Page 1 1 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY 3 TRIBAL CONSULTATION 4 PART 30 5 BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION STANDARDS, ASSESSMENTS, AND ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM 6 NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING COMMITTEE MEETING 7 8 9 TRANSCRIPT OF MEETING 10 BE IT REMEMBERED THAT THE ABOVE ENTITLED MEETING 11 12 WAS HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 30, 2019, 13 at 8:30 A.M., 14 at 11110 CONINE AVENUE SOUTHEAST, 15 OLYPMIA, WASHINGTON, 98513. 16 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 TRAVIS CLARK, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 20 MODERATOR; DR. JEFFREY HAMLEY; DR. TAMARAH PFEIFFER; 21 MR. BRYAN HEMBERG; BRIAN QUINT 22 23 WHEREUPON, THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HAD: 24 25

(Meeting begins at 8:30 a.m.)

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MR. CLARK: Thank you, everybody, for being here this morning. My name is Travis Clark. I work for Director Dearman in the BIE central office in Washington, DC. Thank you for coming.

We've been going through negotiated rulemaking with the committee, and now we're out for our tribal consultations. And just kind of to set the tone for today, you know, we are very much in listening mode today.

We're going to have two presentations here at the beginning: One given by Mr. Bryan Hemberg, which is setting the context for the rule. So he's just going to do a broad overview of the Every Student Succeeds Act, kind of, laying some of that contextual groundwork for the actual rule itself.

And then Dr. Tamarah Pfeiffer will be giving a presentation over the activities of the rulemaking committee, over their meetings this past year, the proposed rule that is in the Federal register.

And then, really, we're here today to do two things: We're going to answer questions that we can answer. I will say some questions that we receive are highly complex, and they -- it's just difficult to give an off-the-cuff answer, but we will get you an

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answer to every question. If they're simple, pretty straightforward, you know, they're within the wheelhouse of the expertise here at the table, we'll give you a verbal answer right here.

For those that are really complex or just need to research a little bit to make sure that the answer that we're giving is accurate, we'll have to provide that in a written format, you know, that's researched, then that way we have 100 percent assurances and accurate response to a question that we receive.

But more importantly, we are here to present the proposed rule. It is a proposed rule. And we're seeking comment and input and feedback from Indian Country how you want that rule changed, things that you like about it, things that you don't like about it, ways that you think that it can be improved.

We're seeking those comments so that we can make those changes, make those substantive changes, to make it a strong rule.

With that, I'd like to briefly go through the table here and introduce you to the individuals here from BIE and our colleagues with WestEd to give you a little introduction to who they are.

MR. HAMLEY: Good morning, everyone.

202-857-3376

Jeff Hamley, Associate Deputy Director, division of performance accountability in the BIE. I also lead the negotiator on behalf of the government on the committee.

DR. PFEIFFER: Tamarah Pfeiffer, (Words spoken in a tribal language.) I'm coming from the acting chief academic office with Bureau of Indian Education.

MR. HEMBERG: Good morning, everyone. My name is Bryan Hemberg. I'm with a company called WestEd based out of San Francisco, California. And I've been supporting the BIE Negotiated Rulemaking Committee with content and information about Standards, Assessment, and Accountability under the Every Student Succeeds Act.

MR. QUINT: Good morning. My name is
Brian Quint. I'm an attorney advisor with the Office
of the Solicitor with the Department of the Interior.
I've been providing support to both the Bureau of
Indian Education and the Negotiated Rulemaking
Committee throughout this process.

MR. CLARK: Thank you. Just a real quick reminder. So as a public hearing, as a formal tribal consultation, everything that's going to be spoken today is on the record.

And just to give you an idea of why we're doing that. So, again, we're here today to hear the feedback and input that you want, the changes that you want to make, the things that you like, that you don't like.

Part of this process is gathering all of this feedback and comments and then doing an analysis, a very intensive analysis after that and saying, hey, we received 20 comments on this section and so we need to change this section, we received comments on that section.

In order to do that, we need to have an accurate record of who made which comments when. So when we get to the question and answer section, and when we're having that dialogue with you, I'm going to float around, feed the mic to whomever wants to make a statement for the record or has a question.

However, in order to make sure that it's an accurate record, we have the court reporter here today, she's taking down everything that's said verbatim. And it's going to seem really redundant, but every time you speak, even if you speak 20 different times, for the sake of the record we need you to state your name, your title, and whom you're representing here today, so that we know whether

you're a tribal leader, a parent, a student, whomever. Whomever you're representing, we just need to have that recorded in the record so that, you know, a few weeks from now when we're doing that analysis, we know when we're going through the record, okay, so and so made this statement, so and so didn't make that statement. So it's just very important.

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And I might remind folks later. Apologies in advance. I'm not meaning to be rude at all. We just need to make sure that we have that accurate record so that when they're doing that first consultation analysis they know who made which statements.

So again, just those three things: Your name for the record each time before you speak, your title, and who you're here representing. Okay.

So with that, I'm going to give it over to Mr. Brian Quint. He's just going to give a quick overview of the rulemaking process and do some of the, I guess, the logistical -- the last of the logistical things with regard to the negotiated rulemaking.

MR. QUINT: Thank you. Good morning. Once again, my name is Brian Quint.

So as you're aware, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 1965 was reauthorized and amended in December of 2015. Section 8204 of the

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Every Student Succeeds Act, which we authorized and amended the ESEA, required the Department of the Interior to undergo and negotiate a rulemaking process, develop the rules for how the department would be establishing requirements for Standards, Assessments, and Accountability System at BIE funded schools.

We began that process -- well, we'll see the timeline, but I believe it was 2017 when we finally officially started the committee. The committee met four times in person. The committee members divided themselves up in the task areas, the Standards, Assessments, and Accountability System, Tribal Waivers.

In addition to the in-person meetings, they also met several times by teleconference in subcommittee to discuss different aspects of what the Elementary and Secondary Education Act requires. And our colleague, Mr. Hemberg, is going to talk a little bit more about that in a moment.

And so, as Travis mentioned, we are out here to hear from all of you now. You can also provide comments online after you've had a chance to go home and think about everything you've heard here.

And so, the next step is -- the comments are

due by August 9th. And the next step is that, as

Travis said, we're going to go back and we're going to
look at all the comments. We're going to think about
how to change this proposed rule in response to things
that you're saying and comments that we've received
online.

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And when we publish the final rule, there will be an explanation of, as Travis mentioned, we received this many comments on this topic, and we'll say we've decided to change the proposed rule for this reason or we tried to not change the rule in response to these comments for this reason. So we're going to explain. There will be a response to the things that we've heard in the final rule and an explanation of what we've done and why.

MR. CLARK: Okay. Thank you, Brian.

With that, again, thank you for coming. And I'm going to hand it over to my colleague,
Mr. Bryan Hemberg, to give his presentation over the Every Student Succeeds Act.

Oh, I'm sorry. And just one more comment.

If you don't mind, we're going to hold questions and comments until after the presentations. And then really the rest of the day is going to be dedicated to -- it's really just going to be an open dialogue.

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So Mr. Hemberg.

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MR. HEMBERG: Thanks. So, as was mentioned,
I'm going to go over the Every Student Succeeds Act
and the requirements within the law about Standards,
Assessments, and Accountability Systems, because these
are the rules that all states and the BIE must follow
for the most part.

And so, it was important, especially for the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee, to understand all the rules and regulations and requirements of the law as they started to think about, well, what standards, what assessments, and what accountability system do we want to use for our students who are being taught within the BIE.

So just a little background around the law.

So, the law started out -- the law which is the

Elementary and Secondary Education Act was first

passed in 1965. And it's the largest law -- education

law in the U.S. So as of today it's providing around

\$14 billion in funding to public schools. And there

have been many iterations, many reauthorizations of

the law. And the latest authorization is the Every

Student Succeeds Act, which was passed in December of

2015.

You may remember the previous iteration,

which was No child Left Behind. No Child Left Behind was a reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 2002, and it really set the expectation that we need to make sure that we are teaching all students. And it specifically pointed to subgroups of students who had historically not been receiving the same services as some students.

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We have four pillars within the law:

Standards, what students are expected to know and can do when they're receiving education. Assessment, making sure that they are learning as we expect them to. The segregation of students, can we look at groups of students and make sure they're receiving services. Transparency, are our institutions providing and sharing information with parents and communities so they know that their students are learning. And school support and interventions, what are our institutions doing, how are they providing those supports after they identified poorer students.

So Section 8204 of ESEA requires the

Secretary of the Interior to set the Standards,

Assessment, and Accountability System for the BIE.

And this needs to be set at a national level, a

regional level, or a tribal level. And the -- one of

the tasks of the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee was

to think about this in the context of the unique circumstances of the students within the BIE schools and the specific needs of those schools.

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The caveat there is that needs to follow the regulations within ESEA, specifically Section 1111, which covers Standards, Assessment, and Accountability. And so, the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee was developing a rule and was developing considerations for the Secretary as they developed the proposed rule.

So when we think about these three components, Standards, and Assessment, and Accountability, they are always spoken of together because they were meant to be together. They are part of a system that connects to one another.

The standards, we are setting as a community what we want our students to know at each grade level, what we want them to walk away with from their education.

The assessments that we give are intended to be designed to measure if a student is learning those standards. If they are learning year to year what we expect them to.

And our accountability systems are intended to be set up so that we know how students are doing as

a community. So parents, teachers, community members understand how students are doing year to year and what is being done based on the results.

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If we're seeing that there's issues in certain subjects of students or certain areas, what are we doing to remedy that?

So when the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee was talking about standards, we're talking about what do we want our students to know and to do at each year. And setting expectations is setting expectations of what teachers are going to teach in the classroom, what students are going to learn in the classroom, what the scope and sequence of that learning is going to look like at each grade level.

States and the BIE -- and I'm going to say "states." When I say "states," I'm also including the BIE schools as a state.

They're required to adopt challenging academic standards. So we want to make sure that students, as they graduate high school, they are ready for careers, they are ready for college. And so, the minimum adoption requirements are in reading or language arts, science, and math. So those are the standards that every state is going to need to identify for it to be in compliance with the law, at

the minimum.

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You have to set three -- at least three levels of achievement, and so, that means being able to identify students who, according to your own definition are, for example, advanced, basic, or proficient. And so, some states may set more than three levels, they may set three exactly. But it needs to be -- you need to have those different demarcations of performance.

And here is a new requirement under ESSA, which is making sure that the standards you have are aligned to the requirements for higher education so that there is a natural progression after high school graduation that they -- you know they've met, they've learned what they need to learn to take that next step, if they choose to.

And so, that's why we talk about alignment of credit-bearing coursework in the public higher education system, and with career and technical education standards. So if the students do not want to go into college, and they want to pursue technical education or career, they can do so. They're prepared for that when they graduate.

So all students, no matter who they are, have the same standards. The same standards need to apply

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to every student. The one exception is that if a student has a severe cognitive disability, a state can create alternate achievement standards that are aligned to the academic standards.

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And so, typically, those will be called alternate standards or alternative achievement standards. And these are math or science or reading standards for severely disabled students.

Every state also must adopt standards for English learners. Students that are identified as English learners. And so, these are English-language proficiency standards, and they cover speaking, listening, reading, writing. And these standards are also aligned to the academic standards.

So you have this further -- these further sets of standards; one for students that are severely disabled, and one for students that are learning English. English is not their primary language, and they have been designated as an English learner.

To ensure that students are being provided services and being taught the standards, we have assessments. Having an assessment at least once a year ensures that we are monitoring how classrooms are doing, how schools are doing, how school districts are doing, how states are doing as far as service to their

students.

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The law asks that states have high quality assessments. And these high quality assessments are intended to -- (technical difficulty discussion held off the record) -- so, the reason that we have these assessments is to monitor progress and specifically to make sure that there aren't any gaps between student groups.

So, if we are able to assess students and look at the performance of the different groups, we're not just making sure to see how the whole student body is doing but each group of students within that, how they're being served, if they're achieving proficiency.

It also provides an opportunity to give information back to schools and districts that they can use for programatic decisions, for the purposes of improvement year over year. And in some instances, the results from these annual assessments can be used to improve teaching and learning.

Under the law, there are quite a few requirements around assessments. And so, this is something that every state has to be compliant with the law. You have to administer assessments in math, in reading or language arts to every student in grade

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3 through 8 each year. You also have to administer an assessment once in high school. Science needs to be administered once in every grade band. So, once in 3 through 5, once in 6 through 8, and once in high school.

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So that's the requirement of the law for every state. The law also says that students with severe cognitive disabilities must also be included in assessment. You have to test every student. It can be on the regular test, if that is accessible to them, or you can have an alternate test for those severely disabled students. Every student must be provided with either the alternative assessment, if they are severely disabled, or accommodations on the test so they have access to it.

So the accommodations is referring to students that who would take the regular general education assessment but they have support on the test. The assessments that are administered have to be aligned to the standards. That's why they're there. We're making sure the students are learning the standards. The results of those assessments must be able to tell if the student's at grade level or not.

And then finally, at least 95 percent of all

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students in the state must test every year. That's the threshold that has been set.

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I said there is a lot of requirements.

English learners. If a student is identified by the state as an English learner, they must be tested on a separate English language proficiency test every year from kindergarten to twelfth grade until they are no longer identified as an English learner. So no matter what grade a student is, if they are identified as an English learner, they need to take this English learner proficiency test every year. And that's to determine their progress for mastering the English language.

English learners also have to take that academic assessment in reading or math or science.

ESSA says that Assessments -- and this is referring to all the assessments that it talked about -- can be delivered in part, so not the whole thing, but in part, as projects or portfolios or performance tests. So it doesn't need to all be multiple choice. It doesn't need to necessarily all be written.

States have the option of giving a single test towards the end of the year or trying to break it up into multiple interim tests throughout the year that produce that final score. That's the key,

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though. No matter what option the state chooses, it has to result in that one final score.

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And then that 1 percent cap means that only

1 percent of the students who test can take the

alternate assessment, making sure that not too many

students are taking that test for severely cognitively

disabled students. And so, that's put in so the

states can look at over-identification,

under-identification, making sure that you don't have

too many students inappropriately taking this

alternate assessment.

So now that we have those assessment results, that feeds into accountability, the system that's watching everything that's going on and deciding what supports are needed.

So, accountability systems are supposed to set clear expectations for everybody about student performance. Schools are expected to raise the achievement of students. And this is watching to make sure that's happening, that students are meeting those goals. And I want to point out it says specifically all students. So we want to make sure that all students are getting this.

These accountability systems are able to focus attention and resources on the students that

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need the most help. The accountability system, which was proposed by the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee, is also supposed to talk about what's important.

Whatever you include in that accountability system is what is of value and what you want to make sure is happening.

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It also allows for interventions from the state, from the schools, when you see underperformance. And so, sometimes when you're able to dig into the information and see, oh, these students are -- this group of students is not performing as well as the others. What's happening here? Let's take a closer look and figure out what we can do. That's the intent of the accountability system.

One requirement of law is that accountability systems can't just be one thing. They have to include multiple measures of student performance. And there are some required measurements in the law.

The one requirement is that you have to measure academic achievement as it's measured by your annual assessment. So how students do on the tests in EL or reading and mathematics.

For high schools, you can also not just include proficiency, how they did, but you can also

include growth. How they've grown over the past rather than just that one point in time for proficiency.

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So the other required indicators, and this is just for elementary. It's different for high school. For elementary you can include a growth measure. So if you want to meet the requirement for proficiency and you're saying, hey, we're really growing here, we want to highlight that, you can include a growth measure. Or you can include a different valid academic indicator, like performance on science. Something that's talking about student academic performance.

For high school, you include graduation rates. That's a requirement under law, to include the graduation rate for the high school. You also have to include English language proficiency. So how are identified English learners doing on the English language proficiency test every year?

And then finally, an additional factor of school quality or student success. This -- the only requirement for this indicator is that it can differentiate for subgroups of students. And so, you see a lot different options there depending on what's valued by the community.

Are teachers engaged? Do students have access to higher education coursework? Are they college and career ready? Is the school climate performing as expected?

So this is a flexible indicator that's chosen by each state based on what they want to see included as a priority.

So, the requirements under the law are that this accountability system that's created by every state can meaningfully differentiate every year all schools. And so, what it wants to produce is how is each school doing based on these indicators every year so that the community can see what's happening based on the indicators that are chosen.

Every state has to set goals based on those indicators so that we know how performance is going. How are we doing based on our goals? Are we reaching them? Are we making progress?

And you set long-term goals based on the assessments, performance, and the graduation rates.

And you set these goals for all students. And you'll see that the goals are set not just we want all of our students to get here, but you look at the data, you set meaningful goals. Because not all groups of students are at the same level.

And so, how much growth do we want to see for this group? How much growth do we want to see for that group? And you set your goals that way.

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So this accountability system, then, will generate results. So we've included the components that are required. We've included the components that we'd like to see included. And now we set our goals. And now we are identifying the schools. So what are the results?

And you'll see you have lowest performing 5 percent of Title 1 schools, those schools receive comprehensive support. So whatever schools fall into that bucket are going to receive comprehensive support from the state. Low graduation in high schools also get comprehensive support. And then schools that are receiving targeted support that are still not exiting are also going to receive comprehensive support.

And so, you see the differentiation.

Comprehensive, meaning that the state's going to provide a robust amount of support for the schools to get where they need to go.

Targeted support is referring to the school doesn't necessarily need all that many services. They have specific needs, and the state can target those needs with their services. So you see schools that

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have subgroups that are certain subgroups that are consistently underperforming. And so, they are going to need those services.

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And so, all of these different groups are going to be the result of the accountability. So each year the assessment will provide data. They'll feed into the designed accountability system, and you'll get identification of schools that need support. And those schools receive support that is outlined in the state's plan.

So here we talked about the one group, comprehensive support and improvement. Comprehensive support and improvement, the lowest performing 5 percent of Title 1 schools. And schools, high schools that fail to graduate more than two-thirds of their students will receive comprehensive support. And these are identified at least once every three years.

You also have, states must identify schools that receive targeted support and improvement. Yeah, additional targeted support and improvement. And so, you use the same methodology, the same mechanism. And it is based on subgroup performance. So not just school performance, a subgroup of students. And you can pick from either a cross-section of all the schools or those schools that are identified as

targeted support.

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And you'll note here that it's the precomprehensive support that was talking about Title 1 schools, and this not. This is all schools.

And then finally, the targeted support and improvement is based on the performance of student subgroups. Where are these students groups underperforming? Where is the accountablity shining a light? And the schools are going to be responsible to implement the interventions that are needed to support these students. And these schools are identified annually.

So how are our results on the accountability system? Who is -- what groups of students need our support? What supports are we going to be providing them? And that's going to happen every year.

So it's a very systematic way to make sure that all students are getting the services they need. And each state needs to set this up underneath the law. And they've done so in different ways. It's all driving toward making sure that all students receive excellent education, that they're receiving the services they need to be college and career ready.

So we have -- you know, a lot of people spent a lot of time teaching and learning under No Child

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Left Behind, and so sort of demonstrating the shift what's changed from that era to Every Student Succeeds Act has been a helpful exercise.

And so, we have this comparison of No Child

Left Behind to the Every Student Succeeds Act. For

example -- and is this in their packet?

MR. CLARK: Yes.

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So this is in your packet, as MR. HEMBERG: well, so I won't necessarily read through it. for example, under No Child Left Behind there are required state standards in reading, math, and science at all grade levels. That hasn't really changed, except now we need to make sure our standards are challenging, that they're aligned to college and career requirements. And in this instance, specifically prohibits the Secretary of Education from having any authority over the state standards. Another big difference is in the state testing. wasn't a lot of flexibility in the state tests that were given under No Child Left Behind. And under the Every Student Succeeds Act, states have given a lot more flexibility as to what those tests look like, the content of those tests, the format of those tests, and how the results are reported back to the public.

So as we said, there will be questions at the

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end. But I just wanted to make sure that you had sort of a brief overview of what's required in the Every Student Succeeds Act or Standards, Assessment, and Accountability. The Negotiated Rulemaking Committee needed to work within those rules as they came up with their proposals. And the draft rule needs to reflect those requirements, as well.

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So thank you very much for having me.

MR. CLARK: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Hemberg.

Next we're going to have Dr. Tamarah

Pfeiffer. She's just going to provide a real brief

presentation over the working -- negotiated rulemaking

committee's work itself.

DR. PFEIFFER: Again, good morning. Thank you for the hospitality here in Washington State.

We're here to kind of give an overview of the Standards, Assessment, and Accountability. You'll see that in Section 1, it's written out in two different ways. One is the very fine print of the federal register, and then it's been done a second time so that you can see it in bigger print. And we'll be asking some questions along the way, hopefully kind of helping you to formulate some comments and some suggestions around the rule.

