

Sept 14th, 2018

Action Items

June 14th, 2018 meeting notes to be presented for Executive Board review and approval.

- June 14th, 2018 meeting notes - motion made by Bois Forte, 2nd by White Earth. All aye. Notes passed.

BOARD APPOINTMENTS:

1.

RESOLUTIONS:

1. American Indian Workforce Initiative 09142018_01: Motion by Bois Forte, 2nd by Grand Portage. All aye. Motion passed.

LETTERS OF SUPPORT:

Important Dates

▶

Meeting Details

- ▶ Date and Time: Friday September 14th, 2018 1:00pm to 4:00pm
- ▶ Location: Grand Portage
- ▶ Invocation: Robert L. Larsen

New / Other Business

- ★ Motion by Fond du Lac Chairman Kevin Dupuis to expand MIAC Board meetings to 2 days, 2nd by Red Lake. All aye. Motion approved by MIAC Executive Board.

Roll Call - Tribal Leaders Present

- ✓▶ Vice-President Robert L. Larsen (MIAC Chairman) - Lower Sioux Indian Community
- ✓▶ Chairwoman Cathy Chavers - Bois Forte Band of Chippewa
- ✓▶ Chairman Kevin Dupuis - Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior
- ✓▶ Tadd Johnson obo - Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
- ✓▶ Dawn Blanchard obo - Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
- ✓▶ District III Representative Eugene (Umsey) Tibbetts - White Earth Nation
- ✓▶ Sam Strong - Red Lake Nation
- ✓▶ Vice Chair Janice Marie Spry (MIAC Vice Chairwoman) - Grand Portage Chippewa
- ✓▶ Chairman Faron Jackson - Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe
- ✓▶ President Shelley Buck - Prairie Island Indian Community

Next Meeting

- ▶ Date and Time: Friday Dec ?, 2018 (usually coordinate with the MN American Indian Chamber Dinner)
- ▶ Location: TBD

- ▶ Agenda Items:
- ▶ Notes: 2 day meeting (see new business)



INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL

QUARTERLY BOARD MEETING

Friday, September 14th, 2018

1:00pm to 4:00pm

Grand Portage Resort & Casino

70 Casino Drive

Grand Portage, MN 55605

KiGiTong Room

AGENDA

Meeting Called To Order

Invocation

Roll Call & Introductions

Review & approval of notes from June 14, 2018

1. MIAC Updates:

Executive Director – Dennis Olson Jr

Cultural Resources Department – Melissa Cerda

Legislative & Grants Director – Shannon Geshick

2. Reports:

Urban Indian Advisory Board – Karen Bedeau

Tribal Nations Education Committee – Maria Burnett (Education Director for Grand Portage)

Ombudsperson for American Indian Families – *written report included*

Joint Council Advisory Committee – Joni Cabrera

Commissioners

State Tribal Liaisons

3. Presentations:

✕ *Department Of Corrections American Indian Disparities Workplan*; John Poupart

✕ *Results First Initiative – Children's MH Report*; Weston Merrick (MMB); Angela Hirsch (DHS); Laura Kramer (MMB); Vern LaPlante (DHS)

✕ *DHS American Indian Workforce Initiative*; Vern LaPlante (DHS); Alicia Smith (DHS): RESOLUTION REQUEST

✕ *Tribal-State Relations Training Proposed Sustainability Action Plan*; Linda Aitken (MnDOT); Cindy Bellefeuille (MnDOT)

✕ *University of Minnesota Regent's Policy*; Tadd Johnson

✕ *DOL/Veterans Employment and Training Service*; David Seay – State Director

✕ *Connected and Automated Vehicles*; Kristin White (MnDOT); Jay Hietpas (MnDOT)

✕ *SAMHSA Policy Academy & FDL Opioid Summit recommendations*; Sam Moose – FDL Human Services Director

✕ *Center of American Indian and Minority Health update & Native college student research study*; Mary Owen NA

Announcements

Adjourn

Executive Directors Report 9-14-18



Executive Director Report

Submitted by: Dennis Olson, Executive Director

MIAC Quarterly Board meeting: September 14, 2018

MIAC budget and staffing report: FY 2019

See attachment: Manager's Financial Reports

Current MIAC Staff:

Melanie Franks, Executive Assistant/Education Liaison; Jim Jones, Cultural Resources Director; Shannon Geshick, Legislative and Grants Director; Melissa Cerda, Cultural Resources Specialist.

MIAC Agency and Director Activities:

- In June, MIAC director assisted the Department of Public Safety (DPS) in their search for a new tribal liaison, and served on the interview panel during three days of interviews.
- In early July, MIAC director assisted the Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED) in their search to fill the newly-created tribal liaison position and served on the interview panel.
- MIAC director assisted the Governor's office with outreach, planning, and dissemination of information related to the Wild Rice Task Force which was established by executive order.
- MIAC director met with the Tribal Nations Education Committee (TNEC) during their 2-day meeting at the Minnesota Department of Education.
- MIAC director accompanied cultural resources staff four times this quarter to attend Highway 23 burial recovery project leadership/facilitated discussions to develop communication protocols and continued management of the project site.
- MIAC director assisted cultural resources staff during a 2-day cultural resources training at Hamline University by providing an overview of MIAC, tribal consultation mandates, and executive order 13-10.
- MIAC director and staff, acting as the fiscal agent, assisted the Governor's office in processing donations received from state agencies, community partners, and non-profit organizations in support of the Minnesota Tribal Youth Gathering.
- MIAC director supported the Governor's office by attending 10 internal planning meetings and youth steering committee meetings in anticipation of the Minnesota Tribal Youth Gathering held in July. MIAC staff also assisted during the gathering, providing registration support, set up, facilitation, and distinguished guest coordination. MIAC director also served as emcee during the morning program.
- MIAC director addressed state Indian education directors across the nation during a virtual panel, hosted by the Midwest Comprehensive Center (MWCC). MWCC provides technical assistance to state education agencies such as MDE.
- MIAC director attended the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe quarterly meetings held at Fortune Bay, and presented information to the Education/Human Services and Natural Resources subcommittees regarding potential legislation as well as the Governor's executive order establishing the Wild Rice Task Force.
- MIAC director also attended the special MCT TEC meeting in Mille Lacs in late August.
- MIAC director participated in a teleconference of the Governor's Interstate Indian Council (GIIC) to plan for the upcoming GIIC conference in late September, 2018 in Custer, SD.
- Following attendance at the "Tribal Community Perspectives on Higher Education" conference, hosted by the Center on Indian Country Development of the Federal Reserve Bank in late 2017, MIAC director has

continued to participate in small-group follow-up teleconferences related to the identification of American Indian students in both higher education and E-12. There were two national teleconferences this quarter along with a face-to-face meeting with Dr. Jane Harstad (MDE), Dick Todd (Mpls Fed), and Fred Fisher (Mpls Fed) to discuss American Indian student data discrepancies.

- MIAC director attended a meeting of state agency tribal liaisons, working in close collaboration with the Governor's Office and their tribal affairs policy advisors.
- MIAC staff attended the quarterly Urban Indian Advisory Board meeting in August. Staff also assisted the Board in preparation for the strategic planning session in partnership with the Blandin Foundation. The Board completed a one-day strategic planning session in late August.
- MIAC staff attended and presented an overview of MIAC during the Tribal-State Relations Training (TRST) held in August in Bois Forte.
- MIAC staff organized, attended, and facilitated the annual Tribal Leaders Summit with the Governor held early September.

State Agency Contacts:

- MIAC director met with the administrator of the Indian Business Loan Fund at DEED and discussed opportunities to more effectively disseminate info and build greater awareness of the program.
- MIAC director and cultural resources staff met with MnDOT numerous times throughout the quarter to develop mutually-beneficial contract agreements related to the Highway 23 cemetery recovery project.
- MIAC director met with the Chief Diversity Officer of Minnesota State (formerly MnSCU) to discuss the former Native Nations Task Force, and to start developing a plan to re-engage original members and tribal leaders.
- MIAC director met with community organizers and strategic partners contracted by the Department of Administration and the state demographer to continue discussing plans for community outreach and coordination in Indian Country related to the 2020 census.
- MIAC director attended a meeting of the Department of Corrections Equity Offender Intervention Committee, and committed to continuing discussions to address disparities in the corrections system along with tribal, community, and agency leaders. Data discussed during the Equity Offender Intervention Committee meetings helps highlight American Indian offender disparities within the corrections system, and helps inform recommendations to address these disparities at the local level. In late June, DOC held a second follow-up meeting with the White Earth Nation, and is planning to schedule new meetings with other tribal nations in the near future. The Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Department of Labor also organized a meeting of service providers, Hennepin County staff, DOC, MIAC, and other key community members to begin discussing corrections disparities in the urban community.
- MIAC director met three times with the executive director and legislative staff of the Minnesota Council on Latino Affairs regarding shared legislative priorities, opportunities for collaboration, and continuing the advocacy on behalf of the Coalition to Increase Teachers of Color and American Indian teachers in Minnesota in this upcoming legislative session.
- MIAC director met with staff from the Secretary of State's office to discuss voter outreach specifically for American Indian communities and tribes. Although the next MIAC meeting will be after the general election, the Secretary of State's office has been invited to present and build a voter engagement strategy for tribes and the American Indian community.
- MIAC director was unable to attend the most recent Governor's Workforce Development Board's (GWDB) monthly racial equity committee meeting, sponsored by the Department of Employment and Economic Development, but sent members a presentation outlining MIAC roles and responsibilities, and committed to presenting at a future meeting.

