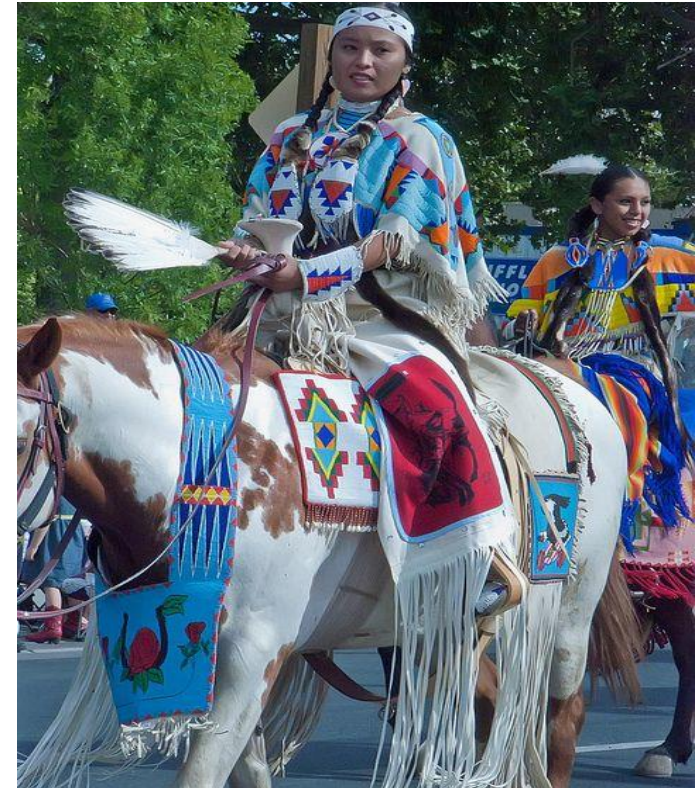


Tribal Matters in Oregon

Fundamentals of Federal & State Tribal Law, Policies, and How Oregon Approaches our Government To Government Relations.

House Gaming Committee
March 21, 2023

Daniel P. Santos



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Historical recognition of tribal sovereignty
 - French, British & US Constitution
- U.S treaties, legislation, and court cases
- Tribal Nations & other American governments through history
- The nine federally recognized Tribal Nations in Oregon
- Establishment of Government-To-Government (GTG) relations between Tribal Nations and the State of Oregon
- Indian gaming



TIME IMMEMORIAL NATIVE AMERICANS IN OREGON

These "First Oregonians" have lived in villages by our rivers, lakes and coastlines for over 12,000 years.

For thousands of years Tribes and tribal people have raised their children, gathered for ceremonies, buried their dead, respected their sacred sites, explored and roamed these lands to hunt, fish and collect roots, berries and other cultural resources.

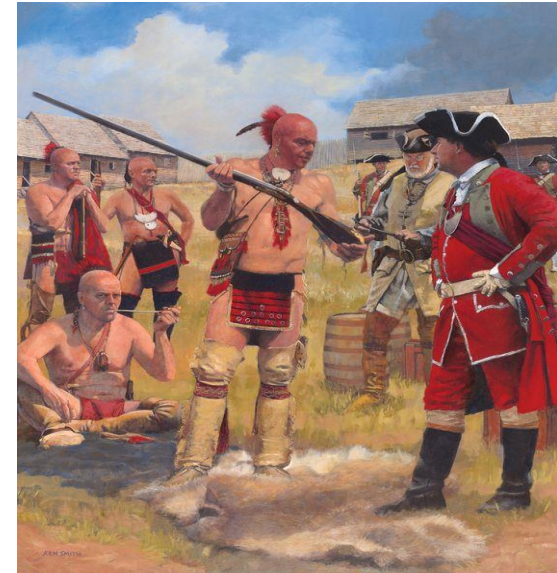
Mary Bradford, a basket maker and member of the Rogue River Tribe, 1902



THE FRENCH AND BRITISH RECOGNIZED TRIBES AS SOVEREIGN NATIONS



In the French and Indian War, both the French and the British colonists were helped by their Indian allies.



UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

“We were a people, before ‘We the People’ ...”

Jefferson Keel – 20th President of the National Congress of American Indians, 2013

