2/20/24 (The Salmon highlighted areas are new thoughts this week)
2/27/24 (The Green highlighted areas are new thoughts this week)
3/5/24 (The blue highlighted areas are new thoughts this week)
3/12/24 (The purple highlighted areas are new thoughts this week and beyond)

Administration and Supervisory Council **ARTICLE XXI**		
THE GRAND COUNCIL PROVIDES OVERSIGHT OF ALL PROGRAMS		
Name Change & Tribes	**MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (AKA CHIPPEWA)** Boise Forte Tribe Fond du Lac Tribe Grand Portage Leech Lake Tribe Mille Lacs Tribe Sandy Lake Tribe White Earth Tribe	
GOVERNING BODY	**ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISORY COUNCIL** **IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT** **(MCT Departments and Functions Reconstructed into The Administration and Supervisory Council)**	
		Decision-making Considerations, including but not limited to: **Rights of Citizens** The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP) identify the rights. **Sustainability**

		Generally, it is meant for plants and animals, not humans. The goal is about the ability of people to co-exist on Earth over a long time by avoiding the depletion of natural resources and keeping an ecological balance by maintaining a process or cycle at a rate that can continue on its own. There are usually three components to address: economy, environment, and society, which are meant to work in connection to one another. **Rights of Nature** The Rights of Nature mean Sustainability. It is a theory that describes inherent rights associated with ecosystems and species, similar to fundamental human rights. Nature is a resource that should not be owned, used, or degraded. For example, I am wild rice; I have the right to exist. I am an animal; I have the right to exist. Nature impacts humans' survival, which depends on healthy ecosystems. So, the protection of the Rights of Nature advances human rights and well-being. **Self Determination** • Self-determination refers to the social movements, legislations, the ability to make our laws, and the freedom by which tribes exercise self-government and decision-making on issues that affect their people. It also embodies the right for all native people to determine their economic, social, and cultural development, design their government, uphold their laws, protect their natural resources, maintain records, and provide a venue for justice

		and other support needed as identified by the people. • Self-determination also refers to the right of the people to determine their political status and freely pursue their cultural development, language, and beliefs. The people seek self-determination by achieving preservations of a tribal community, self-government, cultural renewal, reservation development, and educational and equal or controlling input in federal government decisions concerning policies and programs. • The Self Determination Act of 1975 authorized the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and other agencies to enter into contracts with and make grants directly to federally recognized Indian Tribes who then would determine how they administered the funds, which gave them control over their welfare. **Preservation of Traditions, Language, and Culture.** Refers to preserving, protecting, and maintaining our tribal heritage, cultural beliefs, practices, values, language, and customs for future generations. The loss of cultural resources, including language, history, art forms, and intellectual knowledge, will impact our ability to maintain our uniqueness and pass it on to our descendants. While preserving and protecting indigenous culture is primarily a function of

		indigenous peoples, there are implications for federal, State, and public agencies.

Consultation and Decision-Making About Program Affecting the **MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (AKA CHIPPEWA)** shall be conducted in accordance with Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principles.

It is mainly related to the rights of the citizens in the following UNDRIP Articles: **10, 11 (2), 14 (3), 15 (2),17 (2), 18, 19, 22 (2), 23, 28 (1), 28 (2), 29 (2), 29 (3), 30 (1), 30 (2), 31 (2), 32 (2), 36 (2), 38.**

THE GENERAL INTERPRETATION OF UNDRIP IS OUTLINED IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
(When UNDRIP uses the word STATE, it refers to a National Country, in our case, the United States of America)

ARTICLE 37.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance, and enforcement of treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honor and respect such treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements.
2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of Indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements.

ARTICLE 43. The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity, and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

ARTICLE 44. All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

ARTICLE 45. Nothing may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing our citizens' rights now or may acquire in the future.

