

**2018 GOVERNOR’S TRIBAL RELATIONS REPORT – AGENCY NARRATIVE REPORTING FORM
(FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD JULY 1, 2017 - JUNE 30, 2018)**

Purpose: The State-Tribal Relations Report features the State’s cooperative work with tribes in support of the Governor’s vision for greater economic development opportunities, quality health care and education programs, and improving the effectiveness of governmental operations and services.

1. SUBMISSION DATE: June 13, 2018
2. STATE AGENCY/DIVISION/PROGRAM: Miles Community College (MCC)
3. NARRATIVE COORDINATOR NAME: Dr. Rita Kratky, Vice President of Academic Affairs, MCC PHONE/EMAIL: KratkyR@milescc.edu or 406-874-6199
4. ACTIVITY NAME: Montana Power Grant - Miles Community College (MCC) and Chief Dull Knife College (CDKC)
5. PROGRAM STAFF NAME: Rita Kratky (MCC) and Bill Briggs (CDKC)
PHONE/EMAIL: Dr. Rita Kratky 406-874-6199; Bill Briggs 406-477-6215
6. Select Tribe(s) Involved:

<input type="checkbox"/> All	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Belknap
<input type="checkbox"/> Blackfeet	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Peck
<input type="checkbox"/> Chippewa Cree	<input type="checkbox"/> Little Shell
<input type="checkbox"/> Confederated Salish & Kootenai	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Northern Cheyenne
<input type="checkbox"/> Crow	
7. Please specify when this state-tribal activity started and if it is ongoing or finalized.

<input type="checkbox"/> Started before FY 2018	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Started during FY 2018
<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing/Long-Term	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed/finalized during FY 2018

In the next sections, please make sure to spell out acronyms and acknowledge the source when the materials (text/data/photographs) were provided by an entity outside of state government.

8. In 1-2 paragraphs, describe the purpose of the state-tribal activity, its significance, major accomplishments, and overall impact. Please include a brief description of the state program contributing to the activity, timelines, cost and monetary contributions, location, other partners, etc.

In March 2018, MCC and CDKC, joined efforts to apply for funding via the Montana Power Initiative Grant to offer training for in-demand jobs and upgrade of skills in the 23 counties under the POWER- MT region. MCC and CDKC were recipients of this grant as announced in April 2018 and grant runs through September 30, 2019. Montana Power Initiative Grant is administered via the Montana Department of Labor and Industry.

MCC and CDKC were awarded \$494,562.00 (MCC \$264,813.00 and CDKC \$229,749.00) to offer training in the following areas:

MCC – Commercial Driver’s License (CDL); Workforce Navigator role to provide case management and administration of training programs; Heavy Equipment Operations Certificate of Completion; Heavy Equipment Operations Certificate of Applied Science; Entrepreneurship Certificate of Completion; Solar Panel Technology Symposium with Certificate of Completion and

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Advanced Technologies in Remediation and Reclamation Symposium and Certificate of Completion.

CDKC – Environmental Remediation Technician certificate of completion and Addiction Studies, Associate of Arts.

These trainings vary in length and locations including short term trainings such as CDL in 5 ½ weeks to one year or longer such as for an associate degree. The locations include: Colstrip High School, MCC campus in Miles City and CDKC in Lame Deer. Some of these training options also provide online components well.

These trainings, certificates and degree options provided via this grant funding will assist qualified participants to train for jobs in demand such as CDL and Heavy Equipment Operators positions and/or build upon their current employment skills to seek other job opportunities in demand.

9. In 1-2 paragraphs, describe any new rule, policy or law related to your program that impact state-tribal relations, Indian people and tribal communities.

Not Applicable

10. If available, provide noteworthy data regarding the impact of your program on tribal communities, such as the number of American Indian people served, jobs created in Indian Country, leveraged funds stimulating economic development, etc.

This grant training was completed June 1, 2018 so the marketing and training opportunities have just begun and first quarter of data will be available early fall (September) 2018.

11. Are there photographs to support the narrative? () Yes (X) No

Please submit photographs in JPEG format, in high resolution (300 DPI). Please provide below the file name, caption and credit for each photograph.

Photo File Name:

Photo Caption (include the name of the event/persons, location, and date):

Photo Credit:

12. Do you have any suggestions on how to improve the Governor's Tribal Relations Report?

Not at this time.

To: Stacy Klippenstein
Subject: RE: RELEASE: Governor Bullock Announces Opportunities for Colstrip and Regional Coal-Impacted Workers

From: Perry, Marissa
Sent: Wednesday, May 16, 2018 10:15 AM
To: Perry, Marissa
Cc: Abel, Ronja; Troyer, Jake
Subject: RELEASE: Governor Bullock Announces Opportunities for Colstrip and Regional Coal-Impacted Workers

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE OF MONTANA

Steve Bullock
GOVERNOR



Mike Cooney
LT. GOVERNOR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Wednesday, May 16, 2018

CONTACTS:
Ronja Abel, Communications Director, (406) 444-9725
Marissa Perry, Press Secretary, (406) 444-4514
Jake Troyer, Communications Director, MTDLI (406) 444-1674

Governor Bullock Announces Opportunities for Colstrip and Regional Coal-Impacted Workers

Workers to be trained for new jobs in a diversified economy through federal POWER grants

MONTANA – Governor Steve Bullock today announced that the State of Montana has awarded nearly \$1 million in federal POWER grant awards to assist the community of Colstrip with workforce planning and worker training, and to ensure the successful transition of the region to a diversified economy.