Mligwech,
Dennis

Legislative & Grants Director Report 9-14-18



Legislative and Grants Director Report
Submitted by: Shannon Geshick
MIAC Quarterly Board meeting: September 14, 2018

Dakota and Ojibwe Language Grants History and Overview

The citizens of Minnesota voted to amend the Minnesota Constitution in 2008 to increase the sales tax by 3/8 of one percent for the next twenty-five years, until 2034. The new tax revenue created the Clean Water, Land, and Legacy Amendment which includes the Clean Water Fund (33 percent), the Outdoor Heritage Fund (33 percent), the Parks and Trails fund (14.25 percent), and the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund (19.25 percent). During the 2009 legislative session, and for the first time, the state legislature appropriated up to \$550,000 in 2010 and up to \$700,000 in 2011 to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council to, "preserve Dakota and Ojibwe Indian languages and to foster educational programs in Dakota and Ojibwe languages." On August 31, 2009 members of the eleven tribal nations, appointed by each respective tribal chairperson, as well as select individual urban representatives convened in Fond du Lac to begin creating the priorities for the language grant. Over a period of six months, the group met to discuss and define the grant priorities (U.S. P.L. 109-394, 2006). It was determined that the vision for the new language revitalization initiative is that *Dakota and Ojibwe are spoken and valued as vibrant, living, and thriving languages throughout Minnesota. The mission is to protect and empower our children, parents, and elders in the continuing development of our language, thus maintaining tribal sovereignty.*

It was noted in a report the following year that the "grant review process posed the greatest challenge of all. The MIAC carefully chose individuals to review and decide on the grant awards that were either language experts or "experts" in the grant making process and were not affiliated with the individuals or organizations requesting grant dollars. The reviewers were not involved in the application process in any way. Each grant reviewer signed the state's conflict of interest policy before reviewing and deciding on the best proposals....the board and staff were not included in the final decision of the grant awards" (Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, 2010). These meticulous procedures are still followed currently with the exception of the board and staff being excluded in the final decision.

Guidance from the State of Minnesota Grants Management office determined that MIAC staff solidify protocols aligned with Policy Number: 08-02 Policy on Rating Criteria for Competitive Grant Review and Policy Number: 08-03 Policy on Writing and Publicizing Grant Notices and Requests for Proposals, as well as eligibility and tie breaker procedures. MIAC provided written guidance to the grant reviewers and met as a staff to review the recommendations for awards and make final determinations. MIAC ultimately followed the recommendations of the grant reader reviews in determining awards for both fiscal years 2018 and 2019 since they aligned with the protocols that had been set in accordance with grant management standards. Dialogue will continue between MIAC board and staff regarding the continuing structure for the Dakota and Ojibwe language grants program to ensure that they give support to the goals outlined in both the [*Dakota and Ojibwe Language Revitalization in Minnesota Report to the Legislature* \(2011\)](#) and the [*Strategic Plan for Dakota and Ojibwe Language Revitalization in Minnesota* \(2013, 2017\)](#).

Since the first appropriation in 2010, there has been nearly six and a half million dollars awarded to various tribes, educational entities, and non-profits across the state, and over two and a half million in awards to two legislatively named immersion schools. As we move forward, MIAC board and staff will continue to monitor and ensure that language funding is distributed in the most just and responsible manner, noting the dire condition of the Dakota language and ensuring that all Minnesotans can access both Dakota and Ojibwe languages in accordance with the [Vision, Framework, and Guiding Principles for the Minnesota Arts and Cultural Heritage](#) funded language grants.

FY2019 Awards

This quarter the MIAC team awarded and executed contracts in the amount of \$800,024.65 to support Dakota and Ojibwe language competitive grants to eight entities. Grant funding requests were cut by 11.68% across the board in order to award the maximum number of grants for the 2019 fiscal year. Grants were awarded based on recommendations from six grant reader professionals. All proposals being considered must be either 1) an office, agency, or division administered under the authority of a Federally recognized Minnesota tribe; 2) a recognized educational entity in Minnesota or 3) a 501(c)(3) non-profit, registered with the Minnesota Secretary of State's office and have been in operation for at least two years prior to the application deadline. As is the case every year, we receive twice as many requests for funding than we are able to award. Below is a snapshot of the newly awarded grants.

Bdote Learning Center	Educational Institution	\$	110,400.00
Bois Forte Band of Chippewa	Sovereign Nation	\$	110,400.00
Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	Sovereign Nation	\$	110,400.00
Fond du Lac Tribal College	Educational/Sovereign	\$	110,101.48
Minneapolis American Indian Center	Non-Profit	\$	86,158.81
Lower Sioux Indian Community	Sovereign Nation	\$	109,830.34
Minnesota Department of Education	Educational Institution	\$	52,334.02
Minneapolis Public Schools	Educational Institution	\$	110,400.00

Included as an attachment to the Grants Director's report is a spreadsheet outlining all of the language grant awards, including a brief summary of each project since the inception of the Dakota and Ojibwe language grant program. Information on these projects can also be found on the Legislative Coordinating Commission's webpage here: <https://www.legacy.mn.gov/>

Language Grant Amendments

The final end date was June 30, 2018 for fiscal year 2017 amended language grants. The agencies that were awarded language grants displayed notable fiscal efficiency by returning only \$10,044.53 in competitively awarded grant funds and \$9,242.89 in legislatively named funding. This unprecedented outcome correlates highly with increased communication, partnership building, and accessibility between the agencies and the grants director. To reiterate, the Dakota and Ojibwe language grant program returned less than half of one percent of the 1.25 million in total funding dollars for fiscal year 2017. What is even more outstanding is that we have the potential to replicate those figures for fiscal year 2018.

While there was a need to amend ten grants for time extensions in fiscal year 2017, only four language programs needed and were granted time extensions for fiscal year 2018. All agencies that receive language

funding are required to follow the approved work plan included in their contract, however, MIAC acknowledges that unexpected impediments occur. In an effort to combat this, MIAC utilizes its authority to extend contracts with an amendment for up to one fiscal year. Time extensions are not automatic and take quite a bit of additional effort from all parties. For this reason they are discouraged unless unavoidable situations transpire.

Dakota and Ojibwe Language Work Group

A DOL work group meeting was held June 22, 2018 at Fortune Bay in Bois Forte. Meeting participants were invited to a sweat ceremony led by Char Lewis with food provided by Tara Geshick the evening prior to the meeting. The language work group would like to thank both women for their gifts.

Highlights of the meeting include robust conversations on an immersion definition for Dakota and Ojibwe language revitalization efforts in Minnesota, fiscal year 2019 grant awards overview, Bois Forte and Red Lake language programs report, the language work group's SWOT analysis, and the twenty five year strategic plan. However, the majority of the meeting was spent discussing the repository initiative and its viability. The work group decided that it was not feasible at this time, but developed strategies and action items to substitute for a full scale online repository. One of the key tasks was to identify first language speakers from each reservation and community (inventory). The work group will be revisiting the language survey they conducted several years prior to serve as a template for a future survey to monitor language revitalization progress in the state.

There is no current funding for the Dakota and Ojibwe language work group.

Cultural Resources Report 9-14-18



Cultural Resources Report

Submitted by: Melissa Cerda, Cultural Resources Specialist

MIAC Quarterly Board meeting: September 14, 2018

Burial Recovery Project Updates:

Fond du Lac Cemetery Disturbance (21-SL-1246)

- Hamline University has been hired to continue the burial recovery work on site. MIAC staff is working closely with the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, MnDOT, and the Office of the State Archaeologist to continue the burial recovery.

Portage Lake Recovery (21-CA-0782)

- The last phase of recovery efforts at the Portage Lake recovery in Bena, MN will be in approximately two weeks. The crew will work on screening through the top soil removed during the initial disturbance, with an estimated recovery time of 3 to 4 weeks.

Arlington Avenue Cemetery (21-SL-0799)

- Human remains were unearthed during a monitored excavation on the east side of Arlington Avenue in Duluth. Excavation of the site was part of initial investigation for a redesign project proposed for Rice Lake Road and Arrowhead Road in 2020. This portion of Arlington Avenue is adjacent to the Arlington Avenue Cemetery (21-SL-0799) which has been previously disturbed at least two times when burials had to be removed and reburied due to road construction. MIAC staff is working with St. Louis County and the Office of the State Archaeologist on the initial steps to begin burial recovery.

Site Monitoring and Review for 307.08:

3M Red Wing Facility Proposed Development

- Because of its proximity to the Silvernail Mound Site, 3M has hired Barr Engineering and Archaeo-Physics LLC to conduct a phase one archaeological survey of a parcel of land near their facility in Red Wing, where they plan on extending their manufacturing facility. Initial geophysical investigation has identified several anomalies that could be part of the mound site. Next steps include meeting to determine methodology for archaeological testing of the geophysical anomalies.

Bartlett Mounds (21-HE-0065)

- The Bartlett Mound group was made up of 18 mounds, and it encompasses about a block of Bartlett Blvd. overlooking Cooks Bay in Mound, MN. MIAC staff has been working with two different property owners

within the boundaries of 21-HE-0065 as they complete landscaping and additions to their houses. MIAC has required that a monitor must be present during any ground disturbing activities.

Bemidji Rail Corridor Redevelopment

- The City of Bemidji is in the beginning master planning stage of a redevelopment for the rail yard between the Mississippi River, the active BNSF railroad line, Irvine Avenue, and 1st Street West. The city has contacted MIAC because of the proximity of the project area to known burial and archaeological sites (21-BL-22 and 21-BL-31), and will be working closely with staff as the project proceeds.

Duluth Twin Ports Interchange Project

- MNDOT has started survey work on the Twin Ports Interchange project located at the junction of I-35/I-535 and Trunk Highway (TH) 53 in Duluth, adjacent to Lake Superior and the St. Louis River. The project will reconstruct the main interchange and surrounding area for the three highways. Because of the proximity to Rice's Point Burials, MnDOT has been working closely with MIAC, FDL THPO, and the Office of the State Archaeologist to determine appropriate action.

Garfield Apartments

- Center City Housing Corporation is proposing to build a housing development at 1601 West Superior Street, Duluth, MN (St. Louis County). Since the project is located within an area reported to have contained human remains which were unearthed previously during historic road construction, they have hired consultants to do a geophysical and archaeological survey prior to any construction.

Garrison

- MnDOT has started work on a bridge rehabilitation project on Hwy 169 near Garrison, MN. The bridge project is located within the boundaries of Eliason Run Mounds (21-CW-0138), and MnDOT has been working with Mille Lacs THPO, MIAC, and the Office of the State Archaeologist during the initial phase of the rehabilitation project which included removal of fill from the bridge's structure.

Gull Lake-Cass County CSAH 70 (21-CA-37)

- The City of East Gull Lake in Cass County has a road (Cass County CSAH 70) under lease from the USACE that was built directly on top of Gull Lake Dam Mounds (21-CA-37). The Army Corp of Engineers has given notice to the City that they need to relocate the road, so the city and Cass County are pursuing alternatives. They have hired an archaeologist to conduct a survey to identify any cultural resources prior to choosing an alternative.

Hanson Mound Group (21-HE-0009)

- Skywater Technologies which is located adjacent to the Hanson Mound Group (21-HE-009) contacted MIAC because they were planning an addition to their building. Although no ground disturbance would affect the mounds themselves, the project required a reduction of the 50 foot buffer zone around a couple of mounds to be able to bring in an excavator for the work. After coordination and a site visit, MIAC staff was on site to monitor all work and ground disturbance.