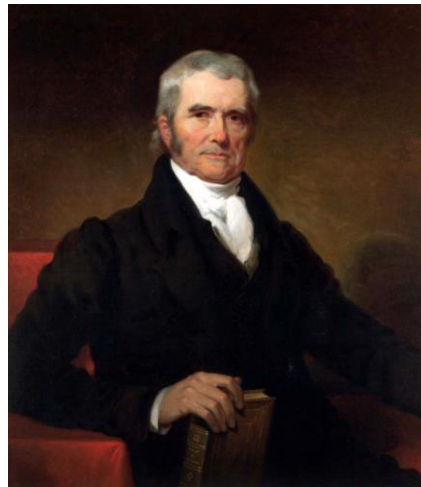
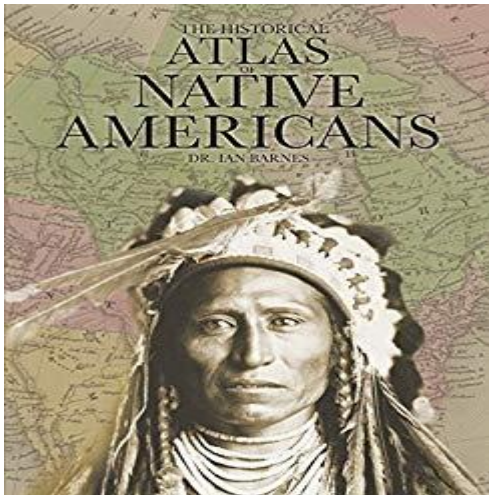


“The Congress shall the power to ... regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with **the Indian tribes.**” US Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

US SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

1832 – “Indian Nations had always been considered as distinct, independent political communities, retaining their original natural rights, as the undisputed possessors of the soil ... the very term “nation” so generally applied to them means a “a people distinct from other.”

Chief Justice John Marshall, *Worcester v. Georgia*, 31 (6Pet.) 515, 561 (1832)