“We must ensure that Colstrip and other coal-impacted communities remain vibrant and viable areas of our state,” said Governor Bullock. **“This opportunity to help Montanans be successful in a diversified economy will further stabilize and continue to strengthen the region’s economy now and into the future.”**

In response to the decline in coal mining employment and potential long-term impacts in the region, the Montana Department of Labor & Industry (MTDLI) applied for the POWER grant through the U.S. Department

of Labor's Dislocated Worker program to provide support for the local Colstrip community to achieve their economic development goals with a skilled and trained workforce.

“These grants are essential to make sure the workforce of coal-impacted communities has the skills and training necessary for Montana to sustain our economic strength,” said Labor & Industry Commissioner Galen Hollenbaugh. **“We look forward to working with community partners across the region to achieve their economic development goals.”**

Recipients of the first round of POWER grant awards include:

- Dawson Community College - \$200,000
- MT AFL-CIO - \$292,746
- Miles Community College/Chief Dull Knife College (offeror and sub-offeror) – \$494,562

The funding covers workforce training for Colstrip and other communities in Eastern Montana affected by coal-related layoffs, including the Northern Cheyenne, Crow, and Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux reservations. The dollars will go directly towards training over 1,100 workers in 23 eastern and southcentral Montana counties for new jobs in a diversified economy.

In August 2017, Governor Bullock announced that the State of Montana had secured \$2 million in funding immediately available through the POWER grant for planning efforts and for workforce training in the area. Additional funding will go towards sub-grants to local and statewide entities to support curriculum development or innovative workforce training consistent with the Colstrip economic development plan.

A total of over \$4.6 million could be made available to the State of Montana through the POWER grant.

MTDLI has expanded capacity in the Registered Apprenticeship program to recruit more businesses to be sponsors in the coal-impacted region, and hired a tribal workforce coordinator to work with dislocated workers on the Northern Cheyenne, Crow, and Fort Peck reservations.

“With some significant impacts on the horizon, it is encouraging to see some productive collaboration going on between the state and federal agencies, labor organizations, higher education and economic development groups in Coal Country,” said Jim Atchison, Executive Director of SE MT Development based in Colstrip. **“When these impacts hit southeast Montana, every community in the state will feel the pinch. These grant funds will certainly help ease the pain and keep Montana workers in Montana.”**

“This POWER Grant award will help make sure the communities and workers in Montana's coal country are better equipped for changes in the energy sector,” said Al Ekblad of the Montana AFL-CIO. **“This funding is an important first step in that direction, so Montanans in coal-impacted areas have the job skill training they need to continue putting food on the table and can pay their bills.”**

“I’m optimistic that we have some time and possibilities to look forward to,” said Rosebud County Commissioner and Colstrip Community Impact Advisory Group participant Doug Martens. **“We don’t have to do this by ourselves and this grant funding will help. We need to concentrate on the whole region and not only one economic area.”**

###

Marissa Perry
Press Secretary

Governor Steve Bullock

P: 406.444.4514 | E: Marissa.perry@mt.gov

www.governor.mt.gov/newsroom

[Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#)

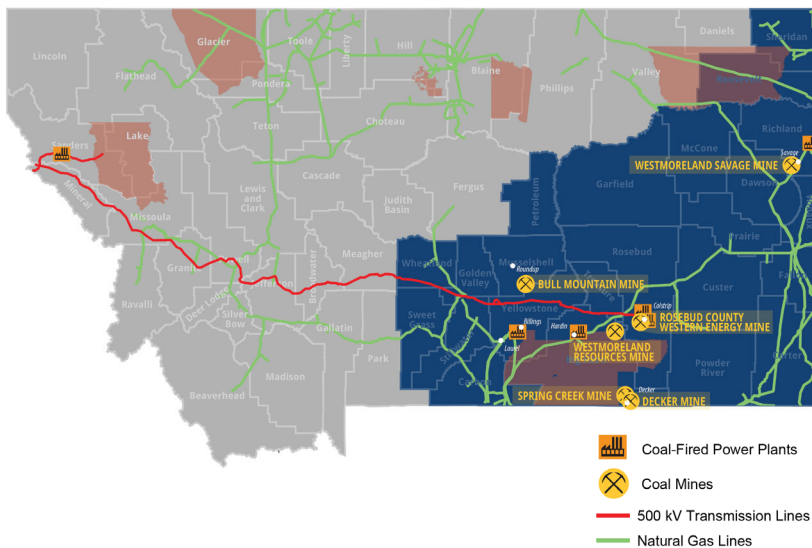
MONTANA POWER INITIATIVE

Funding

US Department of Labor awarded funding to the Montana Department of Labor & Industry under the Partnerships for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization (POWER) Initiative to assist communities and workers negatively impacted by changes in the coal economy.