ARTICLE 46.
Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group, or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose

of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good Governance, and good faith.		
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION	**Operating Administration (Governmental Administration)** The Executive Director, the chief administrator for the MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (AKA CHIPPEWA), is responsible for the daily: …performance of staff …achieve goals by programs administered by the MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (AKA CHIPPEWA). … Assist the Central Council in identifying and developing policy objectives and then implementing the policies. …delegated broad administrative powers and is accountable to the Grand Council for the daily operations of all tribal programs and services. …reports to the Grand Council **Operating Budget** **Individual Indian Monies Accounts** **Per Capita Roll Preparation,** when applicable	Essential concepts for the Administration to keep in mind: • TREATIES constitute bargains for exchange, essentially contractual and political compacts establishing relationships between sovereigns. ***Robert A. Williams, Jr., Linking Arms Together: American Indian Treaty Vision of Law and Peace, 1600-1800 (Oxford Univ. Press 1997).*** **ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles:** • UN Obligations **Article**s 41 & 42 • U.S. Obligations **Articles:** 8(2)(a), 8(2)(b), 8(2)(c), 8(2)(e), 10, 11(2), 12(2),13(2),14(3),15(2), 16(2),17(2), 18, 19, 20(2), 21(2), 22(2), 23, 24(2), 26(3), 27, 28(1), 28(2, 29(1), 29(2, 29(3), 30(2), 31(2), 32(2). **Grand Council** **Central Council** **Code of Conduct, Ethics, and Conflict of Interest**

		Program evaluation: • To what extent does the program achieve its goals? • How many people is the program serving? • How can it be improved? • Should it continue? • Are the results worth the program's costs? ISDEAA 1975 (aka P.L. 93-638) allowed either Secretary to annul (declare invalid) a 638 contract or reassume control of a program "if he or she finds that the tribal contractor's performance involves the violations of rights...gross negligence or mismanagement in the handling of contract funds." Therefore, there is a need to evaluate and supervise these 638 Contracts. *Too many political agendas
DEPARTMENT OF TRIBAL ELECTIONS	**Elections**	**ARTICLE** XXVII Elections • *Revise the Ordinance • *In-person voting • *Write-in • *Hand counting *Should members with no Indian blood be allowed to run for office? What about employment preference? *Fairness *Vetting individual candidates

		*All positions on one ballot with referendums like it is done off-reservation *Incarcerated felons should not have the right to vote *When there is a recall, the vote to recall should match the number of votes the person was elected by. *Use of absentee ballots?
Tribal Records Manager	**Tribal Records (currently mainly enrollment items)**	Access to information Design several systems for posting and availability for citizens to have easy access. *Transparency Freedom of Information Act
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HUMAN SERVICE, AND EMPLOYMENT	**Division of Health** Benefits and eligibility Educational services. …child welfare …nutrition education …chemical dependency prevention/ intervention programs.	**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles** 7(1),7(2),17(2), 20(1), 20(2), 21(1), 21(2), 23, 24(1), 24(2), 29(3), 31(1), 31(2). Indian Health Services (I.H.S.) • Health Service that assists and follows up with citizens needing health care. • Navigate the insurance, in-home programs, appointments, and transportation. • I.H.S. • Third-Party Health ISDEAA 1975 (aka P.L. 93-638)

		Tribal Resolution that allows non-Indian spouses eligibility to P.R.C. Treaty Rights *Deal with Domestic abuse and Drug issues *Problems with insurance *Tribes don't honor outside prescription *Non-Indians getting services *No access or uneven access to services *Proper food for Diabetics *Difficulty getting appointments and getting referrals to outside resources *Green card holders using dental services on rez and residence wait several months for appointments. *The clinic is too busy, so you have to walk in and hope to get an appointment *The Bands are making money for everybody who walks into the clinic and 3x the money for mental health care.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HUMAN SERVICE, AND EMPLOYMENT	**Division of Human Services** Services to elders, families, and children within the tribal community by promoting self-sufficiency through health,	**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles** Article 3, 5, 17(2), 20, 21(1), 21(2), 23, 24(1), 32(3), 36(1), 36(2)

	wellness, education, cultural identity, advocacy, and training. **Elder Services** …services to elders 60 years of age and older, caregivers of elders 60+, and grandparents/relatives raising relative children. **Minnesota Indian Area Agency on Aging** The Minnesota Indian Area Agency on Aging is designated by the Minnesota Board on Aging, providing Title III services to elders 60 years of age and older, caregivers of elders 60+, and grandparents/relatives raising relative children. Services are provided to those within the MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (AKA CHIPPEWA) communities of Bois Forte, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Sandy Lake, and White Earth reservations. • Training and technical assistance provided to tribal nutrition providers and health services. • Information, Access to Resources, Counseling, Advocacy, Education, and Training for elders for the betterment of their quality of life. • Caregiver Support: advocacy, training, coaching, and resource linking to help ease the burden of caring for a loved one. • GrandKin Support: advocacy, training, coaching, and resource linking for grandparents and relatives 55 years and older who are caring for relative children 18 years and under. • Falls Prevention Program: information, resources, and Matter of Balance Classes to increase knowledge of fall prevention.	**Elders** **UNDRIP Articles:** 21 (2), 22 (1), (2), 44. Education and training for health professionals and students are needed, including loans, scholarships, and training programs. **Public Health and Safety** programs. I.H.S. offers resources to help families stay safe by informing them about food, drugs, medical devices, violence prevention, and more. **Social services program**s such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Head Start, childcare, and child support help individuals, families, and communities. **Tribal Child Support** 2024 Tribal programs provide services to Native American families consistent with tribal values and cultures. The programs find parents, establish legal fatherhood (paternity), and set and enforce child support orders. **Prevention and Wellness** resources to help you eat smart, exercise regularly, and get routine health screenings and vaccinations. Providers and Facilities Locate healthcare providers and facilities, compare your options, and find resources for caregivers. Family members care for their family members.