LAWS & COURT DECISIONS

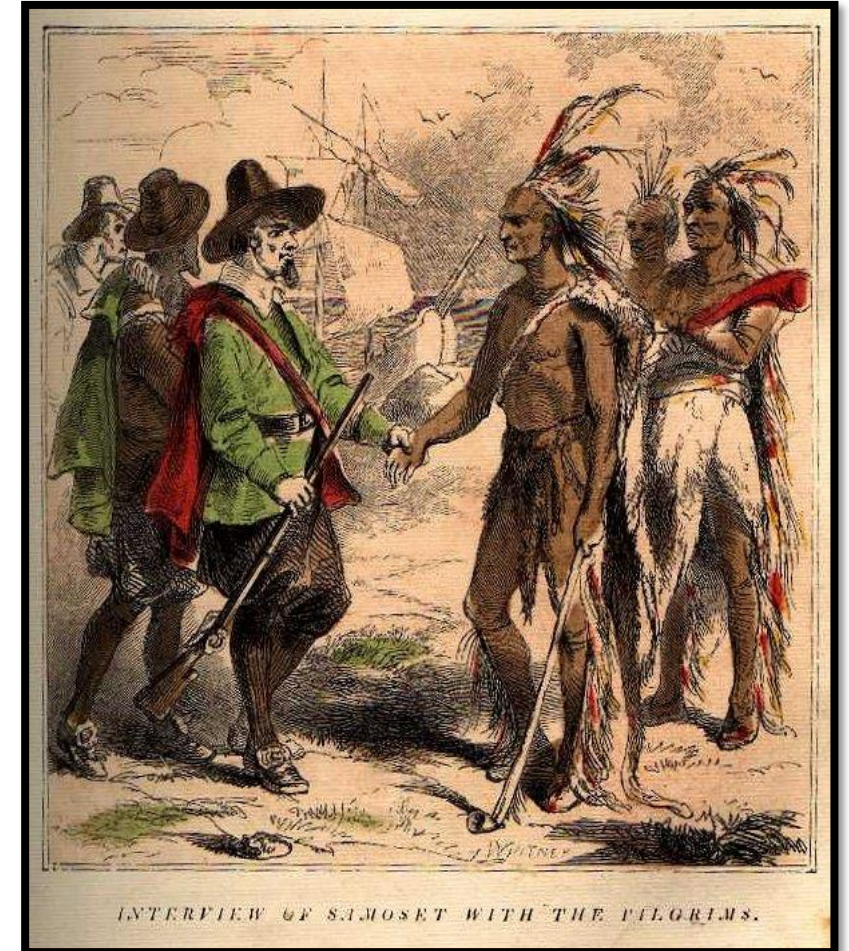


- **The Marshall Trilogy, 1823–1832** - The Marshall Trilogy affirmed the legal and political standing of Indian nations: [1] *Johnson v. M'Intosh* (1823), holding that private citizens could not purchase lands from Native Americans; [2] *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831), holding the Cherokee nation dependent, with a relationship to the United States like that of a "ward to its guardian", [3] *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), which laid out the relationship between tribes and the state and federal governments, stating that the federal government was the sole authority to deal with Indian nations.
- **Indian Appropriations Act of 1871** - The Act ended United States recognition of additional Native American tribes or independent nations and prohibited additional treaties. Thus it required the federal government no longer interact with the various tribes through treaties, but rather through statutes: *"That hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty: Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any treaty heretofore lawfully made and ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe."*
- **United States v. Kagama (1886)** – The Indian Appropriations Act of 1871 was affirmed in 1886 by the US Supreme Court, in *United States v. Kagama*, which affirmed that the Congress has plenary power over all Native American tribes, "The power of the general government over these remnants of a race once powerful ... is necessary to their protection as well as to the safety of those among whom they dwell"; the US Government "has the right and authority, instead of controlling them by treaties, to govern them by acts of Congress, they being within the geographical limit of the United States. ... The Indians owe no allegiance to a State within which their reservation may be established, and the State gives them no protection."
- **Empowerment of tribal courts, 1883** - On April 10, 1883, five years after establishing Indian police powers throughout the various reservations, the Indian Commissioner approved rules for a "court of Indian offenses". The court provided a venue for prosecuting criminal charges but afforded no relief for tribes seeking to resolve civil matters.
- **The General Allotment Act (Dawes Act), 1887** – The Act was another attack on Indians of the time. In essence, the act broke up the land of most all tribes into modest parcels to be distributed to Indian families; the remaining lots were auctioned off to white purchasers. Indians who accepted the farmland and became "civilized" were made American citizens. But the Act itself proved disastrous for Indians, as much tribal land was lost and cultural traditions destroyed. Whites benefited the most; for example, when the government made 2 million acres of Indian lands available in Oklahoma, 50,000 white settlers poured in almost instantly to claim it all (in a period of one day, April 22, 1889).

TRIBAL NATIONS AND OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS THROUGH HISTORY

1492 – 1828 Colonial Period

- The proliferation of European colonies created a dominant presence on North America's East Coast.
- These colonies acquired Indian lands under the so-called Discovery doctrine and signed treaties with the tribes.
- Colonial governments treated American Indian tribal nations as governments, setting the precedent for future relations.
- Following the Revolutionary War, the newborn United States worked with tribal nations on a government-to-government basis.

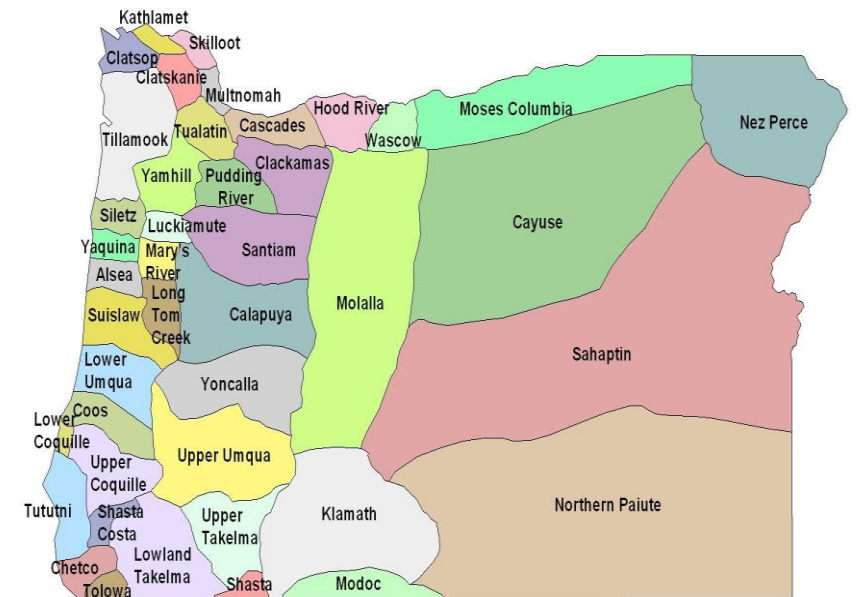


TRIBAL NATIONS AND OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS THROUGH HISTORY

1828 – 1887 – Removal, reservation, and treaty period

- As the US population and military strength grew, so did the US government's pressure on eastern tribal nations to move west, resulting in forced migration.
- Seeking to obtain more Indian land, the government embarked on an aggressive military campaign throughout the West, relocating tribes to Indian reservations.
- In general, reservations were established through treaties, which required Indians to trade large tracts of land for the continued right of self-governance under the protection of the United States.

Oregon Tribes (ca. 1840-1850)



TRIBAL NATIONS AND OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS THROUGH HISTORY

1887 – 1934 Allotment and assimilation period

- Settlers' increasing desire for the land within reservations and the push to assimilate Indians into mainstream American life led to the General Allotment Act of 1887.
- This Act (also known as the Dawes Act) dictated the forced conversion of communally held tribal lands into small parcels for individual Indian ownership.
- More than 90 million acres—nearly two-thirds of reservation land—were taken from tribes and given to settlers, most often without compensation to the tribes.



TRIBAL NATIONS AND OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS THROUGH HISTORY



1934 – 1945 Indian Reorganization Period

- The federal government, under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, ended the discredited policy of allotment.
- It began to restore Indian lands to tribes and attempted to help tribes reform their governments.
- The federal government created programs and projects to help rehabilitate Indian economic life.

