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#### October 25, 2001

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	
1	1 TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)
2 Alaska Advisory Committee	2 TIME SPEAKER/ORGANIZATION PAGE
3 to the	3' 11:15 p.m. EMPLOYMENT
4 United States Commission on Civil Rights	4 Sharon Olsen, Director 122 Employment & Training, Central Council
5	5 Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska
6,	6 Bonnie Jo Savland, Statewide Directôt0 Alaska Native Coalition for Employment
7 October 25, 2001	7 Training.
B	8 4:00 p.m. OPEN SESSION
9 Verbatim Transcript of Proceedings	9 Terry L. Duyck 142 Gary Patton 146
10	10 Aaron Tritt 149 Bill Kaiana Hagen 154
11	11 Maria Coleman 157 Richard Segura 161
12 Chairperson: Gilbert F. Gutierrez	12 George Kudrin 166 Cliff Edenshaw 171
13 Hilton Hotel	13 Susan Wells 177 Johanna Austin 178
14 500 West Third Avenue Anchorage, Alaska	14 J.B. Mallott 178
15	15 16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
	Page 3
1 ALASKA ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE	1 PROCEEDINGS
2 2 Thursday, October 25, 2001	2 Alaska Advisory Committee
3 TABLE OF CONTENTS	3 to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
4 TIME SPEAKER/ORGANIZATION PAGE	4 Thursday, October 25, 2001
5 12:30 a.m. INTRODUCTION AND OPENING STATEMENT 04	5 (On record - 12:40 p.m.)
6 Chairperson Gilbert Gutierrez	6 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Good afternoon.
7 12:40 p.m. VILLAGE ISSUES	7 This meeting of the Alaska Advisory Committee to the United
8 Willie Kasayulie, Chairman 09 Akiachak Limited	8 States Commission on Civil Rights will come to order.
9 Edward Thomas, President 19	9 I am Gilbert Gutierrez, Chairperson of the Alaska
10 Tlingit and Haida Central Council	10 Advisory Committee. Joining the Advisory Committee today is
11 Mike Williams, Chairman 26 Alaskan Inter-Tribal Concil	11 Commissioner Yvonne Y. Lee.
12 1:20 p.m. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	12 We are pleased with their interest in this topic from
13 Loretta Bullard, President 49	13 the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Thank you, and
14 Kawerak Incorporated	14 welcome.
15 John Angell, Professor Emeritus 62 University of Alaska Anchorage	15 The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is an independent,
16 Lawrence A. Ashenbrenner 69	16 bipartisan, fact-finding agency first established under the
17 Native American Rights Fund	17 Civil Rights Act of 1957. By Congressional mandate, the
18 2:00 p.m. Break	18 Commission is directed to:
19 2:10 p.m. EDUCATION	19 1. Investigate complaints alleging that citizens are
20 Shirley A. Tuzroyluke, Education 98 Information Manager, CIRI	20 being deprived of their right to vote by reason of
21 Bernice Tetpon, Ph.D. 22 Program Coordinator, Purel Nation	21 their race, color, religion, sex, age, disability,
22 Program Coordinator, Rural/Native Education Liaison, Dept. of Education and 23 Forth Davidsment State of Alaska	22 or national origin, or by reason of fraudulent
23 Early Development, State of Alaska 24 Andy hope, Southeast Alaska Regional 110	23 practices;
24 Andy hope, Southeast Alaska Regional 110 Coordinator, Alaska Rural Systemic	24 2. Study and collect information concerning legal
195 Teltinting	
25 Initiative	2 25 developments constituting discrimination or denial

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1 of equal protection of the laws under the	1	Such information will be stricken from the record, if
2 Constitution because of race, color, religion,	2	necessary.
3 sex, age, disability, or national origin, or in	3	Finally, many of you may have questions regarding why
4 the administration of justice;		certain persons were invited to participate while others
5 3. Appraise Federal laws and policies with respect to		were not. The Committee would like to acknowledge that this
6 discrimination or denial of equal protection of	6	has been a very important issue in this state, and many
7 the laws;	7	individuals possessing particular knowledge, expertise, and
8 4. Serve as a national clearinghouse for information	8	experiences have been involved in moving the discussion
9 about discrimination; and,	9	forward. These issues have many voices.
10 5. Submit reports, findings, and recommendations to	10	Because of time and budget constraints under which we
11 the President and Congress.	11	operate, the Committee simply could not accommodate everyone
12 Advisory Committees like this one, were established in	12	who wished to participate on scheduled panels today. The
13 each State and the District of Columbia in accordance with	13	Committee's goal in assembling the individuals who all of us
14 enabling legislation, and the Federal Advisory Committee	14	will hear from today was to ensure that information is
15 Act, to advise the Commission on matters pertaining to	15	obtained from the broadest and most diverse cross section of
16 discrimination or denials of equal protection of the laws	16	voices on these issues as possible.
17 because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age,	17	Each of the persons you will hear from today has
18 disability, or in the administration of justice, and to aid	18	knowledge on the issues that we felt were important to
19 the Commission in its statutory obligation to serve as a	t i	include in the record. This is not to say that others do
20 national clearinghouse for information on those subjects.	20	not have opinions and viewpoints that are just as important.
21 Other members of the Alaska Advisory Committee in		This is simply to say that as a group, we have attempted to
22 attendance during this meeting are Daniel Alex, Thelma		do the best that we could excuse me. So with that then,
23 Garcia-Buchholdt, Robert Gonzalez, I believe Rosalee Walker		we would like to oh, here we go. Okay. This is simply
24 will be here with us, and Michael J. Walleri.	1	to say that as a group, we have attempted to do the best
25 Also present with us are Thomas Pilla, Grace Hernandez	I .	that we could under the circumstances. We thank you for
Page 5		Page 7
	<u> </u>	
1 and Angela Trevino, of the Commission's Western Regional		your understanding.
2 Office in Los Angeles; and if you need any information or	2	In an effort to hear from others having differing
3 you need assistance, please talk to these well, this is	1	points of view, we have allocated time to hear from anyone
4 Tom here, and the two ladies are outside.		who wishes to share specific information with the Committee
5 This meeting is being held pursuant to Federal rules		about the specific issues under consideration.
6 applicable to State Advisory Committees and regulations	6	At that time, each person or organization will be
7 promulgated by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. All	1	afforded a brief opportunity to address the Committee.
8 requests regarding these provisions should be directed to		Those wishing to participate in the open session must
9 Commission staff.		contact Commission staff before 2:00 p.m. this afternoon,
10 I would like to emphasize that this is a fact-finding		and also advise staff if they will require a translator.
11 meeting, and not an adversarial proceeding. Individuals	11	In the event that we are not able to hear from you in
12 have been invited to come and share information with the		the open session, the record of this meeting will remain
13 Committee relevant to the subject of today's inquiry. Each		open for a period of 30 days following its conclusion
14 person who will participate has voluntarily agreed to be	1	tomorrow. The committee welcomes additional written
15 here today.	15	statements and exhibits for inclusion in the record.
16 Since this is a public meeting, the press, and radio	16	These items should be submitted to the Western Regional
17 and television stations, as well as individuals, are	1	Office of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 300 North Los
18 welcome. Persons meeting with the Committee, however, may	18	Angeles Street, Suite 2010, Los Angeles, California 90012.
19 specifically request that they not be televised. In this	19	Any member of the Commission staff should be able to assist
20 case, we will comply with their wishes.	20	you in this process for submitting information.
21 We are concerned that no defamatory material is	21	Let us proceed. We have a series of speakers,
22 presented at this meeting. In the unlikely event that this	22	panelists, and we're going to begin now with village issues.
23 situation should develop, it will be necessary for me to	23	And we'd like to invite Willie Kasayulie, Chairman of
24 call this to the attention of persons making those		Akiachak Limited, Edward Thomas, President of Tlingit and
25 statements, and request that they desist in their action.		Haida Central Council, Mike Williams, Chair of the Alaskan
Page 6		Page 8
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Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

<b>U.</b>	S. Commission on Civil Rights		October 25, 2001
1	Inter-Tribal Council.	1	Interior in 1993, tribes and tribal authority became
2	Mr. Williams, be sure to get a speaker in front of you	2	popularized in the efforts of Alaska Natives to maintain the
3	there so when you go to speak, we'll get you on the speaker.	3	the inherent rights of self-governance, even though some
4	Mr. Kasayulie?	4	tribally-owned medias do not report on the activities of
5	MR. WILLIE KASAYULIE: Thank you, Chairman Gutierrez.	5	tribal quorums.
6	I have a prepared statement that I would like to read into	6	Although many of the tribal governments are considered
7	the record. I believe a copy of it has been provided to	7	traditional councils, they share the same attributes as
8	you, in front of you. I feel it's important that I read my	8	Indian Reorganization Act Councils. Both are recognized by
9	comments into the record based on the information that I	9	the United States as tribal governments and tribes. Many of
10	provided to you.	10	the organic documents of the IRA governments essentially
11	Good afternoon to you Chairman Gutierrez, and members	11	share generic languages in their constitutions regarding the
12	of the Alaska Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on	12	powers of the communities.
13	Civil Rights. I feel honored and privileged to be included	13	In order to categorize the discussion topics of this
14	to make comments on the civil rights concerns and problems	14	meeting, you need to hear what powers the IRA governments
15	faced by the Alaska Natives in the areas of justice,	15	have. The constitutional language of Akiachak community,
16	education, and employment in the village in rural Alaska.	16	approved by the Department of the Interior on August 6,
17	For the record, my name is Willie Kasayulie, a Yupik	17	1948, states:
18	Alaska Native from Akiachak Native Community, located on the	18	To do all things for the common good, which it has done
19	banks of the Kuskowim river in Western Alaska. I have been	19	or has had the right to do in the past and which are
20	involved and participated in numerous local, regional,	20	not against Federal Law in such territorial law as may
21	statewide national as well as international indigenous	21	apply; to deal with the federal and territorial
22	organizations dealing with the rights of indigenous peoples	22	governments on matters which interest the community, as
23	in our efforts to maintain our inherent rights of	23	set forth in the acts of June 18, 1934 as amendment; to
24	self-governance.	24	guard and foster Native life, arts and possessions and
25	Self-governance by tribes encompasses many areas of	25	Native customs not against law.
	Page 9		Page 11
1	responsibilities. It mirrors the responsibilities of state	1	I need to clarify in this constitution language, these
2	and federal government with one difference; why would state	2	constitutions were adopted prior to statehood; hence the
3	and federal governments advocates for individual rights,	3	territorial government is still in existence in our
4	tribal governments advocate for collective rights and the	4	constitutions.
5	perpetuation of tribal existence.	5	I understand that I was supposed to or this panel is
6	My involvement in tribal politics started in the latter	6	supposed to talk about village issues. But my primary
7	part of the 1970s. The inherent rights of self-governance	7	discussion, presentation, will be on education at this
8	for Alaska tribes continues to be an uphill battle. The	8	point.
9	federal government did not fully affirm the status of tribes	9	One of the responsibilities of any government is to
10	until October 21st, 1993, when the assistant secretary of	10	provide education to their constituents. Tribal governments
11	Indian Affairs, Ada Dare (ph), published a list of 226	11	are not exempt from this responsibility. As Chairman
12	villages as tribes in the federal register.	12	Gutierrez is aware, the Akiachak Native Community was one of
13	The State of Alaska continues to oppose the authority	13	five tribes to implement the provisions of Indian Self-
14	of tribal self-governance. The Millenium Agreement between	14	Determination and Education Assistance Act, Public Law
15	the signatory tribes of April 11th, 2001, is yet to be	15	93638.
16	tested.	16	In the early 1980s, by contracting for the operation of
17	Most tribal where chartered municipalities are	17	the Bureau of Indian Affairs Day School. Despite the
18	nonexistent are considered unincorporated communities rather	18	efforts of the tribes and indigenous organizations, Congress
	than tribes. Even the Alaska Federation of Natives, during	19	discontinued funding of BIA and tribally operated schools in
20	their deliberations to amend the Alaska Native Claims	20	1985. Consequently, all BIA and tribally operated schools
	Settlement Act in the mid-1980s referred to tribes as,	21	were transferred to the State of Alaska under the auspices
21			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	"qualified transferee entities" in our efforts to seek	22	of state's constitutional responsibility.
22 23	"qualified transferee entities" in our efforts to seek provisions that will tribalize corporate lands in the 1991	22 23	• •
22 23 24	"qualified transferee entities" in our efforts to seek provisions that will tribalize corporate lands in the 1991 amendment process.	23	<b>~</b> -
22 23	"qualified transferee entities" in our efforts to seek provisions that will tribalize corporate lands in the 1991 amendment process.	23 24 25	Akiachak, along with two other nearby tribes were

	5. Commission on Civil Rights		
1	large school district which encompassed 25 villages in the	1	labeling schools based on test results. Depending on the
2	Lower Kuskoquim River and the coastal areas. The Yupik	2	result of the student testing, each school will be labeled
3	School District has been in existence since 1985.	3	one of the following: distinguished, successful, deficient
4	The primary buildings used for classroom instruction		or in crisis. Early indications of test results told many
5	were built in the 1960s by BIA. The secondary buildings in	5	of the rural schools could be labeled deficient or in
6	1980 by the State of Alaska under the Molly Hoots Decree.	6	crisis. This can place a burden on the teaching staff and
7	The buildings were built without consideration to the	7	the self-esteem of the student population.
8	increase of enrollment in the future. Consequently, the	8	The indication of the Benchmark testing of Alaska
9	buildings are overcrowded with constant maintenance to	9	Natives and American Indians is that schools need to do
10	maintain the school facilities in Akiachak, Akiak and	10	more. For example, in the state of Montana, seven out of 10
11	Tuluksak.	11	schools providing education for American Indians were below
12	The requirement by the state legislature to establish	12	the national standards for Grades 4, 6, and 8. The low
13	an operating budget based on 70 percent for instruction and	13	achievement of the indigenous American is not just an Alaska
14	30 percent for maintenance and operation on state	14	concern; it's a national problem. With the shortage of
15	entitlement has placed a burden on the Yupik School	15	certified teachers, the rural schools have established
16	District, including other rural school districts.	16	programs that would allow their classified teacher aides to
17	The location and cost of doing business was not a	17	take college courses to become classroom teachers. The
18	deterrent by the legislature as the 70/30 ratio applies to	18	state requires an individual with prior credentials to pass
19	all school districts across the state. In order for the	19	the practice test in the areas of math, reading and writing.
20	school districts to maintain their capital project standing	20	Each unit costs individuals \$25 per test with
21	within the Alaska Department of Education and Early	21	additional cost of \$35. A person may pay a total of \$110 to
22	Development priority listing, the districts submit on an	22	take out three tests. Our classified teachers are
23	annual basis updated capital projects for school replacement	23	struggling to pass the required test. I am aware of
24	and renovations.	24	individuals that have failed their test five or times.
25	For YSD, the annual cost of resubmission is	25	Whoever is providing the practice test is making money off
	Page 13		Page 15
1	approximately \$20,000 per year. The department has	1	these individuals that have a hard time passing these tests.
2	maintained a priority listing of school districts for the	2	As indicated earlier, tribal governments are not exempt
3	replacement and renovations of schools are critical. The	3	from providing education to their members. Currently they
4	budget developed by the department is submitted to the	4	play a limited role by providing scholarships to qualified
5	legislature for their approval and funding.	5	Alaska Natives and American Indians in their jurisdictions.
6	Despite the best efforts of the department and the	6	Funds are provided by DIA under contract with tribes
7	school districts, the legislature has basically ignored the	7	and tribal organizations., but they need to do more. Ninety
8	priority listing of rural school districts and continued to	8	percent of the Alaska Native and American Indians are
9	fund school districts in urban areas. The citizens for	9	enrolled in public schools nationally. The other 10 percent
10	Educational Advancement of Alaska's children was organized	10	are in BIA operated boarding schools and tribally control
11	with the membership consisting of school districts.	11	schools at or off reservation schools, including private
12	CYAK filed a lawsuit against the State of Alaska and	12	schools. The majority of the Alaska students are in public
13	were successful in Kasilie v. State. A copy of that judge's	13	schools.
	order is provided for your information. The state court	14	The Akiachak Native Community, March 10, 1999, adopted
	ruled that the legislature was discriminating against rural	15	the Akiachak Native Community tribal Education Ordinance.
16	schools in terms of providing capital project funds to	16	The ordinance is also provided for your information. The
17	1 5 5	17	ordinance established a tribal education department that
18	funding going to urban schools. The department started the	18	would implement the provisions of tribal education ordinance
19	Benchmark testing for Grades 4, 6, and 8. Indications of	19	and to establish a working relationship with local schools
20	progress in rural schools are not promising. The department	20	and other educational institutions to comply with the
21	also tested the 10th Grade students to see where Alaska	21	ordinance.
1	students would be passing the high school qualifying exit	22	One of the important components of the ordinance is for
22	exam. The majority of the students in rural Alaska did not	23	the tribal education department to provide the tribe with an
22 23		24	annual report entitled State of Akiachak Native Community
22 23	exam. The majority of the students in rural Alaska did not	24	

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

### October 25, 2001

<u>U.</u>	S. Commission on Civil Rights		
1	to compliance by schools and educational institutions to the	1	passing the practice test requirement of the State of
2	code in the areas identified in the ordinance.	2	Alaska. In the majority of the cases, classified
3	Rather than going into details of the provisions of the	3	teacher rates are on the bottom scale of wage earners
4	ordinance, allow me to read Section 103.10 of the code,	4	in rural Alaska, and yet perform teaching functions
5	Quick States.	5	when certified teachers are unavailable.
6	The federal government has a trust responsibility as	6	And Number 5, the United States Commission on Civil
7	embodied in Statutes in the United States Constitution, to	7	Rights needs to ensure Congress is providing adequate
8	provide for a formal education of Alaska Native students who	8	funds on an annual basis to Alaska tribes to operate
9	attend federal, tribal, and state schools.	9	tribally controlled schools and tribal education
10	The state of Alaska has also historically failed to	10	departments as mandated by federal laws.
11	meet the needs of Alaska Native students within Akiachak	11	Thank you very much.
12	Native Community. Recognizing that a good formal education	12	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. We're going
13	is critical to the survival of the Akiachak Native Community	13	are these on? What we're going to do is we're going to
14	tribe, it is in the best interest of the tribe to assert its	141	have the rest of the panel speak, and then we'll ask
15	responsibility over formal education system within Akiachak	15 c	questions.
16	Native Community's jurisdiction to improve those systems in	16	MR. EDWARD THOMAS: Good afternoon. My name is Edward
17	the tribe.	17 1	Thomas. My Tlingit name is Daawho (ph). My Haida name is
18	Although federal laws authorize the creation of tribal	18 \$	Sklinkudonce (ph). I'm the president of the Central Council
19	education departments in Indian country, funding through	19 (	of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska. And I thank
20	Congress has never been allocated for Alaska tribes. Our	20 1	the Commission for hearing my comments today. And you heard
21	congressional delegation has, on an annual basis, included	21 1	my attorney's comments, so for the record, my comments will
22	riders in the appropriation fields disallowing distribution	22 1	be verbal.
23	of funds to Alaska tribes for operation of BIA and tribally	23	I think that many of our people over time have made so
24	controlled schools and education departments.	24 1	many and they've attended and provided so much testimony
25		25 (	on our issues of tribal rights and human rights, and the
	Page 17		Page 19
1	committee to consider, possibly move forward to the larger	1	civil rights of our people being violated constantly. And I
2	commission. And these are:	2	think that it's important that I make a few comments about
3	Number 1. tribes in Alaska should not be categorized	3	why I think some of that's happening. I think there's a
4	as having less authority than federally recognized	4	mind set in this country that Native Americans, Alaska
5	tribes in the continental United States due to the	5	Natives are basically there for the handouts, that we
6	absence of reservations or Indian country. Tribes in	6	absolutely are secondary citizens to this nation and that
7	Alaska have the same rights to access federal Indian	7	all we need is a handout. I need to remind the committee
8	laws enacted to strengthen in the areas of tribal	8	that we were here from the beginning and flourished just
9	governance, economic development, health, education,	9	fine and had a standard of living that is comparable to any
10	and cultural preservation.	10	other society prior to contact.
11	Number 2. United States Commission on Civil Rights	11	Diseases and bringing in the kind of corruption that we
12	needs to monitor and ensure the requirements of the	12	were faced with in our history, it's understandable that
13	Kasilie v. State are adhered to by the legislative and	13	sometimes we have very poor living conditions within our
14	executive branches of State Government.	14	Native communities.
15	Number 3. The tools for testing of American Indians	15	Now, in Alaska, I have to point out that democracy in
16	and Alaska Native students need to be sensitive to	16	state government is not working. It's just not working. We
17	cultural norms and location of the tribes. The		have a dominant society based primarily in Anchorage,
18	majority of the Alaska Native students in rural Alaska	E Contraction	Fairbanks and Juneau who set the policy for the entire
19	have never experienced the lifestyle of urban setting		state. There is no doubt in my mind about it. There is no
20			way that anybody is going to convince me that by the
21			minority coming from the rural bush caucus that you're going
22			to get your way in this legislature. It just doesn't
23	0		happen; unless somehow they have some sort of softened their
24	•	1	hearts a little bit, and then something is going to get
25	-		done.
	Page 18		Page 20

0.	5. Commission on Civil Rights		000001 23, 2001
1	Now, it hasn't always been that way because there were	1	per capita basis than is spent by the federal government on
2	a lot of resources at the beginning, of the royalties from	2	other societies.
3	the oil companies. But I have to point out that the civil	3	Even just the short amount of time that we've been
4	rights issue of our people is really in bad shape for all	4	engaged in the problem over at Afghanistan; there's been
5	Indian tribes; not just in Alaska.	5	more money spent over there than on the entire BIA budget
6	Let me give you a couple examples; I have attended a	6	for the whole nation. Those are just a few examples of how
7	number of hearings with the state department on the	7	when other issues rise to a prominence and importance in
8	proposition of putting forth a paper to United Nations on	8	this country, our tribal things get put aside and we're
9	the rights of the indigenous peoples. And the United States	9	asked then to kind of pay our dues like the rest of the
10	on the one hand says we want to deal with the tribes on	10	citizens.
11	government to government, and we respect you as tribal	11	One important thing I need to talk about is the issue
12	peoples, but they will not sign off on this document simply	12	of contracting. Willie mentioned that the tribes get
13	because instead of saying people, they're saying peoples,	13	involved in contacting, which is a good thing. But what
14	and that might mean more than what we're trying to say.	14	happens also is the government says okay, you've got this
15	This country that pretty much has a Rambo style when it	15	contract, it's going to do some good for your people, and
16	comes to other issues in imposing their will, say, well, we	16	it's going to cost you money to administer those dollars, so
17	can't do that because we are not sure other countries are	17	we're going to give you some indirect costs for that. And
18	going to buy off on the word peoples.	18	in order for us to figure out how much to give you, we'll
19	Now, it might sound like a very petty thing, it might	19	send another agency to audit your books and determine how
20	sound like something, well, we're dreaming anyway. But I	20	much money you're eligible for.
21	think the issue of indigenous peoples throughout the world	21	Okay. That all sounds good. So you get it done and
22	must be addressed by the dominant society or we're never	22	then they say, okay, well, now we've determined how much
23	going to get anywhere. What I mean by that is we don't have	23	you're eligible for, so we're going to give you 80 percent.
24	a mind set to fix the problems of one group of peoples	24	So where does the other 20 percent come from? Or where does
25	violating the human rights of another peoples; and we don't	25	the you know, in some cases, even less than that; they
	Page 21		Page 23
1	have the will to do that. There's always going to be then	1	tell you that if you don't collect all those dollars, then
2	the inability to address the smaller problems that occur day	2	you got to find some other resource to pay for that
3	to day in the dominant society dealing with tribal people.		contract. So what is happening here in the scheme of
4	5 1		things? You're diminishing the ability of that tribe to
	broader scale, the court systems are losing empathy to the		sustain self-determination because they're having to find
	original pledge of this country towards Native Americans.		resources they don't have to be able to administer a program
	And one example is the Venetie case. One of the very		that the government would have provided through that
	important principles in the cannons of legal construction of		citizenry in the first place. And so it's kind of a
	Indian law is that inherent sovereignty is diminished only		roundabout way to say that I think you deserve these
	by explicit acts of Congress. But when you look at the		services, but unless you can come up with that 20 percent,
1	Venetie law, it was not that there was language and		we're not going to let you have it.
	legislation that they could refer to, it was maybe this	12	-
	is what Congress intended or these are your alternatives.		the tribes who are administering carrying out an inherent
	It did not say, well, ANCSA had this clause in it, said,		government function on behalf of the government and then
	well, you can't tax or ANCSA had this clause in it that you		having to pay the government to do it. And it's the
	can't do something else. It just says, well, I think that	1	neediest of the needy that are doing that in many cases. So
			and an and the second lating and a state of the second second second state is a second state of the second s
	was the intent of Congress.		it really is a bizarre situation when you think about it.
18	There are other examples going on where states' rights	18	Now, if Lockheed said, well, I'm going to build you a
18 19	There are other examples going on where states' rights are preempting tribal rights. And it's not good for the	18 19	Now, if Lockheed said, well, I'm going to build you a submarine, and the government said, great, build us a
18 19 20	There are other examples going on where states' rights are preempting tribal rights. And it's not good for the future of tribes throughout the nation. Now, one might ask,	18 19 20	Now, if Lockheed said, well, I'm going to build you a submarine, and the government said, great, build us a submarine. Well, we'll give you 80 percent of what it costs
18 19 20 21	There are other examples going on where states' rights are preempting tribal rights. And it's not good for the future of tribes throughout the nation. Now, one might ask, well, gee whiz, why are you complaining? It sounds like you	18 19 20 21	Now, if Lockheed said, well, I'm going to build you a submarine, and the government said, great, build us a submarine. Well, we'll give you 80 percent of what it costs to build that submarine; that's the kind of mentality we're
18 19 20 21 22	There are other examples going on where states' rights are preempting tribal rights. And it's not good for the future of tribes throughout the nation. Now, one might ask, well, gee whiz, why are you complaining? It sounds like you get a lot of services from the federal government. If you	18 19 20 21 22	Now, if Lockheed said, well, I'm going to build you a submarine, and the government said, great, build us a submarine. Well, we'll give you 80 percent of what it costs to build that submarine; that's the kind of mentality we're dealing with. Now, how many submarines would get built?
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	people, are dealing with. We are citizens of this country,		American Indians, and also on the Native American Rights
	but yet the treatment that we're getting is really something		Fund Board, and lastly, I am the second Vice-Chair of the
	that would not be tolerated by this country if China did	1	Alaska State Board of Education, in which I have served in
	that do its citizenry. In other countries they do that to		the past seven years.
	their citizenry. Our country says, well, you're not a	5	I just echo both of my colleagues statements, and I
	favored nation anymore. You do these bad things to your		would like to urge this committee to do something about the
	citizens. But in our country, it's all right. It's all		issues that we are putting forth to you, and make sure that
	right so long as, you know, you can get away with it. And		you take measures to ensure that Alaska Natives are given
	that kind of mentality really has to stop somewhere. Now,		full and fair treatment under the law of this country, and
	I'm not sure what your commission is going to be able to do		also the state laws.
1	about it or whether you even agree with what I'm saying.	11	First of all, I'll start with the racially based dual
	But these are things that hold down our societies, hold down		system of law enforcement in Alaska. The result of which is
	our ability to do business on a one to one basis, and bring		inadequate police protection of Alaska Natives living in
	our people from a situation in our villages of poverty back		rural areas. Urban areas and regional centers in Alaska
	into the mainstream of society.	•	receive full police protection administered by municipal
16	Anyway, I think that it's important for you to hear		police departments, staffed by adequately trained police,
	what you're saying and hopefully that you can influence some		Alaska Police Standard Council certified police officers.
	of these things that are in need of being influenced, on a broader scale.	18	
			the certified troopers to predominant non-Native communities
20	In closing, I want to say that I appreciate your		on the inter-connected road system. Similar protection is
	willingness to listen. I apologize if I've offended	21	
	anybody. I really need you to know that it's very		most cases, state troopers only respond to felonies, and
	frustrating trying to deal with the complexities of the	1	even then, they only respond promptly when the felonies are
	problems of our people with only half a cup, you know, half		considered serious; murder, rape, and what have you. As a
25	of what you need to do what is necessary, and that's not Page 25	25	result, Alaska Natives in rural areas are denied the level
-	r age 25		Page 27
	only because of what I studied. It's because of other	1	of police protection that is provided to all other areas of
	studies done by the dominant society on what it takes to		the state, and we have undertaken as the Alaskan
	provide healthcare. What does it take to carry out a		Inter-Tribal Council, and as an individual I have brought
	contract, put in an infrastructure of water, sewer and roads		suit against the state of Alaska for this not an equal
	into a community. All those things other people have		protection treatment of our people in the areas of police
	figured out a long time ago, and it's barely trickling down		protection. And I would like to commend, first of all, a
	to some of our villages, and yet, we are asked many times to		lot of the state troopers and law enforcement officials that
	just get by, and some of the people all of our people do,		are working to protect the public from these crimes, and I
	but it really isn't right in this country, at this time, and		applaud their work. But as the years that I've observed in
	in this state so many years later and so many dollars spent on other things. Anyway, that's about all I have. I		this state, that I have not seen equal protection for our people here in Alaska.
		1	
	appreciate your time and I'll give it to our esteemed leader here. Thank you.	12	
13	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you.		those VPSO programs need to have more training and need to
15	MR. MIKE WILLIAMS: They all said it. Yeah, I think it		be more equipped in all areas, and they need to have pay that needs to be equivalent to other certified police that
	is pretty hard to follow those statements made by Willie		we have here in the state, and also many of our communities
	Kasayulie and Ed Thomas. And both have participated in		do not have any jails at all. So for example, in Akiachak,
	revitalizing our governments and our way of life in our		for many, many years, we have budgeted \$10 an hour, two
	communities.		hours a day, seven days a week to provide police protection
20	My name is Mike Williams. I am a parent of five, and		to our community; and that's it according to the municipal
21		20	
	a dog musher that runs the Iditarod in the name of sobriety,		day, \$10 an hour does not go very far in protecting our
			communities.
122	as well as chairman of the Alaskan meretrinal Council		
24	as well as chairman of the Alaskan Inter-Tribal Council. And we have membership of 187 federally recognized tribes in		
	And we have membership of 187 federally recognized tribes in	24	And when I'm here in Anchorage, I just have to say that
		24 25	

