

2013 Government-to-Government Report

December 2013

INTRODUCTION

The Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS) is pleased to share this 2013 Government-to-Government Report with the Legislative Commission on Indian Services, as required by Senate Bill 770.

This report demonstrates DHS' commitment to working with the tribes of Oregon to address the full-range of human services needs faced by tribal members.

Oregon's Native American population is estimated at between 45,000 and 50,000. All Native Americans residing in Oregon, regardless of tribal enrollment also are Oregon citizens and are entitled to receive the services provided by DHS to Oregonians.

Key topics covered in this report include:

- Child welfare;
- Elder care;
- Additional human services issues as determined by the tribes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Senate Bill 770	1
Burns Paiute Tribe.....	1
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians.....	3
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	7
Confederated Tribes of Siletz.....	8
Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation	13
Coquille Indian Tribe	15
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	16
Klamath Tribes	19
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	21
DHS Programs Affecting All Tribes in Oregon	23
APD State Unit on Aging	23
Chafee Foster Care Independence Programs.....	26
Employment Related Day Care (ERDC).....	28
Vocational Rehabilitation	29
Notable 2013 Indian Child Welfare Efforts	29
Coordination with Tribes and Tribal Consultation.....	29
Indian Child Welfare	31
Quarterly ICWA Advisory Committee	31
SB 770 Health Services Cluster Meetings.....	32
Title IV-E Training.....	33
District Managers Collaboration with Oregon Tribes.....	33
Consultation and Collaboration with DHS Central Office.....	34
Workforce Development.....	35
Permanency Planning.....	38
Resources	40
Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction (SEFCR).....	41
Program Improvement Program (PIP).....	42
QUICWA.....	42
Funding	43
SSBG Title XX Agreements.....	43
System of Care.....	43
Title IV-E Agreements.....	44
Title IV-E Training	45
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).....	46
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	46
Ongoing Support for Child Welfare Programs.....	46
Summary	50
Glossary of Terms	52

SENATE BILL 770

HEALTH SERVICES CLUSTER MEETINGS

Senate Bill 770, passed in 2001 and entered into statute as ORS 182.162, requires state agencies to promote communications between the agencies and the tribes of Oregon. The Legislative Commission on Indian Services established a Health Services Cluster to meet quarterly with the tribes of Oregon to address intergovernmental and tribal issues. DHS is the lead agency for these meetings, which also includes the Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Housing and Community Services, the Commission on Children and Families, the Department of Business and Consumer Services and other agencies. The Department of Human Services organizes and provides logistical support for the meetings, while the Oregon Health Authority provided the format for the 770 meetings agenda and locations. Programs at DHS are part of the 770 meetings discussion items. Given the importance of Indian Child Welfare (ICWA), a separate meeting with the Tribes of Oregon to discuss the needs of ICWA has been on-going for over 30 years; this meeting is organized by DHS.

TRIBAL ACTIVITIES

BURNS PAIUTE TRIBE

The Burns Paiute Tribe is the smallest in Oregon with fewer than 200 members living on the reservation located just outside of Burns and has a unique relationship with DHS Child Welfare Programs. The Tribal Court hears the Indian Child Welfare cases and DHS provides services to the tribe in the form of case workers, foster home payments and case management services. This relationship works well protecting children while respecting the tribe's sovereignty.

Like other Older Americans Act (OAA) programs, program service delivery for tribal elders occurs primarily at the Area agency on Aging (AAA) level. As part of the Area Agency on Aging Area Plan development in 2012, plans for coordinating services with each of the tribes in an AAA's PSA were required as one of six issue areas on which the AAAs were required to focus. All 17 Area Plans thus contain plan descriptions for coordinating tribal elder services in their areas.

The State Unit on Aging assisted and provided oversight of coordination of OAA Title VI and Title III services at the local level through the SUA's recently

designated AAA liaisons. For each of Oregon's 17 AAAs, the SUA has dedicated a single staff person as the primary contact for general assistance to their respective AAA. The liaison's role has been formalized in a description of duties document. That document describes expectations for helping coordinate OAA support services to older Native Americans. For example, assisting AAAs in general outreach to those in greatest need who are currently underserved by OAA programs will help identify and provide services to tribal elders who are not on reservations or are residing outside their defined PSAs.

Each section that follows contains the Older Native Americans excerpt from each of the Area Agencies on Aging 2012-2016 Area Plan.

HARNEY COUNTY SENIOR & COMMUNITY SERVICES (HCSCS) SERVING HARNEY COUNTY:

Historically, partnership with the local Burns Paiute Tribe has been minimal. The tribal social services director and the executive director of this agency have been working together to identify way to coordinate services.

As a result of ongoing discussions, the directors determined elder breakfasts were lacking baked goods due to no oven availability at the tribe. The Harney County Senior and Community Services Center now provides baked goods for the monthly Elders Breakfast. We take this opportunity to provide information on center programs to tribal elders and staff who work with them.

We have recently begun emailing the director with center events, which she will put in their tribal weekly newsletter. We hope this will draw more interest and participation from tribal elders.

During the survey process, the senior center director noticed few of the respondents were Native American. In an attempt to get input from tribal members, the two agencies worked together to distribute surveys during a tribal clinic day. In this manner, we were able to obtain a limited amount of input from local Burns Paiute tribal members.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF COOS, LOWER UMPQUA AND SIUSLAW INDIANS

The Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians operate a Tribal Court. Children in need of child protective services receive those services through the DHS Child Welfare Programs. Through its local office in Coos Bay and through the ICWA manager, DHS partners with the tribe on Indian Child Welfare Act cases.

LANE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (LCOG) SERVING LANE COUNTY:

There are over 2,000 Lane County seniors (60+) that identify themselves as Native American Indians. Only 78 of those individuals are enrolled with one of the local tribes. There are currently four Native American tribes with elders living in Lane County. For the purposes of this paper, Native members represent seniors ages 60+, and the tribes consider their elders at 55+. Therefore, their numbers are slightly higher than what is reported here.

- Coquille Indian Tribe – 3 members
- Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians – 31 members
- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians – 1 member
- The Siletz Indian Tribe – 44 members

All four tribes receive Title VI funding. These funds are used to create services for tribal elders. Current programs include: socialization activities, nutrition services, in-home services, caregiver services financial benefits and referral services to other local and Tribal resources.

Native American elders have historically been underserved by the traditional community service system. Developing new, culturally appropriate methods of connecting them to needed services is called for in order to increase their access to the service system.

Goal: Increase outreach and education to individuals enrolled as Tribal Elders.

Objective 1: Continue to participate in the Oregon Native American Family Caregiver Conference

Lead Staff: Senior Connections Supervisor

Activities: Participate in the Native Caregiver meetings

Benchmarks: Attend a minimum of two meetings annually

Outcomes: Provide a minimum of two scholarships for Native Caregivers to attend the annual Native Caregiver Conference

Objective 2: Increase tribal member's awareness and utilization of LTC services.

Lead Staff: AAA Planner

Activities:

1. Establish relationships with Native Elder Coordinators
2. Establish needs through conversations with Elder Coordinators
3. Communicate quarterly with Elder Coordinators

Benchmarks: A minimum of four contacts annually will be made with Elder Coordinators

Outcomes: Coordinators will report having a better understanding of OAA programs.

OREGON CASCADES WEST COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (OCWCOG) SERVING LINN, BENTON AND LINCOLN COUNTIES:

According to the United States Census, there are 280 Linn, Benton and Lincoln County seniors (65+) who identify themselves as Native American. There are currently two Native American tribes with elders living in our region, including the Confederated Tribes of Siletz and the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw. It is important to note that throughout these statistics, Native American seniors represent adults ages 65+, however, the tribes consider their elders 55+. Therefore, their numbers are slightly higher than what is reported here.

- Total Elders (65+) Tribal Members in Linn Benton and Lincoln Counties: 280
- Total Siletz Tribal Elders (65+) in Linn, Benton and Lincoln Counties: 188
- Total Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Tribal Elders (65+) in Linn, Benton and Lincoln Counties: 92

Along with the general population, Native Americans' life spans continue to lengthen and population numbers are expected to increase in coming years. By 2050,

the percentage of the older population that is American Indian and Native Alaskan is projected to account for 1.0 percent of the older adult United States population.