Hastings- Mounds (21-WA-007)

- MIAC has been working with a potential land owner in Hastings who wants to buy a property with mounds 21-WA-007 on it. A geophysical survey identified several anomalies beyond the mound buffer zone that will be tested prior to the land being sold.

Indian Mounds Regional Park (21-RA-10)

- The City of Saint Paul Parks and Recreation staff have been working with MIAC and tribal communities on potential improvements to the site. They recently hired a consultant to conduct a cultural landscape study and interpretive plan for the park that will be used in conjunction with a geophysical and archaeological survey to guide the future care and development of the land.

Portage Bay Mounds (21-ML-31)

- The Office of the State Archaeologist received a call from a concerned citizen about a possible mound disturbance on the south end of Mille Lacs (21ML31 – Portage Bay Mounds). MIAC staff and the state archaeologist visited the site and found what appeared to be squatters on the site. Since MnDOT owns the right of way, they had the squatters removed.

Silvernail Mound Site (21-GD-0017)

- ProAct, a nonprofit organization contacted MIAC and the Office of State Archeologist about plans to expand their facilities in Red Wing, MN. Since the ProAct building lies within the boundaries of the Silvernail mound group, MIAC staff advised them to conduct a geophysical survey of the property prior to any construction.

Plan Review

- MIAC cultural resources staff reviewed several dozen EAW's, construction plans, requests from private citizens for plan review, as well as a twenty four project reviews for future work proposed by MnDOT.

NAGPRA Updates:

- MIAC staff and osteology laboratory staff at Hamline University received an extension for the current NAGPRA grant.
- Work on the digitization of the cultural resources archives is ongoing.
- Osteological analysis for NAGPRA cases have started.

Other Updates:

- Dylan Goetsch, a graduate student pursuing his master's degree in Heritage Studies and Public History at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities, and has been helping MIAC staff create monitoring procedures, protocols, and related certification forms as part of his fellowship for his degree program.
- MIAC staff, along with Hamline University conducted a two-day cultural resources training for Minnesota State University Mankato staff and MnDOT staff.

Urban Indian Adboard

Presented by Karen Bedeau,

We recently completed a strategic session and are working on updating our process and procedures so that we can bring to the MIAC Board. The UIAB would like to know if MIAC has any suggestions or input group can bring issues and solutions to the full Council.

Tribal Nations Education Committee

Presented by Mary Burnett;

We are continuing consultation with new school districts.

Q - how do we get funding to go directly to the tribes?

A - if a district does not meet its obligation, the tribe can file a complaint. State money has to go through the school district first. Federal dollars do not.



TNEC Report to Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (MIAC)
September 14, 2018

1. TNEC Meetings:

- TNEC meetings:
 - July 12-13 at MDE
 - August Teleconference
 - September – meeting scheduled for September 20-21 at FDL

2. Tribal Consultation for Metro Districts (is scheduled Sept. 26-27 at MDE for the following: Anoka-Hennepin, Bdote, Browns Valley (new), Elk River, Minneapolis, North St. Paul, Osseo, Robbinsdale (new), Rosemount/Apple Valley/Eagan, and St. Paul.

- Consultation is ongoing and moving forward. Some progress has been made, for example at least one district has hired an additional full-time Indian education staff person; there has been some improvement in conversation between parent committees and some districts.
- There are 2 new districts that have been added to the TNEC consultation schedule (Browns Valley and Robbinsdale.) No longer on the list is the consortium of Columbia Heights/Fridley/Spring Lake Park and St. Cloud. These districts no longer meet requirements to have tribal consultations. Note: TNEC is still waiting for financial data clarification from the Columbia Heights Consortium when they were required to have tribal consultation.
- TNEC will continue to inquire about what the impact has been made with having tribal consultations.

3. Curriculum Update:

- TNEC and MREA teams (those who can fit into their calendars) are scheduling meetings with foundations (Blandin, Bush and McKnight) as well as exploring other funding sources.
- An estimated budget proposal for the first year is \$127,891 which includes hiring a part-time coordinator, elders, educators and cost for digitizing documents. (Note: budget proposal included with report.)
- Identifying and vetting resources and then aligning them with academic standards are some action items associated with the budget.

4. Other Continuing Priority Items:

- MN Indian Teacher Training Program – working with MDE OIE to expand the grant to more post-secondary institutions.
- Conversation with Commissioner Lindsey regarding discipline disparities will continue.

Bois Forte Band of Chippewa • Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa • Grand Portage Band of Chippewa
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe • Lower Sioux Indian Community • Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
Prairie Island Indian Community • Red Lake Nation Band of Chippewa • Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
Upper Sioux Community • White Earth Band of Anishinaabeg

Curriculum Project Proposal

Proposal for:
Minnesota American Indian Curriculum Alignment, Development and Dissemination Project
Tribal Nations Education Council Curriculum Subcommittee and Friends
August 10, 2018

Vision Statement

Develop sustainable system of support to connect Minnesota students to the contributions of Minnesota American Indian Tribes and Communities. The goal is for Minnesota students to understand indigenous world views and values to create a respectful, balanced Minnesota culture and future.

Need

Minnesota currently has nearly seventy (70) state required academic standards with American Indian content and knowledge for across all grade levels K-12 in four subjects: Arts, English Language Arts, Science, and Social Studies. This number is expected to increase as Minnesota statutes require that all standards writing efforts include consideration of contributions of American Indians to the subject area.

For the most part, Minnesota teachers do not have access to materials and lessons to teach these standards nor a deeper understanding of the importance of this learning. The MN Tribal Nations Education Committee (TNEC) and the MN Rural Education Association (MREA) American Indian Advisory Committee independently identified a critical need to develop and distribute accurate MN Tribal history and cultural curriculum and lessons for the state of MN.

The Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) is prohibited by law from developing or promoting specific curriculum. It is tasked with developing standards. The scope of this project is beyond the resources of any one school district or tribe to accomplish and yet too small a market to attract a commercial publisher.

Action Steps

1. Year 1: Make curriculum previously written aligned to Minnesota Standards and available to Minnesota school districts and teachers.
 - a. Assemble previously written MN curriculum resources, units and lessons
 - b. Assemble relevant curriculum and lessons from other states and sources
 - c. Vet these materials for continued accuracy
 - d. Secure copyright releases
 - e. Align with standards
 - f. Digitize the materials
 - g. Format for distribution through the Minnesota Partnership for Collaborative Curriculum (MPCC)
 - h. Communicate to MN School Districts that these materials are available
2. Year 2 and Subsequent Years: On-going curriculum and teacher development
 - a. Identify gaps and overlaps in previously written curriculum as compared to MN Standards and grade level appropriateness
 - b. Assemble previously un-gathered resources and primary source material to address gaps
 - c. Design a professional development institute for teachers which combines experiential adult learning of Minnesota American Indian History and Culture with collaborative curriculum writing and lesson development
 - d. Invite teachers from across Minnesota to this institute and conduct the Institute
 - e. Format curriculum and lessons developed in institute for distribution through MPCC
 - f. Network teacher participants with Tribal Nations representatives to continue the adult learning, relationships and to gather feedback on the effectiveness of the lesson designed
 - g. Repeat the Institute with modifications based on participant feedback

Budget

Minnesota American Indian Curriculum Alignment, Development and Dissemination Project: Year 1				
Description	Scope of Year 1 Work	Time (hours annually)	Personnel Costs	Expenses
Coordinator--Part Time	all	480	\$ 16,800	\$ 10,000
Elders and university scholars in American Indian Studies plus a lead	c	680	\$ 25,400	\$ 14,144
Teams of educators, coordinated by Jane Harstad (MDE Dir Am Ind Ed)*	e	560	\$ 16,800	\$ 12,480
Contracted digitizing and 508 compliance for all documents	f			\$ 23,500
Contract with MPCC for training in organizing conventions and lesson design, and for uploading and filing all lessons and documents within MPCC	g			\$ 8,767
Sub Totals			\$ 59,000	\$ 68,891
Grand Total				\$ 127,891
*Jane Harstad's time is in-kind contribution from MDE				
Year 1 Work				
Make curriculum previously written aligned to Minnesota Standards and available to Minnesota school districts and teachers.				
a. Assemble previously written MN curriculum resources, units and lessons				
b. Assemble relevant curriculum and lessons from other states and sources				
c. Vet these materials for continued accuracy				
d. Secure copyright releases				
e. Align with standards				
f. Digitize the materials				
g. Format for distribution through the Minnesota Partnership for Collaborative Curriculum and training for alignment teams (MPCC)				
h. Communicate to MN School Districts that these materials are available	In Kind Contribution through Existing Channels			

Supporting Documents

1. Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards Relating to Minnesota American Indian Tribes and Communities
2. Minnesota Indian Affairs Council Resolution 06142018_01
3. Minnesota Rural Education Partnership Letter

September 3, 2018

Aloha Tribal Leadership,

I am asking Executive Director Dennis Olson to deliver these brief remarks in my absence. I apologize that I cannot be there personally. My husband and I are vacationing in Michigan – spending time with his 94-year old mother who is doing quite well – and other members of his family.

I have two reports before you, one is titled "*Mother's Story*" (printed on orange paper) and stapled to the story is my quarterly report. In both reports, I highlight the results that have been occurring with the work that I have been doing at the Shakopee Correctional Facility for mothers of American Indian children. The statistics for the number of American Indian children placed in foster care/out-of-home placement as a result of the mothers' incarceration are staggering. Some mothers are serving time for serious crimes, but many of the mothers I have spoken to are incarcerated for short periods of time due to probation violations.

The purpose for me asking Dennis read this to you is because I am asking the tribal leadership to share the *Mother's Story* and my quarterly report with others who know of mothers who are incarcerated. **There IS hope for mothers to be reunified with their children when they are released.** Incarcerated mothers, who have not lost their parental rights, ARE entitled to have communication with their minor children, to include in-person visits. Mothers need to start advocating for themselves and doing all that they can while they are incarcerated to work their case plans towards reunification with their children. In both of my reports, I highlight that it was the mothers working with their attorneys and the tribes -- which resulted in two mothers not losing their children. I am asking EACH of you to get the word out to Indian Country.

Thank you in advance for helping me. I look forward to attending your next quarterly meeting later this year. I will be back from vacation on September 22nd.

Warmest Aloha, Jill

Jill Kehaulani Esch, Esq.