#### October 25, 2001

U.;	S. Commission on Civil Rights		October 25, 2001
1	was supposed to pay an adequate amount of money, of which I	1	populated by non-natives, as a result, Alaska Natives in
	still have to pay. But in that one hour that I had dinner,	2	rural communities are given secondary attention by the
	I had an \$18 fine, and it was that quick that these people,	3	state, and are denied equal access to state resources, which
	you know, made sure that I had paid my parking ticket. And		we have heard already, and particularly with respect to law
	many of the police vehicles, the police protection that I		enforcement and education. And those have been very evident
	see now in the communities, the respond time is very fast		in the last 10 years with the legislative majority that we
7	compared to the response time that I have seen in Akiachak;		had here in our state. And when we are not given, for
	that takes about three days to a week for some of the law		instance, school construction two years ago, there was zero
	enforcement officers to respond to a crime. And as much as		school construction in rural Alaska, and then a couple of
1	we want them to respond quickly, they are overworked and		legislators made a trip to Chevak and Pilot Station, and lo
	overloaded, and you know, it then creates the weather		and behold, and after they have, those couple of legislators
	creates also a problem in responding to a crime that occurs		that have not been in those communities before, seen those
	in Akiachak.		facilities, and lo and behold, they were funded, and are
14	So in recent times we have seen a little bit of help		the schools are being built both in Chevak and in Pilot
	from the federal government with the Cops Fast Program, and		Station. So that is one of the areas that I see in
1			Akiachak. And our schools and our facilities are just
	we have fortunately employed two police officers now in		running down, and I think in the long-run, the kids in our
	Akiachak, but they're budgeted only for three years. And I	17	
	just don't see another problem that I see with the police	18	<b>č</b>
	protection that I see is that many of the police in the	19	Alaska is going to pay big time in the long-run for their
	communities have no support from the communities, from the	20	0
- 1	councils or with no housing adequate housing for these	21	Racial discrimination in Alaska has been manifested
	outside VPOs, those that are hired in the communities that		historically and recently by the federal and state
	have hardly any housing programs. And that is, I think, the	23	
	tip of the iceberg, and in order to come up with adequate	ł	self-determination. Historically, the United States began
25	police protection, the state of Alaska needs to put in more	25	the process of nation building by recognizing the
	Page 29		Page 31
1	money and more training and to really do equal justice in	1	sovereignty and self-determination of indigenous nations
2	terms of providing police protection to each community. So	2	through the practice of entering into treaties with them on
3	that litigation is still ongoing and we're set for trial in	3	a nation-to-nation basis. That practice was repudiated by
4	February, and I don't know the outcome of that of this	4	the late 1800s when federal policy rejected the principle
5	case would be, but I think based on the Kasilie (ph) case on	5	that indigenous nations were entitled to self-determination.
	the school construction, I think it will be again favorable		Instead, the United States Supreme Court attributed to the
7	to our litigation because of the inadequacies that I see in	7	United States as superior and civilized nation the power and
8	this area. And it's probably equivalent reasons to what	8	the duty of exercising or fostering care and protection over
9	we've heard from Mr. Kasilie on his litigation against the	9	all dependent Indian communities. And that I think was also
10	state for inadequate funding for construction of schools and	10	stated by Mr. Thomas here on that issue.
11	also the major maintenance programs that would occur.	11	And consistent with policy of treating indigenous
12	Many of the and I'm not going to dwell on the issue	12	peoples as wards, the federal government enacted several
13	of education because Willie has addressed that issue	13	statutes that was designed to protect our hunting and
14	adequately, and I think we as Alaska Natives, raise unique	14	fishing rights, and the aboriginal use and occupancy of
1	legal and political problems that arise out of overlapping	15	land, but stops short of recognizing the existence of tribes
	state and federal jurisdiction over Native affairs and		as sovereigns or the tribe's aboriginal claims to the land.
	peculiar socio-economic and historical circumstance of		And with the situation here in Alaska, I think with the
	Native populations.	1	Indian with Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was
19		- E	another area that occurred in 1971 that did a lot of help
20			that seems to be a lot of help to the Native community, but
	pretty much been insulated in our communities. For		did a lot of damage with extinguishment of hunting and
	instance, in Akiachak, in Western Alaska where I come from,		fishing rights, and also that land not ending up in tribal
	you know, we are pretty much insulated from the urban areas,		
-	but I do not think that will be the case in the future. You		that were created, and that way you know, that left the
	know, in urban areas of the state which are largely		tribal governments virtually with no jurisdiction over the
<b>1</b>	Page 30		Page 32
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### October 25, 2001

1       territory. And that case, the Native Village of Venetie in         2       Alaska, you know, I think the Supreme Court of the United         3       States deemed that there is no Indian country in Alaska         4       again, and that was again a blow to the tribal sourceignty         5       of Alaska Natives and another way that it has created the         6       oppression to the tribes in Alaska.         7       But I think my recommendations is that we need to turn         8       that around to congressional action. The only we can         9       restore many of the cases that brough down in these United         10       States is through Congress only because the Supreme Court         11       repeatedly has struck down a lot of the cases that would         12       reflected by the court rulings that occur in these past         14       years. So I think in order for us to regain and become         16       once again, we need to restore many of those rights that         17       Alaska Natives have.         18       In closing, we live in the richest resource state in         19       the union, but in Akiachak we still live in third world         20       conditions. And 75 percent of our people are memployed and         21       water/seewer projects, they have a minimum wage of \$15 an         23	at area? I s supposed the with the same Fairbanks School is supposed and economic almost d I'd just like e more especially in e have seen tajor re seen schools stic, they aved a lot of is really high living is very as to do and it just
3       States deemed that there is no Indian country in Alaska       3       was around when it was developed, and it	s supposed the with the same Fairbanks School as supposed and economic almost d I'd just like e more especially in e have seen hajor re seen schools stic, they aved a lot of is really high living is very as to do and it just
4 again, and that was again a blow to the tribal sovereignty       5 of Alaska Natives and another way that it has created the       6 oppression to the tribes in Alaska.       6 District I was supposed to be on the same level         7 But I think my recommendations is that we need to turn       8 that around to congressional action. The only we can       7 to take into consideration your environmental         9 restore many of the cases that brought down in these United       9 defunct, you know, it's just not working. An         10 States is through Congress only because the Supreme Court       10 to hear your estimation of that. And I had or         11 repeatedly has struck down a lot of the cases that would       11 question, please, Mr. Chair, after that.         12 help our people and the tribes in this country are very       13 affected by the court rulings that occur in these past       13         14 years. So I think in order for us to regain and becoming self-governing people       16       maintenance school repairs, and when we hat         16 once again, we need to restore many of those rights that       16       16       maintenance school repairs, and when we hat         18 have built schools in communities, and the cost of       11       that. You know, we don't have any tax base         25 projects. So I've seen S10 to S15 an hour in many of thes       23       1       urban areas are worth 100 percent, you K         26 that the federal and the state government has in       2       1       urban areas are	with the same Fairbanks School as supposed and economic almost d I'd just like e more especially in e have seen hajor re seen schools stic, they aved a lot of is really high living is very as to do and it just
5       of Alaska Natives and another way that it has created the       5       economy that Anchorage School District had,         6       oppression to the tribes in Alaska.       5       economy that Anchorage School District had,         7       But I think my recommendations is that we need to turn       8       that around to congressional action. The only we can         8       many of the cases that brought down in these United       9       defunct, you know, it's just not working. And         10       States is through Congress only because the Supreme Court       10       to hear your estimation of that. And I had or         11       repeatedly has struck down a lot of the cases that would       11       question, please, Mr. Chair, after that.         12       charper or us to regain and become       11       question, please, Mr. Chair, after that.         14       the lastly communities again and become       15       MR. MIKE WILLIAMS: Yeah, I think with         14       the lastly operas, we need to restore many of those rights that       17       heaks Natives have.       16       inclosing, we live in the richest resource state in       19       energy cost. And you know, the price of fue         16       once again, we need to restore many of those       12       high out there. But I think the overall goal we         11       we many of our people are employed, finally, with       22 </td <td>Fairbanks School as supposed and economic almost d I'd just like e more especially in e have seen tajor re seen schools stic, they aved a lot of is really high living is very as to do and it just</td>	Fairbanks School as supposed and economic almost d I'd just like e more especially in e have seen tajor re seen schools stic, they aved a lot of is really high living is very as to do and it just
6       oppression to the tribes in Alaska.       6       District. It was supposed to do this, but it way recommendations is that we need to turn         8       Hat around to congressional action. The only we can       7       to take into consideration your environmental as circumstances. But the more I hear now, it's us to to working. Among the cases that brough down in these United       8       circumstances. But the more I hear now, it's us to to working. Among the cases that brough down in these United       8       circumstances. But the more I hear now, it's us to to working. Among the cases that brough down in these United         10       States is through Congress only because the Supreme Court       10       to hear your estimation of that. And I had on         11       repeatedly has struck down a lot of the cases that would       11       question, please, Mr. Chair, after that.         12       help our people and the tribes in this country are very       13       MR. MKE WILLIAMS: Yeah, I think with         14       years. So I think in order for us to regain and becoming people       in closing, we live in the richest resource state in       10         16       maintenance school repairs, and when we have       16       maintenance school repairs, and when we have         18       In closing, we live in the richest resource sor union workers       24       get \$30 to \$40 an hour as laboers in some of those         24       get \$30 to \$40 an houra s laboers in some of those       Page 33 <td>and economic almost d I'd just like e more especially in e have seen hajor re seen schools stic, they aved a lot of is really high living is very as to do and it just</td>	and economic almost d I'd just like e more especially in e have seen hajor re seen schools stic, they aved a lot of is really high living is very as to do and it just
<ul> <li>7 But I think my recommendations is that we need to turn</li> <li>8 that around to congressional action. The only we can</li> <li>9 restore many of the cases that brought down in these United</li> <li>10 States is through Congress only because the Supreme Court</li> <li>11 repeatedly has struck down a lot of the cases that would</li> <li>12 help our people and the tribes in this country are very</li> <li>13 affected by the court rulings that occur in these past</li> <li>14 years. So I think in order for us to regain and become</li> <li>16 once again, we need to restore many of those rights that</li> <li>17 Alaska Natives have.</li> <li>18 In closing, we live in the richest resource state in</li> <li>19 the union, but in Akiachak we still live in third world</li> <li>20 conditions. And 75 percent of our people are unemployed and</li> <li>21 when many of our people are employed, finally, with</li> <li>22 water/sewer projects, they have a minimum wage of \$15 an</li> <li>23 hour, whereas some of the union contractors or union workers</li> <li>24 get \$30 to \$40 an hour as laborers in some of those</li> <li>25 projects. So I've seen \$10 to \$15 an hour in many of these as afe place to live, and that each Alaska</li> <li>1 projects that the federal and the state government has in</li> <li>2 our communities.</li> <li>3 So it affects the communities, and I would like to see</li> <li>4 many of the housing projects come to a level that we you</li> <li>3 Know, we have a safe place to live, and that each Alaska</li> <li>6 Native has running water, and also have adequate schools and</li> <li>7 have adequate police protection, and have courts, tribal</li> </ul>	and economic almost d I'd just like e more especially in e have seen hajor re seen schools etic, they aved a lot of is really high living is very as to do and it just
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	n, there are
8 courts that are functioning in each community, and we need 8 problems and I you know, the people	keep saying that we
9 to also make sure that we have alcohol enforcement in our 9 need more money to build schools and fi	x schools, it's going
10 communities, that would work. And I think the goal is for 10 to take about a billion dollars to fix all t	e schools in
11 us to have healthy communities in each community. And I 11 Alaska. But you know, we're only spen	ling over a hundred
12 thank you for your time. 12 million dollars just to fix those the old s	hools. And in
13 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you, Mike. Are 13 the long-run, those schools that are 30, 4	0, 50 years old
14 there any questions from the State Advisory Committee here? 14 out in our communities are going to be c	ut of you know,
15 Ms. Walker.15 they're not going to be livable.	
16 MS. ROSALEE WALKER: Thank you. And thank you, 16 MS. ROSALEE WALKER: I wanted to as	
17 gentlemen. You've made your case quite well. I'm familiar 17 mentioned the \$20,000 a year that is nee	
18 with everything you said, and you have really confirmed a 18 information for the priority list; is that t	hire someone
19 lot of things that I thought I knew. But I did want to19 to do this job or what?	
20 address the education problem. Do you work under the REAA 20 MR. WILLIE KASAYULIE: Yes, basical	y to hire a person
21 Concept? 21 that's familiar in that area to do the work	
22 MR. MIKE WILLIAMS: Yes. Right now, the rural 22 this is just an example of one school dis	
23 communities live on Regional Educational Attendance Areas, 23 more in other areas where larger percent	rict. It may cost
24 like Yupiit, LKS, and there's approximately 50 REAA's in 24 MS. ROSALEE WALKER: You shouldn	rict. It may cost ges
	rict. It may cost ges t have to pay it at
25 this state. Page 34	rict. It may cost ges t have to pay it at

<u>U.</u>	5. Commission on Civil Rights		
1	because I work for the Department of Education, and that's	1	through the legislative process and never get a hearing.
2	part of their mission. If they have a regulation that you	2	And many are very good great ideas in addressing school
3	must follow, and you're unable to follow it because of costs	3	construction, and that affect education. And I would make
	or skilled people to do this, they are supposed to send		sure that this Commission get those bills that would help
	someone there to help you do it. I did that till I retired,	5	address some of these disparities.
6	and somebody dropped the ball somewhere. So have your	6	MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Well, that's kind of one of the
7			reasons that we're here. The second issue that I had, to
	it, yes, they'll make you pay through the nose. But have		request some information from Mr. Thomas, if you would, I
9	your attorney to check it out, and check out the mission		understand a few years ago, the National Congress of
10			American Indians conducted an inquiry into disparity in
	districts? I'm asking him because he's an attorney.		federal contract support between Indian organizations,
12	MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: I'm not sure. I think it's 23.		Indian tribes and non-Indian organizations and non-Indian
13	MS. ROSALEE WALKER: 23? Whichever one it was. Ask		tribes. I don't know if that's been updated or not. I
14	your attorney to check that out and check out the mission of		understand that the study showed substantial disparity. I
15	the Department of Education, because you should not have to		was wondering if you could check into that to see if it's
16	pay that. They are supposed to have people on the staff who		been updated and provide a copy of that to the Commission.
17	are ready, willing, and able to come out there and do that	17	MR. EDWARD THOMAS: Its been updated in the sense that
	job, especially if they require you to do it. Now, they're		it was directed at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and it's
19	going to swear the legislature requires it. Well, if the		5 6 6 7
	legislature required it, they required it. So I wouldn't		updated for all other agencies as far as I know.
21	let them off the hook on that.	21	MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Would you get
22	MR. WILLIE KASAYULIE: Thank you.	22	MR. EDWARD THOMAS: I can get a copy of that, sure.
23	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Do you have any other		CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: If you could get it to
	questions? We have a time line, but I think the questions		Mr. Pilla, he's around here someplace, I'd appreciate it.
25	that we ask here are going to be pretty important. Go	25	MR. EDWARD THOMAS: Yeah. Can I make one more point?
	Page 37		Page 39
1	ahead.	1	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Yes, please.
2	MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: I realize the time schedule. I	2	MR. EDWARD THOMAS: It will take me two seconds. One
3	just had a couple requests; one to Mr. Kasayulie and also to	3	of the things that is wrong in our state, and probably is
4	Mr. Williams. One of the things that this Commission has	4	wrong elsewhere as well, is that people like your commission
5	the power to do is to make statutory recommendations, both	5	know and hear about our problems, and you can see the
6	as I understand it, both to Congress and to the state.	6	justification and the lawsuits like Willie is talking about.
7	And I noticed that in your case, the Kasilie Case, you were	7	But it shouldn't be that our people should have to try to
8	making a charge of unequal and it's all it's pretty	8	resolve these in courts. Number one, there's no resources.
9	well been recognized, of unequal funding in construction. I	9	If we had the resources, we wouldn't need to be spending it
10	understand that there's also some concern about unequal	10	on lawyers.
11	funding in actual program costs, too. I also know that the	11	The other thing is you're going in with deck stacked
12	Mat-Su Borough, for example, has raised the same and	12	against you. You're talking about problems in a dominant
13	criticized the entire system also as being unequal.	13	society who appoint those judges. And so it's kind of like
14	I was wondering if either of you gentlemen are aware of	1	spinning your wheels, but we get a lot of hurrah, hurrah out
	any proposals, proposed legislation to the state to correct		of it, but we just don't get fair treatment in these courts
1	the system. And if there is, could you provide it to the		nowadays. And we need stronger commissions like yours to
	Commission?		say, look, we have a problem with disparity; you need to fix
18	MR. WILLIE KASAYULIE: We can probably try and get that		it, you know. That's the way I feel. Many of our problems
	information out. Mike would be in a better situation than	1	can be solved better by mediation groups or commissions like
20			yours with stronger teeth in it because, believe me, we
21	MR. MIKE WILLIAMS: Yeah, I think I can get that from		could be in court all the time, we just don't have the
22	<b>, , , , , , , , , ,</b>	22	money. I know that I'd like to be in court on a couple of
	that would address many of these problems. But these	23	things because I know the law is very clear on some of these
	proposals that come from minority and minority legislators	24	things that people are ignoring. But we just don't have the
125	rarely get hearing or put on the legislative agenda or to go	1	resources.
125			
	Page 38		Page 40

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	-	Uctober 25, 2001
1 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. I've got a	1	know more about tribal courts.
2 couple of questions. First of all, the speaker of the house	2	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Could that be done
3 and the president of the senate said that talking about	3	through the state legislature?
4 the VPO/VPSO issue, and I asked him, well, don't they	4	MR. MIKE WILLIAMS: Yeah. We have recommended that the
5 deserve to be trained in the State Trooper Academy, and	5	about two years ago the Alaska Federation of Natives
6 don't they deserve to be armed, and they said, well, 25	6	passed the resolution that would recommend to eliminate
7 years ago when they met with all the elders regarding the	7	Public law 280 in Alaska. And in terms of tribal courts,
8 VPSO program, that they had determined that they didn't want	8	we have begun to receive money from the Bureau of Justice
9 them to be armed. So given that, do you find that to be	9	Assistance, and that would help the tribes to set up the
10 true today? I mean what is it that the state has to do to	10	tribal courts and do tribal court training in the state.
11 implement a good, sound VPSO program?	11	And I think we need to continue to do that and to step up
12 MR. MIKE WILLIAMS: Well, I think if we they become	12	that training program for each community. And in that way
13 certified police officers, and I think that's every goal	13	many of those tribal courts will be functional and would
14 that, you know, we have for those programs. I think it	14	take care of many of the disputes or many of the problems
15 costs more money for additional training. And when those	15	that the villages have. And for the most part, the federal
16 people make statements that they cannot carry weapons or	16	government is funding those programs. And we need to see
17 and it's against the culture of the community, I don't think	17	more of that capacity building in those communities to carry
18 so. I think, you know, if many of them become certified	18	out some of those programs or tribal courts that are set up.
19 police, then they could, you know, have no problem in seeing	19	I don't know about the state system funding the tribal
20 them carrying weapons or having adequate equipment to carry	20	courts. I haven't seen that or I haven't seen the idea of
21 out police protection in each community.	21	the state funding. But I think a lot of the issues can be
22 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: There's also the issue	22	worked out now that there is a Millennium Agreement between
23 of tribal courts. And my understanding is that each village	23	the State of Alaska and the tribes. And maybe there could
24 has a tribal council, and that under the federal purview,	24	be some work that would begin to address some of those
25 has formed tribal courts. The question here is has the	25	tribal court issues in coming into agreements between the
Page 41		Page 43
1 court system ever determined that they would need some kind	1	state and the tribes to carry out many of those programs
2 of memorandum of understanding for the tribes to develop or		down the road. But I think right now it is up to the tribes
3 to start funding tribal courts in the villages so that they		in the state of Alaska to get the to work in putting that
4 could progressively take over a lot of the misdemeanor		Millennium Agreement into statutes. And if that does not
5 issues, even maybe some felonies. I don't know how strong		occur, then what can state of Alaska do without the law,
6 they would be, but something that would allow the	6	dealing with the tribal courts and the tribes in Alaska.
7 communities out there to have some kind of say in the	7	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay. Thank you.
8 system. Anyone?	8	
9 MR. EDWARD THOMAS: Well, in our region we feel that	9	COMMISSIONER YVONNE LEE: Thank you. This question is
10 there is a lot of room for a more clear understanding no	10	to anyone on the panel. The Commission has heard similar
11 jurisdictions on things like that in villages where there is		concerns that you have expressed, which is indigenous
12 no court system. But trying to get some of those		peoples' rights, human rights, and civil rights from
13 memorandums of understandings is really the issue. I think		American Indians and Native Hawaiians. And they also
14 that in Public Law 280 states we go in there at a		brought up the issue of establishing government to
15 disadvantage as tribes because we the federal law		government relationships, which you have brought up. And
16 provides for the state to have jurisdiction over our		they have also mentioned about their frustration dealing
17 misdemeanors, things of that nature. So we really need to		with the U.S. Government, and they had tried to solicit the
18 amend either amend that law or else, you know, try to		support of the U.N. Are there any efforts to bring the
19 somehow change it out to the state because we're pretty much	19	
20 at their mercy when it comes to issues of this nature. And	20	
21 this is another area where I think this particular policy is	21	
22 so old and outdated, but yet we hang onto Public Law 280 as	22	only way.
23 though it's some sort of saving somebody from something when	23	
24 it really isn't. It's just an obstacle for doing things the		the same indigenous rights, are there any efforts that the
25 way people really need to do it in modern times when they		three groups have been working together?
Page 42		Page 44
	1	

0.3	5. Commission on Civil Rights		000001 25, 2001
1	MR. EDWARD THOMAS: Yes, as a matter of fact, we have	1 t	those inherent sovereignty is the way to go. And you know,
2	some representation from Hawaiian groups here at the AFN,	2]	I think in the end, tribal sovereignty means economic
3	but last summer I went over, at the invitation of Senator	3 (	development and health as well.
4	Enway (ph) to participate in a dialogue between the Native	4	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Is it going
5	Hawaiian groups and ourselves here in Alaska, because they	51	to be a short or a long question, Dan?
6	are going through a process of recognition or a bill to	6	MR. DANIEL ALEX: No, it's a I want to make a
7	create an opportunity for recognition, and they're looking	7 :	statement because it relates to what these gentlemen are
8	for some models.	81	talking about.
9	The other thing is that we are working with the	9	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTTERREZ: Go ahead.
10	National Congress of American Indians on a strategy, if you	10	MR. DANIEL ALEX. And it will be short.
11	may, to clarify the issue of inherent sovereignty as it	11	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Go ahead.
12	relates to legislation and Supreme Court judgements.	12	MR. DANIEL ALEX: Well, first of all I'm the chairman
13	We feel that there needs to be a broader education on	13	of the board of a profit corporation, and when Congress
14	the importance of the inherent sovereignty of indigenous	14	passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, it built in
15	peoples so that as we develop legislation, it's built on a	15	some conflicts as to who is a tribe. I don't dispute the
	solid foundation and not just a haphazard gesture towards	16	fact that some tribes exist, but in terms of jurisdiction,
17	providing services. Because in many cases, even the	17	you know, my corporation has a jurisdiction of the
18	Hawaiian groups are not so much into the services but	18	properties that our village owns. Rather than go into a
	identity, preservation of their inherent rights, and so are		long dialogue of what it is, I intend to write a paper for
20	we. And so I think, you know, that's an important thing	20	our group.
	that we're working on, on a national basis; but believe me,	21	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTTERREZ: Great. Well, thank
	it's an uphill crawl if you really don't have the ear of	22	you, gentlemen. The mikes are gone, but
1	people, and that's why I think your duties here are very	23	MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: I have one little question. Very
	important.	24	briefly. Has any of you gentlemen in your organization
25	MR. MIKE WILLIAMS: Also, the concern that I would like		taken a stand to bring back the prisoners that we have in
	Page 45		Page 47
1	to point out, too, is on the history of this country. And	1	Arizona, and what kind of stand have you taken in that;
	you know, we understand what has happened on September 11th,		Inter-tribal Council or Tlingit and Haida, and maybe your
	and that is a very, very, very serious effect that this		organization?
	country has towards the terrorist attacks that occurred in	4	MR. MIKE WILLIAMS: Yeah, I think those prisoners, you
	New York and in DC and in Pennsylvania. And when I think		know, the majority of prisoners in Alaska from even our
	about that issue of how the newcomers or the first contact		population you know, many of our people, as we know, are
-	affected the Native Americans here in this country, and		in our jails, and we would like to have them close to home.
	there were plenty of us, and we were killed, and the		And I think the position that I would have is that we would
	diseases were brought into our communities, and we've lost a	1	like to have those prisoners close to home as much as
	lot of our lands in this country, and when we are being		possible so we can possibly do rehabilitation to them and to
	treated in that way and doing away with our own governments		keep the culture and the language and to really do treatment
	as well and our inherent sovereignty, and trying to lose a	1	to these offenders that are in those jails. And bringing
	lot of what we have had in our Native communities, that I		them back to Alaska and to our areas is a reasonable thing
14	think needs to be stressed to the people here in this		to do.
15	country.	15	MR. WILLIE KASAYULIE: Very quickly, our tribe is
16		1	interested in that, to a degree. What I mean by that is
17			that if there are prisoners there and there are no victims
1	to our people in our communities. In our communities, we		that are Native, then we are all in favor of bringing them
	had plenty of people, and plenty of people have died from		back. But if there are victims, Native victims, then we are
	these diseases. And plenty of our lands have been taken,	20	
		20	
21	country that, you know, it's maybe it's time for people	21	
1		22	
23	to wake up and understand the special relationship that the federal government has with the tribes in each area.	23	
1	-		executive summary on this there's a lot more issues that
25	-	1	-
	Page 46		Page 48

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1 I wanted to bring out,	but		aren't at the village level. You can't solve social
2 CHAIRPERSON GILE	ERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. We'll take		problems by outside efforts. Yet the current mix of state
3 into consideration eve	rything you put down here. Our next	3	and federal law leave little room for local Native
4 panel is we're going	to go right ahead and go into it.	4	institutions to exercise real authority or leadership at the
5 John Angell, Professo	r Emeritus, University of Alaska	5	village level.
6 Anchorage; Lawrence	A. Ashenbrenner, Native American Rights	6	Within the resources presently available, only a third
7 Fund; Loretta Bullard	, President, Kawerak Incorporated. We	7	of the villages in rural Alaska have village public safety
8 would not mind if you	1 start, Loretta. Please identify	8	officer positions. Basically the VPSO's are on duty 24
9 yourself and your name	ne so she can take it on the recorder		hours a day, seven days a week, dealing with dangerous
10 over there?		10	situations and intoxicated individuals. Far from any other
1	ARD: My name is Loretta Bullard, and		law enforcement backup, unarmed, where every household has
	erak Incorporated. Kawerak is the		five to 10 guns we've got eight in our household alone
	thorized by the region's 20 federally		for \$14 to \$15 an hour starting. And the \$14 and \$15 an
-	e Bering Straits Region of Alaska.		hour that they're currently making is something that we've
1 -	n-health services in the region. And		had to fight for, for the last probably five years with
-	e IRA traditional Councils in the		Alaska State Legislature. I think when we began the
	sit on my Board. Thank you for the		argument for increased wages for the VPSO's, I know the
18 opportunity to talk wi			VPSO's in our area were making \$11.16 an hour to start. Our
	of statehood and the state's refusal		clerical support staff and our Headstart teacher aides made
-	rity of the IRA or Traditional	20	more money than the VPSO's.
-	e level to maintain order, the state	21	Other villages may have village police officers, which
22 virtually gutted the vi	llages of any authority to maintain		
23 social order.		23	their limited funding. They receive little or no training.
24 The stated has cre	ated a situation in which much of	24	They may not meet law enforcement screening standards in
25 rural Alaska is depen	dent on the troopers and the village	25	terms of background checks, are probably paid even less than
	Page 49		Page 51
1 public safety officer	program for rural law enforcement.	1	village public safety officer programs. The troopers are
2 However, the state is	not adequately meeting the need	2	generally stationed far away and travel to the villages
3 they've created, and t	he legislature is reluctant to fight	3	infrequently, depending on the weather.
4 law and order in rura	l Alaska. The state has asserted	4	Many of our VPSO's, not so much in our region, but I
5 jurisdiction over the r	ural areas, but in most communities,	5	know in other areas of the state, have to use their own snow
6 they don't have the p	esence to enforce the law. They've	6	machines or four-wheelers to do patrol activities as well as
7 taken the authority av	vay from the people at the village	7	search and rescue activities because there's not funding to
8 level and left a law er	forcement vacuum in its place.	8	purchase the new equipment.
9 I think the majorit	y of rural law enforcement and	9	When individuals in the villages experience a property
10 justice issues are syst	ems issues. By that I mean the state		crime or an other less serious crime, there is no immediate
11 system now in place	has created and evolved over time since	11	response, since the crime is not life-threatening or
12 statehood. And at no	point has the system been assessed	1	serious. The crime is not really even on the radar screen
	ly works for anyone, much less the		in terms of being responded to in any timely fashion by the
14 rural Native people of			troopers. It simply is not a priority, given the other
	enforcement problems in rural Alaska		issues the troopers have to respond to. Even in those
	fore than 97 percent of the crimes		situations where a serious crime is reported, the troopers
	people are committed under the influence		may not be prompt in traveling to a village to investigate
-	e alcohol related mortality rate of		the situation. For example, we had a situation in our
1	e and a half times that of non-Natives,	19	region where sexual abuse of children was reported, and it
	etal alcohol syndrome among Natives is	20	
	on-Native population. Alaska Natives	21	
-	ent of the general population but		phone, but that just did not work. We became involved
23 comprise 37 percent	of the prison population.	23	because we have parents calling from the villages desperate
24 Clearly, the existi	ng systems do not deal effectively		to find out what was going on with the perpetrator who was
25 with the use of alcoho	ol. Part of the problem is the systems	25	still wandering around the village. When they inquired to
	Page 50		Page 52

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

### October 25, 2001

<u> </u>	5. Commission on Civil Rights		
1	the district attorney as to when the situation would be	1	there was no public outcry by the broader Anchorage
2	addressed, they found the DA had no paperwork on the	2	community to address the situation. And I think that speaks
3	situation. The troopers statement being these very young	3	volumes about how Native women are perceived in Anchorage.
4	victims are not going to talk, therefore we don't have much	4	Yes, some of the women may have had substance abuse
5	of a case. It didn't seem to be going anywhere. Kawerak	5	problems. But does that mean that society values them less
6	took the initiative and funded the three parents involved	6	as human beings? On the face of the public response
7	and their children to travel to Anchorage to be examined at	7	situation, I would have to say yes. I compare the public
8	the Anchorage CIB Office. When the investigation was	8	response to these women murdered to the public response
9	finally complete, it was find that the individual had	• 9	while in the vandalizing of the property of the print shop
10	sexually abused seven children in this particular community.	10	own by the individual of Middle Eastern descent on the
11	He is now serving time in jail. The community in question	11	September 11th terrorist attacks. The murders of these
12	is extremely difficult to get to. We've had a situation up	12	women were hate crimes. But there was no public outcry
13	here where children the sexual abuse of children has been	13	outside the Native community here in Anchorage.
14	reported, and because of maintenance or other problems, you	14	We had a similar situation in Nome. Just within the
15	simply cannot get into the community either to investigate	15	past five years, we've had three Native men and women,
16	the situation or remove children for exams.	16	quote/unquote, disappear without a trace. Over the past 30
17	We met with the Army National Guard to see if they	17	years, we estimate that 10 people have gone missing in Nome.
18	might be willing to travel to the community to pick the	18	Some of them had drinking problems. Just this past weekend
19	children up because they do have an Army Black Hawk	19	there was a memorial march in Nome to remember the missing.
20	helicopter stationed in Nome. They informed us they cannot	20	There really has not been anything done to address the
21	legally transport civilians except in life or death	21	address the situation. I think Gil can speak to that since
22	situations; though I know that a child or two has made it on		he used to live in Nome.
23	a helicopter occasionally, without official notice of the	23	Just recently I was talking to a friend from another
24	situation. They in turn suggested that we approach our	24	sub-regional center as to whether or not they have a similar
1	regional health corporation to determine whether or not		problem with disappearing individuals. And he stated they
	Page 53		Page 55
1	report of sexual abuse of children could be grounds for	1	did not. To be honest, I was very, very surprised. It's
	medical staff at the medical facility to request a med-evac,		been going on for so long in Nome that I thought this
	stating that if the hospital called for med-evac, the Army		happened everywhere; I thought this happens in Bethel, it
	National Guard would fly; no questions asked. Our health		happens in Nome, it happens in Kotzebue, Barrow, I thought
	corporation responded, and they have I'm not saying this		our sub-regional centers were pretty much alike. I think
	anonymously, but they stated that med-evacs could only be		probably the difference between maybe Nome and the other
	called for in life or death situations; reported sexual	I	sub-regional centers is that Nome is a wet community and
1	abuse of a child is not a life or death situation. In this		Bethel, Kotzebue and the other sub-regional centers are, you
	community, if sexual abuse of a minor is reported,	I	know, either dry or damp, not like Nome, which is freely
	conceivably the child could spend as long as a month before		flowing.
	that situation is addressed by authorities.	11	The Alaska Human Resources Committee, of which I'm
12	• •		chair, held a meeting in February 2001 with the state
	state to work with tribal courts. I'm really happy to see		attorney general, the commissioners of public safety,
	that with the Millennium Agreement, that there's more		corrections, health and social services, the U.S. attorney
	openness by the state administration to work with tribal		and a number of other state officials. At the meeting,
	courts and entity. We've had several agreements negotiated		those present agreed to initiate a dialogue that would
	in the Bering Straits region for our tribal courts in Elim		ultimately lead to a summit regarding rural law enforcement
	and Koyuk where we negotiated agreements with the state. At		
	the time they insisted they be called village courts as		which sit on the human resources committee, recognized there
	opposed to tribal courts. But we were willing to work with		was room for improvement in the current system. We want to
1	that. This is a step in the right direction.		start from a clean slate, to sit down and develop an ideal
21	As a woman who used to live in Anchorage, I wanted to		
	- · ·		rural law enforcement and justice model, one which would meet the needs of rural communities.
	speak to the death of the five Native women here in		
1	Anchorage. I live in Nome, and I've lived in Nome since	24	
175		175	
25	1982. What struck me about the situation here was that Page 54	25	response that we got back from the attorney general was to Page 56

