



Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Action Plan



“People of the big voice”

Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Action Plan



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Article I. Tribal Action Plan Background

- a) Tribal Action Plan at the Federal Level
 - i. The Tribal Action Plan is part of a collaborative of efforts by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General to address Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment in Native American Communities. These collaborations are mandated through the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA Public Law 111-211).
 - ii. Through these collaborations the following Federal entities have been mandated to coordinate and provide resources to assist Indian tribes to achieve their goals in the prevention, intervention and treatment of alcohol and substance abuse: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) and the Department of Justice (DOJ).
- b) Tribal Action Plan – Ho-Chunk Nation
 - i. **Resolution 10-11-03J** states that the General Council approves the development and creation of a healing center to deal with addictions for the sole purpose of securing the future generation’s health and well-being.
 - ii. **Resolution 09-13-08-10** states the General Council request for Legislature to fund and build a tribal inpatient AODA and Mental Health inpatient facility.
 - iii. **Resolution 1-4-11B** states that the Ho-Chunk Nation Chief of Police is invited and requested to sign the 2011 Memorandum of Understanding for the Native American Drug and Gang Initiative (“NADGI”)
 - iv. **Resolution 05-20-13A** states the prohibition of public outdoor alcohol consumption unless consumed at a facility with a liquor license, possession or use of controlled substances, and gang activity during Nation’s Andrew Blackhawk Memorial Pow-Wow May 24, 2013-May 28, 2013
 - v. **Resolution 08-20-13E** establishes the Legislative workgroup for the creation of the Kijire Nagu Healing Center named the Healing Center Workgroup with a representative from Traditional Court and Clan Mothers to move Original Resolution 10-11-03J
 - vi. **Resolution 07-22-14E** authorizes the creation of an A.O.D.A Prevention Task Force
 - vii. **Resolution 10-21-14JJ** states the Ho-Chunk Nation declares a State of Emergency in Ho-Chunk Nation related to drug addiction and illegal use, especially affecting the Nation’s Youth and Families.
 - viii. **Resolution 06-23-15MM** states approval for formation of the Kijire Nagu, LLC.
 - ix. **Resolution 04-12016C** states that the Legislature designates the Whirling Thunder Property as the future site of the Kijire Nagu Healing Center Campus.
 - x. **Resolution 07-06-16C** the Legislature, pursuant to its Constitutional authority, prioritizes alcoholism and substance abuse prevention and treatment as a primary issue to deal with, and directs that a comprehensive Tribal Action Plan in compliance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, P.L. 99-570 be developed. It was also resolved that a Tribal Coordinating Committee be established to develop and implement a Tribal Action Plan.

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Message from United States Department of Justice

“With the passage of the Tribal Law and Order Act, we are witnessing tangible progress toward a healthier, brighter future for Native Americans. I want to reaffirm the Justice Department's commitment – and my own commitment – to building and sustaining healthy and safe tribal communities; to renewing our nation's enduring promise to American Indians and Alaska Natives; to respecting the sovereignty and self-determination of tribal governments; and to ensuring that the progress we have achieved in recent years is not derailed.”