	• Memory Care Program: information, resources, and care planning for those concerned with memory loss. • Congregate dining and home-delivered meal contracts with Bois Forte, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Sandy Lake, and White Earth. • Legal services and legal education contract with Anishinaabe Legal Services • Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) The SCSEP program is funded by the M.N. Dept. of Employment and Economic Development. The SCSEP program provides training, job search, self-development, and community services training to elders 55 years and older who are economically disadvantaged and seeking employment. • Fifty-five years and older, Unemployed, Meet 125% of Poverty Guidelines, and follow the rules and regulations set forth by the MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (AKA CHIPPEWA) and The Department of Labor. • M.N. Board on Aging: www.mnaging.org Education/Health and Human Services Subcommittee Meeting Educational services. …child welfare …elder services	**Health Insurance** assistance obtaining health insurance. **Emergency Preparedness Response**. Keep informed on national efforts to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and public health emergencies. **HIPPA and other Health Rights** **The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)** Privacy Rule and The Federal civil rights laws protect Americans' fundamental health rights. Complaint and appeals • Address complaints or appeals decisions about health information privacy, civil rights, Medicare, and more. *Medical Transportation Elder Abuse Prevention and Reporting • Legal Assistance • Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program • Eldercare Locator Publications Child and Adult Protective Services *Federal government personnel provide housing while our citizens are lacking housing. *Start giving Sanctions
DEPARTMENT	**Tribal Employment Services**	**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens**

OF HEALTH, HUMAN SERVICE, AND EMPLOYMENT	…assist the Central Council with policy development, labor law compliance, and employee relations, as well as the ….Duties entail work associated with the division of Administration, education, human resources, and finance. … operates from both Federal and State funding ….two funding sources are: Native Employment Works (NEW) NEW is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. The NEW program provides culturally appropriate services to all MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (AKA CHIPPEWA) members citizens who receive the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and are not served by the bands. NEW provides the following services: • Employment and training to tribal MFIP recipients to increase financial independence and work towards self-sufficiency. • Assessments, counseling, employment plans, job search, short-term training, and soft skills. • Referrals, transportation, advocacy, job placement, and job retention. • Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) • MFIP is funded by the M.N. Department of Economic Security and the M.N. Department of Human Services. Our trained staff can assist you with: • Assessment and 6-week job search. • Career and job counseling. • Supportive work opportunities. • Employment networks and referrals. • Accessing educational funds.	**UNDRIP Articles:** 17(1), 17(2), 17(3), 21(1), 21(20) (17) & (21) • ***Labor Laws** • ***Employee Relations** • ***Hiring and Firing** • ***Evaluation** • ***Compensation Programs** • ***Safety** • ***Appeal process** • ***Job preference** *Employment, education, advocacy, and job training *Administration of the tribal hiring, benefits, evaluation, safety, and compensation programs. Not only do we need scholarships for high schoolers, but also job training and apprenticeships ***Employee Handbook** **COLA Resol. 31-23** ***Job Preference for Indians** ***Code of Conduct, Ethics, and Conflict of Interest** **Also, see Grant writing related to employment.** *Safety on the job