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz is comprised of 17 statewide tribal groups with their tribal headquarters in Siletz. The Tribal Council is their governing body elected from their membership. The Confederated Tribes of Siletz offers many programs and services to their eligible tribal members.

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz's Elders Program is responsible for the administration of Federal and Tribal social services to their eligible Tribal members. The program offers socialization activities, nutrition services, in-home services, caregiver support services, financial benefits and referrals to other local and tribal resources. To be eligible for the Elders Program, tribal members must be enrolled and have reached the age of 55. The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Elders' Program is a Title VI Area Agency on Aging (AAA) serving their tribal Elder population. They receive Older American Act (OAA) funding to administer programs directly through their tribal organization. Their comprehensive AAA Elders' Program offers socialization activities, nutrition services, in-home services, caregiver support services, financial benefits and referrals to other local and tribal resources. As outlined by the OAA, Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments (OCWCOG) is tasked with outreaching to local tribes and raising awareness of the services we offer and coordination of services to tribal members.

The Tribe provides medical care of its members in a medical clinic in the tribal offices located in Siletz, Oregon. A large part of OCWCOG's relationship with the tribe is related to Medicare and Medicaid service billing. The Confederated Tribes of Siletz also provided their own adult protective services to Tribal members in their service area.

The Elders' Programs shares benefit entitlement through the Older American's Act with the programs of the local AAA Senior & Disability Services Office offers. Most OAA Title monies serve seniors 60 years and older, but if they are Native American, they can be served when they reach the age of 55. This is also true of grandparents when served through the FCSP.

In an effort to educate ourselves further and make sure our employees are as culturally competent as possible, OCWCOG continually reaches out to the tribe offering our services, inviting members to be involved in local groups, forums and fairs. It is a priority of SDS to bridge the gap between the two agencies. It is important to continue coordinating and implementing services.

Through Title VI monies, the tribe is self-sufficient and supports their programs. The local AAA offers the same programs through multiple Title programs such as Title III B-E and Title VII. However, elderly tribal members often prefer to access their benefits through the Confederated Tribes of Siletz as they are connected through their culture and traditions. Since the tribe's restoration in 1977, services to tribal members have increased. Services are efficiently developed and managed to specifically address the needs of tribal members. With a strong family oriented culture that is part of their heritage, it is often unnecessary for tribal members to go outside of their close-knit tribal community when services are needed.

The State Unit on Aging (SUA) staff, Elder Coordinators and OCWCOG worked together to develop tribal caregiver guidelines for the Title VI caregiver program and held a full-day training in Warm Springs with other Oregon Title VI programs. This event increased collaboration, communication and coordination between Title III and Title VI Services with the tribes.

OCWCOG works to develop and establish a strong relationship with the tribe in order to augment all federal benefits/title monies available to entitled members. The goal of the local AAA is to become more involved and participate as much as possible in outreach to the tribal community. Through awareness and knowledge, it is hoped that the AAA can accomplish this task and get increased tribal participation in our programs.

SOUTH COAST BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT CORP. (SCBEC) SERVING COOS AND CURRY COUNTIES:

SCBEC continued outreach to the local tribes which are the Coquille Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians and the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians.

Community outreach took place with attendance at Tribal Elder Fairs to inform tribal members about services available to them. AAA sent tribal members to the annual Native Caring conference for a time of respite and learning.

In the past, The Coquille Tribe has given us grants that may have resulted in meals being provided to tribal members through congregate or home delivery. We continue to work toward better coordination of Title III programs with the tribes' Title VI activities.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF GRAND RONDE

NORTHWEST SENIOR & DISABILITY SERVICES (NWSDS) SERVING MARION, POLK, YAMHILL, TILLAMOOK AND CLATSOP COUNTIES:

Two federally recognized Native American tribal authorities operate within the NWSDS PSA, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. The tribes operate as sovereign, self-governing entities.

As sovereign governments, the tribes provide a number of human services to enrolled tribal members, including medical services, housing assistance, nutrition programs and others. The tribes have their own contracted relationships with the State of Oregon and the federal government, which tend to make the development of collaborative operations with the AAAs challenging. NWSDS has worked sporadically with the Grand Ronde to provide outreach on health promotion, nutritional programs and housing assistance. There has been no recent contact with the Siletz.

As sovereign nations, the tribes work very hard to maintain the relevance of their historical roots, their unique cultures and their native languages. This work becomes both more important, and more difficult, in the midst of the progressive and technologically advanced melting-pot society that defines modern North America. As a consequence, the tribes are very cautious about entering into specific partnerships with outside local governments.

The tribes do receive some federal funding including allotments for provision of certain OAA programs. Meetings between NWSDS and tribal representatives were critical as we discussed strategies to better coordinate agency services with those offered by the tribal community. Additionally, there were opportunities to coordinate education and programs geared to address elder abuse in the tribal community. Continued and persistent efforts are the cornerstone of our plan to reach out to these entities.

Expanding key partnerships within the tribal community through regular face-to-face meetings are essential. Finally, increased efforts to build and expand the

partnership with the tribal health services director for better coordination of Adult Foster Home services will provide greater resources for those tribal members needing assistance with their activities of daily living.

We continue to advance the goal of enhanced outreach activities, especially to low-income ethnic minority and rural populations on available senior services, with regard to our work with the tribes. Our specific objectives will include plans to increase strategic outreach activities to reach the underserved populations eligible for services, as well as deliberate steps to build additional partnerships with the tribes.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF SILETZ

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The State Unit on Aging (SUA) staff, Elder Coordinators and OCWCOG worked together to develop tribal caregiver guidelines for the Title VI caregiver program and held a full-day training in Warm Springs with other Oregon Title VI programs. This event increased collaboration, communication and coordination between Title III and Title VI Services with the tribes. Along with this, Siletz Tribal staff was on the Native Caring Committee and sponsored members from the tribe to attend the Native Caring Conference in March 2011.

OCWCOG works to develop and establish a strong relationship with the tribe in order to augment all federal benefits/title monies available to entitled members. The goal of the local AAA is to become more involved and participate as much as possible in outreach to the tribal community. Through awareness and knowledge, it is hoped that the AAA can accomplish this task and get increased tribal participation in our programs.

The tribe is one of two in Oregon that runs its own Tribal TANF program. The funds do not pass through DHS, but are direct from the federal U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The tribe administers the program and uses its own system and methodology for tracking data on recipient families.

Oregon's DHS has an agreement with the tribe to provide additional services to members who receive Tribal TANF assistance. These services include employment and training, work experience, and additional family supports. The tribe submits invoices on a quarterly basis to the state and they are paid with state funds and counted toward the TANF maintenance of effort requirement. The agreement requires tribal submission of data related to the number of clients served through this agreement.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM OF EAST CENTRAL OREGON (CAPECO) SERVING MORROW AND UMATILLA COUNTIES:

The local AAA has long been working to coordinate efforts with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation just outside of Pendleton and continues to do so.

During the planning period, District 12 staff visited the CTUIR meal site on a quarterly basis to provide access not only to a staff member, but to share announcements and on-going activities within the district. District volunteers worked with the Yellowhawk Medical Center to identify those tribal elders who are in need of transportation services to attend medical appointments. Transportation was then scheduled for the elder to be seen at the tribal clinic and/or attend wellness meetings including diabetes awareness workshops and healthy nutrition training. District 12 staff participated in tribal elder dinners that are held twice per year by supplying service information and being available to schedule appointments for home visits, in-home meal determination, and wellness checks.

CTUIR holds an end of summer celebration in August of each year. District 12 staff was a part of the planning process and on the day of the event, offered an informational booth and free blood pressure checks, along with File of Life Information. Outreach was provided to CTUIR members for the Powerful Tools for Caregiving through the Department of Children and Family Services. Caseworkers within that department notified district personnel when a tribal member was in need of this class, and the CTUIR member was then invited to participate in the next available class. If there was interest expressed by 10 or more individuals, district staff would schedule a specific workshop to meet that need.

1. The goal for partnership with the CTUIR is have their membership represented within our District 12 Advisory Council, on our Volunteer

Program's Advisory Council, and have informational items available for distribution through Yellowhawk Medical Center. Advertising will also take place in the tribal monthly newspaper showing what services the District 12 Office can provide to CTUIR Members. A district staff member, presently the Program Director, will act as a liaison between the district and the tribe. This staff member will be the primary point of contact with tribal staff.