I also will give a preface. I kind of

consider myself a little smart, you know, up there maybe, I don't know, above 50 percent. And it took me awhile to understand that when we are requesting and going through this negotiated rulemaking that this is the regulation that will drive the secretary when it's published. So this could be our regulation for quite a while. And so, it's really important to get that specific feedback around the rule.

Travis, I'm already stuck.

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So the first section here is the -- this is the requirement for Standards, Assessment, and Accountability. It's to serve all schools. And again, kind of repetitious. But it's under Section 1111. And such requirements must be implemented pursuant to the regulations developed in this negotiated rulemaking.

There was a timeline. It was an extended timeline. As you know, we had a change in administration, so as the committee started to get formed under the new administration, they have that preference to reestablish a rulemaking.

We had a couple members from this area that were represented. I want to say it was Amy from Chief Leschi. And we had Laura Brockner (as heard) from Chemawa Indian School that were also on the committee.

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And they completed the report on June 10th. And you'll see those recommendations, as well, in your section, I believe it's Section 4.

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The rulemaking committee was made up of 17 members, 12 were nonfederal and 2 primary. It's important to also acknowledge that they came from a vast variety from across the nation of administrators, teachers, parents, school board members. So that was also very helpful because you want to see that breadth to the discussion.

The key recommendations here, it's important that they honored tribal sovereignty in education.

Being a past tribally-controlled school leader, I have to say that that's, you know, really key there.

They're looking for a unified system of requirements parallel to states so one unified system. They want to look at consistency. They hope BIE, not has the same requirements but consistent requirements as states, and that there's ongoing stakeholder engagement.

And we will keep the last light up because written comments are going to be important.

Standards -- let's see, where am I going to have to stand?

Standards and assessments in tribal civics

was -- a recommendation was to have it phased in and that science as an academic indicator.

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So the proposed rule, the committee recommended that the rule include the requirements that BIE has Standards, Assessment, and Accountability. This would ensure transparency, consistency with stakeholders, similar to the state's plan when required by the states.

So our question to you is should such a plan be specified in a rule?

The second recommendation for the proposed rule was around stakeholder engagement. The committee recommended that the rule required an ongoing and meaningful engagement with stakeholders with requirements. Is stakeholder engagement a requirement beyond existing tribal consultation?

What effect should a requirement have on BIE's ability to make changes to requirements when necessary? And what form should that engagement take? Those are some questions that we have around stakeholder engagement.

Proposed Rule -- Tribal Civics. The committee recommended that the rule require implementation of standards and assessments in a subject to be called Tribal Civics. That would

include topics related to tribal sovereignty, self-determination, treaty law.

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How might such a requirement be implemented nationally across BIE funded schools? Might such a requirement conflict with curricula work tribes have developed in their own communities?

So those are a couple of questions that we have around Tribal Civics as part of the proposed rule.

Proposed Rule -- Science. The committee recommended that the rule required the incorporation of science in the accountability system. And as you remember from Brian's presentation, science was not part of that. It was ELA, math, and reading. Thank you.

So in the proposed rule should such a requirement apply nationally to all BIE funded schools? What might be the effect of this requirement?

Proposed Rule -- Tribal Civics and Sciences,

SQSS. The committee recommended that the rule require

Tribal Civics, phased in, and Science as School

Quality of Student Success indicators, with a possible

later incorporation of Tribal Civics as an academic

achievement indicator at a later date.

What might that effect have? What might be the effect of such requirements?

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Proposed Rule -- Native American Language.

The committee recommended that the rule include an affirmation of the right to develop and implement academic standards and academic assessments in Native American language.

Does a statement regarding what a tribal governing body or school board might implement belong in a federal rule governing? What must be implemented in BIE funded school -- schools? I wish we had only one school.

Proposed Rule -- State requirements Opt-In.

During transition the committee recommended the rules allow Tribal Governing Boards and School Boards the option to continue to use state requirements for standards and assessments where a state agrees that TGBSB has notified the secretary of the intention.

How might this affect the goal of the unified system of requirements agreed upon by the committee?

Does this conflict with the statutory waiver and the alternative proposals process?

Waivers and Alternative Proposals. The committee recommended that the rule include timelines for responses to proposals for alternative

Page 32 1 requirements to ensure timeliness and transparency in 2. review process, including updates every 30 days. Would such requirements be overly burdensome? 3 These were not part of the negotiated rulemaking, but we do want your feedback. 5 6 The following section of proposal rules speaks to parts that the committee did not have time 7 to negotiate on. 8 The Proposed Rule -- Support and Improvement. 9 10 The proposed rule describes requirements for support and improvement. Do such requirements belong in the 11 12 rule? How much autonomy should BIE funded schools 13 have with regard to school improvement?

Here is the Consultation Schedule. This being our last tribal consultation, but not the last time individuals can give feedback. And this is where you can find the actual additional information around the negotiated rulemaking documentation that you see in your booklet.

And finally, most importantly, if you do not get your comments, would like more time to review the documents and give more substantive feedback, it is open until August 9th, Eastern.

Thank you.

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MR. CLARK: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Pfeiffer.

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So, I would propose that is it for the presentations. Really, the forum for the rest of the day is going to just be open statement, open opportunity to make statements for the record. And

5 then a little Q and A.

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If you have questions, we'll do our best to answer those questions that we have 100 percent confidence that we can answer accurately right now.

Let me just reiterate, for some of the questions that we've received, and they're very complex questions that we've received, and we want to make sure we're giving a 100 percent accurate response to those. So for those, you can state those questions and then we'll get you a response in a written format.

Importantly, you know, once -- as you can see in your packets, it's a pretty complex rule. It's a pretty meaty rule. So just to reiterate, today is not your only opportunity to make a comment on the rule or to suggest changes or to propose alternative language. You have until August 9 at 12 p.m., Eastern time, to submit such comments or statements contributing to the record at those two websites, at either regulations.gov or the consultation website with the BIA.

With that, I propose a quick 10-minute break

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and then we can start. And we'll just start with an open forum and take your questions and list any statements that you have for the record.

So by my watch I have 9:35. So we'll reconvene 9:45. Thanks.

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(Recess taken.)

MR. CLARK: Okay. The court reporter is ready to go, so we'll open it back up again, just real quickly, before each and every time that you make a statement, speak, please give us your name, your title, and who you're representing again. That's really critical to make sure that we have a clean record, and we know who made which statements when we go back and do the post-consultation analysis of the feedback and to let that -- let that form the changes that are made to the rule.

We've got a person floating, so all you need to do is raise your hand. We'll get you a microphone, and then you can make your statement for the record, ask questions. Again, we want to encourage more or less just an open dialogue with you today regarding the proposed rule.

So with that, I'll open it to the floor. If you've got a statement or a question or anything, just raise your hand, and we'll get you a

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(Discussion held off the record.)

MR. THOMAS: We've all been waiting for this anyway. I'm Bernie Thomas, Pahalucktun (Tribal language spoken.)

THE COURT REPORTER: Can you spell that, please?

Pahalucktun, P-A-H-A-L-U-C-K-T-U-N. I'm the education director for the Lummi Nation. And I'm an enrolled Lummi tribal member. And there are 5,500 of us in the Lummi Nation, 344 attending Lummi Nation school, the K-12 program. We also have a Headstart program, early Headstart ECAP, which is a state funded early learning program. Teen/parent child development center.

Johnson Lummi Program, and Northwest Indian College.

And so, we want to thank our Trustee, the Bureau of Indian Education, for being here to have this dialogue. Always a little fearful of these rules. As you point out, we're going to be stuck with them a long time before they ever have a chance to get changed. That's why we don't change our codes all that much at the Lummi Nation. Once you initiate a code, it's so hard to change it.

You know, but to everything that was

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mentioned in the discussion of the work of the committee, I will just add "culturally appropriate" to the front of every standard. And, you know, that's going to be different for every tribal school, you know.

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But the bureau, tragically, has had a sorrowful history with Indian Nations and robbed us of our culture and our identity. And so, we want to be able as the Indian Nations be able to be free to be who we are. And, you know, we've been, you know, relegated to a number of different laws, which are old politics of hatreds towards the Indian people. And most of these laws revolve around killing the Indian in order to save the man.

And some of these laws related to these standards, for example, about being proficient in English, being proficient in math, are remnant parts of these policies. They don't have anything to do with our culture or our identity. Culture and identity are very closely linked with education. In my view, they're everything.

You know, when we impose standards, you know, boroughed of anything that is of cultural value to the Indian people, you know, we end up with the United States' mantra of the name of the game is win as much

as you can. And in the tribal mantra, the name of the game means win as much as you can involves the plural usage of the word "you," meaning all of us.

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And we're a "we" people. And we can all be better people. You know, you listen to any of the ancient stories, you know, the songs, the dance performances, all the different things associated with our culture, all revolves around the notion of a single idea that we can be a better person.

When you're participating and, you know, attention around public schools has to do with an inherent sublimated question of, you know, can you be number one? And the competition that exists in the school then becomes alienated to our students, to our family members.

You know, we don't want to compete in that exact way. We want to be able to work together and we want to cooperate, we want to support one another. We want to do all the different things that are of value to our community, to our family. And, you know, it's not good for us to try to be better than our own family members. You know, so we -- except in the service to our family.

And so, you know, some of these attributes of standardized testing and these different things

have robbed us of some of these fundamental values of our culture and our people. And, you know, not everybody believes as I do, because as I said, there has been so much intervention by the society at large to rob us of our culture and our identity.

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And so, you know, but there is a very powerful movement -- or revolution, if you will -- not a movement -- a revolution towards revitalizing tribal culture and revitalizing tribal languages. And so, the bureau, as our trustee, need to help us to be able to do that, to knuckle up to these policies and impose those things that are the wish of the Indian Nations, the Tribal Government, her people, to be free to be who they are.

And how can they be possibly without a restoration of our language, which in the Lummi language doesn't have any swear words in it. There are no curse words in the Lummi language. All of the terminologies about the earth, all of the moving things and all things are living, relationships with each other, all speak to a fundamental human respect that we have to one another as human beings, as members of the great family. And whenever we see our family members, we just want to reach out to them like rock stars. You know, you're a member of my family.

It's a very important thing.

That isn't in any of these standards. And, if anything, those standards alienate that exact fundamental principle of who we are. And so, I want that standard to, you know, be added, you know, to be able to be free to be who we are. We need culturally appropriate standards to each tribe, to each tribal school. No tribal school is the same.

And, you know, the federal government and the Indian Relocation Vocational Education Program in the 1950s just sort of dropped our family members wherever they happened to be. I have family members in Missouri, Florida, New York City, San Francisco, California, Southern California. Why are they there? The program ended and so they just ended up staying and working wherever they were at by the government then at that time to assimilate our -- to culturate and assimilate our family members into the mainstream.

And was pointed out, if you're out of the jurisdiction of your particular tribe, then you're out of luck in terms of anything related to being who you are culturally or within your identity.

But as our trustee, the bureau needs to help us to be able to find our family members wherever they're at. There need be consistent data collection

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regarding the educational civil rights of our family members to be able to have a free and appropriate education that relates to the culture and identity of our family.

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And, you know, without the consistency of being able to positively identify our family members, wherever they may happen to be, you have no idea, you know, if you're implementing policies that are impacting them or not. You know, who they are. You know, where they are. You don't. You have no idea because that isn't part of what your goal is. That needs to be a goal.

You know, the State of Washington, the same thing. We need to be able to identify our family members. Where are they? Who are they? Are they attaining any kind of academic proficiency or anything? Are they afforded the opportunities to know and understand their culture and identity, if they so choose? And so, these are the different questions among the Indian Nations that we want to be able to ask and have answered.

We also need to be able to -- in this same line, need to be able to develop curriculum, culturally appropriate curriculum, to be consistent with and what could be developed towards trying to

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develop a curriculum at the Lummi Nation from birth to three, and three to five, and through the K-12 system, that aligns with the common core state standard curriculum, you know, that starts out with who am I? Who is my family? What are the things around me? All the different pieces of what you would see in a common core state standard curriculum. And then just to making it like Lummi.

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And so, you know -- but these kind of efforts, you know, require that our teachers be quick on their feet to think, well, what is my lesson plan today? A common core state standard curriculum teacher can go to the shelf and say, oh, I'm going to be teaching about, you know, the trees outside the building today. So they can go to the shelf and pull that off the internet or some other thing. But we don't have that for our own cultural curriculum or our language curriculum.

I need the bureau to support us in the development of positive attributes of our own culture and the development of culturally appropriate curriculum. Beyond that, we need researchers to, you know, facilitate this work.

And we also need teachers. I think, you know, it's been empirically demonstrated that, you

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know, students that are bilingual are smarter. So we want to be able to promote students that are proficient in our own language as well as in English. So we have ESL. We have other things, you know, that kind of dance all around our needs, but they don't actually deal with our needs from the standpoint that, you know, we want our students to be able to be fluent in our own language.

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In order to do that, we need to increase the overall number of -- in our particular case, and I can't speak for the other tribal schools -- but in our particular case we want to be able to increase the overall number of teachers who can speak the language and who also can become -- who can be taught to become good teachers.

And so, this is a -- you know, take a look at the work that was done in Hawaii, for example, the Hawaiian language, with in excess of 90 percent graduation rate and 90 percent graduation rate from college four years later. Those kids are bilingual. Those family members from over there are bilingual. So we want to be able to do these things. Empirically we know it's the smart thing to do.

There's a lot of evidence to back up everything that I'm saying. But, you know, this is

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our -- my passion as the education director at Lummi.

And, you know, I've been saying these things across
the state and across the country.

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And in the immortal words of Moses, you know, "Let my people go." You know, we need to be able to be free to be who we are. And it's part of our civil rights that have been denied us.

Number one, we don't know who we are or where we are. Number two, we need transparency of the bureau's budget so we can, in effect, you know, build a bureau for funding for curriculum development, design and development, for our teacher development.

And, you know, and then, you know, positive, you know, shadow management of their on-the-job training to become teachers. Because this is going to take us a little while, with focused effort, to be able to institute a different form of educational system that hasn't existed on the face of the North American continent for 160 years.

So we need to be able to do things in an effort to save the generation that's right here right now. Because at least at the Lummi Nation in 2018, we had about 3200 adults that are over the age of 18, 1,000 of whom are addicted to heroin.

In response to that, the Lummi Indian

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Business Council in February of 2018 declared a public health emergency within the opioid epidemic. And so, think about those kids that are prenatally exposed to heroin or other drugs, methamphetamine, alcohol.

Alcohol being the worst.

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But all the human developmental delays that come from our not knowing what the overall impacts of these kinds of things are, being addicted to Suboxone at birth. All the different other things that go on within the drug culture now that is supplanting our own cultures.

And so, this is a public health emergency that the bureau or trustee needs to join in in helping us. You know, I've made some appeals to the president. And so, the president is going to send out the Office of Management and Budget to, in effect, help us to look at this issue and how it intersects — transcends health. And healthcare mixes with education, and some of the different things that we're trying to do within the Lummi Nation school to promote the development of comprehensive school-based health services facility in the school itself.

And moreover, then, to shift from high academic standards towards -- I have a lot of friends that have bachelor's degrees, and doctoral degrees,

and they don't have a career. They just have these degrees. So I want to be able to develop an institutionalized way of assisting our family members to have careers at the time that they transition out of high school.

So it doesn't mean that I want to completely escape standards. The kids -- the students themselves need proper academic advisement that include what is your status, what is your level of academic attainment and, you know, to help them to overcome their social circumstances of maybe being born in an addict family or maybe being born in an alcoholic family or being born among poverty or first generation college or first generation high school family, through no fault of their own.

We have to impose a humane and educational system that takes into account the fact that at Lummi we have at least three familial deaths per week.

You've got to know that that impacts a kid at seven years old, to know that their aunt or their uncle has just passed away from heroin overdose that week.

And so, you have to have, certainty as a tribal school, to know that your students are psychologically, medically, and academically prepared to be in the building that day. So those are the

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things that, you know, we hold ourselves accountable to as a Lummi Nation school.

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And so, you know, the standards are good as far as they go, but they don't really go that far. In fact, they go the opposite direction, in my way of thinking, in terms of making sure that the students are welcomed there. That everybody is acknowledged as a student that can succeed, instead of I'm going to be smarter than Tony. "I'm going to be smarter than everybody here in the room, and I'm going to demonstrate that to you. And, you know, everybody's going to hold me up and then hold everybody else down because nobody got as high a score as I did.

And so, you know, this doesn't really have any intent for portrayal. But I'm telling you, that's how the kids portray it to themselves.

So, you know, you need to have more students here maybe to explain to you some of the challenges that they have to face, and what's a good day, what's a bad week, what's a bad month, what's been a bad school year. All of these different sociological factors than can get in the way of all of these standards that are part of everyday life at Lummi, and part of everyday life on every reservation in Washington state.

I didn't mean to say that. I don't want to speak for the other Indian Nations.

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But the point is is that the standards need to include the social and emotional learning patterns of our family members and, you know, the culturally appropriate social and emotional learning patterns that can be positive and that can be effective to make sure that our students have an adequacy of regular nutritious feedings both during the school day, as well as, you know, when they go home at night.

And so, these are the kind of things that part of the conversation that I want to continuously be able to hold with the bureau and our partners at the Washington State Office of the Superintendent of the Public Instruction.

But, again, we want to be able to be free to be who we are. We want to hold ourselves to our own cultural standards, much more strict than any of these standards. But the care and being able to work with one another is something that's held in very high regard.

Our council member, Henry Cagey, is just arriving from the recent paddle of the Lummi, where just about everybody in our family was there to help facilitate the arrival of, what would you say, 100,000

people that came to visit Lummi just this last week for the paddle of Lummi canoes, as well as just visitors that wanted to be there.

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So I want to thank Henry for doing all that and kind of demonstrate to our own family members, (Native language words spoken) You know, we're all survivors of the flood, and we stand together. And especially during the periods of the paddle journey is a really spectacular event there. And it's kind of symbolic, if you will, of the very goals that I'm speaking of that we all have to kick in and all have to ante up.

But that's the nature of being in a tribe.

It isn't like being in the rest of the society, but

it's a higher standard, it's a different standard.

You know, it's harder to capitulate it into particular standards, but I'm sure every tribe has their own version of the things that I'm saying.

But we have to be given the opportunity, and we need to be able to develop at the very beginning of all of these different regulations and everything an understanding that we are in a partnership. You are not our government. You are not our dictators.

You're not anything except, you know, part of the government that is there to facilitate helping us to

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reach our own community goal, our own tribal goal, our self-determination of our own idea of who we are, through education and all the different other socially-related services that we need to get our students to a state where they become semi-autonomous or autonomous in transitioning to the next part of their life after high school.

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So a lot of different things to kind of factor into everything that I just said. We want greater transparency. We want more funding for teacher development. We want curriculum designed development. We want increases in the ICEP (as heard) funding formula to be able to offer a competitive wage to the local public schools in such a way that we can also devise medical and retirement benefits to our teachers and our administration.

We want to devise systems of schooling so that our own family members see that getting an education is a positive career path for them to become teachers, to become school administrators or school counselors or speech pathologists or, you know, physical therapists and all the different little things that are there. We need to stair step them through the process, through apprenticeships, through journey, and other different kinds of measures that

you can think of.

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But we need to do this as a partnership with the bureau. And, you know, the bureau and our Treaty promised us that we would have a trade school, but we instead shifted to all these standards and shifted away from trade schools and some of the other things that make a material difference. So we need to adhere -- look at the Treaty again, and then be able to adhere to the Treaty, right promises.

And so, Henry is here. He's going to hold us all accountable to looking at the Treaty. You know, have you ever read the Lummi Treaty? Do you know what's in there? And, you know, so what I would ask is then to adhere to some of the underlying particulars of, you know, self-determination, self-governance, and some of the treaty rights and expectations of the Lummi Nation, especially of the Lummi Nation in my thoughts but -- so those are just, you know, a sampling of the things I want us to be able to accomplish. I want to minimize and have a transparent waiver process for alternative testing to minimize -- what were we saying, there's 80 days a year that we test out of 180 days of school? And as a group minimize that down to, you know, a week or so out of the whole school year and spend the rest of the

time trying to go out and capture and find our family and get them into the school and try to engender a positive form of education that is constructed to reach out to them with understanding, not with punishments.

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And so, you know, through the third grade I know that about 72 percent of our students will miss, on average, 130 days of school. 72 percent miss 130 days of school. Our collective North Star needs to be at birth to third or fourth grade.

And so, there needs to be greater funding -greater levels of funding that supports features in
those grade levels and age groups. Because we know
sociologically, statistically, that students that are
not meeting that grade level of that original grade
level, at end of third grade are statistically more
than likely to end up in prison.

