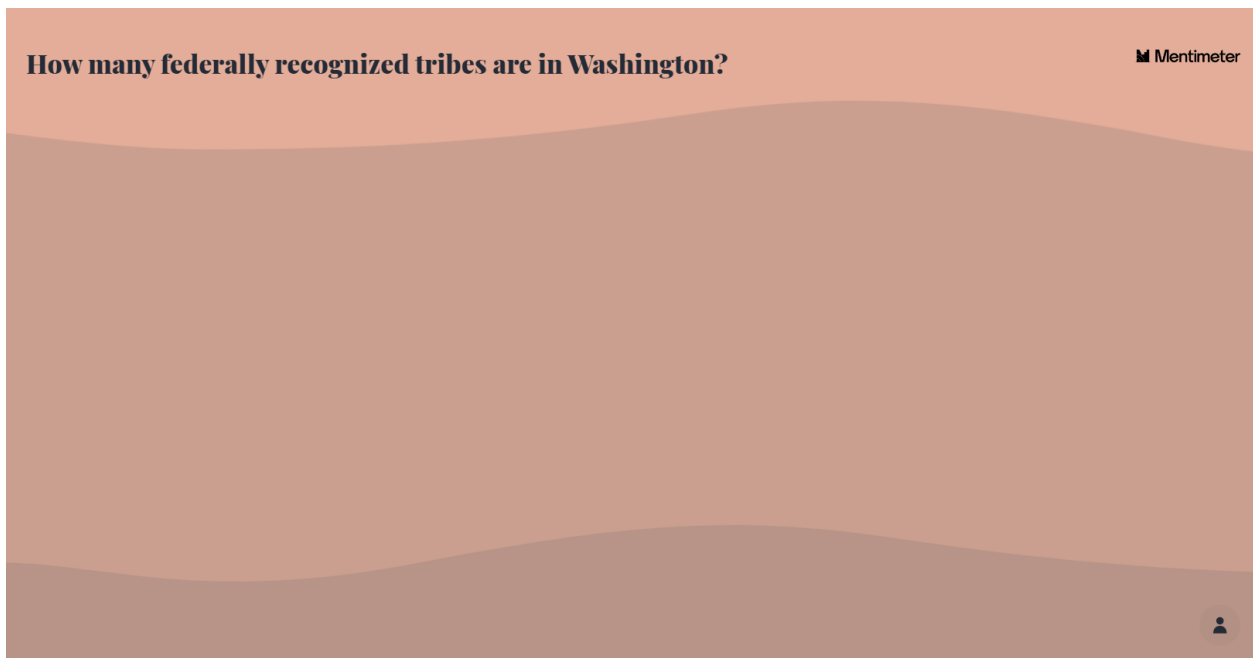
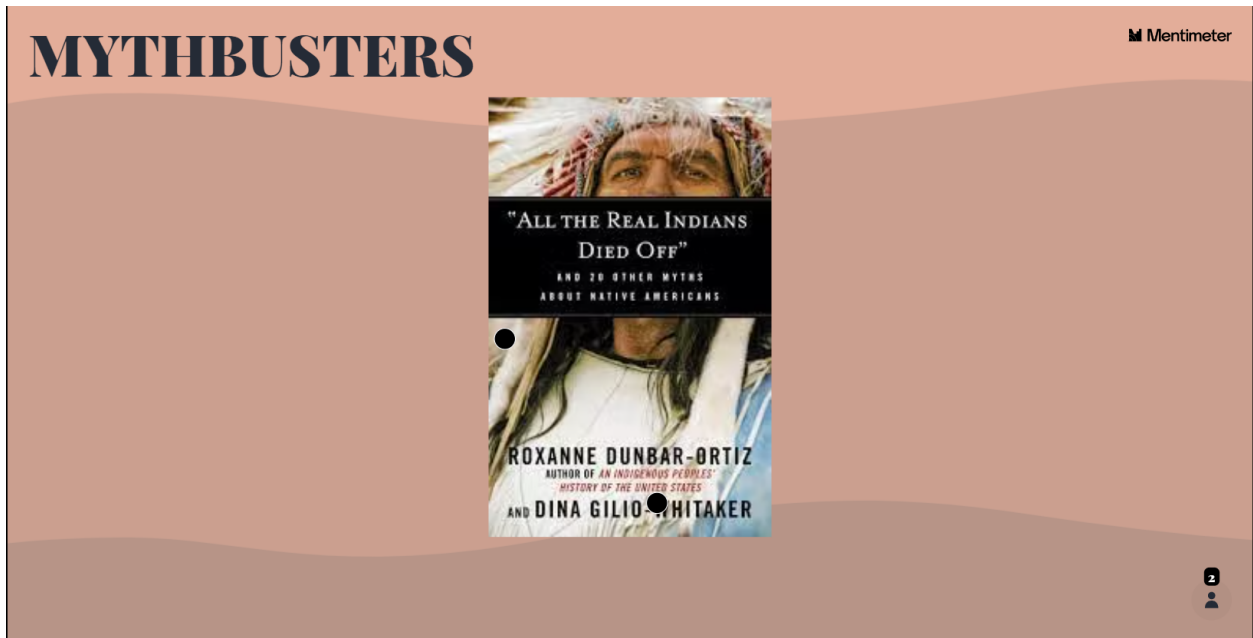