2. Since CTUIR is a self governed tribe, the District 12 AAA will offer itself to the Seniors Department with the Yellowhawk Medical Center as a partner for services rather than a primary service provider. Outreach will include money management services available to tribal elders, transportation services for medical/dental and grocery shopping, wellness checks on homebound individuals, and providing information on available long term services to allow the elder to remain within their own home as long as possible with support services.
3. The primary goal is to provide accurate information on available services as a partner within the elder community. This will be done one-on-one through attendance monthly at the congregate meal site. The office of the Department of Children & Families will notify our office of an elder who would need a home assessment that will be done in conjunction with tribal staff to see what wrap around services would be available to keep the elder at home with support service.

The Senior Program Manager and other interested members of the tribes were invited to attend the AAA meetings concerning regional issues affecting elders. The District 12 AAA has built a strong relationship with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla and continues to strive to improve.

COQUILLE INDIAN TRIBE

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Outcomes: Coordinators will report having a better understanding of OAA programs.

COW CREEK BAND OF UMPQUA INDIANS

DOUGLAS COUNTY SENIOR & DISABILITY SERVICES (DCSDS) SERVING DOUGLAS COUNTY:

The Douglas County AAA coordinates with the local Native American tribe, the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians to provide services for older Native Americans. The tribe has its own, very well run, health and social services clinic. Historically, the Douglas County AAA Manager meets at least annually with the tribal clinic staff to discuss collaborations and provide outreach materials. Currently, there are no additional needs identified by either the AAA or tribal clinic. The Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians and The Coquille Tribe also have small numbers of tribal members in this AAA service area. Traditionally, Douglas County AAA has not had a lot of connection with either tribe, effort will be made to reach out and identify if there are needs or opportunities for collaboration.

Goal: Ensure services to older Native Americans are coordinated in community

Objective: Coordinate and provide outreach of AAA services to local tribal clinic

Activities:

1. Meet at least annually with Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians to discuss opportunities to collaborate on services and education opportunities for older Native Americans.
2. Outreach to Coquille and Coos tribes to identify any areas for collaboration and/or outreach and referral.

Timeline: 2013-2016

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ROGUE VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (RVCOG) SERVING JACKSON AND JOSEPHINE COUNTIES:

To ensure inclusivity, RVCOG AAA reached out to all populations to remove any cultural and or language barriers that may exist.

It is estimated that there are just fewer than 1,000 elder Native Americans in the area. The RVCOG AAA area is served by the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians. According to the Cow Creek Band, there are approximately 106 members of the tribe residing in this area.

To date, RVCOG AAA has not put much emphasis on targeting education and programs toward the Native American population in the area. Over the next four years, RVCOG will strive to improve its outreach efforts toward this subpopulation.

While there are relatively fewer Native Americans in this area, better outreach needs to occur to this community in order to ensure they are aware of the services available to them.

Goal: Improve outreach to the Native American population in the area.

Actions:

1. Establish relationships with Native American organizations in the area, and
2. Provide information to Native American organizations about RVCOG AAA services through presentations, brochures, and/or electronic outreach efforts.

Outcome: Information has been provided directly to all Native American organizations in the area.

SOUTH COAST BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT CORP. (SCBEC) SERVING COOS AND CURRY COUNTIES:

SCBEC will continue to outreach to the local tribes which are the Coquille Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians and the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians.

Community outreach took place with attendance at Tribal Elder Fairs to inform tribal members about services available to them. AAA sent tribal members to the annual Native Caring conference for a time of respite and learning.

In the past, The Coquille Tribe has given us grants that may have resulted in meals being provided to tribal members through congregate or home delivery. We continue to work toward better coordination of our Title III programs with the tribes' Title VI activities.

KLAMATH TRIBES

KLAMATH LAKE COUNTIES ON AGING (KLCCOA) SERVING KLAMATH AND LAKE COUNTIES:

The Klamath, Modoc and Yahooskin form The Klamath Tribes. Their tribal headquarters is located in the town of Chilquin in Klamath County. The KBSCC/AAA contracts with the tribe to operate two congregate meal sites; one in Chiloquin and the other in Beatty. Both sites are in Klamath County.

Often tribes care for their own, and proudly serve their members with Title IV programs including health services, home care, and family caregiver support and

nutrition services. However, there continues to be some barriers that limit tribal awareness and use of programs available in the larger community. KBSCC/AAA has had some successes in outreach to Tribal Elders, through the visits to the tribal center and also interaction with case managers. Tribal and KBSCC/AAA administrative staff have met regularly for the past year to share information and build good will, however continued relationship building is necessary. Cultural barriers may keep Tribal Elders from making full use of locally available services and programs.

Goal: To successfully build aging friendly communities KBSCC/AAA will consult and collaborate with representatives from The Klamath Tribes and Native American communities in order to ensure quality and comprehensive planning and service delivery to all aging Native Americans.

Objective 1: Regularly meet with representatives from The Klamath Tribes. Discuss challenges and successes of past coordination efforts and improve upon current and future coordination and collaboration between KBSCC/AAA and the tribal community. Timeline: Ongoing.

Objective 2: Recruit a Board of Directors member from The Klamath Tribes to sit on the KBSCC/AA Board. Timeline: March 1, 2013.

The Klamath Tribe has been dependant on the DHS Child Welfare Programs to provide protective services to tribal member children. In 2007, the tribe opened a Tribal Court to offer protective services to tribal member children in Klamath County. This program also expanded the services of the tribal social services program to include child protective services.

The tribe is one of two in Oregon that runs its own Tribal TANF program. The funds do not pass through DHS, but are direct from the federal U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The tribe administers the program and uses its own system and methodology for tracking data on recipient families.

Oregon's DHS has an agreement with the tribe to provide additional services to members who are receiving Tribal TANF assistance. These services include employment and training, work experience, and additional family supports. The tribe submits invoices on a quarterly basis to the state and they are paid with state funds and counted toward the TANF maintenance of effort requirement. The agreement requires tribal submission of data related to the number of clients served through this agreement.

Klamath Tribe – support services, access up to \$205,256.00 annually.
Siletz Tribe – support services, access up to \$244,752.00 annually.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WARM SPRINGS

CENTRAL OREGON COUNCIL ON AGING (COCOA) SERVING DESCHUTES, JEFFERSON AND CROOK COUNTIES:

We are fortunate to have a good working relationship with our local Native American population at the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs reservation. An Elder currently serves on COCOA's Advisory Council. Going forward, COCOA continues to be available to additional participation with the Tribal population. We work with the community in assisting with SHIBA trainings and counseling and made great strides in partnering to help Living Well with Chronic Conditions become active in the community. We also assisted when asked to help with events such as the Elder Day on the reservation and partner to inform Elders about activities throughout the region. Case managers assisted the tribal seniors when invited. Our goal in the next three years will be to continue to be seen as a resource for this community and assist when asked on caregiving, education or other appropriate services.

COCOA also has a contract to serve northern Klamath County's Meals on Wheels clients. Meals are served to Gilchrist and Crescent. Of those recipients, some may be Klamath Tribal members.

MID-COLUMBIA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (MCCOG) SERVING HOOD RIVER AND SHERMAN COUNTIES:

We have a small, but long-standing, Native American population in Region 9 AAA. Interactions with the Native American community have been limited. We have recently made inroads to dramatically increase interaction and cooperative discussions.

Cultural differences have created challenges working with the Native American population. Generally, the Native Americans have a close knit social network in place and the challenge is to find cooperative opportunities and partnerships to increase services to elder Native Americans. There are two major settlement areas in Region 9's PSA: Celilo Village and the Warm Springs Reservation.

Celilo Village is an unincorporated Native American community on the Columbia River in northeastern Wasco County of Oregon. It is near Lake Celilo, the former site of Celilo Falls. The site was once a major cultural and trading center, until Celilo Falls was inundated by The Dalles Dam in 1957. The 2000 census reported a total resident population of 44 persons living on a land area of 102 acres. The United States Army Corps of Engineers provided funding for construction of a new tribal long house in 2006. Most residents of Celilo are members of either the Yakama Nation or Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. Some may be members of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation or the Nez Perce tribe.

