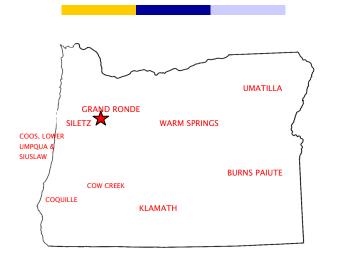
#### **Oregon's Federally Recognized Tribes**



#### **2011** Commission Membership



#### Oregon Tribes on the Web

#### Legislative Commission on Indian Services

#### Website: http://www.leg.state.or.us/cis

- Tribal & State Agency contact information
- Latest Tribal News and Events
- OR Directory of American Indian Resources

#### Oregon Federally Recognized Tribes' Websites

- Burns Paiute: <u>www.burnspaiute-nsn.gov</u>
- Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw: <u>www.ctclusi.org</u>
- Grand Ronde: <u>www.grandronde.org</u>
- Siletz: <u>http://ctsi.nsn.us</u>
- Umatilla: <u>www.umatilla.nsn.us</u>
- Warm Springs: <u>www.warmsprings.com</u>
- Coquille: <u>www.coquilletribe.org</u>
- Cow Creek: <u>www.cowcreek.com</u>
- Klamath: <u>www.klamathtribes.org</u>



Legislative Commission on Indian Services

#### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

167 State Capitol 900 Court St NE Salem, Oregon 97301

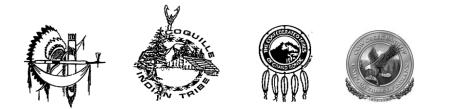
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http://www.leg.state.or.us/cis

## Legislative Commission on Indian Services

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# in oregon



There are around 50,000 Indians in Oregon; about 1.6% of the total state population. There are Indians in all of Oregon's 36 counties

- All Indians residing in Oregon are Oregon citizens and U.S. citizens
- Around 25,000 Indians in Oregon are also citizens or "enrolled members" of one of Oregon's nine federally-recognized tribal governments
- The largest number of Indians in Oregon resides in the Portland Urban area. Over 200 tribes and bands across the U.S. have members living in the Portland urban area.
- About 875,000 acres, or 1.4% of land within Oregon's boundaries, are held in trust by the federal government or are reservation lands for the use of specific Indian tribes and tribal members
- Specific Oregon Tribes have ceded lands and areas of interest that are far beyond present day reservation boundaries

Tribes have inherent sovereignty they existed as governments before the U.S. existed and before the State of Oregon existed. The federal government did <u>not</u> create tribes or tribal sovereignty.

## WHAT IS T R I B A L SOVEREIGNTY?

Tribes' right to govern their territory and their internal affairs as "<u>domestic</u>" (i.e., "not foreign") "<u>dependent nations</u>" (i.e., having a special relationship with the federal government) is upheld by treaties, the U.S. Constitution, Supreme Court decisions and federal statutes. Only Congress can override this authority; states cannot.

Just as there are 50 states, there are over 550 Tribes in the U.S. that differ from each other in location, size, culture, history, population and resources.

### T R I B A L What does it mean to be a G O V E R N M E N T

- Tribal governments, like other governments, are responsible for the health, safety and welfare of their citizens or "members."
- Tribal governments are separate and distinct from each other—just as the U.S. is separate from Canada and Oregon is separate from Washington
- Tribal governments do not pay taxes, just as federal, state, county and local governments do not pay taxes.
- Individual Indians in Oregon (with the very limited exception of those who live and work on a reservation) pay state taxes except for money earned from trust land.
- Tribes have elected, governing councils that adopt laws and ordinances (often called resolutions), and court systems and departments dealing with governmental services and programs: natural resources, cultural resources, education, health and human services, public safety, economic development and administration