Overview

\$2.0 million to workforce training for coal-related communities (65% to worker training + services, 20% to workforce planning, 15% to administration & IT). Grant ends September 2019. Potential for one-year extensions up to five years total (September 2022) and additional funding of \$2.6 million (grant total \$4.6 million) as needed may be provided for the POWER-MT region.



Partners

23 Counties, Crow Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes, Local & Regional Planning and Development Organizations, Higher Education, Labor Unions, Citizen Advocate Groups, Private Industry Organizations, State and Federal Agencies.

Types of Jobs

Training should be for in-demand jobs based on MT labor market forecasts as well as other demonstrated job demands. Training can be used to upgrade skills.

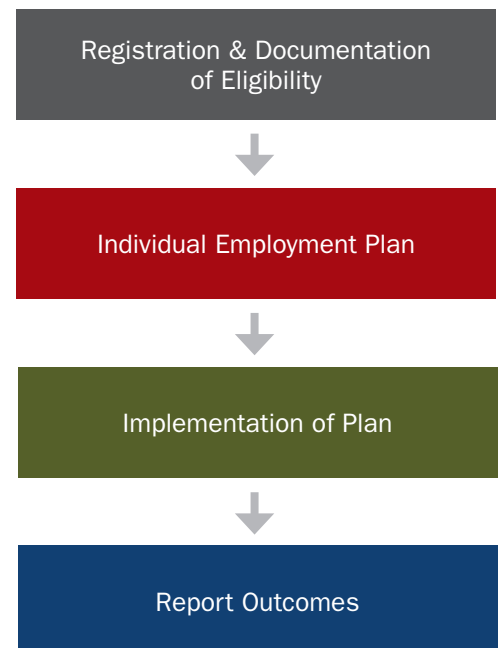
Additional Information

cciag.mt.gov/POWER-MT

Goals

- Work with partners in POWER-MT region to assist with local workforce development planning.
- Train and assist current coal-impacted workforce by:
 - Upgrading skills for existing jobs or a new career;
 - Including opportunities in apprenticeships and on-the-job training;
 - Providing career planning and other employment services.
- Cover as many workers as possible via additional funding and extensions of time (potential total of 5 years) through outreach, coordination, and participation with region.
- Work with local partners to develop a workforce plan to a transitioned economy.

General Process





Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

MONTANA POWER INITIATIVE

Contact

Liz Ching, POWER-MT Coordinator (Billings), mobile (406) 696-4371, liz.ching@mt.gov

POWER Trainer - MT AFL-CIO

POWER Trainer - Miles Community College

POWER Trainer - Chief Dull Knife College

POWER Trainer - Dawson Community College

Job Service Montana Offices

Miles City: 12 North 10th Street, (406) 232-8340

Glendive: 211 South Kendrick Avenue, (406) 377-3314

Sidney: 211 North Central Avenue, (406) 433-1204

Wolf Point: 201 Main Street, (406) 653-1720

Montana Unemployment Insurance – An employer-funded program that provides temporary financial assistance to qualified individuals who meet eligibility requirements of state law. Visit UI4U.mt.gov to file your unemployment insurance claim, reactivate your claim, file your request for payment, request direct deposit of your unemployment benefits, request redetermination or appeal of a decision regarding your claim, update personal information, such as your address, phone number or email address, review information about your claim, or view and print your 1099-G. If you have questions regarding unemployment insurance, please contact the Claims Processing Center at (406) 444-2545, or review the Claimant Handbook at UID.DLI.MT.GOV.

Montana Registered Apprenticeship Offices

Glendive: 211 South Kendrick Avenue, (406) 377-3314

Billings: 2121 Rosebud Drive, (406) 652-3080

apprenticeship.mt.gov

(406) 444-4100

On-the-job training and technical instruction that teaches Montana workers the skills our businesses needed to grow and expand their operations. Upon completion of the training program, an apprentice may receive a nationally recognized industry credential.

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1. SUBMISSION DATE: 06-13-2018.
2. STATE AGENCY/DIVISION/PROGRAM: Miles Community College in Miles City, Montana.
3. NARRATIVE COORDINATOR NAME: Dr. Stacy Klippenstein
PHONE/EMAIL: 406-874-6158 / President@milescc.edu

4. ACTIVITY NAME: Presentation part of MCC Library Speaker Series and in Conjunction with MCC President:
5. PROGRAM STAFF NAME: MCC Librarians George Dickie and Andrew Donnelly helped coordinate program at MCC library, but the primary point of contact was MCC President Stacy Klippenstein, who has a strong working relationship with Dr. Littlebear.
PHONE/EMAIL: George Dickie (406-874-6196), Andrew Donnelly (406-874-6153).

6. Select Tribe(s) Involved:

<input type="checkbox"/> All	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Belknap
<input type="checkbox"/> Blackfeet	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Peck
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7. Please specify when this state-tribal activity started and if it is ongoing or finalized.

<input type="checkbox"/> Started before FY 2018	<input type="checkbox"/> Started during FY 2018
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ongoing/Long-Term	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed/finalized during FY 2018

* On-going, based on the professional relationships of Dr. Littlebear and Dr. Klippenstein.