The Warm Springs Reservation lies primarily in the southern part of Wasco County, but extends into Jefferson County. There are smaller sections of reservation-owned land in six other counties, including Clackamas, Marion, Gilliam, Sherman, Linn and Hood River; some of this land is not contiguous with the main reservation. The reservation consists of 348,000 acres of land, over half of which is forested. The 2000 U.S. Census listed the population at 3,314 inhabitants.

Staff attended the 23rd Annual Honor Seniors Day at the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation in Spring, 2013. This allowed us to further develop our interactions and relationships with the tribe. Thus increasing the likelihood of future partnerships to work together to serve the tribe's elder population. In addition, a member of the Yakama Nation Tribe serves on the Region 9 AAA SAC. This will help us to better understand the needs of the tribe and to develop partnerships for needed services. In addition, these efforts will also aid in building relationships and partnerships for service with Celilo Village.

DHS met quarterly with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and the eight other Oregon tribes to discuss all aspects of the Title XIX program and provide technical support.

DHS PROGRAMS THAT AFFECT ALL TRIBES OF OREGON

APD STATE UNIT ON AGING

The network of the State Unit on Aging and Area Agencies on Aging have been and will continue to be responsive to the Native Caring Conference planning committee's requests for speakers, technical assistance, etc.

Each section that follows contains the Older Native Americans excerpt from each of the Area Agencies on Aging 2012-2016 Area Plan.

COLUMBIA ACTION TEAM (CAT) SERVING COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Columbia County has no recognized Native American tribes.

COMMUNITY CONNECTION OF NE OREGON (CCNO) SERVING BAKER, UNION, WALLOWA AND GRANT COUNTIES:

We have no tribes in our area however; four percent of our seniors are Native American. We served this population in the same manner that we served the rest of the senior population. We visited the most rural outlying areas and discussed our programs to the communities. If needed, we visited the clients in their homes to discuss their needs and our programs.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICES (CCSS) SERVING CLACKAMAS COUNTY:

The 2010 census data counted 828 Native American county residents who are over the age of 60. There are no recognized tribal lands within the service area. Clackamas County Social Services reaches out to organizations throughout the metropolitan area that provide services specifically targeted to the older Native American population. NAYA Family Center and the Native American Rehabilitation Center are regularly invited to attend monthly Information & Referral Networking meetings. These networking meetings provided a forum for a variety of community organizations to share information and stay up-to-date on aging and other services offered in the AAA service area.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGING & DISABILITY SERVICES (MCADS) SERVING MULTNOMAH COUNTY:

Multnomah County is home to more than 550 Native Americans 60 years and older according to the 2010 U.S. Census—a figure that is likely an undercount, as Native Americans have historically been underrepresented in U.S. Census reports.

The area’s urban Native American Elders are diverse, representing at least 257 tribes of the 565 federally recognized tribes from throughout the country, according to data from the Native American Rehabilitation Association (NARA). What they hold in common however, is a history of having been discriminated against in multiple ways and during their lifetimes, that has dramatically limited their opportunities, adversely affected their health and compromised their ability to be financially secure. As data from the National Resource Center on Native American Aging and the Coalition of Communities of Color 2011 report, *The Native American Community in Multnomah County: An Unsettling Profile*, show Native American Elders are more likely than their white counterparts to suffer from chronic diseases, with the prevalence of diabetes being particularly high; live in poverty; and have a shorter life expectancy.

MCADS coordinates with the Native American Rehabilitation Association (NARA) and NAYA Family Center (NAYA) to serve the county’s urban Native American elders, and both agencies have Enhancing Equity contracts in place to provide options counseling, recreation, evidence-based falls prevention, and congregate meals to their clients. As part of the planning process for developing these contracts, NARA and NAYA staff participated in the Innovations Work Group, identifying significant needs of their clients and services that would most effectively address them.

A convenience sample of Native American elders was part of ADSD’s Community Needs Survey and revealed several noteworthy findings related to health and well-being, financial security, and safety.

- Fifty (50) percent of respondents rated their health as fair or poor;
- One in five reported that they sometimes do not have enough to eat;
- Significant percentages did not avail themselves of routine health screenings and vaccinations;
- A majority indicated that they were not confident about finding affordable housing if they had to move;
- Substantial numbers reported not being confident about their future financial situation; and

- Many expressed concerns about neighborhood safety.

Given these findings and additional data from sources such as those cited above, it is not surprising that the services NARA and NAYA selected focus on improving the health and well-being of older Native Americans and apprising them of options that are available to help them age in place and improve their quality of life.

Goal: Enhance services for urban Native American Elders by promoting capacity-building in agencies that serve them.

Objectives:

1. ADSD will contract with NARA to provide 580 hours of short-term case management and 160 recreation activities yearly.
2. ADSD will contract with NAYA to provide 1200 hours of short term case management, 140 classes of Tai Chi: Moving for Better Balance and 1,418 congregate meals yearly.

MALHEUR COUNCIL ON AGING & COMMUNITY SERVICES (MCOACS) SERVING MALHEUR COUNTY:

There are no federally recognized tribes in Malheur County, Oregon. The nearest federally recognized tribe is Burns Paiute Tribe, located in adjoining Harney County.

WASHINGTON COUNTY DISABILITY, AGING & VETERANS SERVICES (WCDAVS) SERVING WASHINGTON COUNTY:

The Elder Native American population in Washington County is 237. There is no community focal point for these individuals. The population is dispersed throughout the county. Unless they self-identify when contacting WCDAVS, there is not an efficient method to determine additional service needs. Native Americans are provided the same level of services as the general elder population. To attempt to target this population with the current level of funding would not be an efficient use of limited funds or staff.

CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAMS

For details regarding Oregon's Independent Living Program (ILP) services and eligibility criteria, please see the DHS Procedure Manual, Chapter 4, Sections 29 and 33 at the website listed below.

http://www.dhs.state.or.us/caf/safety_model/procedure_manual/index.html

Oregon's ILP provided services for current foster youth between the ages of 14 to 20. Former foster youth may be eligible to receive services between the ages of 16 to 20; or up to age 23 for Chafee Education and Training Vouchers. Services are available statewide. DHS provided 1,999 youth with independent living type services during Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2012 (10/11 – 9/12). Of those youth, 1,290 youth received contracted ILP services (according to the provider's ILP Annual Report Summary). To date for FFY 2013 (10/12 - 3/13), the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) data indicates DHS and ILP Providers served 1,495 youth with IL type services.

ILP services are available to Native American youth on the same basis as all other youth in the state. Services available are as follows:

- **Life Skills Training** – The ILP currently contracts with the Native American Youth and Family Services (serving urban Native American youth in the Multnomah County area/Portland). All other Native American youth are able to be referred to the ILP Contractor serving the county in which they reside. The exception is foster youth in the custody of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation. Warm Springs has opted to receive direct Chafee ILP funding from the federal government. Therefore, Warm Springs serves all youth on the reservation and any youth in their care and custody. Former foster youth may access services from the ILP Provider serving the county in which they reside.
- **ILP Discretionary Funds** – Each Tribe, with the exception of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, has access to \$1,400 in ILP Discretionary Funds. The funds are to be used to assist a youth with achieving their goals as listed on their transition plan.
- **Chafee Education and Training Voucher (or Grants)** – Native American youth access services as any other eligible youth via the electronic application process. Each school will determine a youth's financial need.

- Chafee Housing – Youth must return to the tribe or DHS to request voluntary ILP services, including Chafee Housing (provides eligible youth with up to \$600 per month based on need to assist with room and board expenses).
- Independent Living Housing Subsidy – per Oregon Policy (based on Oregon Revised Statute 418.475), a youth must be in the care and custody of DHS in order to be eligible for Independent Living Housing Subsidy services. This service is primarily funded with State General funds – no Chafee funds are expended on Subsidy housing stipends.
- Driver’s Education funds are available to any youth eligible for ILP services.
- Summer ILP Events – All tribes are notified of the various summer events sponsored by the ILP (Native Teen Gathering, Teen Conference, DREAM Conference). Tribes are notified via email and each event is discussed at the Quarterly ICWA meeting prior to the event date. The DHS ICWA Liaisons are also notified by email of the events.
- Foster Youth Tuition and Fee Waiver – The Tuition and Fee Waiver was originally passed by the Oregon Legislature in 2012. While the intent was to include tribal foster youth, the language did not specifically indicate such. House Bill 2095 passed in June 2013, adding language clarifying both DHS and Tribal foster youth are eligible for the tuition and fee waiver. The Tribes work directly with the Oregon Student Access Commission to determine which youth qualify.

