
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE GRAND RONDE COMMUNITY OF OREGON



Project Title:	Community Methamphetamine Drug Abuse Project
Award Amount:	\$588,332
Type of Grant:	Social and Economic Development Strategies
Project Period:	9/30/2005 – 9/29/2007
Grantee Type:	Tribe

PROJECT SNAPSHOT

- 3 jobs created
- 1 Native American consultant hired
- 15 elders involved
- 100 youth involved
- \$51,745 in resources leveraged
- 83 people trained
- 11 partnerships formed
- 2 products developed

BACKGROUND

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon (CTGR) reservation spans 9,800 acres in northwest Oregon. CTGR is composed of more than twenty tribes and bands whose traditional lands included regions throughout western Oregon and northern California. The Tribe currently enrolls approximately 5,000 community members.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The Project's purpose was to provide methamphetamine (meth) prevention, treatment and transitional after-care services to tribal members.

The Project's first objective was to provide meth prevention education to 80 tribal members. Project staff implemented a series of awareness events that involved over 400 tribal members, including an anti-meth barbecue and monthly sobriety dinners. Additionally, the Tribe hosted a conference titled "Tools for Healing and Meth Prevention." The conference convened over 100 participants from local schools, county and state agencies, and Oregon tribes to learn about the methamphetamine crisis and to discuss the tools available to contain and eradicate its impact. Finally, Project staff produced an anti-meth DVD, which was distributed to Project partners and tribal schools and programs.

The Project's second objective was to provide services to ten tribal members coming out of prison or treatment programs on an outpatient basis. To complete the objective, Project Staff hired a Project Coordinator and a Support Counselor. Project staff formed an agreement with local parole and probation offices to gain access to tribal members being released from prison or meth treatment programs. To meet their tribal members' needs, Project staff developed a unique post-release outpatient

program. The program partnered with local treatment programs in order to offer clients ‘western’ medical treatment services, but also focused on supportive cultural activities such as woodcarving, sweats, clam digging and talking circles throughout treatment. During the Project timeframe, 26 clients accessed the services offered by the program.

The Project’s third objective was to develop a tribally-run Transition House and provide accommodation and treatment services for fifteen male tribal members. The Tribe purchased local property and renovated the existing house to accommodate five clients. Project staff invited a tribal member who was recovering from meth addiction and living in an off-reservation transition house to serve as the Transition House Manager. The tribal member welcomed the opportunity to return home and collaborated with Project staff to develop a manual of rules and regulations for the house. The Project’s Support Counselor met with each client on an as-needed basis to provide on-going encouragement and advice. The Project team also created a schedule of activities for the clients to strengthen their support network within the community, including talking circles, sobriety dinners and native healing sessions. During the Project’s timeframe twelve tribal members received services offered at the Transition House.

PROJECT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY

Project clients endorsed the effectiveness of pairing western treatment strategies with traditional native healing and support services. Indeed, the clients’ recidivism rate dropped from 25% to 5%. Additionally, external treatment and transition services typically cost the Tribe \$6,000 per tribal member per visit, an amount significantly reduced through the services provided by

this Project. Local law enforcement agencies also praised the Tribe for their hard stance against meth activity, which they have attributed to a reduction in local crime rates.

For the tribal community, the Project’s prevention activities increased awareness of the effects of meth and provided knowledge on available support services. The Project’s treatment program created a support network for community members struggling with meth addiction, which has served to increase the overall health of the Grand Ronde community. The Transition House offers a safe place for tribal members to recover while receiving treatment services, engaging in cultural activities and reconnecting with tribal members. Jeff Larsen, the House Manager, shared, “This program has been my miracle.” Chris Holliday, the Project’s Support Counselor, added, “Our clients were searching for something that they didn’t have before, and many of them found it in the transition house.”