- Tribal Law and Order Act 2009 Attorney General Eric Holder-

Constitution Of The Ho-Chunk Nation Preamble

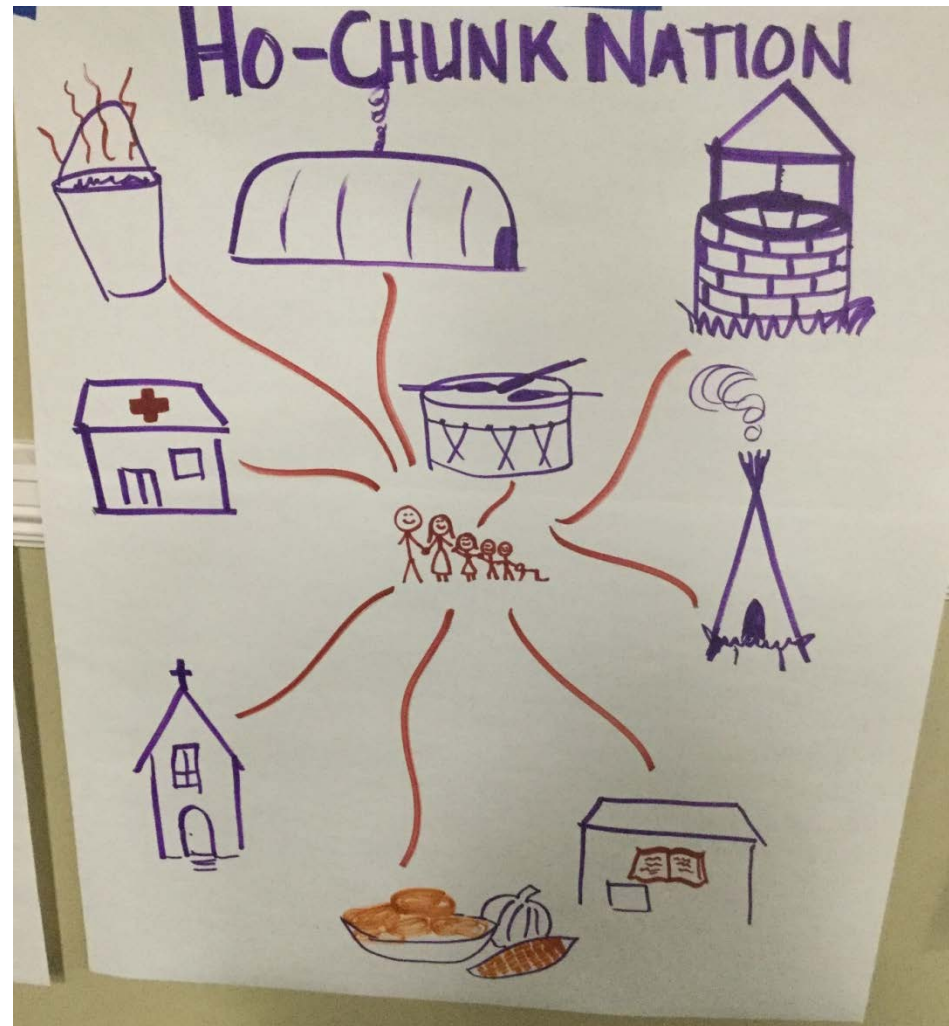
We the People, pursuant to our inherent sovereignty, in order to form a more perfect government, secure our rights, advance the general welfare, safeguard our interests, sustain our culture, promote our traditions and perpetuate our existence, and secure the natural and self-evident right to govern ourselves, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Ho-Chunk Nation.

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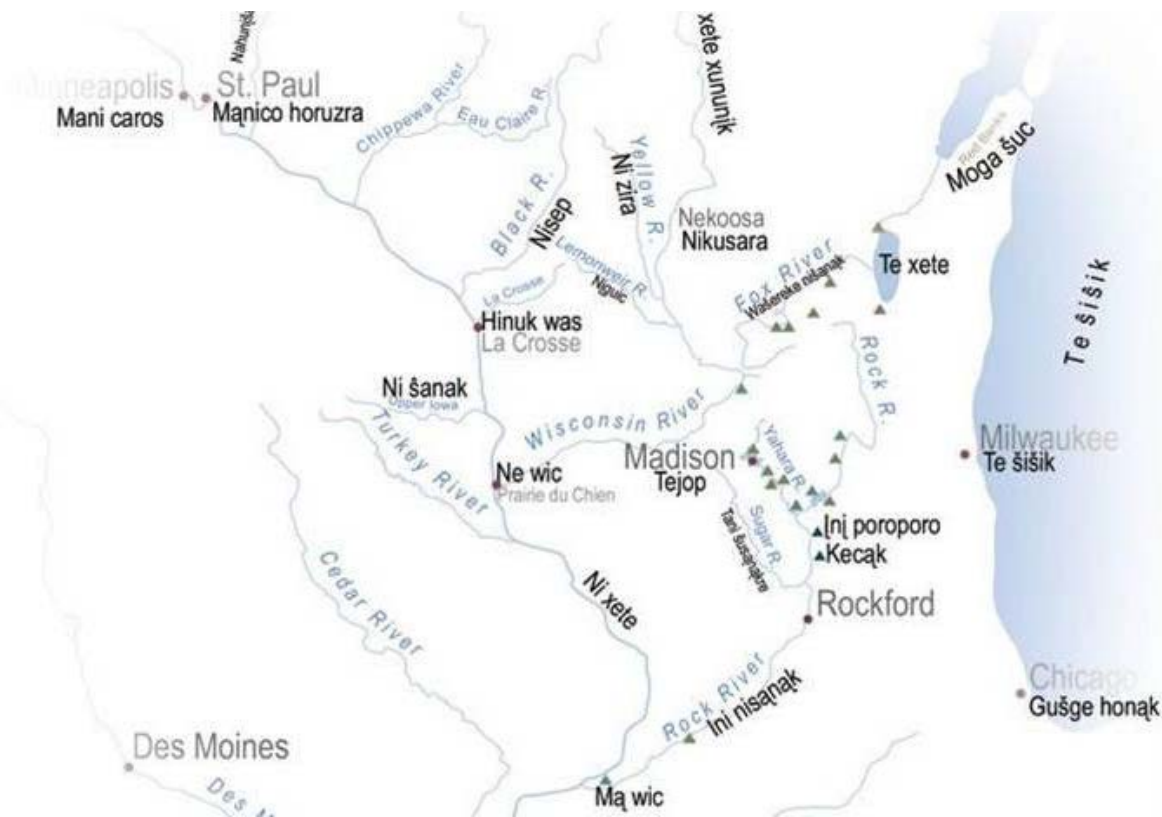


