregon, AARP Tax-Aid Program, Erdman Law, Lewis & Clark Law School Low Income Taxpayer Clinic, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, who helped select her as the Taxpayer Advocate. In addition, Codi consulted with tribal representatives on the implementation of House Bill 3373 establishing the office of the Taxpayer Advocate and worked with a representative of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation on the hiring of the office’s bilingual public service representative.

Administration Division Ongoing Activities
The Director and Taxpayer Advocate attended Economic Development and Community Services Cluster meetings and Legislative Commission on Indian Services meetings during 2021, including the 2021 Government-to-Government Annual Summit, and will continue to attend these meetings.
Business Division

The Business Division is responsible for the administration of taxes imposed on large and small businesses. Division staff work with taxpayers to ensure they can easily report and pay the correct amount of tax for each program. The Business Division also administers some tax programs for local governments as well. The division administers the following 32 revenue streams:

- Amusement Device Tax
- Bicycle Excise Tax
- Cigarette Tax
- Corporate Activity Tax
- Corporation Excise Tax
- Corporation Income Tax
- Criminal Fines and Assessments
- Emergency Communications Tax (E-911)
- Estate Transfer Tax
- Fiduciary Income Tax
- Greenlight Oregon Labor Rebate Fund
- Hazardous Substance Possession Fee
- Heavy Equipment Rental Tax (HERT)
- Lane Transit District Payroll Tax
- Lane Transit District Self-Employment Tax
- Local Marijuana Retail Tax
- Local Transient Lodging Tax
- Long Term Enterprise
- Multistate Tax Commission
- Personal Income Tax Withholding
- Petroleum Load Fee
- Psilocybin Tax
- State Marijuana Retail Tax
- State Transient Lodging Tax
- Statewide Transit Tax
- Tank Railroad Car Fee
- Tobacco Licensing Program
- Tobacco Products Tax
- TriMet Transit District Payroll Tax
- TriMet Transit District Self-Employment Tax
- Vehicle Privilege Tax
- Vehicle Use Tax

Corporation Excise Tax and Corporation Income Tax 2021 Activities

Oregon has two types of corporate taxes, the Corporation Excise Tax and the Corporation Income Tax.

The Corporation Excise Tax is the most common. Corporations that are doing business in Oregon, or with income from an Oregon source, are required to file an Oregon corporation tax return. The Corporation Excise Tax is a tax for the privilege of doing business in Oregon. It is measured by net income. Corporation Excise Tax filers are subject to the corporate minimum tax.

The Corporation Income Tax is for corporations not doing business in Oregon, but with income from an Oregon source. Income tax filers aren’t subject to corporate excise or minimum tax.

The division is available and ready to work with tribal governments on any Corporation Excise Tax or Corporation Income Tax matter. Business division staff attend meetings with the tribes and the Legislative Commission on Indian Services to maintain awareness of tribal government concerns and further develop our relationship with tribal members. The division invites tribal members to participate in the division’s legislative and administrative rules processes. The division also works cooperatively with tribal representatives to address issues and answer questions that arise.
Cigarette Tax and Tobacco Products Tax 2021 Activities
The Oregon Department of Revenue administers Oregon’s cigarette and tobacco taxes which are imposed on the distribution of these products in the state. Oregon’s cigarette tax revenue is pre-collected through the sale of tax stamps to distributors which are affixed to sealed packages of cigarettes and sold at retail throughout the state. Quarterly tax returns are required for distributors to reconcile prior stamp purchases. For other tobacco products, which include inhalant delivery systems, Oregon imposes a tax on the sale, storage, use, consumption, handling, or distribution of tobacco products other than cigarettes. Generally, other tobacco products taxes are paid quarterly by the distributor. Currently, the Tobacco Products tax is 65 percent of the wholesale price for certain other tobacco products, with cigars capped at $1.00 per cigar. Other tobacco products are taxed by weight at $1.78 per ounce with a minimum tax rate of $2.14 per retail container or unit, which is scheduled to increase to $1.80 per ounce with a minimum tax rate of $2.17 per retail container or unit in 2022.

Tribal members are not required to pay Oregon’s cigarette or other tobacco products tax and tribal governments can enter into tax refund agreements with the Oregon Department of Revenue. Under these agreements, tribal governments agree that their retail outlets will purchase cigarettes and other tobacco products for retail sale from state-licensed distributors that have already paid the Oregon tax. In turn, the Oregon Department of Revenue agrees to share tax revenue with tribal governments based on an estimate of the cigarette or other tobacco products tax the department estimates was paid by tribal members.