Ombudsperson for American Indian Families

1450 Energy Park Drive, Suite 106

St. Paul, MN 55108-5227

Tel: (651)643-2523

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Outside of Metro: 1-888-234-4939

www.ombudsfamilies.state.mn.us

Email: Jill.Esch@state.mn.us

*Aloha Melanie,
This is your copy of what
I am sending to Dennis.
I hope all is well.
Warmest Aloha,
Jill*

A Mother's Story

Background Information

Mothers incarcerated at the Shakopee Correctional Facility are being given incorrect information stating that they cannot be reunified with their child who is in foster care due to their incarceration. Many county social workers, and parent attorneys, mistakenly believe that due to the mothers' incarceration, it is in the best interest of the child for the mother to voluntarily sign a transfer of custody for her child. Social workers are not working with the incarcerated mothers to determine the best options available, which is a violation under federal and state law.

Since early 2018, I have been making monthly visits to the Shakopee Correctional Facility to educate mothers with American Indian children regarding the laws and their rights under the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) and the Minnesota Indian Family Preservation Act (MIFPA). I have also been working with the Shakopee Correctional Facility Parenting Coordinator to schedule professional individual in-person meetings between me and the incarcerated mothers to discuss their cases. During my meetings, I provide the mothers with resources and legal information. I am a licensed Minnesota attorney; however, I am not the attorney for anyone who contacts me. I encourage the mothers to contact their attorneys to let them know that they contacted me. In addition to these meetings, I also reach out to tribal case workers to provide them with information on programs the mothers are involved in during their incarceration. I also try to attend as many court hearings as my schedule will allow so that I can observe the proceedings. On August 30, 2018, I received a letter from a mother who is presently incarcerated at Shakopee Correctional Facility. Below is her letter in its entirety, with the exception of the name of the county and the birthdate of her child.

"When I met Jill Esch in April 2018, my son had been in foster care/out-of-home placement for 9 months due to my incarceration at Shakopee. My county worker was telling me that there was no way for me to work my case plan, and that because I was going to be incarcerated for too long for there to be any hope of keeping my son. I was sentenced to 36 months and required to serve 24 months before my release. I am here until February 2019.

I was told that because my son was so young (he will be 15 months in September), that the permanency placement had to be filed 365 days after he was placed out of home. Also, that it would be in my best interest to just sign a transfer of legal custody or else the Court would end up forcing me to. And that would mean, I would have a much harder time getting my son back. At the same time, my ICWA lawyer was telling me that the length of my incarceration was too long. And because I had no one to take my son, I would be forced to sign custody over to the Agency. And my son would end up in long term foster care.

After explaining everything to Ms. Esch, she asked me when my next court date was and offered to attend. Ms. Esch also provided me with informational resources on ICWA laws to help educate myself on how to better advocate for my son and for myself. During my incarceration, I have utilized every resource available to help me be the best possible mother to my son.

Since Ms. Esch's involvement on my son's case, I now have an updated case plan that I am in complete compliance with. My lawyer has become a powerful advocate for my son and me. And at my son's 1-year hearing, instead of filing for permanency, the judge ruled that based off of all evidence that had been provided, there was "Good cause to deviate from the strict ICWA timelines."

If it wasn't for Ms. Esch, I would have lost my son. I cannot put into words how grateful I am for her involvement. I am forever indebted to Ms. Esch for all of her assistance. Ms. Esch's position is absolutely vital in helping with the preservation of the American Indian Family."

Report from Jill Kehaulani Esch, Esq.
Ombudsperson for American Indian Families
September 3, 2018
Report for the Period: 5/22/2018 through 9/3/2018

Duties of the Ombudsperson for American Indian Families

The Ombudsperson for American Indian Families investigates complaints for non-compliance of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) and the Minnesota Indian Family Preservation Act (MIFPA), Minnesota Statutes, Rules and DHS Policies that involve child protection cases. The Ombudsperson also collaborates with tribes, agencies, counties, community organizations, courts, schools and other organizations to develop policies, rules and laws to improve outcomes for American Indian Families involved in the child protection system, as well as collaborating on prevention programs. The Ombudsperson is advised and reports to the Community Specific Board, who are all appointed by the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council.

Geographical locations of phone calls

Becker, Beltrami, Bemidji, Bois Forte (Nett Lake) Reservation, Carlton, Carver, Cass, Cloquet, Detroit Lakes, Duluth, Fond du Lac Reservation, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grand Rapids, Hastings, Hibbing, Hubbard, Itasca, Leech Lake Reservation, Mahanomen, Mille Lacs, Minneapolis, Morton, Red Lake Nation, St. Paul, Scott, Shakopee Women's Correctional Facility, Steele, Virginia, White Earth Nation, and States of Alaska, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

Tribes

Akiak Native Community, Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, Cherokee Nation, Cheyenne River Sioux, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Fort Belknap Indian Community, Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe, Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Northern Cheyenne, Oglala Sioux, Prairie Island Indian Community, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Rosebud Sioux, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, Standing Rock Sioux, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and White Earth Nation.

Investigations: 59 Open Investigations.

Some Issues from Cases for the Period of This Report

- Paternal native grandmother had been caring for her grandson for 10 months with the consent of both parents. Grandmother contacted DHS/the county for a medical card for the child because she did not have the legal authority to authorize medical treatment for her grandson. The county then filed a CHIPs Petition and removed the 28-month old child. Prior to the removal of the child, the mother had agreed to sign a Delegation of Parental Authority, but the county said it was too late and removed the child. Mother's attorney filed a Motion to Dismiss for failure to conduct active efforts prior to the removal and argued there was no imminent physical damage or harm to the child. The Court agreed with mother's attorney and ordered the mother to sign the Delegation of Parental Authority and for the county to immediately return the child to his grandmother. According to mother's attorney, the child now will not let his grandmother out of his sight.
- Mother called about her children who were not placed with their relatives while in foster care and that the social worker never explained the process to her on how she could be reunified with her children.
- Non-custodial father trying to get custody of his children who are in foster care (mother of children had died).
- Relatives of non-custodial father completed kinship applications for placement, but county never contacted them.
- Custodial mother would not let the county know where the child was. Outstate tribe was advocating on behalf of the father that the child should be placed with his father. Tribe frustrated that the county was not keeping in close contact with them.
- Parents and grandparents called to seek resources and legal information.
- Mother repeatedly had been trying to reach the social worker who was not getting back to her.
- Agencies not providing active efforts to parents prior to the removal of the child; social workers are not meeting with parents and the tribes to develop case plans and not assisting parents to locate housing resources and other available resources.
- Counties are not properly serving the required notices on parents, Indian custodians and the tribes as mandated under the law -- by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. They are only personally serving the notices on parents.
- Counties are not immediately placing the ICWA flag on the court file when there is reason to know the case may be ICWA.
- Courts are not asking the required question for each case on whether there is reason to believe that the child may have American Indian heritage; Courts are scheduling the Admit Deny hearings with less than 10 days' notice and without the return receipt cards being filed. Courts are not contacting, or even attempting to contact, tribes for every court hearing.
- Parents are frustrated that their attorneys do not understand ICWA and therefore not adequately advocating for them.

Policy Changes/Initiatives/Trainings/Meetings/Court Hearings

- Attended CLE on *Orders for Protection: Preparing Your Best Case – Working with Child Protective Services*, 7/27/18.

Joint Advisory Council

We have an epidemic going on in our communities. We (the joint council) presented to a group of county workers, to show the effectiveness and garner support for cultural services, the historical trauma healing. Fond du Lac is working on a grant for the Ojibwe communities, there is room to add the Dakota communities so that we can work together.

Commissioner / Tribal Liaison Reports

MIAC Board:

Department of Education:

- ★ Commissioner Dr. Brenda Cassellius - not present
- ✓ Tribal Liaison Jane Harstad

Follow-Up Items:

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-

Update:

Department of Human Services:

- ✓ Commissioner Emily Johnson Piper - present
- ✓ Deputy Commissioner Wendy Underwood
- ✓ Tribal Liaison Vern LaPlante - present

Follow-Up Items:

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Update:

- ★ DHS is working with reps on grants for traditional healing services.
- ★ Long term Medicaid approach is more stable
- ★ Social services are provided mostly from the County level
- ★ Need to develop an example to manage issues of unsheltered /homeless
- ★ Statement by Fond du Lac Chairman Kevin Dupuis: City, County, MNDOT and the Tribes have to be at the table (regarding the encampment). This is not only a medical issue but a human issue. Someone needs to step up and take the lead, while we sit and wait for jurisdiction to be sorted out people are getting sick and dying.

Department of Natural Resources:

- ★ Commissioner Thomas Landwehr - not present
- ✓ Assistant Commissioner / Tribal Liaison Bob Meier

Follow-Up Items:

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Update:



Department of Human Rights:

- ★ Commissioner Kevin Lindsey - not present

Follow-Up Items:

-

Update:



Department of Employment and Economic Development:

- ★ Commissioner Shawntera Hardy - not present
- ✓ Tribal Liaison Kirk Crowshoe

Follow-Up Items:

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-

Update:

- ★ New tribal liaison for DEED. Here to listen and learn this meeting.

Department of Corrections:

Follow-Up Items:

- ★ Commissioner Tom Roy - not present
- ✓ Tribal Liaison Gino Anselmo

Update:

- ★ I am presenting later on the agenda, so I will pass now

Minnesota Housing Finance Agency:

Follow-Up Items:

- ★ Commissioner Mary Tingerthal - not present
- ★ Deputy Commissioner Barb Sporlien - not present
- ★ Tribal Liaison Rick Smith - not present

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-

Update:

Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation:

Follow-Up Items:

- ★ Commissioner Mark Phillips

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-

Update:

Department of Health:

Follow-Up Items:

- ★ Commissioner Jan Malcolm - not present
- ✓ Tribal Liaison Jackie Dionne

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Update:

- ★ MDH is in conversations with tribal health directors how we can support tribal health and tribal authority
- Q: some tribes (not sure if all) are having issues with reimbursements. A: this is an issue in the DHS system, we are aware of this and a solution is probably a year away.

Department of Transportation:

Follow-Up Items:

- ✓ Commissioner Charlie Zelle
- ✓ Tribal Liaison Ed Fairbanks
- ✓ Tribal Liaison Levi Brown

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-

Update:

- ★ MnDOT continues to look at ways to preserve the Gov't to Gov't Tribal Training program
- ★ Encampment; our agency intends to have calls with other commissioners and take the position of a supportive role
- ★ Recently MnDOT was given an award for the bridge project with Red Lake, we view this as an example of our Government to Government relationship with the tribes.