Article II. Vision and History of the Ho-Chunk Nation

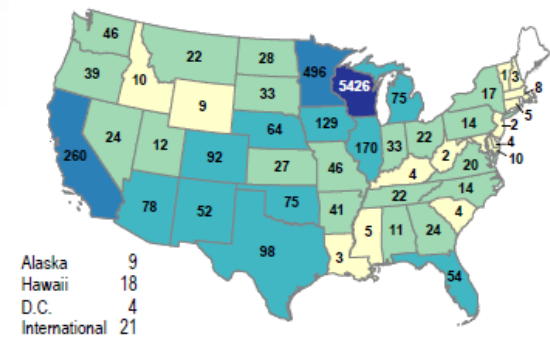
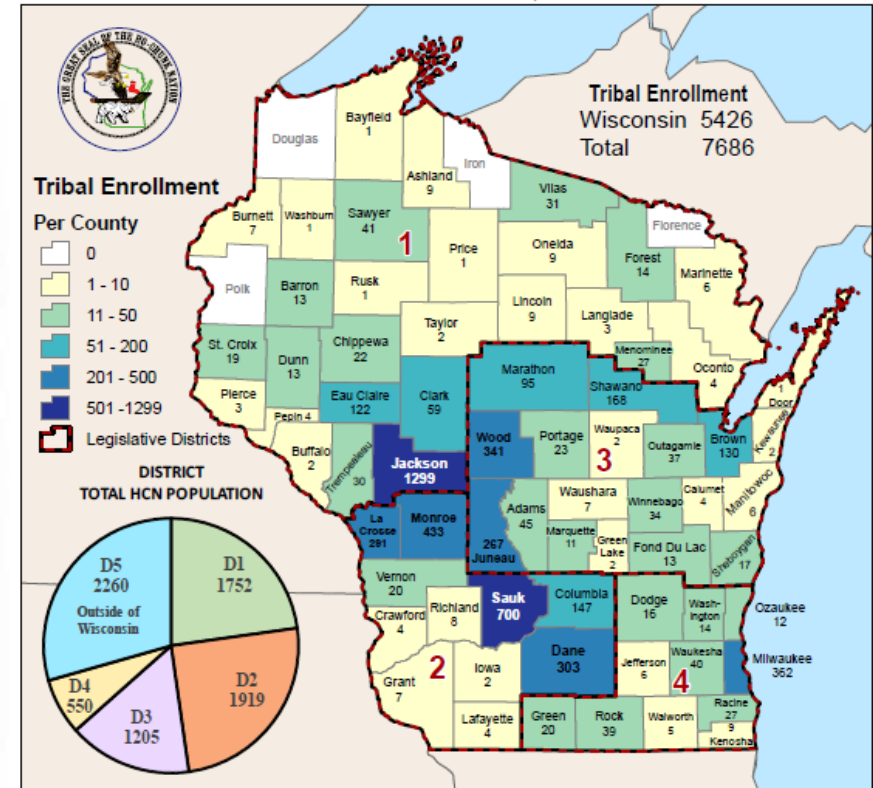
The vision depicts wellness for our community, with family the center nucleus of all. From our family, emanates cultural diversity, with strong spiritual beliefs of Christian, Traditional, and other belief systems; we embark on our journey to wellness. We embrace song, dance, higher education, good nutrition, stable mental health, strong bodies, minds, and spirits. We encourage employees and their families to join us.
(TAP training: HCN participant's representation)