TRIBAL NATIONS AND OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS THROUGH HISTORY

1945 – 1968 Termination Period

- Congress decided to terminate federal recognition and assistance to many tribes. Of the 109 tribes and bands terminated nationwide, 62 were in Oregon.
- Public Law 280, passed in 1953, imposed state criminal and civil jurisdiction on many tribes in California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin.
- These policies created economic disaster for many tribes, resulting in the loss of millions of acres of valuable natural resource land through tax forfeiture sales.
- Federal policy emphasized the physical relocation of Indians from reservations to urban areas.



TRIBAL NATIONS AND OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS THROUGH HISTORY



1968 – 2000 Self-Determination Period

- A resurgence of tribal government involvement in federal policy development ended the termination era and prompted the development of a policy of self-determination and self-governance.
- In 1975, the federal government recognized the failure of its termination policy and passed the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and later, the Tribal Self-Governance Act.
- Several tribes began the process to restore their status as sovereign nations.
- A large number of terminated tribes were successful in being “restored” as federally recognized tribes.
- Policies emerged favoring tribal control over their destinies. Under the self-determination and self-governance acts, tribal governments managed many federal programs serving Indian people.

TRIBAL NATIONS AND OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS THROUGH HISTORY



2000 – Present Nation-To-Nation Era

- By the new millennium, tribal governments made substantial gains in self-governance.
- In 2000, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13175 for Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments to strengthen the US government-to-government relationships.
- During this period, tribes progressively utilized existing federal policy and their own economic success to strengthen their nations independent of the federal government's actions.
- In 2009, President Obama affirmed President Clinton's earlier Executive Order and convened the first annual White House Tribal Nations Summit, committing the US government to the nation-to-nation relationship.

TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY - NATIONS WITHIN A NATION

Sovereignty is a legal word for an ordinary concept - the authority to self-govern.

- Tribes have inherent sovereignty — they existed as governments before the U.S. existed and before the State of Oregon existed. The federal government did not create tribes or tribal sovereignty.
- Hundreds of treaties, along with the Supreme Court, the President, and Congress, have repeatedly affirmed that tribal nations retain their inherent powers of self-government.
- Tribal nations are located within the geographic borders of the United States, while each tribal nation exercises its own sovereignty.
- The Constitutional provisions, and subsequent interpretations by the Supreme Court, are today often summarized in three principles of U.S. Indian law:
 - 1. Territorial sovereignty:** Tribal authority on Indian land is organic and is not granted by the states in which Indian lands are located.
 - 2. Plenary power doctrine:** Congress, and not the Executive Branch, has ultimate authority regarding matters affecting the Indian tribes. Federal courts give greater deference to Congress on Indian matters than on other subjects.
 - 3. Trust relationship:** The federal government has a "duty to protect" the tribes, implying (courts have found) the necessary legislative and executive authorities to affect that duty.



THE THREE GOVERNMENTS: TRIBES, FEDERAL, & STATE

It is the obligation of the federal government to protect tribal self-governance, tribal lands, assets, resources, and treaty rights, and to carry out the directions of federal statutes and court cases.

- As sovereign nations, federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes have a government-to-government relationship with the two other sovereign governing bodies of the United States: the federal and state governments.
- Through these modern and historic relationships, tribes, the federal government, and state governments are linked together in a unique relationship outlined in the US Constitution. It is the obligation of the federal government to protect tribal self-governance, tribal lands, assets, resources, and treaty rights, and to carry out the directions of federal statutes and court cases.
- **The essence of tribal sovereignty is the ability to govern and to protect and enhance the health, safety, and welfare of tribal citizens within tribal territory.** Tribal law, federal law, and state laws define the responsibilities, powers, limitations, and obligations between these sovereigns.