In the next sections, please make sure to spell out acronyms and acknowledge the source when the materials (text/data/photographs) were provided by an entity outside of state government.

8. Dr. Richard E. Littlebear, Chief Dull Knife College President, gave a presentation at the Miles Community College library at 6:30 p.m., January 24th, 2018. This presentation was free and open to the public. Dr. Littlebear's presentation focused on Chief Dull Knife College, and the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in terms of history, culture and tribal relations internally/externally, especially as pertains to the teaching and preservation of the Cheyenne language and indigenous languages in general. Dr. Littlebear's sharing of this material along with his expert advocacy for bilingualism and multicultural understanding was well received, and Dr. Littlebear answer a wide variety of questions from audience members. Additionally, Dr. Littlebear gave an extra program session exclusively for the benefit of Miles Community College faculty and staff earlier in the day, before he gave the lecture session open to the public... Miles Community College promoted the event via a press release to the local newspaper, and with in-house-printed posters that were placed out in the community (including the Miles City Chamber of Commerce and public library), as well as distributed across campus. The Miles Community College Speakers Bureau fund provided for snacks and beverages that were available for all attendees to the event. If interested in more information on this event, please contact library assistant Andrew Donnelly at

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donnelya@milescc.edu.

9. In 1-2 paragraphs, describe any new rule, policy or law related to your program that impact state-tribal relations, Indian people and tribal communities.
10. If available, provide noteworthy data regarding the impact of your program on tribal communities, such as the number of American Indian people served, jobs created in Indian Country, leveraged funds stimulating economic development, etc.
11. Are there photographs to support the narrative? (X) Yes () No
Please submit photographs in JPEG format, in high resolution (300 DPI). Please provide below the file name, caption and credit for each photograph.

Photo File Name: littlebearposter.jpg

Photo Caption (include the name of the event/persons, location, and date): Promotional poster created for “Chief Dull Knife College and the Northern Cheyenne Reservation,” a Miles Community College Library Speakers Bureau event, which occurred at the Miles Community College Library on January 24th, 2018.

Photo Credit: Miles Community College Library.

12. Do you have any suggestions on how to improve the Governor’s Tribal Relations Report?
Continued partnerships and visits to Miles Community College, and Miles Community College representative visits to tribal communities about how our campus can help advance their strategic plans and other efforts to educate tribal students and community of our academic programs. Momentum has started with seeds planted with the program outlined in this report. Also we formed relationships with Angela McLean at the state level to stay connected to best practices and initiatives we can potentially partner with.



Chief Dull Knife College
President

Richard E. Littlebear

6:00 P.M., Jan. 24th
Miles Community College Library

FREE and OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Dr. Richard (Dick) E. Littlebear was born on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana and grew up in Busby, Montana. He holds degrees from Bethel College in Kansas and Montana State University and received his doctorate degree in education from Boston University in 1994. He is President and Interim Dean of Cultural Affairs at Chief Dull Knife College located in the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Dr. Littlebear actively promotes bilingualism, advocating for bilingual education on a local, state, national and international level. He encourages the continued oral, written and reading usage of the Cheyenne language specifically, and of all indigenous languages generally. He considers learning to read and write the Cheyenne language—his first language—as his greatest academic achievement.

“Chief Dull Knife College and the Northern Cheyenne Reservation”

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE PEOPLE

Dr. Richard Littlebear
Miles City College 01/24/18

Northern Cheyenne

The Background

There are two Cheyenne tribes: Northern and Southern in Oklahoma.

The Northern Cheyenne tribe is made up of two distinct groups of people,

Tsetséstáhase and the So'taae'o.

Background (cont'd)

- The Cheyenne call themselves tsetséheséstáhesé ... meaning “those who are from this (group)” (Moore et al. 2001: 881) [and So'taaeo'o].
- The term *Cheyenne* seems to derive from a Sioux word meaning “red-speakers” or “Indians of alien speech” (c.f. Swanton 1953: 278).

Background (Cont'd)

- The study of the Cheyenne language gives some insight into the history of the people.
- Cheyenne is a member of the Algonquian language family, along with Algonquin, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cree, Delaware, Fox, Mohegan, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Sac, Shawnee, and others.

(Weist; 1984:9)

Background (Cont'd)

“Long ago all of these peoples lived in the vast region of North America stretching from the Rocky Mountains to Newfoundland and from the Churchill River of Hudson Bay southward to Pamlico Sound, on the coast of what is now North Carolina.”

(Weist; 1984:9)

Contemporary Issues have historical roots

- The ideologies of N. Cheyenne traditional beliefs and spirituality persist into the modern N. Cheyenne culture.
- Traditions and the Cheyenne language are still part of many N. Cheyenne people's lives and are part of how the tribe governs and manages its affairs.

Contemporary issues

- Land.
- Governance.
- Jurisprudence.
 - Religion.
 - Literature.
 - Medicine.
 - Language.

Land and Related Issues

- A general overview of the land loss of Native Americans since 1492
- The origins of the Cheyenne people and their earliest times
- The prophecies of Sweet Medicine
- The Impact of Contact with White Settlers

Land Loss since 1492

“The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed...”