<u>U.</u>	S. Commission on Civil Rights		
1	the effect that as long as discussed during our meeting, in		are transported to the regional centers for adjudication and
2	order for the state to work towards a summit, there must be	2	possible incarceration.
	a suspension of the lawsuit filed against the state by AITC,	3	In terms of recommendations to address the problems; in
	the Justice Center, and 10 villages. We were very surprised		terms of the broader law enforcement issues and justice
	since we had never discussed that as something that needed		issues, in order for the systems to be improved, you first
	to be addressed prior to initiating a dialogue with the		need to recognize, Number 1, there's a problem and room for
1	state.		improvement; Number 2, that there's more than one way to
8	We felt that the state's response closed the door in		solve the problem; and 3, there needs to be flexibility
	further discussions with the Native community in rural		within the state for all parties to come together for
	justice and law enforcement issues. Pending the outcome of		creative collaborative problem solving to fix the existing
	the litigation, which I'm sure Larry will speak to, that		system or to design a new one prior to being sued. And the
1	only a few litigants control, a suit which is focused on the		reason I'm saying prior to being sued is that, you know, the
	state enforcement system and which may take years to		hurdle that was kind of put before the human resources
	resolve. As we pointed out to the state, the ideal model		community of the AFN Board was, well, if ATTC drops their
	for rural law enforcement and justice delivery, it's unlike		lawsuit then we'll initiate this dialogue, and hold the
	to be just a state solution. It will likely take new		summit. And I couldn't believe that that was actually put
	legislation, perhaps federal as well as state, and years to		forward as a anyway, a process needs to be set in place
	implement. And I think one of the you know,		that would facilitate law enforcement and justice systems
	possibilities that was mentioned in the last panel was the		redesign and improvement, whatever system that is set in
1	idea of amending P.L 280.		place needs to provide authority at the village level to
21	Although existing state local option laws enable	21	address alcohol and other issues. You can't address those
	villages to ban or restrict importation of alcohol, the laws		from the sub-regional centers or from Anchorage, Fairbanks,
	are enforced and prosecuted primarily from the regional		or the urban areas.
	centers. There is no administration of justice in the	24	
25	villages under the state system, except for the few	25	would extent to the IRA or traditional councils the power to
	Page 57	<u> </u>	Page 59
1	state-funded magistrates out there who seem to be becoming	1	enact and enforce local option laws and drug laws within a
2	fewer and fewer. It doesn't seem to be a priority of the	2	specified geographic radius of the village center. Tribal
3	state to fill those positions once individuals retire.		jurisdiction could be concurrent in the state. Jurisdiction
4	Defendants are tried in state courts away from the villages.	4	in the tribes hopefully would work in partnership with the
5	For youthful offenders, serious intervention is needed when	5	state.
6	the youth first gets into trouble, but under the state	6	
7	system, individuals accumulate any number of minor offenses	7	the development and operation of village-based tribal court
1	before serious attention is paid by the criminal justice	8	systems in rural Alaska. They not only need to have the
1	system; if they're ever caught. First you have to have law	9	authority at the local level, to address alcohol and other
1	enforcement in order to get caught and brought to state		issues, you need to have the vehicles in place in order to
1	court. Many of the villages don't have law enforcement.		address those issues.
12	Geographic and cost constraints will prevent the state	12	<b>, , ,</b>
1	from having magistrates, troopers, prosecutors, et cetera, I		meets the needs of rural Native Alaskans, the state needs to
	think anywhere but in larger communities. Second class city		adequately fund and support their existing system. The
	governments where they exist operate under too many cost		state needs to substantially increase the number of funded
	constraints to effectively address alcohol substance abuse.		VPSO positions, increase their wages and benefits.
	I really think that, for instance, our region, our tribal	17	-
	governments are better-funded than the municipal governments		books, but I think that there needs to be something out
	under state law.	19	there that mandates that when a sexual abuse situation
20	State law does not provide for municipal courts, and	20	
21	there are no state courts in the villages. City governments	1	is investigated.
22		22	One of the questions raised in the letter inviting me
	enforce municipal criminal ordinances because of the expense		to testify here today was is there unequal protection of
	associated with transporting individuals to the sub-regional		Native Alaskans and other minorities, and I believe there
25	centers. When individuals are charged with a crime, they		is; that there is unequal protection and unequal treatment
	Page 58		Page 60

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

<u>U.</u>	S. Commission on Civil Rights	-	Uctober 25, 2001
1	in many facets of state services. And I think much of this	1	Nobody knows My Name, referred to the criminal justice
2	is due to the geographic isolation of where our communities	2	system as Uncle Charlie's system that enforces Whitey's Law.
3	are, and the expense of providing services out there.	3	Although Baldwin was referring to the criminal justice
4	You'll find very few state-funded positions in rural Alaska.	4	system in New York, his is in some respects an appropriate
5	Many of the state services which people in urban areas	5	description of Alaska justice system operation in Native
6	routinely take for granted are not available. You want to	6	communities. However, the law enforcement problems faced by
7	get a drivers, you have to come to Nome, and there was even	7	Alaska Native communities are far greater than those that
8	I think a move to put several years ago to close the Nome	8	prompted Baldwin's observation.
9	DMV office, and if you wanted a driver's license and you	9	Alaska Native communities are not only forced to rely
10	lived in Brevig, you would have to come to Anchorage to get	10	for protection on a criminal justice system beyond their
11	a driver's license. You know, access to job service, access	11	control, they receive justice services that can only be
12	to state services is just not available out there.	12	described as shamefully inferior to those the state provides
13	Politically I think some legislators may have been able	13	in its non-Native communities.
14	to rationalize the situation by citing that services are too	14	Recognition of this disparate situation is implicit in
15	expensive or rural Alaskans made their choice to live in	15	terminology routinely used by criminal justice and policy
	rural areas, therefore we're not entitled to state services.		officials throughout Alaska. Bush Justice is used to
17	I think there are creative ways to address the situation but		identify the distinctly different public safety court and
	again, parties need to be willing to explore new ideas and		correctional operations in Alaska Native communities. Law
	approaches to old problems.		enforcement officers in non-Native communities are always
20	There's a certain baseline of state services that all		called police officers, but those in Native communities are
21	state citizens should have the right to expect. These	21	-
	services need to be defined, funded and provided. I suggest		ignored and unsupported by the police standards council and
	to the Commission here that access to law enforcement and		Alaska criminal justice officials.
	justice on the same basis as other citizens of the state as	24	-
	a baseline service.	1	Alaska understand that the words Bush and village in
	Page 61		Page 63
1	In closing, I encourage this committee to review copies	1	reference to criminal justice are code words denoting Native
	of the materials which ATTC and 10 villages are suing the		areas where the justice services are both qualitatively and
	state of Alaska for providing disparate law enforcement		quantitatively inferior to those provided in the state's
	services in the bush. The materials would provide a		non-Native communities.
	compelling case much more so than I have provided here about	5	
	the disparity treatment in the arena of law enforcement and	_	territorial days to serve and protect gold miners,
	justice. I have reviewed some of those materials, and		businessmen, settler, and other non-Native migrants. Police
	there's a statement from a retired trooper basically		and court operations were instituted in towns and cities
	agreeing with the plaintiffs in the case, that, yes, there		founded by whites who settled along the Alaska coastline and
	is disparate treatment.	1	the developing road system of the territory. This justice
11	-		system was clearly a race-based system which developed in
12			rue with the growth of White communities. Only in the most
13	• •	12	
	committee. My name is John Angell, I'm Professor Emeritus		attention.
	Justice from the University of Alaska. I've spent 25 years	14	
	with the University of Alaska or 20 of those as the head		•
1	of the justice center at the university. I've also been	1	orientation were apparent at statehood and recognized by
		17	
1	director of department of justice services in Multhomah	18	
	County in Oregon, at police courts and corrections operation	19	<b>5 1 1</b>
	from Multnomah County. I've served as consultant for the	20	
		21	
	Administration of Justice in the 1960s, and I've been a	22	
	police officer. I'm currently working pro bono for NARF on	23	
	the equal protection case against the state.		of its facilities were placed in White communities mainly
25			along the marine and connected highway system.
1	Page 62	1	Page 64

Page 62

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

#### October 25, 2001

<u>U.</u>	S. Commission on Civil Rights		Uctober 25, 2001
1	Over the years since statehood there has been a growing	1	Most of the White cities and towns on the inter-
2	awareness of crime and public safety problems in Native	2	connected highway system have either a resident trooper or
3	communities. As a result of the state's failure to	3	are served by a trooper who lives in the town down the road.
4	establish adequate criminal justice beta systems to	4	The 34 troopers, among which I should point out are first
5	routinely capture information, it has been impossible to	5	sergeants who supervise and are the highest ranking people
	determine the precise nature of these problems and the	6	west of Mount McKinley, that are assigned the 34 troopers
7	extent of their growth.	7	that are assigned to handle crime and public safety problems
8	What is clear, however, is that most Native communities	8	in most Native communities of the state are not readily
9	do not have the financial means nor perhaps the political	9	acceptable to Native who need their attention.
10	authority to establish social control operations to address	10	These troopers must preform policing for a geographic
11	the problem. Alaska officials, while devoting rhetoric to	11	area that includes all territory west of Mount McKinley, a
12	the situation, have essentially maintained the original	12	land area the size of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho
13	race-oriented organizational arrangements of the justice	13	combined. If one considers trooper work hours and time off,
14	system. Consequently Alaskan continues to support a	14	there are an average of six troopers available to police
	criminal justice system that primarily serves its urban non-	15	this area at any one time, to perform all policing and
16	Native populations and conspicuously fails to provide needed	16	public safety responsibilities for over 100 Native
17	service of equal protection of residents in rural	17	communities, some of which are separated by hundreds of
	communities.		miles.
19	The extent of the inequality of the protection in	19	Clearly the state of Alaska, which has a constitutional
	police services between Native and non-Native communities	20	responsibility for providing governmental services in the
	-		unorganized borough area, where most Native communities are
	Troopers across the state. In January 2001, the Department	I	located, is not providing equal protection to its Native
	of Public Safety employed 249 commissioned officers.	1	communities. My colleague who is working with us on this
	According to the census, approximately 52 percent of the		case, Dr. Richard McClarey (ph), who is a professor at
1	population places in Alaska are predominantly Native; 48		University of California Irvine, and who is arguably the
	Page 65		Page 67
1	percent then are predominantly non-Native, obviously.	1	most knowledgeable statistician in the area of
2	Although the state does not provide crime statistics		administration of justice, analyzed DPS assignments,
1	for Alaska Native communities, studies have created evidence		Department of Public Safety assignments to determine the
	that violent crime rates in Alaska Native areas are three to		variables associated with the allocation of commissioned or
	six times higher than the rates in non-Native communities.		sworn troopers to communities in the state.
	In addition, other public safety problems such as fire loss,	6	Dr. McClarey (ph) determined that race of the
	suicide, drug and alcohol abuse are several times more		population was a critical variable in explaining the trooper
1	serious in Native areas than in non-Native areas.		assignment. In fact, as you know, a relationship is
9	Further, since Alaska Native communities are		generally considered statistically significant if it is
	disproportionately located in remote, roadless areas,		expected to occur by chance five or less times out of 100.
	transportation and communication problems hamper rapid	1	Dr. McClarey calculated that the probability of trooper
	responses to emergencies, making the assignment of more		allocations not being related to race is less than one time
	troopers to Native areas essential for quick responses to		in a million in Alaska.
	emergencies and for facilitating reasonable crime prevention	14	
	activities in the communities.		the state's provision of police services and police and
16			public safety services, similar observations can be made
	that a relatively high proportion of the Alaska State		about court and correction organizations and operations.
1	Troopers should be assigned to Native communities. That is		Both of these latter components of system fail to provide
	not, however, where Alaskan troopers are assigned. Thirty-		equal protection to Native and non-Native peoples. The
20	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		unfortunate fact is that most of the inequality problems
	troopers are assigned in eight Native communities. The		have been known for years.
	remaining 215, or 86.3 percent of the troopers are assigned	22	-
	in predominantly White communities, with the majority	1	politically and administratively risky decisions required to
	assigned in Anchorage, Palmer, Fairbanks, and Kenai, all of		change the situation. Until such risks are taken, the
	which have their own police services.		situation which I view as a national disgrace, and I
	Page 66		Page 68
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0.1	S. Commission on Civil Rights		
	certainly support Mr. Williams statement that we have a	1	which they had employed for thousands of years.
	third-world country and the richest state in the United	2	Historically these functions were carried out pursuant
	States, that we're absolutely not providing services for,		to custom and tradition by chiefs, headmen, elders, clans,
1	but until people take the risk these problems are not going		and families. Early in the 1900s, this system gradually
5	to be corrected.		gave away to elected village councils who took over the
6	And I don't see at this point in time a willingness for	6	peace keeping role.
	public officials and legislators to take the risks that are	7	In 1959, when Alaska entered the union, virtually every
8	necessary. Alaska Natives are going to continued to be		village council in Alaska was actively engaged in law
9			enforcement and keeping the peace. During the next few
10	And the Alaska criminal justice system will continue to be		years, however, the state effectively derailed these
111	Uncle Charlie's system in Alaska Native communities. Thank		
	you.		remained active in the criminal justice arena.
13	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you.	13	At statehood in 1959, pursuant to Public Law 280, the
14	MR. LAWRENCE A. ASHENBRENNER: Mr. Chairman and		state assumed an obligation to enforce its laws in Indian
	committee members, I'm Larry Ashenbrenner, directing		Country, i.e., Native villages. This authority was not
	attorney of the Alaska office of the Native American Rights		limited to felonies. It included all crimes including
	Fund, NARF. NARF is a non-profit law firm representing		misdemeanors and lesser felonies. Likewise at statehood,
18			the state assumed a constitutional obligation to provide
	sovereignty, and racial discrimination.		equal protection under the law to all its citizens, not just
20	Over the past 17 years NARF has been involved in		White citizens on the road system, but to Native systems off
	protecting Native subsistence and sovereignty rights,		the road system as well. The state has failed to live up to
	including the Katie John case and state and federal cases		these obligation. Upon statehood, state officials went out
	leading to the federal recognition of the 227 Alaska		in a number of meetings across the state and advised village
	villages, and also been involved in cases involving racial		leaders that statehood had somehow extinguished their
25	discrimination.	25	inherent law enforcement authority all together. Village
	Page 69	<u>.                                    </u>	Page 71
1	Currently, as Mr. Williams and Loretta explained, our	1	councils were told that in the future their peace keeping
2	NARF is representing 10 villages, the Alaska Inter-Tribal	2	efforts, even their authority to prohibit alcohol or impose
3	Council, and the Alaska Native Justice Center in a suit	3	sanctions on their own members would be extra legal, and
4	against the state which challenges the state's inadequate	4	that compliance with the council's laws would be strictly
5	provision of law enforcement to off-road Native villages on	5	voluntary. They were told, quote, that village laws were
6	the grounds of racial discrimination. I will not comment on	6	unenforceable by the councils or under state law, and that
7	the merits of this case, which the court will determine at	7	if village council members persisted in enforcing their
8	the trial which is scheduled to commence on February 4th,	8	laws, they could be arrested, quote/unquote.
9	next year.	9	Now, this news that statehood had somehow extinguished
10	Rather, I will briefly describe three aspects of the	10	the village council's law enforcement authority was shocking
11	state's rural law enforcement system, which directly impact	11	to the councils. Aggravating the situation for 40 years,
12	the civil rights of rural Alaska Natives.	12	state officials have taken conflicting positions with
13	First the state 1 All second lists as a Ciller aller	13	respect to the authority of village councils. Officials
13	First, the state's 41 year history of illegally		
	prohibiting Native villages from keeping the peace in their	14	living in the bush, including state troopers have
14			living in the bush, including state troopers have consistently but unofficially encouraged village councils to
14 15	prohibiting Native villages from keeping the peace in their	15	
14 15	prohibiting Native villages from keeping the peace in their traditional ways. Second, the undisputed disparities between the police protection provided on-road White	15 16	consistently but unofficially encouraged village councils to
14 15 16	prohibiting Native villages from keeping the peace in their traditional ways. Second, the undisputed disparities between the police protection provided on-road White communities and off-road Native communities.	15 16 17	consistently but unofficially encouraged village councils to adopt extra legal ordinances, regulate alcohol, handle
14 15 16 17 18	prohibiting Native villages from keeping the peace in their traditional ways. Second, the undisputed disparities between the police protection provided on-road White communities and off-road Native communities.	15 16 17 18	consistently but unofficially encouraged village councils to adopt extra legal ordinances, regulate alcohol, handle lesser offenses, resolve disputes, and keep the peace in the
14 15 16 17 18 19	prohibiting Native villages from keeping the peace in their traditional ways. Second, the undisputed disparities between the police protection provided on-road White communities and off-road Native communities. Loretta Bullard and Mike Williams did an excellent job	15 16 17 18	consistently but unofficially encouraged village councils to adopt extra legal ordinances, regulate alcohol, handle lesser offenses, resolve disputes, and keep the peace in the best way they could, albeit on a voluntary basis. For the same decades, the state's official position out of Juneau
14 15 16 17 18 19	prohibiting Native villages from keeping the peace in their traditional ways. Second, the undisputed disparities between the police protection provided on-road White communities and off-road Native communities. Loretta Bullard and Mike Williams did an excellent job in describing many of these disparities. I'm going to list	15 16 17 18 19 20	consistently but unofficially encouraged village councils to adopt extra legal ordinances, regulate alcohol, handle lesser offenses, resolve disputes, and keep the peace in the best way they could, albeit on a voluntary basis. For the same decades, the state's official position out of Juneau was that there were no tribes in Alaska, and that even if
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	prohibiting Native villages from keeping the peace in their traditional ways. Second, the undisputed disparities between the police protection provided on-road White communities and off-road Native communities. Loretta Bullard and Mike Williams did an excellent job in describing many of these disparities. I'm going to list a few more in more specific terms.	15 16 17 18 19 20	consistently but unofficially encouraged village councils to adopt extra legal ordinances, regulate alcohol, handle lesser offenses, resolve disputes, and keep the peace in the best way they could, albeit on a voluntary basis. For the same decades, the state's official position out of Juneau was that there were no tribes in Alaska, and that even if they were, they possessed no governmental powers, and more
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14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	prohibiting Native villages from keeping the peace in their traditional ways. Second, the undisputed disparities between the police protection provided on-road White communities and off-road Native communities. Loretta Bullard and Mike Williams did an excellent job in describing many of these disparities. I'm going to list a few more in more specific terms. Third, the fallacy in the state's justification for providing inferior police service to the bush, namely, high cost and limited personnel. Taking them in order, prior to	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	consistently but unofficially encouraged village councils to adopt extra legal ordinances, regulate alcohol, handle lesser offenses, resolve disputes, and keep the peace in the best way they could, albeit on a voluntary basis. For the same decades, the state's official position out of Juneau was that there were no tribes in Alaska, and that even if they were, they possessed no governmental powers, and more specifically, they lacked any criminal law enforcement authority. Thus, for the last 40 years, the state has
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	prohibiting Native villages from keeping the peace in their traditional ways. Second, the undisputed disparities between the police protection provided on-road White communities and off-road Native communities. Loretta Bullard and Mike Williams did an excellent job in describing many of these disparities. I'm going to list a few more in more specific terms. Third, the fallacy in the state's justification for providing inferior police service to the bush, namely, high cost and limited personnel. Taking them in order, prior to statehood Native villages had effective indigenous	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	consistently but unofficially encouraged village councils to adopt extra legal ordinances, regulate alcohol, handle lesser offenses, resolve disputes, and keep the peace in the best way they could, albeit on a voluntary basis. For the same decades, the state's official position out of Juneau was that there were no tribes in Alaska, and that even if they were, they possessed no governmental powers, and more specifically, they lacked any criminal law enforcement authority. Thus, for the last 40 years, the state has effectively prevented the villages from enforcing their own

1	S. Commission on Civil Rights	,	
1	keeping the peace;.	1	conspicuous and deter crime by their very presence.
2	Now, the chilling effect of the state's anti-tribal	2	Off-road troopers handle virtually no misdemeanors and
3	government policy and threats to prosecute tribal officials	3	many serious and many less serious felony offenses go
4	continues today. In 1995, Native leaders in the Bethel area	4	unprosecuted. Off-road troopers rarely, if ever, patrol.
5	asked the troopers, quote, why are Native people who are	5	Off-road troopers are unable to promptly respond to domestic
6	officers of tribal courts considered criminals when	6	violence, child abuse, or sexual assault offenses. Off-road
7	enforcing tribal law? Why does the state of Alaska continue	7	troopers rarely, if ever, issue warnings or traffic
8	to refuse to recognize tribal law when Native people are	8	citations. Off-road troopers are rarely present in the
9	required to live and abide by state law. By what power or	9	villages. Off-road, due to their limited personnel and
10	authority does the state government deem tribal court orders	10	planes, the average trooper response time to the villages
11	as worthless documents? In short, the fact that Native	11	takes many hours or days, sometimes weeks; whereas on the
12	councils are no longer engaged in law enforcement is	12	road system it's 45 minutes.
	directly attributable to the state.	13	The state has adopted regulations dividing law
14	Finally, on September 29th, 2000, Governor Knowles	14	enforcement officers in the state into three categories;
15	officially acknowledged the existence of 227 federally	1	certified police who are fully qualified and trained, such
	recognized tribes in Alaska. However, this belated		as the troopers, and members of municipal police departments
	acknowledgment of tribal existence did not include an		like Anchorage, Fairbanks, Bethel, and VPSO's, Village
	acknowledgment of tribal law enforcement powers.		Public Safety Officers, and Village Police Officers who
	Consequently, it has not and could not erase the chilling	1	serve exclusively Native villages.
	effect of the state's unlawful treatment of the village law	20	
	enforcement authority over the last four years.	21	
22	But not only has the state effectively destroyed tribal	22	
	law enforcement, it has failed to provide Native villages	23	
	adequate police protection under the state system. Now,		However, 73, have no local police at all.
	Loretta and Mike Williams described very well many of the	25	- · · · -
	Page 73		Page 75
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	disparities. I'm going to be a little more specific.		and VPO's in terms of their qualifications, training, arms,
2	There is a huge disparity between law enforcement		equipment, and law enforcement authority as well as their
	provided to on-road White communities and off-road Native	3	salaries, benefits, and working conditions. Troopers
4	villages. On-road, troopers provide full protection to all	I .	
			receive 1,130 hours of law enforcement training. VPSO's
5	communities that lack municipal police departments,	5	receive 200 hours. And VPO's are supposed to receive,
5 6	communities that lack municipal police departments, regardless of their financial ability to hire their own	5 6	receive 200 hours. And VPO's are supposed to receive, according to regulation, 48 hours. In other words, troopers
5 6 7	communities that lack municipal police departments, regardless of their financial ability to hire their own police. The Hillside area is a perfect example; the richest	5 6 7	receive 200 hours. And VPO's are supposed to receive, according to regulation, 48 hours. In other words, troopers receive almost six times the training as VPSO's, and over 21
5 6 7 8	communities that lack municipal police departments, regardless of their financial ability to hire their own police. The Hillside area is a perfect example; the richest place in Alaska, and for 35 years, the troopers protected	5 6 7	receive 200 hours. And VPO's are supposed to receive, according to regulation, 48 hours. In other words, troopers receive almost six times the training as VPSO's, and over 21 times as much training as VPO's who protect the villages.
5 6 7 8 9	communities that lack municipal police departments, regardless of their financial ability to hire their own police. The Hillside area is a perfect example; the richest place in Alaska, and for 35 years, the troopers protected the Hillside because the people on the hill didn't want to	5 6 7 8 9	receive 200 hours. And VPO's are supposed to receive, according to regulation, 48 hours. In other words, troopers receive almost six times the training as VPSO's, and over 21 times as much training as VPO's who protect the villages. Troopers carry firearms. VPSO's and VPO's do not.
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1	investigate felonies without prior approval of the troopers,		like AFN and AITC have sought additional VPSO's and more
	and prior approval of the troopers takes many times days and	2	troopers and better training for VSO's with virtually no
1	weeks if it ever comes, which means there's no prosecution.	3	success.
	VPO's likewise are effectively precluded by their lack of	4	Now, the impact of the state's discriminatory provision
5	training from making arrests or investigating felonies.		of police protection falls overwhelmingly on Natives. Over
6	The consequences of inadequate police protection are no	1	84 percent of the population of Alaska receiving full
	where more apparent than in the 73 villages that have no		certified police protection from the troopers is non-Native,
	local police protection at all. The lack of local police		whereas 80 percent of the population that receives only
	means there is no police presence to deter crime in the		limited trooper services, and inadequate or no local police
10	first place. It means that crime rates go up. The lack of	1	protection is Native. Overall, 87 percent of the population
	local police is an open invitation to the illegal		of Alaska that receives certified police protection is non-
	importation of alcohol and drugs, which are the primary		Native, whereas 80 percent of the population that lacks such
13	factors in most crimes in the villages.	13	protection is Native.
14	Without police, there's no one local to make arrests,	14	From the territorial period to the present, Alaska has
15	and no one to hold offenders in custody pending their court	15	defended its inferior and discriminatory rural law
16	appearance. Indeed, with the exception of serious felonies	16	enforcement system on the ground of high cost and limited
17	handled by the troopers, there would probably be no court	17	personnel. This was true in 1959 when the first
18	appearance, because without local police, there would	18	commissioner of public safety decided to appoint Native
19	probably be no arrests. The lack of local police means that	19	constables in Native villages because to provide, quote,
20	victims of child abuse, as explained by Loretta, will not be	20	regular police services would be prohibitively expensive,
21	timely taken into protective custody since there are no	21	were we to utilize regular state police officers. And it is
22	local police officers to accompany the social worker in	22	true today.
23	removing a child from a home of a dangerous and violent	23	In 1988, the Department of Public Safety justified its
24	abuser. And social workers are instructed not to go to	24	request for more VPSO's on the ground that, quote, without
25	those homes and pick them up without a police officer	25	them, the increasing workload for law enforcement in rural
	Page 77		Page 79
1	present.	1	A logica will not be addressed by the lowest cost method
1 1	present.	1 1	Alaska will not be addressed by the lowest cost method
2	It also means that untrained civilians, it frequently		available. And the cost of VPSO serves us, if provided
2	-	2	
2 3	It also means that untrained civilians, it frequently	2 3	available. And the cost of VPSO serves us, if provided
2 3 4	It also means that untrained civilians, it frequently happens, must risk their lives as volunteers to keep the	2 3 4	available. And the cost of VPSO serves us, if provided directly by the Department of Public Safety, would be much
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U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	Uctober 25, 2001
1 so long in Alaska it has become the norm. It's gone on so	1 all the tests could not be assigned back to the state to
2 long that well-intentioned state legislators and state	2 serve those communities even though they know the cultural
3 officials can't even see it. And because they can't see it,	3 and linguistic needs for those
4 they're doing nothing about it. This advisory committee and	4 MR. LAWRENCE ASHENBRENNER: I'm surprised that that
5 the Civil Rights Commission can so forcefully and repeatedly	5 policy exists because the former director of the FBI
6 bring this travesty to their attention that they will no	6 contacted us repeatedly to find folks that might be
7 longer be able to ignore it. Thank you.	7 candidates for the bureau, and my understanding was that it
8 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTTERREZ: Thank you.	8 was to assign them here in the state. Now, my understanding
9 Commissioner?	9 is also that they have to spend a period of time before they
10 COMMISSIONER YVONNE LEE: Thank you. I have a couple	10 come back to the state, and that may be what he's talking
11 of questions for the panel. The first one is, has the	11 about, that there may be a two year period or something like
12 Department of Justice been contacted to look at all the	12 that before they can come back to the state. But I've
13 unsolved disappearances and murders involving Alaska Native	13 forgotten the agent in charge who was here, the African
14 women, and also for the unequal access to police protection?	14 American who was here with the FBI.
15 The second question is, we heard at the August forum	15 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: He's Samoan.
16 from the FBI agent that there's a apparently an FBI policy	16 MR. LAWRENCE ASHENBRENNER: He used to regularly come
17 that local recruits were not assigned to the specific areas	17 and talk
18 where they were recruited from, which really affect	18 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: He's Samoan.
19 communities where they need culturally and linguistically	19 MR. LAWRENCE ASHENBRENNER: with us about the
20 qualified agents to serve those communities.	20 possibility of getting Alaska Natives to apply for the FBI.
21 So I would like to get your comments on, Number 1,	21 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTTERREZ: Ms. Bullard, you had a
22 whether that policy should be changed; and also why DOJ has	22 statement?
23 not been contacted, if they haven't; the two questions for	<ul> <li>MS. LORETTA BULLARD: Well, I was just going to say, I</li> </ul>
24 the panel.	24 was seeing that your question was in regards to the Alaska
25 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Well, I haven't	25 State Troopers and their recruitment of minorities from the
Page 81	Page 83
1 COMMISSIONER YVONNE LEE: Because DOJ Civil Rights	1 communities in the bush. And if that's the case, I think
2 Division is supposed to be looking into any possible civil	2 from our area we've had several of our village safety public
3 rights violation. And if there is allegations of unequal	3 officers actually become state troopers.
4 police access to police protection, that obviously is a	4 But my sense is, is that the policies, they are not
5 civil rights violation. So has the DOJ been contacted to	5 returned to their kind of community of origin. For a number
6 look into that?	6 of years after beginning a state trooper, they're located
7 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Well, the United States Department of	7 either in a regional center or elsewhere to kind of get some
8 Justice has been investing whether or not there is a	8 experience under the belt. But for those individuals that
9 violation of equal protection in Alaska for the last two	9 are from the village, they're never stationed in the
10 years. They've assigned a lawyer who's made repeated trips	10 villages; they're stationed in the subregional areas; you
11 out here, written a report she tells me, recommending that	11 know, the Kotzebue, the Nome's.
12 the United States Department of Justice intervene on the	12 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Ms. Walker?
13 side of the tribe. But along about the time she did that,	13 MS. ROSALEE T. WALKER: Thank you. In your
14 the new administration came in and everything has come to a	14 presentations, Ms. Bullard referred to the Millennium
15 screeching halt and so nothing has been done.	15 Agreement. And I think you gave some complimentary words to
16 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Yes?	16 the agreement. Mr. Ashenbrenner?
17 COMMISSIONER YVONNE LEE: And what about the if I	17 MR. LAWRENCE ASHENBRENNER: Yes.
18 could ask	18 MS. ROSALEE T. WALKER: You gave some indication that
19 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Go ahead. Please.	19 there's some gaps or there's some problems with the
20 COMMISSIONER YVONNE LEE:a policy question on	20 Millennium Agreement with regard to administration of
21 this whole assignment policy that FBI has because I heard	21 justice. I didn't hear anything from you, doctor,
22 from in South Dakota, where they said they could not	22 concerning and I'm not sure whether you're familiar with
23 recruit any American Indians, and I heard from Hawaii they	23 its content or what, but I'd just like to hear your personal
24 could not recruit any Native Hawaiians to serve the	24 evaluation of the Millennium Agreement really as it relates
25 community. And the few individuals who could pass through	25 to the administration of justice.
25 community. And the few individuals who could pass through Page 82	25 to the administration of justice. Page 84