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

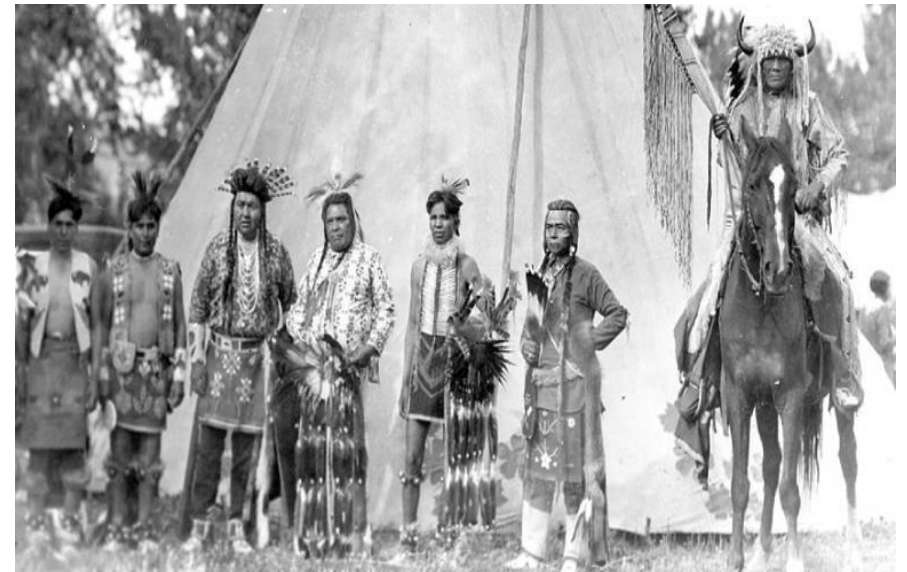
- An American Indian or Alaska Native tribal entity that is recognized as having a government-to-government relationship with the United States, with the responsibilities, powers, limitations, and obligations attached to that designation, and is eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Furthermore, federally recognized tribes are recognized as possessing certain inherent rights of self-government (i.e., tribal sovereignty) and are entitled to receive certain federal benefits, services, and protections because of their special relationship with the United States. **At present, there are 574 federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and villages.**
- Most of today's federally recognized tribes received federal recognition status through treaties, acts of Congress, presidential executive orders or other federal administrative actions, or federal court decisions.
- In 1978, the Interior Department issued regulations governing the Federal Acknowledgment Process (FAP) to handle requests for federal recognition from Indian groups whose character and history varied widely in a uniform manner. These regulations – 25 C.F.R. Part 83 – were revised in 1994 and are still in effect.
- **In 1994, Congress enacted Public Law 103-454, the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act (108 Stat. 4791, 4792), which formally established three ways in which an Indian group may become federally recognized:**
 1. **By Act of Congress**
 2. **By the administrative procedures under 25 C.F.R. Part 83**
 3. **By decision of a United States court.**
- **However, a tribe whose relationship with the United States has been expressly terminated by Congress may not use the Federal Acknowledgment Process. Only Congress can restore federal recognition to a “terminated” tribe.**



NINE FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES OF OREGON

1. The **Burns Paiute**
2. The **Coquille** Indian Tribe
3. The Confederated Tribes of the **Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians**
4. The Klamath Tribes (Klamath, Modoc, Yahooskin)
5. The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (Umpqua, Molalla, Rogue River, Kalapuya, Shasta)
6. The Confederated Tribes of Siletz (Clatsop, Chinook, Klickitat, Molala, Kalapuya, Tillamook, Alsea, Siuslaw/Lower Umpqua, Coos, Coquille, Upper Umpqua, Tututni, Chetco, Tolowa, Takelma, Galice/Applegate, and Shasta)
7. The **Cow Creek Band** of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
8. The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (Warm Springs, Wasco, Paiute)
9. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (Cayuse, Umatilla, Walla Walla)

Photo: Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Web Site



1975 LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON INDIAN SERVICES

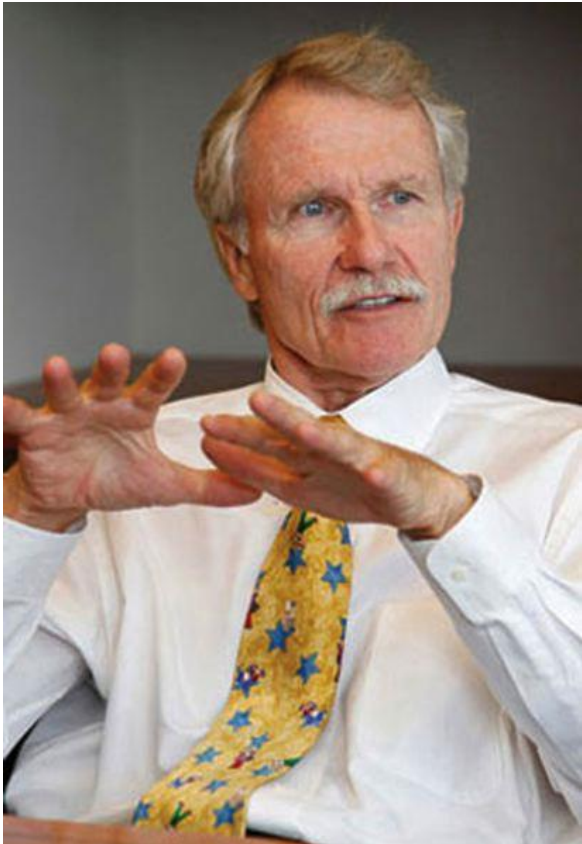


- The Commission was created by statute in 1975 to advise the Legislative Assembly and other Oregon officials and agencies on the needs of American Indian people in the state.
- The thirteen members of the Commission are appointed to two-year, staggered terms of office. These appointments are made jointly by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and are based on nominations submitted by American Indian tribes and communities in designated areas of the state.
- All nine of the federally recognized Tribes in Oregon have a representative on the Commission.
- Two geographic areas may also be represented on the Commission. These are the Portland Urban Area and the Willamette Valley area.
- Four legislative members, two senators and two representatives, are also seated on the Commission.