Department of Veterans Affairs:

👤 Commissioner Larry Shellito - not present

Follow-Up Items:

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Department of Administration:

👤 Commissioner Matt Massman - not present

Follow-Up Items:

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-



Governor's Office Designee:

👤 Kate Perushek, Senior Policy Advisor - not present
👤 Erin Campbell, Policy Advisor

Follow-Up Items:

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Update:

While Kate is on leave, I will be the tribes point of contact at the Governor's office. We are focused on working on the transition and sustainability of programs implemented during the Dayton Administration (including the focus on diversity and inclusion).

House Member:

👤 Representative Peggy Flanagan - not present

Update:



House Member:

👤 Representative Dean Urdahl - not present

Update:

Senator:

👤 Senator Gary Dahms - not present.

Update:

Senator:

✧ Senator Lourey - not present

Update:

Other Agencies Present:

Department of Public Safety

✧ ✓ Commissioner Mona Dolham
✧ Tribal Liaison Nigel Perrote

- ★ Working on budget and transition plan for after the election
- ★ New tribal liaison introduction: Nigel Perrote

Follow-Up Items:

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Update:

Department of Corrections American Indian Disparities Work plan

To: Minnesota Indian Affairs Council

From: Indian Corrections Planning and Action Committee

John Poupart, Gino Anselmo (DOC), Dennis Olson (MIAC), Ron Solheid (DOC)
and Mike Ojibway (DOC) and others too numerous to mention.

Date 9/14/2018

Re; Two-year briefing

In September of 2016 we developed a collaborative resolution between the MIAC and the Department of Corrections. We committed to addressing the high disparity of American Indians in the DOC. Since that time, we have made progress in numerous areas:

- We held several listening and planning sessions with Tribal leaders, key tribal government staff and members of their respective communities.
- We have begun to work at a more local level with White Earth and Leech Lake bands. With plans to expand to all tribes interested in collaboration.
- DOC has researched and implemented an Ojibwe language app for offender electronic tablets. DOC will continue to research Dakota language apps as well.
- DOC has hired a probation agent who is also a white earth band member. This person will office out of the RTC in White Earth and act as a liaison between the Tribe and DOC agents. This will also help communicate issues that are impacting both White Earth and the DOC.
- DOC finance is considering mileage reimbursement for American Indian volunteers to promote travel to the facilities.
- Tribal Liaison, Gino Anselmo will be touring Canadian Prison that offers specific Indigenous programming to see potential for bringing some elements to Minnesota.
- Candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, Walz and Flanagan gave written assurance that statute 241.80, Indian Programing Services will be given high priority in the next legislative session should they be elected.
- Urban Indians and Mille lacs plan a forum/listening session regarding re-entry of Indian ex-offenders. The dates are September 17and18 at the Takoda Institute (AIOIC) on Franklin Avenue in Minneapolis. Three planning sessions of this group have occurred. DOC members and Hennepin County Corrections attended the last session.
- We continue to collect data to determine whether changes, good or bad are taking place within the scope of American Indians in corrections.

This is a brief summation of activities of this group in the past two years. The gains are impressive in light of no paid staff or budget for these activities. White Earth was the first activity area and they led the way in showing us how to effectively collaborate with corrections officials in their area. Other site may learn from what was done there and have quicker start-up time for planned activities.



RESULTS FIRST



Minnesota Indian Affairs Council


Western Marián, Results First Coordinator, MNA

Minnesota Results First | mn.gov/mnb/results-first

What is Results First?

Results First partners with agencies, counties, providers, and other stakeholders to answer:

- What services do we offer in a programmatic area?
- If we deliver the service effectively, what outcomes can we anticipate?
- How can we use this information to drive decision-making?



Minnesota Results First | mn.gov/mnb/results-first

Our Goal

- Goal: Produce evidence-based information that is understood, trusted, and used by policy-makers at the state and local level.

Results First Projects

Completion:

- Adult Mental Health
- Adult Criminal Justice
- Substance Use
- Juvenile Justice
- Child Welfare

Underway:

- Children's mental health
- Higher Education

Stakeholders

Advisory Committee

- Executive branch
- Legislative branch
- Tribal representation
- County representation
- Judicial branch

Key Partners

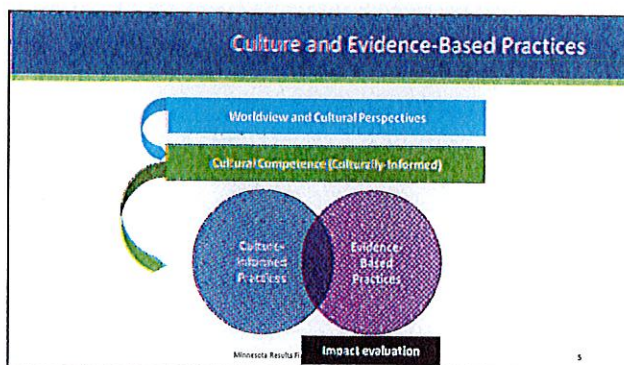
- Community groups

Minnesota Results First | mn.gov/mnb/results-first

Levels of evidence

Program Inventory	Proven effective	A proven effective service or practice has a high level of research on effectiveness, determined from multiple rigorous evaluations (such as randomized controlled trials) or rigorous local evaluations.
Programs and services available to Minnesotans that impact the rates of child abuse and neglect and out-of-home placements	Promising	A promising service or practice has some research demonstrating effectiveness, such as a single randomized controlled trial or evaluation with a comparison group design not contradicted by other such studies.
	Theory-based	A theory-based service or practice has no research on effectiveness or less rigorous research designs that do not meet the above standards. These services and practices typically have a well-constructed logic model or theory of change. This ranking is neutral.
	No effect	A service or practice with no effects has no statistically significant impact on the measured outcomes. Research methods include rigorous evaluations, such as randomized controlled trials or rigorous local evaluations.

Minnesota Results First | mn.gov/mnb/results-first



How we're using it now?

- Produce inventories and reports to inform discussion on important areas.
 - Children's mental health report
 - Future reports
- Provide education on the use of evidence and evaluation to inform policy.
- Where appropriate, provide incremental technical assistance on using evidence in crafting budget and policy decisions.

Minnesota Results First | mn.gov/mnb/results-first

Tribal involvement in CMH and ongoing

- Children's mental health
 - Timeline
- Future projects
 - Health promotion and prevention

Minnesota Results Fund | mn.gov/mnh/results-fund

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mi MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

Questions?

Weston Merrick

Weston.Merrick@state.mn.us

651-201-8035

Minnesota Results Fund | mn.gov/mnh/results-fund

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INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 09142018_01

WHEREAS, the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council Membership consists of representatives of the eleven federally-recognized Indian Tribes located within the State of Minnesota, members of the legislature, commissioners from the state departments, and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council is a liaison between the state and local units of government in the delivery of services to the American Indians in the State of Minnesota, and

WHEREAS, American Indians experience high rates of unemployment, in some tribal communities reaching +50% unemployment, and

WHEREAS, the current employment and training efforts of the state are not adequately addressing the employment training needs of American Indians nor the workforce needs of tribal communities, and

WHEREAS, American Indian communities need qualified staff to fill positions throughout the tribal infrastructure, especially in the health and human service divisions, and

WHEREAS, the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) provides funding to train American Indians for the purpose of promoting individual self-sufficiency, and

WHEREAS, there is a need for innovation in addressing the workforce needs of the American Indian community, and

WHEREAS, there is a need for the development of a series of certifications for certain professions in order to develop uniform standards that meet tribal and cultural needs of American Indian communities, and

WHEREAS, there are opportunities to leverage both federal and state funding sources that will support the training and employment of American Indians in positions within the community that can be sustained by these funding sources, and

WHEREAS, the Department of Human Services and Humphrey School of Public Affairs Future Services Institute are willing to partner with Tribal Governments to develop a variety of employment training programs that will lead to certification of qualified staff that can be employed in tribal health and human services programs, and

WHEREAS, Tribal Governments have a keen interest in strengthening the tribal economy and the productivity and self-sufficiency of its tribal members.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council supports the development of an American Indian Workforce Development Initiative that will lead to the employment of qualified staff to be employed in tribal health and human services programs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that each Tribal Nation commits its staff to actively engage in this American Indian Workforce Development Initiative for the purpose of enhancing tribal health and human services infrastructure, which will in turn promote the employment of American Indians in positions that advance community wellness and strengthen tribal sovereignty, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council requests that the Department of Human Services take the necessary steps to establish and an American Indian Workforce Development Committee that will report back to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council on a quarterly basis with updates on progress.

CERTIFICATION: We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly presented and acted upon by a vote of 10 For, 0 Against, 0 Silent at Regular Meeting of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, a quorum present, held on September 14, 2018, at Grand Portage, Minnesota.



Robert. L Larsen, Chairman
Minnesota Indian Affairs Council



Janice Marie Spry, Vice Chairwoman
Minnesota Indian Affairs Council

Tribal State Relations Training

Presented by Linda Aitken:

To date we have held 22 classroom sessions, training over 2000 state employees. Phase two of the plan is to expand to a web based training. We are also looking at sustainability, due to the upcoming changes in administration. We are in touch with MMB for perhaps a permanent home and structure.

**AMERICAN INDIAN ADVISORY BOARDS and
THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA NATIVE NATIONS ADVISORY BOARD**

SECTION I. SCOPE

This policy governs American Indian Advisory Boards and the University of Minnesota Native Nations Advisory Board for the University of Minnesota.

SECTION II. DEFINITIONS.

Subd. 1. **American Indian Advisory Boards** refers to those entities, many already in existence, that are created on individual University of Minnesota campuses pursuant to the law of the State of Minnesota (Campus Boards).

Subd. 2. **The University of Minnesota Native Nations Advisory Board (NNAB)** refers to the entity established in this document which is established by the Regents of the University of Minnesota herein.

Subd. 3. **Native nations** refers to the federally recognized Indian tribes in the state of Minnesota.

SECTION III. GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

Subd. 1. **Commitment.** The University of Minnesota is a land-grant institution and is committed to serving all citizens of the state. As a land grant institution, the University acknowledges its unique obligation to the federally recognized Native nations as well as to the Native peoples of the state. The University of Minnesota acknowledges that Native nations and Native peoples of the region possess inherent sovereignty that predates the United States and the State of Minnesota.