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Ho-Chunk Nation Enrollment, October 2016



District	Legislators
1	Gregory Blackdeer Lori Petibone Douglas Greengrass
2	David Greendeer Andrea Estebo Heming Garvin
3	Darren Brinegar (V.P.) Kathy DeCamp
4	Shelby Visintin
5	Kathleen Lone Tree-Winterabbit Forrest Winterabbit Robert TwoBears Matthew Mullen

Enrollment data from HCN Heritage Preservation Office of Tribal Enrollment 10/20/16, HCN GIS Oct 2016. File:N:\GIS\GIS\Projects\01_ExecutiveDepartments\Enrollment\2016_October

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Brief Timeline:

1620 -- The first mention of Winnebago came to French through Huron and Ottawa middlemen, during the French's attempt to expand the fur trade.

1634 -- French explorer, Jean Nicolet landed at the shores of Red Banks. This is the first recorded date of a meeting between the "White man" and the Winnebago. The exact size of our tribe was not historically documented at the time, however, our territory extended from Green Bay, beyond Lake Winnebago, to the Wisconsin River and to the Rock River in Illinois.

Late 1630's -- Winnebago's went to war against the Michigan Algonquian tribes (the Foxes, Sacs, Pottawatomie, and Ottawa) who invaded Wisconsin from the present state of Michigan. Father Pierre Francis Xavier de Charlevois, a Jesuit Missionary, estimated the Winnebago population at 4,000-5,000 warriors at the beginning of the hostility. A small pox epidemic reduced the number of Winnebago warriors to 1,500

Fall, 1728 -- A split in the Winnebago tribe occurs and results in the movement of one group south to the Rock River area; they become known as the Rock River Band. Carcajou Point, on Lake Koshkonong, becomes the location of White Crow's village.

September 25, 1766 -- Carver arrives at the great village of the Winnebago's, located on a small island at the east end of Lake Winnebago (now the site of Menasha, WI). He says that the village contains about 50 lodges which house some 200 warriors. The total population estimate would be approximately 1,000 people.

1815 -- The territory of the Winnebago is a triangle shaped area with Green Bay, North Central Illinois, and La Crosse as the points. The British think the Winnebago are too mercenary and end their official ties. The Winnebago attack Prairie du Chien. The tribal population is at 4,500.

May 18, 1816 -- A treaty of Peace and Friendship is signed in St. Louis confirming an earlier agreement outlined in 1804. This is the first of many treaties negotiated between the Winnebago Nation and the U.S. government.

1820 -- There are five Winnebago villages at Lake Winnebago and 14 village sites on the Rock River. Total population is estimated at 4,000- 6,000.

1830 -- The Indian Removal Act, enacted during Andrew Jackson's tenure as president, paves the way for the great Native American Removals of the 19th century. At this time there are two branches of the Wisconsin Winnebago; one group receives annuities at Portage and the other at Prairie du Chien.

1862 -- Winnebago circumstances have diminished to a horrible state. The promised allotments were never completed and the Winnebago are surrounded by hostile and unfriendly white people.

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February 21, 1863 – A special Act of Congress approving the removal of Wisconsin Winnebago to Crow Creek Reserve in South Dakota becomes law.

June 8, 1863 – The first Winnebago arrives at Crow Creek after taking a slow trip up the Missouri River

November 15, 1865 – The Winnebago officially relocate to the Omaha Reserve in Nebraska.

1873 – The Winnebago population stands at 2,500.

1881 – Special legislation passes permitting Wisconsin Winnebago 40 acre homesteads. They are not given clear patent to their land for twenty years and could not sell it until then. The first Winnebago to homestead is known only as “Indian George”. By this time 1,200 Winnebago are living in WI.