So we want to be able to counteract that fate. We got to use our heads. We got to think and to act in concert with each other to do the things that we know that require them to do. And, you know, that emphasis on requiring transparency, cooperation, communication and, you know, a level of commitment towards making a material difference in each of the Indian Nations, because they've been so negatively

impacted by the education policies of the United States of our history.

And so, we are here to make an appeal to plant a pivot foot to start making a change for the positive. And, you know, place our trust in the Indian Nations to be self-determined to be self-governing and to, as we always have, be able to educate our own children, for tens of thousands of years.

I forgot what I was going to say. Thank you.

I have prepared some written comments, as well, but
they sort of go along with the idea of the things that
I've already said today.

Thank you.

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MARK JACOBSON: Thank you. I'm Mark

Jacobson, Superintendent for the Quileute Tribal

School located in La Push, Washington. I have a few questions.

I thank Bernie for several things he touched upon. I do have a few questions. Previously on our state assessment, the goal was 95 percent. I believe that's the goal again. But if a student refused to take the test, that school got zero for that student's scores. That shouldn't be that way. And I want know if that's still the plan?

1 MR. HAMLEY: So 95 percent, you're saying the 2 participation rate, right, not the proficiency? 3 MARK JACOBSON: That's the state goal is, I think, 95 percent. But our state said if you had students that refused to test, and we had two of them 5 6 this last go around, you get zeros for their scores. 7 That counts against the school where there's mega decisions made, just like you get poor performance 8 schools and you get assistance. 9 10 Well, if that student decides he doesn't want 11 to take that test, we shouldn't be stuck in a plan for 12 improvement when you've got students who refuse to 13 test. 14 So what's the plan for -- how does that 15 impact the school when a student refuses to take the 16 assessments? 17 MR. HAMLEY: Right. So the bureau will have a transparent, readily accessible plan for that under 18 19 So what -- let me explain the process here. ESSA. 20 So today we're getting comments on the 21 proposed rule. Those comments will be incorporated 22 into a final rule, and then the secretary will state 23 what his Standards, Assessment, and Accountability 24 System will be.

And as Tamarah explained in her presentation,

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we're going to create a state plan -- so-called state plan. It's called something else in the rule -- the regs. It's called the Standards and Assessment Accountability Plan, I think. The SAAP. But that's where what you're talking about will be laid out -- will be specified. And it will be consistent with Section 1111.

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So we can't answer right now because we haven't written that section on, you know, exactly what the rule would be on, you know, if students don't take the test. But we will state what the participation rate should be, and also, you know, what would happen if students don't take the test.

But one thing I'll just note here is that we can't -- we can't -- without a test score, you know, we can't -- you know, that counts against the school. I mean, there's just -- you need the test scores in order to make the accountability determination. But anyway, that will be specified at a later time as to that.

I'm sorry, I forgot to say my name. Jeffrey Hamley. I'm sorry about that.

So I don't know if that answers the question.

MR. CLARK: Bryan, did you want to speak generally about the rules on participation rate and if

the student doesn't take the test and how that figures into the accountability system?

MR. HEMBERG: Sure. So, the federal law doesn't -- sorry, Brian Hemberg from WestEd.

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The federal law does doesn't say what the consequences are. They just simply lay out that the state must pass at least 95 percent of their students. And then on a state-by-state basis, the state decides how they're going to incentivize the schools to make sure 95 percent of the students test. Some states have opt-out policies at the state level that sort of outline what those requirements are.

And so, within the plan that Dr. Hamley mentioned, there's an opportunity to outline what the incentive or what the consequences are going to be if the school doesn't test.

But just to be clear, this isn't 95 percent of the school. It's 95 percent of the state, of the students that test in the state.

MARK JACOBSON: I'll take that up with our state, then, to make sure that they try to address that. Because if I've only got four students in a class and one refuses or two refuses, I'm dead in the water if they count those students against us can you tell us how the BIE or the feds will compare state to

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state since we all have different tests? The test that our state had, I remember reading the research a few years back, was one of the top five hardest in the state. And they suggest if you want the easiest ones you go to Texas and one of the other states that was really easy.

Can you say how you're going to compare to determine that at a federal level?

MR. HAMLEY: Good question. Jeff Hamley again.

That question has come up at the other consultations. So it's true, yeah. I mean, for states in, you know, congress where the expectation is that they apply the standard assessment to all schools, all students, that's what it says in the ESSA.

There's no problem comparing the assessment data, you know, ELA or math or science. There's no problem. You have the same assessments and you could compare the scores. It's completely different than the bureau. And it's been that way under the whole history of No Child Left Behind.

So we're very transparent about that issue.

We have discussed it with the Department of Education.

We've talked to them about their ideas so that they

may help with that.

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So we can't -- we don't have a valid and reliable methodology to rank schools based on the common assessment. But we have had to come up with a methodology, so we do have one. And it's based on the proficiency of each state's assessment towards their goal. So that's the best we can come up with.

So, you know, do we truly have a ranking of from 1 to 174? No, because every one -- when a new state comes in, it's questionable. But that's the best we can do. And that's why -- and we discussed this at length in the rulemaking committee, why the rulemaking committee decided that the bureau needs a uniform assessment. Because of the problem that you're mentioning is that there's no comparison from school to school, from a school from Maine to a school from Washington or Montana or Mississippi. It's, you know, when the assessments are all different, you don't have true comparison.

So that's the reason that the committee decided that there would be uniform Standards,
Assessments, and Accountability System in the bureau moving forward.

MARK JACOBSON: I personally liked the NWEA assessment. And I wished they'd stick with that. I

wish that that might be a national standard to compare us from school to school. It's immediate. Students can see the score right away. I can get kids fired up about that test. I can't get them fired up about the state assessment.

And the kids that refused this time, even if I'd have talked them into taking the test, the results wouldn't have valid or reliable.

How will an ESSA account for small schools with class sizes, say, less than 10? Because with less than 10, those results are so unreliable. You know, if I have a kid that -- like Bernie talked about, that maybe there is a death in the family or other issues going on, that's the last thing on that kid's mind is taking that assessment.

I had one student ask me to come in and watch him take the test once because he thought it would inspire him. And he kind of lost track that I was in the room because I wasn't sitting right next to him.

And I watched him. He was taking the reading assessment, and there was a caption probably five inches long that he was supposed to read. And I saw him kind of look around the room like this (indicating) and just click an answer and go to the next one. Kind of looked around again like, oh, good,

nobody's watching me. He didn't want to have to read it to take the test.

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Some of our students are very capable of passing that test, I think. It's the willingness to take the test seriously, and an interest in taking that test. So we're dealing more with some of our kids with emotional and social issues that they face day to day, and it's hard to get them excited about, oh, you get to take a reading test again today.

Like Bernie said, we were testing 80 days out of the year, one group of students or another when we were doing the fall, winter and spring end of the day (as heard), and also the smarter balanced in all the state testing.

And people said, "Mark, that's not possible."
We sent them all the dates and stuff with the testing
stuff we had to do. And they were going, oh, my God,
I didn't realize you had to test so much.

I eliminated all the testing this year that wasn't required, except for whatever we didn't test that the state required that we test the NWEA in the fall and then again in the spring. I'm going to go back to the NWEA this next year because I missed the results for all those other kids. I want to see that data. And again, we'll work hard to get those kids

fired up to take that test.

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In respect to the comment section, I want to suggest that you look at the limitations on the 1 percent for the IEP identified students. When we have a higher percentage of students that are special ed qualified in our schools, I think that 1 percent limitation is unrealistic.

We definitely would not give kids an easier test, in fact, if they didn't have to have that different assessment. So I think that needs to be evaluated. We're over 30 percent special ed in our school. And I think most of the other schools here would say they're probably about the same.

So that standard that has typically gone to public schools, I think you need to study that a little bit further.

There's another issue that Bernie had touched on, and I want to say it's called equity. Our students in grades K, 1, and 2 this spring, over 61 percent of them were proficient in math and reading.

61 percent. And I was so pleased to see that.

And I've been in education, I think this is my 39th or 40th year, and I figured out the reason that our students were successful. And I've had other schools come and say "What did you do? How have you

done that?" Because every school where I've worked, our test scores went up significantly in, like, 40 some years.

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And I've figured out the answer. It's not what I have done as a superintendent, other than one thing. I hire the best teachers I can get. And I provide support for them. And that's why our test scores have gone up.

So when I mention equity, there is a school on the I-5 corridor that just announced starting teacher salaries, starting salary, \$64,000 a year.

The top salary, \$124,000 a year. I've got to have some equity in our school to compete with those teachers.

One area where I disagree with our tribal counsel, and I'm more than proud to announce that, is they believe I'm only competing for teachers locally against the schools 15, 20 miles away.

I'm not competing for teachers from them.

I'm competing with teachers on the I-5 corridor. I'm competing with teachers in Spokane and other areas.

And if I can't meet or beat those salaries, I've got a problem. They're going to suck the best teachers away from my school because it not only impacts them every month when they get their paycheck, it impacts their

retirement for the rest of their life.

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So while I'm paying a teacher at the top of our salary paying \$80,000 a year, and they can go five hours away and work for that other school where they can go to a baseball game an hour away rather than a five-hour drive, and they don't have to put up with a hundred inches of rain a year, and they can rent a house or buy a house that isn't half fallen down because our area is so impoverished, guess where they're going to go to work?

So the BIE to help us, and looking at this, there needs to be some way of compensating teachers that work in remote and necessary or remote and isolated schools and tribal schools to help us compete, because that's the answer for our kids.

I've got to have a teacher that will stay
three, four and five years in that job so they can
develop that relationship with their students. A
teacher that only stays one or two years doesn't help
us, because the primary thing is getting that
relationship they built with their kids.

So that's where I need the help. If I can get that, where I can get those teachers to stay three years or longer, I'm going to compete with all the public schools across the state, across the nation.

Our test scores will go up.

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And the teachers that I've got right now, I lost one teacher this year off our staff. And the reason I lost him, his wife is our first grade teacher who had a baby. He's going to stay home and take care of the baby. After two weeks of that I'd be saying, honey, you stay home, I want back in the classroom. I don't want to change diapers.

But I lost one because we're trying to be competitive in our staff. We're finally getting that relationship built up where they want to stay. So help us compete with those other schools.

Thank you.

LYNN PALMANTEER-HOLDER: (Native language spoken.) Hello. Good morning. My name is Lynn Palmanteer-Holder. I'm a member of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation in North Central Washington. It's a confederated plateau tribe. Our confederation consists of 12 tribes, and I am a member of 7 of the 12 tribes, which meant I couldn't marry anybody there. We're all related. I am the superintendent of Pascal Sherman Indian School.

And I want to first say thank you -- (Native American language spoken.) -- to the Nisqually people for hosting, hosting this wonderful meeting today and

this gathering.

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Then I'm going to now get into my professional speaking regarding this tribal consultation.

And my question to all of my peers out here that are worker bees day-to-day in our tribal schools, whether you're BIE or tribally controlled, how is it working for you? How is this tribal consultation working for you?

I say that from a point of Bernie and I myself were also former tribal leaders. We've been connected with our tribal governments for many years. We've been advocates on tribal policy, federal Indian policies, especially relating to educational policy.

I've been a part of tribal consultations for many, many years at the federal level and at the state level. And I continue to see these meetings that we all come together, we spend hours, we spend resources, we come together, we testify, we write our positions and then what happens?

So the reason I'm here today, my tribal leaders are not here, I was delegated to be here on behalf of our school, our tribal administration, and our tribal leaders.

We want to be heard. Tribal sovereignty, the

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advocates, the leaders before us who fought and stood up to the federal government for years so that we would have a voice, so that we could say that U.S. Government has a responsibility to educate our children. And that doesn't mean to continue the same old practices.

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So today, I guess I want to make sure that I clearly state that we have some good news, we have some bad news, and we have some old news. Right?

So the good news is that we have -- the U.S. Department of Education has actually taken upon themselves to identify representatives from multiple stakeholders, as Dr. Pfeiffer has mentioned, school board members, parents, teachers, administrators that represent us. That's important, because we've been at tribal consultations.

My father was a tribal leader for 46 years,
Henry knew him. It was those leaders who made sure
that we started getting to the table. They also were
the ones who made sure that tribes, when they decided
to create business and economic development ventures,
that they prioritized education so that they could
educate our own people.

I have a Bachelor's Degree in Education from Eastern Washington University, a Master's Degree from

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WSU in education. Educational Psyche, by the way. We were talking about assessments. And then my PHC is from the University of Washington in Social Policy, actually, Indigenous Social Policy.

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My point in sharing that is that the people that are in this room, we struggled and made it through to get a western education so that we could be here, because we have been raised with a collective consciousness that our education has to have some impact on not only today but our future generations.

So I'm asking, how is the tribal consultations working for you? For me, being a superintendent as Pascal Sherman Indian School, a school -- a tribal school, tribally-controlled school that used to be a Catholic mission boarding school, where my mother was raised from the age of four to grade eight, then off to Chemawa where she went to high school and got pregnant with me at 15, where my grandmother went to school.

And she remembers the day that she was forced to leave her home to be put in the boarding school, and remembers the day, the stories, that she was punished because her primary language was nselxcin, an interior sailor's language. We have three distinct languages on our reservation.

Her stories are long, and they're traumatic, from being placed in a boarding school for three years at a time, moved to Oregon where she never saw her family for up to four years. Her mother was the first, so it would be my great-grandmother was the first to be placed in a boarding school up at the Old Kettle Falls Mission.

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So I'm the first of four generations on my maternal side to be raised in the same home as my mother, who did not speak our language. My grandmother did, but she would never teach her children.

My mother was 16 when she gave birth to me. She was married and divorced at 17 with two children. There is no way, statistically, that I should be here speaking to you right now. Because we look at kids when they enter our classroom like (indicating), or our schools, hum, that family is not educated or that family has that social problem.

We already begin to categorize kids and start putting them in little boxes right when they enter our school based on what we know of their past. But social, cultural, maybe even stigma that may be on that family. Instead we should be looking at every child when they enter our school as my future doctor,

my future lawyer, my future bus driver, caretaker.

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So, the reason I say this is because we, as tribal schools, have a huge responsibility. And I'm old. That's what I tell everybody at school. I'm old. I don't have a lot of time left. I've been in the public sector my whole life. I've been back to my tribe for a short period of time.

Like I said, I was a former tribal leader, realized that wasn't moving at the pace that I wanted to be as a tribal leader. So I thought my influence as a tribal educator would probably have a larger impact. So that's what I did, I went back to education. Why? Because school reform is not just in the public sector, it's not just at the K-12, the early childhood, the birth to three programs. School reform has to begin also in our small, small tribal communities. And it has to begin with comprehensive partnerships.

Comprehensive assessment. We're talking about assessments -- standards, assessments, and accountability? What we're doing right now is called school reform from a tribal context, doesn't mean that we just come in and start writing up policies and procedures and school plans, short- and long-term plans, on our own. We have to do that in a collective

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approach. In order for those plans to not sit on the shelf somewhere, but to be active and alive and implemented so that we can monitor and measure the performance, we have to do it with our tribal leaders. We have to do it with our parents. We have to involve our agencies. Those interventions we don't do on our We have to have -- in our rural communities, in tribal communities, we have to partner with everyone because everyone is related. And everybody loves children, and it's just important for us to be on the same team because we are a collective group. collective consciousness has to be a part of our standards.

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But that's not a part of the federal government's values of understanding collective consciousness, but it is in our tribal communities.

So coming up with standards -- I guess, today what I want to say is I would love to make a point about whose standards we are acknowledging and validating as real. Because right now school reform in Indian country has to do with identifying our local values, integrating those local values into our standards.

I heard Bernie say "culturally appropriate."

I use the term "culturally responsive." And the

reason I use culturally responsive is because

culturally appropriate for all of our communities, like he said, is that we're very diverse. standards that are going to be responsive to each of our cultures. Culturally responsive.

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I also want to point out that Bernie mentioned a couple things about our language, our revitalization of our language and culture in our communities. He mentions that -- I mean, I continue to hear English proficiency, English proficiency.

Well, if you hear me very long talk to you, you're going to hear my rez dialect. Because guess what, my English ain't that great. But I can write, and I've make it through state universities just fine.

My point is I realized when my grandmother, when I told her "Granny, guess what, I got accepted to Eastern Washington University. I'm going to college to be a teacher." And she says, "Don't you forget where you come from."

And I was like, "Wow, of course I'm not going to forget where I come from. I come from Ford, which is on the Spokane Indian reservation where I was raised. I had no idea at that time what she was saying because my mother, who didn't understand why I was going to college never asked me about college.

She was actually forced to when I was a

junior in college. "You need to ask Lynn about her school. You need to find out what's going on."

So what she did was she came back -- (interruption).

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So what happened was my mother finally said, "Lynn, how's school going?" And I was like, "Oh, my God, my mother."

She thought you graduated from high school. That's all she wanted. Get married and have babies. That's what you do.

I'm like, "Oh, my God, mother. Mom, I'm in an interpersonal communication class. And I'm learning all this" -- she says, "Stop. Don't you use those big words with me."

That's what we mean when we're talking about our kids in our communities and the challenges that they have. Even when they strive, strive to do -- get an education, strive to have outside experiences, we have culture conflicts within our own tribes, and sometimes it has to do with maybe even being labeled and identified as apples because you're getting that education. Red on the outside and white on the inside. Most of us know what that means.

Some of the experiences I've had at Pascal Sherman Indian School is -- and I'm going to go back

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to some of those topics. And I do not want to offend anybody in this room, but our Quileute superintendent touched on it. And that is we -- the government, the U.S. Department of Education has failed BIE schools. They have failed BIE funding formulas to our schools because they have not paid attention to the reality of the inequities.

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And I use inequities, meaning when we are looking for administration and teacher recruitment, we do not get the cream of the crop, and it's because of the lack of incentives. The ability to recruit to a rural remote area is tough, so we end up not only having teachers that we are putting on plans to get their teaching certification, individuals who may have bachelor's degrees.

And we talk about accountability? How responsible are we to place people in classrooms with students who have to teach high level math concepts in 7th and 8th grade. We want a transition for those students to move from a middle school to high school mathematics, when we cannot get a qualified middle school teacher who has the skillset.

Not only do they not have the content background, but the ability to utilize and implement teaching methodologies, multiple -- understanding the

different pedagogues of responsive approaches to motivating students, measuring their growth, monitoring their growth.

So I had to get really creative where I am, because I decided this year, as the new superintendent at my school, because it's my community, and these are my future leaders that we're promoting -- I decided I'm not going to sit back and allow teachers to teach our students who didn't really want to be there, who were not -- who were not there on behalf of the student. So accountability, I had to be accountable to our students; that should be what we should all be doing. When I'm accountable to my staff over my students just because they've been there for so long 20, 30 years, that wasn't good enough.

So I bring up the point of we should be able to find incentives, identify those students, those future teachers in our colleges and universities and recruit them right from there and bring them out, because those are the ones who, in my opinion, are energetic, creative, excited, like kids, and went into teaching for a good reason. So incentives for our teachers.

Today my staff, my principal, and a team are interviewing teachers, new teachers for my school.

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And one of them happens to be any granddaughter, who just graduated from Central Washington University.

Now, they might not hire her. It's up to them. But the truth is, we're excited to be recruiting from the young -- young people.

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Back to looking at alternative assessments.

Yes, I was shocked to find out -- I've been a school counselor for 15 years, been in public education for 36 years -- to find out our tribal school was testing kids 80 plus days out of the year.

What we did is we are using tests that are culturally biased. There's a lot of literature out there about culturally biased standardized testing. We should be looking at that when we're reviewing our waivers.

The other is we are creating a population of children who are desensitized to testing. So when you're talking about validity or reliability, like I have ten students or I have four students, that is out the door. When they are showing up at that computer to do their test, and they're closing their eyes, clicking away to get through. Because, you know what, I got to go to PE. I want to go to recess. I want to do these other things. That is what we are creating.

So let us create our own standards. Trust

the tribes and tribal schools. We will set our standards, because our expectations are high. We don't want low expectations. We want high expectations. Students are going to grow because of the expectations that we set as a tribe, as a school, as a community.

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Also, the assessments, we need to determine how we measure student performance, academic performance. We -- this summer, I had a Title 1 summer school. Those students were targeted. We had 60 students that were targeted. And I brought the teachers in. And I promoted project-based learning. It's an esteem approach, an alternative approach to teaching, as we all know.

These are children who would crawl under the tables in the classroom, who were not performing, who would not sit in a small reading group, who were showing behavior problems. They were in project-based learning this summer.

They went huckleberry picking. They learned concepts about traditional practices. And they were also -- had their language -- dual languages taught this year, as well. And so, everything was about their traditional language. They also brought elders with them. So we did some cross-generational modeling

and teaching.