Therefore, the University commits to recognizing and enhancing the sovereignty of the Native nations of Minnesota; commits to partnering with Native nations; commits to consulting with Native nations; commits to providing educational opportunities for Native peoples; and commits to listening to the voices of Native nations and Native peoples on a regular basis to improve the quality of their educational experience and to form reciprocal research partnerships. Hence, the University acknowledges by state law, each campus has the right to form an American Indian Advisory Board which governs itself; and, in addition, the Board of Regents hereby establishes the University of Minnesota Native Nations Advisory Board (NNAB).

Subd. 2. **Campus Boards.** All campuses of the University of Minnesota have a right to establish American Indian Advisory Boards under state law and shall continue to be allowed to form and govern themselves pursuant to the state law. The Chancellor of each campus shall ensure that the American Indian Advisory Boards established by the Campus shall be funded pursuant to the policies of funding Campus organizations.

- A. The Board of Regents has directed that the University administration establish an American Indian Advisory Board on each Campus enrolling Native American students pursuant to the laws of the State of Minnesota. Once formed, the Boards are advisory to the Chancellor of each campus and are to be constituted to broadly reflect the relevant Native American communities.
- B. The Campus advisory boards will serve as liaisons between Native American Communities and the relevant Campus of the University of Minnesota. The Campus boards will consult with the Chancellor of each Campus and on matters related to Campus programs and services on behalf of Native American students; interests and concerns of the Native American community including encouraging and fostering the educational achievement of Native American students in admissions, retention, and achievement of educational objectives; and efforts to develop and increase support for Native American educational advancement through public relations efforts at the community, state and federal levels.
- C. Each Campus Board will meet at least biannually with the Chancellor of that board's campus.

Subd. 3. **University Native Nations Advisory Board (NNAB).** The NNAB shall be an Advisory Board to the President and the Board of Regents, and shall make recommendations for the University system and shall be governed by the rules established by the Board of Regents.

SECTION IV. MEMBERSHIP.

Subd. 1. **University of Minnesota Native Nations Advisory Board (NNAB).**
The University NNAB shall be comprised of the following:

- A. Each Tribal Nation in Minnesota shall select one representative.

Subd. 2. **Chair, Rules, Terms, Meetings, Quarterly Reports and the Annual Report.**

- A. Once the University NNAB is appointed, the Board shall select a Chairperson;
- B. Once the University NNAB is appointed, the Board shall make rules and be governed by them;
- C. The term of each University NNAB member shall be three years. NNAB members may hold up to two consecutive terms.
- D. The University NNAB shall meet quarterly but shall be empowered to form subcommittees, which may meet more frequently; subcommittees may, at the discretion of the NNAB, include students and other persons external to the NNAB membership.
- E. The University NNAB shall produce an annual report with recommendations.

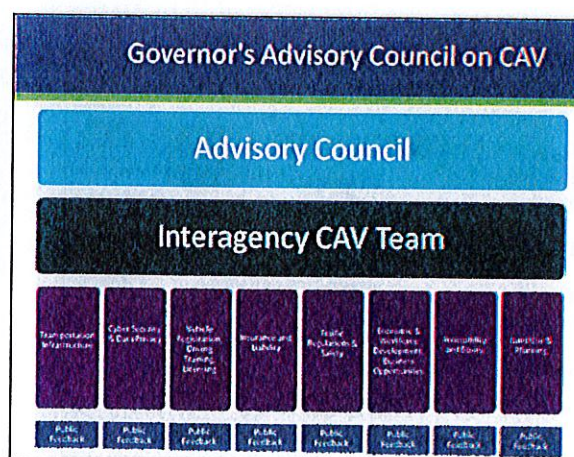
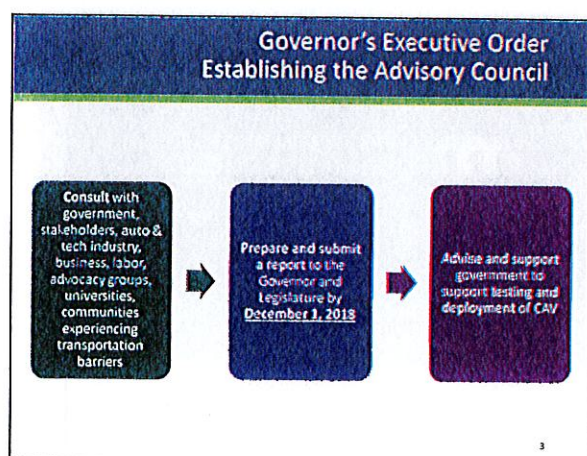
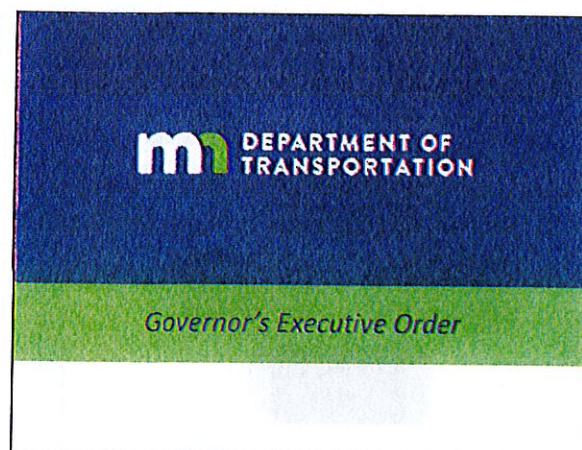
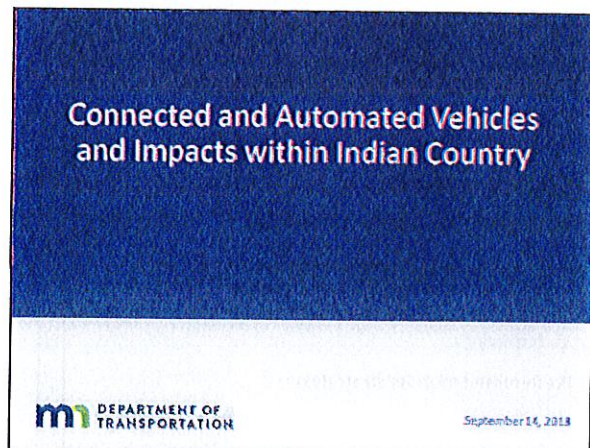
- F. The University NNAB shall receive reports from Campus Boards and Native American student organizations at each quarterly meeting.
- G. The University NNAB shall hold an annual listening session open to the public to seek public commentary on University policies and procedures on higher education matters related to Native peoples and Native Nations.

SECTION V. DUTIES.

Subd. 1. Responsibilities of the University NNAB. The University of Minnesota NNAB will serve as a liaison between the Native nations and the University. The Board will offer meaningful consultation with the University on matters related to on the research and discovery; teaching and learning; and outreach and public service aspects of the mission of the University as it affects Native people.

Subd. 2. Responsibilities of the University of Minnesota.

- A. The Vice-President for Equity and Diversity shall attend the quarterly meetings of the University NNAB Board; shall attend Campus Board meetings twice each academic year; shall work with the NNAB Board on an action plan for items; shall ensure that the NNAB is sufficiently funded; shall ensure that Board members are provided with mileage, lodging if necessary and per diem funds for meetings; and shall provide sufficient staff to coordinate NNAB meetings and subcommittee meetings, send meeting notices, take minutes at Board meetings and provide any and all administrative services for the University NNAB Board.
- B. The President of the University of Minnesota shall meet with University NNAB Board three times each academic year. The President, at his or her discretion, is welcome to attend additional Board meetings. The President will seek the input, guidance and advice concerning the educational advancement of Native American students at the University of Minnesota as a system as well as matters on individual campuses. The President will review the recommendations of the NNAB and the Campus boards and instruct the appropriate administrative units to address them. The President will provide an update to the NNAB and the Campus Boards on the status of their recommendations and to seek feedback and further advice.
- C. The Board of Regents shall place on its agenda an annual presentation of the University NNAB report which shall be presented by the Chairperson of the University NNAB along with an action plan; and the NNAB Annual Report shall include reports from Campus boards. Members of the Board of Regents may also attend all University NNAB meetings and/or Campus Board meetings.



Governor's Advisory Council on CAV



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Advisory Council Goals

1. Brand Minnesota as a place to test and deploy CAV
2. Engage the public
3. Educate the general public
4. Develop actionable recommendations to facilitate the adoption of CAV in a manner that enhances our quality of life, while providing flexibility to account for evolving technology
5. Recommend mobility strategies

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Interagency CAV Team

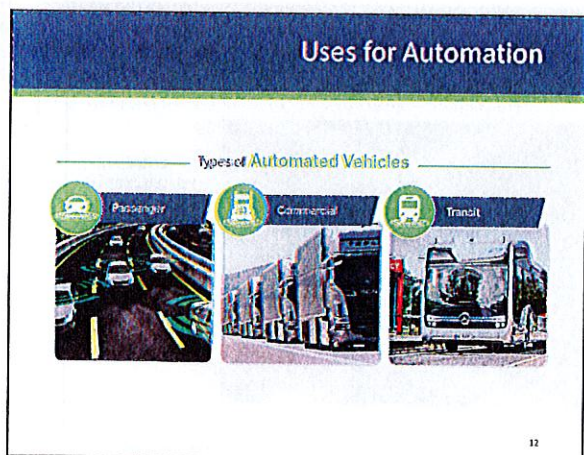
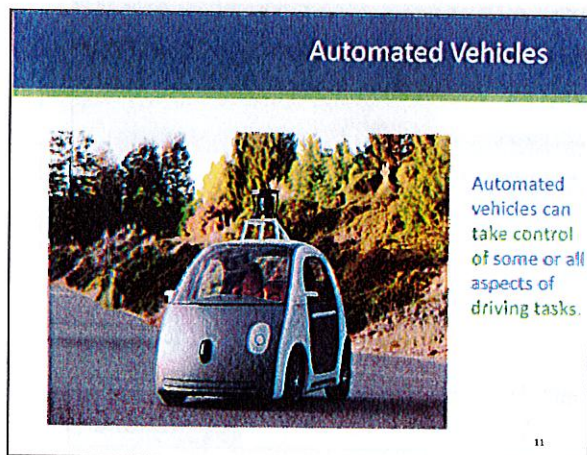
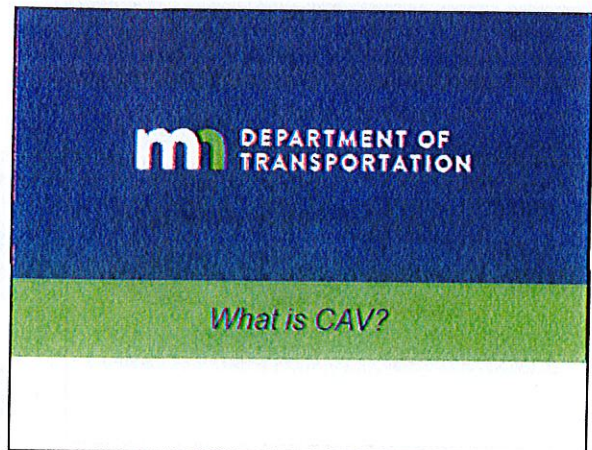
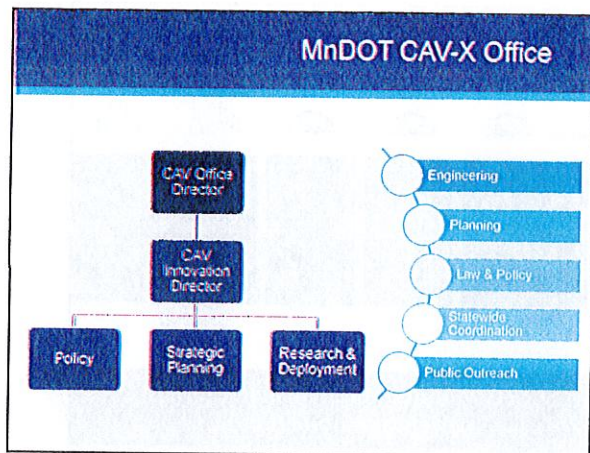
- Policy position papers
- Branding
- Testing & Deployment
- Partnerships