February, 1887 – The Winnebago population reaches 1,400.

1924 – The Winnebago’s and all other Indian Nations are granted full United States citizenship.

1962 – The Wisconsin Winnebago Tribal Constitution is written.

1962-63 – Census taken by Superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the tribal secretary determine that there are 494 eligible to vote in the first election under the reorganization.

1963. An Indian Reorganization Act Constitution, the Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee, was approved through an election by tribal members.

September 14, 1963. A general election for Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee representatives was held.

1971 – Blue Wing Village, named in honor of Chief Ah-oo-cho-ka, Blue Wing, is built near Wyeville. The village includes 32 acres of land and about 20 homes.

November , 1994, The tribe revised the 1963 IRA constitution creating four branches of government: Legislature, Judiciary, Executive and General Council. Name changed from Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee to Ho-Chunk Nation.

2013 - 50th Anniversary of the IRA Constitution was observed. Traditional Clans governed the Ho-Chunk people prior to US Government Constitution.

Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Action Plan



Article III. Tribal Action Planning Process

Tribal Coordinating Committee Vision:

To create as well as maintain informed, safe, healthy families and communities that are free from drug/alcohol misuse, abuse, and addiction.

Who is the Tribal Coordinating Committee?

To achieve the goals outlined by the Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Substance Abuse Action Plan, a number of disciplines will work collaboratively to complete the tasks and activities proposed by the plan. Different entities will be responsible for different portions of the plan. Those contributing will include:

Office of the President

HCN Legislature

HCN Law Enforcement

Judicial Services:

Traditional, Wellness and Tribal Courts

Department of Health to include:

Director of Health

Behavioral Health Director

Community Health Director

Community Health Nursing

HCN Clinic Pharmacist

Department of Social Service to include:

Youth Services Director

Child and Family Services

Clan Mothers

Community Supportive Services Director

Department of Education

Director of Housing

Housing & Community Development (HHCDA)