-United States Congress
Northwest Ordinance of 1787

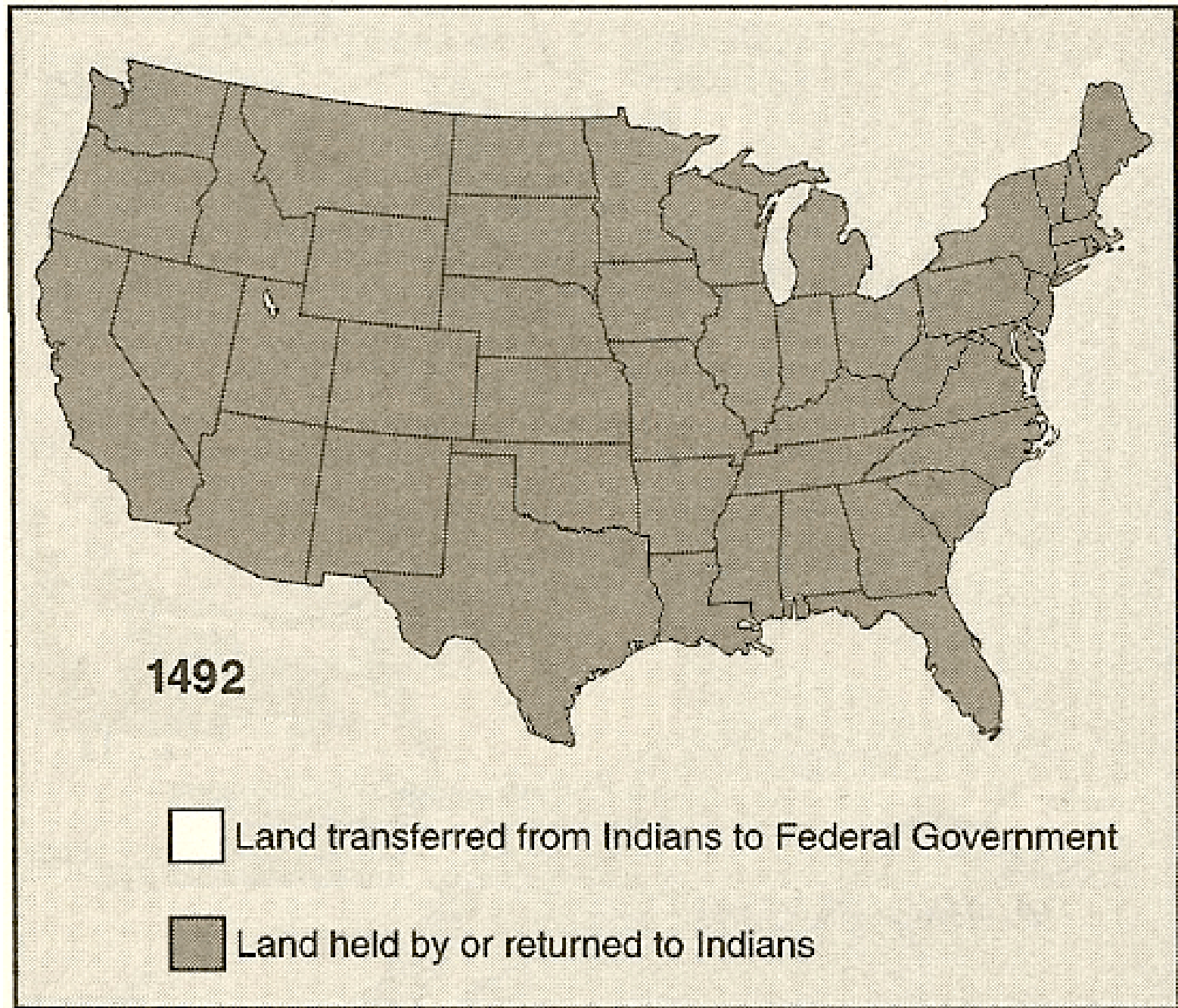
Land Loss of Native Americans

“

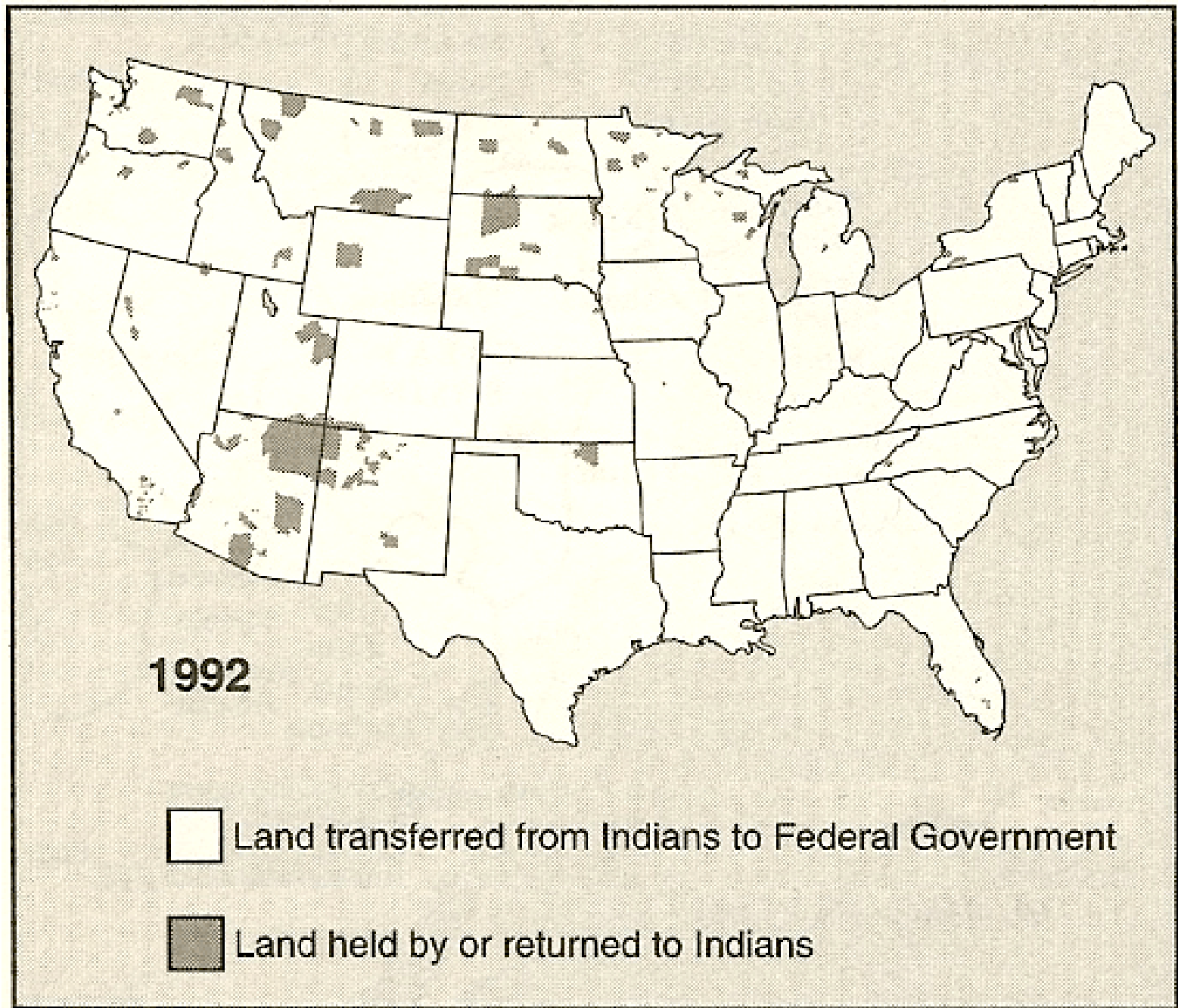
Native peoples were pushed from their lands by war, theft, and legislation.”

(Excerpt from Bigelow and Peterson; 1998: 155)

- “Manifest Destiny” meant a whole lot of dying for the indigenous people of this continent.