that we know what our questions are. This is one conversation of many, this is just a start.

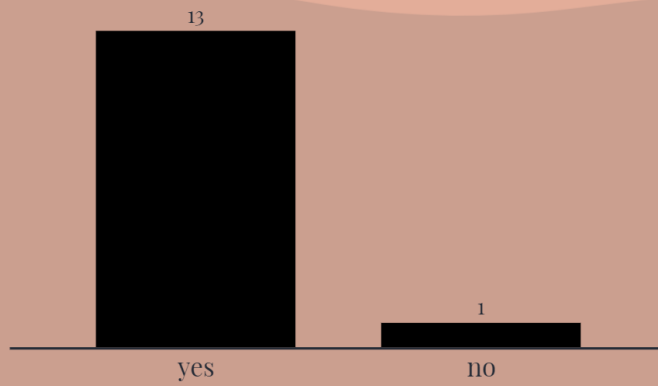
(15 min) Mythbusting Menti

**Facilitation Note: screenshots below show our Menti presentation, select slides include sample results. See answers [below](#).*



How many federally recognized tribes are in the US?

Do Native Americans pay taxes?

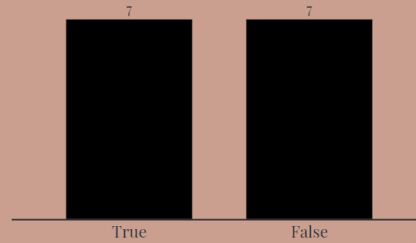


Press ENTER to show correct answer



When looking at student data, there are usually too few students who identify as Native American/Alaska Native so their data has to be suppressed.

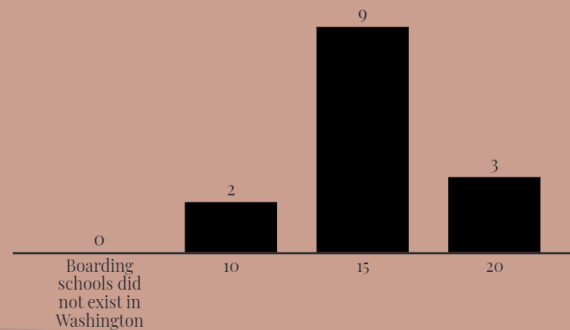
Mentimeter



14

How many Indian boarding schools existed in Washington?

Mentimeter

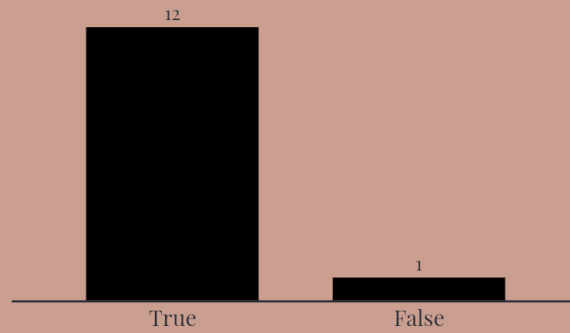


Press ENTER to show correct answer

14

Casinos are a significant revenue stream for tribes.

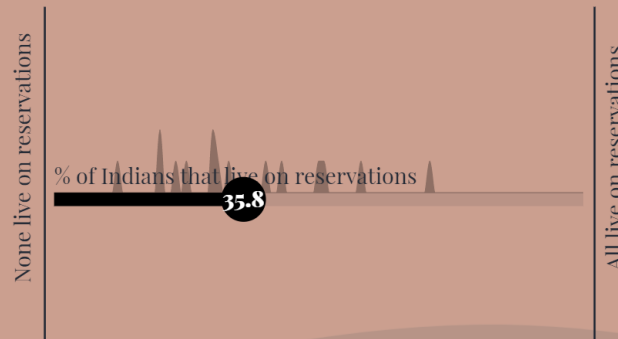
Mentimeter



13

What percentage of Indians live on reservations?