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mn DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION

Who we are



Types of Automated Vehicles

Available and Future Automation

Today

Levels of Automation:
Adaptive Cruise Control, Auto Emergency Braking, Automatic Lane Keeping, Partial Traffic Jams off

Future

Levels of Automation:
Ability to drive by wheel, hands off technology

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Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Levels of Automation

0	1	2	3	4	5
No Automation	Driver Assistance	Partial Automation	Conditional Automation	High Automation	Full Automation
The driver performs all driving tasks.	Vehicle is controlled by the driver, but some driving tasks (steering, lane keeping, etc.) are automated in the vehicle's design.	Vehicle has combined automated functions (steering, lane keeping, etc.) and the driver must be ready to take control of the vehicle at all times.	Driver is necessary, but not required to monitor the environment. The driver must be ready to take control of the vehicle at all times.	The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under certain conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.	The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under all conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.

Connected Vehicles

Connected vehicles "talk" to infrastructure, other vehicles, and potentially other modes (bikes, peds, transit)

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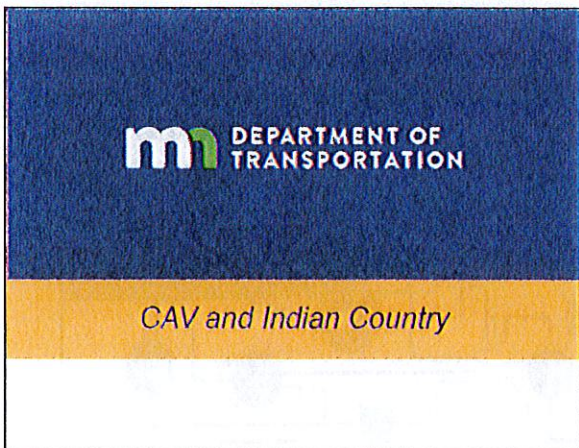
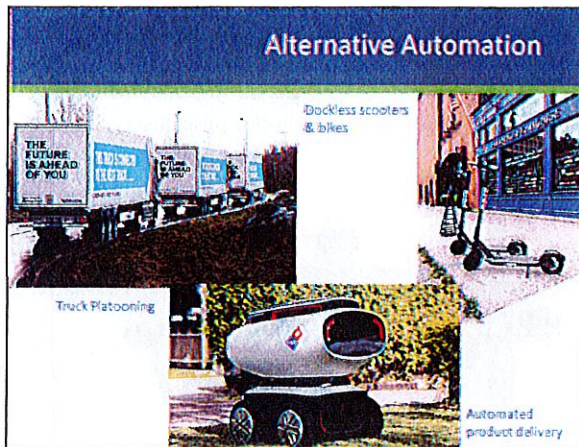
Connected & Automated Vehicles

Autonomous Vehicle
Operates in isolation from other vehicles using internal sensors

Connected Automated Vehicle
Leverages autonomous and connected vehicle capabilities

Connected Vehicle
Communicates with nearby vehicles and infrastructure

U.S. Department of Transportation
VIA 2020 Program Office



Minnesota CAV Priorities

- Advance CAV technology in winter weather conditions
- Develop corridors and test tracks for industry to test and validate technology
- Utilize CAV technology to improve mobility for those with transportation challenges (e.g. person with disabilities, low income, elderly, rural Minnesota)
- Utilize CAV technology to improve the safety and operations of work zones
- Build public trust in CAV
- Share data between government and third parties who can advance CAV applications that improve safety and mobility
- Utilize data to help manage infrastructure and operations to support CAV
- Utilize CAV technology to grow Minnesota businesses and attract new business and talent
- Strategically plan for policy, infrastructure and operational risk

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Discussion

Next Steps

What the future looks like

Initial Lessons > ACTT > WAC > Initial Meetings > Ongoing conversations

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Thank you



DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION

Jay Hietpas & Kristin White
MnDOT CAV-X Office

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Minnesota Team Notes

Effective Collaboration

What are Our Expectations and Hopes for the Academy?

- Include our elders in the changes that we make
- Identify actions to implement that can move the needle
- Coalesce as a team
- Continue to build on the things we've started
- Increase tribal discussion/role in supporting cultural programming at the state
- Engage those that are missing (e.g., elders and healers)
- See what other states are doing, and either catch up or keep excelling
- Hear from/keep tribes at the forefront when the state develops policy
- Understand and learn from tribal struggles
- Support boots on the ground/real collaboration

Who Are We?

Our Tribes	Our State
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elders and healers • People in active use or with mental health issues • Youth • Schools and education system (e.g., culturally relevant charter schools) • Elected leadership • Tribal bureaucracies • Urban and rural (on and off the reservation) • 11 nations • Non-affiliated or "disenfranchised" • Adoptees and foster children • Incarcerated individuals • Individuals across the spectrum of cultural trauma and healing • Movements/organizations • Indian Advisory Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School districts • Native leaders in elected positions • 87 counties (state supervises/counties administer services) • Initiatives (although often siloed) • Diverse populations • Legislators • Governor • Minnesota Indian Affairs Council • Advisory councils • State authorities • Providers • Lobbyists • Law enforcement

What Strategies Will Help Us Continue to Work Together?

- Ensure tribes aren't an after thought
- Get the right stakeholders around the table
- Think about who is collecting the data and how it is presented (and hold the system accountable)
- Combine insights/information from opioid summits and other planning activities
- Have tribes help design research projects
- Create a Tribal Opioid Oversight Project (TOOP) to work with the State Opioid Oversight Project (STOOP)
- Take tribes as their own authorities

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Prevention

How Do We Define Prevention?

- Primary prevention (e.g., information and education to address evolving norms)
- Treatment courts and diversion for justice-involved populations
- Rehabilitation
- Family

What are Our Prevention-Related Challenges?	What are Our Potential Solutions?
Widespread misuse of opioids and other substances in Indian Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase state/tribal collaboration to reduce access • Focus on population health to change norms (with data, will, and resources) • Change from an “I” system to a “We” system • Support and align change at all levels – families, communities, and systems • Increase native representation in the legal and criminal justice professions
Funding limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize opportunities and encourage the state/feds to increase flexibility • Track and hold state accountable for getting funding to tribal partners • Address time pressure and bureaucracy when possible (e.g., provide more than 2 weeks to respond to grant announcements)
Lack of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an Office of Tribal Affairs as a permanent state government structure • Take advantage of existing programs/partners (e.g., whole family work, schools, coordinated employment services and human services models) • Develop provider recruitment and retention strategies
Inability to meet individuals’ basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funds to support effective programs (e.g., food for AA meetings) • Foster willingness among the state and tribes to problem solve to get to a common goal (e.g., conducting interview to gain information for a final report rather than requiring a written submission from a tribe)
Requirements related to evidence-based practices do not incorporate traditional practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define “evidence base” more broadly (e.g., reframe the prevention conversation for the state to get buy-in for traditional practices) • Collect data in the same way to make the case (ensure what can be measured won’t diminish the cultural component or result in reduction of funding) • Replicate successful examples (e.g., White Earth Nation’s work to incorporate traditional healing and reimbursement into their grant) • Cross-walk traditional practices with billing • Uniformly push for a 115 waiver across tribes

How Can We Increase State/Tribal Collaboration Related to the Opioid Grants?

- Some knowledge exists among tribes about parts of the grants but no awareness of an overall strategy/goal
- Integration of tribal feedback in the DHS process resulted in a distribution funds that addresses the disparities, but there is no strategic plan to tie the outcomes together or leverage funds across grants
- Potential strategies for integrating tribes include:
 - Share information from DHS about the process and distribution of funds
 - Develop a tribal strategic plan to correspond with the State Opioid Strategic Plan
 - Replicate effective models (e.g., State Health Improvement Grants – guidance document, financial document, and indigenous framework for evaluation)
 - Tell stories to elected leadership and legislature
 - Identify forums to gather input (e.g., STR grant meetings, Advisory Council meetings)
 - Engage Advisory Councils earlier in the process to provide feedback

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Treatment

How Do We Define Prevention?

- Help
- Tools
- Commitment
- Connection
- Client-focused
- Family and support systems
- Scandinavian emersion model vs. traditional practices
- Continuum from screening, detox, acute treatment, aftercare
- Journey not a destination

What are Our Prevention Related Challenges?