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So these are children who also did research. They went to the libraries. They interviewed people. They created their own end-of-the-quarter project. So vocabulary, reading, research, getting up and doing a public presentation, speaking out in front of everybody, doing a big poster. It was a very beautiful project, and there was growth, huge growth, in those students this year.

But it's because of the alternative approach to teaching. They are excited. They clap for each other. They were critical thinkers. They were sitting in the audience asking the presenters of their peers questions, going through all of the different levels of knowledge.

We have alternative assessments. We look at growth.

We have to be more creative of what we're doing.

Accountability. Again, I hate that.

Accountability, I notice that when we are -- when I was reading the documents that it appeared that BIE was -- doesn't have the capacity to get out into our communities and provide every little need that we have.

Our own schools don't have the capacity to

cover every area. Because I don't know a superintendent at a tribal school who isn't in a principal, superintendent, school counselor, a classroom teacher, a bus monitor. We do it all. There's no such thing.

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I come from a school where I've had about 900 students as a school counselor for 15 years. You know what, everybody kind of had their role. But we had our little leadership teams. We had our level group meetings. We had our school improvement plans. We have everything going that was pretty nice. But when I went to my tribal school, and I realized the hats that we wear.

Then I look at all the dang paperwork. Holy moley. That might be something that gets changed.

I've never seen so much reporting in my life.

The last thing I wanted to say was about

Tribal Civics. I think Washington state probably

needs to be really -- or the U.S. Department of Ed and

the BIE take a look at, as well as Montana. There are

some states that are doing some really awesome things.

And one thing about Washington state with Senate Bill 5433 where all schools are mandated to teach tribal history, language, and culture. We also have another policy where tribes certify our own

language teachers.

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Let us do that within our own schools. Don't make it a standard. In my opinion, tribes should have the autonomy to create their own standards, run their own tribal history, government, culture, civics, language.

Let me give you an example. My school has a vision statement that we prepared with future language speakers. When I arrived, I had a teacher who was a -- basically it was -- she's an Nselxcin elder, who had a classroom that she used as a prep time for teachers once a week. So every class from kindergarten to grade eight -- grade nine, moved back down to eight this year -- went to her classroom once a week so the teacher could have prep time.

When I came in and reviewed the vision statement -- and I've been a part of language revitalization across the country. I've been to native Hawaii. I've been to the emerging schools. I've seen the colleges. I've seen the transition. I've seen the success. I went to New Zealand and worked with the Maori. I've seen the language revitalization. I've seen the success.

No, in my school, every teacher now has -- we increased our language -- certified language teachers

into our school. We brought them in from the tribe.

So we have two certified language teachers, two

language interns from the tribe that come into our

school four days a week. Every classroom has them for

one hour every day, four days a week.

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Every teacher must be a learner of our language. And when this is presented to the teachers of our school, they were like, yes, thank goodness, I've been waiting for this, an opportunity to learn the culture and the language.

And I'm just going to say in six months we attended a Pacific Education Institute, who had been being working on an indigenous climate science curriculum that I sent a team of teachers to. And I was the keynote speaker. And there were 50 schools that were there. And I had two of my teachers there, a second grade teacher and a fourth grade teacher, both non-native.

When it came around to them to introduce themselves and they were, like, (Native American language spoken) my name is Badger. My name is -- so they introduced themselves. They said what school they came from, and they said my students named to me, right, they knew this name. And so, they explained, well, then when I was leaving, some of my good friends

out in the Spokane area were like, "Hey, Lynn, all right, your teachers are Indian." No, they're not, but they have Indian names that were given to them by their students. It was awesome.

So let us do -- message. Let tribes -- have faith in the tribes that today tribes can create their own standards. They can come up with their own alternative assessments to measure student growth.

Because we have a workforce that likely 89, 90 percent will go back to our community. Maybe 10 percent of that will go on to college. Unfortunately, when they go to college they don't always come home.

But the point is is that we have a huge workforce in our community that we are supposed to --(unintelligible word spoken)-- piece that I am also supporting in my community.

So accountability. Accountability has to be done in partnership -- just like what Bernie mentioned earlier, the federal government is not a dictator to us -- and allow us to create this comprehensive plans locally. We have a lot of really good power, a lot of really good people, and a lot of vision.

Because that collective consciousness goes back to it's our responsibility to prepare our future leaders. And we know that there are social --

emotional, social ills in our communities that we have to also work with.

Help us by making sure that we have the right resources and support.

(Native American language spoken.) Thank you for listening.

MR. CLARK: Thank you, ma'am.

We have a scheduled break. I know lunch is going to be ready at noon. It's almost 11:00 now, so I propose a short 10-minute break, then we can reconvene. And then we'll to until noon when lunch is ready. So with that, we can reconvene at six after, six after the hour.

(Recess taken.)

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MR. CLARK: Okay. So we're going to be back on the record again. Just quickly, we'll stop at noon. So that gives us 50 minutes for additional statements for the record, questions, any feedback my group may have on the rule.

And again, it's going to be open forum. Just another quick friendly reminder each time you make a statement, we need your name, position, and who you're representing so that the court reporter is able to get that recorded into the record.

So with that, open it up again. Just raise

your hand, sir. I'll get you next, sir.

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I'm at Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School. And
we're in Duckwater, Nevada. We're extremely isolated.
I drive 70 miles to get my groceries. Took me awhile
when I got there I had to remember to get a week or
two worth of groceries every time I went to the store.
It's five hours to Las Vegas, five hours to Salt
Lake City, five hours to anywhere.

So I just want to underscore what the others have said. When you're that isolated, you need to be able to compete financially to attract teachers. I want to underscore that.

Also, my tribe, the Duckwater Shoshone, they help us help teachers to become teachers. And I think that's so important that we have native teachers. But I think the BIE should assist us with that financial burden.

I also think that, like Mark from the Quileute, I sometimes have one student per class, sometimes two. It's very difficult to extrapolate information from a subject group that small. And I want that to be taken into the thought processes when you're working on this rule.

We also test our kids too much. I believe

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whoever said they become desensitized, they're absolutely right. I believe what Lynn said, I can't wait to get out of here to get to PE or outside or something else. Kids also click through.

I also want to underscore what Mark said about special ed. Not at this particular school, but another school I was in, we were so good at special ed we became a special ed magnet. It's not difficult at all to get past the 1 percent mark, especially if you're really small. And that needs to be taken into consideration.

I think that's the four points I wanted to underscore. I also believe that our work at language acquisition and culturally appropriate activities and teachings should be also financially supported.

Thank you.

MR. CLARK:

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MR. CLARK: Thank you.

HENRY CAGEY: I'm Henry Cagey with the Lummi
Nation. I'm on the council. I've been on the council
for close to 29 years. I apologize for getting here
late, but I want to see who I'm talking to on the
committee. So let's agree to reintroduce yourselves.
I have a few questions of committee. And who's in
charge?

So my name is Travis Clark.

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1	work in Director Dearman's office in Washington, DC,
2	for the BIE.
3	HENRY CAGEY: Where?
4	MR. CLARK: For Director Dearman's office in
5	Washington, DC, the office of the director for BIE.
6	MR. HAMLEY: Jeffrey Hamley. I'm Associate
7	Deputy of the BIE.
8	DR. PFEIFFER: Dr. Tamarah Pfeiffer, Active
9	Chief Academic Officer for the BIE.
10	MR. HEMBERG: My name is Bryan Hemberg. I'm
11	with a company called WestEd based in San Francisco.
12	Just kind of advising the BIE and the Negotiated
13	Rulemaking Committee.
14	MR. QUINT: I'm Brian Quint. I'm with the
15	Office of the Secretary at the Department of the
16	Interior. I've been the BIE and the Negotiated
17	Rulemaking Committee dealing with this rulemaking. I
18	should just clarify this is not the committee, it's
19	not who was on the committee.
20	HENRY CAGEY: That's why I'm here, though.
21	Where is the committee?
22	MR. CLARK: So the committee itself was
23	comprised of 17 members, 12 of whom were not federal
24	employees. They were stakeholders.

HENRY CAGEY:

(Unintelligible words spoken.)

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Page 85 1 (Interruption by the reporter to have the 2 comments repeated.) 3 HENRY CAGEY: It's not in the packet. Ι 4 didn't see the names in the packet. 5 MR. CLARK: Hold on one second. We can get a 6 page number. 7 HENRY CAGEY: All right. DR. PFEIFFER: I think it was page 19. 8 9 MR. CLARK: Page 19. 10 HENRY CAGEY: You got anyone from Washington 11 state in there? 12 MR. CLARK: Yeah, there were two --13 DR. PFEIFFER: Under tab four. 14 MR. CLARK: Under tab four. 15 Page 19 of Appendix A. DR. PFEIFFER: 16 MR. CLARK: Yeah, page 19 of 60. 17 MR. CAGEY: I got here kind of late listening some of the comments. I didn't hear much comment on 18 19 the regulations in regard to my folks. I want to hear 20 about the regulations a little bit, but I really have 21 some questions on how you guys are looking at these 22 new rulemaking regulations. 23 And I want to start at the top where I made 24 some notes. Okay.

So it looks to me like what the assessments

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and standards you guys are proposing, what are we coming from? Because I don't -- I don't completely understand a whole lot of what's happening on the teachers that are testing our kids. What are we -- is this a new thing that we're starting or is this an old thing that we're building on?

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These assessments seem like it's a new thing or is it an old thing old with regard to our kids?

MR. HAMLEY: Well, what's been -- Jeff Hamley with the BIE.

What's being proposed is different than what's under the old regulation. Under No Child Left Behind, that authorization of ESEA, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, rulemaking was also required.

So in 2001 they started that, and they finished up in 2002 or '03. The rule that they came up with, 25 C.F.R., 30, is that the BIE funded schools would use the standards and assessments of the state in which they're located. So we're still operating under that one.

Now, ESSA, a reauthorization happened in December of 2015. That also required rulemaking, which is, you know, what this committee -- this report, this draft rule is about. And what they're

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proposing -- this time the committee made a decision that the bureau, instead of using the 23 -- the assessments of the state in which the school is located, 23 assessments -- we have schools in 23 states -- that they would use a uniform accountability system.

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So in other words, same standards, same assessments, same accountability structure. So that's the difference between then and now.

Does that explain your -- answer your question?

HENRY CAGEY: When do we expect to see different process that you're developing? What are we going to see you do for our kids?

MR. HAMLEY: In the committee we have papers on our website that discuss -- especially the last paper -- that outlines, and we discuss this in the committee -- All the problems that the old rule created of trying to have 23 different assessments that aren't comparable across the system, one of the issues came up earlier is that when we want to rank the schools from 1 to 174, we can't do that in a valid and reliable way because the assessments are not comparable.

So what we hope to have is a system where --

that operates more like states have, because no state has a multi-part system. They all have uniform accountability systems, so that the bureau can make determination on which schools need most assistance and provide assistance to those lowest performing schools in a more uniform manner.

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HENRY CAGEY: And in that regard, you're missing the mark. I think what's happening is you guys keep boxing us into the state, and we're not a part of the state. We're part of the United States.

So again, I think you guys need to go back and learn more on how this thing is supposed to apply to our kids. What we know and I know about these testing things are just a tool to measure whether or not they're passing their grades. So we're not doing them a whole lot of good in looking at all the things that they have to go through just to graduate. And the testing is just one part. But again, if you don't do a thorough assessment of what's going on with the individual child, you're not covering the whole -- places you're looking at to help those children.

This testing is just one part. You're not funding us. The funding that you're giving us is not enough. You know that. There has to be kind of a total assessment of where each tribe is at on where we

need to look at with our funding needs or our capital needs, with the teachers that we have; or we can't pay them enough to stay with us. You know, you're expecting things to happen with the funding you're giving us is not enough.

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Take Headstart, for example. We have to take that Headstart teacher, I know that's HHS. I know that had happened. But Headstart has to be included somehow with what you're doing. That's the beginning of that child's life. And you're not including it. There's tunnel vision on your ground procedure stovepipe, where you're not addressing the whole child.

You're not addressing the whole child from the beginning. And that Headstart, HHS hands those kids over to you. You're not doing that very well.

It's HHS that is in charge of Headstart. And that program is a good program. And it gets our kids on a good start in a good way.

But that has to be included when that begins, because you're not doing that. You're not looking at the government as a family. I think you guys understand that you're all part of the government family; that's all connected. Education is not part of just one entity. It's not the means to an end.

1	It's all connected economically, health-wise,
2	courtwide, your restrictions. Everything that's
3	included in this family of governance. So you guys
4	have to balance. I think you guys need to understand
5	that. But I think you guys got to look at more
6	holistically what you're trying to do with theses
7	tests and how what do we expect to see. Just a
8	thought.
9	I don't know who's in charge, but you guys
10	need to do that. Okay. So I'm taking the regulations
11	and go through them. Highlighted some of the concerns
12	I have.
13	So it looks to me like you guys have had four
14	years to figure this out. And are we going to have
15	four more years before you guys come up with a final
16	decision?
17	It looks like you started in 2015. And we're
18	in 2019. It took you four years to get this far? Is
19	that a problem?
20	MR. HAMLEY: The establishing of the
21	rulemaking committee was a lengthy process. You know,
22	we had to as a federal agency, we also had to work
23	with the administration, the White House, to get that
24	through.

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So there was a restart on it. We did have --

we were on schedule, but there was a restart on that. So there was a delay, admittedly, to that.

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HENRY CAGEY: What are you going to do next when we have a new president?

MR. HAMLEY: Well, it's not -- well, the rulemaking will be complete by then, so that shouldn't affect.

I mean, one challenge for the federal government is that the states don't have to go through rulemaking, federal negotiated rulemaking, but we as a federal agency do. So that is an added step. But you also asked when will we get this going -- or I don't know the exact term? But, you know, we hope to have a rule by the end of the year or early next year, and then we'll implement for the school year 2021.

HENRY CAGEY: So I'm on section -- I got a question on this section. We propose to add a definition alternative proposal, foster care.... I'm not sure what that means.

MR. HAMLEY: Well, that was a difference in ESSA where the ESSA had two indicators -- or two identifications that they wanted all the schools receiving public funds. And that was foster parents of foster care and parents in the armed forces. So those are just identifications. So in our student

information system and all of the school people that are aware of that basis. When that -- when the ESSA passed December of 2015, we began immediately to add those indicators.

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So the government just wants to be able to track, you know, services that are being provided on to foster care children and also to children of parents in the armed services. So it's just an indicator. It's just a marker. We've included that in our student information system mesa (as heard). So we're good on that one.

HENRY CAGEY: Is there funding for that?

MR. HAMLEY: Not to us or the states. It's just something congress required us to do.

HENRY CAGEY: Why are you putting it in there if you're not going to fund it?

MR. HAMLEY: Because it's a requirement of Section 1111.

HENRY CAGEY: Then you guys need to fund this the words in here because you're going to hold us accountable to foster care. If you're not going to put it in there, then provide the assistance, provide the resources for the foster kids. You understand? Because you're developing standards. You've got foster care in here. And the government, as we know

1 it, is going to hold us accountable. If you've got 2. foster care in here, you're going to hold us accountable. You're not doing this for foster 3 4 children. So give us the funding for that, make that 5 happen. Okay? 6 MR. CLARK: All right. We will include that 7 in the record. That's why we're here is to get the 8 comments. 9 I'm getting there. HENRY CAGEY: 10 Okay. And it looks to me like the committee 11 didn't reach a whole lot of things on your work. 12 Because it said, "The committee did not reach a 13 consensus on the recommendations in regards to 14 assessments." What does that mean? 15 MR. HAMLEY: What page is that on? 16 HENRY CAGEY: I've got your report right 17 It's on 26788, third paragraph on the right, in 18 the middle. 19 I hope you guys read your own report. 20 MR. QUINT: My name is Brian Quint. So what 21

MR. QUINT: My name is Brian Quint. So what that is discussing is just citing some of the work with the committee. Now, the committee members did talk a lot about the assessment section of the proposed rule.

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MR. CAGEY: Did you reach consensus or not?

MR. QUINT: So what happened there was at the very last minute the committee members wanted to spend a little more time looking at the Department of Education's regulations concerning assessments as opposed to just Section 1111 of ESEA.

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And so, when the committee was unable to -there wasn't enough time for them to do that. Most of
the committee members were -- they did not want to
reach consensus on that particular section of the
proposed rule, so that's why it says that the
committee did not come to a concensus on that.

And as by way of background, the committee reached agreement early on as to the rules and how they would proceed. And one of the rules they had is that they would try to reach consensus on as many parts of the proposed rule as possible.

Concensus meant either or absent or not active proposition. And so, when they were unable to complete that work, the committee as a whole was unable to reach a concensus on that.

And so, in lieu of having reached consensus, we needed to propose something for assessment. So what we did was we actually went through the Department of Education's regulations and plugged those into the proposed sections.

So even though the committe was unable to come to a consensus, we did try to follow the recommendation as far as including portions of the Department of Education's regulations in that section of the proposed rule.

MR. CAGEY: Okay. Then jump over on the next page here. It says, "As proposed, the section also clarifies that all required BIE assessments must undergo a peer review."

Who's the peer review with and from where?

MR. HAMLEY: The peer review is a section of

ESSA, Every Student Succeeds Act, and that applies to

all states and all the BIEs. So there are rules on,

that are described in part in the ESSA, but then the

Department of Education has further guidance an that.

So it's through the Department of Education, not through the Department of Interior. And there's -- they have a process of setting up a peer review committee and to review those. And those are experts on the assessments, because the assessments are quite complicated.

And there's a regular -- it's all on their web page. There's a regular process with forms and procedures about how that proceeds to get the assessments through peer review.

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HENRY CAGEY: What I think you should think about the tribes, think about the BIE, think about is that -- (Technical difficulty with the sound system.)

HENRY CAGEY: Are we back on? I think what

we should think about is -- I know you don't want me to talk, do you --

And I think what we should think about is a tribal peer review committee, not a nonIndian review that is nontribal. We should have our own peer committee. We should think about designing something that allows us to live by ourselves and find out what better we can do as tribes in the schools, not these white people that don't know nothing about any of this.

I think that we should look real hard in developing that committee that allows the tribes to support ourselves, like the MOA. That would work for us. And we can set up our own peer review committee and assess ourselves and assess you. One of things that we need to understand is that you're not only measuring us, but we need to measure you. And what you're doing to oversee the education. Because education is something that the tribes really should think strongly to regulate ourselves. Each tribe has different way that our kids learn. And you can't

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bunch us all in to one standard that the state or United States' standards. We all have to be individual because we are all unique. And we're different from each other culturally and -- I don't know, just culturally, I quess. Okay.

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And then with the secretary includes statements (sic) with disabilities and assessments.

I think one of the things you're missing in here is mental health. Besides disability, there's mental health issues. And a lot of our kids are traumatized with the things that happen on the reservations. A lot of our kids have trauma and families have trauma that need to be included in these types of things when you're assessing our kids.

It's the historical trauma is something that we all have to live with. Historical trauma is something that you guys have to understand that it causes things within the family where kids to learn and families to learn and tribes to learn. So I think that the historical things that you have to understand besides the disability is beyond that.

And it's in the mental stages of what needs to happen with our tribe. You got tribal trauma, family trauma, individual trauma, that we all have to deal with. Okay?

	lage 70
1	And then this English learners stuff, what is
2	that?
3	MR. CLARK: Can you explain that?
4	MR. HEMBERG: Sure. Under the federal law
5	they decided to separate out students that are
6	identified as English learners that includes a
7	requirement that every student has standards to learn
8	English language proficiency and have an assessment
9	every year of how those students are doing against
10	other students.
11	HENRY CAGEY: Why aren't you guys holding us
12	accountable for teaching our native languages?
13	MR. HEMBERG: Holding them accountable.
14	HENRY CAGEY: If you're going to hold us
15	accountable for the English language, you better hold
16	us accountable for teaching our native language.
17	MR. HAMLEY: Well, some tribes have proposed
18	the idea of adding native language to the
19	accountability system. But that be would up to each
20	tribe.
21	HENRY CAGEY: No, it isn't. You're holding
22	us to the English standards. We want our own native
23	language standards. We've been asking that for a long
24	time.

You guys need to figure out a way to support

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1	the tribes that want to bring their languages back.
2	And you've been holding us back for a long time. A
3	lot of these tribes have lost their language. A lot
4	of these tribes are struggling to bring it back. And
5	you want to hold us accountable for learning English?
6	That's bullshit. I'm really upset about that.
7	Because again I really object to what you guys are
8	reporting as English standards; that's not what we're
9	about. We're about trying to bring the elevation of
10	our native culture and native language back, not
11	English. That's not who we are.
12	So if you guys understand that this native
13	language is more important than the English language.
14	Okay.
15	We'll move on. Okay.
16	Now, we're moving on here. It says, "As
17	proposed, the section would gradually incorporate
18	tribal civics into the BIE funded school
19	accountability system as a school quality and student
20	success indicator." What does gradually mean?
21	MR. HAMLEY: Any timelines on that?
22	HENRY CAGEY: The timeline of gradually. You
23	got it in there.
24	MR. HAMLEY: This is Jeff Hamley again. For
25	the Tribal Civics, the committee was interested in

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having a Tribal Civics standard and assessment developed for approximately --

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HENRY CAGEY: Gradually could be what four years? Looks like we have a good committe.