Mentimeter



15

(30 min) Shared definitions

1. On paper or in a separate document, create a table like the one below (minus the links!):

	What I currently think/know	What I learned or am learning
<p>Tribal Sovereignty -BESE Explains: Tribal Sovereignty:</p> <p>What is Tribal Sovereignty?-Washington Tribes: What is Tribal Sovereignty</p> <p>-Native Governance Center: What is Tribal Sovereignty</p>	<p><i>Template only, don't write here; create your own version at home</i></p>	
<p>Government to Government Relations Chapter 43.376 RCW: Government to Government relationship with Indian Tribes</p> <p>Duwamish Tribe files lawsuit in bid for federal recognition</p> <p>Tribes as Nations: Working Government-to-Government–Collaborate with Tribes</p>		
<p>Tribal Consultation NIEA BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS WITH TRIBES</p> <p>OSPI PowerPoint on Tribal Consultation with ESSA Schools</p>		

2. Pick a topic to focus on: Tribal Sovereignty, Gov to Gov Relations, or Tribal Consultation. Spend 15-30 min documenting your current knowledge, reviewing the links for your selected topic, and reflecting on what you learn.

**Facilitation note: Depending on available time, individuals can share their reflections in topic-alike groups, or with individuals who studied a different topic. If it's a small group, the facilitator can lead a whole-group conversation.*

Group/Context-Specific Follow up:

- (discuss follow up questions/ideas/next steps related to the group's specific work)

Additional resources that shaped today's conversation

<https://www.niea.org/resources-1>

<https://www.niea.org/virtual-resources-for-parents-and-teachers>

[The Canary Effect](#)

[“All the Real Indians Died Off”](#)

***Facilitator Guide for Mythbusters activity**

Myths/Truths	“Answer”															
<p>How many federally recognized tribes are in WA? U.S.?</p>	<p>29 in Washington, 567 in the U.S.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation • Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation • Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation • Cowlitz Indian Tribe • Hoh Indian Tribe • Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe • Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation • Lower Elwha Tribal Community • Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation • Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation • Muckleshoot Indian Tribe • Nisqually Indian Tribe • Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington • Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe • Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation • Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation • Quinalt Indian Nation • Samish Indian Nation • Sauk-Sulattle Indian Tribe of Washington • Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation • Skokomish Indian Tribe • Snoqualmie Indian Tribe • Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation • Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation • Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington • Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation • Swinomish Indian Tribal Community • Tulalip Tribes of Washington • Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington <p>From NCAI: Non-recognized tribes face the arduous task of submitting applications for federal acknowledgement that satisfy the Bureau of Indian Affairs’ Part 83 Criteria. These criteria are extensive and are meant to ensure that recognized tribes are distinct autonomous communities, existing as such since historical times and recognized as such since prior to 1900.</p> <p>There are six tribes in WA that are not federally recognized, but fighting to be recognized (Duwamish is one of them).</p>															
<p>When looking at student data, there are usually too few students who identify as Native American/Alaska Native so their data has to be suppressed.</p> <p>T or F</p>	<p>Many/most students and families who identify as Native American/Alaska Native also identify as “Hispanic” (which is an ethnic category) and/or also identify as another race. Up until 2017/2018, K-12 public schools collected data and reported on students, per federal guidelines, that relegated nearly all Native American/Alaska Native students to either “Hispanic” or “Two, or more races.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Categories for AI/AN Data Collection Pre-K–12 Students in Washington</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Native American Race Category</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Number of Students (state reporting)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Number of Students (federal reporting)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AI/AN – Non-Hispanic</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,863</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,863</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AI/AN – Hispanic</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24,893</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AI/AN – Two or more Races</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18,982</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">58,738</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,863</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In Washington this has meant that only a quarter of</p>	Native American Race Category	Number of Students (state reporting)	Number of Students (federal reporting)	AI/AN – Non-Hispanic	14,863	14,863	AI/AN – Hispanic	24,893	0	AI/AN – Two or more Races	18,982	0	Total	58,738	14,863
Native American Race Category	Number of Students (state reporting)	Number of Students (federal reporting)														
AI/AN – Non-Hispanic	14,863	14,863														
AI/AN – Hispanic	24,893	0														
AI/AN – Two or more Races	18,982	0														
Total	58,738	14,863														

students are reported on—the other 75% are lumped into either “Hispanic” or “two or more races.”