	• Resume writing and interview preparation. • Accessing the Internet. The Tribal Employment Services program serves the MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (aka CHIPPEWA) members citizens in nineteen counties in northern and central Minnesota. Those counties include Aitken, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Koochiching, Mahnomen, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Norman, Pine, Polk, and St. Louis. Eligibility for Tribal Employment Services After your county Financial Worker deems you eligible for MFIP, Diversionary Work Program (D.W.P.), or Family Stabilization Services (F.S.S.), you may be referred to our Tribal Employment Services program. The services provided by the MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (AKA CHIPPEWA) MFIP are similar to those provided by M.N. Rural C.E.P. If you want to make sure you are referred to our Tribal program, you will want to access the M.N. Department of Human Services website, MN DHS edocs. You will use the 'edocs' form: DHS-3048-ENG to verify your tribal enrollment when you apply with the county financial worker. The county also has these tribal enrollment forms. Educational services. …tribal employment Employment Application (With a question: "Are you enrolled? If so, Where?	*Employee relations and hiring and firing issues and an appeals process *Job *Wages *Jobs given to non-Indians when qualified Indians are willing to work. *Need money for programs to get them interested in a college, a career, apprenticeships, mentor programs, and career counseling. *Provide training to Indian applicants. *Fear of Retaliation-losing jobs *Salary adjustments *Children in the labor force *Evaluations
DEPARTMENT		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens**

OF SELF DETERMINATION/ ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		**ARTICLE VIII** Self-Determination **UNDRIP Articles;** 3, 4, 5, 13(1), 13(2), 14(1), 16(1), 18, 19, 20, 23, 32(1), 32(2), 33(1), 34, 35. **Economic Development** **UNDRIP Articles:** 3, 4, 5, 20 (1), 20(1), 20(2), 21(1), 21(2), 23, 29(1),32(1), 32(2), 32(3), 36(1), 36(2). Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) of 1975 (Public Law 93-638) • Determine what 638 Contracts, grants, and other monies • Resol. 26-32 NJOMA • Resol 2023-02 Congressional Legislation • Resol. 27-23 CT6P Tribal Operations Contract • Resol. 28-23 J.O.M. Contracts • Resol 29-23 Contracts tribal operations The Declaration offers an affirmation of the inherent rights of Indigenous Peoples to their laws and lawmaking institutions, as well as their basic right to survive as distinct peoples.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE	**Finance (Corporation)** Home Loans Renovation Loans Construction Loans Modification Loans MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION Finance Corporation's (MCTFC) mission is to finance and promote affordable, safe, decent housing and economic development opportunities for low- and moderate-income band members and sustain healthy communities within its service area. A regular loan program is called the Housing Initiative Program. LOAN SERVICES • Credit counseling • Home Insurance • Escrow billings • Renovation and emergency loans • Hardship and medical forbearance • Insurance claims assistance • Construction guidance and new buildings • Low-interest rates HUD 184 • Low-interest rates for 15 years on Home purchases and new construction • A.C.H. payment convenience **Personnel** • Finance Director • Executive Assistant • Finance Administrator • Construction Specialist • Construction Specialist II	**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles:** 3, 4, 5, 20 (1), 20(1), 20(2), 21(1), 21(2), 23, 29(1),32(1), 32(2), 32(3), 36(1), 36(2). ***Financial Services Board** people ensure each person gets $ per meeting. The board will search for & provide grant money to pay for all transportation costs. The board will write grants to purchase a fleet of vehicles as an example. ***Fiscal Responsibility Committee** An example is the monies filtering in from the Federal Government $ to put in Wellsa. Tribal Development *Budgets *Taxation *Rescind The Resolution that says RBC/TEC Doesn't have to disclose how they spend the money.

	• Loan Officer/Home buyer Ed. • Homeowner Advocate • Finance Servicing Coordinator • Accountant Maintenance Worker (was originally M.N. housing/funding)	
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND COMPUTER SERVICE	**Accounting and Computer Service Department** …Payroll processing …Payment of travel reimbursements …Monitoring for compliance with tribal travel and purchasing policies. …Internal billing of insurance and other services, i.e., phone, copier, fax, etc. …Tracking of income and expenditures by contract, grant, or other funding source; financial reporting of funding agencies and the appropriate tribal subcommittee; …Annual preparation for an audit by an independent firm. …Assist staff with budget preparation, evaluation, and monitoring of expenses. …Coordination and Administration of computer network systems, including the purchase, Installation, and maintenance of hardware and software. …Administration of employee-funded loan programs and activity accounts. …Administer tribal liquor license. **Audit**	Separate funds: • Enterprise Accounting • Gaming *Funding resources *All departments handling money have to do quarterly accountability reports
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	**Education**	**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens**