The specific statutory responsibilities of the Commission include:

- ❖ Compiling information about services for Indians;
- ❖ Developing and sponsoring programs to inform Indians of services available to them;
- ❖ Developing and sponsoring programs to make Indian needs and concerns known to the public and private agencies whose activities affect Indians;
- ❖ Encouraging and supporting these public and private agencies to expand and improve their services for Indians;
- ❖ Assessing programs of state agencies operating for the benefit of Indians and making recommendations to the appropriate agencies for improving those programs;
- ❖ Reporting biennially to the Governor and the Legislative Assembly on all matters of concern to Indians in Oregon.

GOVERNOR KITZHABER EXECUTIVE ORDER 96-30 (1996) CREATING GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS



- At the request of the Legislative Commission on Indian Services, Executive Order NO. EO – 96 – 30 was adopted “for the sole purpose of enhancing communication and mutual cooperation between the State of Oregon and the tribal governments.”
- On May 22, 1996 a signing ceremony was conducted where over two hundred tribal leaders, legislators, and citizens were present to witness Governor John A. Kitzhaber endorse the agreement which would direct state agencies to operate on a government to government basis with Oregon Tribes.

SENATE BILL 770 (2001)

- Oregon was the first state in America to adopt a formal legal government to government relationship with regional tribes through both executive action and legislation.
- At the request of the Legislative Commission on Indian Services, Senate Bill 770 was drafted to direct state agencies in government to government relations with Oregon tribes.
- Senate Bill 770, along with related state policies and laws, illustrates excellent state-tribal relations in Oregon.



SENATE BILL 770 (2001) - OREGON REVISED STATUTES 182.162-.168

Oregon's State Tribal Government-to-Government Law

- **GOAL:** To promote relations between the State of Oregon and Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes for the good of all Oregonians.
- **LEGISLATIVE DIRECTIVE:** State agencies need to take tribal interests into account when state agencies develop policies or implement programs that affect Tribal interests.
- **VEHICLE TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL:** Develop an on-going process for communicating with Tribal governments to understand their sovereign interests and to find out when it is reasonably possible for the State and a Tribe or Tribes to cooperate or coordinate in shared or overlapping areas of governmental responsibility. Effective communication may lead to increased efficiencies for all governments.

MINIMUM STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- A **POLICY** for each state agency that details their specific approach for promoting positive interaction with Tribes
- **ANNUAL TRAINING** for those who work with tribes
- **ANNUAL SUMMIT** for State and Tribal Leaders, key contacts and other to discuss mutual goals and assess the government-to-government process
- **ANNUAL AGENCY REPORT ON ACTIVITIES** with individual Tribes and other activities related to the government-to-government process. These reports are due each year by December 15th and are available for review on the CIS website early the following year:
<https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/cis>.



WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

- 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



Photo: 150th Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of 1855, June 25, 2005 (Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Oregon)

ABOUT INDIANS IN OREGON

- Data shows that in 2023, the American Indian population in Oregon is 1.09% of the state's 4,359,110, or roughly 47,500 with about 50% of that number being members of one of the nine federally recognized tribal governments in Oregon. There are Indians in all of Oregon's 36 counties with Jefferson County having the highest percentage: 17.1%
- All Indians residing in Oregon are Oregon citizens and U.S. citizens
- Around 27,000 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 904,000 acres, or 1.6% 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



OTHER STATE POLICIES RELATED TO TRIBES



- **Archeological sites and objects, including those found on the surface of the ground, are protected under a number of Federal and State laws:**
 - Oregon State law: prohibits the sale, purchase, trade, barter, or exchange of archaeological objects illegally removed from State public land or private land. The sale, trade, barter, or exchange of archaeological objects is prohibited unless the purchaser is given a notarized certificate of origin. The possession, public display, or sale of Native American sacred or other special objects is also prohibited.
 - Oregon law prohibits the excavation, destruction, or alteration of any archaeological site or the collecting of archaeological objects, other than “an arrowhead” (one) located on State public land or private land unless a State permit and written permission from the landowner are obtained. Collecting arrowheads on State public land or private land is prohibited if any tool is used in the activity, unless a State permit and written permission from the landowner are obtained. The destruction or damage to any human burial, human remains, or Native American sacred (or other special) objects is prohibited unless a State permit and written permission from the landowner are obtained.
- **Governor’s Task Force on Oregon Tribal Cultural Items:** In November 2017, Governor Kate Brown signed Executive Order No. 17-12, establishing the Task Force; the purpose is to recommend a process for soliciting information from state agencies and other public institutions about items within their possession that are associated with Oregon’s nine federally recognized Indian Tribes.
- **Senate Bill (SB) 13:** Passed into law in the 2017 legislative session and calls upon the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to develop a statewide curriculum relating to the Native American experience in Oregon, including tribal history, tribal sovereignty, culture, treaty rights, government, socioeconomic experiences, and current events.

Photo: Siletz basket maker.