The chart below indicates the number of youth served by Race in FFY2012 according to the 2012 A/B NYTD Reports:

Race	Total Served	Percentage of Population Served	All Foster Care
African-American	199	10%	6.8%
Asian	19	1%	0.6%
Caucasian	1361	68.7%	66.5%
Hispanic (any race)	236	11.8%	14.8%
Native American	105	5.3%	3.8%
Pacific Islander	7	0.4%	0.5%
Unable to determine	72	3.3%	7.0%
Total	1999	100.0%	100%

**Source 2012A and 2012B NYTD Served Population*

As indicated above, DHS provided IL type services at higher rates to Native American (+1.5%) youth, as compared to the overall number of children/youth in foster care.

The primary event the tribes and the ILP Coordinator collaborate on is the Native Teen Gathering. The Native Teen Gathering continues to be an excellent tool for building and strengthening relationships with the tribes. This event brings together Native American youth from across the state from both DHS and Tribal foster care. The event includes cultural activities (specific to each host tribe), relationship building, post-secondary options and fun. Activities have included archery, beading, drumming, various types of dance, swimming, canoeing, tracking and more. The host tribe also invites elders to present and share their knowledge. The Coquille Indian Tribe hosted the 2013 Native Teen Gathering. This event is hosted by a different tribe each year. To date seven of the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon have hosted the event. While conversations are in progress, a host tribe has not been selected for 2014 yet. DHS is making a concerted effort to ensure DHS ICWA Liaisons are able to attend the Gathering with their youth.

Although the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Spring Reservation receive direct federal funding, the ILP Coordinator remains a resource for the Warm Springs Tribe's ILP staff and Child Welfare Director for technical assistance. The Warm Springs ILP Staff is also invited to attend all training or events provided to DHS contracted ILP providers, including the annual ILP Provider Retreats, Teen Conference and Native Teen Gathering.

A tribe or Native American youth serving organization is also invited to participate as part of the VIP Panel at the Teen Conference each year. The ILP Coordinator ensures the tribes are included in/invited to any local ILP activities (i.e., Program Reviews, Casey Life Skills Assessment training, ILP training) and statewide ILP events (Teen Conference, DREAM Conference and Native Teen Gathering). The ILP Coordinator also includes the tribes on an email listserve for teen/young adult related information or resources including the monthly ILP Update. Tribes are considered a community partner and key stakeholder.

EMPLOYMENT RELATED DAY CARE (ERDC)

Employment Related Day Care (ERDC) helps low income working families (including tribal families) who meet the program requirements, pay for quality child care needed to support continued employment. Working parents are able to maintain

employment when they know their children are in safe, healthy and stable child care settings. Children in high quality child care settings benefit by gaining the necessary skills to be ready and successful in school.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) partner with Oregon's federally funded tribal vocational rehabilitation programs. The Confederated Tribes of Siletz, the Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde, The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Klamath Tribes and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation have 121 programs. VR was pleased to support the tribes in hosting this year's Consortia of Administrators of Native American Rehabilitation national conference which was held in Portland. Local branch offices partner with the tribal programs often co-serving tribal clients. VR shares training resources with the tribes. Intergovernmental agreements are in place with each tribal program. A representative of the tribal programs serves on the State Rehabilitation Council and the State Independent Living Council. VR has recently received funding to work with the tribal programs on a youth transition initiative.

NOTABLE 2013 INDIAN CHILD WELFARE EFFORTS

COORDINATION WITH TRIBES AND TRIBAL CONSULTATION

It is the policy of the Department of Human Services to consult on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized tribal governments when DHS' actions and decisions may affect tribal interests. This consultation is a process of meaningful communication and coordination between DHS and tribal officials prior to DHS/CW taking actions or implementing decisions that may affect tribes. As a process, consultation includes several methods of interaction that may occur at different levels. The appropriate level of interaction is determined by past and current practices, adjustments made through policy, and the continuing dialogue between DHS and tribal governments.

Participation and consultation of tribal representatives is an important component of the government-to-government relationship. Active tribal consultation is an on-going process. Structured involvement is through participation in on-going meetings such as the SB 770 Health Services Cluster Quarterly meetings, Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Quarterly Advisory Committee meetings, Quarterly ICWA Regional Liaison meetings, tribal representation on the statewide Child Welfare

Advisory Committee, ICWA conference planning committee, and other special initiatives. These are addressed in more detail throughout the report.

Attendance for the tribes at the ICWA Advisory Committee quarterly meetings varies based on location, time of year and their workload.

At the August 2012 meeting, six of the nine tribes were represented, including the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, The Klamath Tribes, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

At the November 2012 meeting, eight of the nine tribes were represented, including The Klamath Tribes, the Coquille Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Burns Paiute Tribe, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde.

At the February 2013 meeting, seven of the nine tribes were represented, including the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, the Coquille Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, The Klamath Tribe and the Burns Paiute Tribe.

At the May 2013 meeting, there were six of the nine tribes represented, including the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, The Klamath Tribes, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians and the Burns Paiute Tribe.

The Oregon tribal representatives recommend goals and objectives for Oregon's five-year plan, which are actively worked on throughout the year. This work is done through specific meetings scheduled in addition to discussing the plans at the ICWA Advisory Committee meetings held quarterly and through projects and goals submitted as part of the Title IV-B Plan.

The Tribes consult with and share their five-year and annual plans with DHS through the quarterly ICWA Advisory Committee meetings. DHS share the State's five-year and annual plans with the tribes electronically at the time the plans are submitted to ACF and the ICWA Advisory Committee meetings. A standing agenda item or update will be included for the Advisory Committee.

Every year, one of the nine Oregon Tribes co-hosts with DHS, the Tribal/State ICWA Conference. In 2012, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation was co-host for the ICWA Conference that was held on October 10-12, 2012. A better understanding of case work practice related to the implementation of ICWA was one of the goals of the conference. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation presented a session on traditional foods which was extremely well received by the attendees. The general consensus was that the information provided shone a new light on how important food is to provide a cultural backdrop for native people.

In 2013, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde co-hosted the ICWA Conference held on October 22-24, 2013. Some of the topic areas covered at this year's conference include historical trauma, prevention services, clinical supervision, tribal/DHS joint case management, trauma informed care, Knowing Who You Are, generational impacts on current child rearing practices, QUICWA/CFSR results on ICWA cases, best practices: a combination of research and traditions, suicide prevention in Indian Country, Family Finding and ICWA best practices including active efforts. In addition, the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde also provided the conference attendees with a cultural evening of dancing presented by the Grand Ronde Canoe Family at the Tribal Plankhouse.

The ICWA conferences provide essential on-going training on the importance of the Indian Child Welfare Act, the best interests of Indian children, the stability and security of those children, their tribes, families and communities. The ICWA conferences also focus on the importance of traditions and the continued collaboration between DHS and the Tribes.

The Office of Child Welfare Policy & Programs (OCWPP) executive staff and central office managers also meet periodically with the Coalition of Communities of Color, an organization representing many providers and advocates in the Portland area, including the Native American Youth and Family Center (NAYA). These meetings focus on improving communication and collaboration around issues of concern to communities of color, including recruitment and retention of native foster and adoptive homes.

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE

DHS collaborates with the Oregon tribes to prevent and reduce the number of Native American children placed into state custody. The Oregon tribes participate with

DHS through the Tribal/State Advisory Committee, which meets quarterly and holds an annual conference. Oregon DHS also has a full-time staff person assigned as its Tribal Affairs Director/Senior ICW Manager.

QUARTERLY ICWA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Oregon Tribal/State ICWA Advisory Committee meets quarterly and serves two main functions:

1. To identify barriers in Department policy and rules in providing services to Indian children in both state and tribal custody, and
2. To work on direct communications between DHS and the Tribes.

The OCWPP/ICWA Advisory Committee continued to work on outstanding issues and developed stronger consultation and collaboration between the State and the Oregon tribes. Tribal representation on OCWPP program work groups is critical to policy development that may affect Indian children, families and the Oregon Tribes.