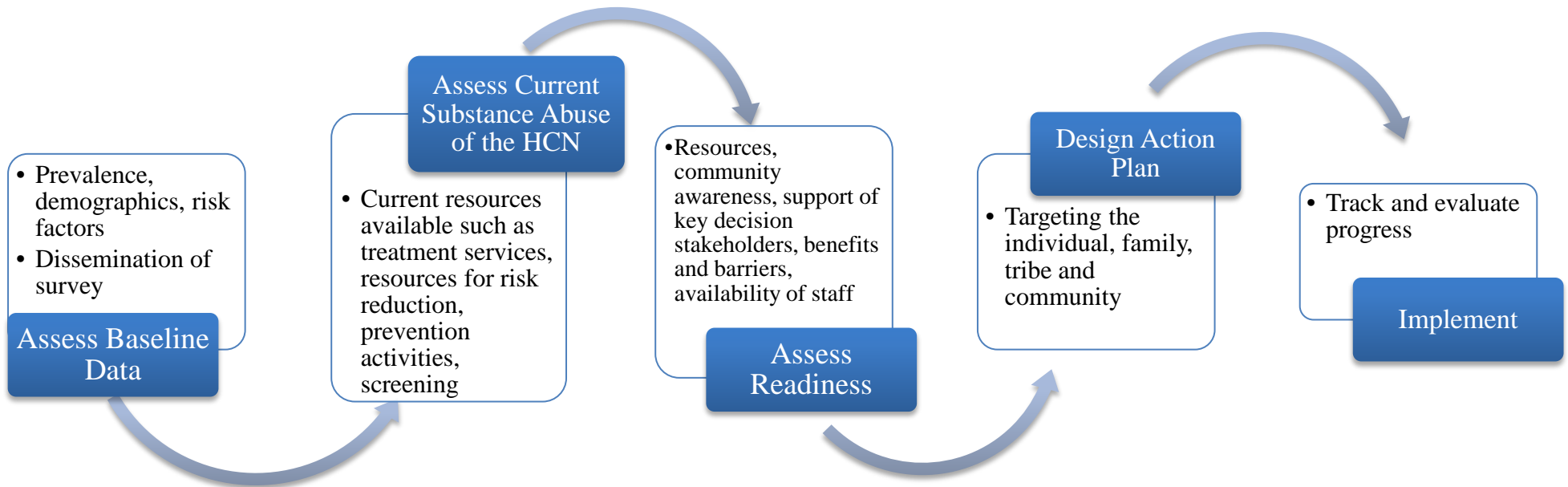
HCN Community Members

HCN Youth

Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Action Plan



The Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Action Plan is the result of a collaborative planning process of Ho-Chunk Nation (HCN) members and employees, beginning in 2016. The Tribal Coordinating Committee (TCC) began meeting as a small group, stemmed from other task forces such as the A.O.D.A Prevention Task Force to identify and tackle the growing alcohol and substance use within the HCN. These issues included the analysis of treatment facilities, community resources, perceived community concern, and the community capacity for each of the 4 main districts of Wisconsin as they related to alcohol and substance use. The plan spans a current one year period and includes representation of all HCN members, with a focus on those within the 4 districts of Wisconsin.



The planning process used to develop the Ho-Chunk Nation Substance Abuse Action Plan followed the six steps noted above: 1) Collect and review the baseline data of substance abuse in the region, 2) Assess the current capacity of the HCN to prevent and treat substance abuse, 3) Determine the current readiness level of the HCN to engage in substance abuse prevention and treatment activities, 4) Design an action plan to address alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, 5) implement and evaluate action plan strategies.

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Article IV. Current Resources

This is a comprehensive list of HCN resources pertaining specifically to the TAP.

Health:

Environmental Health:

Community Health Nursing:

- Home Visiting Program
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Program
 - Prenatal/Postnatal
- Women Infants and Children (WIC) Program
- HIV Prevention Program
- Safe Link Exchange Program
- Partners in Parenting Program
 - Parenting Classes
 - Support Groups
- Caregiver Program

Behavioral Health

- Men's Cognitive Intervention Behavioral Groups for DOC referrals
- Women's Cognitive Intervention Behavioral Groups for DOC referrals
- Warriors Down Group
- Fatherhood/Motherhood is Sacred Groups
- Children AODA Education/Support Groups
- Seven Challenges, Adolescent Groups
- Compliance Groups (for referrals from HCN Compliance Dept.)
- Youth Choices
- Linking Generations by Strengthening Families
- AODA and/or Mental Health Topics-Community Education

- A Woman's Way through the 12 Steps Group
- Seeking Safety, Trauma and Substance use
- Dialectical Behavioral Therapy Group
- The Matrix Model Intensive
- Charting a New Course
- Thinking for a Change
- Class Action, A High School Alcohol Use Prevention Curriculum
- The Red Road to Wellbriety
- Supportive Education for Children of Addicted Parents
- Driving with Care
- Urban Rural Women's Grant Program
- Mothers of Tradition
- AOD Intervention Services
- Crisis Walk-In Service
- Psychological Testing, limited
- Psychiatric Services, limited

Judicial Services:

- Wellness Courts
- Family Wellness
- Healing to Wellness
- Due Process
- Individual Treatment Plans

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Division of Labor:

Vocational Rehabilitation Collaboration

- Vocational Counseling
- Job Seeking Skills
- Transition Activities
- Training
- Workplace Equipment Accommodations

Social Services:

Child and Family Services:

- Initial Response Program
 - Intake
 - Placement Home
- Investigation Program
- Tribal Court Child Protection
 - Independent Living Skills Program
- Indian Child Welfare
- Disability and Elder Program
- Quality Assurance Program

Community Support Services:

- Economic Assistance Program
- Child Care Assistance Program
- Family Services Program
 - Life Skills Coordinators
 - Family Resource Center/Cultural Case Management
 - Clan Mothers
 - Coordinated Services Team

Youth Services:

- Teachers
- Home School Coordinators
- Youth Coordinators

Domestic Abuse Division:

- Prevention/Youth Education
- Survivor Services

Tribal Aging Unit:

Child Support Agency:

Department of Housing:

- Home Ownership Program
- Down Payment Assistant
- Existing Home Purchasing and Refinancing
- Home Repair Loans
- Rental Units

HHCDA: *(federally funded- HCN specific)*

- Rental Assistance
- Low Income Housing
- Budget Counseling

Department of Education:

- Head Start Resources
- School Community Relations
- Higher Education
- Disabilities Resources
- Cultural and Community Education
- Daycare Administrator

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Article V. Capacity and Readiness