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U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	Uctober 23, 2001
1 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Do you want mine?	1 enable the tribes to legally control alcohol under state law
2 MS. ROSALEE T. WALKER: Yes, please, of the Millennium	2 even. So that would be a suggestion.
3 Agreement; did you hear me?	3 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Dan?
4 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Yes. I heard you. I didn't know	4 MR. DANIEL ALEX: First of all, you know, I want to
5 that you were talking to me, though. I thought you were	5 thank Larry and the Native American Rights Fund for looking
6 talking to Mr. Ashenbrenner.	6 out for Native interests. I mean I've worked with John
7 MS. ROSALEE T. WALKER: No. I had gotten opinions from	7 Barbari (ph) a number of years ago on some issues.
8 the other two, but I didn't hear anything from you.	8 I've got a question. You know, I mentioned ambiguity
9 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Yeah.	9 earlier. But that aside, has Native American Rights Fund
10 MS. ROSALEE T. WALKER: And I just wanted to hear	10 and/or others working come up with some kind of model to
11 your	11 present to the state which incorporates the public process
12 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Yeah.	12 to grant authority to whatever entity is out there to have
13 MS. ROSALEE T. WALKER:personal opinion.	13 police power?
14 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Yeah. Well, I think, you know, that	14 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Well, could we come up with one or
15 the we did a study a few years ago in conjunction with	15 well, I think, yeah, one can come up with one. I think my
16 the Alaska State Troopers, and it was clear to us at that	16 partner, Heather, and other lawyers legal services and
17 point in time that court systems, that indigenous court	17 other lawyers from the non-profits are working right now on
18 systems, existed all across the state, and that the state	18 legislation pointed in that direction. But I haven't been
19 would not be able to maintain social control even to the	19 directly involved in it so I don't know the specifics. But
20 extent that it currently does without those kind of	20 I think I could ask Heather to give you a call and tell you
21 organizations that the state considered to be illegitimate,	21 where they're at.
22 and the troopers would turn a blind eye to. The troopers	22 MICHAEL WALLERI: Just a couple of things. Would it be
23 who are working in those areas, they know that they exist,	23 possible to get a copy of the McClarey (ph) report that you
24 but they don't inform people elsewhere and they don't act	24 were I don't know if it's litigation or what, but
25 like to superiors; they know that they exist, you know.	25 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Sure.
Page 85	Page 87
1 And I think part of what this will do will help to	1 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: If it's not privileged.
2 legitimatize things along that line and increase the amount	2 MR. JOHN ANGELL: That's possible. Right, Larry?
3 of cooperation that exists between the Native between	3 MR. LAWRENCE ASHENBRENNER: Yeah, I've got it. Sure.
4 those things that have traditionally been carried on in	4 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: If you could provide that to the
5 Native communities and the formal justice system in the	5 Commission staff, I'd very much appreciate it. Also, was
6 state.	6 your Professor Angell, were you submitting written
7 MS. ROSALEE WALKER: Thank you. One follow-up I'd like	
8 to ask, Mr. Ashenbrenner excuse me. I'd like to ask you,	8 MR. JOHN ANGELL: I can. I don't have it prepared at
9 would you offer as recommendations to strengthen the	9 this time. But if you'd like
10 Millennium Agreement with regard to the administration of	10 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: If you could, I
11 justice?	11 MR. JOHN ANGELL: If you'd like, I can go into I
12 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Well, I wasn't criticizing the	12 tried to judge for the eight minutes, and there obviously
13 Millennium Agreement.	13 are a lot more things that can be said particularly
14 MS. ROSALEE WALKER: No. I didn't take it as a	14 regarding courts and correctional organizations and
15 criticism.	15 operations in the state.
16 MR. JOHN ANGELL: It's just kind of a broad outline, as	16 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Well, the statistics in both
17 I see it anyway. And it's got to be the specifics have	17 that were recited by both you and Mr. Ashenbrenner are
18 got to be filled in. But one of the specifics surely should	18 particularly compelling. And if you could provide those in
19 be that the state should recognize that the tribal	19 written form,
20 governments still have the legal authority to control the	20 MR. JOHN ANGELL: Sure.
21 conduct at least of their own members under the latest	21 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI:I think it would be very
22 Alaska Supreme Court decisions, which means that they can	22 helpful. I had a couple of questions. The first one is
23 engage in law enforcement activities in those villages even	
<ul><li>23 engage in law enforcement activities in those villages even</li><li>24 though those villages aren't Indian country. Now, that</li></ul>	23 that the testimony that we're hearing today is very
24 though those villages aren't Indian country. Now, that	23 that the testimony that we're hearing today is very 24 different than the testimony that we heard last time we were
	<ul><li>23 that the testimony that we're hearing today is very</li><li>24 different than the testimony that we heard last time we were</li><li>25 here in Anchorage, which was oftentimes provided by state</li></ul>

1 officials. In that discussion there was a heavy emphasis, I       1 away with that these people for a long period of 2 breaking the statistic was somewhere around it was a fixed about by for an incarcerated 4 person to be Native as opposed to the proportionate share of 5 the population. So that there seems to be in terms of the 6 perpetrators, a high level of enforcement relative to 7 Natives. That was the apparent charge.       1 away with that these people for a long period of 2 creating greater or engaging in gr 2 greater deviance until they wind up getting arm 4 taken out of the communities at all. 7 or misufemeanor enford 7 communities.         8 The charge that we're hearing today is that the focus 9 of the protected people in other words, that the 10 think was being talked about by Mr. Ashenbrenner. In terms 11 think was being talked about by Mr. Ashenbrenner. In terms 12 of the focus of the protection is with regards to the non-15 Natives are being prosecuted as perpetrators more heavily, 16 but the focus of the printary faults of the present system is 21 that as Loretta or Mike explained, is that juveniles will 22 get into trouble a dozen many, many times before they reads of 25 your act that acts as a deterrent. So on the road system Page 89       1 that what you're basically saying is either that 2 should either do the job properly or allow the 1 take over the responsibility?         1 where you have got good police protection, kids don't get 1 that was to law enforcement results in them later becoming 6 criminals and going to the penitentiary. Now, that isn't by a marrow path. That doesn't happen in the villages. And as 1 lot of times that's enough to put them on the straight and 4 narrow path. That doesn't happen in the villages. And as 1 lot of times that's enough to put them on the straight and 9 that's a possibility is that theroogers on the on-road 1 system spend time d	eater and sted and s no preventive here's no
3 two times or three times more likely for an incarcerated       3 greater deviance until they wind up getting ard         4 person to be Native as opposed to the proportionate share of       3 greater deviance until they wind up getting ard         5 the population. So that there seems to be in terms of the       6 perpetrators, a high level of enforcement relative to         7 Natives. That was the apparent charge.       8 The charge that we're hearing today is that the focus         9 of the protected people       - in other words, that the         10 disparity is somewhere in the neighborhood of 80 percent I       11 think was being talked about by Mr. Ashenbrenner. In terms         14 so essentially what we're hearing is that, on one hand,       15 sadsigned to protect, is the non-Native communities, you've got a lack of         15 Natives are being prosecuted as perpetrators more heavily,       16 but the focus of the protection is with regards to the non-         16 but the focus of the primary faults of the present system is       11 that was a a deterrent. So on the road system         12 that - as Loretta or Mike explained, is that juveniles will       29 Mr. Ashenbrenner, you were talking about.         21 that - as Loretta or Mike explained, is that juveniles will       20 Mr. Ashenbrenner, you were talking about.         21 that - as Loretta or Mike explained, is that juveniles will       20 Mr. Ashenbrenner, you were talking about.         22 syour act that acts as a deterrent. So on the road system       20 Mr. Ashenbrenner, you were talking abo	sted and s no preventive here's no
4 person to be Native as opposed to the proportionate share of 5 the population. So that there seems to be in terms of the 6 perpetrators, a high level of enforcement relative to 7 Natives. That was the apparent charge.       4 taken out of the community, you know. There 5 effort that goes on in the communities at all. 7 6 misdemeanor or very little misdemeanor enford 7 communities.         8 The charge that we're hearing today is that the 10 disparity is somewhere in the neighborhood of 80 percent I 11 think was being talked about by Mr. Ashenbrenner. In terms 12 of the focus of who the troopers and law enforcement system 13 is designed to protect, is the non-Native communities.       8 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ. MS. BU 9 MS. LORETTA BULLARD. I was going to say 10 what Mike is suggesting, I think there's also ar 11 you've got the focus on the protected individual 2 non-Native communities, you've got a lack of 13 the tranel communities, and particularly in the : 14 alcohol in that when something does occur out 15 thaitives are being prosecuted as perpetrators more heavily, 16 but the focus of the protection is with regards to the non- 17 Native population. I was wondering if any of you had any 18 comment on that.       16 the rure communities, and particularly in the : 19 MRS. JOIN ANGELL: Well, I've got one comment, and that 20 is that one of the primary faults of the present system 12 maters as deterrent. So on the road system 12 you've got a dozen - many, many times before they're 23 your act that acts as a deterrent. So on the road system 12 where you have got good police protection, kids don't get 24 that many chances, they get nabbed the first place, and a 3 lot of times that's enough to put them on the straight and 4 narrow path. That doesn't happen in the villages. And so 5 the lack of law enforcement results in them later becoming 6 criminals and going to the penitentary. Now, that is n't bo 5 both should happen. No	s no preventive here's no
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8       The charge that we're hearing today is that the focus       9       6       CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTHERREZ: Ms. But         9       of the protected people in other words, that the       9       Ms. LORETTA BULLARD: I was poing to say         10       disparity is somewhere in the neighborhood of 80 percent I       1         11       think was being talked about by Mr. Ashenbrenner. In terms       10         12       of the focus of who the troopers and law enforcement system       11         13       is designed to protect, is the non-Native communities.       12         14       alcohol in that when something does occur out       13         15       Natives are being prosecuted as perpetrators more heavily.       16       situations, which then result in people being in         16       sutations, which then result in people being in       16       situations, which then result in people being in         16       sutations, which then result in people being in       17       MR. MCHAEL WALLERI: I just had one other         18       ust a short one. I just want to see if I'm gettri       19       message right.         20       Mr. Ashenbrenner, you were talking about :       21       that- as Loretta or Mike explained, is that juveniles will         21       that - as Loretta or Mike explained, is that juveniles will       22       system s, and there's	
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11       think was being talked about by Mr. Ashenbrenner. In terms         12       of the focus of who the troopers and law enforcement system         13       is designed to protect, is the non-Native communities.         14       So essentially what we're hearing is that, on one hand,         15       Natives are being prosecuted as perpetrators more heavily,         16       but the focus of the protection is with regards to the non-         17       Natives population. I was wondering if any of you had any         18       comment on that.         19       MR JOEN ANGELL: Well, I've got one comment, and that         20       is that as Loretta or Mike explained, is that juveniles will         21       that as Loretta or Mike explained, is that juveniles will         22       system state stopping the traditional Nat         23       ever brought before the state court. So that's a lack of         24       where you have got good police protection, kids don't get         2       that many chances, they get nabbed the first place, and a         3       lot of times that's enough to put them on the straight and         3       lot of times the whole thing, but that's one aspect of it.         8       MR LAWRENCE ASHENDRENENER: I think another thing         9       that's a possibility is that the troopers on the on-road	n terms of
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10 system spend time drinking coffee and eating donuts and10 Country, the tribes have no jurisdiction over fee11 talking with the people who are in the community. And they11 the state would have exclusive jurisdiction over	isdemeanors,
11 talking with the people who are in the community. And they 11 the state would have exclusive jurisdiction over	e Indian
	onies, so
12 know the community. They check the buildings in that 12 But to make the system really work. I think ye	felonies.
	i've got to
13 community. They see things that are going on and they stop 13 have the tribes handling law enforcement in the	
14 the things from going on.14 communities, the deterrent aspect and the after	the fact
15 Some of the research has been done that you know about, 15 aspect in all cases except felonies.	
16 I'm sure, that there are a small number of people in the16CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank	
17 Native communities that cause the most violence in the 17 couple questions, if you don't mind. First of a	
18 communities. And those people usually do not as Larry 18 program; it seems to be a pretty good program.	-
19 says, usually do not get detected. The police, when they go 19 not fully qualified. I mean could they go, you	
20 in, go in to make an arrest, but oftentimes they don't get 20 Nome or into Bethel or into Anchorage and be	qualified to be
21 there until no one is willing to give any information about 21 considered for a police officer here?	
22 being sexually assaulted, and so they do nothing about it. 22 MR. JOHN ANGELL: No.	
23 When they finally do something about it, they make an arrest 23 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: What w	and has fully
24 and take the person out of the community.   24 qualified person?	ould be a fully
25 But there's so many things that go by that people get 25 MR. JOHN ANGELL: They'd have too get abo	-
Page 90	-

0.3	S. Commission on Civil Rights		UCLOUEF 23, 2001
1	or 900 more hours of training than they received in order	1	repeal of Public Law 280 would give the tribes any more
2	to qualify for the training aspect. And then the	2	powers, tribal powers. All it does would change the state's
3	qualifications are also different. Certified officers have	3	power to prosecute to the feds.
4	to meet psychological satisfy psychological tests, which	4	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: So okay. Go ahead.
5	I'm told are very tough to pass because they don't want	5	MS. LORETTA BULLARD: Well, I just wanted to say I
6	police officers that are psychologically unequipped to be	6	think Mike had suggested earlier that it was the position of
7	police officers.	7	AFN that they are suggesting that PL 280 be repealed. That
8	MS. ROSALEE WALKER: They submit through, though.	8	was not what I had testified. It's just something that
9	MR. JOHN ANGELL: And there are also many VPO's that	9	could be looked at as a broader scheme of what might really
10	have criminal records. VPSO's do not. But VPO's, many of	10	work out in the rural areas.
11	them do because villages that's all they could come up	11	MR. LAWRENCE ASHENBRENNER: I think part the the
12	with, for one reason, because they are paid virtually	12	major part of the resistence to the activities of tribal
13	nothing. Many are paid the minium wage.	13	courts and that kind of thing is coming from the Alaska
14	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Following that up then,	14	Court System, which has traditionally maintained that it is
15	are you saying that they have to go through a state academy,	15	the court operation within the state, and it's been very
16	a state trooper academy, before they qualify?	16	has very jealously guarded that prerogative.
17	MR. JOHN ANGELL: Right.	17	And so it seems to me that that's the place where if
18	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay. Could there be	18	you want to have an impact on changing that, that's the
19	some kind of testing for Alaska Natives for mental health	19	place that you go because I don't think I think troopers
20	issues like you pointed out? Isn't there that kind of a	20	would support that enthusiastically if they could begin to
21	cultural kind of testing program around? Could there be	21	use tribal courts, or VPSO's could begin to use tribal
22	possibly	22	courts. But
23	MR. JOHN ANGELL: Well, there certainly could be and	23	MS. LORETTA BULLARD: I was going to say I think it
24	should be. I mean	24	varies from area to area. It depends on your judge. You
25	MS. ROSALEE WALKER: There isn't.	25	know, if the judge in our area is very willing to work and
	Page 93		Page 95
1	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay. The other issue	1	wants to refer cases to trial courts and restorative justice
2	is, of course, tribal courts. In rural Alaska, I mean the	1	forums; but I would imagine in other areas of the state
1	Alaska Supreme Court Advisory Committee told us on the		that's not the case. So I think education of judges is
	Fairness and Access Committee Report that Alaska has a		really key.
	number of non-state justice resources such as tribal courts	5	
	and dispute resolution boards, particularly in rural areas.	6	at least we should recommend to the court system that
7	State law enforcement officers, social workers, and judges		they should have a system across the board relating to this
	are reluctant to refer cases to these agencies or ask input		kind of program
9	from them. These agencies are underused while state	9	MR. LAWRENCE ASHENBRENNER: Uh-huh.
10	services are overburdened or unavailable in most cases,	10	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ:that they have a
11	which you pointed out they were unavailable. I mean is it	11	very
	reasonable to expect then if this Public Law 280 is kind of	12	
	done away with or repealed or whatever, would that provide	13	-
	tribal courts an opportunity to develop?	14	different policies that exist different places in the state.
15	MR. JOHN ANGELL: Well, I don't think you need to	1	For example, with the VPSO's, in some parts of the state,
16	abolish 280. If you repeal 280, then the federal government	16	troopers put a lot of responsibility on the VPSO's and the
17	would prosecute felonies well, strike that.	17	VPSO's go a long way. In other parts of the state, troopers
18	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay.	18	control very rigidly what VPSO's can do and stop them from
19	MR. JOHN ANGELL: If it were Indian I'll start all	19	doing a lot of things that they're doing, you know, just in
20	over again. I think under the current recent Alaska Supreme		the other part.
21	Court precedence, the state could legally agree, enter into	21	There's no or I don't mean no, but there is very
22	agreement with tribes, to recognize their tribal courts,	22	little standardization of policy, and there's an awful lot
23	have authority at least over the conduct of their own	23	of flexibility in it and individual discretion all the way
24	members right now, even though there's not Indian country.	24	down to the lowest operative on the street.
25	Even without repealing Public Law 280. I don't think the	25	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Great. Thanks. We may
	Page 94		Page 96

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	October 23, 2001
· · ·	culture and language was calculated and harshly
2 of the panel that we weren't able to give because of time 2 imp	blemented. I acknowledge the pain and confusion that they
3 constraints. I want to thank you for your time. Appreciate 3 expe	erienced as children and thank them for the strength to
4 it. 4 end	
	I would like to acknowledge those who fought to enter
	public educational systems in the early part of the
	ntieth century and won for us the right to a fair and
	al education. I would like to acknowledge those who left
	ir homelands and entered the foreign worlds of boarding
	ools. Thank you for returning to our homeland with a
	nmitment to continue our culture. I would like to
	nowledge those who were raised in the Christian missions
	ere culture was viewed as sinful and unhealthy. Thank you
	bringing back to us our insight; your insight. I would
	e to acknowledge those sent to the large urban centers of
	s nation and the relocation programs. Thank you for
	rning well and bringing back your much needed technical
• •	owledge to benefit our communities. I would also like to
	mowledge those enlightened beings who strive to
	lerstand that we still have not found anything of equal
	ue to replace our way of relating to the world around us.
	ank you for your steadfast efforts to assure that our way
-	perceiving the world stays in the plume of human
	sciousness.
	Finally, I would like to acknowledge our children
Page 97	Page 99
1 Rights. I am honored go ahead. 1 pres	sently attending the educational systems in this state.
2 (Cell phone ringing) 2 We	have not forgotten. As a people, we have walked through
3 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Oh, excuse me a minute. 3 the	fire of the educational systems of this state. Through
4 Would you please turn off all phones and all beepers and 4 the	generations, we have entered the fire like finely
5 everything else? Thank you. Pull that microphone up. Can 5 refi	ined iron. Each entry has tempered our values, with
6 you get it closer? 6 stre	ngth akin to the finest steel.
7 MS. SHIRLEY TUZROYLUKE: I would like to preface my 7	One has to wonder how people can suffer as much as ours
8 presentation with a statement. And this statement would 8 and	l emerge with a desire to preserve and sustain life. Our
9 serve two purposes; one is it's addressing the problem or 9 rest	olve to preserve the spirit in essence of who we are as a
10 the statement in the letter I received to discuss the root 10 peo	ople allows us to flex instead of breaking. This resolve
11 problems. So this kind of goes back just real briefly into 11 is, o	of course, strength needed to carry us through a common
	tiny through the vision of our children.
	And that brings me to the work that I've done through
	implementations of programs through Cook Inlet Tribal
	uncil. Through the process of desiring to implement
	grams that are of high quality and on target, we have
	ograms that are of high quality and on target, we have aght to first establish and determine what is the
	ograms that are of high quality and on target, we have aght to first establish and determine what is the addition of Native American Students, specifically in the
19 experienced as a people in a relatively short period in the 19 And	ograms that are of high quality and on target, we have aght to first establish and determine what is the addition of Native American Students, specifically in the chorage School District? And through this research, we
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<ul> <li>a characterized by failune, acclusion, and ultimate disardimenders.</li> <li>a disardimenders.</li> <li>Tel like to kind of give a small view of the Anchorage 6 School District. It's one of the 100 largest districts in the 100 largest districts in the 100 largest districts.</li> <li>The United States, serve 49/499 students and 85 public 8 schools. Of 1; 38 percent minority population; Alaska S public 9 Native, American student 10 population has steadily increased in both absolute numbers 11 population. Last school year, the Native American student 12 and percentages of students encolled. And to give an 13 accurating with a school year, the were 2,942 Native 14 American students who comprised 7.29 percent of the student 16 or oputs 17.</li> <li>students 12, 12, 8 percent of the population, and were 6,177</li> <li>students 12, 12, 8 percent of the population, and were 6,177</li> <li>students 12, 12, 8 percent of the population, and were 6,177</li> <li>students 12, 12, 8 percent of the population, and were 6,177</li> <li>students 12, 12, 8 percent of the population, and were 6,177</li> <li>students 12, 12, 8 percent of the population, and were 6,177</li> <li>students 12, 12, 8 percent of the population and students 10, 200 and 11, 10, 6 percent, 21, 40 percent, 27, 44 percent of all drop outs.</li> <li>1969/97, 11.87 percent, 10 all drop outs.</li> <li>1969/97, 12.9 percent, 23.04 percent of all drop outs.</li> <li>100 percent. 10 all student in the 23 Andheng school part, we comprised 24 percent, 41</li> <li>12.69 percent. 70 all drop outs.</li> <li>13. Even with our growth approximation three years ago, we</li> <li>24 encoherage school District is also increasing. In 1976, 5</li> <li>14 marcina ansidue the population</li></ul>	1 *	period of between five and 10 years. The commutative	1	percent. And then in these special programs, and these are
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<ul> <li>6 School District. It's one of the 100 largest districts in the 7 the United States; serves 49,499 students and 85 public</li> <li>7 nation, Alaska Native Native American children drop out 8 of school it a ligher rate than any other ethnic group in 9 the Anchorage School District. And these statistics go back 10 for nine seeing an unrefenting pattern of 11 drop outs from the school district on a year by year basis.</li> <li>12 and percentages of students enrolled. And to give an 12 cample, in 1982/83 school year, there were 2,942 Native American students is population. Last school year, Native American students is population. Last school year, Native American students is 12 layers is 2.93. We've seen a stady, non-ending increase is 4001 18 of the drop outs. 15 1929/2793, 10.42, and we represented 2.4 percent, 11 drop outs. 15 1929/2793, 10.42, and we represented 2.4 percent, 12 almost 25 percent. 305/98, 11.41 percent, 22.46 percent of all drop outs. 19 96/97, 11.20 percent of all drop outs. 19 96/97, 11.20 percent of all drop outs. 10 96/97, 11.20 percent of all drop outs. 12 of percent of all drop outs. 12 of percent of the total areas. The Municipality of 2 accord why we we simuted the growth to be, and the 3 stochard spowliation in the subar stochard spowliation in the achorage School District to be 50,332 by the year 302 or 1997, 11.27 percent of all drop outs. 12 of percent of dime, 11.43 percent of 2 the total stadent oppulation in the achorage School District to a sob increasing. In 1976, 13 percent of all drop outs. 12 of per</li></ul>	4	disenfranchisement.	4	25.14 percent.
1         the United States; serves 49,499 students and 85 public         7         nation, Alaska Native Native American cluidren drop out           8         of school at a higher rate thm any other ethnic group in         9           9         Native, American Indian; 11 percent is the largest. Since         10	5	I'd like to kind of give a small view of the Anchorage	5	In drop out trends, although the Anchorage School
<ul> <li>s schools. Of it, 38 percent minority population; Alaska 9 Native, American Indian; 12 percent is the largest. Since 10 the 1982/83 school year, then Native American students 11 oppulation has steadily increased in both absolute numbers 12 and percentages of students molled. And to give an 13 example, in 1982/83 school year, there were 2,942 Native 14 American students who comprised 7.29 percent of the student 15 population. Last school year, Native American students 16 comprised 12.48 percent, Native American students 18 21 years is 2.93. We've see a steady, non-ending increase 18 21 years is 2.93. We've see a steady, non-ending increase 19 and 1 have those charts in the handonts.</li> <li>19 matching proximate increase is about 180 21 students per year. And we're seeing that the economic 22 devastations in the rural areas. The Municipality of 23 Anchorage Projects the total school enrollment in the 25 Anchorage School District to be 50,832 by the year 2002 or 27 per 201</li> <li>1 S. Even with our growth approximation three years ago, we' 2 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 2 students bary enromised 7.00. The editive population 3 students bary enromised 7.00. The editive population 4 the Anchorage School District is also increasing. In 1976, 5 it way as 13 percent. The involvement is based on and 3 more ethnically diverse. The involvement is based on and 4 the rachorage School District is also increasing. In 1976, 5 it way as 13 percent. The involvement is based on and 11 October encollments and the cumulative. And we find the 12 outhing the special on in the approximation inder years ago, we' 2 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 2 students to all degrowt to be, and the 2 students to all students to all degrowt the interport. 13 both on subt and percentage, the higher Natwite 14 the faces have fires, and 14 the faces have fires, an</li></ul>	6	School District. It's one of the 100 largest districts in	6	District has a drop out rate that is among the lowest in the
<ul> <li>9 Native, American Indian; 12 percent is the largest. Since 10 the 1982/83 school year, the Nati is the American student 11 population has stadelly increased in both absolute numbers 12 and percentages of students enrolled. And to give an 13 example, in 1982/83 school year, there were 2,942 Native 14 American students who comprised 7.29 percent of the student 15 population. Last school year, Native American students 16 comprised 12.48 percent of the population, and were 6,177 17 students, The average percentage increase based on the last 18 21 years is 2.93. We've seen a steady, non-ending increase, 18 and Have those charts in the handouts. 19 students per year. And were seening that the concomic 21 students per year. And were seening that the concomic 21 students per year. And were seening that the concomic 21 students percents the approximation intree years ago, we 23 increasing school District to be 50,832 by the year 2002 or 24 Ancherage School District to be 50,832 by the year 2002 or 26 in averable, 10 population in 3 students la type numberd 7,000. The ethnic population 3 students la type numberd 7,000. The ethnic population 3 students la type numberd 7,000. The ethnic population in 4 the Ancherage School District is also increasing. In 1976, 5 it may rach 50 percent.</li> <li>10 Sub approximation three years ago, we 21 students percent of all school encolinents in Cubero of each 10 year. And the difference in accounts are between the 11 October encolinents in the insubation fight at 10 School Native Americans unouted in the 32 Advaluent population in 13 Both in numbers and percentage, the highest Native 14 American encolinent in the accounts are between the 15 chool statest are stated, within general. 1978, 118 percent of 19 school, Native Americans unouted in the fights. Native 197 of students is accounting the theorem the and the area dires.</li> <li>10 Approximation infor Americans count for 1208 percent.</li> <li>11 No in mumbers and percentage, the highest Native 11 In the carrending, in f</li></ul>	7	the United States; serves 49,499 students and 85 public		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10       the 1982/83 school year, the Native American student       10       for nine years, so we're seenig an unrelenting pattern of         11       population has steadily increased in both absolute numbers       10       for on the school district on a year by year basis.         12       and percentages of students corrolled. And to give an       10       for on the school district on a year by year basis.         13       axample, in 1982/83 school year, Native American students       10       for on the school district on a year by year basis.         14       attem the factor of the population, and were 0,177       for the drop outs, and this is in actual numbers.       10         15       reparts 2.2.48 percent of the population, and were 6,177       for the drop outs, and this is in actual numbers.       10         16       or province 12.48 percent of all drop outs.       10       992/93, 11.43 percent, 23.46 percent of all drop outs.         12       increasing exodues to the urban areas. The Municipality of 24       Anchorage projects the tolal school enrollment in the 25       963/97, 11.87 percent, 23.48 percent of all drop outs.         14       of all drop outs from the Anchorage School District to be 50,832 by the year 2002       '964/97, 11.87 percent, 23.49 percent of all drop outs.         15       hochorage School District to be 50,832 by the year 2022       '966/97, 11.87 percent, 23.49 percent of 21       '966/97, 11.87 percent, 23.49 percent of 21 <tr< td=""><td>8</td><td>schools. Of it, 38 percent minority population; Alaska</td><td></td><td>• • • •</td></tr<>	8	schools. Of it, 38 percent minority population; Alaska		• • • •
11       population has steadily increased in both absolute numbers         12       and percentages of students enrolled. And to give an         13       atx maple, in 1982/33 school year, three were 2,942 Native         14       American students who comprised 7.29 percent of the students         15       oppulation. Last school year, three were 2,942 Native         14       of the drop outs, and this is in actual numbers.         15       192/27/93, 10.42, and we represented 24 percent,         17       students, percessing 2, 23. We've seen a steady, non-ending increase,         18       21 years is 2.93. We've seen a steady, non-ending increase,         19       in actual numbers the approximate increase based on the last         11       atmost be year. And we're seching that the conomic         21       devastations in the rural areas is driving an ever         23       increasing exodus to the urban areas. The Municipality of         24       Anchorage School District to be 50,832 by the year 2002 or         13       Even with our growth approximation three years ago, we         2       exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the         3       students by errounder 1,000 students.         19       10 year. And dwe in the Anchorage School District is becoming         3       of all drop outs.         2	9	Native, American Indian; 12 percent is the largest. Since	9	the Anchorage School District. And these statistics go back
12       and percentages of students enrolled. And to give an         13       example, in 1982/83 school year, Matree were 2,942 Native         14       American students who comprised 7.29 percent of the students         15       population. Last school year, Native American students         16       comprised 12.48 percents of the population, and were 6,177         17       students. The average percentage increase based on the last         18       19 years is 2.93. We've seen a stady, non-ending increase,         19       and the base charts in the bandouts.         20       In actual numbers the approximate increase is about 180         21       students per year. And we're seeing that the conomic         22       devistations in the rural areas is driving an ever         23       increasing exodus to the urban areas. The Municipality of         24       Ancherage projects the total school enrollment in the         25       Ancherage School District to be 50,832 by the year 2002 or         Page 101       Page 101         2       Procent. Today if's 38. And within five years, 61 way Jape and the cumulative. And we find the fayrowhen as the stand the cumulative. And we find the         3       students is accumulative numbers.         4       the Ancherage School District is also increasing. In 1976,         5       it was alpect of 10 the optical on	10	the 1982/83 school year, the Native American student	10	• • • •
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15       population. Last school year, Native American students       15       1992/93, 10.42, and we represented 23.74.         16       comprised 12.48 percent, 0f the population, and were 6,177       17         17       students. The average percentage increases based on the Monics 25 percent.       18         18       21 years is 2.93. We've seen a steady, non-ending increase, 19       94/95, 11.18 percent, 22.46 percent of all drop outs.         19       and have those charts in the handouts.       20         20       In actual numbers the approximate increase is about 180       21         21 students per year. And we're seeing that the economic       22       '98/97, 11.20 percent, 23.07 percent of all drop outs.         21       increasing exodus to the urban areas. The Municipality of       And then in the 1999/2000 school year, we comprised         23       Anchorage projects the total school enrollment in the       23       And then in the 1999/2000 school year, we comprised         24       1.69 percent of the total student population and       25       Percent, 23.07 percent of the total student population and         25       Notore school District to be 50,832 by the year 30,00       10       We averaged in that period of time, 11.43 percent of         2       twa in aprech. Today it's 38. And within five years,       11       antal numbers in decomprised 24.18 percent,         3       twa in apr		•	1	
16       comprised 12.48 percent of the population, and were 6,177         17       students. The average percentage increase based on the last         18       21 years is 2.93. We've seen a steady, non-ending increase, is about 180         19       and I have those charts in the handouts.         20       In actual numbers the approximate increase is about 180         21       students per year. And we're seeing that the economic         23       increasing exodus to the urban areas. The Municipality of         24       Anchorage projects the total school enrollment in the         25       here with our growth approximation three years ago, we         2       exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the         3       students last year numbered 7,000. The ethnic population in         4       the Anchorage School District is abas in acreasing. In 1976,         5       it was 13 percent. Today it's 38. And within five years,         6       it may reach 50 percent.         10       October earollments in the elementary schools, 312         11       October earollments is in the elementary schools, the         12       number thetwen those two could be about 1,000 students.         13       students last year numbers wito drop out 1,200 students.         14       Ancrican students for be ofthe out 1,200 percent. <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td></td<>				-
17       students. The average percentage increase based on the last         18       21 years is 2.93. We've seen a steady, non-ending increase,         19       and I have those charts in the handouts.         20       In actual numbers the approximate increase is about 180         21       students per year. And we're seeing that the economic         22       devastations in the rural areas is driving an ever         23       increasing exodus to the urban areas. The Municipality of         24       Anchorage projects the total school enrollment in the         25       honchorage School District to be 50,832 by the year 2002 or         Page 100         1       3         1       3.         1       3.         1       a.         2       wees with our growth approximation three years ago, we         2       exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the         3       students last year numbered 7,000. The ethnic population in         4       the Anchorage School District is also increasing. In 1976,         5       it was 13 percent. Today it's 38. And within five years,         6       it may reach 50 percent. Today it's 38. And within five years,         7       So the population in the Anchorage District is also increasing. In 1976,         10		• •		-
18       21 years is 2.93. We've seen a steady, non-ending increase, 19 and 1 have those charts in the handouts.       18       '94/95, 11.18 percent, 22.66 percent of all drop outs.         19 and 1 have those charts in the handouts.       19       '94/95, 11.18 percent, 22.46 percent of all drop outs.         21 students per year. And we're seeing that the economic 22 devastations in the rural areas is driving an ever 23 increasing exodus to the urban areas. The Municipality of 24 Anchorage School District to be 50,832 by the year 2020 or Page 101       '96/97, 11.2.0 percent, 23.88 percent of all drop outs.         23 Anchorage projects the total school enrollment in the 25 Anchorage School District to be 50,832 by the year 2020 or Page 101       '96/97, 11.20 percent, 23.87 percent, 12.87 percent, 23.88 percent of all drop outs.         2 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 24 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 24 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 24 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 24 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 24 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 24 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 24 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 24 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 24 exceeded what we estimated the growth to be, and the 25 is a percent. Total yit's 38. And within five years, 61 it may reach 50 percent.       1 We averaged in that period of time, 11.43 percent, 1.43 percent, 14.81 percent,			16	
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Page 102 Page 104	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	<ul> <li>it may reach 50 percent.</li> <li>So the population in the Anchorage District is becoming more ethnically diverse. The involvement is based on and the population is based on enrollments in October of each year. And the difference in accounts are between the October enrollments and the cumulative. And we find the number between those two could be about 1,000 students. Both in number and percentage, the highest Native American enrollment is in the elementary schools. Within the 61 elementary schools, 3,712 students are enrolled and comprise 13.51 percent of all students. In the middle school, Native Americans count for 12.08 percent. And in the senior high, make up 9.33 percent.</li> <li>In looking at a picture of this population right at this stage in the elementary nuiddle, and high schools, the picture was almost the same five years ago with approximately 3600 elementary Native American students. So the question is, at this point five years later, why is the number diminished in the high schools to 9.33 percent? In</li> </ul>	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A very disturbing consideration in regard to this group of students is accumulative numbers who drop out of school and never return. And those of us in the Native community know what this means. I started working in the Anchorage School District for the Johnson/O'Malley Program in 1978. So in my lifetime, I've worked with students who had dropped out in 1978, whose children are now in the system and are facing the hardships. So these statistics have faces, and the faces have lives that are dire. In CAT scores, I'll just kind of go, you know, briefly through some of them; they're more detailed in the report. In the CAT reading, in following the lead, taking Fine Education Trust, the organization that coordinates the national assessment of student progress, the White student population is designated as a comparison group. Although Anchorage School District students consistently score above average in nationally standardized tests, Native Americans students consistently score below average.
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0.5	S. Commission on Civil Rights		October 25, 2001
1	'99/00 school years. And these are average scores; Native	1 ]	points. And then in the '99/2000 school year, they're an
2	American and White. '95, '96, Native American, 43; White	2 :	average 24 points behind with the greatest divide in the
3	the average scores were Native American students in that	3 :	fourth grade at 30 points.
4	year were an average of 27 points behind, with the greatest	4	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Ms. Tuzroyluke, you
5	dividing the sixth grade at 31 points. In '96/97, they	5	have all that in your report, right?
6	averaged 27 points behind with the greatest divides in the	6	MS. SHIRLEY TUZROYLUKE: Yes.
7	fifth and seventh grades, at 33 points.	7	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay. Could you just
8	And in looking at these numbers, you know, I just can't	8	summarize in about a minute?
9	help but, you know, realize that 50 is the medium. And in	9	MS. SHIRLEY TUZROYLUKE: Yes.
10	looking at the number, I started looking for that number to	10	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: We'll read the report
11	see if in any of the tests in any of the years, the Native	11	and we'll get all those statistics and make sure they're
12	American population would hit the medium. But that's kind	12	determined.
13	something to keep in mind.	13	MS. SHIRLEY TUZROYLUKE: Thank you very much. I guess
14	And this is the reading, which is the base of most	14	the reason that I put a lot of these in sequential years is
15	subjects in schools. In '98/99, Native American Students	15	to demonstrate that it is a very long pattern of failure for
16	were an average 29 points behind with the greatest divide in	16	our Native American students in this district, with the
17	the fifth grade. '99, 30 points behind with greatest	17	final, I guess, disbelief in the system being to drop out of
18	Ũ	18	school.
19	And I'd like to state that in this district, education	19	So we do have the belief that Native American students
i .		20	aren't being provided the same education, the same quality
	Enrich classes are offered for those that qualify. The	21	education as other students, specifically the White
	Enrich classes are offered to students who have grades, CAT	22	population. But then how we compare against other ethnic
	scores, and teacher's recommendations. So if we're looking	23	groups is also just as serious. Okay. Thank you.
24	at an education that may determine what quality of education	24	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. We can
25	that students would get from the seventh grade on, with	25	determine, you know, from your report, it's pretty
	Page 105		Page 107
1	these scores it looks very unlikely that Native American	1	comprehensive, it would appear, and we're sure to see the
2	students were considered for those Enrich classes and then	2	differences. Thanks.
3	for the Honors classes.	3	MS. BERNICE TETPON: Good afternoon, I'm Bernice
4	And then in looking at the course curriculums for these	4	Tetpon. I work for the Department of Education under a
5	classes, the menu that's offered in those classes are	5	memorandum of agreement between the Alaskan Rural Systemic
6	creative thinking, thinking on your feet, teamwork, in	6	Initiative and the department. I also work with the
7	essence how to be a leader. In the lower level classes,	7	statewide bilingual programs.
8	it's very much roped. So, you know, we do get a sense from	8	Today I'm speaking on behalf of the Native Educator's
9	these scores what type of education that our children would	9	Associations throughout the state of Alaska. Alaska Natives
10	probably get, given these kinds of scores.	10	comprise five percent of approximately 9,000 certified
11	I'll go into Language Arts, and I'll just do the first	11	employed teachers in this state.
12	and last years. In the '95/96 school year, Native American	12	In our K-12 public schools in the state, our Native
13	5 1	13	students represent 23 percent of the enrollment, and our
14		14	Native teachers represent only five percent. We need to
15	<b>J · ·</b> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15	look at a way to recruit Alaska Native teachers within our
16	points behind, with the greatest divide in the fourth grade	16	state. The state recruits 80 percent of our teachers from
17	at 29 points.	17	out of state. And many of these new teachers who teach our
18	Ç j		Alaska Native students know nothing about the language and
19			culture of our communities and, therefore, our children are
20	1	20	not being taught from their prior knowledge.
21		21	Alaska Native teachers didn't come into the picture
22	B at trians	22	until the late '60s and early '70s through the Arctic
23	<b>2</b> 7	23	Teacher Training Corps and the Exceed program, the
	year, Native American students were an average 32 points		cross-cultural development program through the University of
25	behind, with the greatest divide in the sixth grade at 32	25	Alaska in Fairbanks.
	Page 106		Page 108