District	ESSA	Tribe Closest	Total Hispanic	Total Two Or More Races	Non Hispanic AI/AN	AI/AN Two Or More Races	AI/AN Hispanic	Total AI/AN
ESD 105		Yakama	42,824	65,530	2,079	646	3317	6,088
Yakima	X	Yakama	13,058	396	173	149	267	593
Mount Adams	X	Yakama	337	55	503	56	278	837
Wapato	X	Yakama	2,512	94	726	92	227	1045
Toppenish	X	Yakama	3,506	45	492	37	2111	2,640

Affiliated Tribes of of Northwest Indians passed two resolutions (2016 and 2018) urging federal and state agencies to correct and improve identification processes for what is called “maximum representation.” So, starting now, all K12 schools in WA are mandated to collect data that identifies individual tribal affiliation and it will be reported with maximum representation and by tribal affiliation. So, for Colville student identity, it will look like this:

Student Group 1	Student Group 2	Student Group 3	DistrictName	District count of Students in Group	Count of All Students in Organization	
Colville	All Students	All Students	Keller School District	37	42	88.1%
			Inchelium School District	203	234	85.9%
			Nespelem School District #14	131	187	70.1%
			Grand Coulee Dam School District	418	832	50.2%
			Evergreen School District (Stevens)	17	40	42.5%
			Wilbur School District	38	252	15.1%
			Okanogan School District	202	1,348	15.0%
			Wapinitia School District #49	40	496	8.2%
			Omak School District	547	7,505	7.3%
			Republic School District	25	468	5.3%
			Cusick School District	15	293	5.1%
			Columbia (Stevens) School District	5	119	4.2%
			WA HE LUT Indian School Agency	5	149	3.4%
			Mount Adams School District	31	962	3.2%
			Kettle Falls School District	37	1,268	2.9%
			Squamish Tribal Education Depart.	2	93	2.2%
			Taholah School District	4	193	2.1%
			Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	12	583	2.1%
			Colville School District	39	1,920	2.0%
			Tonasket School District	25	1,232	2.0%
			Creston School District	2	104	1.9%

How many Boarding Schools existed in Washington State?

15 in Washington, 10 in Oregon

[U.S. Department of the Interior Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative](#)

[Maps](#) (pg. 50)

“The investigation found that from 1819 to 1969, the federal Indian boarding school system consisted of 408 federal schools across 37 states or then territories, including 21 schools in Alaska and 7 schools in Hawaii. The investigation identified marked or unmarked burial sites at approximately 53 different schools across the school system. As the investigation continues, the Department expects the number of identified burial sites to increase.”

Do Native Americans pay taxes?

Individuals Native Americans pay federal income taxes, including the individuals who work at casinos—they pay taxes, and those who do business with tribal casinos

	<p>pay taxes. Part of this myth comes from the fact that US Federal Law “recognizes the governmental nature of Indian nations in the US Constitution, and as sovereign governments, tribal nations are not subject to certain forms of taxation since sovereign governments do not tax each other...” Tribal casinos, as businesses of another nation, don’t pay taxes to any other nations, including the US. But, “In 2013, Indian gaming generated over \$13.6 billion for federal, state and local government budgets.” (pp 110-111, <i>All the Real Indians Died Off</i>)</p>
<p>Casinos are a significant revenue source for tribes.</p> <p>T or F</p>	<p>The “rich Indian” trope is a modern version of racist stereotypes that present Indians as threats—its just economic and political now, versus a military threat historically.</p> <p>“The 43 largest casinos, which represent only 5.5% of the overall reservation population, generated 64% of the total gaming revenues (\$10.7billion) in 2004. In contrast, the 10 lowest-earning casinos, representing 42% of the overall reservation population, earned just 1% of all casino revenue...Furthermore, according to a 198 Native Americans in Philanthropy study, even if gaming revenues were distributed equally to all indigenous peoples in the U.S. the amount distributed, \$3000 per person, would not be enough to raise the indigenous per capita income of \$4500 to the current U.S. average of \$14,400.” Jeff Cornassel and Richard C. Witmer II, <i>Forced Federalism: Contemporary Challenges to Indigenous Nationhood</i> (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2008), 29-30.</p> <p>*Even as revenues increased over the next decade, 10 years later it still wasn’t enough to raise the per capita income to average US levels.</p>
<p>Most Indians live on reservations (T of F)</p>	<p>False - approximately 65% do not live on reservations.</p>