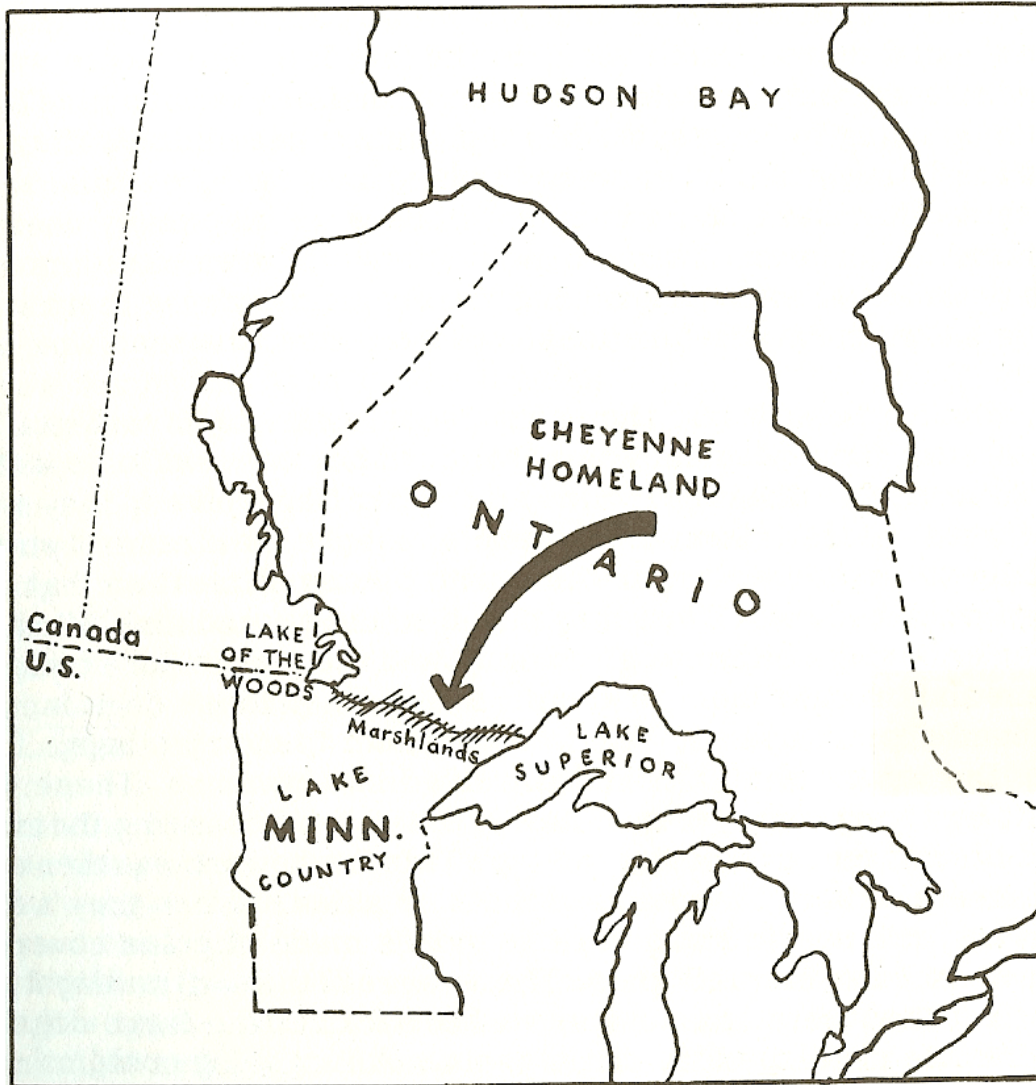


Adapted from the *Encyclopedia of North American Indians*, copyright 1996 by Houghton Mifflin Company and Bill Bigelow and Bob Peterson, eds. 1998. *Rethinking Columbus: The Next 500 Years*. Rethinking Schools, LTD.



Adapted from the *Encyclopedia of North American Indians*, copyright 1996 by Houghton Mifflin Company

Where the Cheyenne Once Lived



“This [map] shows the probable homeland of the Cheyenne People, somewhere in the vast region between the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. The arrow indicates their migration to the southwest, where they passed through the marshlands into northern Minnesota.”

(Weist; 1984:11)

Prophecy of Sweet Medicine

Sweet Medicine was the cultural hero of the Cheyenne people. He made the following prophecies.

There are all kinds of people on earth that you will meet some day, toward the sunrise, by a big river.

Prophecy (Continued)

“Yes” said Sweet Medicine, “you will know them [white people], for they will have long hair on their faces, and will look differently from you. They will wear things different from your things – different clothing. It will be something like the green scum that grows on waters about springs (the thread of cloth). Those people will wander this way. You will talk with them.

Prophecy (Continued)

They will give you things like isinglass (things that flash or reflect light, mirrors) and something that looks like sand that will taste very sweet. But do not take the things they give you. They will be looking for a certain stone. They will wear what I have spoken of, but it will be of all colors, pretty.

Prophecy (Continued)

Perhaps they will not listen to what you say to them, but you will listen to what they say to you. They will be people who do not get tired, but who will keep pushing forward, going, going, all the time. They will keep coming, coming. They will try always to give you things, but do not take them.

Prophecy (Continued)

At last I think that you will take the things that they offer you, and this will bring sickness to you. These people do not follow the way of our great-grandfather. They follow another way.

Prophecy (Continue)

When these animals [horses] come, you will catch them, and you will get on their backs and they will carry you from place to place. You will become great travelers. If you see a place along way off, you will want to go to it, so at last you will get on these animals with my arrows.

“At last those people will ask you for your flesh (he repeated this four times), but you must say ‘No’. They will try to teach you their way of living. If you give up to them your flesh (your children), those that they will take away will never know anything.

(Marquis 1978: 10-1)

Prophecy (Continued)

- They will try to change you from your way of living to theirs, and they will keep at what they try to do. They will work with their hands. They will tear up the earth, and at last you will do it with them. When you do, you will become crazy, and forget all that I am now teaching you.”

Prophecy (Continued)

“Before this the Cheyenne had lived for a time on the river bearing their name, which runs from the west into the Red River of the North, and on which one of their old village sites still exists. Earlier still they were in Minnesota. They have traditions of long journeyings before they reached there.”

(Grinnell; 1956:3)

Migration to the Plains

“What we know of Cheyenne history begins in Minnesota. Then, in a series of movements, the people traveled westward across the Missouri, past the shadows of the Sacred Mountain and the Black Hills, and out onto the high plains.

The End of the 18th Century

“By the end of the eighteenth century, most of the Cheyenne had pushed west on the Plains, and the Black Hills and the bison had become the centre of their world.

“Within a few generations they, their Sioux neighbors, and most of the other societies of the region had adopted much of the same way of life.