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#### October 25, 2001

U.S	S. Commission on Civil Rights		October 25, 2001
1	Over the years the university system has cut off many	1	the Juneau Native Education Commission in '92 and '93, and
2	programs to the rural areas. There's still a strong	2	I'm using this example to kind of underline the absence of
	emphasis on distance delivery to prepare elementary	3	our fellow panel member that was supposed to be here from
	teachers, but they have dropped the secondary teacher	4	the Department of Education, Civil Rights Division.
	preparation program to the rural areas.	5	A large group of us were concerned about the high
6	Many of our rural students can't come to on-campus	6	Native student drop out rate in our community, the lack of
7	programs, such as UAF, UAA, or UAS because they're already	7	Native language and culture in the school curriculum, and
	employed in many of their communities as the instructional	8	the small number of Native classroom teachers. So we
1	aides, special ed aide, regular instruction, and bilingual	9	organized and we grew out of a part of the strategic plan
1	aides.		for the district to address those same issues. And that
11	Our school districts throughout the state recruit.	11	strategic plan was adopted by the district in the late '80s,
12	They spend a lot of money traveling out of state to hire		and it resulted initially in the hiring of several Native
	teachers. When we have this pool, 700 or more instructional	13	classroom teachers. My late wife Elizabeth was among them.
	aides within our state who have the capability, who usually		And I thought that we were really making progress at that
	are the ones who are consistently there in our classrooms	15	time. And in the mid '90s, the Native Education Commission
	and have chosen to live in the communities.	16	was very active in addressing remedies to a US Department of
17	We need to understand that, again, our Native student	17	
	achievement is the lowest within the state. We're under	18	regarding over enrollment of Native children in the special
	every minority in our achievement rate. This has been going	1	education program of the district. And we worked with the
	on for the past 30 years. None of our students have		district to completely restructure that special ed program,
21	progressed above that bottom knuckle.	21	which in turn led us to address systemic reform outside
22	It is my believe that the university system needs to	22	special education programs.
23	focus on our needs in Alaska. That is, we need a strong	23	One of the outcomes of the consent degree remedial
	secondary teacher preparation program; we already have a	24	effort was a commitment by the district to improve staff
	strong elementary teacher program. We need the elementary	25	develop training. And in 1998, Esther Lutsik of the Chulisk
	Page 109		Page 111
1	program to continue, but we need to strengthen the secondary	1	(ph) Research Group from the Dillingham area presented the
	program and use the expense that districts use to travel and		and I presented the first course on the Alaska standards
3	recruit from out of state to teach and train our own local	3	for culturally responsive schools which were developed by
4	people within our communities who are committed to their	4	Native educator associations from throughout Alaska. And
5	communities and will provide our students with the	5	that was in early 1998, right, February of '98; which are
6	instruction that they need within their local language and	6	now properly referred to as the Cultural Standards.
7	culture.	7	The Juneau School District took the lead statewide in
8	So I recommend to you that you make a recommendation to	8	addressing the Cultural Standards. The superintendent
9	the UA system that rural citizens be given the access to	9	required that all the district administrators attend this
10	teacher preparation programs within their own communities,	10	three day course that Esther and I presented. Since that
11	and I would also like to recommend that you ask the	11	time, you know, I'm grateful to note that the Alaska Board
12	districts to keep you abreast on how many Alaska Native	12	of Education has adopted the student section of the cultural
13	teachers we have within our schools. Thank you.	13	standards and put them into a state regulation.
14	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTTERREZ: Thank you. Mr. Hope?	14	Groups like the Juneau Native Education Commission have
15	MR. ANDY HOPE: I can get the other microphone for you.	15	historically had a difficult time obtaining accurate,
16	I have a short statement. I have to note, though, you folks	16	complete data on Native student achievement. And this is
17	are following the trend of our Native leadership in giving a	17	until about two years ago, and it's thanks to the leadership
18	short trip to education. We're being crunched like nobody	18	of the state Department of Education where they now break
19	else has been.	19	down all this student achievement data by school district
20	My Tlingit names are Hosdunch and Beachdaau (ph). I'm	20	and by gender, which is very helpful.
21	a member of Sitka-Hutti (ph) Clan of the Wolfmoetti (ph).	21	Until about two years ago, our Commission members would
22	I'm enrolled to the Sitka tribe of Alaska. I've been	22	only get such data from insiders leaking the data to us.
23	employed by the Alaska Rural Systemic Initiative for the	23	And usually this happened when one of the administrators was
24	last six years, and I have been concerned about Native	24	walking out the door. The lack of access to accurate Native
25	student achievement for most of my life. I was a founder of	25	student achievement data was exacerbated by the fact that
	Page 110		Page 112

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<u>U</u> .	S. Commission on Civil Rights		Uctober 25, 2001
1	some of our own Commission members opposed publicizing this	1	The second resolution calls for an evaluation of the
2	data with the rationale that the resulting publicity would	2	so-called Native serving institutions that have received
3	somehow hurt the image of the children and the Native	3	funding under the Alaska Native Education Equity and Support
4	community at large.	4	Systems Act of 1994. I will give you a table of the
5	It is way past time to get over this type of thinking.	5	2000/2001 federal education grantees. And it's a large sum
6	I look at it as internal colonialism. We will never	6	of money that is pouring into the state supposedly to
7	overcome problems relating to Native student achievement	7	educate Alaska Natives. Much of that funding goes to non-
8	unless we deal with them honestly and head on. We have to		Native institutions. And for many of these institutions,
9	take responsibility and ownership of these issues and build	9	there's little, if any, Native participation in the
10	partnerships to deal with them effectively.	10	planning, design, implementation, and management of these
11	I have two general recommendations for the Native	11	programs. There is also a need to review the process by
	community to begin dealing with specific aspects of issues	12	
13	relating to Alaska Native student achievement. I drafted	13	serving institutions.
14		14	I thank you for your time today.
	Native Education Council, that they're meeting this week	15	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Yes, Dan?
	here in town, which have in turn been forwarded to the	16	MR. DANIEL ALEX: There was a blanket statement made by
	Alaska Federation of Natives, and they'll act on them within	17	a couple of people at the last hearing. One of them was the
	the next few days.	18	
19	I'm hopeful that the AFN convention will approve these	19	
20		20	
21	them. The participants at the Alaska Native Education	21	•
	Summit to be held here at the end of November and early	22	And one of the things that we're looking for, I
	December, will also give them considerations. I have a copy		believe, is looking for where there is discrimination. You
	of those two resolutions that were adopted by ANEC, and I'll		know, they made a blanket statement that they were
25	give them to you.	25	recruiting. But if we have evidence where qualified
	Page 113		Page 115
1	The first one calls for creation of Alaska Native	1	teachers that are Alaska Natives that are not hired, that
2	Student Achieve Research Center. Such a center would enable	2	amounts to discrimination, and that's something that can
3	improve collection and management of the following data;	3	help us. I know personally of one Eskimo teacher who is
4	the CAT-5 test score data; Benchmark test score data; drop	4	certified by the state, but he is only employed part-time.
5	out early leaver data; GED enrollment retention data; higher	5	MS. BERNICE TETPON: You're right. There are
6	education enrollment retention data; as well as research in	6	incidences where a lot of us go and work on our own, get our
7	such critical areas as the impact of Native language and	7	teaching degree, and then return to apply and we are not
8	culture on student achievement. There has been very little	8	considered.
9	research done on that.	9	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Can you give us some
10	One of the most notable studies was published just in	10	I mean do you have the names or anything like that?
11	July by Dr. Michael Pavel (ph). And that report is he	11	MS. BERNICE TETPON: I don't have the names, but I know
12	did that for the US Department of Education, and the title	12	- I work statewide with the Native Educators Association,
13	of that report, The Impact Of Language And Culture On	13	and I could get you those numbers, if that's what you would
14	American Indian And Alaska Native Student Learning Outcomes.	14	like.
15	Dr. Michael Pavel is Skye Comish (ph) from the Washington	15	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTTERREZ: That would be real
16	State area.	16	helpful for us. Thanks. Yes?
17	The research center should be	17	MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: Anyone of you can answer this.
18	developed and owned by Alaska tribal colleges. There are	18	What is the teacher/student ratio in urban schools versus
19	three that are formerly organized now; Ilisagvik College,	19	rural schools? Do we have information on that?
20	Interior Athabaskan, and Southeast Alaska Tribal College,	20	MS. BERNICE TETPON: I think what you need is a copy of
21	and several more in other regions of the state. And this is	21	the report card to the public that comes out every school
22	to ensure Native ownership of this data. But it could be	22	year. I didn't bring one with me. Did you bring yours?
23	done in partnership and should be done in partnership with	23	MS. SHIRLEY TUZROYLUKE: I don't
	such an existing institution such as the Institution for	24	MR. ANDY HOPE: The Benchmark. The Benchmark does.
24	such an existing institution such as the institution for	24	MACHADI HOLE, THE DEMOMININ, THE DEMOMININ GOOD.
	Social and Economic Research here in Anchorage.	24	
	_		

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	Uctober 25, 2001
1 Benchmark exams. But it varies by school. Some schools, a	1 from the village people in this regard?
2 number of 30 comes up. That depends on which school	2 MS. BERNICE TETPON: LKSD has about six immersion
3 that	3 programs; kindergarten to 3, in which they teach their
4 MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: Would you say that there are	4 students in Yupik. And then in the Kotzebue area we have
5 the teacher/student ratio is higher in the villages than it	5 one. Nagata-Ilisagvik, it's an Inupiaq immersion program
6 is in the urban areas?	6 run by the IRA tribal council. The other is in the Juneau
7 MS. SHIRLEY TUZROYLUKE: I'm not familiar with the	7 area, the Tlingit language. That's run by parents. Is that
8 Native student ratio in the village areas.	8 a charter?
9 MS. BERNICE TETPON: I could tell you. We have about	- 9 MR. ANDY HOPE: No. It's not a charter.
10 156 schools throughout the state that have an enrollment of	10 MS. BERNICE TETPON: It's not a charter. It's through
11 50 or less. So we have some really small schools, some two	11 the public school.
12 and three students in the fourth grade, or very small	12 MR. ANDY HOPE: Part of Juneau school district.
13 numbers. So we have a lot of one-teacher schools within	13 MS. BERNICE TETPON: But, yes, we are going that. The
14 those small schools.	14 bilingual conference Thelma, you've been a speaker there,
15 MR. ANDY HOPE: We have turnover too.	15 will occur February 6th through 8, and during that time, a
16 MS. BERNICE TETPON: Oh, yes, and that doesn't count	16 lot of our programs will be on display in workshops. We
17 the turnover.	17 focus on language and culture and the Alaska standards for
17 the turnover. 18 Ms. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: Uh-huh. Okay. Thanks.	18 culturally responsive schools, plus all the other guidelines
-	
<ol> <li>CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Appreciat</li> <li>it.</li> </ol>	20 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Ms. Walker?
	21 MS. ROSALEE WALKER: Yes. I'm aware that in many
	-
22 two questions or one request. We've heard reports of a	22 communities they will hire Native teachers for substitutes.
23 declining number of Native teachers, including Native	23 Many of them are certified teachers, but they hire them as
24 teachers in the rural areas. If you could in the data	24 substitutes, which mean they pay them less and so forth,
25 that you were going to provide us, if you could provide us	25 they don't have the same benefits and all of that. However,
Pa	ge 117 Page 119
1 some data over time?	1 they are teaching the classes though they were the certified
2 The second is are you aware of any study in terms of	of 2 teacher there.
3 drop out rates of Native students and comparing the	3 All right. In the past few days the TV has been
4 anchorage numbers, for example, with the drop out rate	es in 4 screaming that the state is at a crisis for hiring teachers.
5 the rural areas?	5 I'd use that as a hammer. And you can get a good ally with
6 MS. BERNICE TETPON: Well, we can do that. I can t	ell 6 the union. A lot of people are scared of them, but they
7 you sometimes now that a lot of our am I talking int	o the 7 influence who hires and fires quite a bit, and I would
8 right mike? A lot of our Native students a lot of our	8 recommend that you get them as an ally right now. And
9 rural schools are 90 percent or more Alaska Native. A	nd if 9 especially when there's that hot spot that they don't have
10 you look at that number, our drop out rates are similar	to 10 any teachers. They do have them here. So I would do that.
11 what Shirley has done here in the Anchorage School Di	istrict. 11 Thank you.
12 They're very high; within going from the seventh grade	2 MS. BERNICE TETPON: Thank you.
13 through the 12th grade. I can get you actual numbers.	13 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thanks a lot, and we
14 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: That would be helpful. Th	
-	15 MS. BERNICE TETPON: Thank you.
15 you.	
15 you. 16 MS. BERNICE TETPON: Okay.	<ol> <li>MS. BERNICE TETPON: Thank you.</li> <li>CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: We still are running</li> </ol>
<ol> <li>you.</li> <li>MS. BERNICE TETPON: Okay.</li> <li>MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: I have another question.</li> </ol>	15MS. BERNICE TETPON: Thank you.16CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTTERREZ: We still are runningIn17 late. Any other questions we'll probably provide to you in
<ol> <li>you.</li> <li>MS. BERNICE TETPON: Okay.</li> <li>MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: I have another question.</li> <li>recent days, I was in Bethel and in Kotzebue on another</li> </ol>	15       MS. BERNICE TETPON: Thank you.         16       CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: We still are running         In       17 late. Any other questions we'll probably provide to you in         er       18 writing at some point in time.
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1 behind, I guess. That's my fault because I didn't keep		of Native students placed in special education programs?
2 everybody on track. Everybody was supposed to have eight to		Why is it that Alaska Natives are the last to be hired into
3 10 minutes, but it just didn't appear like that was a		state jobs and are the first to be let go? Why is it that
4 reasonable period of time, so we just went ahead and went		Alaska Natives who are employed by the state are not given
5 on.		the same opportunities for promotions or advancement? Does
6 But I'd like to go ahead and invite Sharon Olsen,	6	discrimination exist in Alaska in areas of justice,
7 director of Employment and Training of the Central Council	7	education, and employment?
8 Tlingit and Haida, Tribes of Alaska, and Bonnie Jo Savland,	8	In response to these questions and through our
9 state director, Alaska Native Coalition for Employment and	9	perceptions of how the state treats Alaska Natives, I will
10 Training. By the way, has Mr. Gary B. Jackson appeared?	10	demonstrate to you that discrimination does exist in Alaska.
11 Would you like to join this panel or would you like to	11	Number 1, we have five issues; limited employment
12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Who is it?	12	opportunities in rural Alaska. Rural Alaska residents are
13 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Gary B. Jackson.	13	aware of the fact that year round employment is nearly
14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, no.	14	nonexistent in their communities. Sure, we have the Denali
15 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Regional director.	15	Commission which is funneling training dollars to rural
16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He's not here.	16	residents through various organizations in hopes that rural
17 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Oh, he's not here,		residents will be placed with employers who are successful
18 okay.		bidders of these projects. However, of our 227 Native
19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't think so.		villages, only half are scheduled for projects. But once
20 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Go ahead. You're going		these projects are completed, what happens to these Natives
21 to have to move that no, the other one. That one.		that are working? Will the companies keep them? Will they
22 That's the one you speak into. I don't know. What is this	1	go on to other jobs? Who is making sure that something
		happens with their careers once we've spent the money to
23 one here for? Is this for the newspapers or some		
24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The radio.		train them? What is the state of Alaska doing to promote
25 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Radio, okay. So you'll		economics on a long term basis in rural Alaska? The state
Page 121	<u> </u>	Page 123
1 be on radio and public at the same time.		of Alaska should consider establishing or creating state
<ol> <li>be on radio and public at the same time.</li> <li>MS. SHARON OLSEN: Good afternoon, my name is Sharon</li> </ol>		of Alaska should consider establishing or creating state jobs in rural communities that will offer year round
-	2	
2 MS. SHARON OLSEN: Good afternoon, my name is Sharon	2 3	jobs in rural communities that will offer year round
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#### October 25, 2001

	S. Commission on Civil Rights		Uctober 25, 2001
1	Alaska and its residents could benefit greatly if the state	1	those state functions in servicing the villages. These
2	empowered and encouraged rural residents to use school	2	centralize state programs, by creating year round jobs in
3	facilities for community events such as job searching.	3	rural communities, will reduce the amount of time it takes
4	Number 4; bonafide qualifications in job descriptions.	4	the state to respond to the needs of the rural communities,
5	Nearly all state of Alaska jobs require, at a minimum, a	5	will offer equal access to state services and resources to
6	high school education, a GED, an Alaska driver's license,	6	rural residents, will empower rural residents to attain
7	and have prior experience working with Alaska. These items	7	self-sufficiency, and will result in heathier communities.
8	are the biggest barriers to getting Alaska Natives who	8	Another, use appropriate qualifications. If a job
9	reside in rural Alaska as well as urban areas hired into	9	requires a person to have an Alaska driver's license, then a
10	state jobs. Alaska Natives residing in urban communities	10	part of their job duties should be to drive state vehicles.
11	that apply for entry level state jobs but most are not	11	If a administrative clerk position only requires knowledge
12	considered for interviews.	12	of office work, filing, and answering the phone, then why is
13	The temporarily assistance to needy families which is	13	a driver's license required of them?
14	TANA, or better known as welfare reform, recipients in urban	14	Network and collaborate more closely with the 227
15	communities are placed into temporary state jobs, which are	15	federally recognized tribes and regional non-profits.
16	temporary placements and some receive hourly salaries. Some	16	Contracting with any of these groups would save the state
17	don't get a salary at all and just get their benefits to be	17	money and reduce duplication of services.
	continued, and some are given stipends. Of these people,	18	The last document we have, a report that ANCSET
1	most are not retained by the state or placed in permanent	19	prepared for the Alaska Human Resources Investment Council
	jobs. Only a few are prepared in the rural communities to	20	last year, and the report was in response to the change from
	become self-sufficient. And now with the high school		the Department of Labor, JTPA programs, to the Work Force
	exiting exam requirement to obtain a high school diploma, a	22	Investment Act. So the JTPA money now is called WIA money,
	large segment of Native students, especially those students		and both the tribes and the state get the same money and we
	that are not that are in special education programs, will	1	run the same types of programs. And the state asked us to
25	not receive high school diplomas or GED's. And in most	25	put together a paper on how we might improve the delivery of
	Page 125		Page 127
1	villages, there's not even GED services available to them,	1	services, and we put together a very lengthy report. And
	villages, there's not even GED services available to them, even if they wanted to get one.		services, and we put together a very lengthy report. And rather than me reading it, and I know you don't want me to,
	-	2	
2 3	even if they wanted to get one.	2	rather than me reading it, and I know you don't want me to,
2 3 4	even if they wanted to get one. Number 5; job interview process lacks cultural	2 3	rather than me reading it, and I know you don't want me to, but I hope you read it.
2 3 4 5	even if they wanted to get one. Number 5; job interview process lacks cultural relevance. When a lucky few Alaska Natives reach the	2 3 4 5	rather than me reading it, and I know you don't want me to, but I hope you read it. CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: We'll read it.
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	villages, with a day in/day out ability to provide holistic	1	compared to seven percent of all families in Alaska. There
2	services.	2	is little economic development, employment, or income in
3	It only makes sense to use the existing services. We	3	remote Native villages; leaving subsistence, hunting,
4	can adequately if the state would adequately assign and	4	fishing, gathering, as the only way to feed a family.
5	provide these services to residents in the remote villages.	5	Poverty is the common lot.
6	And that if this is what will be done, the contracting	6	Village costs of living are exorbitant, making
7	procedures and terms and conditions must be fair and not to	7	residents overly dependent on welfare and other
8	cause hardships on the tribal organizations. That the right	8	appropriations of government. Except for subsistence,
9	for Alaska Native work force grantees become equal partners	9	hunting and fishing, the majority of adult Natives in
10	in the state's one-stop system, and that the statewide Work	10	villages are without work. In many communities, this rate
11	Force Investment Act Board also have at least four seats on	11	exceeds 80 percent.
12	their board that are Alaska Natives representing Alaska	12	Of all Native males who have some cash employment, more
	Natives. And we now have youth councils; we also need	13	than 40 percent work in the crafts, trades, and services.
14	Native representation on the youth councils.	14	Native women are 60 percent more likely than men to work in
15	And lastly, the Alaska Native controlled educational	15	managerial or professional jobs.
16	services have grown to become increasingly important part of	16	In light of such wide disparities between the
17	the work force. Native entities provide a variety of forums	17	well-being of Natives and the well-being of other Alaskans,
18	of remedial education. Examples exist in tribal colleges	18	one might expect the state of Alaska to be sufficiently
19	and regional vocational training centers. We have them in	19	concerned to use some its governmental power and oil wealth
20	Juneau, Fairbanks, Nome, Bethel, King Salmon, and they are	20	to improve the situation; on the contrary.
21	all providing education and technical training to Native	21	The past decade has seen state policy controlled by the
22	people. These facilities and institutions should be	22	urban non-Native majority turn against Natives with a
23	utilized by the state as much as possible.	23	vengeance. Under a banner of fiscal austerity, the state is
24	And that is the end. I'll end there since I have such	24	making political war on the poorest and most vulnerable of
25	as lengthy document. Thank you.		its citizens defined by race. And I'll give you just a
	Page 129		Page 131
1	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTTERREZ. Thank you Sharon and	1	couple of examples. There's more in the report
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U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	October 25, 2001
1 state of Alaska Equal Employment Opportunity office provided	1 recruits from an online internet system. And although urban
2 the work for statistics in Table 2, and the US Office of	2 Alaskan families enjoy one of the highest rates for internet
3 Personnel Management provided the federal work force	3 access, rural Alaska is once again left out. Communication
4 statistics in Table 3. The 2000 Census enumerates 626,932	4 to rural Alaska still consists mainly of telephone, fax, and
5 people living in Alaska. It then lists people who is self-	5 mail services. The state spends little effort or money on
6 identified by one race. And there, 98,043 individuals;	6 outreach and communication to this segment of its own
7 about 15.6 percent of the total population are American	7 citizens. That's not a priority in an age of compulsive
8 Indian or Alaska Native. The Census then lists 119,241	8 budget cutting and very disturbing numbers are the
9 individuals, fully 19 percent of the total population who is	9 inevitable outcome.
10 self-identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, whether	10 Table 3 shows the data on the federal agencies
11 as one race or in combination with one or more races. This	11 operating in Alaska, which excludes a couple of the
12 makes Alaska Natives and American Indians by far the largest	12 agencies, including the military, postal service, and
13 minority in Alaska. After consulting with social scientists	13 several other entities.
14 at the University of Alaska, I can make an educated guess	14 Overall, the U.S. Government does a slightly better job
15 that fully 16.5 percent of our state's population is	15 of employing Natives than does the state. Out of the
16 composed of Alaska Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts. If Alaska	16 federal work force of almost 12,000, about 989 or 8.3
17 were an exclusive society, the civilian executive branch	17 percent are Alaska Natives or American Indians. And while
18 work forces of the state and federal governments would	18 this is about one-half of the percentage of the general
19 approximately reflect the racial distribution of the	19 population, the whole federal system does as well as the top
20 population. But nothing could be further from the truth.	20 state agency. But those numbers are actually skewed by the
21 Minorities of color are under representative in the	21 Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service,
22 public sector as well as the private sector employment. And	22 which have the Native American hire preference.
23 no minority is more grossly excluded from such opportunities	23 The other federal agencies lacking such policies show
24 than our Alaska Natives. As of January 2001, the state of	24 abysmal records of Native hire. As in the case of this
25 Alaska's executive branch work force was composed of almost	25 state, the personnel systems of the federal government also
Page 133	Page 135
1 14,000 people of both genders and all races. 11,400 of	1 fail to reach out effectively to citizens who are different
2 these people, almost 82.3 percent of the work force were	2 from the mainstream American culture, and the poor system of
3 Caucasian Americans, which is about 10 percent more than	3 public education for Natives in urban and rural Alaska
4 parity. Five percent are Asian Americans or Pacific	4 produces Native adults who don't qualify.
5 Islanders, a number fairly close to what it should be. And	5 And the recommendations I've got too. The state and
6 3.6 percent are African Americans, about half a percent less	6 federal personnel system should be altered to be more
7 than the population as a whole. But when it comes to Alaska	7 inclusive, more funding should be appropriated by the state
8 Natives; the numbers plummet. Only 701 out of almost 14,000	8 and federal governments in order to eventuate the hire of
9 state employees are Alaska Native. This is five percent,	9 minorities, especially from bush Alaska, and the state and
10 less than one-third of what it should be. The state agency	10 federal agencies must provide additional outreach to rural
11 with the best record of Native hire at 8.1 percent, is the	11 Alaska, and finally, the state and federal governments
12 Department of Community and Economic Development, which has	12 should appropriate more funding to rural education,
13 a strong constituency among rural villages. But even that	13 training, and economic development opportunities so that
14 department seriously under-represents Alaska Natives as do	14 rural Alaskans can enjoy a quality of life on parity with
15 all the other executive branch.	15 the rest of Alaska's population.
16 And I won't go through all of those, but just noting	16 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Yes, Dan?
17 that the office of the governor is at a dismal 3.6 percent,	17 MR. DANIEL ALEX: One of the things I had held fast is
18 and the lowest is Natural Resource Department at 2.1	18 identification of you know, discrimination. You know,
19 percent. This pattern does not arise simply from biased	19 just like I believe that the requirement for having a
20 hiring decisions made by supervisors at the moment they are	20 driver's license where one is not required to drive is a
21 sitting across an interview table from a Native applicant.	21 superficial way of eliminating people.
22 Rather, the whole state personnel system is largely closed	I haven't seen the '92 I think in '92, the Civil
23 to Natives long before that moment arrives.	23 Rights Act was revised. But I know that the original act
24 It's very difficult for anyone living in a rural	24 where there's actual demonstration of discrimination, that
25 village to get news about job openings because the state	25 it actually can the effect the state funding. So, you know,
Page 134	Page 136
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1 an example of that; you know, just back a number of years	1	publicize it. I know why and know how to explain it, but I
2 ago, I was chairman of this Advisory Commission, and we held	2	still end up in some dog fights over that one phrase, and
3 hearings of, you know, the state DOTPF were actively	3	I'd just like to hear how you defend it.
4 involved in discriminatory practices with respect to	4	MS. SHARON OLSEN: Okay. I think it's really important
5 minorities, minority subcontractors. And when we had the	5	for all of you to realize that the tribes receive what
6 hearing, it focused in where the state DOTPF, that we were	6	was JTPA is now receiving the Work Force Investment Act,
7 aware that they were violating the civil rights law, and	7	which is known as the WIA money, the same as the state.
8 they hurriedly got other they hired people to help them	8	The state's program has dual eligibility. In other
9 comply with the law. The point is, is where we can you	9	words, Alaska Natives are eligible for the state money as
10 know, where we can have help is where actual discrimination	10	well as the tribal money. The tribal money is only
11 occurs. You know, that's evidence that we can use.	11	supplemental, so our people should be served equally by the
12 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Is that a statement or	12	state, which is what I talked about in my testimony.
13 do you have a question? Just a statement?	13	And as far as Indian preference, when it's not IHS or
14 MR. DANIEL ALEX: It's a question.	14	BIA type jobs, then I think we need to look at local hire,
15 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Oh.	15	because in our villages, people that get hired are not the
16 MR. DANIEL ALEX: The question is they can help can	16	Alaska Native people, even if the village consists of 90
17 you provide us with data that helps document discrimination?		percent Natives. The other 10 percent are the ones that are
18 That's the question.		in the city office, they're in the school system, they're
19 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay.		docking our ferries, you name it. They're not the ones that
20 MS. SHARON OLSEN: Names and descriptions of what	1	get hired. So I think we need to look at a local hire
21 happened, is that what you're asking?		provision in our villages or in all our community.
22 MR. DANIEL ALEX: Something that amounts to evidence.	22	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Anybody else? Did you
23 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: You know, these kinds		have a question?
24 of scenarios like differential treatment and people	24	COMMISSIONER YVONNE LEE: For the lucky few who get
25 requiring, like you said, licenses and then does the job		hired in the private sector of the state or federal
Page 137		Page 139
	<u> </u>	
1 really require that. Is that a bonafide occupational	1	government, what happens to the ones that get into the door?
2 qualification, or something to that effect; is that	2	Are they proceeding at the same level with other employees,
3 possible?		or are they facing certain barriers? And do you have a
4 UNIDENTIFIED VOICES: Yeah.	4	local EEOC who's been working with the community?
5 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay. Anybody else?	5	MS. SHARON OLSEN: Well, supposedly there's an
6 Yeah. Ms. Walker?	6	affirmative action plan that each of the state agencies
7 MS. ROSALEE WALKER: First of all, I wanted in case	7	follow. But every time we've approached them and asked them
8 you haven't heard already, the GED will be completely	8	about it, they never know where it is or what we're talking
9 revamped by January, so you go another hurdle there. I hate	9	about. So I think it's really important that the agency EEO
10 to bring this up, but I have been in some confrontations	10	officers, you know, follow the rules that are set before
11 over the years over this matter. I know the reason for it;	11	them, which means treating everybody equally.
12 you know the reason for it. But I can't seem to get it over	12	Now, the Natives that do get through the system, if
13 to commissioners, directors, and these other people, and	13	they stay and they have the ability to stay with the
14 thatis this issue of Native surfaces		manufactula situations thereins after in standt men walls
14 that's this issue of Native preference.	14	uncomfortable situations they're often in, don't ever really
15 I have been in meetings and meetings and meetings, and		get promoted or advanced at the same rate as other non-
-	15	•
15 I have been in meetings and meetings and meetings, and	15 16	get promoted or advanced at the same rate as other non-
15 I have been in meetings and meetings and meetings, and 16 sometimes I come out I don't come out crying, I don't let	15 16	get promoted or advanced at the same rate as other non- Natives. So that is really truly why there is very few that work there.
15 I have been in meetings and meetings and meetings, and 16 sometimes I come out I don't come out crying, I don't let 17 them see me cry anyway. I come out mad, though, and leave 18 some very angry other people because of some of the things	15 16 17 18	get promoted or advanced at the same rate as other non- Natives. So that is really truly why there is very few that work there. COMMISSIONER YVONNE LEE: What are the legal remedies
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<ul> <li>I have been in meetings and meetings and meetings, and</li> <li>sometimes I come out I don't come out crying, I don't let</li> <li>them see me cry anyway. I come out mad, though, and leave</li> <li>some very angry other people because of some of the things</li> <li>that I might say.</li> <li>But I'm just curious as to how you address this,</li> <li>especially when let's say the JTPA money; you're getting</li> <li>the same money that I'm getting for my program. But you</li> <li>have the right to say Native preference, and I don't have</li> </ul>	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	get promoted or advanced at the same rate as other non- Natives. So that is really truly why there is very few that work there. COMMISSIONER YVONNE LEE: What are the legal remedies in this state for those who are facing these kinds of barriers? MS. SHARON OLSEN: Well, I think it should be fair and to be consistent; don't look at the color or don't look at the cultural barriers if they speak differently or if they