Finally, the programs and services initiated under this Project will continue and expand. Project staff developed a partnership with the Siletz Tribe, which runs a transition house for its female tribal members, and each tribe has agreed to offer accommodation space and treatment services to the other’s client base. The Support Counselor and Project Coordinator positions will be retained by the Tribe, and \$285,000 has been set aside in the Tribe’s 2008 budget to continue the services offered by the Transition House.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE GRAND RONDE COMMUNITY OF OREGON



Project Title:	Chinuk Wawa Kindergarten and Elementary Planning Project
Award Amount:	\$175,000
Type of Grant:	Language
Project Period:	9/30/2006 – 9/29/2007
Grantee Type:	Tribe

PROJECT SNAPSHOT

- 3 jobs created
- 1 Native American consultant hired
- 6 elders involved
- 70 youth involved
- \$5,720 in resources leveraged
- 3 people trained
- 7 partnerships formed
- 81 products developed
- 3 language teachers trained
- 67 youth increased their ability to speak a Native language
- 9 adults increased their ability to speak a Native language
- 3 people achieved fluency in a Native language

BACKGROUND

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon (CTGR) is composed of more than twenty tribes and bands whose traditional lands included regions throughout western Oregon and northern California. Each individual tribe was linguistically and culturally distinct,

resulting in 7 languages composed of at least 25 dialects being spoken. Of these languages and dialects, few were mutually intelligible, and no population group was dominant. The Native American pidgin language called Chinuk had developed in the Pacific Northwest prior to the formation of the Grand Ronde reservation, which allowed the area tribes to conduct trade and intermingle. After the establishment of the CTGR reservation, this language became, out of necessity, the vernacular. The Chinuk language is therefore the only living Native American pidgin language.

PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The Tribe currently operates a Chinuk immersion preschool and a 50% Chinuk immersion kindergarten. The purpose of the Project was to complete the planning process for the Tribe's anticipated expansion of their current preschool and kindergarten immersion classes.

The Project's first objective was to implement a Master-Apprentice Teacher Training Program in order to develop language teachers to meet the demands of an expanded Chinuk language program. Project staff developed a Master-Apprentice training manual and placed three language

apprentices under the tutelage of fluent staff members. During the language training program, the Master-Apprentice teams produced 51 Chinuk lessons and translated three songs, eighteen books and six transcriptions of elder stories. The apprentices compiled over 1,700 hours of Chinuk training. Upon the conclusion of the Project's timeframe, Project staff tested each apprentice. All achieved Level Four status, indicating that they possess advanced Chinuk language skills, thereby qualifying them for native language teaching licenses through the State of Oregon.

The Project's second objective was to develop plans for the expansion of the Chinuk immersion preschool and kindergarten. Project staff completed the development plan and Chinuk immersion manual, which outline a vision for a kindergarten to 5th grade program that would allow the Tribe to operate Chinuk language immersion classrooms at the local public school. The plans also present a framework for the development of curriculum and associated language resources necessary for the Chinuk language program expansion. Project staff has already begun to implement a pilot-test of curriculum in the Tribe's after-school program as part of an additional ANA project, scheduled to be completed in 2008. A Memorandum of Agreement was reached with the local school district to continue offering Chinuk immersion kindergarten classes for the 2007-2008 academic year, and the school has also agreed to add a 1st grade immersion classroom for the 2008-2009 academic year. An agreement between the Tribe and public school to add additional grades each successive year was not finalized prior to the Project's conclusion, but discussion is ongoing.

PROJECT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY

For the Chinuk Language Department, the completion of Project activities developed three advanced Chinuk speakers, thereby meeting the demands of the expanding language program. Two of these speakers have been placed in the preschool immersion classroom as teacher aides to further refine their skills as speakers and teachers. The Tribe has committed funds to retain the aides, and will continue to invest in their development as Chinuk speakers and teachers. Language department staff also now possess a detailed vision of how the Chinuk program will expand and have developed a work plan to finalize the curriculum this expansion demands.

For Chinuk language students, the addition of, and exposure to, newly trained staff, as well as the new language resources created during their apprenticeship, further enrich their learning environment. Furthermore, the expansion of the Chinuk program at the school signifies that their language skills will continue to have a place to progress.