The department maintains cigarette tax refund agreements with eight of the nine federally recognized tribal governments in Oregon:

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

The division also maintains an other tobacco products tax refund agreement with the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw. By the end of 2021, the department will have shared more than $2.95 million in cigarette and other tobacco products tax revenues with participating tribal governments. From 2014 through the end of 2021, the department will have shared more than $10 million in cigarette and other tobacco product tax revenues with participating tribal governments.

Cigarette Tax and Tobacco Products Tax Ongoing Activities
The Oregon Department of Revenue is working with the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians on a cigarette and other tobacco products tax revenue sharing agreement. Upon signing of the agreement, all nine federally recognized tribal governments in Oregon will be participating in cigarette tax revenue sharing.
The department is working on revenue-sharing agreements with the Klamath Tribes and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation for tax revenue from tobacco products other than cigarettes sold by tribal retail outlets.

The department is available to work with any tribal government wishing to update their existing agreement to reflect the most recent agreements. Additionally, the department is available to enter into revenue-sharing agreements for tax revenue from tobacco products other than cigarettes with any tribal government that wishes to enter into such an agreement.

**Tobacco Licensing Program 2021 Activities**
In June 2021, the Oregon Legislature passed Senate Bill 587 (2021) which requires retailers of tobacco products not located on tribal lands to obtain a license for the sale of tobacco products or inhalant delivery systems. The department began issuing these licenses to retailers in December 2021. Retailers of tobacco products or inhalant delivery systems located on a reservation or tribal trust land of federally recognized tribal governments in Oregon will not be required to obtain a license.

**Marijuana Retail Tax 2021 Activities**
The Oregon Department of Revenue administers the Marijuana Retail Tax which requires marijuana retailers licensed by the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC) to charge a retail sales tax of 17 percent for all recreational marijuana sold. OLCC-licensed marijuana retailers must make monthly payments to the Oregon Department of Revenue of the tax collected from customers.

The department maintains marijuana tax refund agreements with two of the nine federally recognized tribal governments in Oregon:

- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

These agreements allow tribal governments to receive a rebate for an estimate of taxes paid on marijuana products produced or processed on tribal land.

**Marijuana Retail Tax Ongoing Activities**
The department is available to work with any tribal government wishing to update existing agreements. Additionally, the department is available to enter into agreements for marijuana tax rebates with any tribal government that wishes to enter into such an agreement.

**Business Division Ongoing Activities**
Business Division staff attended Economic Development and Community Services Cluster meetings and Legislative Commission on Indian Services meetings during 2021, including the 2021 Government-to-Government Annual Summit, and will continue to attend these meetings.

**Collections Division**
The Collections Division collects both tax and non-tax debt. The division collects debt for tax, fee, and loan programs administered by the department. Tax debt is established when a taxpayer files timely but doesn’t pay in full by the due date of the return, or the department performs enforcement work through audits, filing enforcement, or adjustments made when we process the return.
The Collections Division also acts as the central collection agency for other state agencies, boards, commissions, and local governments through the Other Agency Accounts program established in 1971. Additionally, the Collections Division manages the state’s debt that is assigned to private collection firms. The division currently engages with four private collection firms to assist in collecting debt owed to the state.

Collections Division Ongoing Activities
The Collections Division’s goal is to continue to work with the tribes on collection processes, including entering into or amending garnishment agreements as well as setting up regularly scheduled check-ins as needed. Generally, garnishment actions are accepted by Oregon tribes as a courtesy to the Oregon Department of Revenue because the tribes are sovereign entities and have separate collection laws from the State of Oregon. Agreements are necessary to convert our processes to align with those processes within the tribal courts. As a result, the Collections Division’s Program Tribal Liaison works with the tribal courts to ensure those processes are aligned. The division proactively reaches out to tribal governments to coordinate, collaborate, and enhance relations with tribal governments.

Collections Division staff attended Economic Development and Community Services Cluster meetings and Legislative Commission on Indian Services meetings during 2021, including the 2021 Government-to-Government Annual Summit, and will continue to attend these meetings.

Personal Tax and Compliance Division
The Personal Tax and Compliance Division manages Oregon’s personal income tax program. The Personal Income Tax is a tax on taxable income and is the state’s largest single source of revenue. The program serves over 2 million taxpayers required to file an annual tax return. Some taxpayers have more frequent contact with the department through quarterly payments or amended returns. The division administers the following six revenue streams:

- Business Alternative Income Tax
- Charitable Check-off
- College Opportunity Grant Fund Tax Credit Auction
- Oregon Production Investment Fund Tax Credit Auction
- Partnership Privilege Tax
- Personal Income Tax

Personal Income Tax 2021 Activities
The Personal Income Tax program works directly with tribal members. The program’s goal is to provide information and assistance to tribal members so they can meet their filing requirements.