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights		UCLOUET 23, 2001
1 that we're different. We should all be treated the same.	1	llowed an opportunity to give my side of the story in
2 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Yes?	2 v	violation of the state's constitution.
3 MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: Sharon, you might take a look	3	Complaint 2, I've been denied any access to my son by
4 and I think I have suggested it a number time before; you	4 tł	he State of Alaska and his mother, Anita Morrow (ph).
5 might take a look at the regulation that deals with	5	The State of Alaska should not be putting Natives into
6 affirmative action of the state of Alaska, which is in the		lebt over child support, nor should the state of Alaska be
7 books, and review that and see what you can do to improve on		giving welfare or assistance to Natives at Native expense.
8 it.		The federal government is responsible because of its own
9 MS. SHARON OLSEN: Well, I know that the last time that		bligations to provide these services without indebtedness
10 the state asked for the tribes to give input on the		owards the Native people of Alaska.
11 affirmative action plan,	11	I base these complaints on case law and commentaries
12 MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: Uh-huh.		presented by David S. Case (ph), Alaska Natives of American
13 MS. SHARON OLSEN: we put together a very large		aw, starting with chapter 6, Native entitlement to service,
14 document with many recommendations, many of the same ones		authority, and obligation, in part; the application of such
15 I'm giving today, and I've yet to see them be included.	1	or entitlement and due process theories to Native social
16 MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: Uh-huh.	1	welfare laws is especially important to Alaska Natives
17 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTTERREZ: Okay. Well, thank you	1	because the federal government has negotiated no treaties
18 very much. We really appreciate all the information you	1	and few, if any other agreements with them on which the
19 brought to us and we'll review that and include it in the	1	ederal obligation would provide human service should be
20 final report, I'm sure.		pased.
21 We're going to go into open session right now. And	21	The federal government has long exercised its
22 we're going to provide again, you know, because of the time	1 -	guardianship authority over Alaska Natives. Under this
23 crunch some people will be we're going to have three		authority, these Natives have acquired through the same
24 minutes for each person coming up.	1	statutory entitlement through education, economic
25 And so we're going to start with Terry Duyck, Gary		levelopment, welfare, and human services, which the federal
Page 141	ļ	Page 143
1 Patton, and Aaron Tritt. And each one will go first,	1 g	government provides by statutes to other Native Americans.
2 second, and third. If you have a statement, please provide	2	The balance of Chapter 60 tells the federal
3 the statement and just given an overview in your three		government's continuing authority and the scope of its
4 minutes. Did you need to read this?		obligation to provide these services. Felix Conan (ph),
5 MR. J.B. MALLOTT: No. That's asking permission to		author of American Indian Law, noted the established force
6 speak.	60	of federal power over Alaska Natives is congressional
7 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Oh, what's your name?		authority. To enact any legislation it deems proper for and
8 MR. J.B. MALLOTT: J.B. Mallott.	8 b	penefits and protection of the Natives of Alaska because
9 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay. Do you see that	9 tl	hey are wards of the United States in a sense they are
10 guy over there with the tie on over there? Could you ask	10 s	subject to the plenary power of Congress over Indian
11 him to put your name on there, please, on this list? Go		affairs.
12 ahead.	12	Clearly, no distinction has been or can be made between
13 *****		Indians and other Natives of Alaska as far as these laws and
14 OPEN SESSION	1	relations of the United States are concerned, whether the
15 *****	1	Eskimos and other Natives are of Indian origin or not, as
16 MR. TERRY DUYCK: Yeah. I filed a civil rights and	1	hey are all wards of the nation in their statuses in
17 humans rights violation complaint against the state of	1	material respects, similar to that of the Indians of the
18 Alaska. I'm an a Alaska Native male and I'm a resident of	18 U	United States.
19 Denali National Park and Reserve Monument. I am not a	19	It follows that the Natives of Alaska has referred to
20 member of any land claims corporation. I am asking for a		the treaty of March 3rd, 1867, between the United States and
21 federal protection from the state of Alaska. I'm speaking	21 F	Russia, are entitled to the benefits and are subject to the
22 out on behalf of other men and woman who share in my plight.		general laws and regulations governing the Indians of the
23 Complaint 1; I am being forced into debt by the state	23 T	United States.
24 of Alaska without due process, which I cannot relief through	24	Consider the Snyder (ph) Act, no failure or mal-
25 Child Support enforcement. I've never been to court or		administration in governmental services can reflect so
Page 142	1	Page 144

	S. Commission on Civil Rights	_	
1	directly upon the nation as in our relations with American		of the treaty process. Elizabeth Brodovich (ph) brought the
	Indians. They're wards of the nation, not of any state or		civil rights issues to the forefront here in Alaska many
•	community. They are disenfranchised, and in our course, we	3	years ago.
4	look to Washington, DC, for their every need.	4	The consistency of the continuing violations of law
5	Pete Gush Marshall (ph) and Cherokee Nation versus	1	have manifested into crimes against humanity; the crimes
	Georgia was the first to compare the relationship of Native		while under the category that is defined as apartheid. The
	Americans and the federal government to that of a ward and a	1	reasons are crystal clear. The problem is the colonizers
	nation I mean a ward and guardian. He also implied that		were the predators. They left their homelands in search of
	this relationship was sustained at least so long as the		a better life, one which gave them hope of life, liberty,
10	Natives retained their right to possession of their land.		and fortune. The problem with that scheme is the predators
11	In U.S. v. Tagoma (ph), 1886, the Supreme Court held		were preying upon on our life, liberty, and fortunes.
	that federal guardianship over Natives could be exercised by		European men described their invasions as discoveries, their
	statute even though as in that case there were no treaties	1	piracy and theft as trade, and their extermination and
	permitting the United States to rescind its criminal laws to		enslavement of our peoples as a civilizing mission. These
	Indian reservations.	I .	problems still exist.
16	And the New Mexico Pueblo case said that justice	16	Today it is neocolonialism and neomercantilism.
17	(indiscernible) to determine federal guardianship did not		Foreign and domestic corporate rights have displaced the
	depend on the citizenship or status of Native land title,	4	human rights of our indigenous peoples. Prime examples of
	but was larger amount of congressional determination.	19	violation of the rule of law by the United States in their
20	Beginning in the earliest century, these principals	20	
	were applied to Alaska Natives as authority for federal	21	5
	human service programs benefitting them. From then until	22	
	now, guardianship has been recognized by the courts and the	23	
	interior department as the (indiscernible) source of federal	24	
25	authority to provide Alaska Native human service programs.	25	
	Page 145		Page 147
1	In my case and many other cases involving Alaska		compared to that of a policy of ethnic cleaning and
2	Natives, the state of Alaska in violation of its own		terrorism. In this time of ethnic cleaning and terrorism as
3	constitution is forcing people into a heavy burden of debt	1	monocultures spread throughout society and nature, making
	without due process through child support enforcement.		peace with diversity is fast becoming the survival
5	Likewise, the state of Alaska is dispensing services,		imperative. Homogenization and monocultures introduce
	welfare and assistance in a manner which (indiscernible)	1	violence at many levels. Monocultures are always associated
7	and is used as a means for my wife to deny me access of my		with political violence; the use of coercion, control, and
8	son who also has a right to his father.		
9		1	centralization. The cultivation of diversity involves
	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Would you	9	reclaiming the right to self-organize for those coerced into
10	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Would you please state your name and where you're from?	9 10	reclaiming the right to self-organize for those coerced into living by imposed measure.
10 11	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Would you please state your name and where you're from? MR. GARY PATTON: My name is Docnaa (ph). I'm a	9	reclaiming the right to self-organize for those coerced into living by imposed measure. We, Katella Chill Kited (ph) Tlingit never gave up our
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### October 25, 2001

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights		October 23, 2001
1 peoples.	1	resolution. And they keep arguing over this same issue all
2 In support of our testimony today, we are attaching a	2	night long I mean all day long. That type of meeting is
3 legal brief prepared for us by the University of Illinois,	3	a waste of money. I mean, you know, I think we should have
4 College of Law, Urbana, Illinois. I thank you for giving me	4	a powerful Native lobbyist and committee that represent
5 this time and I will give you the attachments and there's	5	Native people in the state.
6 some end notes in here.	6	I believe that each generation have their own version
7 I don't mean to offend anybody, but I want to, you	7	of how to set up their government. And, like myself, I
8 know, restate this. It has gone beyond civil rights. And	8	didn't have anything to do with Alaska Native Claims
9 that is what is going to have to be addressed. And it's	9	Settlement Act. I wasn't even old enough to understand that
10 going to have to be addressed by our people, not by another	10	type of a Native claim agreement and settlements. And I
11 group of civil rights people, but our people. Thank you.		wasn't even part of it, and I absolutely don't agree with
12 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Could you get the		it. I believe that that type of a settlement is set up by
13 microphone close to you? Thanks a lot.	1	the state of Alaska to create animosity and division among
14 MR. TERRY DUYCK: Are you going to be asking any	1	Native people in this state.
15 questions or	15	They also set up commissions, like a tolerance
16 MR. GARY PATTON: Yeah. Did anybody have any questions	1	commission or whatever, and these type of commissions is set
17 for me?		up to make a distortion on Native people like myself that's
18 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: When the three finish,		making an effort to create a system that will represent
19 we'll open it up for questions. Okay.	1	Native people besides profit-making corporation. I don't
		think that Alaska Native corporations are strong enough to
20 MR. AARON TRITT: My name is Aaron, and I'm		
21 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Could you also give us	1	do something like that. I believe in tribal government.
22 your last name and spell it?	22	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Mr. Tritt, could you
23 MR. AARON TRITT: Last name, Tritt. I'm from Arctic	1	summarize? Could you summarize it?
24 Village. I'm with Venetie tribal government. I want to	24	-
25 mark it clear for the record that I'm not representing		as far as the Native the percentage in the
Page 149		Page 151
1 Venetie tribe. I have to get permission from the tribal	1	correctional and prison system in our state is pretty high;
2 government in both Arctic Village and Venetie Council to do	2	the Native population is pretty high. And that type of
3 that. So pretty much what I'm going to say is for myself	3	problem, I believe, that we have to comply tribal and the
4 and to you as a Commission.	4	state and federal laws together to make it work, and these
5 And I want to start out with a tribal government. I	5	are complicated processes.
6 believe that a tribal government in this state is the answer	6	
7 to most of the Native problems that exist in this state,		people way before Columbus set foot on this continent. We
<ul><li>7 to most of the Native problems that exist in this state,</li><li>8 whether it's subsistence or Native criminal justice problem.</li></ul>	7	people way before Columbus set foot on this continent. We have Mayan Indians and Inca Indians, and they were civilized
8 whether it's subsistence or Native criminal justice problem,	7 8	have Mayan Indians and Inca Indians, and they were civilized
<ul><li>8 whether it's subsistence or Native criminal justice problem,</li><li>9 or education problems.</li></ul>	7 8 9	have Mayan Indians and Inca Indians, and they were civilized Indians. And, you know, these are the type of history that
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U.S. Commission on Civil Rights		October 25, 2001
1 an important thing for the Native people of the state, like	1	my life in violation of my civil and constitutional rights
2 yourself, the Commissioners. And there is no absolutely	2	in the United States, of which I am supposed to be a
3 no open dialog. I mean every time there is a meeting we	3	citizen.
4 have people that's testifying I mean representing certain	4	At this time, I am being denied equal administration of
5 organizations that testifying.	5	justice within the state courts of Alaska. I believe I am
6 And it's not the answer lies in the heart of the	6	involved in an absolute illegal court case involved in state
7 people in the state and they have the answer to the solution	7	courts, Talarios (ph) versus Bill Kaiana a.k.a. William E.
8 of what's going on in the state. And you need to get these	8	Hagen.
9 people to testify on behalf of their people and, you know,	9	I believe I have having my constitutional rights being
10 they need more time to testify. And so I don't believe I	10	denied to my person by the State of Alaska, and a collusion
11 believe it's injustice in any way you look at it. So	11	
12 MR. GARY PATTON: There comes the truth in	12	respected panel. I have representation in the state courts
13 reconciliation.		
14 CHAIRPERSON GUTTERREZ: If you would like to leave	1	gainsmanship and duplicity due to the fact that my life is
15 those written notes, we will transcribe them for you.	1	scripted from a highly dysfunctional background, which is
16 MR. AARON TRITT: I had more things to say, and I think		appallingly and sadly not all that unique within our Native
17 that these type of testimonies should go on record. So		community.
18 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: It's on record.	18	-
19 Everything you said is being recorded and will be typed up.		city of Haines that are condemning my cabin for destruction
20 But we're going to have to move on to the next one.	20	
21 MR. AARON TRITT: Okay. Thanks.	21	···· ··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
22 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay. Thank you. Is	22	
23 there any questions of the panelists?	1	the land and stream which I own, fee simple by 1910, United
24 MR. DANIEL ALEX: I don't have a question, but I think		States patented land transfer which supercedes the 1935
25 I have a statement of guidelines.		Statehood Act, which acquiesces to territorial law in land
Page 153		Page 155
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1 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay.	1	ownership.
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<u></u>	5. Commission on Civit Rights		
	down, and have by act of Congress even disenfranchised them		laws. As you know, the state law is based on European I
2	from ownership of their corporate lands. I am homeless. I	2	think it's common law as it's called.
3	don't even have a home site from those corporations.	3	And as citizens of as Alaska Natives who are also
4	What am I getting what I am getting at is that I am		citizens of the United States and the state of Alaska, the
	a misnomer in the collusion of conspiracies for the		state codes and regulations should not reflect one culture.
	disenfranchising of our people as a whole. But,		In its laws it should accommodate all of its cultures;
	nevertheless, I am a prime example of a situation which		specifically the adoption law. In Native culture, adoption,
8	merits study for the norm of genocide here in the state of		you maintain contact with your family because your family is
9			not just your mother and father; it is your aunties, uncles,
1	Office Box 101162, Anchorage, Alaska 99510-1162.		cousins, and many other people. And the state of Alaska
11	In addendum, I have had my so-called representation		laws do not allow when there's adoption there must be
	sell my land without knowledge or consent this last summer.		complete severing of any relationship at all with any of
	And he was backed. And he was stopped by the people he	1	those things, which is devastating to the child and the
	allowed into the fraudulent litigation against me. My	1	community. And I believe that the state of Alaska's laws
	enemies turned into my friends.		need to reflect all its cultures.
16	I do wonder if this panel is here to quash or to be	16	The other area of concern a major area of concern is
17	supportive of people for what they do have in sharing of		in education. I know for a fact that the Anchorage
	violations of their civil rights. I agree with Mr. Tritt;		statistics on Natives still consist just as high as what
19	we need more time. But I do appreciate the time that I've		they've stated previously in the bush. What I have
20	2		observed, my own observations; not without a degree, not a
21	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. If you have	ł	Master's Degree, not a doctorate, but you don't need to be a
22			doctor to deliver a baby. It is the lack of accommodation
	it. Ms. Coleman?		to meet the needs of these students which are not
24	MS. MARIA D.L. COLEMAN: Yes. My name is Maria D.L.		necessarily meaning that they have learning disabilities.
25	Coleman. I am a mother and a grandmother in Anchorage. I	25	I know there's a lot of suggestion that there's some
	Page 157		Page 159
1	know that I heard recently a whole lot of testimony on	1	kind of distraction disability, and I don't know what the
2	behalf of the rural Native population and was a little	2	specific name is. My view is that if I was lost in the
3	miffed I guess that such similar statistics are here right	3	wilderness, I'd much rather be with the student who is aware
4	in Anchorage where there's a very large Native population,	4	of all of their surroundings and could hear all the noises
5	and I didn't see anyone speaking out for them.	5	and could feel all the changes in the air.
6	I am an elected tribal council member. I am involved	6	My witness has been that these students, even though
7	in our local tribal council court development. I am an	7	labeled disabled, once in a smaller classroom with less
8	elected member our ANCSA corporation.	8	distractions, once focused on an independent course rather
9	Through all these, through my living in Anchorage and	9	than being dictated to, that not only do they move forward
10	through these connections, as you might know, that our local	10	more successfully, they're actually excited about their
11	Eklutna organization has a child advocacy center, and	11	learning. There's nothing lazy about them. It's just that
12	through all these organizations, I have a lot of contact	12	the system doesn't provide for their style. I call it
13	with or sight into what happens with the children in	13	inherited traits, and I strongly believe those need to be
14	Anchorage.	14	incorporated.
15	I don't have a written speech. But there's two ways of	15	Also the history. My child does not need to know how
16	giving speeches; there's the way that you're trained in	16	great Columbus was. My child is connected with my child's
17	college where everything is prepared and organized, and	17	history. My child needs to know how great my grandfather
18	there's a way that the elders tell us, if you say what comes	18	was. Those are subtle messages of inferiority when you
19	to you in your heart at the time, and at this time I have to	19	promote one culture's history over another, and that needs
20	honor what they say because there's so many things that	20	to be changed.
21	could be said. And I feel that it would be appropriate to	21	The kids are faced in Anchorage no different than
22	accept that cultural part.	22	probably rural Alaska; easy access to drugs and alcohol, not
23	I have come to you with three issues that I wanted to	23	necessarily meaning from their families, just in all the
24	point out; one was the absence of cultural considerations in	24	schools, not just Mountain View or Muldoon, but all the
25	the writing of the state laws, specifically with adoption		schools. They have far more exposure to trauma and
1	Page 158		Page 160
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### October 25, 2001

<u>U.i</u>	5. Commission on Civil Rights		Uctober 23, 2001
1	experience of their other classmates, fightings in the	1	MR. RICHARD SEGURA: At any rate, what I would like to
2	schools that don't get reported and so forth.	2	do, if you don't mind, is I have a lot of testimonies from
3	Many issues to deal with that they are not being	3	prisoners from Arizona, and if you don't mind I would like
4	prepared to deal with, and I feel that because the Native	4	to send each one of you a book. And unfortunately, I'll
5	population does not speak assertively necessarily or because	5	have to check with our attorneys, but I may have to cross
6	they've been downtrodden so that they don't feel comfortable	6	the names out for their protection. But if you don't mind I
7	speaking that, yeah, they do get the most those kids get	7	would like to do that.
8	more in trouble than other kids. Those kids get put in the,	8	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Good. You can see Mr.
9	what do you call it, correction facilities more than other	9	Tom Pilla for the address, if you don't have it yet.
10	kids. And because their culture is different.	10	MR. RICHARD SEGURA: Okay. Thank you very much.
11	So I hope I covered the things that I wanted to say.	11	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Any
12	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. You covered	12	questions?
13	a lot. Could you just pass the microphone to her?	13	MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Mr. Kaiana, does that lawsuit
14	UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Do you want to hand both or	14	involve a Native allotment, or is that
15	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: The other one.	15	
16	MR. RICHARD SEGURA: I'll try to stay within my three		is a 1910 patented, fee simple. It was transferred in
	minutes there real quick. My name is Richard Segura,	17	
	S-e-g-u-r-a. I'm president and CEO of the Kenai Native	18	_
19		19	
	of the prisoners that are incarcerated in Alaska, and	20	
21	especially in Arizona.	21	
22	Just a real brief history. Our corporation had tried	22	
	at one point to get involved in building a private prison.	1	to go ahead and implement my title to supercede that of
	You probably all heard about that down on the peninsula.	1	being taxed by the Borough because the Borough has no right
	And of course, it didn't work out. But one of the things	1	to tax me. I don't have to answer to them. I'm
	Page 161	25	Page 163
		<u> </u>	
	that we are concerned as a corporation and as a Native		grandfathered in with my title. And foreclosure by them is
	corporation; our concern when we did the research was the	2	illegal. But nobody will stand up.
	atrocious percentage of Alaska Native males that were	3	6 , .
	incarcerated. And we wanted to do something about it as far		to stand up to protect the rights that I have
1	as helping in getting cultural-based programs so that we can		constitutionally with those properties. And this
6	help our people. And not only our people, but Alaska people		representation that I had went ahead and implemented himself
7	in general.	7	by gainsmanship (ph). I had a conversation with him and he
8	And it was the whole thing down there was really	8	simply made an entry of appearance without contract. I have
9	kind of a sad affair as far as politics. And when you talk	9	representation which is not my representation.
10	about racial profiling and I won't name any names, but	10	MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Is this is an attorney
11	there was some sad things that went on. I was called a	11	MR. BILL KAIANA: Yeah. Yeah.
12	stinking Indian for getting involved in this project. And,	12	MR. MICHAEL WALLERI:that did this?
	summing median for getting involved in this project. This,	112	
13	you know, I'm really sad to say that there was some very	13	
		13	
14	you know, I'm really sad to say that there was some very	13 14	MR. BILL KAIANA: He just kicks me around like I'm less
14 15	you know, I'm really sad to say that there was some very well-known political people that made some derogative	13 14	MR. BILL KAIANA: He just kicks me around like I'm less than a dog; yells and screams at me. Acts like he's my boss when it's supposed to be the other way around.
14 15	you know, I'm really sad to say that there was some very well-known political people that made some derogative against the Native people. And I was really saddened to	13 14 15 16	MR. BILL KAIANA: He just kicks me around like I'm less than a dog; yells and screams at me. Acts like he's my boss when it's supposed to be the other way around.
14 15 16 17	you know, I'm really sad to say that there was some very well-known political people that made some derogative against the Native people. And I was really saddened to hear that.	13 14 15 16	MR. BILL KAIANA: He just kicks me around like I'm less than a dog; yells and screams at me. Acts like he's my boss when it's supposed to be the other way around. CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Maybe you can talk to Tom or write that up.
14 15 16 17 18	you know, I'm really sad to say that there was some very well-known political people that made some derogative against the Native people. And I was really saddened to hear that. But I just want to read a little section here from your civil rights enforcement. In Section 4, it says we provide	13 14 15 16 17	MR. BILL KAIANA: He just kicks me around like I'm less than a dog; yells and screams at me. Acts like he's my boss when it's supposed to be the other way around. CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Maybe you can talk to Tom or write that up. MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Yeah. If you
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14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	you know, I'm really sad to say that there was some very well-known political people that made some derogative against the Native people. And I was really saddened to hear that. But I just want to read a little section here from your civil rights enforcement. In Section 4, it says we provide protection to individuals based on race, sex, age, physical and mental disability, parenthood, marital status, and national origin. We can process the investigation of a case and we are mandated to be impartial. We are the civil rights police, and I'm assuming that's you guys.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	<ul> <li>MR. BILL KAIANA: He just kicks me around like I'm less</li> <li>than a dog; yells and screams at me. Acts like he's my boss</li> <li>when it's supposed to be the other way around.</li> <li>CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Maybe you can talk to</li> <li>Tom or write that up.</li> <li>MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Yeah. If you</li> <li>MR. BILL KAIANA: I mean he's</li> <li>MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: If you could give the</li> <li>details</li> <li>MR. BILL KAIANA:a dehumanizer. He could have</li> <li>gone to work for Hitler himself.</li> </ul>

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U.S. Commission on Civil Rights		Uctober 25, 2001
1 Mr. Pilla, there are mechanisms available for that.	1	mall. We were both there washing our hands when the security
2 One last question, and that is to Mr. Segura. You	2	person came in, verbally assaulted me about some mess in the
3 mentioned that there were some concerns on the Kenai prison	3	commode, and I couldn't understand why. So I went in there
4 issue, and that went to a vote.	4	and checked it out; there was nothing. But which really
5 MR. RICHARD SEGURA: Right.	5	angered me because I've never been assaulted this way in my
6 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: In that election in Kenai, was	6	life before.
7 race an issue?	7	So I took the matter direct to his supervisor after I saw
8 MR. RICHARD SEGURA: Are you asking me personally?	8	him come out of the restroom. And he further if a human
9 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Yeah.	9	being can be desecrated in you know, if I may use that
10 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Well, personally and	10	word; he desecrated me in front of his supervisor in saying to
11 publically.	11	an effect that what mess what mess are we talking about?
12 MR. RICHARD SEGURA: Yeah. Yeah.	12	And he says to an effect something about a sperm on the floor
13 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: I mean you		and wall. Now, this is in front of his supervisor. I've
14 mentioned		never been so humiliated in my whole life in a public arena
15 MR. RICHARD SEGURA: Well, yeah.	I	such as a mall. I've lived here in Anchorage for the past 15
16 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ:that they called		years. Now, because of health reasons we moved here. And I
17 you a stinking idiot. That's racial.		just want to say that, you know, I have been becoming a little
18 MR. RICHARD SEGURA: Personally, I believe it was.		bit more comfortable around the general public because I feel
<ul> <li>MR. MICHARD SEGURA: Tersonally, Tocheve it was.</li> <li>MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Was it because of bringing Native</li> </ul>		that everybody is almost accepting everybody now. But at the
20 perceived bringing Native prisoners in		same time when I see a whole bunch of other people around the
21 MR. RICHARD SEGURA: Yeah. I had a		world living here in Anchorage, you know, it makes you wonder.
22 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI:or if the Native		But at the same time, it looks like we're living happy
23 organization is involved?		together.
24 MR. RICHARD SEGURA: I was in a store one time,	24	•
25 actually several times, but it kind of goes with the		discrimination and harassment does thrive in Anchorage, and I
Page 165		Page 167
1 territory and I know that, you know. But I had a guy tell	1	don't appreciate that. Thank you.
2 me that you know, you can just leave the stinking Natives	2	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Ms. Wells?
3 where they're at.	3	MS. SUSAN MARS WELLS: My name is Susan Mars Wells. I'm
4 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Oh, okay. That answers my	4	a resident in Kenai. I'm a school teacher down there and I
5 question. Thank you.	5	decided to speak before you today because you had asked for
6 MR. RICHARD SEGURA: Okay.		some examples of some of the treatment that our students have
7 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you very much for	1	and also the hiring practices of our Native teachers.
8 your information. I appreciate it. The next panel will be	8	
9 George Kudrin, Cliff Edenshaw, Susan Wells. Please state		difficult time getting my students the upper level classes,
10 your name and spell it for the recorder so we can have it on	10	
11 record.	11	
12 MR. GEORGE KUDRIN: My name is George Kudrin,	12	
13 K-u-d-r-i-n. I'm originally from Atka, Alaska, in the Ocean	12	
14 Islands. And today I represent myself. I just want to thank		
	14	
15 the Commission to hear what I have to say today. It's	15	
16 personal testimony. And I appreciate your presence here.		another student of mine had gone to his language arts teacher
17 Not since the early '50s and late '60s did I ever	17	
18 experience segregation because I'm an Alaska Native. And in		needed to be aware of for this student, and that teacher told
19 light of what has happened here in Anchorage in regards to the		me that I was wasting my time working with that student
20 paintball incident, I have experienced discrimination and		because he was, and he used the name, and it's a prominent
21 harassment in public places here in Anchorage.	21	
22 Just recently, I was assaulted in a public bathroom by a		graduated, so why bother. This particular teacher actually
23 security person at a mall, for no apparent reason. And		went on to become a state representative; of course, I didn't
24 fortunately I had somebody else in the bathroom who was a	24	vote for him. But that student, I was able to get him
25 commanding sergeant from a recruiting station there at the		
25 commanding suggaint from a retricting station mere at the	25	transferred over to Valdez for a couple interim years, and he
Page 166		transferred over to Valdez for a couple interim years, and he Page 168