	[Scholarship Information- Each enrolled member of the MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (AKA CHIPPEWA) should contact the band where they are enrolled for application and information.] Scholarship administration under the Johnson O'Malley Program. The projects primarily serve Indian students in urban areas who do not have access to reservation-based Johnson O'Malley Programs.	**UNDRIP Articles:** 13(1), 13(2), 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1), 17(2), 21(1),21(2). We need scholarships for high schoolers, job training, and apprenticeships. Treaty Rights ISDEAA 1975 P.L. 93-638)
~~Environmental~~ **DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES/ ENVIRONMENTAL AND THE PRESERVATION OF RIGHTS**	**Environmental Program** • Maintains an E.P.A. Indian General Assistance Program (G.A.P.) grant to facilitate environmental program capacity. • ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISORY COUNCIL Environmental Program YouTube Channel • Tribal Waste Management • A Science-Based Approach to Understanding and Managing Environmental Risk from PFAS • Regional Tribal CWD Surveillance Program • Chemicals of emerging concern in waters, sediments, and subsistence fish used by the Grand Portage Band of Chippewa • Moose Health Research to Serve Minnesota Tribal Communities • Tribal Cumulative Impact Assessment (Anishinaabeg Cumulative Impact Assessment) • ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISORY COUNCIL Trust Lands and Resources Map • ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISORY COUNCIL Land Ordinance #3	**ARTICLE III** Rights of Nature **ARTICLE XIII** Rights of Citizens **UNDRIP Articles: Articles :** 8(2), 8(2) 8(2)(b), 8(2)(c), 10, 24, 25, 26 (1), 26(2),26(3), 27,28 (1), 28 (2), 29 (1), 29 (2), 29(3), 30 (1), 39(2), 31 (1), 32(1), 32(2), 32(3), **ARTICLE IV Treaty and Reserved Rights** **UNDRIP Articles:** 37(1), 37(2), 45 **Treaties-use and control of resources.** **Act** that authorizes the E.P.A. to provide General Assistance Program (G.A.P.) grants to federally recognized tribes and intertribal consortia for planning, developing, and establishing environmental protection programs and developing and implementing solid and hazardous waste programs on tribal lands

	• ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISORY COUNCIL Land Ordinance #8 **G.A.P.** The Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act	• W.E Manoomin Resolution • Environment National Environmental Protection Act and National Historic Preservation Act/ • DNR • 1854 Treaty Authority • Mining Act/Law of 1872 **Agriculture** **Usufructuary Rights:** the right to use and enjoy a portion of the property vested in another. One example is the common practice of retaining rights to extract minerals or to harvest timber even after a property is sold. **ALSO, SEE DEPARTMENT OF LAND/ALLOTMENT/ TRUST ASSETS** *Wildlife management • Helicopters and snowmobiles chasing forest animals. • Tranquilizer use and tagging of animals
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles:** **4, 36 (1), 36(2), 37(1), 37(2), 39.** **UNDRIP Articles-Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC): 10, 11 (2), 14 (3), 15 (2),17 (2), 18, 19, 22 (2), 23, 28 (1), 28 (2), 29 (2), 29 (3), 30 (1), 30 (2), 31 (2), 32 (2), 36 (2), 38.**

		ARTICLE VII External Governmental Relationships **ARTICLE IX** Admission of Additional Tribal Nations **FPIC** Develop a policy and procedures for handling Free, Prior, and Informed Consent **Contracts** **ISDEAA** *Border crossings/ *Jay Treaty *** Change Legislative Dinners-**We need to address the lavish annual legislative dinner. There should be a different way to have those meetings without using excessive, valuable funds that could be used for the Citizen programs. *Also, we need to address the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (MIAC), whose mission is to protect the sovereignty of the 11 Minnesota Tribes and to ensure the well-being of American Indian citizens throughout the State of Minnesota. They provide a liaison office to the eleven sovereign tribal nations and state governments. The council advises and recommends to state policymakers, including the Governor and Legislature. The MIAC proposes the yearly agenda for the annual Governor/Tribal Leader summit. The MIAC also fulfills duties found in MS 307.09, through its Cultural Resources program. The Cultural Resources program works to protect Indian

		gravesites and burial mounds statewide. The council prepares and submits a report to the governor and legislature by November 15 each year. The report summarizes the council's activities since its last report, lists receipts and expenditures, identifies the major problems and issues confronting American Indian people, makes recommendations to address issues, and lists the specific objectives the council seeks to attain during the biennium. The council shall report on outcome measures. ***Honoring the Anishinaabe Seven Grandfather teachings of Recognition (truth and respect), Consultation (respect, honesty, and humility), and Collaboration (bravery, respect, and love)** *Deal with the control of outsiders. *Relationship with legislators and reduce the cost of the legislative annual dinner.
DEPARTMENT OF ETHICS		**ARTICLE XXIV Recall, Removal, and Vacancies** *Ethics Committee Code of Conduct, Ethics, and Conflict of Interest *How do you deal with Departments that ignore phone calls and written contacts (e-mails, memos, letters, etc.)? **Judicial system- Ethic issues** *Fear of retaliation