Tribal members are required to file an Oregon personal income tax return if they meet the filing threshold for their filing status. However, tribal members may be able to subtract all or part of their income (ORS 316.777) if they are enrolled as a member of a federally recognized tribe, earned their income in Indian country, and live in federally recognized Indian country. “Indian country” is defined as any land within a current federal Indian reservation boundary and other lands held in trust by the United States government for a tribe.
For enrolled members of federally recognized tribes who live in Indian country in Oregon, income exempt from Oregon personal income tax includes:

- Wages earned for work performed in Indian country in Oregon.
- Income from businesses or real estate located in Indian country in Oregon.
- Retirement income, if the contributions to the plan came from or were connected with services performed in Indian country.
- Unemployment compensation if the benefits were received as a result of work performed in Indian country.
- Interest, dividends, and capital gains from the sale of stocks and other intangibles, regardless of where the accounts are located.
- Gambling winnings from tribal gaming centers (casinos).
- Tribal disbursements from casino earnings.

Income from tribal fishing rights activities may be tax-exempt (ORS 316.785) as well.

There was no change to the tax exemption for income earned by enrolled tribal members who live and work in Indian country located in Oregon. Members must file an Oregon return with an Exempt Income Schedule for Enrolled Members of a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe, each year, even when their situation has not changed and their income is still exempt. A tribal member can submit a Form OR-W-4 to their employer to claim exempt from withholding using the exemption code “A.” The exemption certificates must be renewed annually by February 15. For more information, please visit www.oregon.gov/dor.

The program often receives questions from qualifying tribal members who derive income from work or business activity performed in and outside of American Indian country. For employees, the income that is exempt is only the wages earned for work performed in Indian country located in Oregon. This can be determined by calculating the percentage of days worked in Indian country to total days worked for the year. For business owners, the business must be located in Indian country in Oregon, and the percentage that is exempt is based on the services performed, or sales that occurred, in Indian country. In 2021, 1,526 tax year 2020 returns qualified for this subtraction. Division staff assisted 20 tribal members with resolving tax issues involving their income subtraction. Division staff regularly work with tribal representatives to help resolve individual tribal members' issues or questions.

Personal Tax and Compliance Division Ongoing Activities

Personal Tax and Compliance Division staff attended Economic Development and Community Services Cluster meetings and Legislative Commission on Indian Services meetings during 2021, including the 2021 Government-to-Government Annual Summit, and will continue to attend these meetings.

One of the division’s goals is to assist Oregon taxpayers in becoming more self-sufficient. Staff continues to encourage personal income taxpayers to use the department’s secure website, Revenue Online. Through Revenue Online, taxpayers can access their account at any time to view letters from the Department of Revenue, make payments, file returns, securely communicate with the Department of Revenue, and update contact and personal information. This site also provides a way for tribal members to scan and submit their Exempt Income Schedule for Enrolled Members of a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe.
Property Tax Division
The Property Tax Division administers the statewide property tax system through partnerships with Oregon’s 36 counties. The division administers the following 16 revenue streams:

- Assessment and Taxation Map Maintenance
- County Assessment Function Funding Assistance Program (CAFFA)
- Forest Products Harvest Tax
- Mutual and Cooperative Electric Distribution Systems Tax
- Oil and Gas Production Tax
- Oregon Food Processors Fee
- Oregon Housing
- ORMap
- Private Rail Car Tax
- Property Tax, Central Assessment, and Industrial Valuation
- Senior and Disabled Citizen Property Tax Deferral Program
- Small Tract Forestland Program
- Small Tract Severance Tax – Western
- Small Tract Severance Tax – Eastern
- Strategic Investment Program (SIP)
- Strategic Investment Program Gainshare (SIP)

The Property Tax Division is always ready to assist tribes in addressing complex property tax matters such as exemption or valuation questions.

Property Tax, Central Assessment, and Industrial Valuation 2021 Activities
The division regularly provides central assessment data to tribes to assist them in administering their tribal tax code. For example, the Central Assessment Appraisal Team provides a copy of the utility assessment roll to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation for use in administering its property tax system.