		,	
1	came back and broke the cycle for his family. He graduated	1	I would like to add to Mr. Segura's testimony, if I
2	and he's now doing something too complicated for me to	2	could, briefly. I was involved in that campaign, and our
3	explain.	3	vice-president, who was the forefront in the media, had
4	The other issue is I went to work, I went back and tried	4	telephone calls on her home recorder calling her all sorts of
5	to be a cycle-breaker too, and I got an Elementary Ed degree.	5	foul names because she was Native and because this was a
6	And when I was working on that program, I went outside to	6	Native issue, a Native project that was brought forth to be
7	Oregon to get my degree because I knew I wouldn't be hired in	7	built on Native land.
8	the district if I had a local degree. And when I came back, I	8	And on our local sound-off there were many comments that
9	was hired as a tutor for the Indian Ed program, and I'm very	9	were anti-Native and very prejudice, and it was, we don't need
10	proud to be the Indian Ed lady again, or was. But I was a	10	to build a prison for you drunken Natives; let's send you all
11	certified teacher in a classified position. And it wasn't	11	outside.
12	until I told my building supervisor that I would not come back	12	So thank you for your time.
13	as a classified personnel because I financially couldn't	13	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you.
14	handle it that I got hired half-time, certified half-time,	14	MR. CLIFFORD EDENSHAW: Thank you. My name is Clifford
15	classified, and then eventually earned the right to teach Math	15	Aaron Edenshaw, and I am a full-time employee currently with
16	and Science in sixth grade.	16	us Fish and Wildlife Service under the Department of Interior.
17	A couple of years ago, we had an opportunity to hire a	17	I am a 43 year old Tlingit Haida man, full blooded. I've
18	position which would be my partner, my classroom teaching	18	lived in this state all of my life. February 2002, I will
19	partner, because we had a team. Several people applied, and	19	have served 15 years with the federal government.
20	one was a Native, a fellow Aleut, that worked in our building	20	Currently, I'm in the mist of a second EEO complaint
21	running the Title 1 program. Phenomenal lady, highly	21	against the agency I work for, which is U.S. Fish and Wildlife
22	qualified, energetic, proud of who she was and is.	22	Service, the Offices of Subsidence Management. I serve as a
23	And I was on the interview team. This was for my	23	regional coordinator. I'm currently doing the third region
24	partner. My request was to hire this woman. Our building	24	here in the state. We've divided the state up into 10 regions
25	knew her. She knew the kids that were coming up through the	25	and I currently do the Bristol Bay region.
	Page 169		Page 171
1	system because she had worked in the elementary feeder school.	1	I guess maybe some questions I wanted to ask the
	system because she had worked in the elementary feeder school. And she was not hired; unfortunately for the school district,		I guess maybe some questions I wanted to ask the Commission first is, with the recommendations and the input
2		2	
2 3	And she was not hired; unfortunately for the school district,	2 3	Commission first is, with the recommendations and the input
2 3 4	And she was not hired; unfortunately for the school district, we lost her to Head Start. Head Start hired her and she has	2 3 4	Commission first is, with the recommendations and the input that you receive from the public, you know, how is this going
2 3 4 5	And she was not hired; unfortunately for the school district, we lost her to Head Start. Head Start hired her and she has built up a phenomenal program which is actually going to	2 3 4 5	Commission first is, with the recommendations and the input that you receive from the public, you know, how is this going to be incorporated? Because I want to know when I leave here
2 3 4 5 6	And she was not hired; unfortunately for the school district, we lost her to Head Start. Head Start hired her and she has built up a phenomenal program which is actually going to really help the students by the time they get up to me. But	2 3 4 5 6	Commission first is, with the recommendations and the input that you receive from the public, you know, how is this going to be incorporated? Because I want to know when I leave here the public testimony that I have provided to the Commission, some action. Because the agency I work for, I've been lied to
2 3 4 5 6	And she was not hired; unfortunately for the school district, we lost her to Head Start. Head Start hired her and she has built up a phenomenal program which is actually going to really help the students by the time they get up to me. But it was very disconcerting, very painful for me that my opinion	2 3 4 5 6 7	Commission first is, with the recommendations and the input that you receive from the public, you know, how is this going to be incorporated? Because I want to know when I leave here the public testimony that I have provided to the Commission,
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#### October 25, 2001

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1	for a week.	1	know, the retaliation of these actions stopped was when I
2	I went ahead and provided ample documentation to the	2	started sending letters to the delegation and Stevens,
3	regional office and to Washington, DC, asking them to cite	3	Murkowski, and Young, and the rest of them. I imagine at the
4	regulations, you know, that my immediate boss did not have the	4	time, Jamie I forgot Jamie's last name. At that time she
5	authority to suspend me. Now, my interpretation of the	5	was heading up interior. I'm certain that these people in DC
6	regulations were that the personnel officer in our regional	6	got tired of hearing the delegation calling up their office
7	office is the only person who had that authority to do so.	7	because of the retaliation and the actions that were taken
8	But the main crux of my complaint was that there were	8	against me.
9	other individuals in this office who were promoted ahead of	· 9	And in closing, I just want to thank the Commission for
10	me, and I've been working there going on six years well, to	10	providing me an opportunity to speak.
11	this date, I've worked for the agency for almost six years,	11	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thanks. Are there any
12	and this is the third federal agency I've for. I've worked	12	questions? Do you have a question?
13	with the Forest service, and I worked with the Bureau of	13	COMMISSIONER YVONNE LEE: Yes, I do. Have you submitted
14	Indian Affairs under the Department of Interior, and well as	14	any complaint to the Washington office or the regional office
	this agency.		of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission?
16	I think in closing, October 25th, I believe it was, or	16	MR. CLIFFORD EDENSHAW: Yes. I've spoken with I
17	tomorrow, will have been 180 days since I submitted my	17	believe his name is Randy Crawford in the Seattle office, and
	complaint. Now, prior to this I faxed the complaint to the	1	the only advice he gave to me was that at the end of 180 days
19	Seattle office, the regional office with the Human Rights		if the agency hadn't done their investigation and provided a
20	Commission requesting a hearing. Of course, they rejected		final report to me, would I then could submit a request for
21	that because it hadn't been 180 days. I faxed my complaint to		a hearing,
	Washington to the Department of Interior to those people who	22	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Dan?
1	will handle my complaint, and inside a letter they said, well,	23	MR. DANIEL ALEX: I got two questions; one for George.
	we received your complaint March 17th, which is a lie.		Could you identify the shopping mall?
25	You know, I just don't see how these people can continue	25	MR. GEORGE KUDRIN: Yes.
25	Page 173	25	Page 175
		<u> </u>	
	lying to me when I had copies of the fax and the transmission	1	MR. DANIEL ALEX: Which one?
1	report saying that they would accept the fax as well as a hard	2	MR. GEORGE KUDRIN: This happened at the Northway Mall.
1	copy which I Federal Expressed, and these individuals in the	3	MR. DANIEL ALEX: Okay. I can get a request for the
4	office in DC said we didn't receive it. Well, I think that's	4	other panel if you know, you provided interesting detail.
5	a lie. What else is it?	5	Could you provide us written detail?
6	You know, I've heard some of the other testimony from the	6	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: And you're going to
7	individuals at the previous meetings and I grew up in Sitka	7	provide us with some materials?
8	and was exposed to physical - you know, with other non-	8	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, I will.
9	Natives growing up there. And when I moved here to Anchorage	9	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay. Yes?
10	you know, I think it's safe to say that after I left Sitka	10	MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: I have two questions; Mr. Edenshaw,
11	when I was 18 and joined the military, that I didn't receive	11	do you think we heard from the head of the EEOC
12	or I was exposed to a lot of I don't want to say racism; I	12	interestingly enough last time we were here. And she
13	tend to believe it's anger, you know, toward other people.	13	indicated that one of the problems they have is that they
14	But, you know, when I came to this agency, things just have	14	don't have an office here in Alaska. Do you think that if
15	not gone right for me and I think I'm very good employee.	15	they had an office here in Alaska that it would have that
16	I attended college at University of Washington where I	16	the response to your complaint would have been more timely?
17	received my education in forestry, and I would just like, you	17	MR. CLIFFORD EDENSHAW: Yes, I believe so. And I believe
18	know, some kind of action to be taken. I plan on submitting a	18	that I think the ultimate goal would be that the Department
19			
112	docket that I've compiled over the last nine months since	19	or interior of opperneully mar ageney encarent rannare an
20		19 20	
	February 20 I believe it was February 23rd of this year	1	EEO complaint. And if they had an EEOC office here, they
20	February 20 I believe it was February 23rd of this year when I submitted my fax transmission to Washington, DC, for	20 21	EEO complaint. And if they had an EEOC office here, they could handle that independently because the agency has been
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20 21 22 23	February 20 I believe it was February 23rd of this year when I submitted my fax transmission to Washington, DC, for action as well as a hard copy that I had expressed mailed to DC as well. And that's all I've been exposed to since I did	20 21 22 23	EEO complaint. And if they had an EEOC office here, they could handle that independently because the agency has been accused of an EEO complaint, and they haven't handled it in the best possible way I can see because they've been accused
20 21 22 23 24	February 20 I believe it was February 23rd of this year when I submitted my fax transmission to Washington, DC, for action as well as a hard copy that I had expressed mailed to DC as well. And that's all I've been exposed to since I did this, are lies, retaliation, and it just never stops.	20 21 22 23 24	EEO complaint. And if they had an EEOC office here, they could handle that independently because the agency has been accused of an EEO complaint, and they haven't handled it in the best possible way I can see because they've been accused of something and they've just drug their feet and they haven't
20 21 22 23	February 20 I believe it was February 23rd of this year when I submitted my fax transmission to Washington, DC, for action as well as a hard copy that I had expressed mailed to DC as well. And that's all I've been exposed to since I did	20 21 22 23 24 25	EEO complaint. And if they had an EEOC office here, they could handle that independently because the agency has been accused of an EEO complaint, and they haven't handled it in the best possible way I can see because they've been accused

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1 here in Anchorage, I believe my complaint would be handled		known as Brown Bear. I'm a Tlingit from Southeast Yakutat.
2 better.	2	I'm Shunter Haaidi (ph) Thunderbird, Eagle Clan. I've heard a
3 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: I wouldn't know if is (ph).	3	lot of testimony here today with regard to the Department of
4 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Okay.	4	Corrections and inmate populations.
5 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Ironic that you're working in the	5	This is what I choose to speak about. My experience is
6 one area of the highest that's been noted in all the	6	as a participant/observer for more than 10 years, meaning that
7 testimony as being the issue of highest tension on racial	7	I've been a guest of the Department of Corrections for quite a
8 issues. One other question that has to do with Ms. Wells.	8	while. So that is the only proof that I have that what I'm
9 Are there other teachers in the Kenai - or are there other	9	about to say is truth and nothing but the truth, so help me
10 instructors in the Kenai system that are certified or eligible	10	whoever.
11 to be certified teachers that are in I always get this	11	I speak for Native Spiritual Culture Councils,
12 wrong, the classified system or the certified system? In	12	Incorporated, organized under state law, federally exempt,
13 other words, it's a classified system?	13	non-profit. Our mission is to assist in the re-recognition of
14 MS. SUSAN MARS WELLS: I know of one Native woman that is	14	the spirituality of Native cultures. And this is what I have
15 certified that is a tutor for the two high schools in the	15	dealt with for a great deal of time, perhaps 25 years,
16 Soldotna area.	16	organizing and reorganizing Native inmate councils groups.
17 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Okay. Are there non-Native	17	My many names that I've tried to insert the word
18 instructors in that situation?	18	spirituality in every place I've been, which is quite
19 MS. SUSAN MARS WELLS: I'm not positive.	1	extensive, maybe 15 different places.
20 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTHERREZ: Okay. Thank you. Thank	20	-
21 you all. We appreciate your time. I'd like to call up		DOC. The only there's about this long of a line in that
22 Johanna Austin and J.B. Mallott. Ms. Austin, if you would		suit with regards to religion. Traditional Native people do
23 pull that microphone towards you.	1	not have a religion. Traditional, that's the key word. We
24 MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: Yes.		have spirituality, a deep and abiding respect; love, care,
25 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: And speak into that one.		concern, and respect for all living things of the creator's
Page 177	1	Page 179
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1 MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: My name is Johanna Austin. I'm from		universe and the mother earth. We are not allowed the the
2 Southeast Alaska, from (indiscernible). I'm a full-blooded	1	gist of this is we are not allowed to use that word,
3 Tlingit. I'm addressing Native children that are removed		spirituality, within the DOC. If we do, we are promptly shut
4 from, you know, their homes, that are taken by DFYS.	4	up; don't use that word.
5 That's where Tlingit and Haida should Inter-Tribal	5	
6 should strongly look into these Native children who get	6	of our Native culture is vis-a-vis the first amendment right
7 removed from their parents. Not just file them away in their	7	to freedom of religion is to call it culture. Well, everybody
8 file cabinets. That gives us the state more power to keep our	8	in the room has a culture, one kind or another. Whether
9 children. We cannot understand why they are where they are.	9	there's a spirituality to all of these cultures or not, I
10 They are caught in limbo between Natives who they are, and	10	don't know. But this is the gist of what I'm trying to get
11 White, where they are now.	11	across.
12 DFYS takes Native children from their parents and places	12	I've been in places where well, like one instance I
13 some of them in White foster homes if they cannot find family	13	remember I wanted to do a sweatlodge ceremony and a pipe
14 members to care for them. Most parents give up and fall	14	ceremony at Kenai Prison on spring equinox. And I was just
15 deeper into alcohol and drugs and get lost in that part	15	told bluntly that there's no such celebration. Yet in the
16 because they have no education or defense to fight back.	16	next day's newspaper there was great big articles about
17 And as Tlingit and Haida, not being just paid to be, you		celebrations all over the state in honor of equinox. Well,
18 know, where they are in office, should strongly fight and look		Native people live by the stars, the sun, and the moon. And
19 into these children that are lost. They are our future		these dates are very important to us and we celebrate them in
20 generation. We should strongly represent them.		our own ways.
21 I think that it should be deeply looked into because	21	So there is so much that I want to say, but I think I'm
22 these children are our future. That's all I've got to say.	22	
23 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Mr. Mallott?		Sheraton Hotel a month or so ago because I just wish-washed
24 Could you pull the microphone to you?		over it kind of in general and didn't really make any
25 MR. J.B. MALLOTT: Yeah. My name is J.B. Mallott, better		specifics.
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Page 178	[	Page 180

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1	However, I think one thing that is very important, and I	1 did notice in the front page of one of these documents here,
	can prove it, I can provide the documents; I took the state to	2 this one, that all of you serve without compensation, and I
1	court in 1985, and it went all the way to Ninth Circuit Court	3 have to commend you for that. I think that's wonderful of you
	of Appeals. And the state for five years kept their frivolous	4 to offer yourselves in this manner. I thank you.
	rebuttals to my claims until that five year span was up	5 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you.
	because they accused me of I could not represent Native	6 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Mr. Mallott, were you ever in
	people in the prisons because I'm not in prison anymore. All	7 Arizona?
	right? But I'm still under the thumb of the Department of	8 MR. J.B. MALLOTT: No. But I was hoping to go there on
	Corrections because I'm on parole. The Ninth Circuit agreed.	9 testimony because we have so many people down there, you know.
	with this lawsuit as an individual representing the NSCC's,	11 support system. One of the things that the DOC itself is
	Incorporated.	12 Number 1 on the list is support system of family, the ability
13	And I can it will take a while, but my registered	13 to come in and visit once in a while and/or establish a
	agent, an attorney here in town, has a copy of this lawsuit.	14 support system. Well, how can you do that if you're in exile?
	And this would provide all the specifics that you ask about.	15 MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: One other question, if I could?
16	Even though it's so long ago, 1985, all right, I have been in	16 What did you think about the Kenai proposal?
17	and out since violations of parole. So finally I said the	17 MR. J.B. MALLOTT: I was all for it; still am. I didn't
	heck with that. Just give me do all my time, so I much	18 get to speak to it. Senator Ward knows of my feelings about
	more time inside recently so that I know that all the things	19 it and I think it would be a very good idea.
	in that lawsuit still apply. They went so far as to the	20 CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Ms. Walker?
21	guy that handled the state's side of my complaints, is an	21 MR. ROSALEE WALKER: I wanted and I have comments to
1	attorney, of course. At the time he was assistant attorney	22 this young lady. You say you're from Hoonah?
	5	23 MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: Yes, I am.
24	And as a result of the lawsuit that I filed, they made	24 MS. ROSALEE WALKER: Okay. We get or I get anyway a
25	him commissioner of corrections so that he could directly	25 lot of complaints about the idea of the children being taken
	Page 181	Page 183
1	supervise what I was trying to accomplish in the prison	1 from the parents and so forth. I don't know whether you're
2	system. Now, I call this racism. I call it discrimination	2 aware of it or not, but the law requires that DFYS work with
3	with no reservations whatsoever.	3 the family or the parents prior to removing the child from the
4	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: You may want to provide	4 home permanently. They may have to remove them temporarily
5	us that in that brief, if you could.	
6		5 for safety or something like that, but they come back and
	MR. J.B. MALLOTT: It's pretty fat, but it's all there	
11	MR. J.B. MALLOTT: It's pretty fat, but it's all there and it still applies. And the paint ball thing. The	5 for safety or something like that, but they come back and
		<ul><li>5 for safety or something like that, but they come back and</li><li>6 they're supposed to work with that parent or that family to</li></ul>
8	and it still applies. And the paint ball thing. The	<ul><li>5 for safety or something like that, but they come back and</li><li>6 they're supposed to work with that parent or that family to</li><li>7 try to get them back on track, say, if they have an alcohol</li></ul>
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8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	and it still applies. And the paint ball thing. The following week, a friend of mine, Simon, who is in a motorized wheelchair, his legs are just withered away. A bunch of kids come out of the Fifth Avenue Mall and shoved his wheelchair over in the muck, in the gutter, and all Simon could do was lay and holler for help, and people are just walking by, ha, ha, poor drunk injun', you know, and run his chair off the gutter until finally someone from across the street, a non- Native gentleman at that, and helped him get up and motor away. CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: You're going to have to summarize, Mr. Mallott. MR. J.B. MALLOTT: Yes. Okay. I think that one of the most important things that we have tried to accomplish as Native people within the prison system is to continually offer opportunities to hold culturally relevant workshops. And we set the date and the time and the date, and nobody shows up; that you don't want to do it.	<ul> <li>5 for safety or something like that, but they come back and</li> <li>6 they're supposed to work with that parent or that family to</li> <li>7 try to get them back on track, say, if they have an alcohol</li> <li>8 problem, they put them through a program. So are you aware of</li> <li>9 this or</li> <li>10 MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: Yes, I am.</li> <li>11 MS. ROSALEE WALKER:or do you know of any of these</li> <li>12 programs that</li> <li>13 MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: Yes, I am. I've known a lot of my</li> <li>14 people lost a lot of friends through that. They don't even</li> <li>15 want to accomplish it because there's so much hurt in them,</li> <li>16 you know. They don't feel like they're going to be able to</li> <li>17 get their children back. And they don't have the strength</li> <li>18 enough to allow stuff throughout a year sometimes</li> <li>19 required a year for treatment because of, you know, the</li> <li>20 alcohol and drug abuse they've been going through throughout</li> <li>21 the years.</li> <li>22 And also because of couples that cannot come back</li> <li>23 together, and that are still, you know, trying to straighten</li> <li>24 out their lives, their past history is against them, even if</li> <li>25 they're trying to straighten their lives out, and still have</li> </ul>