Continuing ICWA compliance issues are:

- ICWA practice and accountability;
- The continued lack of native foster/adoptive homes;
- The lack of qualified expert witnesses as required by the ICWA;
- Addressing the need to do active efforts up-front to prevent removal of native children from their homes or to safely return native children to their homes or guardians, tribal access and training related to OR-Kids;
- The renewed focus on the disproportionality of native children in the child welfare system;
- Continued efforts to provide tribes access to criminal records checks.

As a result of these discussions, some of the things that have happened this year include:

- A continued refocusing on ICWA compliance and practice at the upcoming ICWA Conference;
- Implementation of an ICWA CFSR that covered 60 randomly selected ICWA cases;
- Discussions that continue between DHS/OCWPP management staff and tribes around ICWA practice and accountability;
- Development of a policy option package for statutory changes regarding criminal records checks for tribes;

- A proposed five percent differential to ICWA Liaisons;
- The ICWA Advisory Committee formalizing the roles between the State and the Tribes, by developing a charter which outlines expected duties and responsibilities.
- A list of goals to work on for 2013 was developed in coordination with all nine Tribes.
- Tribal visits by the ICWA Consultants: nine visits to Warm Springs, three visits each to Klamath, Coquille, Cow Creek and Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw (CTCLUST), four visits to Burns, five visits to Siletz, and six visits to Grand Ronde and Umatilla.

This comes at a time when the structure around ICWA in the DHS Central Office is evolving with the recent hiring of the new Tribal Affairs Director/Senior ICW Manager and the hiring of two ICWA Consultants, the focus of these consultants has revolved around training and case consultation over the past year to increase ICWA compliance.

SENATE BILL 770 HEALTH SERVICES CLUSTER MEETINGS

The SB 770 meetings allow both administrators from DHS and tribal representatives to meet quarterly and work on issues together to maintain a cooperative relationship with the tribes. This meeting is an outcome of Executive Order from the Governor and legislative action, with the expectation that departments within state government form and strengthen relationships with tribes.

DHS has two consultation processes in place to work with the Oregon tribes. The first is provided by the SB770 meetings, whose main focus is health care and working with the Tribal Health Directors; Child Welfare is a minor part of these discussions. The second is the ICWA Advisory Committee meetings. These meetings are held every quarter and usually last approximately six hours. In the months between the quarterly advisory meetings there are now monthly conference calls that last one hour each. In addition to these meetings, there are also subcommittees set up as needed. These meetings meet the statutory requirements set out in the SB770 for tribal consultation.

TITLE IV-E TRAINING

The Department provides ongoing Title IV-E training either on-site with individual tribes, or group training for tribes (the non-Title IV-E tribes are also encouraged to participate, if they choose). The trainings are primarily focused on providing technical assistance to tribes with Title IV-E agreements, but they can be 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 2012, ten individual trainings and technical assistance visits were conducted with the tribes. These included trainings for new staff, assistance for reporting and documentation especially around administrative claiming, and coordination of Title IV-E eligibility needs.

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians have developed a plan to become a direct title IV-E grantee. DHS has continued working with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians IV-E to provide technical support for the success of the Tribal program.

DISTRICT MANAGERS COLLABORATION WITH OREGON TRIBES

District Managers are the leaders for their geographical areas. They are encouraged to meet with the federally recognized tribes in their area on a regular basis. District Managers and Program Managers are encouraged and expected to work through issues with the tribes locally. Some districts have developed processes with the tribes that enable them to have better relationships. DHS also encourages the involvement of the tribes in local planning and training.

CONSULTATION AND COLLABORATION WITH DHS CENTRAL OFFICE

The co-chair of the ICWA Tribal/State Advisory Committee is the representative to the statewide Child Welfare Advisory Committee, which is a statutory committee.

The Child Welfare Director and her Deputy, as well as the Office of Child Welfare program managers attend the Quarterly ICWA Tribal/State Advisory meetings. This

has facilitated the recruitment of tribal participation on DHS committees that affect policy, as well as the development of other Child Welfare initiatives, such as Differential Response, QUICWA, and the newly added nine ICWA SSS1 casework positions. There are a total of 56 ICWA liaisons in all of the DHS Child Welfare offices; as the designated staff, they are the first point of contact for Native American cases that may be identified as ICWA.

The ICWA liaisons communicate with the Oregon Tribes in their region and assist staff in working with all federally recognized tribes to better serve tribal children in DHS care and custody. The State of Oregon has two ICWA units (Portland and Salem) that are fully staffed with supervisors and staff to address the high native population in their areas and to provide ICWA services to the children and families.

As mentioned above, DHS has instituted conference calls in the months between the ICWA Advisory Committee quarterly meetings. The first conference call was in March, 2012. These calls appear to have resulted in better, timelier communication of tribal concerns around ICWA compliance; tribes have received timely notification of statutory changes that may affect them, timely updates on budget issues within DHS that may impact the tribes, and more in-depth discussion about the ICWA CFSR results.

Oregon has identified the following goals in our 2009-2014 Child and Family Services Plan:

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To have competent ICWA Liaisons in each branch office.

Measurement: Annual survey of each branch office.

- Further develop the role of the ICWA Liaison.

In 2013, training to field staff around the ICWA Liaisons' Roles and Responsibilities occurred at numerous branch offices. The goal is for the two new consultants to, at a minimum, visit each branch in order to provide an introduction, to establish on-going relationships, and provide any needed technical assistance the branches may need in support of ICWA.

Goal: Increase the ICWA cultural competency of staff.

Measurement: Increase number of staff who has completed ICWA training.

At our statewide ICWA conference this fall, attendance was as follows:

- Day one – 222
- Day two – 220
- Day three – 215

ICWA Core training is included in our new worker training deliverables and taught to all new hires. Our tribal partners have always been included in our Core training and our tribal partners have sent their tribal staff to our training, as well as involved/assigned a tribal member to represent tribes on our child welfare training advisory committee that meets four times per year to discuss training needs. We also have trainers who go to our tribal areas at their request to provide training as requested.

We have tribal representation on our child welfare training advisory committee and ask them to actively participate and provide feedback. In addition, we have tribal quarterly meetings where any training feedback is shared with our child welfare training manager.

In 2012, DHS-CW hired two ICWA Consultants. Their primary focus revolved around trainings at ICWA Liaison quarterlies and case consultation in order to increase ICWA compliance. The ICWA Consultants have visited numerous branch offices to establish an on-going relationship and provided any needed technical assistance the branches needed in support of ICWA.

DHS-CW contracted with the National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA) to make available 130 slots for workers to take an on-line ICWA training. This offer was for March 2012 through March 2013. The training opportunity was offered to all Child Welfare and tribal workers. This on-line course covers the provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, and presented in the order in which a Child Welfare worker might encounter them in an ICWA case. A report was prepared in April 2013. 94 Child Welfare workers registered for the training. 70 accessed and passed the on-line training.

Feedback from workers:

- Training was very helpful and useful. Best method for “learning”.
- Enjoyed the training and will be helpful for an ICWA case.
- Good resource for information.

- Helpful, hard to remember all the detail. Good review.
- Good information all the way around!

Included in DHS Child Welfare CORE training is our ICWA Core training. The work toward enhancing representation of all nine Oregon Tribes in the Child Welfare Core training is an on-going, ever evolving process. The classroom training includes an overview of Native Americans and the ICWA history, as well as suggestions and resources for caseworkers working with tribal children. The two ICWA consultants provided this on-going classroom training. The primary goal of this classroom training is to provide new case workers a foundation as it relates to ICWA. A video produced by five of the nine tribes depicting each tribe's history is also used periodically.

The Child Welfare Training Unit was able to secure funding for staff to complete the NICWA online ICWA training; those who have taken it so far are ICWA Liaisons, ICWA support staff, and DHS Central Office ICWA staff. This training is to increase the depth of understanding of the Indian Child Welfare Act. The provisions of ICWA are explained in non-legal language and presented in the order in which a child welfare worker might encounter them in an ICWA case. Some of the goals of the training are:

- Learn what led to ICWA's enactment and be equipped to explain ICWA to those unfamiliar with its purpose;
- Be confident in knowing principles of good social work, including how to handle a case involving an Indian child in compliance with ICWA;
- Acquire the information needed to handle the out-of-home placement of an Indian child;
- Identify cultural factors to consider when handling cases involving Indian children and families.