		• Losing housing • Losing job • bullying *Restricted from serving on committee because of personal view. *Nepotism
~~Minnesota Agency~~ **DEPARTMENT OF LAND/ALLOTMENT/ TRUST ASSETS**		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles:** 8(2)(b), 8(2)(c),10, 25, 26(1), 26(2), 26(3), 27, 28(1), 28(2), 29(1), 29(2), 29(3), 30(1), 30(2), 32(1), 32(2), 32(3). **ARTICLE X** Territory and Jurisdiction **LAND** • Fee simple • Scripts • Allotment **Land tenure system (legal and cultural aspects that govern land ownership, use transfer)** ***Land Commission** ***Why does MCT own land?** **Allotment Records** **Indian and Non-Indian list** 7/11/2022 T.E.C. meeting minutes- Topic raised for discussion by Dawn Goodwin: MCT Transfer Bill Resolution passed by the T.E.C. 2019.

		4/30/21 Phil Brodeen added that the federal B.I.A. Fee-to-Trust process has changed from the previous administrations' analysis, which halted many Fee-to-Trust applications, to the older analysis anticipated to allow fee-to-trust applications to move forward. Who negotiates Estate matters? Land Acquisitions Land Cession Treaties *Stewardship of lands consistent with indigenous values. • Treaties Rights • Sovereignty • Jurisdiction (subject to both Federal and Tribal laws) • Enact tribal laws to protect property rights • Potential forced removal in the future (resource extraction and national security) • I.R.A. 1934 • ISDEAA 1975 (re: land management and environmental protection) • The National Historic Preservation Act • 36 CFR 800 Regs • Traditional, Spiritual, and Cultural Property and connection • Resource extraction • Climate change/sustainable • Food Security • Forestry • Collaboration/Funding/grants

		• Use of natural resources/ hunting, fishing, and gathering *Pipeline *Dealing with controlling outsiders *The Grand Council should hand land acquisitions and requests to purchase land from tribes."
DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **ARTICLE XII Civil Rights** **UNDRIP Articles: ALL** **UNDRIP Articles:** • **Elders:** 21(2), 22 1), (2), 44. • **Women:** 21(2), 22(1), 22(2), 44 ○ What services are available to women, men, and children who face violence at home? ○ What is needed to improve the situation? ○ Are people comfortable to report Domestic Violence to the police? Why or why not? ○ How did the tribal government and police protect the rights of Indigenous women, men, and children? ○ Identify individuals and or organizations who are helping to promote these rights. • **Men**: 44bove

		Same as above • **Children/Child Welfare**: 7(2),14(2), 14(3),17(2),21(2),22(1), 22(2) Same as above **ARTICLE IV** Treaty and Reserve Rights • Treaty Research **ARTICLE V** Sovereign Rights **ARTICLE VI** Doodems (Clans) **ARTICLE XII** Civil Right **ARTICLE XIV** Rights of Children
DEPARTMENT OF TRADITION AND CUSTOM DISPUTE RESOLUTION		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles:** 37(1), 37(2), 40, 45 **ARTICLE XXII** Tradition and Custom Dispute Resolution • Peacemaking mediation, consensus-building, and reconciliation • Talking circles or conferences • Mentors • A face-to-face encounter with the offender and the victim • Elders panel circle sentencing • Peacemaker ceremony • Sweat lodge ceremony, • Fasting • (Helping with an upcoming tribal event

		• Participating in Manoomin harvest, Maple Syrup gathering • Participating in a naming ceremony • (Shake tent ceremony to find out what their Clan is • Classes on drum beaters and drum-making • Take a class on moccasin making • Offer tobacco and say a prayer daily • Ask for forgiveness through a letter or in person • Pow Wow • Alcohol or mental health treatment, if needed • Stone Medicine Wheel • Community service *Potentially pardon certain felons

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL SERVICE		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens**
		
		UNDRIP Articles: ALL,
		(Emphases in Articles: 5, 11(2), 27, 34, 40.)
		