Forest Products Harvest Tax, Small Tract Forestland Program, and Small Tract Severance Tax 2021 Activities
The Property Tax Division’s Timber Tax Team provides support and assistance regularly to tribal members regarding timber harvest questions. Questions often arise regarding whether the timber tax applies to a tribal member’s land or timber.

A Tribal Tax Work Group exists and is composed of representatives from the tribes, county assessment offices, Oregon Department of Justice, Governor’s Office, and the Oregon Department of Revenue. The Tribal Tax Work Group last met in 2014. Since then no new property tax issues have been brought forward by tribal representatives or other members of the workgroup. However, we are always available to address new issues should the need arise.

Property Tax Division Ongoing Activities
Property Tax Division staff attended Economic Development and Community Services Cluster meetings and Legislative Commission on Indian Services meetings during 2021, including the 2021 Government-to-Government Annual Summit, and will continue to attend these meetings. The division proactively reaches out when issues arise that may potentially impact tribal lands or tribal members, and the division also partners with tribal governments on legislative concepts.
Policy on Government-to-Government Relations
The Oregon Department of Revenue developed and adopted a Tribal Government-to-Government Relations Policy this year. This brings the department into compliance with ORS 182.164. The policy is attached and made part of the 2021 Government-to-Government Report.

Conclusion
In 2021, the Oregon Department of Revenue continued to pursue engagement and collaboration with the nine federally-recognized tribal governments in Oregon. These efforts focused on establishing and strengthening our relationships with tribal representatives and providing beneficial services and information. We will continue to seek out tools to help our staff improve their understanding of tribes and the importance of promoting government-to-government relations with the nine federally-recognized tribal governments in Oregon. We will work to ensure this is part of our agency culture. We welcome input on how we can assist tribal governments, improve our relationships, and collaborate more effectively.
For More Information

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Appendix A: Oregon Department of Revenue Tribal Government-to-Government Relations Policy
PURPOSE: The purpose of this policy is to promote government to government relations between the Oregon Department of Revenue and Oregon’s nine federally recognized tribes.

This policy is adopted under ORS 182.162-182.168, which requires state agencies to develop and implement tribal relations policies.

REFERENCES: ORS 182.162-182.168
ORS 190.110
Executive Order 96-30

POLICY:

The Department of Revenue recognizes and respects the sovereign status of Oregon’s federally recognized tribes and their respective authorities on tribal lands. It is the policy of the Oregon Department of Revenue to promote positive government to government relations through consultation with the tribes in areas where the development, implementation, and administration of agency programs may affect tribal members, lands, activities, or interests.

DOR believes that continuing to build on our relationships with the tribes makes our agency more effective overall while supporting our work across the state and region. DOR looks for opportunities where agency programs and projects can be understood through consultation with the tribes.

The Director serves as the key agency contact to liaison with tribal governments (known as the Tribal Liaison) and provides the contact information for the Tribal Liaison on the agency website and to the Legislative Commission on Indian Services. The Tribal Liaison coordinates with the tribes to support internal agency programs and projects, participate in Tribal-State cluster meetings, Tribal-State Government-to-Government Summit meetings, and Legislative Commission on Indian Services meetings. The department will identify Program Tribal Liaisons to participate in consultations.
DOR promotes strong government-to-government relationships at the leadership, managerial, and staff levels with the tribes. DOR will demonstrate its commitment to the positive government to government relations with the tribes through such practices as follows:

- The Tribal Liaison, Taxpayer Advocate, and Program Tribal Liaisons will meet regularly with each tribe to discuss issues of mutual interest and explore opportunities for greater state/tribal partnership and collaboration.
- DOR will identify managers and employees who are responsible for developing and implementing agency programs that affect the tribes.
- DOR will make a reasonable effort to cooperate with tribes in the development, implementation, and administration of agency programs that affect the tribes such as early notification and engagement.
- DOR will seek and invite tribal representation on DOR advisory committees and working groups that are of interest to the tribes.
- DOR will collaborate on the exchange of relevant data collected by DOR staff or by tribal governments.
- DOR will consult with the Legislative Commission on Indian Services on matters concerning tribal government.
- DOR staff who have regular communication with the tribes will receive periodic training on the legal status of the tribes, the legal rights of members of the tribes, and issues of concern of the tribes through training provided by the Department of Administrative Services or other learning opportunities.
- DOR will disseminate this policy to all DOR employees and to new employees through new employee orientation and will maintain the policy on the intranet.
- DOR will submit an annual report to the Governor and the Commission on Indian Service on the activities of the agency that support ORS 182.162-168.
- DOR will seek other opportunities to learn from and build relationships with the tribes.