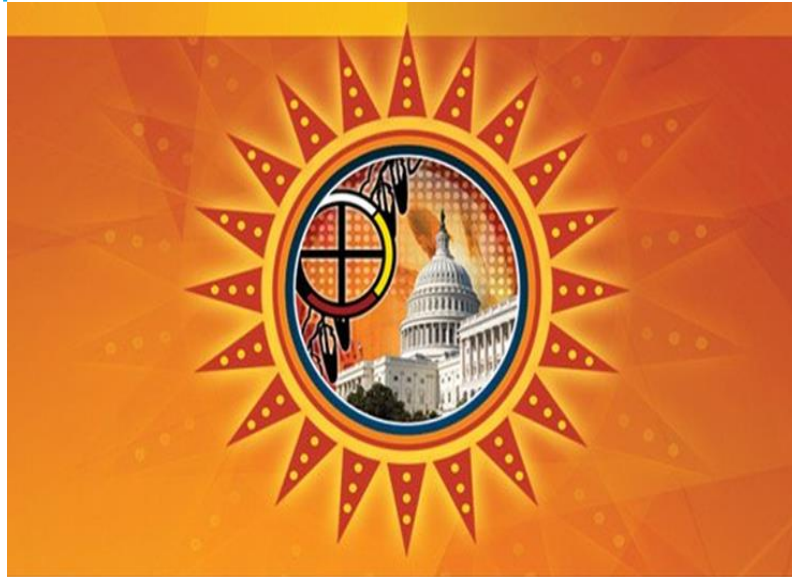
TOP TEN CONSIDERATIONS WHEN WORKING WITH TRIBES



- Respect and Act in a way that demonstrates your understanding that each Oregon Tribe is a distinct sovereign
- If it's a government-to-government matter, make sure you are dealing with an authorized Tribal representative for that issue for that issue for that issue
- If launching a new policy, program, or initiative, consider if a courtesy visit to Tribal Council is appropriate (you may obtain names or confirm with the Chair or Council who it is you should be dealing with and it will enable you to check if Council would like periodic status briefings, or updates)
- Understand that state-tribal relations is a relationship that needs to be built and maintained and maintained and maintained
- Expect things may take a little longer; be flexible
- Things change; keep in touch; keep up to date (elections; subscribe to tribal newspapers, make periodic visits by phone or to reservations)
- Know (and use) your state agency government-to-government key contact to help coordinate your agency's state-tribal interactions
- If you have limits (e.g., a deadline, budgetary constraints, statutory requirements, set by your Commission, lack of regulatory authority or anything else that may have an impact on your dealings with a Tribe or Tribe on a particular matter), try to communicate those limitations clearly and early
- Make clear what is you need or want from the Tribe (and by when)
- Check with the Legislative Commission on Indian Services for additional info, to get contacts and/or to discuss appropriate protocol and strategies

THE BIRTH OF LEGALIZED INDIAN GAMING

CALIFORNIA V. CABAZON BAND OF MISSION INDIANS, 480 U.S. 202 (1987)



- The Cabazon and Morongo Bands of Mission Indians are two Indian tribes that occupy reservation lands near Palm Springs. During the mid-1980s, both the Cabazon and Morongo Bands each owned and operated on their reservation lands, a small bingo parlor. In addition, the Cabazon Band operated a card club for playing poker and other card games. Both the bingo parlors and the Cabazon card club were open to the public and frequented predominantly by non-Indians visiting the reservations. In 1986, California State officials sought to shut down the Cabazon and Morongo Band's games, arguing that the high-stakes bingo and poker games violated state regulations. The case made it all the way to the Supreme Court before a decision was rendered on February 25, 1987.
- The Supreme Court held, as the Cabazon band argued, that because California State law did not prohibit gambling as a criminal act – and in fact encouraged it via the state lottery – they must be deemed regulatory in nature. As such, the authority to regulate gaming activities on tribal lands was found to fall outside those powers granted by the Public Law 280 (states' authority to enforce criminal laws on reservations).
- Court ruled that Native gaming was to be regulated exclusively by Congress and the federal government, not state government; with tribal sovereignty upheld, the benefits of gaming became available to many tribes.
- The Supreme Court's decision effectively overturned the existing laws restricting gaming/gambling on U.S. Indian reservations.

GAMING AS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



- Large-scale gaming sponsored by tribal governments started in the early 1980s at the same time that state lotteries began to proliferate. Gaming provides jobs, improves economic growth on reservations, and strengthens regional economies.
- Passage of the National Indian Gaming Regulatory Act in 1988 created the opportunity to build gaming centers on reservation and trust lands. Besides providing employment opportunities for tribal members and citizens of surrounding communities, revenues from these tribal enterprises fund health clinics, education, scholarships, housing and other services. Gaming and other enterprises have made these tribal governments some of the largest employers in their counties—generating employment for tax-paying employees, benefiting local communities and the entire state. All Oregon tribal governments are striving to diversify their revenue streams and are actively pursuing other avenues of generating revenue.
- As of 2012, nearly 240 tribes across 29 states operated gaming establishments representing roughly a \$30 billion industry. Many Indian tribes use gaming revenues to fund economic development activities on reservations and more effective provision of tribal government services, including health services, early education programs and language and cultural preservation activities.