		ARTICLE XXIII Judiciary
		• Major Crimes Act
		• *Public Law 280
		  ○ Pro & Cons
		  ○ How it relates to the Judiciary
		• Retocede PL 280 (Bois Forte as an example)
		
		Due Process
		Child Protection
		Gaming Regulation
		Protection of Natural Resources

		Treaty Rights Harvesting Regulations Race Laws Contract Development Ordinance Development and amendments. Policy Development* other Solicitors Opinions Referendum Ordinances Resolutions Statute of Limitations Binding Non-binding Waivers **25 C.F.R. Part 1 Sec. 1.2**
DEPARTMENT OF APPEALS		Administrative Hearing Board vs. IBIA *Enrollment Appeals Use of Tradition and Custom Dispute Resolution
DEPARTMENT OF ENFORCEMENT		• *Lack of Remedies • *Violation of Rights • *Warrior Society • *Sargent of Arm • *Honor Guard • *Women Diplomat • *Ombudsman **Safety** • *Law enforcement • *Security officers • *Crime prevention • *Anti-violence • *Probation Officers, School officers • *Drug prevention
FREEDOM OF SPEECH, MEDIA		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens**

AND NON-DISCRIMINATION		**UNDRIP Articles:** 2, 8(2)(e),9, 14(2), 15(2),16(1), 17(3), 21(1), 22(2), 24(1), 24(2), 29(1), 44, 46(2), 46(3) • *Gag Orders • Meeting announcements • Posting of Minutes
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND LANGUAGE AND RELIGION		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles:** 3, 5, 8 (1), 8 (2)(a), 8(2)(d),11(1), 11(2),12 (1), 12 (2), 13 (1), 13(2), 14(1),14(3), 15 (1), 16 (1), 16 (2), 20(1), 20(2), 25, 31 (1), 24(1), 31(2), 32 (3), 34, 36(1), 36(2), 40 **ARTICLE VI DOODEMS (CLANS)** • Develop a system for citizens to learn their Clan • Museum • Cultural Programs • Preservation of cultural resources • Language Programs The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. § 3001 (1990). The Indian Arts and Crafts Act (IACA) of 1990 (P.L. 101-644) The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, 42 U.S.C. § 1996 (1994). Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb, et. seq. (1993).

		Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, 16 U.S.C. § 668, et. seq (1972). National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. § 300101, et. seq. (1966). 58 25 U.S.C. § 3001, et. seq. (1990). American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, 42 U.S.C. § 1996 (1994).
Redress, Restitution, and Compensation		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles:** 8(2)(a), 8 (2)(b), 8(2)(c), 8(2)(d), 8(2)(e),10,11 (2),12 (2), 20 (2), 28 (1), 29 (3), 32 (3), 40. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. § 3001 (1990), etc.
DEPARTMENT OF GRANT WRITING		**Title 2 PART 200** - UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS, COST PRINCIPLES, AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS. The Department of Labor's adoption of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance) is found at **2 CFR 2900** The Department of Labor Office of Grants Management (O.G.M.) provides accurate, timely, centralized grants management expertise to all Employment and Training Administration (E.T.A.) offices.

		*Adult Treatment Court Program Grants Grants for: Advocacy, Litigation, and Reform Capacity Building and Technical Assistance Leadership Development Communications and Public Education Research and Public Analysis Evaluation and Assessment Media/Content Development Development and Collaboration Network Building and Connecting Program Exploration
Benefits		Benefits for citizens (some are Band Specific) • Education • Health Care • Funeral Expenses • Per Capita • Treaty Rights • Access to food
MISC		**FUNDING, FUNDING, FUNDING??** *Salaries **Meetings** • speech from the floor and Zoom • recordings • minutes • no discussions about what they are doing • Decisions are made before the meetings, then at the meetings, all votes are 11-0. • Roberts Rules • Decisions made before hearings