(Wilson, 1998:255)

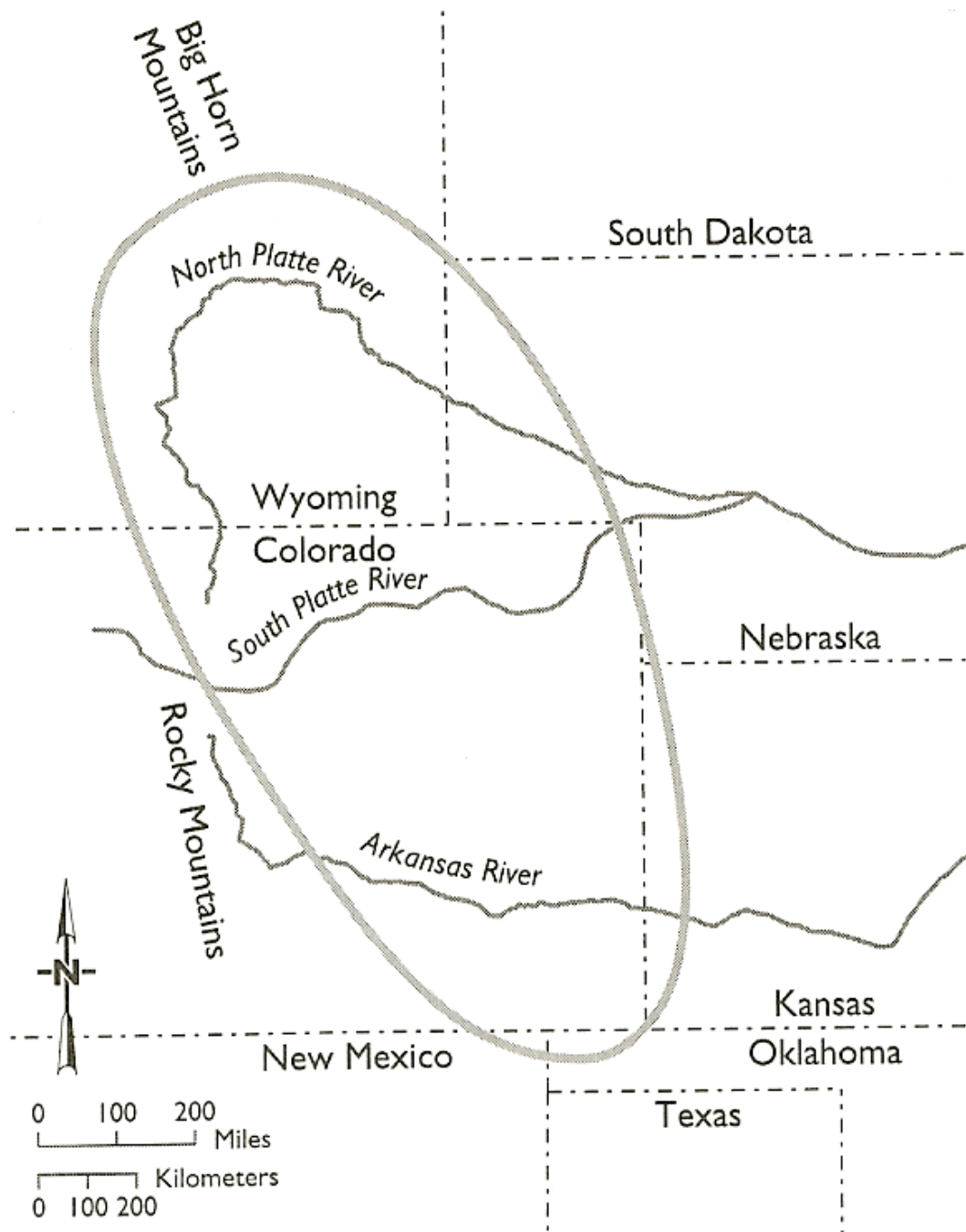
Living on the Great Plains

Here, except for the pine hills and low-lying buttes, there were few places where a man could fast and pray. Thus the heights of the Sacred Mountain (Bear Butte near Sturgis, SD) are all the more deeply embedded in Cheyenne tribal memory.

Living on the Great Plains

Maahotótse, the Sacred Arrows, and Esevone, the Sacred Buffalo Hat, now provided the supernatural power by which life could be lived in this beautiful but harsh new home, this prairie world where hunting and war would become dominant over the older, agricultural ways.”

(Powell 1969:XXII)



Contact with White Settlers

“The Plains way of life [came] under pressure from the growing traffic of traders and emigrants across the continent. As early as 1825, under the terms of a ‘friendship treaty’ with the US, several Plains nations, including the Lakota and the Cheyenne, agreed to let wagon-trains pass through their territory.

Contact with White Settlers (Continued)

In the spring of 1874, General Custer and a party of 1,200 soldiers, scientists, and newspapermen set out to explore the Black Hills of South Dakota, where, reportedly, parties of illegal miners had found gold.

Contact With White People (Continued)

The Northern Cheyenne were moved down to Indian Territory to join their southern relatives, but hundreds of them died of disease and despair.

Breakout at Ft. Robinson NE

Finally, after a heroic breakout and an epic trek back to their homeland, they were allowed to remain on the Montana reservation where they live today.”

(Wilson, 1998:281-2)

Movement to and from Oklahoma

- The Cheyenne were moved to smaller and smaller areas until finally they were forced to the reservation in Oklahoma
- Chief Little Wolf and Chief Dull Knife lead the Cheyenne back to their traditional land in Montana where the Northern Cheyenne live today

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Acknowledgement

Presentation prepared with the help of Sarah Murray and William Starr of Rutgers University.