MR. HAMLEY: The committee did not specify how long it could take to develop.

HENRY CAGEY: That's not a good way to put gradually in a regulation. Because you guys are very held together with these words. And gradually is a very flexible word. You guys could hide behind it.

Words are very important. I've learned this over the years. It's shall or may. Now, you guys are using "gradually." That's a word that the government uses to hide behind and hold on. Okay.

MR. QUINT: This is Brian Quint again. So that's not the actual text of the proposed rule; that's just the script --

HENRY CAGEY: I know you're going to edit.

Anything put in you just have to live with. I know that.

"This section provides that the secretary will work with the Secretary of Education to develop templates to assist in the development of alternative requirements." That's the next page from where we were at. What is the template that you guys are

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Page 101 1 thinking about? 2. MR. CLARK: It's in the middle column? 3 HENRY CAGEY: Page 26790, the next page over, 4 first paragraph. 5 This is Jeff Hamley. Okay. MR. HAMLEY: 6 Under no child left behind, two tribes make new tribe 7 of Florida and Navajo Nation proposed the alternative So we worked with those tribes. 8 9 were approved by both the Secretary of Education and 10 the Secretary of the Interior. So we had a format, a 11 template based on No Child Left Behind. 12 section is talking to you about is that for tribes 13 that want a waiver, and then tribes are talking to us 14 about it under ESSA, that we've stated that there 15 would have to be a new template because the 16 template --17 HENRY CAGEY: Who developed the new template? 18 MR. HAMLEY: Pardon? 19 HENRYY CAGEY: Who's going to develop the new 20 template? 21 MR. HAMLEY: We will do it with a joint 2.2 committee with the Department of Education and the Department of the Interior. 23 24 HENRY CAGEY: Where are the tribes? How come 25 the tribes aren't included?

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1 MR. HAMLEY: Well, the tribes can give 2. feedback on the template, whether they like it, don't 3 like it, or whatever --HENRY CAGEY: Why don't you do it with us? 4 MR. HAMLEY: I'm not part of this 5 6 HENRY CAGEY: Well, if we're going to have 7 our own template -- what was your name again? 8 MR. HAMLEY: Jeff Hamley. 9 HENRY CAGEY: If we're going to do this, 10 government-to-government basis, you have to include 11 the tribes in this what you're doing. Because you're 12 not right now. If you're going to develop these 13 templates for the tribes, you put the tribes at the Okay. Because, again, we don't need the extra 14 15 things to happen with consultation or getting angry. 16 If you have us helping work on the templates that are 17 needed, sections, not sitting in a room thinking about what the tribes are doing wrong. You need to bring us 18 19 to the table on these templates, what we can and 20 cannot do. Okay. 21 I'm going to move on. I'm going to go back 22 to home. I had a long week. 23 Okay. I object -- I don't object I guess. 24 Again, I have a problem with the committee that you 25 guys are doing is still pitching us all with a state

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standards. You still need tribal input and guidelines to work with a tribe and set up they're own standards and remedies, following along with the state.

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It is part of the rule but you need to work with us and as a partner not as a big brother or whatever you guys think the government is, but as a partner with the tribes. And there has to be a better relationship developed in opening up those communication lines. I'm talking about the councils, the school boards, and the people that we have in charge of education. There has to be a better line on how we're doing. I don't know if you know, but I think we really think about these things that you're trying to develop and just wash your hands when you're done with this regulation. It's beyond that. you're going to work with the government, you work for You're not working for the administration. Those tax dollars you're working guys work for us. on, those all come from us, as well. So again we paid our taxes, but you guys work for us.

HENRY CAGEY: I'm almost done -- no, I'm not. Okay.

Again, "The active part requires the secretary to define a standards, assessment, and accountability system, consistent with Section 1111 of

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the Act, for schools of a national, regional, and tribal basis, as appropriate, taking into account the unique circumstances and needs of the schools and the students served, using regulations developed through a rulemaking process." What does that mean?

I'm on page 26795, Subpart A.

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Does that mean that you're going to be in charge of the rulemaking or what?

MR. HAMLEY: Can you repeat the last part of your question?

HENRY CAGEY: Does that mean that this negotiated rulemaking process, what does that section mean, the paragraph mean?

MR. QUINT: This is Brian Quint again.

So the Elementary and Secondary Education Act from 1965 has amended to reauthorize the Every Student Succeeds Act of December 16th required the department to undergo a negotiated ruling process to develop regulations and rules on how the Office of the Secretary was going to implement requirements for how Standards, Assessments, and Accountability System work for BIE funded schools. So the department did put together negotiated rulemaking.

Negotiated Rulemaking in general is the process whereby federal officials and the state

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representatives, and groups stakeholders to work out rules that both parties can live with. So we went through that process and then we proposed a rule based upon recommendations that the committee made. And so, that's what we're doing here today is we're collecting comments on that proposed rule that was published based upon the committee's recommendations.

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HENRY CAGEY: I'm going to have our tribe object to this English learner, English language put in here. Right now we're on the record. I disagree with what you're doing.

Then I'm down to the waiver section on page 26800. And what it looks like is that if we decide to submit a waiver, you have 60 days for the decision. What happens if you don't make a decision?

MR. QUINT: So this is Brian Quint. The Section 8204(c)(2), which talks about the Elementary and Second Education Act, it describes this process whereby the tribal government body of school boards did not like the requirements that the Department of the interior has implemented BIE funded schools. They can submit an alternative proposal which will be approved --

HENRY CAGEY: I understand that. What if you don't respond in 60 days?

MR. QUINT: So the 60 days is built into the statute. But that's just for submission of an alternative proposal within 60 days of tribal waiver.

HENRY CAGEY: I think -- I recommend we think about this is that if you guys don't respond in 60 days, it's granted.

MR. QUINT: So what we've written in the proposed rule is that a tribe can request an extension of time.

HENRY CAGEY: No. It's on us, it's on you. It's not on us. You're not listening. If you don't respond in 60 days, you guys have to grant it.

MR. QUINT: I think, I take your point well.

HENRY CAGEY: Again, is that your -- you must be the lawyer for the education department or something. But you guys have to be held accountable just like you're holding us accountable. If you don't respond in 60 days, you grant that request. Don't be making excuses, well, we need another 30 days, another 30 days. Give it to us. If the tribe is asking for a waiver, give it to them. Don't second guess of what they're trying to do. Don't sit back and relax and say I'm out of time, I don't have time, we'll extend

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another 30 days. You guys have to act just like we do. You need to hold yourselves just as accountable as you do to us on waivers. Don't waste our time and don't waste your time on these decisions. Just make them. Okay.

And then I'm on the last section of this, The bureau annual report card will be made available on the Internet..." This report card where do we find that?

MR. HAMLEY: Jeff Hamley again. The report cards are published to the BIE website on an annual basis. One for each school. And then also one for the BIE overall.

HENRY CAGEY: Do we have a report card on you, too, just as much; or can we do that?

MR. HAMLEY: Pardon?

HENRY CAGEY: You develop a report cards so we can give you a report card back? I think the government should be allowed to have their own report on how you guys are performing and whether responding to what the tribes are trying to do with education and where the needs are, and where you're falling short on supporting our children. So the report card goes both ways. And it needs to be included because each tribe can have its own report card on how you're performing

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for our school system. What you're doing to support our school system, and what you're not doing. Okay.

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So, again, I am here on behalf of our council. I was asked by our superintendent to be here. I apologize. I didn't go through them all. I went through just what I read. I'm trying to understand what's going on with this whole part.

Education is important to me. I sit on the board. I sit on the council.

But, again, is that we tend to take education as it's not a means to an end. Education is something that a child needs a good education and a good job.

And that's how I see it. Because again without a good education, they can't get a good job; that's how I see it. Because again without an education, they can't get a good job. But somehow you're not linking the employment to the children after they leave school.

I've seen a 20-year-old boy graduated yesterday, graduated at 20 years old, went through school. He had no plans. You know, and there is no funding for them to pick them up for them to get done with it. We're doing the best we can. But if they keep going further than just a high school, the department has to look at higher education, or vocational education differently than what you're

doing there, as well. Because our tribal colleges need help just as much as the school. You have to look at that more often because the colleges are under funded just as much as our schools are. If you look at education as a whole, our colleges are struggling. Our enrollment is down. We're having a hard time with the getting teachers and professors in our colleges. And that's a big problem, as well. We're not getting the support from the Department of Education for higher ed; that's just as important as Head Start and higher ed. It all connects. And these populations are growing, growing, growing. We seem to be going What's happening? And we're losing the backwards. battle with the community at opioids. We're losing the battle with the thing that our economy is still crashing. The gaming has been a good lesson for us, has brought a lot of relief to our people. But it's still not enough. And again is that we're backfilling where you guys failed. So the tribes are backfilling the education needs ourselves. This is okay. have to understand that we have a lot more flexibility where the dollars are needed. We're having to backflow from where you guys are at.

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So, again, I thank you guys for coming. I want to see more about the report. I hope this

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committee, the work that you're doing -- I thank you for all your work; but, again, it's something that I think we all need. I don't know if the community work is done after this is over. But I think you need to reconsider overall and continue this committee work and really look at a whole on the education where we are at. What is the role of the bureau? What is the role of the BIA, and what they're supposed to be doing? And what is the role of the government within the family. As I said, if you're part of the family of government, what is your role? Where do you sit as far as the relationship for the tribe? And where do you sit between working with us and the government?

So again if you can really think hard of where that begins and what's happening.

I come from a poor gaming era and again it's changed a little bit more for us since the 1900s than the 2000s. It's a lot more positive. But education is still simply, kind of, lacking. And why are we lacking? And we are trying to hold accountable something that we have, something that we have no control over. You guys control the whole education funding. You control everything. We report to you directly on our funding.

You're not coming in and looking at what do

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we need to do to get better in what we're going and to put our kids through school. We're doing the best we can. We hired truant officers. So we're going do the best we can to try to keep that part of our keeping our kids in school.

But again the unemployment rate, the historical trauma, the drug abuse is all there. There's still heroin. We average about one to two overdoses a month right now. And it's having a big effect on the kids; that's the part that I think we missed. We are testing in that day that the mother may have -- something may have happened to the family to the mother or the father, and they end up failing because of what's happening inside their home.

So, again, as you look at these classes and things that are happening for you to understand that there's a lot more that you can do to do a better job in looking at the tribes and the families and the school as a whole, not just throwing the state standards at us where they don't fit. So, again, we have some Lummi made stuff. I don't want to take up more of your time. I've got a couple gifts for you folks. I got some jam from the tribe. I got some TruGrass from that. And I got a bracelet for you. Okay. So again Henry Cagey of the Lummi Nation.

Thank you.

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MR. CLARK: Okay. Thank you so much.

Any other?

ADAM STROM: Adam Strom, Yakama Nation Tribal School. Enrolled member of the Yakama Nation. Serve as the principal. And I think it's important that I give you guys a background of my mindset. So then that way as you listen to me as an aspiring leader, I'm young in leadership, not young in age, But "I would say that I would rather be built on criticism than ruined by praise." And, again, I'll say that again because I think too many of us in here might have an ego, might have something. But "I'd rather be built on criticism than ruined by praise."

It's important. I serve important people, and those people are youth. And the other quote I live by is "Every system is perfectly designed to get the results it gets." So we, collectively, here are perfectly designed to get the results we're going to get at the end of the year. And I'm going to pose a question to my colleagues, my mentors, to my people in here that serve their respective reservation, because I heard a leader from Pascal Sherman talk about her education, her bachelor's, her master's, her PHC. But I wonder where that high school diploma came from.

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And this is the reason why I'm going to state this is because I feel everybody's mission or vision in being here probably has the words "quality education." If we're going to serve our people, we probably have somewhere in our mission or vision, we're going to provide a quality education. And somewhere in our mission or vision it probably says that our students are going to be out and be able to compete in a workforce, somewhere in there, in some way it's going to be interpreted that way. So as a vested stakeholder, not only do I serve as principal, but I serve as a father of students in my school.

And the sad reality is is that when I drove my eldest to Stanford University, because of that shortness or providing my own child with a quality education within a bureau school or within a tribal school, you know, we drove 24 hours. I had to say there's got to be an ultimate path to Stanford University because of state assessments or because of assessments, probably not going to land you at Stanford University out of high school.

And because I think when we talk about assessments, I respect cultural relevancy, cultural relations, cultural sensitivity, cultural awareness. But at the same time I realize assessments provide

college readiness. Assessments are based on college readiness. And Stanford University might look at my child and say, you know, you're cultural relevant, but academically you're performing below.

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So my idea to speak is -- to my colleagues is, again, I'll touch upon how I need assessments as a first year administrator. What I hear in here is a lot of outspoken words. But I'm in dire need of how to better serve our Native American youth, on a daily basis. So when I hear these words, I've grown to understand that you guys provide quality education on a daily basis. How do we get it done? I respect Mark Jacobson for saying -- he proudly says he gets it done by offering or -- providing the best teachers. Teachers are our level of education. And I have to get my own people the outreach to try to realize that. Value these teachers. Treat them well. Pay them Respect them. Because those are the ones that well. are in the classroom everyday with our students.

And complaining of wages. Yeah, there's competitive wages, but trust me in the central Washington area, there's people that teach from the heart. And that may be \$10,000 less, but, you know, they teach from the heart. And know that in our school they're teaching 12 students in a class versus

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1	35 in the public school. Because I try to teach our
2	recruitment and retention, I try to share that. I
3	realize six miles from here you might get \$15,000
4	more, but, hey, man, you're teaching 12 students. So
5	I do my best for recruitment and retention purposes.
6	But the reason I say it is I need my colleagues' help
7	to how me provide a quality education so that we could
8	live up to our mission and vision to our students.
9	That they could survive in the workforce. That they
10	could compete at Stanford University. That they could
11	compete at the University of Washington because it
12	requires something. As the other profession I pose as
13	a basketball coach, it requires self-reflection. I
14	can't blame my losses on the guys in stripes or the
15	whistle. Because then my 12 athletes that are sitting
16	on the bench next to me are going to learn to point to
17	the officials every time they lose. So I'm asking you
18	guys next to me how do we do self-reflection? How do
19	I know that every dollar I receive, whether it's state
20	or bureau, that every dollar I receive is going
21	towards betterment of that child's education? If you
22	guys know, teach me. How do I know that every day,
23	when we're in the classroom that seat time is
24	important when there's other things that our grants
25	through our tribe, we're a hundred percent Native

American. So a lot of times we are a -- we are a go-to for grant purposes for that university that served, it's 5 miles down the road, or for that doctor school that's in the city of Yakima, that could say we assisted a school that was a hundred percent Native American.

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And so, we take our kids there. And then they get us out on a Tuesday lecture of math and then Wednesday is half day, and then Thursday is berry picking. And then, as you all know, math is sequential. So, again, I urge us to take accountability and to do a self-reflection on ourselves as administrators and as school leaders. Because it's something that I've learned in my first calendar year that I got to look at myself, as a Because, again, I'll go back to not only do I leader. have an invested interest of one child that went to community help throughout, now I have two more that are twins this year that are seniors that come to me and say I got an 18 on an ACT; that's not going to get you into the university, son, you know. And -- but, yet, I was the building principal. Did I give him the best education for four years? Do you realize that they weren't offered biology? They said science kicked my butt. We don't even have a lab at our

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school. How can we offer chemistry and some of these
science clubs? We don't and we're quick to point
but again it's self-reflection. What do we do on a
day-to-day basis that is providing? Because as
everybody knows nationwide, there's the achievement
gap. And I figure there's some school nationwide that
serves Native American students to the best of their
ability. And I want to know that school. And I want
to visit that school. And I want to study that
school. And I want to do everything that school does.
Because they're a model school. If that school is in
the state of Washington, the state of Oregon, state of
Idaho, please let me know. Because right now what I'm
doing as the building principal is not working. Match
could prove it. Smart phones could prove it. I don't
have to be told I'm a failure. In the public school,
let's be honest, Mark, you can mark my words no pun
intended in the public school, I wouldn't last as a
principal with subline scores, flatline scores. But
yet I find my comfort in the BIE school that they'll
take care of me. I think we've got in step outside of
of that as we come to these group meetings. We've got
to move forward together and that happens with quality
education.

Thank you.

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1	MR. CLARK: Okay. Thank you. So it is noon.
2	So we'll go ahead and break for lunch. I don't want
3	to short change anybody time this afternoon making
4	statements for the record or asking questions, giving
5	us feedback. So originally on the agenda, we had
6	breaking for lunch at 12:15 and then resuming at 1:30.
7	Since we're starting 15 minutes early, I would propose
8	that we reconvene at 1:15 rather than 1:30, that way
9	we have the same amount of time available to provide
10	statement for the record, questions, and all that good
11	stuff.
12	UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: How about less time for
13	lunch?
14	MR. CLARK: Less time for lunch? Sure. We
15	can certainly do 30 minutes if that's adequate for
16	everybody else. Okay. We can certainly do a 30
17	minutes.
18	(Lunch recess taken from 12:03 p.m.
19	until 12:40 p.m.)
20	MR. CLARK: We can go back on the record
21	again. The rest of the day we're going to continue
22	until we exhaust our opportunities to make statements
23	for the record and questions.
24	So, sir, Nannette, we got one right here.
25	FRANK MESPLIE: Good afternoon. My name is

Frank Mesplie. I'm superintendent of Yakama Nations
Tribal School. There's some important things in a
very complex system of rulemaking. And we are BIE,
and now we're this year a sovereign state compactor,
state of Washington. Grateful for all the information
and all the resources they provided.

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My question is that we -- our school is a Catholic school, built in 1965, our agency burned down, tribal council became their offices and then until 1979. Then it became an alternative school. Ι was there 260 to 11. I got accredited. Now, I'm back there but our schools, probably, we got this program where we submit and get the fix, as it were. probably a million dollars worth of stuff. even get water for our lot. But my question is I read in a native thing about the Department of the Interior, I think, it's the secretary. They have a leasing program with the Gila River Community School. You guys don't know it? That's pretty innovative. We'd like to get on that pipeline, too, if we can.

If the BIE can give us half of one-third. We can get the rest. Hopefully in my lifetime. It's my 40th year of education. But Chairman Soliscin (as heard) is in Alaska right now; that's his vision, too, the goal is maybe to have the school feedback and

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solo. So we didn't do anything to do this. We have a casino, but it doesn't make enough money to support a school. But that is my cry. If you guys know of anybody or contact, like idea about writing letters -- we submitted the letters. I submitted the letters to people in Washington, DC. And we went to meetings in Albuquerque last. And we're No. 63 on the list. And they only do seven or eight schools every 20 years. So hopefully that happens to us.

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It's my grandma had spoke English, but her mom is -- they donated a school, the land for an elementary school. We just need a new school. We have a young leader here. We don't have a science lab or locker rooms. It's just limited space. We just had a personal consultant come in do a space analysis. Yeah. We need a new school. He's been around all the tribes in the United States. He says we're over the top 15 probably. But we're patient.

In our treaty in 1855, the government was going to give us a hospital and a school -- let us buy a school. But that's never happened so -- trustees over us have not fulfilled what they said they were going to do. With that hopefully if you guys got contacts in the Yakama Nation,

FrankMesplie@yakama.com. Do you know of anything?

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MR. CLARK: So I guess I'm based out of the director's office in DC. I'll give you my contact information. I can help you track down some of that information because obviously we have been working

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with that.

FRANK MESPLIE: Yeah, so have all them, the lobbyists, and George Waters and he's been doing his best to upgrade and find out what we are. We just got on the list, but we assumed it was on there since 60's but nobody ever reported it that we need a new school.

Thank you. Have a good afternoon.

TAMMY HICKLE: Tammy Hickle, again from

Duckwater Shoshone Elementary, Nevada for new schools

and method of getting in schools where you're not 63rd

on the list. Mine is holding up, but I can't say that

it's going to continue. Because it's starting to

deteriorate. And it's very difficult to get new

funding for new buildings. So I've underscored that.

While I'm at it, Lynn, my colleague from

Pascal Sherman says -- she mentioned the paperwork. I

was teaching and trying to do the administration. And

I can't keep up with the paperwork. I'm always behind

in my work. I work 10 hours a day at least. And I

work weekends, and I still can't keep up with it. So

behind on the paperwork and --

But what I want to put in a plug for because I'm all alone, I've spent hours on the phone with the UFC, with whoever is helping in the BIE organization. We're like best friends. I really appreciate the technical assistance I get. So I want to make sure that I say that the technical assistance is very important, as well as with the paperwork. And I consider this what we're talking about today is just added paperwork, more details that I have to attend to to make sure I'm doing. I need technical assistance for that because so many of us are out there in a very small school.