		• * Show your faces on ZOOM; no black screens **ARTICLE XXV AMENDMENTS** Procedure for amending Alliance **ARTICLE IX ADMISSION OF ADDITIONAL TRIBAL NATIONS** • Partnership and advocates on Indian Issues *System of Evaluation of Programs
UNITED NATIONS RESPONSIBILITIES		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles:** 41 & 42 *United Nations should Honor Sovereign Nations
UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS		**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles:** 8(2)(a), 8(2)(b), 8(2)(c), 8(2)(e), 10, 11(2), 12(2),13(2),14(3),15(2), 16(2),17(2), 18, 19, 20(2), 21(2), 22(2), 23, 24(2), 26(3), 27, 28(1), 28(2), 29(1), 29(2, 29(3), 30(2), 31(2), 32(2). *Compare all the International Agreements that the U.S. has already signed and see which UNDRIP
~~**Tribal Operations**~~ **DEPARTMENT OF ENROLLMENT TBD**	**Enrollment T.B.D** …technical assistance related to Tribal membership. …processing enrollment applications …producing statistical data on enrollment figures … conducting research for enrollment appeals … maintaining the Tribal database … process - address changes -Name changes	**ARTICLE XIII Rights of Citizens** **UNDRIP Articles:** 5, 6,13(2),14(2),33(1) **ARTICLE XI** Citizenship T.B.D. • Enrollment Definitions • Enrollment at Band level • Lineal Descent • Enrollment Cards

	-birth and death records -I.D. Cards -Certificates of Indian Blood -Indian Preference Forms. **Enrollment Appeals** If an applicant is denied membership into the MAAMAWIINO ANISHINAABEG NATION (AKA CHIPPEWA) by official action of the Grand Council, then that individual may appeal to the-Enrollment Review Committee, as established per the Enrollment Ordinance. If the Enrollment Review Committee sustains the denial of membership, the applicant may make a final appeal to the Tribal Court.	• C.I.B. & Green Cards • Handle Non-Indian Enrollee and their descendants • Enrollment Ordinance • Enrollment Records ownership • Why is there a need for enrollment resolutions? • Enrollment Appeals Board • Records management • Disenrollment • Base Rolls • Allotment (1901) • Tracking members • Dual Citizenship • Born to an enrolled member • Born with Chippewa blood from parent • Maternal descent • Paternal descent • Residency/non-residency • Enrolled ancestor *Enrollment Audit • *Non-Indian enrollment Members disenrolled *Civic duty

FULL LANGAUGE OF UNDRIP ARTICLES

Article 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the following:

1. Charter of the United Nations
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. International Human Rights Law.

Article 2. Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in exercising their rights, in particular, based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3. Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development.

Article 4. Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Article 5. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social, and cultural institutions while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the State.

Article 6. Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7.

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty, and security of person.
2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace, and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

Article 8.

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.
2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of and redress for:
   (a) any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their Integrity as distinct peoples or of their cultural values or ethnic identities
   (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories, or Resources;
   (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
   (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;
   (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

Article 9. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10. Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior, and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 11.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artifacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies, and visual and performing arts and literature.
2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious, and spiritual property taken without their free, prior, and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions, and customs

Article 12.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practice, develop, and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.
2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent, and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 13.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop, and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems, and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places, and persons.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal, and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

Article 14.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.
2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education in the State without discrimination.
3. States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

Article 15.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories, and aspirations, which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.
2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding, and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

Article 16.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

Article 17.

1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labor law.
2. States shall, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.
3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labor and, inter alia, employment or salary

Article 18. Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

Article 19. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior, and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

Article 20.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic, and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.
2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to

just and fair redress.

Article 21.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health, and social security.
2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children, and persons with disabilities.

Article 22.

1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children, and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.
2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

Article 23. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing, and other economic and social programs affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programs through their own institutions.

Article 24.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals, and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.
2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

Article 25. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas, and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

Article 26.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories, and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied, or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop, and control the lands, territories, and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.

3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories, and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions, and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 27. States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open, and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs, and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories, and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

Article 28.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair, and equitable compensation for the lands, territories, and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.
2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories, and resources equal in quality, size, and legal status or monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Article 29.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programs for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior, and informed consent.
3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programs for monitoring, maintaining, and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

Article 30.

1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.
2. States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned through appropriate procedures and, in particular, through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.

Article 31.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural

heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies, and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural, or spiritual impact.

Article 32.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural, or spiritual impact.

Article 33.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

Article 34. Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices, and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs in accordance with international human rights standards.

Article 35. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

Article 36.

1. Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations, and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic, and social purposes, with their own members as well as other

peoples across borders.

2. States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.

Article 37.

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance, and enforcement of treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honor and respect such treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements.
2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements.

Article 38. States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

Article 39. Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

Article 40. Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decisions through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules, and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

Article 41. The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring the participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.

Article 42. The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

Article 43. The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity, and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

Article 44. All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

Article 45. Nothing may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing our citizens' rights now or may acquire in the future.

Article 46.

1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group, or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.
2. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and

fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.

3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good Governance, and good faith.