Statewide roll out of the training is being considered for those child welfare staff that have an interest regarding ICWA.

There has been on-going and continued work between central DHS and field services around utilization of tribal experts. The two ICWA consultants are working closely with branch staff as well as local courts on the appropriate usage of the qualified expert witness in regard to Indian Child Welfare cases.

Goal: Increase ICWA compliance

Measurement: Decreased number of non-active efforts findings by the court.

The ICWA program staff continued to participate in the date clean-up of the OR-Kids system, as well as provided recommendations for process improvements. One process that was instituted with OR-Kids was that the case could not move forward until the ICWA diligent search process was completed and the appropriate notices were sent. This has resulted in an increase in the number of tribes that have been notified or contacted during the first step of a case.

PERMANENCY PLANNING

Goal: Increase tribal consultation in case planning for tribal children in DHS custody.

Measurement: Branch survey to determine if there is an increased number of ICWA staffing.

- Continue to develop ICWA staffing in branch offices/tribal service areas.

Now that the two new consultants have been hired, staffing in local branch offices has been occurring on a more routine basis. Consultation and technical assistance will be based on branch or tribal need.

Goal: Complete a decision point analysis of case decisions.

Measurement: Change in disproportionate number of Native American children in foster care.

Oregon continues the partnership with the courts, Youth Development Council, Early Learning Council and Casey Family Programs (OCCF was abolished on 6/30/12) to address the disproportionate number of Native American children in foster care. As of the current reporting period, we have not seen a reduction in the disproportionality numbers.

The initiative encompasses eleven Oregon counties and focuses on reducing the number of African American and Native American children in foster care. The eleven counties include Coos, Deschutes, Multnomah, Jackson, Malheur, Tillamook, Washington, Lane, Josephine, Marion and Umatilla.

Oregon continued to address the issues identified in the prior report and subsequent updates through collaboration and partnership in the referenced counties. For those counties with tribes, the tribes played an active part of the planning and activities.

We continued to determine and assess the decisions at key decision points in the continuum of a child's care that may lead to disproportionality of Native American children in foster care. This will continue to be a focus area over this next year as DHS works with both the Casey Foundation, as well as the Juvenile Court Improvement Project (JCIP) on reducing the disproportionality of Native children in care. Additionally, with the work being done with the above partners, several counties have participated in "Permanency Roundtables" related to the Safe and Equitable Reduction of Children in Foster Care (SEFCR) Project. Individual counties put together their own work plans; the local tribes were included where appropriate.

PERMANENCY PLANNING AND SAFETY

Goal: Complete Five ICWA CFSR's.

Measurement: Completed reports.

In 2011, DHS completed an ICWA CFSR that focused on compliance issues. The results were provided to the tribes and the DHS district and program managers. Several conversations occurred between the tribes and DHS staff to address the issues that came to light regarding compliance and placement issues. One item was the lack of clear wording around active efforts in the court orders; this is being addressed by the Oregon Judicial Department through their efforts to update and upgrade the court system and make the orders more consistent throughout the state. Additionally, as a result of the ICWA CFSR, several tribes are now working with local DHS staff on areas identified that need improvement. After the next ICWA CFSR, DHS and the tribes will be better able to pinpoint areas that appear to consistently poor performance areas.

In 2013, The DHS Office of Program Integrity (OPI) instituted an ICWA specific review of 60 random ICWA cases located throughout the state. Review teams were comprised of the Central Office ICWA Unit, the two branch office ICWA Units (Marion & Metro), as well as the DHS OPI. Several tribal social service departments also participated in the review process.

RESOURCES

Goal: Increase Foster Parent recruitment that focuses efforts to increase placement resources for children; increase efforts on targeted recruitment, specifically related to increasing the pool of Native American Foster Homes; and increase child specific recruitment.

Measurement: Data inquiry showing a change in the number of Native American foster homes.

- Engage Oregon's Native American Tribes in planning foster and adoptive home recruitment and retention strategies.

Efforts are ongoing to engage and include Oregon's Native American Tribes in planning foster and adoptive home recruitment and retention. Multnomah County has added an ICWA certifier to their certification unit who is Native American. This position was carved out of Multnomah certification allocation based on the recognized need to reach out to this community. The worker goes out once a week and conducts informational meetings at the Native American Youth Association (NAYA) and participates in the Native American case staffing in Multnomah.

There were additional efforts to increase the number of Native American foster homes through efforts to provide specific recruitment funds for tribes as well as a general RFP to address minority recruitment. Some recruitment is targeted more toward specific homes as needed when a Native American child comes into care and is determined to be an ICWA child; also, branch caseworkers work closely with a child's designated tribe to provide a foster/adoptive home based on the child's needs and the mandates of the ICWA. This can be difficult when a tribe is an out-of-state tribe, but caseworkers work diligently with great success to locate appropriate homes. Currently, we are unable to obtain the actual number of Native American foster homes due to system issues; these issues are actively being worked on.

SAFE AND EQUITABLE FOSTER CARE REDUCTION (SEFCR)

Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction (SEFCR) is a collaborative between Casey Family Programs, Department of Human Services and the Oregon Judicial Department. SEFCR is designed to support a local collaboration of partners to coordinate a systemic approach to safe and equitable foster care reduction.

The goals outlined through the collaborative include:

1. Safely reduce the number of children in foster care;
2. Increase relative placements;
3. Reduce the number of children entering care;
4. Increase foster care exits;
5. Reduce disproportionality of African American and Native American children in care; and
6. Maintain or reduce the child abuse and neglect recurrence rate.

SEFCR teams are located in Coos, Deschutes, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Malheur, Marion, Multnomah, Tillamook, Umatilla and Washington counties. Each of the teams has outlined strategies to impact the overarching goals of the collaborative, including increased communication and engagement with the tribes. Examples of strategies include hosting Tribal Roundtables, Community Listening Circles, attending tribal events and including tribal representatives in local planning processes.

SEFCR efforts on a statewide level are shared with the tribes on a quarterly basis at the ICWA Advisory Committee meetings, updates via email to SEFCR teams and tribes and attendance at Regional and Statewide SEFCR Convenings.

Tribal representatives were identified to participate on planning committees for Differential Response and Permanency Roundtables in 2013. Knowing Who You Are was included as part of the annual State-Tribal ICWA Conference agenda. Each was part of the Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction efforts.

Tribes participated in a focus group with Casey Family Programs as part of an assessment of the SEFCR efforts in Oregon.

PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT PROCESS (PIP)

As part of the Program Improvement Process (PIP), DHS identified the need for an expanded list of expert witnesses for court proceedings when a case is identified as an ICWA case. DHS staff and tribal staff have formed a workgroup to develop training materials for the recruitment and training of expert witnesses. The first meeting was held in September, 2009. At this time, the work is pending due to funding issues. As soon as funding is found/resolved, the work will move forward with recruitment and training.

QUICWA

QUICWA is a court improvement project being undertaken within Oregon. In 2013, DHS embarked on a four-county (Linn, Klamath, Marion & Multnomah) pilot project working with Tribal and State courts to examine ICWA compliance and court practice. Implementation of a volunteer training occurred in May of 2013 with the beginning of court monitoring by Summer, 2013. We currently have 190 completed surveys and plan to have that information analyzed by the end of 2013.

One of the goals of the QUICWA program is to have State courts begin to involve tribes in developing relationships built on mutual respect, learning from one another, and acknowledging the historical trauma experienced by Indian people. Acknowledging the local history and experience of the state-tribal relations is foundational to developing authentic relationships. As Oregon takes steps in fulfilling the mandate of meaningful collaboration, it is imperative for our courts to understand how respect is demonstrated in tribal communities and to ensure the collaboration is truly meaningful to tribes.

FUNDING

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 so that children under the jurisdiction of the Tribal Court and their families can receive effective child welfare services that reduce the risk of abuse and neglect and that serve tribal families in need of preventive and/or intervention services.

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.

All nine federally recognized tribes of Oregon receive Social Service Block Grant funds.

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 provision 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.