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Mark Jacobson again for the MARK JACOBSON: Quileute Tribal School. I thank you for taking input today on this other issue. So there's a couple things I'd like you to take back to DC or to the DOI for us. On the facilities, we're in the top three of the So we get a new facility. We've been there nation. now for three years and I still don't see anything coming up out the ground. It's the process that needs to be addressed. Also the rules need to be rewritten and updated. The last book that was out is 1995. Things have changed a lot since '95. And according the BIA, they have done some updating, but they didn't publish it. So we don't have what that update is or

what's changed. But some of the rules or some of the guidelines in there are totally ridiculous. provide 120 square feet for an administrative office. I dare you to put a desk with two monitors in there for your computer and a printer and still be able to meet with parents in your office. You couldn't. If you don't have the facility There was no room. now, they won't build it for you. So if you don't have assigned slab, they won't build it for you. you don't have family consumer science program, they won't provide that for you. So they gave us -they provided us a couple portables a couple of years ago that you could buy one built to custom built for you in Oregon and have it delivered for less than it cost to have them shipped from the BIA when they buy them. Something is wrong with that system. It needs to be reviewed and updated.

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And the process, once you do get funded needs to be streamlined so you don't wait three or four years.

I look out my office window at the Pacific

Ocean, beautiful view. I've got probably the

prettiest office view of any place in the country.

But when I look out there, also I worry about that

tsunami that I know that's coming one of these days.

And in three years, I'm worried if it's not built in two years, will we still have that building, will that view still be there, or will we lose the next generation because of a tsunami?

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So please take the message back there. process is still far too slow. ESSA, do away with that, that mandatory test, our -- trying the staff has It doesn't apply to schools. to go through online. They talk about you've got to have the security card to put in the door that gets you in your office. You put the card in your computer. And then don't forget to take that card out when you leave. Our teachers don't have security things on their doors or cards in their computers. It takes almost two hours for every one of our teachers and administrators. I need that time for other purposes. Time is the one thing that I can't create. I can write grants for money. We get all sorts of money for things. can't buy time. I've got to have some relief to some of that and tending to write on the paperwork.

The superintendent over in Coeur d'Alene wrote -- probably wrote his name. I always forget, but he wrote one of those paperwork reports, third page, if it's an emergency call me, here's my cell phone number, my office number, here's my email, call

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me when you get to this point. It's been four years. Nobody's called him. Who is reading the reports we have to submit? If they don't read them, don't make us do them. I understand the need to be responsible. Never walk away from being responsible. But don't have us doing paperwork that just sits on some shelf when it's done.

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Maximo, I've had it with that, folks. going to rally some troops. And you're going to see some action if I can push forward. It doesn't work. I brought the report. We've complained about this. I've been here six years. It's never worked for us. The Maximo is a system we put in to assistant with what repairs or stuff we need or we've done. changed all ours. Now, it calls for a six foot chain-link fence and three rows of barbed wire across the top. I'm not building a penitentiary or a site to hold people in a compound. I want a school. don't need chain-link fence with barbed wire around the top of it. Maximo needs to work for our schools. It doesn't work for any private school I've ever talked to.

I think it works fine for BIA controlled schools, but it's not working for us.

So we've given you six, seven years to fix

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this. Still hasn't been fixed.

We would accept -- they say you buy a computer that's dedicated to Maximo. We'll put everything on it and make it work. We did that. It came back to us. Still doesn't work, guys. I've had it with Maximo. That has to change.

So thank you. Please take those messages back, and you'll hear me on Maximo later.

Thank you.

BERNIE THOMAS: Bernie Thomas, what Tony (as heard) just said I totally agree with. It would be great if our entire system is predicated on the idea that all of our students after fleeing appropriately chose to go onto college. The reality of it is that, you know, I think Washington state -- I don't know that it's incorrectly quoted but 15 percent of our students in the population of our students in Washington goes on to college after high school.

And publicly, you know, a lot fewer by half or more or fewer than, go on to college directly out of high school from the Lummi Nation School for sure.

You know the hard, cruel reality we're trying to keep our students alive. We're in survival mode.

You know, many of us come across as maybe it doesn't come across as, you know, eloquently as hearing from

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kids that are 6 or 7 or 11 or 12 years of age, saying will my mom hit me after heroin. You know, my dad is in prison because the heroin. You know, my dad died because of heroin. My mom burned in a fire because she was too stoned to get out of the building that caught on fire because she cooking her drugs and couldn't get out because she was stoned.

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We're trying to keep our kids alive. And there are a lot of different pathways to go on to college, not necessarily right out of college. Those of any of us that did go on to college right out of high school really struggled. And, you know, there are a lot of different life triggers that -- you lose a job, lose a spouse, you know, employment somewhere or different opportunity comes your way that you didn't have when you were 18; got a little bit more mature, decided that, hey, you know, you need to do something with my life. I'm going to go out into the community college and affect my education plans in that way.

I was a community college trustee for 10 years for the state of Washington. You know, we -- I remember when I was a trustee member of students that circled the building 10 or 15 times a day for weeks on end trying to conjure up enough courage to come in and

make an application to come to college.

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So we created different messages for us to deal with the students so they didn't have to do a lazy circle and trying to figure out how do I get in What do I have to do? You know, what are the procedures for you to apply? What about financial I mean, what about when I realize I did so poorly in high school; there's no way I can make it in college? And just answer all the different questions that were obstacles for them to get in the door and get them through school. But most of those students were on average 38 years of age by the time they circle back to the idea that they need to go on to college. I think, the average in Washington state is a lot lower than that because of the union precedent that Washington state has imposed really to the community college and technical college system that it's really running under a different principle than, you know, they would have learned and 1970's by making community colleges accessible and forthright and a model of articulation to research for institutions public and otherwise in Washington state.

So, you know, it's one thing if you're a middle class, you know, average American with a lot of income and pay at your disposal, a lot of freedom and

flexibility to do the things that you know allows you to do what you want to do.

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But when you're poor, and you come from a home that, you know, without being too disparaging, is filled with mental health and drug addiction issues and other things, you don't have these choices. You don't have those choices. You just don't have those choices.

And, you know, begs the question that, you know, when I look at these regulations that are being proposed, that there isn't some semblance of articulation between the bureau and the tribal That should be the Rule No. 1 in this government. rulemaking process that you can't make a rule and say that that rule is what stands for all time. Times change. People change. People get a changes. different education. They get a different look. get a different opportunity. And, you know, we can't get wise to the things that are going wrong and try to figure out, you know, smarter ways to do things differently when that kid is circling the building 15 times a day while getting up enough courage to talk to somebody. So that needs to be Rule No. 1 to supplement what Henry was saying about if you're going to make a rule, make a rule that we're going to

have a solid relationship with the Indian Nations.		
And that relationship is going to be predicated on the		
memorandums of understanding. Memorandums of		
believing in which we set forth lessons based on local		
understanding of the present circumstances of our		
population, and those obstacles and things that get in		
the way of kids being able to not have a choice. They		
do not have a choice. They don't have a choice. They		
don't have a choice. How are you going to get a		
choice if you don't partner with us at the Indian		
Nations? So I'm going to say that again Rule No. 1		
needs to be that whatever these rules are and any		
future rules are going to be predicated on the basis		
of local understanding of local tribal government or		
school board that they agree with, and that they are		
going to be able to proffer their own set of solutions		
to the obstacles that they know be part and parcel of		
their family. They call us tribes, but we're just		
extended families. In fact, all of the Indian Nations		
in the Puget Sound are my blood relatives. I'll say		
that again: All the Indian Nations in the Puget Sound		
are my blood relatives. We all are descendant of each		
other.		

So, you know, we have different perspectives about, you know, how we want to bring up our children.

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But you got to involve this. I mean, that's one of the three cornerstones of any educational plan.

Involve your parents and, you know, in loco parentis.

We are the local parents, the tribal governments are.

So include us. Your plan will include us. Let us evaluate what our schools need.

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We are going to be going through a population growth. We know it already. We have spoken to the demographers. We've spoken to the census people.

We've spoken to the research institutions. We know that our current under age -- under age 18 population is right now forming about 1800 people. By 2035, which sounds like a long ways away -- by 2035 will be 8900 of us but that's majority of them will be under the age of 18, the school age people. They aren't going to fit in our current school. How long does it take for you to build a school building when you're at the top of a list? We don't know. Well, we don't know.

So I'm saying that we got some improvements that we got to be able to do to know and understand the population.

We need career technology education. I can't tell you how many of my parents went to Stanford, went to UCLA, went to UCLA School of Medicine, went to the

University of Washington, came out with magnificent degrees, PhD's, medical degrees, 180,000 student loan debt, a couple hundred thousand dollars of student loan debt, no career. No career. No career. Unforgivable student loan debt. So, you know, saying to people that college is the answer. College is the answer. You got to have standards that equals, you know, go to college; so that's the answer. always. And more and more statistically you look around at some of the numbers and the politics around making sure that higher education becomes free of tuition, you know, because of the impending political situation and climate around unforgivable student loan It doesn't matter what happens in your life, that debt is with you. You can't file bankruptcy. You can't do anything. I mean, just something that is always going to be there.

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So we need to, you know, develop facilities and educational programs that help our family members learn how to enter into careers. I mean, is it one thing throughout your whole life, or is it 15 things throughout your whole life? These kinds of things still end up becoming a trigger going on. And there are a lot of different pathways to higher education as I said. It doesn't necessarily have to start right

out of high school. We know it would be absolutely ideal if you go right out of high school to college. Again, my own story is to go along with you know what Lynn was saying that I was a horrible student in high school. And that continued when I was in college. And it wasn't until I earned my master's degree that I actually figured out how to be a student. I actually produced, you know, complicated documents overnight, 24-page documents in the formal APA format. And you know, but that isn't something that, you know, you learn how to be able to do right out of high school. It takes some life skills and life context to be able to fill in the blanks as to the value in doing some of the things that we do in earning a master's degree.

So, you know, I just think that hanging our hats on test scores, you know, not having a plan in place just make sure that students remain alive.

Because they don't have any other choice. They don't have any other choice. They don't have any other choice. They have no choices. You know, is that -- that comes straight from the social and emotional learning needs of our students. We need to make sure that the system inculcates their medical, psychological, and academic needs, not just the academic needs based solely on test scores.

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When you think about it, the system is abreast of the other two things and only focuses on the academic test score results. How cruel that is when, you know, you think about a 10-year-old kid, who has lost both parents due to drugs or alcohol, whose uncles have burned up in fire because they were, you know, too drunk to get out of a building or something or too high on heroin to get out of the building or got crash car because, you know, uncle was driving too fast, you know, took the corner too fast and got flipped out of the car or truck and -- you know, these are every day instances, every week during the school year.

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And so, you want to bring a kid in and say, well, we're going to do pre-algebra today. It's really super important because you've got to be ready for the test. You've got to be ready for the test. I know your uncle is dead. I know that your parents died earlier. I know that your mom in prison. But forget about all that stuff. You got to deal with this test.

And as an educator, how does that sound to you? I mean, does that, you know, resonate to you guys to being anything close to the reality that you experience in your every day thinking about the

importance of these regulations?

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Once these regulations go into effect, we're stuck with them. So let's make these regulations about our relationship, not about standard things that are never going to change. When's the next time these regulations are going to change? Can you predict that? I don't think you can. So if they're going to be regulations that we're going to be stuck with, let's be stuck with each other.

You know, I can pick up the phone and I can call you. I can call Dr. Hamley. I can call Tony. Tony actually answers the phone, you know, to his Tony will call me and say, "BernDuck (as credit. heard) you know, what's up?" You know, "I'm not really liking all the stuff you're saying." You know, we have a conversation about it. You know, that's what I want to get stuck with. I don't want to get a stuck with a bunch of standard regulations that say the world is made like this. It's completely And this is the only thing that, you know, you're ever going to see out of the world is -- you know, if you want the money, we got the money. here are the strings with it. But the world is completely flat. Don't worry about the other people think that it's round and really complicated and, you

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know, there are drugs in it, and, you know, there are kids that have social and emotional needs. Don't worry about all that stuff. Just worry about the test scores. Just worry about the test scores. Just worry about the test scores. Because that's where your money is tied to. That isn't the world that I want to be.

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And so, I don't think it is that we -- I think I know you guys. Let's join the world together and just make sure that, you know, we're looking ahead to the cap of the construction needs, to the social, emotional needs of the students. You know, they all fit hand-and-glove together. Just get them to become semi-autonomous by the time they're 18 or autonomous by the time they're 18 and transition them into And each stage that child might have a life career. trigger down the road, but they get nothing out of it if they're dead or if they're already so ingrained in the drug culture that, you know, you just have no opportunity, except to hope that 10 or 15 visits to the rehabilitation center are going to be enough to keep them sober enough to even think about providing a meal for themselves or their own family.

I mean drugs are really insidious. Nobody knows why somebody had been sober for 15 years and all

of a sudden starts using it again. It's just insidious but we've seen it at the moment quite a bit. And that's always been repeated over and over.

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So we got a population boom on the way, our facilities are undersized. Curriculum doesn't match the absolute needs of the students that are there. The culture and identity which is specifically important to self-gain, self-confidence is not there because we don't have tribal trained teachers or administrators. And so, we need help on curriculum and design and development. And we also need teachers built from the ground up that are from among our own population.

Why doesn't that make sense as a goal? I mean, you're going to learn -- I mean, the kids learn more in five minutes with me than they will from any white teacher that we have in the building, just five minutes with me. But I'm spread too thin to sit in the classroom and do those things.

So we need our own family members to become teachers and school administrators. Plans that will help us with building those employment opportunities so that requires an increase in the overall amount of ISIP funding and special education funding; that's a 50 percent rate of population of special education

students in the high school; 25 percent in the elementary school and then middle school. And then we know all these like 80 percent of the kids at the Tribal Health Center have been born and neonatally or prenatally exposed to drugs and-or alcohol. So we got issues. And they aren't going to be demonstrated by -- I mean, solutions aren't going to be necessarily demonstrated by test scores alone. You've got to rely upon us as the topic subject expert at the local limit, and, you know, we are your partner. And, you know, we're there. We're working. We know what to We have some plans and ideas. And but, you know, we need these rules to reflect the dynamic relationship between us, not as the bureau being a paternalistic, you know, good father of the Indian Nations but as a significant partner in a relationship that is designed to educate the Congress and the President as to the needs of our population that we're designated here to be serving, the students of the Indian Nations.

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So anyway that's -- thank you for your time and attention.

Thank you all for being here.

HARVEY WHITFORD: Harvey Whitford, administrator at the Wa He Lut School. I'm going to

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go ahead and quote Mr. Claymore.

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Mr. Jon Claymore, who has been around BIE Schools for -- I don't know -- 25, 30 years. He couldn't be here today. But he asked me to share his thoughts on this text message that he sent. So I'm going to read it just like he wrote it. So that's Jon Claymore, J-O-N.

He says, "Hey folks hope the tribal consultation meeting is going well.

"This is my two cents: The BIE has an opportunity to move to a common assessment as the state of Washington is allowing BIE Schools to opt out of taking the Smarter Balance State Assessment. are doing this for a reason when only 24 percent of native kids are passing the Smarter Balance Assessment in Washington. More importantly 76 percent of the native kids are failing. Right around 50-to-60 percent of all kids, public, are passing this test. In my mind this is a torture test that has one of the highest bars to pass according to the different OSPI, which is Washington, opened the door for the bureau to pounce on and do away with having BIE schools take the state assessment and go to a common assessment that has been discussed for years for a reason, because it needs to happen if they

really want to know how the schools within the BIE are doing. One of the problems is that BIE went away from NWEA contract that could have been an option to collect common data from all schools. The BIE needs to report some type of data to the Department of Education," in Washington, DC. "to justify funding and that's why they are requiring schools to report state test data. The data they are receiving is flawed in my mind due to the benchmarks from state to state. Ask them to sit in our kids' moccasins while taking that state assessment as it means nothing to our kids and gives little to no valid support of information as it's a form of classification.

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"No one can tell me that our kids are dumb but if you look at the data, we are the lowest on the totem pole according to the different nationalities represented. Why is this okay as we are protectors of the generations to come?

"If I had things my way, all BIE Schools would be taking the same assessment and then the real work can take place as we will have common data."

Okay. That was a message sent from Jon
Claymore. And I read it just like he sent it. If you
look at BIE schools across the country, and what was
shared earlier, we're generations from the trauma that

was instituted on our ancestors.

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It was brought up in here about the boarding schools and how we moved forward from the boarding school era and the missionary schools. And when people talk about boarding school, they think it was a long time ago. People that are not associated with that. But to some it's not that long ago. I share this when I get a chance with different forums that I sit on.

My mother had to go to a boarding school in Blackfeet country when she was five years old. She had'nt talked much but it. But she shared some of it. She said the boarding school some of our families were camped out on the prairie where they can see the boarding school but they couldn't go and visit their children.

If you didn't send your child to the boarding school, then all the benefits on the reservation were cut off, the fee allotments, the tools, and other forms of benefit that would help the family live will be cut off if your child is not sent to the boarding school so they could learn English. My mother's first language was Blackfeet Indian language; that's all she knew, because my grandparents didn't know English.

They just spoke Blackfeet. So in order for my mom to

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learn English and be assimilated on the reservation, she had to go to the boarding school, as many other children did. She really didn't talk about the abuse that went on in the boarding in school that was there because I think she subconsciously cut that part out of her mind. So she only shared some parts of the boarding school with us when we were children. And so, we moved a long ways from the time when my mother had to go to a boarding school to learn English to where we are now at Wa He Lut Indian School and all the native schools across the country.

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When I first came in to BIE schools in 1996 as a teacher before moving into the administration, the BIE, I believe, was funding schools way below their state counterparts.

When I came to Wa He Lut after being administrator at Muckleshoot and Chief Leschi and in a public school, I came to Wa He Lut and I knew that the school that -- I knew that the school had to have more resources, had to have more money because the BIE funding was not enough to facilitate a high quality education for our Native American children. So we look forward to seek out a better local agreement with North Thurston Public Schools.

It took about a year of negotiating with

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North Thurston Public Schools, and with the Wa He Lut School Board before we were able to sign an agreement with North Thurston and get some state funding into Wa He Lut.

And the state contact legislation that was passed about five years ago, we even helped -- even helped our schools even more to generate funding and facilitate a better quality of education for our children.

And this all leads us around to the assessment of standards. This discussion first came about in my memory around 2002. So it's been talked about a long time about having common assessments in Indian country for BIE schools.

When I think back in 2001 or 2002 when the discussion first started, I believe the BIE had funding to generate resource, conduct consultations, discussions, and forum committees on how to get it done. And I think the money ran out or the money was cut off. And the discussion about a kind of assessment for BIE kind of ended and stopped. I didn't hear anything about it for a while, I think 15 years back then when they had that. And so, the common assessment across the BIE schools is they've been around for a lot of years, but nothing has ever

happened, the same meetings, the discussions, their comments and records and everything else. But then nothing flourishes. There's no fruitation to it, nothing happens.

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What Jon said in his text message is pretty much true. I remember the days when they had national conferences, BIE National Conferences. And they would recognize the schools that did well in their state tests and get a plaque, trophies. And they'd be at the table, please stand up, whatever state you're Here is your trophy. Here is your plaque. at that time we were taking the WASL test, Washington Assessment of Student Learning, which was like the top fifth hardest test in the country. And we just soared as high as the other schools, some of the schools Back East or in the Mid West. And we were watching them getting their trophies and their plaques. wouldn't get one because we had a harder task. don't think they do that anymore. But it's just a sign of how a common task as far as BIE would give us common standards and equity from state to state, school to school, and give us benchmark of how we can improve the education for our children, for all BIE schools to take separate tests in the state that they reside in, just doesn't fit on Indian ways.

fit the place where our children come from.

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And now I'll ask the question why are Native American schools so challenged with needing the state test for the state they reside in? It's not only BIE schools, I read the newspaper from that back home last night in the Blackfeet country where I'm from. the newspaper, you've got a new principal in Browning, Montana on my reservation; two new assistant principals in the high school. And the new principal had a statement in the paper, the Blackfeet paper, of what she wanted to do. And there it was. "Our test scores are so low, " she said. "Our graduation rates are so low. And these are the things that I want to And that's not a BIE school; that's a public school in Browning, Montana, but it's all Blackfeet children that attend the school on the reservation.

So why is it that our Native American children in whatever school that we attend are struggling with the state tests of the state that they reside in?