Community Strengths and Weaknesses:

Community Strengths

- ❖ Sense of family and community
- ❖ Family Wellness Court
- ❖ Dedicated multi-disciplinary team
- ❖ Strong sense of spirituality
- ❖ Value systems imbedded in culture
- ❖ Resilience
- ❖ Kinship system-built in resources/connections while in need
- ❖ Elders and the community have the knowledge
- ❖ Many resources available

Barriers/ Community Weaknesses

- ❖ Siloing (separating ourselves instead of working together)
- ❖ Hoarding Resources
- ❖ Communication Breakdown
- ❖ Stigma- lack of understanding
- ❖ Denial and/or Enabling
- ❖ Protocol/Procedure Loops
- ❖ Wide Spread Communities
- ❖ Insurance Limitations
- ❖ Lack of facilities or knowledge of resources

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Causal Factors for Substance and Alcohol Use

Several causal factors have been identified that can contribute to the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD) and related consequences (arrest, loss of employment, motor vehicle crashes, etc.):

- ❖ Historical/Intergenerational Trauma
- ❖ Mistrust of Western medicine: especially preventative.
- ❖ Family history of alcohol and/or drug use- “normalized”
- ❖ Community does not view alcohol as a drug equal to heroin.
- ❖ Small community- afraid of being identified as the one turning people in.
- ❖ Stigma about drug and alcohol use and going into treatment or users has burnt too many bridges or feel they have.
- ❖ Not enough staff, facilities or other resources to provide services.
- ❖ Family members afraid to turn family in or family/community does not know the appropriate action to take.
- ❖ Enabling and entitlement behaviors and/or denial of risk factors.
- ❖ Not utilizing programs until there is an emergency, or being held up in a critical situation if waiting until it’s too late.
- ❖ Lack of laws or enforcement of laws related to drugs and alcohol in communities.
- ❖ Lack of housing and jobs for those coming out of treatment or incarceration.
- ❖ Very large service area. Spread out HCN communities.

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Article VI. Goals, Strategies, and Impacts

Tribal Coordinating Committee Mission:

To drastically reduce drug and alcohol abuse and their effects on our communities by increasing prevention education, providing culturally infused facilities/resources for the healing of victims and families as well as empower communities to take part in determining their future.

Prevention:

- Goal 1: Coordinate a comprehensive prevention and treatment program for alcoholism and other substance abuse
- Goal 2: Establish enforceable Tribal Laws related to substance use on Ho-Chunk Nation properties, including housing
- Goal 3: Develop partnerships with local, state, tribal and federal agencies

Treatment:

- Goal 4: Develop and implement treatment/therapy for individuals suffering from mental health and substance use issues

Recovery:

- Goal 5: Develop and implement recovery support for individuals suffering from mental health and substance use issues
- Goal 6: Develop job training/workforce development support for those in treatment or been incarcerated due to substance use

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Prevention:

Goal 1: Coordinate a comprehensive prevention and treatment program for alcoholism and other substance abuse		
Strategies and interventions	Lead	Timeline
Emergency housing development	Tribal Housing/HHCDA/Admin	July 2018
Safe place for young people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Star homes-homes in the community shown as a safe place to go. 	Social Services/DOJ/community	July 2018
Complete youth and adult survey	Behavioral Health (BH)	September 2017
Develop resource guide for all counties/communities for youth and adults	Social Services/Behavioral Health	September 2017
Obtain staff to certify families who can intake youth as needed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist with placement 	Social Services	July 2018
Group home for youth needing placement in communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate properties and purchase 	Housing/HHCDA/Social Services/BH	July 2018
Provide youth, adult and Ho-Chunk Nation employees prevention and education for alcohol and substance use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase training funding to be used within the communities Hidden in plain sight training for all communities Enabling education training ACE training for communities. Fix the trauma Annual required training for employees and tribal members Mothers of tradition/Father of tradition 	BH, Social Services, Personnel	August 2017 and ongoing
Increase Mass media messaging information: Social Media (Facebook, Twitter), Radio, TV	ALL	August 2017 and ongoing