System of Care (SOC) provides the tribe with funding that allows them to purchase specific, direct services for tribal children and their families or care providers. The types of services include, but are not limited to housing, food, transportation, medical assessments or evaluations not covered by the Oregon Health Plan. SOC can also be used to provide therapeutic and rehabilitative services, parent training, skills training, tutoring, support services for care givers, camps, fee for sports, tribal regalia, and activities related to child's traditional or cultural needs or developmental

milestones. These services are provided in order to prevent placement or reentry into foster care, prevent movement or facilitate other permanent living arrangement if they are unable to be safe at home.

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.

TITLE IV-E AGREEMENTS

Title IV-E provides federal reimbursement for the costs of eligible children in foster care. 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.

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

- The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde;
- The Confederated Tribes of Siletz;
- The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla;
- The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs;
- The Coquille Indian Tribe; and
- The Klamath Tribes.

Effective October 1, 2009, tribes have the option to directly access and administer IV-E funds by submitting a plan to the federal government after the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008, (P.L. 110-351, Foster Connections Act) was signed into law.

IV-E WAIVER AGREEMENTS

Oregon's Title IV-E Waiver has been extended until June 30, 2016, while the Administration of Children and Families (ACF) review our request to renew our Title IV-E Flexible Funding Waiver. All nine federally recognized Oregon Tribes have been provided the information and opportunity to submit a Title IV-E Waiver

plan for approval. To date, the Coquille Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of Umatilla and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs are the three tribes with an approved Title IV-E Waiver plan.

The purpose of these agreements is to provide Title IV-E Waiver Reinvestment funding to support tribal efforts in the prevention of substitute care for tribal children, and to facilitate family reunification, or another approved permanency plan for tribal children who are already in a substitute care placement.

TITLE IV-E TRAINING

The Department provides ongoing Title IV-E training either on-site with individual tribes, or group training for tribes (the non-Title IV-E tribes are also encouraged to participate, if they choose). The trainings are primarily focused on providing technical assistance to tribes with Title IV-E agreements, but they can be 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.

The Confederated Tribes of Siletz is the only Oregon Tribe moving forward with developing a Title IV-E Plan and Child Welfare practice that will allow them to have direct access to Title IV-E funds. DHS continues to provide support as they are completing all the federal requirements. The Office of Child Welfare Program, Federal Compliance Unit (FCU) met with the tribe six times (either in person or a conference call) to provide technical assistance and continuous support to develop the tribe's Title IV-E State Plan. Parts of these meetings were also used to discuss and change the current Title IV-E Intergovernmental Agreement with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz to ensure the complexity of supporting a Tribe who is claiming Title IV-E directly is met.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)

SNAP, formerly known as Food Stamps, is a national program that helps bridge the gap for people who are unemployed or earn too little (under 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level) to meet their basic nutrition needs. Anyone may apply for SNAP benefits. Individuals may not participate in the SNAP program and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) at the same time as both are food programs administered by the United States Department of Agriculture.

SNAP benefits are provided monthly to participants via an electronic debit card called the Oregon Train Card. SNAP benefits can only be used to purchase food from authorized food retailers. The food benefits issued to clients are 100 percent federally funded.

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 extreme poverty pay for basic needs such as shelter, utilities and daily necessities. TANF also provides services to help participants find jobs and stay employed 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 such as help to apply 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 38 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to qualify. A family of three qualifies for up to \$506 per month in cash assistance which equates to 31 percent of the FPL.

ONGOING SUPPORT FOR CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS

In addition to the funding sources outlined above, DHS is responsible for providing ongoing support for the nine federally recognized tribes of Oregon. Specifically, DHS is available to assist the tribes in the following:

- Scheduled conference calls take place with one of the tribes on a weekly rotation schedule;
- Face-to-face visits at the tribal office as requested by the tribe;
- Provide technical assistance and training to tribal staff on the appropriate documentation needed to support the tribes' Title IV-E claim for administrative costs and training costs;
- Monitor and evaluate the tribes' Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments and administrative claim to ensure timeliness and accuracy;
- Manage compliance with federal and tribal child welfare policy, judicial findings, safety requirements, foster care licensing and case documentation;
- Develop procedures for implementing and administering federal requirements as it relates to tribal Title IV-E, SSBG Title XX and System of Care programs;
- Manage tribes' Title IV-E, SSBG and SOC agreements and any contract associated with these federal programs;
- Facilitate appropriate security access;
- Coordinate ongoing OR-Kids training;
- Assist with submission of annual state plans and fund requests for Title IV-E; and
- Work corroboratively with Region X to ensure tribes' administrative claiming process meets federal requirements.

STATE/FEDERAL FUNDING TO OREGON'S NINE FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Following is an outline for each Oregon tribe, the federal funding they received annually, and the number of clients served with that funding.

Burns Paiute Tribe	Funding Received
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$2,669
System of Care (SOC)	\$4,377
Clients Served	48
<i>Note: SSBG and SOC number of clients served are not unduplicated</i>	

Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians	Funding Received
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$6,819
System of Care (SOC)	\$7,803
Clients Served	117
<i>Note: SSBG and SOC number of clients served are not unduplicated</i>	

Coquille Indian Tribe	Funding Received
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$6,478
System of Care (SOC)	\$7,582
Title IV-E Waiver	\$9,770
Clients Served	15
<i>Note: SSBG and SOC number of clients served are not unduplicated</i>	

Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	Funding Received
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$11,092
System of Care (SOC)	\$11,685
Clients Served	159
<i>Note: SSBG and SOC number of clients served are not unduplicated</i>	

Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	Funding Received
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$35,803
System of Care (SOC)	\$27,240
Clients Served	90
<i>Note: SSBG and SOC number of clients served are not unduplicated</i>	
Title IV-E Administrative Payments	\$169,261
Clients Served	37

The Klamath Tribes	Funding Received
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$25,011
System of Care (SOC)	\$11,752
Clients Served	368
<i>Note: SSBG and SOC number of clients served are not unduplicated</i>	
Title IV-E Administrative Payments	\$100,013
Clients Served	12
TANF Cases	668
TANF Clients Served	1700

Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	Funding Received
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$32,472
System of Care (SOC)	\$27,615
Clients Served	174
<i>Note: SSBG and SOC number of clients served are not unduplicated</i>	
Title IV-E Administrative Payments	\$85,370
Clients Served	24

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Funding Received
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$19,502
System of Care (SOC)	\$15,627
Title IV-E Waiver	\$17,321
Clients Served	191
<i>Note: SSBG and SOC number of clients served are not unduplicated</i>	
Title IV-E Administrative Payments	\$148,538
Clients Served	38

Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	Funding Received
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$34,485
System of Care (SOC)	\$32,509
Title IV-E Waiver	\$33,166
Clients Served	138
<i>Note: SSBG and SOC number of clients served are not unduplicated</i>	
Title IV-E Administrative Payments	\$216,394
Clients Served	48

SUMMARY

DHS is committed to meaningful collaboration and partnership with Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes. We stand ready to respond to the tribes' priorities for their people and their communities.

Our government-to-government relationship depends on open, honest communication about our celebrations and our challenges. This report is part of that communication process and, while much work is being done – there is more work to do.



Erinn Kelley-Siel
Director
Oregon Department of Human Services

December, 2013

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Title IV-E Agreements.....	Sherril Kuhns
Title IV-E Waivers.....	Jason Walling
Vocational Rehabilitation	Stephaine Taylor
Workforce Development.....	Christine Kamps and Michael Stickler

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AAA	Area Agency on Aging
APD	Aging and People with Disabilities
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
CFSR	Child, Family and Safety Review
CWP	Child Welfare Programs
DD	Developmental Disabilities
DHS	Oregon Department of Human Services
DRA	Deficit Reduction Act
FAS	Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
FDPIR	Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
FPL	Federal Poverty Level
HB	House Bill
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
ICWA	Indian Child Welfare Act
IHS	Indian Health Service
ILP	Independent Living Program
JOBS	Job Opportunity and Basic Skills Program
JRP	Juvenile Rights Project
NRC	National Resource Center
NPAIHB	Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board
OAA	Older American's Act
OHP	Oregon Health Plan
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
SB	Senate Bill
SBHC	School-Based Health Center
SOC	System of Care
SSBG	Social Services Block Grant
SUA	State Unit on Aging
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TCM	Targeted Case Management