Now, I pass that question over to you. We struggle right here in Wa He Lut every year, year to year, with the state tests, and trying that all of our schools exceed the standards, meet the standards. Is it because our children come from one demographic on

the different reservations that surround our school? Is it because they have grandparents raising them, uncles and aunts, single parent families? Is it because they're not a higher vocabulary used in the Is it because they're not being mentored and fruited at home to help do better in their school? Ιs it parent involvement? Is it drugs? Is it early pregnancies? Alcoholism? It's probably all of that, all of that and more. Just think, our children come from one demographic, Native American families. raise three grandkids because their mom was on drugs. And there's no father in the family. And I assisted them -- third or fourth. I raised two boys. And my wife raised two boys. They're in their forties and on And now for the last five years, we their own. started over again. Elly is eight. Alenia is 11. Christopher is 17. So we're raising children. children go to school here at Wa He Lut. I put them in the school because I believe that we hire the very best teachers at our school.

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Elly, who is in third grade, took her first state test this past year. She exceeded the standard in language arts. And met the standard in math. And she told me she was going to go score high on the test.

And Alenia came that close in fifth grade to doing the same.

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And Christopher is the 17-year-old. He's entering college in the fall. He's going to practice. He's going to be scheduled. He's got a basketball scholarship. And he passed the SODA on the 24th of September.

We can do it. But it's all of those things that we just talked about all day long. A common assessment for all BIE schools is going to help us with some of that, help our children feel better about A child does not feel good about themselves. theirself when someone tells them you failed a test. They feel like they're not smarter than everybody else. And some of them will say maybe I'm just dumb. If I ever hear that from a child, "No. You are not. You are one of the smartest children that walked the earth that creator has granted you with, the creator has blessed you with a beautiful personality and a beautiful life. No matter what kind of home environment you come from. You are not dumb. very smart. And you have a lot to contribute in this That's what we tell our children because when they take that test, that's what some of them might think when you tell them they failed the test.

failed; that's all they hear. So we come a long way, but we've got a long ways to go.

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Culture and language. We do our very best at Wa He Lut to keep the language and the culture in our schools, being a compact school, help us out with that, too. Because we are fighting for a language plan. But if it wasn't for culture and language being taught in the schools or being taught to us, it would go away. And it would disappear forever.

It would be like the sundances. Back home the Blackfeet people used to do a sundance, because of our highest religious ceremony of the year. And then the federal government outlawed sundances in the late So we can't go to church anymore. have the sundance anymore. It is now illegal to do a sundance because the government was afraid that it would lead to more conflict with the Indian people. And so, as our people got older, passed away, they didn't know how to do a sundance anymore. And then when the -- when the Civil Rights Act was passed with the Freedom Act, well, some people began performing sundances again. Our people had to go to Canada to learn how to do the sundance again, because all of our elders had passed away. But they're still performing them with their bothers and sisters in Alberta. So

some of the people had to go to Canada to learn how to do sundances again the right way, the traditional way, the way our ancestors performed sundances.

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And if we don't do that in our schools, our culture and our traditional way and our language, it will go the same way. It will be forgotten. It will be gone.

Bernie talks a lot about the controlled service, traditional, the language of the Lummi people. How important it is to their spirit to keep the Lummi ways. He stressed the importance of it. It is for all of us. All of us need to inculcate that to have to feel the same way as Bernie, same way as Shoshone to keep those Indian ways in our schools.

If it wasn't taught to me, I wouldn't know some of the language I know now with my own people. They want to talk to me, how do you do this snowdance? I wouldn't know how to do my dances right now. But my mother taught me. My mother made it important to me that I know how to be a traditional dancer, how to make -- (Native American word.) How to play with eagle feathers. How to carry myself in the Pow Wow gown, how to speak to people at ceremony. If my mother didn't teach me these things, I wouldn't know. It would be gone in my spirit. And I wouldn't be able

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to pass down to my own children. Same in our schools, we carry the burden of carrying on the traditional ways, the language of passing it on to our children. But it's very difficult to lend a different reason. A lot of our kids have to walk that two roads: One, is the road with common society that all of the other young people grow up and live in. The other one they have to walk the road, what we call the red road, the Native American road.

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Some of our families are strong in their ways, and some of our families have gone off the path. And they lost their way. And at one or at all of our BIE tribal schools, we have to reinstitute that. have to help the parents that went off the way and don't walk the red road anymore or traditional path, and lost that. We all have to reinforce the families that are traditional, that understand the way of their tribe and lives that way, and to help them raise their children so that when they leave our schools, No. 1, go on success story of life based on what the consultation meeting is about, standards, assessment, teaching academics, learning, being successful. No. 2, they have to know their Indian ways, traditional ways and how to carry themselves. we've had a lot to talk about today. And we shared a

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lot of comments on the consultation meeting. But we have to have some action. We have to have something happen. This has been going on since 2002 when I first went to school administration, in BIE schools. We have to see that culmination, the fruitation of what we're talking about.

So if they have to get an academic assessment, I think, it is a good thing for our kids.

So I want to thank all of you for listening.

Thank you very much.

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LYNN PALMANTEER-HOLDER: My name is Lynn

Palmanteer-Holder. And I wanted to make a comment, a

follow-up on the facilities priority list. And those

of you who've been around with Henry this year, he

would agree with this, as well. Those of you who have

been around tribal government and looking at tribal

need such as the education facilities, you understand

that you can put on a list. You can be a part of

reports. And we can communicate by phone calls. And

now in the new digital era, we can have documents of

texts, emails, all of these wonderful things besides

hardcore memos.

Historically tribes have been responded to based on political action. The squeaky wheel really does get the grease. So Pascal Sherman Indian School

was on a list in the top five priority to get a new school because we had a mission boarding school for so many years. We moved up the ranks into the top five, and we sat there for about 15 years.

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The only way that there was action from the federal side was when we had leadership that got together, our tribal leaders, and they went to DC and started banging on doors of congressmen. Mel Tonasket will tell you the story of how hard that was to be heard. But once a number of individuals from Colville tribe started banging on doors, they started recognizing and listening. And all of a sudden that little list of five that was so quiet -- (interruption by buzzer) Anyway that is the way things happen in Indian country. We all know that. It happens everywhere we go. The squeaky wheel gets the grease.

If anybody knew me when I was a kid, they would say Lynn will never been a teacher because she's too shy. She's too quiet. Really. Seriously. I failed my English, that first year of English because I wouldn't speak in front of everybody because my people were very quiet. And we learned that silence and being a listener was the respectful thing to do within our community. It wasn't until coach -- I was the only girl on the boys basketball team back in the

day, said if you want to be a leader some day, Lynn, you want to coach, you need to speak up. And so, I had to start doing that. And I realize now that my voice really did mean something. And I tell everybody they have a voice. It doesn't matter who you are. doesn't matter if you're custodian. It doesn't matter if you are a chair of a board, sometimes your voice is more important because of the content and the way it's delivered. But I encourage those of you who have facility needs, who need, and you're already on the priority list to get your tribal leaders to prioritize this and get them to DC and start knocking on our regional, congressional doors. So that's my only recommendation. And I'm telling you that all of us know this, we have a state representative here, not any of us have talked too much about the state.

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Well, when things happened at the state, it's because we have vocalized, because we get our voices in on common ground. And then we'll get action. So let's continue that kind of good work.

I also am going to ask all of you today that this is great that Washington State Tribal Schools come together like this. We all have a commonality in your values and in our vision and our mission for our students. We need to get together more often as

administrators, as leaders, because that collective voice will be heard.

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So I appreciate everybody's good words today.

And (Native American words spoken.) Thank you for listening.

DR. KATHY ALBERT: Good afternoon, my name is I'm the assistant tribal Dr. Kathy Albert. administration officer for the Muckleshoot Indian I'm an enrolled tribal member of Muckleshoot. Tribe. And I just appreciate the comments that have been made by the colleagues so far. And I got to tell you, I spent some time thinking about whether or not coming today because we're busy at Muckleshoot. We got a lot of programs going on. I oversee programs from birth to higher education. And 10 days ago I was at an early childhood conference with the state. And we had a number of state agencies lined up to want to consult with us and spend time with us and supposedly listen But sometimes you wonder if you're really to us. being listened to. And today I had to really look at is this going to be a valuable use of my time to come and to offer words that may or may not be heard. I know everybody here that is represented has a job. And I really do appreciate that. And I know we all have jobs. But in the bureaucracy of the government

will we be heard and will there be any action taken?

Because I know at home when I'm working, I can make
things happen. And so, not knowing if that will
actually happen here today. But I want to believe
that. And that's why I'm here.

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So I also want to take a minute to just state that we at Muckleshoot, when we speak to facilities, we are now going to celebrate in September 10 years of our new tribal school. So it's going to be 10 years old. It's hard to believe. And in speaking to the relationships with the BIE and as has been said before, you have been to fight for what you believe in. Because we were going to be funded for a school that was going to be I think 168 students. And we said, no, we need a school for 500. And in less than 10 years, we've outgrown our school of 500. We're at I think 548 is where we're at right now.

And so, you know, knowing what's in your heart, knowing what you need to do for the people and for your people and to help with education. And so, we're currently working with facilities in getting modulars and continuing to grow.

I appreciate some of the comments of the gentleman here made regarding looking at the whole child. And I really feel like in testing we have to

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look at the whole child. And I know we, as tribal entities, we look at the whole child. We're developing programs from birth to higher ed. We're constantly thinking about how does this interact, you know, from birth to Head Start to K-12 higher ed? So I think there were some great statements made about collaborating with Head Start and in working with higher ed because that is the goal. It's really birth through 14 at the minimum, right? And looking at how to helps support our students.

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Also, I want to speak to in testing an extended testing window and timeline. So that if there are cultural events that are going to on, or if there is a significant death in the community, that may take significant time, we — to be able to have an extended testing window would be very helpful to allow for those kinds of events that may come up. Also, I, too, am concerned about the 1 percent cap on the number of students who can take an alternative test. As has been stated, when you do become a school that does well with students that have special need, you get more and more of them.

And so, then to have a cap could become problematic in terms of serving those students well.

And so, I know that early on, when I was working in

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education, I was proctoring a child with special needs and in a test, a BIE reading test. And that child began to cry, and she crawled under the table because of the testing and was trying to ask me questions.

When I was new in education, and I was given ways to only these things, I could say to her as a proctor.

And ultimately she just crawled under that table and cried.

Testing isn't important. It impacts a child. You know, when you go into educational research, we're told to do no harm in research. I would say the same thing for testing. We need to do no harm. And we need to look at the kinds of tests that we use. We need to look at the especially alternative testing for those children with special needs. And we need to make sure that we have accommodations in place for those students. I feel traumatized as the proctor, as I know that child did, too, that day.

And then I do want to just state, I heard today that there would be ways that you would support those schools that may need additional help. But I haven't heard specifically in what ways you do plan on supporting them.

I just want to thank you for your time.

TAMMY HICKLE: My name is Tammy Hickle. I'm

from Duckwater Shoshone Elementary, Nevada. I forgot
in the last 20 years that there was a time when I
actually fought against the test. I became complacent
that the best I could do was figure out how to deal
with the test. And I remember standing in front of
Kim Perry in this state, who wrote the WASL
legislation and said many things to try to desist the
test. Later on when I was telling that story, I said
in the legislation hearing was written by Kim Perry,
and I bet you can't guess what he did for a living and
the first one, well, he was an insurance actuary.
Well, this is 25, 30 whatever years ago. And I said,
you knew Kim Perry? And the person said, oh, no, this
has got to be written by an insurance actuary,
obviously, tests for legislations were written by
people who only know numbers. And I've never
forgotten that. The legislation we're dealing with is
legislation written by people who only know numbers
and not children. And you touched my heart, and you
made me cry about when you talked about the child
hiding under the table because I've seen that over and
over. And I remember I wrote Kim a poem. And I
didn't work in BIE schools at the time. I worked in
Grays Harbor County in this state. I wrote a poem to
Kim Perry. I never heard back from him. I can

remember these lines: "I'll worry about my percentile after a while when mom gets out of jail. I'll worry about my floor tile after a while when I've had something to eat and somewhere to sleep." And I have forgotten that the test is not something that was always there. I've accepted it as reality. And you guys today reminded me that that's not necessarily a fact. We can fight against the test. We don't have to just sit around and accept the test and figure out how we can best deal with it. Testing is inhumane in so many ways. And it's not one child fits all kind of testing.

One more story and I will leave you alone. I use this one person as a point when I was arguing against the test as my example, but I never used his name. And I said, I had this student who was never going to finish high school. His mom came to me and said, "X" will never finish high school. What am I going to do?" I said, "What does he like to do?" And I built his high school program around it. And he was one of the guys that went back to Washington, DC and doing presentations, et cetera, for FFA. But he never in this world would ever pass the test. Written work was beyond him. Tests reward people who are verbal and people who have access to middle class situations.

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I didn't have either of that, although I was very verbal and helped. So I'm sitting in my office one day and in comes this man that I've used for example, who is the best EMT in the state. And he said, "Ms. Hickle, can I ask you a question? I keep hearing a lot about this testing. Would I have ever passed?" And I started to stumble around my words, and I looked at him and I said, "Chip, no, you wouldn't have." I said, "I've been using you for an example with disguising who you are because you are the best EMT I know. And, no, you never would have passed the test." At that time he wouldn't have gotten out of the high school in the state. He said, "Use my name. And there's a million Chip Farrars that we Farrar." all know.

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And so, instead of sitting here and trying to figure out what the best way to utilize the tests, to prepare the kids for the test, or how to handle the test, I've forgotten that those tests are not a given. We should be talking about why we're testing not how to deal with the testing.

MR. CLARK: Thank you. Any other statement for the record, questions, comments?

BERNIE THOMAS: Once all of the comments and everything are received, will there be an added

comment period to comment on the comments or in response to the comments before they go into effect?

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MR. QUINT: As soon as we published the final rule that takes into account the comments that we received. And the final rule as published will mention things like we just received this many comments about this topic. We decided to change the rule in this way for this reason; or we decided not to change the rule because of this reason. So we'll provide an explanation. But at the end of this, when we publish the final rule, it would be final within 30 days.

BERNIE THOMAS: It is our experience with consultations with the bureau in the past are whatever rules they need published have already ended up being the rule regardless of anything that we end up saying.

MR. CLARK: Yeah, so part of that process that Brian was talking about, so I see what you're saying, like, are our comments just going into a black hole, a void and not actually having impact on the rule? We can say, absolutely, you will be able to see how your comments today and how those written comments, if you submit those by the August 9th deadline, how they went in to the final rule. Because

that's why we're saying in the preamble of the final
rule, when it's published, you're going to see that
entire consultation analysis. So get into details of
we received five comments from tribal leaders
pertaining to this section of the proposed rule, and
therefore we made this change in light of the comments
that were received. So you'll have that transparency.
You'll be able to see, okay, they received these
comments on that section. And they made this change
as a response to those comments that were received.
So, no, the rule that you have today, it really, truly
is just a proposed rule. This is your opportunity to
make changes to that rule that you want. I will say
and I strongly encourage, because we have that written
deadline of August 9th, if there's language that you'd
rather see in there, please provide alternative
language. You can feel free to write the rule as you
want to see it and have that provided within those
comments. And frankly that helps us with that post
consultation analysis rather than trying to guess what
language you would want to see based on a comment. If
you provided that language, say, you know what, I
don't like that subsection here. I would rewrite it
this way. I think the last consultation session we
had, if memory serves, somebody was unhappy with the

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way -- it wasn't clear to them our obligation for continuing stakeholder engagement. They didn't like the language that was in there. We told them, okay, to make it clearer, give us that language if you'd like to see that look a different way. If you want different language in there, feel free to provide us that alternative language. And that really does help us with that post consultation analysis.

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But to answer your question, yes, you will be able to see what comments were made, how it changed the rule, all of that stuff. It will be a transparent process. Like Brian said, once that final rule is published, that is part of that. So you will be able to see how those comments went in.

As Jeff was saying, this is just for the regulation. We will have ongoing -- so this isn't the only time we're going to meet. We're going to have ongoing stakeholder engagement, especially when it comes to the ESAP, essentially our equivalent of the state plan. We're going to have to go out and have this continuing dialogue with you as we shape those sorts of pieces, as well.

Another piece that we haven't really talked about today is we're going to have to have an MOU order that; that's again something else that we're

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going to have to have your continuing input and feedback in this dialogue as those additional pieces take shape.

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But, yeah, as far as the final rule, you'll have that transparency. You'll be able to see precisely what comments were received, what sections they impacted, and then finally an explanation of why we made the changes and why the comments will be -- that we received.

TIFFANY JOHNSON: I just have an observation -- oh, sorry.

(Simultaneous speaking.)

BERNIE THOMAS: Bernie Thomas, for the record that, you know, related to this rulemaking procedure, and how immutable they become once they're instituted, I was explaining to Tony that going into this here, as an IVA, a number of people had contacted me and say, you know, they have concerns about the process and any triggers or hopes for changing the rules in the future to affect a greater, you know, trouble over government control over education policy at the local level, and particularly the waiver procedure from the federally mandated state testing, for example. I mean, there are other concerns that they have but I'm just going to focus on that for the time being. But the point is

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is that their opinion about the earlier sessions didn't seem to be all that great. I mean, so I know there is going to be a caucus to discuss this, and what our next moves are going to be. I'm not sure if I'm part of that group. Or why they reached out to me, I'm not sure. Anyway I just think that it's going to bear some further discussion either way. Because I know that people that phoned were, I think, a little incensed at the way that it had gone. I'm not sure if you got that message earlier, what exactly their concerns were. I was having a hard time listening on a conference call to try to discern what exactly were their objections. The only thing I kind of got out of it was the waiver thing and you know -- well, it's the only thing I can remember right off the top of my head right now.

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So if there can be built into this regulation opportunity for trigger to be devised in such a way that we can change the rule, in effect to be responsive to cultural or other concerns, that might work better.

And then just, you know, be able to continuously, as I said, have this relationship where we can feel like we're self-determining, self-governing all the different things that are in

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law. It seems like whenever it comes time for us to be recognized as part of that lawmaking procedure all of a sudden somebody else is deciding for us instead of with us.

MR. CLARK: Thank you.

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TIFFANY JOHNSON: Sorry for jumping in so quickly before. When Tammy from Duckwater was talking, it occurred to me -- I started teaching Native American children in the 60's. And the way that we decided proficient or not proficient for Title 1 funding was we had portfolios that we had kept through the year. And then a committee of teachers, which could be a committee of tribal members or a committee of community members or whatever, sat around the table, looked at the children's portfolios, and went, wow, this child is doing pretty well, that's We need to work a little bit more with proficient. They have these specific needs and Tammy that child. is right, I mean, there were. We had assessments that were not these tests for many, many, many years. they came here in Washington, I think it was about whatever -- it was about 2002. So the history of all these state tests is really not very long. There are other ways of doing it.

MR. CLARK: And your name, title, and who

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you're representing for the record. I don't think the court reporter got it.

TIFFANY JOHNSON: I'm Tiffany Johnson. I work here at Wa He Lut.

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MR. CLARK: Thank you. We've got another one.

ADAM STROM: I think it's important that I introduce myself as Adam Strom from the Yakama Nation Tribal School. And that I reference to a friend, and it was read via text, it alarmed me. And I know Mr. Jon Claymore is not here. But I think he, via text, said something about the state assessments making Native American students feel dumb or something In referencing that, I guess beginning of that sort. with the end in mind, I'm not sure what we, collectively, want. Because we got to be careful what Because in Toppenish, we have a number of surrounding schools. And as we move away from possibly state assessment or making our own assessments, there is one thing that we hope for each 12th grade or each 18-year-old senior, or each senior and that's a high school diploma.

And as we go back to Mr. Claymore's words, he was using the word "dumb" as we hand out that diploma, is that diploma comparable to that next school

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district, that public school district down the road?
Because if not, as we formulate these tests, that
hopefully are uniformed, are uniform throughout BIE,
or whatever the case may be, there's one thing that
that test has to constitute, and that's the aptitude
or the knowledge or the skill of each child that goes
through our school. And so, if we make the test fit
us; is that appropriate? Because in the longrun are
we setting up our own students for failure, saying
here is that diploma. Here is that test you passed.
Now, here is vocational world. Here is the college
world. Here is this world, and it's going to hit
them, and it's going to hit them hard. Because if we
don't, as we formulate this, if we don't take in
account to the word "rigor," or the word
"challenging," then in the longrun, we could only pat
our students on the back so many times and pick them
up. And it sounds bad because realities hit me
because I was a professional student. It took me 20
years to finish after high school. I realize that
until I failed and until I flunked, until that
professor said, no, there's a deadline, you meet it.
You didn't meet it, you know, thanks for your money
but good luck with your next calling. It was reality.
So we talk about the holistic child. And we

talk about cultural and academics and social,
emotional there's one part of holistic that we got to
face, and that's reality. So as we do this, I hope
that assessment doesn't lose its rigor or challenge
that's there to prepare students for life after high
school.