INDIAN GAMING INQUIRIES



Are all Indian tribes getting rich from casinos? In communities where gaming is overwhelmingly successful, casinos can provide thousands of jobs for Indians and non-Indians and can pay millions of dollars in payroll taxes and other direct benefits to state and local governments. The majority of Indian gaming facilities are small ventures—typically offering bingo games—and even these provide moderate increases in job availability and economic activity in communities where few other options exist. In 2012, 98 Indian gaming operations reported gross gaming revenue between \$10 million and \$25 million, 70 Indian gaming operations reported gross gaming revenue between \$3 million and \$10 million, and 69 Indian gaming operations reported gross gaming revenue less than \$3 million.

How is Indian gaming regulated? Tribal gaming is the most regulated form of gaming in the nation. Although it is regulated primarily by tribal nations themselves, both the state and the federal governments also exercise control over Indian gaming. The Supreme Court has ruled that tribes may not engage in gaming activities criminally prohibited by the state. If state law civilly regulates a form of gambling, however, tribes within the state may engage in that gaming free of state control. At the federal level, the National Indian Gaming Commission, established by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), regulates Indian gaming. In keeping with Supreme Court rulings, IGRA generally allows tribes to offer Class II games such as bingo, as long as they are not criminally prohibited by the state. For Class III casino-style gaming, however, the tribes must first negotiate compacts with states concerning regulation and games to be played.

How do tribal nations use the revenues from Indian gaming? Tribal government-sponsored gaming enterprises are comparable to state lotteries; these ventures are operated by a governmental entity to raise revenue for essential government functions. Tribes are required by IGRA to use gaming revenues to fund essential services, such as education, law enforcement, tribal courts, economic development, and infrastructure improvement. Tribes do not have a tax base like state and local governments, therefore the revenues accruing to tribal governments from any source are used like a tax base.

OREGON INDIAN GAMING — STATE POLICIES



- State Gambling: Video Lottery Terminals; Lottery; Keno; Scratch Offs; Happy Canyons
- One gaming facility per tribe
- On reservation
- Governor's Concurrence Authority
- Gaming Compacts between the Tribe and the State
- Scope of gaming: types and numbers of games offered

OREGON TRIBAL CASINO LIST

Chinook Winds Casino Resort (Siletz)

1777 NW 44th Street, Lincoln City, OR 97367-5094, 888 CHINOOK or (541) 996-5825

Indian Head Casino (Warm Springs)

3236 Hwy 26, PO Box 891, Warm Springs, OR 97761' (541) 460-7777

Kla-Mo-Ya Casino (Klamath)

34333 Highway 97 North, Chiloquin, OR 97624, (888) 552-6692

Seven Feathers Casino Resort (Cow Creek)

146 Chief Miwaleta Lane, Canyonville OR 97417, (800) 548-8461

Spirit Mountain Casino (Grand Ronde)

27100 SW Salmon River Highway, Grand Ronde, Oregon 97347, (800) 760-7977

The Mill Casino Hotel (Coquille)

3201 Tremont Avenue, North Bend, Oregon 97459, (800) 953-4800
(541) 756-8800

Three Rivers Casino Resort

5647 Highway 126, Florence, Oregon, 97439, (877) 374-8377

Wildhorse Resort & Casino (Umatilla)

46510 Wildhorse Blvd, Pendleton, OR 97801, (800) 654-9453
(541) 278-2274

[Burns Paiute Old Camp Casino - closed](#)



LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON INDIAN SERVICES AND OREGON FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES WEBSITES

Legislative Commission on Indian Services Website:

<https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/cis>

Oregon Federally Recognized Tribes' Websites

Burns Paiute: www.burnspaiute-nsn.gov

Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw: www.ctclusi.org

Grand Ronde: www.grandronde.org

Siletz: <http://ctsi.nsn.us>

Umatilla: <http://ctuir.org>

Warm Springs: www.warmsprings.com

Coquille: www.coquilletribe.org

Cow Creek: www.cowcreek.com

Klamath: www.klamathtribes.org



PRESENTATION SOURCES

Nation Congress of American Indians,

http://www.ncai.org/resources/ncai_publications/tribal-nations-and-the-united-states-an-introduction

Office of the Governor, Tribal Cultural Items Task Force,

https://www.oregon.gov/gov/Pages/TCITF_aboutus.aspx

Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services,

<https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/cis/>

Secretary of State – Governor’s Records Guides,

https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/Pages/records/governors_guides.aspx

U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs,

<https://www.bia.gov/frequently-asked-questions>

Photo: Chief Joseph the Younger