Overarching challenge: Disconnect between infrastructure/continuum of services and payment with individual journeys

- Difficulty addressing basic individual needs (e.g., housing, employment, childcare, transportation)
- Insurance challenges (e.g., lack of coverage, getting declined, paperwork)
- Lack of treatment beds
- Lack of range of treatment options
- Difficulties with insurance (e.g., may not be “sick enough” to get coverage; may not cover best care; can get declined if no longer treatable)
- Extensive paperwork is a barrier
- Treatment is episodic – system is fragmented
- 30-60-90 days isn’t enough time for an individual to heal
- Lack of treatment on reservation – people are sent from urban area or reservation to offsite treatment facilities and then send back to communities (we take people out of a sick environment but then put them right back in one)
- Culture is not embedded in the continuum
- Medical terminology is wrong – it’s what has been adopted for payment but isn’t reality – need to change the medical paradigm to accommodate culture and continuity
- Workforce issues
 - Providers –LEDCs (state licensing) is stringent so lack of native
 - STR grants are being used for recruiting and growing peer recovery providers – but when the grants go away efforts will be hindered by tribal HR policies and state requirements

What are Our Treatment-Related Challenges?	What are Our Potential Solutions?
Lack of an individualized treatment continuum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up the White Earth treatment program as a promising practice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Define program components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides wraparound services – outreach, childcare, transportation, reassess for continued treatment (not time limited) ▪ A model centralized, wraparound service delivery system in a tribal structure that leverages siloed funding ◦ Evaluate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build on evaluation and data collection model in perinatal care ▪ Collect qualitative and quantitative data (e.g., DAANES federal reporting data and DHS grant evaluation) • Develop more inpatient and outpatient treatment options in communities (with step down – not aftercare because not paid for) • Rethink in-patient treatment model – we’ve added things like detox and step down,

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	<p>but someone who is really worried about their family may need to go home for support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fidelity reviews around people who have died (Jane Evers) – others looking disconnected from relationships, communities – “diseases of disconnectedness” – sense of being somewhere • Reform will allow counselors to provide services at different sites
Workforce Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on existing practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of STR grants for recruiting and growing peer recovery providers ○ Recruit people in recovery from own programs • Develop a uniform American Indian certification and training process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Create an American Indian certifying or licensing body ○ Provide common training (Have existing training options but expensive and not culturally based) • Recommend tribal nations incorporate wellness court (recognized by the state) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Work with tribal courts to expunge records to address issues with background checks (Washington state example) ○ Develop a certificate of rehabilitation for all in MN (with legislative support) • Work with tribal governments including HR people, to figure out how to place people without disrupting the tribal organizations
Payment Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a pilot project for centralized, wraparound service delivery system in a tribal structure that leverages siloed funding (e.g., Family, medical, behavioral health, and chemical dependency services) • Do a budget/fiscal projection that would show how to address family's multiple needs - How can all \$\$ contribute to overall goal • Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the medical paradigm to accommodate culture and continuity • Tribes can make decisions to extend care much easier than managed care • Look at moms program as a model
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund alternate models <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some that don't think treatment works (e.g., halfway house) and what saved them is cultural – cultural grounds (building lodges, cutting wood), going back to communities ○ Elders in community with them 24 hours a day doing cultural counseling but not getting paid ○ Building a sober communities of support ○ Connecting people to formal treatments and doing their own treatment ○ Some service providers can pass off funding but need something more formal – MH continuum of care money? Tribal emergency money? ○ Programs aren't recognized by state or judicial system ○ Get 11 tribes together to push for it ○ Build alternate routes for family services to clear people ○ Work with CMS to fund, go to legislature (and demonstrate that it will led to reduction in dollars), use existing MA billing system to help pay for traditional healers to pay for individuals • Work with employment services to leverage some of their funding to help people get training and certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tribal TANF and MFIT programs to provide training and help with entry into the field ○ Wage subsidy for continued work in the field

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Should be able to say here is how we want to coordinate and implement programs at the state level – seeing the same families (e.g., WIC and home visiting)• Jails – once people come out real25 assessment says need primary care treatment (doesn't count as sober time) – missed opportunity for education and treatment – wraparound services don't happen<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ WA example of medicinal medicine – young women in training with an elder to help get off prescription• Recovery for families – treatment has obligation to incorporate family services and visa versa – state has ability to tie outcomes
Infrastructure Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unified way of signing consent• Find different funding stream – need to build cultural measurements

Recovery

How Do We Define Recovery?

- First call for help
- Re-entrance
- Trust
- Unique to the individual
- Red road
- Lifetime
- Now one is exempt
- Re-birth, re-defining
- Taking risks
- Internal vs. external
- Self determination
- Finding your identity

What Recovery Challenges Do We Face?

- Stable housing
- Employment
- Reestablishing relationships
- Long-term support
- Family participation
- Harder to pay for because it is less defined
- Peer recovery support is newly a billable service under Medicaid – not sure what how it will roll out
- Criminal background of many providing peer support
- Halo effect – being sober and thinking things will automatically be better
- Never stop working at it
- Continued availability of drubs
- Limited access to traditional healers and supports
- No real continuum of care (individual providers)
- Child welfare – lack of coordination and clear expectations, variability
- State isn't always receptive toward tribal plans

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What Resources and Programs Do We Have?

- White Earth's moms program
- MAT program (harm reduction)
- Community outreach (e.g., sober squad) – non-biased, non-threatening environment
- State resources and programs – integration of MH, ADA, Medicaid, etc. = people are less siloed
- Consolidated fund – state recognizes the value of treatment
- Many access points (compared to other states)
- Community supports – communities in recovery
- Integration of cultural practices
 - White Earth from start to finish
 - Reservations (e.g., sweats, pow wows, feasts, drumming groups)
 - Mix of formalized and naturally occurring (continuum from moving out of the program into communities)
- MN Indian Affairs
- Incorporation of traditional practices into mental health treatment plans
- Focus on being well vs. western medicine where the diagnosis travels with you
- Political will of traditional healers (challenge too)
- Creative visioning of tribal staff
- Native medicines – more sharing and recognition of importance for people in treatment and recovery
- Visibility of sober squad – NAH (e.g., t shirts, continuous invites, Facebook)
- Groundswell of grassroots recovery efforts
- More openness about being sober
- Vertical integration – we know each other at the government and grassroots level

What are Some Potential Strategies?

- Positive community norms
- Enhance grassroots support
 - Link to housing
 - Collaborate on grant writing
 - Support/fund NAH without forcing into 503c structure
 - Ensure enough separation/distinction between different programs (road doesn't matter)
- Certificate of recovery to secure process for expunging criminal records
- State liaison to each tribe to ask what they are doing that is successful and how to support it
- Multidisciplinary team from state and tribes can build a holistic model
- Look at work of Indian Health Boards in other regions (e.g., Portland and Alaska)
- Improve coordination and integration
- Create tribal echo hub
- Create own plan and ensure structures and funding support it
- Work on internal processes of traditional healing
- State can highlight successful programs
- Develop a transition strategy
- Legislative champion can continue NA caucus

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Priorities for Voting

	Strategy	Potential Action Steps
Votes	Overarching Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change from an “I” system to a “We” system • Support and align change at all levels – families, communities, and systems
8	1. Define “evidence base” more broadly to be able to fund traditional practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reframe the prevention conversation for the state to get buy-in • Collect data in the same way to make the case (ensure what can be measured won’t diminish the cultural component or result in reduction of funding) • Replicate successful examples (e.g., White Earth Nation’s work to incorporate traditional healing and reimbursement into their grant) • Cross-walk traditional practices with billing • Uniformly push for a 115 waiver across tribes
1	2. Assess/scale promising practice: centralized, wraparound service delivery system (White Earth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the program components (e.g., outreach, childcare, transportation, reassessment for continued treatment) • Identify strategies for leveraging funding resources • Evaluate the program by collecting quantitative and qualitative data (e.g., DAANES federal reporting data and DHS grant evaluation)
5	3. Develop a uniform American Indian certification and training process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an American Indian certifying or licensing body • Provide common training (Have existing training options but expensive and not culturally based) • Work with existing programs (e.g. employment services) to leverage some of their funding to help people get training and certification
2	4. Address legal challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with tribal nations to incorporate wellness courts • Work with existing tribal courts to expunge records to address issues with background checks (Washington state example) • Develop a certificate of rehabilitation for all in MN (with legislative support) • Increase native representation in the legal and criminal justice professions
4	5. Explore options for funding traditional healing programs (e.g., cultural grounds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore range of options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Work with CMS to fund – Ask legislature (and demonstrate that it will led to reduction in dollars) – Use existing MA billing system to help pay for traditional healers to pay for individuals) • Maximize opportunities and encourage the state/feds to increase flexibility • Track and hold state accountable for getting funding to tribal partners
6	6. Enhance grassroots recovery programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link programs to resources (housing, grant writing, funding) • Ensure programs are distinct but part of a broader system • Take advantage of existing programs/partners (e.g., whole family work, schools, coordinated employment services and human services models) • Provide funds to support effective programs (e.g., food for AA meetings) • Foster willingness among the state and tribes to problem solve to get

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		to a common goal (e.g., conducting interview to gain information for a final report rather than requiring a written submission from a tribe)
	7. Develop a transition strategy <i>(combined with #8)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training/outreach to legislators and city/county officials • Appoint a legislative champion to continue the Native American caucus
8	8. Improve collaboration between tribes and states to guide program and policy design and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an Office of Tribal Affairs as a permanent state government structure • Have a state liaison talk to each tribe about successful practices and how the state can support them • Develop a multidisciplinary team from states and tribes to build a holistic model • Improve functionality of Advisory Councils and the Regional Health Board (e.g. by looking to models from other states/regions) • Create a tribal echo hub

Priority #1: Define “evidence base” more broadly to support traditional practices

- Guiding principles
 - Honor traditional practices
 - Consider how to report back to funders
 - Figure out how to frame the conversation differently
 - Jointly decide on definition and equivalencies
 - Discuss how we know things to be true
 - Collect data that matters to all of us
 - Create a process for bringing a practice forward (look to other systems for models, like Child Welfare) - Consider an eminence credential?
 - Ensure funded practices are authentic
- Next steps
 1. Create a process to identify the goals to which we would apply the broad definition of “evidence based”
 2. Identify metrics
 3. Identify where traditional practices have been funded/supported (in MN and in other states)
 4. Identify specific grant programs and facilitate a tribal-state conversation to align the goals/requirements

Priority #2: Improve collaboration between tribes and states to guide program and policy design and implementation

- Next steps
 1. Debrief stakeholders about the Academy
 - Tribal Council
 - Legislature
 - Indian Affairs Commission (Betty McCullem)
 - Indian Affairs Council
 2. Engage additional stakeholders
 3. Identify/develop a co-owned and co-chaired infrastructure
 - Get direction from Tribal Chairs during the Indian Affairs Council meeting on Sept 14
 - Samuel will present about the TSPA
 - Secure administrative support (e.g., DHS project manager and logistics, legislative assistant)
 - Identify budget request (by October)
 - Consider STOOP?