Thank you.

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Bernie Thomas, for the BERNIE THOMAS: record, Lummi Nation School. When I was seven years old, my uncle took me fishing in the river. said, "Let the net go." And so, he just pulled over And when the net got end, we the horns to the stern. forgot to attach it to the boat. So the net just spooled all the way out and ended up in the river. uncle shouted from the bow, "You'll never make that mistake again." I thought it was because he meant he was going to kill us for losing the net over the side. When what he really meant was it was a real important mistake to be able to make. And no harm was done. went over and captured the net, pulled it back in, and had about 27 pink salmon in the net at the same time.

So when I was 13, a few years later, my uncle was -- had been participating in the Indian

Relocation, vocation education program as a welder but hated it, and so, decided to go long lining and

1	halibut fishing in British Columbia and then up in
2	Alaska. Ended up sick doing salmon fishing off the
3	Copper River. But he had left his purse seine boat at
4	Port Angeles or they were going to be they were
5	coming back and were going to be landing in Port
6	Angeles on their way back from Alaska; that's where he
7	was going to be left. And so, call came to a little
8	grocery store nearby, the little reservation store
9	that we had there. So the word came that I was
10	supposed to go to Port Angeles, take his purse seine
11	boat, and at the age of 13, and skipper it all the way
12	down to Port Angeles. So my aunt, you know, filled
13	the purse seine boat up with diesel fuel. And then he
14	and his son and myself got the pilot house. And we
15	piloted the boat down to Port Angeles from Bellingham,
16	Washington. And at 13 years of age, I think, CPS
17	would be called today because of the stuff like this.
18	But, you know, in the early 1960s and stuff like that,
19	it was I mean, we spent our hole lives at that
20	point on the water. So it just didn't seem like that
21	big of a deal. I'm not sure I would trust my own kids
22	with that kind of proposition today. But the hardest
23	part of the whole thing was learning how to park. I
24	mean, you know, we came in pretty hot. And my uncle
25	was standing at the dock waving at us. And I thought

wow, he's really super excited to see us. But he was more worried about the fact that we were carrying so much speed and coming right at the dock that, you know, I think, my -- it was my cousin that said, "I think you're supposed to put the thing in reverse before we crash." So I put it in reverse. And, you know, it was reverse of a sloppy park job, but we ended up not needing new equipment or the boat. But, you know, that's, you know, cultural life here in the northwest. You know, it has kind of a practical application. You know, if you have purse seined a net that's 300 yards long, and make this properly; that's a form of math. You know it's a cultural way of living.

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Have you ever produced a drum, you know, hand drum? That's a form of mathematics. Have you ever knitted a wool blanket, you know, that's, you know, two yards by three yards; that's a form of math. And, you know, make a pattern, intricate pattern, looking like animals or looking like, you know, mountains or any inanimate object you can think of. So these are all cultural things. They have kind of a practical application. I'm just saying that there's a similar scope and sequence that you can develop cultural ways of knowing things and be able to validate tribal ways

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of knowing that in effect cause you do realize that as a human being that that is part of your culture, and it is part of your identity. When you're taking the WASL or the ESAP test, that has no basis of reality of anything that you've ever experienced. It doesn't have to do with anything about navigating, you know, risky reefs on the shore that, you know, a lot of people crash into and sink, you know, that -- and then drown because, you know, they've never seen eddies in the water, had no idea that that was something dangerous that they had to avoid, and things like that. I mean, these are all just things that we learned out of being around, being around my uncle.

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It didn't occur to me that that was something that I couldn't do because it would be deemed too dangerous otherwise. It was just something that, oh, we used to go to Port Angeles, we'll go to Port Angeles.

You know, and so, in any event, I'm just saying that being a part of a tribe and raised by our ancestors were incredibly smart people. And, you know, when you look at the long houses that were 1500 feet, 2000 feet long, they were called long houses. And but where were the some notes? There weren't any. So what they had to do is they would take a notch at

1	the breast of the tree and at the base of the tree.
2	And then they would pull planks off from living trees.
3	so you have two things, you have the plank that you
4	can make the house out of, and you still have the
5	tree. And, you know, Vancouver, those people, came in
6	through the shoulders around here they said, wow,
7	there are more trees around here than the Village of
8	the Porcupine. And part of the reason was the
9	interesting way that our family solved the need for
10	shelter and the overabundance of food. Our family and
11	ancestors at the time, a man by the Henry Dobbin, who
12	is a social anthropologist, did a study about the
13	villages, the village sites around this area, and made
14	some predictions that based on the overall amount of
15	labor and work that they would have to do to sustain
16	themselves in the advanced measures at the time for
17	preservations of food and that kind of thing, that our
18	ancestors normally had to work two or three months out
19	of the year. The rest of the time was spent you know
20	spiritual contemplation and ceremony and ritual. And
21	so, you know we're talking about wanting to validate
22	tribal cultural ways known, it's not like, oh, you're
23	an Indian; that's the end of the deal. So what, you
24	know, it's more complicated than that, Tony. I'm just
25	trying to educate you here to the idea that our

ancestral ways of knowing have validity even now. that they didn't end up in a sense translating toward a sense of confidence in yourself; that typically absolutely does not do for our kids as Claymore was saying that it teaches our kids that they're stupid. They know that they're not. But, you know, a lot of them, you know, were smarter than I was at the same You know, so I have a lot of confidence they're going to be okay at some point in their career, if they live long enough. And, you know, I just think that you know by being able to inculcate our culture and identity within the curriculum, validating tribal ways of knowing tribal math, you know, relationships with each other, these family members are not like -we're just going to go grow up. I mean, you're not living in your home tribe or you guys are different. Most of the rest of us, I want to say 90 percent of the Lummis are going to stay there our entire life after reservation, our entire life.

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So what's the No. 1 problem that we have in any organization? It's getting along with each other. I mean, you know, familiarity can breed, you know, contempt. And it can also breed wholesomeness, you know, desire to help out, desire to be of service. A relationship -- positive relationship with elders,

positive relationship with the community around you. You know, care and being of the knowledge about the environment, you know. So there are a positive benefits of being a tribal member. It doesn't only have to do with money. But the negative things about it are those things that I had already illucidated that we need to, as a group, through our professional knowledge word working on our solutions. You guys have any solutions? I don't think you have as many solutions as I do. I'm from there. I'm from there. I've got solutions. I've got ideas. That's what you all need to lean on. You need to build that into the system.

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You can't just build a system that's so stark that just says, well, we're going to get you ready for the challenge by looking at these test scores. And our work here is done. So just take a look at that in the future and see what you've done. What were the weaknesses? Because I can already tell you what those are. We need to build a dynamic system that systematically looks at the whole kid in such a way that allows us to be able to validate tribal ways of knowing. And at the same time prepare the student to transition on to the next stage of their life, whether that be college or whether that be a career or to know

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the elements of their preparedness for a career or in
the case of a lack of autonomy, back to the special
education students to know the system, that their
family be able to know the system and be able to
navigate it. So those are, you know, just a short
summary of, you know, trying to validate tribal ways
of knowing, as well as, you know, the needs for
instilling and distilling a sense of confidence that
not knowing who you are doesn't do it. I mean, and
then further alienating students from who they are
through these tests. And if you don't know these
tests, and then you don't know who you're going to
become. You have no possibility of becoming anything
positive in the future because you're in the bottom 5
percentile of the academic performing students based
on that test, as this sole measure of their predicted
the value of them as a human being now and in the
future. That just doesn't work. As an educator, you
got to know that that doesn't work. And so, you know,
you got to rely on us as partners, BernDuck, then what
is going to work? And I will say I'm really glad that
you asked. Now, let's get to work. But I'm not going
to sit here and say that the standard of measures that
you're supplying to us today are the sole answer
because they aren't. A number of people have already

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1	spoken to this as a topic and subject of concern.
2	Other people have been calling me, saying let's be
3	ready for a 98 (as heard) as we have to mount up a
4	charge on the hill to say we got to change some basic
5	fundamental rules to affect the kinds of changes that
6	are going to be necessary to affect the brotherhood of
7	the Indian Nation policy. But I want you to be there
8	with us as our partner. I don't want to be against
9	you. I don't want to be against anybody. I want to
10	be for our students. But here it comes. So, you
11	know, I don't think when we're looking at this, I
12	don't think we're ready. So let's get ready. I mean,
13	you know, so anyway, that's my challenge for each of
14	us to stick together. But, you know, let's make these
15	things that are going to become the rule of the law,
16	you know, regarding the education policy, let's make
17	it work for the country. Let's make it administrative
18	sensitive. We told them to take the test. And our
19	work here is done. It can't work like that. You all
20	know that. But, you know, let's work together, you
21	know, what will work. And that has to be our
22	fundamental question: What will work? I don't think
23	anybody has asked that question, or we wouldn't be
24	stuck with the static rule like these. I hope I
25	didn't offend anybody. I'm just trying to illustrate

some ideas that you maybe hadn't considered before.

And I don't mean to talk down to anybody or anything like that.

(Native American word spoken.)

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BRENDA LOVEN: Brenda Loven, Wa He Lut Indian Earlier I didn't introduce myself, but I am a School. member of the Kiowa Tribe from Oklahoma. You probably figured out I'm from the south; that's something I haven't been able to lose my accent. I really appreciate everything everybody has said and every time I hear somebody speak, it's like, wow, I wish I was that articulate. I wish you know -- I really like everything that everyone has said. Everybody brought up some really good points. But, you know, I was sitting back here thinking, man, you know, we as Indian people, we're still here. And there's probably not one of us that had to do these assessments that our children are having to do today. But we made it. We didn't have that define who we are. shouldn't let that define who our students are today. You know, getting along with each other, knowing your culture, knowing our history, why we are the way that You know, I'm going to be 66 years old in I'm just understanding the trauma my family went through. My mother's mother never wore -- and if

I I don't mean to offend anybody but she never wore
white man clothes. She wore her native dress. She
promised her dad. That's not that many generations
ago. But, you know, there's just something in us that
we know how do improvise. You know, we just learn how
to do things. People were so nervous about a
recession. We live that way. It didn't bother Indian
people. We know how to improvise. We know how to
make do. We share. It's not what we have in life
that defines us. It's what we can share and give
away. And it's our kinship, how close we are. And
that's why our children miss a lot of school, you
know, because our first cousins, our brothers, and our
sisters and just pulls the family in close together.
But, you know, I have every faith that we're going to
keep surviving. And we're resilient. And we're here
today. And I can't think of the year that when I was
in Washington, DC. We were talking about this test.
And I was told that, you know, people gossip. And I
don't you know, I'm not saying this is the word.
But they said that the bureau will turn back the money
to design a test for the schools to take. I don't
know whether that's true or not. But we've been
talking about this I know at least 20 years; that's
how long I've been up here. And nothing's really

So I think we just need to do the assessment; do the best we can, you know; and keep plugging away at what we're doing. We are getting our native language classes back in our curriculum. mean, it's part of our school. We can be creative. Tiffany Johnson, she did something wonderful this year for us because sometimes I feel like we're losing But after that horrible couple of weeks of state testing our kids got to make drums, they got to make things that were relevant to them. And they loved it. They were successful. So after taking a beating from taking that test, they were doing things that made them feel good. And they're going to use They'll go home and share those things. they might not have been given an opportunity to do that in their home but our school is able to provide them with the things that meant something to them. And what a wonderful way to learn something, you know. I don't know how to make a drum. It's hard. It was hard for me to pull that hide and stuff. know we could be creative. And that's what we need to do.

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We're resilient. And we can do it. But hearing Bernie talk in that wonderful council, oh, my gosh, I just get so rigged up. I feel like my aim is

coming out. I want to throw my fist in the air. Big Allen Jack (as heard), I believe. You know, I know we have to rub elbows with everybody but Bernie will like that. I'm one school that's probably saying, you know what, that's not culturally relevant, you know. And I get cold hearted and I know they want me to go away but I'm not. I'm not going away for a while.

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I appreciate everybody. You just give me a lot of hope that you know we're going to keep making it because, you know, you're dedicated, and you have a heart.

## LYNN PALMANTEER-HOLDER: Lynn

Palmanteer-Holder, Pascal Sherman Indian School. I just wanted to make a couple comments, again, to finalize, at least, my -- our position regarding the assessments and looking at standards that were measuring performance. And especially when we were here discussing the idea of a notion of, you know, comparing our students with others who will be entering, rather than go to community college, are we preparing them with a set of skills that will allow them to fit in? Will -- we want to avoid setting our students up for failure. We want them to be successful. So, you know, are we giving them the toolbox that they're going to need to transition

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whether to a career, a JC college, four year college,
military, whatever choice they go into? Well, my
question will always go back to kind of what Bernie
was talking about but a little bit more in-depth on
the indigenous knowledge. Whose knowledge are we
measuring as valid? And I bring this out because my
doctoral work has been indigenous knowledge,
indigenous knowledge systems. We talked about
historically how our people have been here for
thousands of years. Well, one of my tribes that I
come from are the Methow people, up in the eastside of
the lower Cascades. And it's a valley that during the
winter months are horrific. And the Methow Valley is
well known for their beautiful, tall peaked Cascade
mountains and the rivers. It's a the winters are
very tough up in those areas. Well, my
great-great-grandfather was one of the last
traditional leaders from the Thchilowaw Skukeekin (as
heard) his stories and his father's stories and his
great-grandfather's stories have been handed down in
my family, have been amazing. How was it they lived
to be in their 90 years old? But when we start
looking at the life, the age, the mortality rates back
in the days before hospitals and medicines and all of
that; also before furnaces and homes that have

electricity and running water, how did they survive the elements back then?

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Well, thinking back about their pit houses that we had. And actually we have a couple of them up in the Methow right now that have been redeveloped but from a model of the old ways.

So we know that we had architects. We know that they were people were architects. engineers. We know that they had to understand the water flow. We know that they had to understand all of the elements from air, water, the seasons. I was up in -- I was blessed to be a person who got to visit the Alaska -- it was Alaska Schools Summer Teaching Institute Project for Teachers and attend the social science program out on the Chiback Village (as heard) on the tundra. And that was every teacher who wanted to be certified in the State of Alaska had to attend one of these summer institutes. And the summer institute that I attended was nine And we had to live on the tundra. teachers were Yupik elders. And they spoke only in their traditional language. And what we got degree in was a -- we brought a tiny little bag like this that had your tent, your sleeping bag. And, I mean, just basic stuff. We had to learn to live. I had -- thank

God I had a giant Snickers bar that I had hid away.

Because otherwise I could not eat the duck, the wild duck that the young children showed us, how they would -- when they went hunting by hand, they would go across the tundra and grab these ducks like you would see in our farms where we would grab a chicken and break its neck and take care of it that way, right?

So we learned all of these things from indigenous people on how they survived, and the reason we're here today, right?

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So whose skills and knowledge are valid when we're measuring for competency? And I bring -- I'll give another example; back up in the Methow, the elders, an elder was my relation, was seeking a number of scholars who have been working up in the Methow for five years along the river, salmon recovery, conservation, just really good work up there. elder was speaking and sharing. Right up there, my grandma, when I was a little girl, took me up there. And there's a big patch of elderberries, beautiful. We go up there, and we pick, and we pick. dried some, and we canned some. As she was talking, the ethnobotanist scholar standing next to me was going, Lynn, I don't know how much longer a lady's going to be able to take people out on these kind of

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tours because where she's pointing to is -- the elevation is too high. There's no elderberries up there. You know, it can't be.

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So here's this western scientist, who has been benefiting from all these relationships to learn about her traditional territory, and learn traditional knowledge from our elders that have been handed down and experienced in life and has stories that are valid. This happened a year ago in 2018, summer of 2018. Summer of 2019, hey, Lynn, guess what? Rob? Remember when I told you that Elaine is losing it because the elderberries grow up there on that path She said that there was -- "I told you the up there? elevation is too high? No elderberries could grow up I go, "Yeah, I remember you said that she's there?" going to have to stop giving these tours because she is giving misinformation. Yeah, I remember."

"Well, I was wrong. I ended up crawling up there because they were taking another group of visitors on this big hike up there. And at that point, that's right, there was supposed to be some elderberries up here." He said, "I walked over to that area. And, damn, there was a great big patch of elderberries up there." So whose knowledge is valid?

And I bring this up because when I was a

1	young lady, getting my Master's in Education and
2	Psychology as WSU, and I was giving the so-called
3	WISCAR (as heard) tests that children's intellectual
4	test with young people. And it was asking children to
5	identify what does this sign mean? What does that
6	sign mean? Well, this sign actually is from New York
7	City. And it is a sign of a subway, which nobody on
8	my reservation is going to understand what this sign
9	means. Nobody's going to know that what the word
10	"subway" means. Nobody's going to understand that
11	that would relate to transportation. So I always
12	thought back then, and that was just one concept that
13	was a measure for intelligence, that type of
14	vocabulary for them to identify with under
15	transportation. My goal was always, gosh, I want to
16	create a Res Intellectual Test. And this Res
17	Intellectual Test I would want every teacher, every
18	business person, every doctor, nurse that comes into
19	our community to take that test to understand a little
20	bit about our communities. Up where I'm from, on the
21	Colville Reservation, most of our towns and cities are
22	and rivers are all traditional names. And those names
23	have meaning. And I did a speech with central
24	Washington's 40-some superintendents a year ago. And
25	I asked them how many tribes are in north central

Washington? How many tribes are there in Washington state? How many tribes are here in Wenatchee? I had one superintendent that actually could respond that knew the answer to any of those. And that superintendent came from Omak because he lives on the reservation. So it's just to me, whose knowledge is valid? And why it is that we continue to put so much weight on a child's intelligence based on a knowledge system that does not relate to their world view? It's invalid from that point forward. So I bring that up.

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So when we bring -- when our kids graduate from our schools, when our kids leave my school, 8th grade, on transitioning to 9th grade, whatever knowledge they take is going to be unique to who they are and unique. And one thing that I've learned. I've always been a big advocate about making sure representation is happening, and that is that it's people like us who were in classrooms in universities and colleges, that when it came down to talking about Native Americans or American Indians, which I call American Indians, less the natives, we were the token Hey, Lynn, how do you Indians think about this? What do Indians think about that? know, there's only one or two natives in the class or tribal people in the class. And I had to learn young

from my grandmother you don't speak on behalf of all natives. You don't speak on behalf of our whole tribe. We have so many tribes and so many cultures and languages and -- no, you speak for our family. You can speak for how we practice. But you can't speak for everybody. And so, that was a really good point, as well. So localizing knowledge is really key, and being respectful to that, I think, is also key. And which goes back to sovereignty tribal self-determination and allowing tribes the autonomy to create rigorous, culturally responsive standards that are also trauma informed. Because our children are still a reflection of the intergenerational historical trauma that we continue to live today.

2.2

So thank you. (Native American language spoken.)

MR. CLARK: Okay. Additional statements, questions? We are willing to stay until 5:00, which is our prescribed time to close down if anybody does have any comments or desire to make additional statements for the record.

But if not we're more than happy to close early since really this is your time.

I'll suggest this we've been going at it for two hours, let's take at least a 10 minute break. So

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we'll reconvene at 2:44 for anybody who does want 1 2. another opportunity to make a statement but I'm going to take a break for at least 10 minutes. So we'll 3 reconvene at 2:45. 5 (Recess taken.) 6 MR. CLARK: All right. We are back on the 7 Is there anybody else who wants to take an record. opportunity to make a statement for the record or ask 8 9 a question or otherwise provide us input? The record 10 is open now. So just shoot your hand up, and we'll come to 11 12 you with a microphone. 13 (No response.) 14 MR. CLARK: Okay. Hearing nothing, going 15 once, twice? Okay. 16 With that, I guess, we can go ahead and just 17 adjourn for the day and close the record. 18 So hearing no objections, the record is 19 closed. 20 Thank you all so very much for coming out and 21 providing this critical information. 22 (Proceedings concluded at 2:50 p.m.) 23 24

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## CERTIFICATE

I, KANDI CLARK, a duly authorized Court Reporter in and for the State of Washington, residing at Olympia, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceeding transcribed by me by means of computer-aided transcription is a full, true, and complete transcript consisting of pages 1 through 190;

That as a CCR in this state, I am bound by the Rules of Conduct as Codified in WAC 308-14-130; that court reporting arrangements and fees in this case are offered to all parties on equal terms;

That I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any party to this action or relative or employee of any such attorney or counsel, and I am not financially interested in the said action or the outcome thereof;

That upon completion of signature, if required, I shall herewith securely seal the original transcript and serve same upon appropriate party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of August, 2019.

Kandi Kathryn Clark

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