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Assess current staffing levels and staffing needs in existing and proposed programming.	ALL	August 2017 and ongoing
Goal 2: Establish enforceable Tribal Laws related to substance use on Ho-Chunk Nation properties		
Strategies and interventions	Lead	Timeline
Establish an enforceable public consumption law on HCN property related to drug and alcohol use	DOJ/Police/Legislature	July 2018
Establish Alcohol and Drug Free Leases with enforceable tribal law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost associated • Established policy for assistance and help to those needing help 	DOJ/Police/Legislature/Housing/HHCDA	July 2018
Incorporate a Drug Screening program for renters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meth screen for vacating building 	Housing/HHCDA/DOJ	July 2018
Establish fine/fee scales which can be enforced by tribal police	DOJ/Police	July 2018
Develop Probate laws and regulation to limit vacant housing	DOJ-tribal court/Legislature/Admin(Reality)	July 2018
Development of criminal code	DOJ/Legislature/Police/(Daren Price)	July 2019
Establish Camera viewing in public areas within the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community education 	Legislature/Community/Police/IT/Admin/HHCDA	Oct 2017
Identify/Establish plat maps to determine jurisdiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current and updated tribal land to determine what is tribal land • home ownership • Probate homes 	Admin/DNR/Admin(Reality)/Police	Oct 2017
Enforce/Establish social hosting laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Education 	DOJ/Legislature/Police/Health	July 2018

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Goal 3: Develop partnerships with local, state, tribal and federal agencies		
Strategies and interventions	Lead	Timeline
Coordinate with local police to hold Breath Testing and Drug Checkpoints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Task Forces 	DOJ/Tribal Police	October 2017
Establish a police data base for tracking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to access local agency 	IT/Police	July 2018
Incorporation of Community Safety champions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bear Clan 	Community/Police	October 2017
Coordination with Attorney General to inquire of Laws developed for seizures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This would be for deals who are busted on tribal land selling. The Nation police would be allowed to compound vehicles, homes, money etc. 	DOJ/Police/Legislature	July 2019
Increase awareness and locations of Drug Disposal/needle disposal locations	Police/Health-Pharmacy/Community Health	July 2017 and ongoing
Collaborate with jail officials for release planning	Social Services/BH/Labor	Oct 2017
Increase community education on transition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the stigma and help with burnt bridges 	Health/social services	Oct 2017
Collaborate with local county services so members are linked backed to programs	Social Services/Health	July 2018
Improve multidisciplinary team collaboration and coordination of services for Tribal members	ALL	August 2017 and ongoing

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- Develop MOUs

Treatment:

Goal 4: Develop and implement treatment/therapy for individuals suffering from mental health and substance use issues

Strategies and interventions	Lead	Timeline
Improve counseling and support for those incarcerated Increase staffing to improve outcomes of tribal members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer support specialist positions • community champions • recovery coaches 	BH/Social Services Health/Social Services	Oct 2017 July 2018
Develop transitional housing plan for those transition from incarceration and/or treatment facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase homes specific to transition • Single family, Male, Female, multiple use • Build a residential treatment facility-will need multiple types • Detox-Inpatient • Establish relationships with local landlords 	Housing/HHCDA/DOJ/Admin Planning/Wellness Court/Judicial/Legislature/Health	July 2019
Establish various after hour on-call system	ALL	July 2018

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Recovery:

Goal 5: Develop and implement recovery support for individuals suffering from mental health and substance use issues

Strategies and interventions	Lead	Timeline
Improve access to services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and provide more resources to the new intake line Improve after-hours access 	Social services/BH	July 2018
Improve collaboration with programs for most comprehensive care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the silos 	ALL	August 2017 and ongoing
Increase staffing to improve outcomes of tribal members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care Coordination position Peer Support Specialists 	BH/Social Services	July 2018
Development of accessible childcare and/or more child care assistance funding	Health/Social Services	July 2018
Expand Healing to Wellness Courts into other counties	Judicial/Wellness Court	July 2018
Develop and implement peer support programs	BH/Social Services/VA	July 2018

Goal 6: Develop job training/workforce development support for those in treatment or been incarcerated due to substance use

Strategies and interventions	Lead	Timeline
Improve access to jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERA Change-alcohol and drug felony charges to help get back into the workforce and/or establish businesses Re-entry Programming (incarceration or treatment) 	Personnel/Legislature/Labor/DOJ/ Social Services	July 2019