1 to be able to continue on through state organizations that are 2 making them require to go through all that. And       1 generation that one caught is fillow between state and whe they 2 are [ife 1 still. 2 day ourgests enclosed	0.3	S. Commission on Civil Rights		UCWUCI 23, 2001
1         3         MA. ROALER WALER: WALE: Well you recommend that d becomes of the child during the time there parents, there f they're going dirongh or not going facugit? What do you recommend hould happen to the child?         3         MA. ROALER WALER: Them K you.           2         South Kars of the child?         6         MA. JORANA AUSTEN: The Wale and You response they be the child?           3         MA. ROALER WALER: The Wale were d they're going dirongh or not going facugit?         MA. JORANA AUSTEN: The Wale and You response d they with them, boing behind the desk and just be able to 11 investigate, no just put them in files.         CHARENESS WALERS: Yeah. I got you.           3         MA. ROALER WALER: Yeah and you response dn'i 11 investigate, no just put them in files.         MM. ROALER WALER: Yeah and you response dn'i 11 investigate, no just put them in files.           1         MA. ROALER WALER: Yeah and you have the 14 mass ROALER WALER: Yeah and you have the 15 should able the child?         MM. ROALER WALER: Yeah and you want the 13 orden wat have you saving you want the 13 orden wat have you saving you want the 13 should take the child?         MM. ROALER WALER: Yeah and you want the 13 should take the child?           1         MA. ROALER WALER: Yeah and you want the 13 should take the child?         MM. ROALER WALER: Yeah you want the 14 is hould take the child?         MM. ROALER WALER: Yeah you want the 15 should you know, fabt, and not chuced of our the you want the 15 should you know, fabt, and not chuced on on the you have.           1         MM. ROALER WALER: Wanthe statesto palation on that you want the 13 should take the chil	1	to be able to continue on through state organizations that are	1	generation that are caught in limbo between state and who they
b because of the child attring the time tases parents, tase         c CHARGERSON CHEREN COTHERES CALLEREN COTHERES TABLE VIA.           c hoy're gring through or not going through or whatever         c Marken AUSTEN: 'Full and constructions, not just have, you have           c MAS. JOBANNA AUSTEN: 'Full of in 'Native, as Tilingit         MAS. JOBANNA AUSTEN: 'Full and cosks and just be able to           11 investigate, nod just put them in files.         MAS. JOBANNA AUSTEN: 'Full a question to MA. Mullipt.           12 MAS. JOBANNA AUSTEN: 'Full a cyou asyring you want the         image index quint of the deals and just be able to           13 MAS. JOBANNA AUSTEN: 'Full and the gring to gring during the deals and just be able to         image index quint of the deals and just be able to           14 MAS. JOBANNA AUSTEN: 'Full and the deals and just be able to         image index quint doels. And just index you have, the strength and the deals and just be able to           15 thiel - Inter-Finab hocasse the hybe to by laws.         image index quint doels. And just index you have, this is required to get ablold of           16 to you know, toght, and to charded concigh or no strong         image index questions or strong           19 encought, and because that's our future generation. You         image index questions or strategring in organizations. They read to strongly, you know,           2 to Native popie who drey are, whate the strong You         image index questions in the strong You           2 to Native popie who drey are, whate the strand You         image index questin the strong You	2	making them require to go through all of that. And	2	are, like I said. And you guys are educated.
5         Sup Transmission Constant currentizes           6         Max Nonana Austrant: Twe lived in - Natives, as Thight           7         Contained abouth Lappen to the child?           8         MAX Nonana Austrant: Twe lived in - Natives, as Thight           9         and Hiddes, you know, opanizations, not just haves, you know           10         badge with them, being behind the deak and just be able to           11         max nonana and the deak and just be able to           13         organizations to           14         MAX NONANA AUSTRY: Think you very much.           15         the able to           16         max nonana and the deak and just be able to           17         MAX NONANA AUSTRY: Think you very much.           18         the able to           19         max nonana the able to opanizations to           15         the adle able to opanizations to           15         the adle able to opanizations to           16         the adle able to opanizations to           17         the adle able to opanizations to           16         the adle able to opanizations to           17         the adle able to opanizations to           18         the adle able to opanizations to           19         mas	3	MS. ROSALEE WALKER: Well, what would you recommend that	3	MS. ROSALEE WALKER: Thank you.
6       by: progeneration and provide or not going through? What do you       6       MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: The lived in – Natives, as Thingit         7       recommend should happen to the child?       8       MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: The lived in – Natives, as Thingit         9       md. Hindias, you know, organizations, no. just have, you know as       10       MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: The lived in – Natives, as Thingit         9       md. Status AUSTIN: The lived in – Natives, as Thingit       9       MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: The lived in – Natives, as Thingit         10       have, print them, being behind the deak and just he able to       10       MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: The lived in – Natives, as Thingit         11       have, print them, being behind the deak and just he able to       11       11       12       really care whother store of the print cores stay in Aircona         14       MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: The Mark Question Mark       12       really care whother store or of the print cores stay in Aircona         15       how, prok have to by know to hy know       10       MR. HA MALLOTT: Shamefully cought in the print cores, pask cought of th	4	becomes of the child during the time these parents, these	4	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you. Thelma, did
?       CHARGESSON GULBERT GUTTERSEZY AND THE TREE State Status (See State	5	adults are going through these rehabilitation or whatever	5	you have
8         MS. DOHANNA AUSTRY: The lived in - Natives, as Tilingit         9         MS. DOHANNA AUSTRY: The lived in - Natives, as Tilingit           9         and Hiadas, you know, organizations, no. just have, you know a         10         MS. DOHANNA AUSTRY: Thank you rewy much.           10         and so that me, being behind the desk and just to able to         11         Investigate, no just put them in files.           11         investigate, no just put them in files.         11         Investigate, no just put them in files.           12         MS. DOHANNA AUSTRY: That Source works that genome of the prisoners stup in Arizona           13         because the parent doa't come in between because, like I said,           17         they get lost in their prido or don't have the strangth enough           18         ms. JOHANNA AUSTRY: They loss of alcohol of trug abus.           19         ongoid, and because like I said their past history or the           20         criminal history or whatere because of alcohol of rung abus.           23         because where you have here you what?           24         MS. ROBALEB WALKER: Yeah. I got you.           25         because where is the finding what the particip, or what?           26         how have enough and because fluc or what?           27         MS. ROBALEB WALKER: Yeah. I got you.           28         how in the be child or work wh	6	they're going through or not going through? What do you	б	MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: Did I make any sense enough?
9         MS. XORANNA ANSTRY: Thank you vurnath.           10         badge with them, being behind the desk and just be able to           10         badge with them, being behind the desk and just be able to           11         investiget, not just put them in files.           12         bask ROSALEW WALKER: But are you saying you want the           13         orgunizations to	7	recommend should happen to the child?	7	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Yes. Thank you.
10       Madge with them, being bedind the dask and just be able to 11 investigate, not just put them in files.         11       11       Mass 2014.NPA. AUSTRS there you saying you want the 13 organizations to         14       MAS. DOLLAWEALE WALKES: But are you saying you want the 13 organizations to       11       Iterate after this aftermoon that some of the prisoners stay in Arizona 14       11         14       MAS. DOLLAWEALE WALKES: But are you saying you want the 15       12	8	MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: I've lived in Natives, as Tlingit	8	MS. ROSALEE WALKER: Yeah. I got you.
11       Investigate, not just put them in files.         12       investigate, not just put them in files.         13       iss. ROSALEE WALKER: But are you saying you want the songentration to the priore of the priore committed crimes agains their 14         14       wss. ROSALEE WALKER: Dut are you saying you want the sto open to be parent don't come in between because. Ike I said 15 because the parent don't come in between because. Ike I said 17 beg yeal tot in their pride or don't have the strength enough 18 to, you know, fight, and not educated enough or not strong 19 enough, and because file I said their past history or the 20 criminal history or whatever because of alcohol or drug abuse.         19       mss. ROSALEE WALKER: twas just trying to understand for 20 your recommendation. Are you saying maybe Tlingt and Haida 23 about lake the child or work with the famility, or what?         23       mss. ROSALEE WALKER: twas its trying to understand for 21 prison, they haven't been allowed to have a polatich. I'm not 22 your recommendation. Are you saying maybe Tlingt and Haida 23 down thes; you don't need one. T guess.         24       ms. NotANA. AUSTEN: The pred to strongly, you know, 25 look into that because that's our future generation. You Page 185         21       into my base wat of the parent singt in the famility, or what?         23       sone what you re commendation was.         4       know, they're caught in limbo because of Wilte and, you how, you stow, you stow, you how, you the parent sis supposed to allob yo. But then there's some of will and social         3       what was tha sall ALLOTT. When the state	9	and Haidas, you know, organizations, not just have, you know a	9	MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: Thank you very much.
12         MS.ROALEE WALKER: But are you saying you want the 13 organizations to         12 really care whether some of the prisoners stay in Arizona 13 because if those prisoners committed increases against their 14 fellow Markey, that's fine with then wherever they go. What 15 is your option on that?           15         the parent don't come in between because, like I said, 17 they get loss in their pride of don't have the strength enough 19 enough, and because like I said their part bistory or the 20 criminal history or whatwer because of alcohol or drug abuse. 21         16         MR.JB.MALLOTT. Shamefully enough, this is true in all 17 too many cases. However, feanine Greene, just a couple of 18 to, you know, fight, and not educated enough or not strong 19 enough, and because like I said their part bistory or the 20 band, even there, you know, especially in the privately run 21 when some advice well were allowed to have a politach. I'n not 22 sure reformmendation. Arey you saving maybe Tingit and Haidda 23 should take the child or work with the family, or what? 24 the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're 36 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up 4 37 some things that go olong with it that leadth and Social 35 you know, they go into the bares of Valies and, you know, 11 figure out what your recommendation. wesp 35 the the Native people also need to investigate ado, 35 strongly go against that, and you know, jike I said, 18 you're putting them in filling chem, and the parents are giving 19 up. 20 I mean all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've 21 there not be state and you know, investigate ado, lock 21 stress not yean and the parents are giving 19 up. 20 I mean all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've 21 there not be state and you gays say cur children are 21 was not a state emprete 21 theno the generation, and these childiteren are 21 when the toure po	10	badge with them, being behind the desk and just be able to	10	MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: I had a question to Mr. Mallott.
13 organizations to       13 because it may intervent they go. What         14 ms. IOHANNA AUSTIN: This is required to get abold of       14 fellow Natives, that's fine with them wherever they go. What         15 because the parent don't come in between because, like I said,       14 fellow Natives, that's fine with them wherever they go. What         16 because the parent don't come in between because, like I said,       15 is you know, fight, and not exclusted enough or not strong         18 to, you know, fight, and not exclusted enough or not strong       17 too many cases. However, Jeanni Ecreme, just a couple of allow or drow about the bares, you know, specially in the privately run         20 crininal history or whatever because of alcohol of drug abuse.       20 hand, even there, you know, sepecially in the privately run         21 mon verse, were they have to by law. And just       16 wr. Just ALLOTT: Shamefully enough, this is true in all         23 wor recommendation. Are you saying maybe Thingit and Haida       23 hand, even there, you know, sepecially in the privately run         23 two know, they conte the different people who they are, where they come from.       29 the Native people who they are, where they come from.         24 the Native people who they are, where they come from.       Page 185         11 know, they 're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,       3 the state of Alassa.         25 who are lost. The parents, most of them end up       4 the other question we had, on the spirit days that you're         2 the Native peopl	11	investigate, not just put them in files.	11	I heard earlier this afternoon that some Native groups don't
14       MS.JOHANNA AUSTIN: This is required to get abold of       14       MS.JOHANNA AUSTIN: This is required to get abold of         15       this - Inter-Trible because they have to by law. And just       16       NR.J.D.NALLOT: Shamefully enough, this is true in all         16       because the because they have to by law. And just       16       NR.J.D.NALLOT: Shamefully enough, this is true in all         17       they get lost in their pride or don't have the strength enough       16       NR.J.D.NALLOT: Shamefully enough, this is true in all         18       to, you know, fight, and not educated enough or not strong       19       Support for the Native populations in Arizona. On the other         20       criminal history or whatever because of alcohol or drug abuse.       18       weeks ago put in a beautiful notices in the paper soliciting         21       your commendation. Are you saying maybe Thight and Haidia       16       NR.J.D.NALLOT: Whatever they come from         22       your commendation. Are you saying maybe Thight and, you know,       10       12       file oney whatever whether you have solution on the spirit days that you're         2       the now the out they sense there is the finding.       Page 185       12       MR.J.D.M.LOTT: Well, was asying is that if a prisoner in Arizona has         6       you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I       14       MR.J.D.M.LOTT: Well, that's true; Natite sequest of the parke and	12	MS. ROSALEE WALKER: But are you saying you want the	12	really care whether some of the prisoners stay in Arizona
<ul> <li>15 tribal – Inter-Tribal because they have to by law. And just</li> <li>16 because the parent don't come in between because, like I said,</li> <li>17 they get Is the ther pide to don't have the strength enough</li> <li>18 to, you know, fight, and not educated enough or not strong</li> <li>19 enough, and because like I said their past history or the</li> <li>10 crininal history or whatery because of alcohol or drug abuse.</li> <li>11 mean all there is, is nothing burt Parents are giving</li> <li>12 mean all there is, is nothing burt file abinets Twe</li> <li>13 you know, they a binding bern, and the parents are giving</li> <li>14 think that the Native people also need to inversigne also,</li> <li>15 strongly go against that, and you know, investigne also,</li> <li>16 the not ye seen anything done I mean as far as the power</li> <li>17 toor model have is a part of way any out gout sy say our chailence are</li> <li>18 the out peoples what we they cannel of the state does;</li> <li>19 know, there the childer own of the state base of the state does;</li> <li>10 in this deal the parent is supposed to invery through</li> <li>11 the other the childer work, investigne also,</li> <li>12 miss not point in the state does;</li> <li>13 you know, they go into the homes and remove the childer. I</li> <li>14 think that the Native people also need to investigne also,</li> <li>15 strongly go against that, and you know, investigne and check</li> <li>16 in this deal the powert o – and you know, investigne and check</li> <li>16 into there the childer work the childer work the state face;</li> <li>17 you know, they go into the homes and remove the childer. I</li> <li>14 this that the Native people also need to investigne also,</li> <li>15 strongly go against that, and you know, investigne and check</li> <li>16 into there the childer work, you know, spiritual there is an the power</li> <li>17 seen in Junean, you know, more there is the power or and you know, investigne and check</li> <li>18 about the power the – and you know,</li></ul>	13	organizations to	13	because if those prisoners committed crimes against their
16       because the parent don't come in between because, like I said,         17       they get lost in their pride or don't have the strength enough         18       toy our Rows, fight, and not educated enough or not storog         19       enough, and because like I said their past history or the decated enough or not storog         20       enough, and because like I said their past history or the decated enough or not storog         21       ms. RosALEE WALEE: I was just trying to understand for         22       your recommendation. Are you saying maybe Tlingit and Haida         23       should take the child or work with the family, or what?         24       Ms. JOHANA AUSTE: They need to strongly, you know,         25       look into that because that's our future generation. You         26       how, they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,         2       the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up         3       house who are lost. The parents, most of them end there's         7       some things that go along with it hat Health and Social         8       Services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other         9       resonstbillite state for and you know, wites gainst that and you know, wetsigate and check;         10       in this deal too. And I was just trying to -you know,         11       future the haid there as, is nothing	14	MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: This is required to get ahold of	14	fellow Natives, that's fine with them wherever they go. What
<ul> <li>17 they get lost in their pride or don't have the strength enough</li> <li>18 to, you know, fight, and not educated enough or not strong</li> <li>19 enough, and because like 1 said their past listory or the</li> <li>18 or prime dation. Are you saying maybe Tingit and Haida</li> <li>21 MS. ROSALEE WALKER. I twas just trying to understand for</li> <li>22 your recommendation. Are you saying maybe Tingit and Haida</li> <li>23 should lake the child or work with the family, or what?</li> <li>24 MS. ROSALEE WALKER. They need to strongly, you know,</li> <li>25 look into that because that's our fluture generation. You</li> <li>25 look into that because of White and, you know,</li> <li>24 think they people who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>3 theo cases who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>3 sould king to ond up - I wasn't sure I understood you</li> <li>5 because - I'm going to ond up - I wasn't sure I understood you</li> <li>5 because - I'm going to and up - I wasn't sure I understood you</li> <li>5 strongly go against that, and you know, like I said,</li> <li>13 you know, they go into the homes and remove the childer. I</li> <li>4 think that the Native people also need to investigate also,</li> <li>10 in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,</li> <li>11 figure on they are, where they laws the state does;</li> <li>13 you know, they go into the homes and remove the childer. I</li> <li>41 think that the Native people also need to investigate also,</li> <li>13 you know, they go into the homes and remove the childer. I</li> <li>14 think that the anti and you know, like I said,</li> <li>19 up.</li> <li>11 mean all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've</li> <li>21 maen all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've</li> <li>22 seen in Juneau, you know, and D&amp;H, you know, past experience.</li> <li>21 as the unity prover consumentation was.</li> <li>23 that our people say we have. The state has more power overus</li> <li>24 as far as the children or, oli we</li></ul>	15	tribal Inter-Tribal because they have to by law. And just	15	is your opinion on that?
<ul> <li>18 to, you know, fight, and not educated enough or not strong</li> <li>19 enough, and because like I said fielr past history or the</li> <li>20 criminal history or whatever because of a clochol or drug abuse.</li> <li>21 MS. ROSALEE WALKER: I was just trying to understand for</li> <li>22 your recommendation. Are you saying maybo Thingit and Haida</li> <li>23 should take the child or work with the family, or what?</li> <li>24 MS. JOEANNA AUSTEN: They need to strongly, you know,</li> <li>25 look into that because that's our future generation. You</li> <li>26 Now, they ecopie who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>27 the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>4 MS. ROSALEE WALKER: I wasn't sure I understood</li> <li>6 you because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's</li> <li>7 some things that go along with it that Halt and Social</li> <li>8 Services is supposed to along with it that Healt and Social</li> <li>10 in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,</li> <li>11 figure out what your recommendation was.</li> <li>12 MS. NORALEE WALKER: I wasn't sure I understood</li> <li>13 you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I</li> <li>14 this that the Native people also need to investigate alo.</li> <li>15 strongly go against that, and you know, investigate alo.</li> <li>16 into where the children are placed. Otherwise, you guys are</li> <li>17 just giving them the power to - and you know, investigate alo.</li> <li>18 you're putting them in filing them, and the parents are giving</li> <li>19 up.</li> <li>11 Meane all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've</li> <li>21 Seen in Juneuu, yon know, and D&amp;H, youn know, past strong you gays are</li> <li>17 just giving them the power to - and you know, more type are given in filing them, and the parents are giving</li> <li>19 up.</li> <li>11 Meane all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've</li> <li>22 ultrue.</li></ul>	16	because the parent don't come in between because, like I said,	16	MR. J.B. MALLOTT: Shamefully enough, this is true in all
<ul> <li>19 enough, and because like I said their past history or the</li> <li>20 criminal history or whatever because of alcohol or drug abuse.</li> <li>21 MS. ROSALEE WALKEE: I was just trying to understand for</li> <li>22 your recommendation. Are you saying maybe Tingit and Haida</li> <li>23 should take the child or work with the family, or what?</li> <li>24 MS. KORANEA AUSTRE: They need to strongly, you know,</li> <li>25 look into that because that's our future generation. You</li> <li>21 know, they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,</li> <li>2 the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>3 the oare lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>3 MR. IS. MALLOTT: Uh-huh.</li> <li>4 MS. ROSALEE WALKEE: I wasn't sure I understood you</li> <li>5 because - I'm going to end up - I wasn't sure I understood</li> <li>6 you because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's</li> <li>9 responsibilities that oparent is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other</li> <li>9 responsibilities that the parent is supposed to abide by.</li> <li>10 in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,</li> <li>11 figure out what your recommendation was.</li> <li>12 was out and J was just trying to - you know,</li> <li>13 you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I I thick has the parent is anylowed to carry through</li> <li>14 think that the Native people also need to investigate and check</li> <li>15 strongly go against that, and you know, investigate and check</li> <li>16 in this deal there, is, is nothing but file cabinets I've</li> <li>21 seen in Juneeu, you know, and D&amp;EH, you know, past experime.</li> <li>21 Have not yes seen anything done I mean as far as the power</li> <li>23 take experiment, you know, and D&amp;EH, you know, past experiment.</li> <li>24 as far as the children or the are the next</li> <li>25 the next generation, and these children are biower or ver</li> <li>24 as far as the children go, and you guys as your children are</li> <li< td=""><td>17</td><td>they get lost in their pride or don't have the strength enough</td><th>17</th><td>too many cases. However, Jeannie Greene, just a couple of</td></li<></ul>	17	they get lost in their pride or don't have the strength enough	17	too many cases. However, Jeannie Greene, just a couple of
<ul> <li>20 criminal history or whatever because of alcohol or drug abuse.</li> <li>21 ms. ROSALEE WARKER: I was just trying to understand for</li> <li>22 your recommendation. Are you saying maybe Tlingit and Haida</li> <li>23 should alse the child or work with the framily, or what?</li> <li>24 MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: They need to strongly, you know,</li> <li>25 look into that because that's our future generation. You</li> <li>26 Namow, they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,</li> <li>27 the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>4 MS. ROSALEE WARKER: I wasn't sture I understood you</li> <li>5 because - I'm going to end up - I wasn't sure I understood you</li> <li>5 because - I'm going to end up - I wasn't sure I understood you</li> <li>7 some things that go along with it that Health and Social</li> <li>8 Services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other</li> <li>9 resons things that go along with it that Health and Social</li> <li>18 Services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other</li> <li>9 resons things that go along with it that Health and Social</li> <li>19 win. Kow, they go into the homes and remove the children. I</li> <li>11 figure out what your recommendation was.</li> <li>10 in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,</li> <li>11 figure out what your recommendation was.</li> <li>12 MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: Well, just like what the state does;</li> <li>13 you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I</li> <li>14 think that the Native people also need to investigate aloo,</li> <li>15 strongly go against that, and you know, investigate aloo,</li> <li>15 strongly go against that, and you know, sup tift cahines I've</li> <li>21 fave not yet seen anything done I mean as far as the power</li> <li>21 have not yet seen anything done I mean as far as the power</li> <li>22 thave not yet seen anything done I mean as far as the power</li> <li>23 tha cheye, an</li></ul>	18	to, you know, fight, and not educated enough or not strong	18	weeks ago put in a beautiful notice in the paper soliciting
<ul> <li>MS. ROSALEE WALKER: I was just trying to understand for</li> <li>your recommendation. Are you saying maybe Tlingit and Haida</li> <li>should take the child or work with the family, or what?</li> <li>MS. ROSALEE WALKER: I was just trying to understand for</li> <li>you know, they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,</li> <li>the notice who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>the other who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>the other who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>the other who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>the other was solved to a bide by. But them there's some other</li> <li>services is supposed to a bide by. But them there's some other</li> <li>responsibilities that the parent is supposed to carry through</li> <li>in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,</li> <li>figure out what your recommendation was.</li> <li>ms. ISALANFA AUSTIN: Well, just like what the stue does;</li> <li>you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I</li> <li>thin where the children are placed. Otherwise, you guys are</li> <li>you know, and D&amp;H, you know, investigate and check</li> <li>fino where the children are placed. Otherwise, you guys are</li> <li>you're putting them in filing them, and the parents are giving</li> <li>yu, now, they go into the homes and remove the children. I</li> <li>the now and you groys any ou children are</li> <li>you're putting them in filing them, and the parents are giving</li> <li>yu, rout and there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've</li> <li>is seen in Junneuu, you know, and D&amp;H, you know, past experience.</li> <li>is as far as the children go, and you givys say our children are</li> <li>the as the ask enclidten go, and you givys say our children are</li> <li>the ask generation, and these children are the next</li> </ul>	19	enough, and because like I said their past history or the	19	support for the Native populations in Arizona. On the other
<ul> <li>22 your recommendation. Are you saying maybe Tlingit and Haida</li> <li>23 should take the child or work with the family, or what?</li> <li>24 MS. JOHANA AUSTN: They need to strongly, you know,</li> <li>25 look into that because that's our future generation. You</li> <li>24 Now, they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,</li> <li>24 the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>4 mits that go along with it that Health and Social</li> <li>5 because - I'm going to end up - I wasn't sure I understood</li> <li>6 you because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's</li> <li>7 some things that go along with it that Health and Social</li> <li>8 Services is supposed to abide by. But them there's some other</li> <li>9 responsibilities that the parent is supposed to carry through</li> <li>10 in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,</li> <li>11 figure out what you recommendation was.</li> <li>12 Ms. JUANNA AUSTRYME Well, just like what the state does;</li> <li>13 you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I</li> <li>14 think that the Native people also need to investigate also,</li> <li>15 strongly go against that, and you know, mixet signate also,</li> <li>15 strongly go against that, and you know, mixet signate also,</li> <li>15 wor toy yet seen anything done I mean as far as the power</li> <li>21 lake not yeep les aw may. And D&amp;2H, you know, past experience.</li> <li>21 I have not yeet seen anything done I mean as far as the power</li> <li>23 tak as</li></ul>	20	criminal history or whatever because of alcohol or drug abuse.	20	hand, even there, you know, especially in the privately run
<ul> <li>23 should take the child or work with the family, or what?</li> <li>24 MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: They need to strongly, you know,</li> <li>25 look into that because that's our future generation. You</li> <li>26 look into that because that's our future generation. You</li> <li>27 move they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>28 the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>29 the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>20 the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>21 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>31 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>42 mS. ROSALEE WALKER: I wasn't sure I understood</li> <li>53 because - I'm going to end up - I wasn't sure I understood</li> <li>54 you because there is the fulfan Welfare Law and the there's</li> <li>7 some things that go along with it that Health and Social</li> <li>85 Services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other</li> <li>9 responsibilities that the parent is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other</li> <li>9 responsibilities that the parent is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other</li> <li>9 responsibilities that the parent is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other</li> <li>9 responsibilities that the parent is supposed to any through</li> <li>10 in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,</li> <li>11 figure out what your recommendation was.</li> <li>12 MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: Well, just like what the state does;</li> <li>13 you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I</li> <li>14 think that the Native people also need to investigate and check</li> <li>15 strongly go against that, and you know, like I said,</li> <li>18 you're putting them in filing them, and the parents are giving</li> <li>19 up.</li> <li>10 In ean all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've</li> <li>21 seen in Juncan, you know, and Da&amp;H, you know, past experience.</li> <li></li></ul>	21	MS. ROSALEE WALKER: I was just trying to understand for	21	prison, they haven't been allowed to have a potlatch. I'm not
<ul> <li>Ms. JOHANNA AUSTIN: They need to strongly, you know,</li> <li>look into that because that's our future generation. You</li> <li>Page 185</li> <li>Page 185</li> <li>Page 185</li> <li>Page 187</li> <li>Page 187</li> <li>It work they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,</li> <li>the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're</li> <li>the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up</li> <li>Ms. ROSALEE WALKER: I wasn't sure I understood you</li> <li>because - I'm going to end up - I wasn't sure I understood you</li> <li>because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's</li> <li>some things that go along with it that Health and Social</li> <li>Services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other</li> <li>responsibilities that the parent is supposed to carry through</li> <li>in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,</li> <li>figure out what your recommendation was.</li> <li>storogly go against that, and you know, like I said,</li> <li>you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I</li> <li>thik that the Native people alon end to investigate also,</li> <li>storogly go against that, and you know, like I said,</li> <li>you're putting them in filing them, and the parents are giving</li> <li>yu,</li> <li>Urean all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've</li> <li>I have not yet seen anything done I mean as far as the power</li> <li>I have not yet seen anything done I mean as far as the power</li> <li>that our people say we have. The state has more power vus</li> <li>that our people say we have. The state has more power vus</li> <li>that our people say we have. The state has more power vus</li> <li>that our people say we have. The state has more power vus</li> <li>the next generation, and these children are</li> <li>the next generation, and these children are the next</li> </ul>	22	your recommendation. Are you saying maybe Tlingit and Haida	22	sure whether they have sweatlodge or not, but it's too hot
25 look into that because that's our future generation. You       Page 185         1 know, they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,       1 the other question we had, on the spirit days that you're         2 the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're       1 the other question we had, on the spirit days that you're         2 talking about,       1 the other question we had, on the spirit days that you're         2 talking about,       2 talking about,         3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up       4 MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: Uh-huh.         4 MS. ROBALEE WALKEE: I wasn't sure I understood       5 But what I was asying is that if a prisoner in Arizona has         6 you because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's       5 But what I was asying is that if a prisoner in Arizona has         7 some things that go along with it that Health and Social       8 corrives is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other         9 responsibilities that the parent is supposed to carry through       10 mR. JB. MALLOTT. Well, that's true; Native people are         11 figure out what your recommendation was.       11         2 strongly go against that, and you know, investigate also,       11         15 strongly go against that, and you know, nivestigate also,       12 walue and assistance. I think also that the parele and         13 you know, they go in the here is, is nothing but file cabinets I'vee       12 allower the children are placed. Otherwise, y	23	should take the child or work with the family, or what?	23	down there, you don't need one, I guess.
Page 185Page 1871know, they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know, 2 the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're 3 the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up 41the other question we had, on the spirit days that you're 22talking about,3the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up 4MR. J.B.MALLOTT: Uh-huh.4MS. ROSALEE WALKER: I wasn't sure I understood 5MR. J.B.MALLOTT: Uh-huh.5because - I'm going to end up - I wasn't sure I understood 6you because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's 7 some things that go along with it that Health and Social 8Services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other 9 responsibilities that the parent is supposed to carry through 10In this deal too. And I was just trying to you know, 11MR. J.B. MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are 1112MS. DHANNA AUSTIN: Well, just like what the state does; 13MR. J.B. MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are 1113you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I 14MR. J.B. MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are 1114think that the Native people also need to investigate also, 15strongly go against that, and you know, jike I said, 1815you're putting them in filing them, and the parents are giving 19up.20I mean all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've 21seen in Juneau, you know, and D&H, you know, past experience. 2221I have not yes seen anything done I mean as far as the power 23that our people say	24	MS. JOHANNA AUSTIN: They need to strongly, you know,	24	But, yes, I'm not sure I answered that question properly.
1       know, they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,         1       know, they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,         2       the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're         3       the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up         4       MS.ROSALEE WALKER: I wasn't sure I understood you         5       because I'm going to end up I wasn't sure I understood         6       you because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's         7       some things that go along with it that Health and Social         8       Services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other         9       responsibilities that the parent is supposed to carry through         10       in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,         11       figure out what your recommendation was.         12       MS.JOHANNA AUSTIN: Well, just like what the state does;         13       you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I         14       think that the Native people also need to investigate also,         15       strongly go against that, and you know, like I said,         18       you 're putting them in filing them, and the parents are giving         19       up.         20       I mean all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I've	25	look into that because that's our future generation. You	25	MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT: No. But, yeah, it answered from
2       the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're       3       MR. J.B. MALLOTT: Uh-huh.         4       MS. ROSALEE WALKER: I wasn't sure I understood you       5         5       because - I'm going to end up - I wasn't sure I understood       5         7       because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's       5         8       some things that go along with it that Health and Social       5         8       Services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other       9         9       responsibilities that the parent is supposed to carry through       10         10       in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,       11         11       figure out what your recommendation was.       10       MR. LB. MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are         11       strongly go against that, and you know, investigate also,       10       MR. LB. MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are         13       you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I       11       being ignored by organizations out here that could be of great         13       you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I       11       heing them in filing them, and the parents are giving         14       think that the Native people also need to investigate also,       14       must be released in Anchorage or Fairbanks or in a		Page 185		Page 187
2       the Native people who they are, where they come from. They're       3       MR. J.B. MALLOTT: Uh-huh.         4       MS. ROSALEE WALKER: I wasn't sure I understood you       5         5       because - I'm going to end up - I wasn't sure I understood       5         7       because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's       5         8       some things that go along with it that Health and Social       5         8       Services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other       9         9       responsibilities that the parent is supposed to carry through       10         10       in this deal too. And I was just trying to - you know,       11         11       figure out what your recommendation was.       10       MR. LB. MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are         11       strongly go against that, and you know, investigate also,       10       MR. LB. MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are         13       you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I       11       being ignored by organizations out here that could be of great         13       you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I       11       heing them in filing them, and the parents are giving         14       think that the Native people also need to investigate also,       14       must be released in Anchorage or Fairbanks or in a	1	know, they're caught in limbo because of White and, you know,	1	the other question we had, on the spirit days that you're
3the ones who are lost. The parents, most of them end up3MR.JB.MALLOTT: Uh-huh.4MS.ROSALEE WALKER: I wasn't sure I understood you5because I'm going to end up I wasn't sure I understood5because I'm going to end up I wasn't sure I understood6you because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's7some things that go along with it that Health and Social5But what I was saying is that if a prisoner in Arizona has6you because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's6committed a crime or was convicted of a crime against a Native7some things that go along with it that Health and Social7person, that in some Native organizations, they feel that they8Services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other9prisons within the state of Alaska.10in this deal too. And I was just trying to you know,10MR.JB.MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are11figure out what your recommendation was.10MR.JB.MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are12MS.JOHANNA AUSTIN: Well, just like what the state does;13you know, investigate and check13you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I13probation guidelines call for all those released from prison14think that the Native people also need to investigate and check14must be released in Anchorage or Fairbanks or in a15strongly go against that, and you know, inke I said,15metopolitan area where there are parole officers and so on.16is you're				
4MS. ROSALEE WALKER: I wasn't sure I understood you4MS. THELMA BUCHHOLDT:you know, spiritual thing.5because I'm going to end up I wasn't sure I understood5But what I was saying is that if a prisoner in Arizona has6you because there is the Indian Welfare Law and then there's5But what I was saying is that if a prisoner in Arizona has7some things that go along with it that Health and Social5But what I was saying is that if a prisoner in Arizona has8services is supposed to abide by. But then there's some other9responsibilities that the parent is supposed to carry through10in this deal too. And I was just trying to you know,10MR. IB. MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are11figure out what your recommendation was.10MR. IB. MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are12MS. TOHANNA AUSTIN: Well, just like what the state does;10MR. IB. MALLOTT: Well, that's true; Native people are13you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I11being ignored by organizations out here that could be of great13you know, they go into the homes and remove the children. I11being ignored by organizations out here are parole officers and so on.16into where the children are placed. Otherwise, you guys are17allowed to go back to the village for that one same reason17just giving them the power to - and you know, next sepretence.18alone. Whether or not they would be accused or further19up.20I mean all there is, is nothing but file cabinets I				-
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			25	MR. J.B. MALLOTT: Well, you get back out and don't you
		Page 186		Page 188

1	come till you win. Well, that's the way it is in the village.	1	CERTIFICATE	
	I mean we're taught to be strong and courageous so that we'll		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
	be better able to live a subsidence way of life and be able to		STATE OF ALASKA	
{	care for ourselves and others that are with us. That's a way	4	I, Shirley Cohen, Notary Public in and for the State of	
	of life. So	5	Alaska, and Reporter for Accurate Transcript Reporting, do hereby certify:	
6	ol <b>m</b> 1	6	That the foregoing pages 01 to 190 are a true,	
		7	That the foregoing pages 01 to 190 are a true, accurate, and complete transcript of proceedings in the two day session of the Alaska Advisory Committee to the U.S.	
1 ·	follow-up. I'm not so sure I got the answer to Thelma's		recorded and transcribed by me from a copy of the electronic	
9		9	sound recording to the best of my knowledge and ability.	
10	-	10	THAT I am not a relative, employee or attorney of any of the parties, nor am I financially interested in this	
11		11	action.	
	other words, do you agree with the idea that it makes it as	12	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 5th day of November, 2001.	
	to whether or not prisoners should come back from Arizona, do	13		
1	you think it makes a difference whether or not they committed	14		
I .	a crime against a Native or a non-Native?	15		
16		16	My Commission expires:02/14/03	
17		17		
	vast criticism. My character is crucified. I no longer have	18		
•	any credibility in the Native community.	19		
20		20		
1	has followed me all these years. I cannot work for Native	21		
1	e organizations. You're going to have a lot of politics	22		
I		23		
23		24		
	am completely out of the loop.	25		
25			Pa	ge 191
	Page 189			
1	yes, there is a lot of that. I suppose you could call it			
2	2 Native discrimination on Natives.			
3	MR. MICHAEL WALLERI: Okay. Thank you.			
4	MR. J.B. MALLOTT: And that's the way it works.			
1 5	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: Thank you all. We sure			
10	5 appreciate your time.			
17	MR. J.B. MALLOTT: No, thank you.			
18	CHAIRPERSON GILBERT GUTIERREZ: And I want to close the			
9	ession at this time.			
10	) This concludes the latest session on these topics by the			
11	Alaska Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil			
12	2 Rights. We thank the participants for their candor and	1		
13	3 comments. We await the transcript of these proceedings.			
14	Please remember that the record of this meeting will			
1:	5 remain open for a period of 30 days following our conclusion			
10	5 today. The Advisory Committee will evaluate the material it			
1	7 has collected and determine if additional such open meetings			
1	8 will be necessary. We stand adjourned. Thank you.			
19	Hearing adjourned)			
20				
2				
2	2 END OF PROCEEDINGS			
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2				
2				
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	Page 190			

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U.S. Commission on				
	<b>10.42</b> [1] 103:15	174:11	21 [3] 37:10 76:7 101:18	<b>3rd</b> [1] 144:20
	<b>10.61</b> [1] 103:16	<b>180</b> [4] 101:20 173:17,21	215 [1] 66:22	
<b>\$10</b> [3] 28:18,22 33:25	<b>100</b> [6] 35:24 36:1 67:16	175:18 1800s [1] 32:4	<b>21st</b> [1] 10:10	-4-
<b>\$11.16</b> [1] 51:18	68:10 101:6 150:10 <b>100,000</b> [1] 30:20	<b>1800s</b> [1] 32:4 <b>1867</b> [2] 144:20 146:22	<b>22</b> [1] 103:13	4 [6] 5:8 14:19 15:12 18:22
<b>\$110</b> [1] 15:21	<b>101162</b> [1] 157:10	<b>180</b> /[2] 144:20 146:22 <b>187</b> [1] 26:24	22.66 [1] 103:18	125:4 162:18
<b>\$14</b> [2] 51:13,13	<b>103.10</b> [1] 17:4		<b>226</b> [1] 10:11	40 [4] 36:13 72:11,23
<b>\$15</b> [4] 33:22,25 51:13,13	<b>103.10</b> [1] 17:4 <b>108</b> [1] 2:21	<b>1886</b> [1] 145:11 <b>19</b> [2] 2:9 133:9	<b>227</b> [4] 69:23 73:15 123:18 127:14	131:13
<b>\$18</b> [1] 29:3	<b>10th</b> [1] 14:21	<b>19</b> [2] 2:9 133:9 <b>190</b> [1] 191:6	<b>23</b> [3] 37:12,13 108:13	<b>41</b> [2] 70:13 91:20
\$20,000 [2] 14:1 36:17	<b>11</b> [2] 104:25 170:23	<b>1900s</b> [1] 71:4	<b>23.07</b> [1] 103:21	<b>42</b> [2] 78:10 147:22
<b>\$25</b> [1] 15:20	<b>11,400</b> [1] 134:1	<b>1910</b> <sup>[2]</sup> 155:23 163:16		<b>43</b> [2] 105:2 171:17
<b>\$30</b> [1] 33:24	<b>11.18</b> [1] 103:18	<b>1910</b> [2] 155:25 165:16 <b>1934</b> [1] 11:23	<b>23.46</b> [1] 103:20	<b>45</b> [1] 75:12
\$35 [1] 15:21	<b>11.41</b> [1] 103:19	<b>1935</b> [2] 155:24 163:17	<b>23.74</b> [1] 103:15 <b>23.88</b> [1] 103:22	<b>48</b> [2] 65:25 76:6 <b>49</b> [1] 2:13
<b>\$40</b> [1] 33:24	<b>11.43</b> [1] 103:19	<b>1935</b> [2] 155:24 165:17 <b>1948</b> [1] 11:17	<b>23rd</b> [1] 174:20	<b>49,499</b> [1] 2:13 <b>49,499</b> [1] 101:7
	<b>11.45</b> [1] 104:1 <b>11.87</b> [1] 103:20	<b>1948</b> [1] 11:17 <b>1957</b> [1] 4:17	<b>24</b> [5] 51:8 76:22 103:16	<b>4:00</b> [1] 3:8
-&-	<b>110</b> [1] 2:24	<b>1957</b> [1] 4:17 <b>1959</b> [3] 71:7,13 79:17	106:21 107:2	
& [2] 3:4 191:15	<b>119,241</b> [1] 133:8		<b>24.18</b> [1] 104:2	4th [1] 70:8
		<b>1960s</b> [3] 13:5 62:22,25	<b>242</b> [1] 147:23	
_'_	11:15 [1] 3:3	<b>1970s</b> [1] 10:7	<b>249</b> [1] 65:23	-5-
<b>'50s</b> [1] 166:17	<b>11th</b> [3] 10:15 46:2 55:11 <b>12</b> [3] 101:9 122:15	<b>1971</b> [1] 32:19	<b>25</b> [10] 1:7 2:2 4:4 13:1	<b>5</b> [3] 5:10 19:6 126:3
<b>'60s</b> [2] 108:22 166:17	12 [3] 101:9 122:15	<b>1976</b> [2] 102:4 189:20	41:6 62:15 103:17 128:8	<b>50</b> [5] 34:24 36:13 102:6
<b>'70s</b> [1] 108:22	<b>12,000</b> [1] 135:16	<b>1978</b> [2] 104:10,12	179:15 191:7	105:9 117:11
<b>'80s</b> [1] 111:11	<b>12.08</b> [1] 102:17	<b>1980</b> [1] 13:6	25.14 [1] 103:4	<b>50,832</b> [1] 101:25
<b>'90s</b> [1] 111:15	<b>12.20</b> [1] 102:17	<b>1980s</b> [2] 12:16 71:11	<b>25.85</b> [1] 103:25	<b>500</b> [1] 1:14
<b>'92</b> [3] 111:1 136:22,22	<b>12.20</b> [1] 103:21 <b>12.30</b> [1] 103:22	<b>1982</b> [3] 54:25 122:14 147:23	25th [1] 173:16	52 [1] 65:24
<b>'93</b> [1] 111:1	<b>12.30</b> [1] 103.22 <b>12.48</b> [1] 101:16	<b>1982/83</b> [2] 101:10,13	26 [2] 2:11 106:13	5th [1] 191:12
<b>'93/94</b> [1] 103:16	<b>12.69</b> [1] 103:24	<b>1985</b> [4] 12:20 13:3 181:3	27 [3] 105:4,6 106:18	
<b>'94/95</b> [1] 103:18	<b>122</b> [1] 3:4	181:16	27.44 [1] 103:19	-6-
<b>'95</b> [2] 104:25 105:2	<b>12:30</b> [1] 2:5	<b>1988</b> [1] 79:23	280 [13] 42:14,22 43:7	<b>6</b> [4] 11:16 14:19 15:12
		<b>1989</b> [1] 168:8	57:20 71:13 91:23 92:7	143:13
<b>'95/'96</b> [1] 106:23	12:40 [2] 2:7 4:5	<b>1991</b> [2] 10:23 103:12	94:12,16,16,25 95:1,7	<b>6,177</b> [1] 101:16
<b>'95/96</b> [3] 103:19 106:12 106:18	12th [1] 118:13	<b>1991</b> [2] 10.25 105.12 <b>1992</b> [1] 103:12	<b>29</b> [3] 105:16 106:15,17	60 [6] 35:23,24,25 131:14
<b>'96</b> [2] 104:25 105:2	<b>13</b> [1] 102:5	<b>1992/'93</b> [1] 103:15	<b>29th</b> [1] 73:14	132:2 144:2
<b>'96/97</b> [3] 103:20,21	<b>13.51</b> [1] 102:16	<b>1993</b> [2] 10:10 11:1	2:00 [2] 2:18 8:9	<b>61</b> [1] 102:15
105:5	13.7 [1] 66:20	<b>1994</b> [1] 115:4	<b>2:10</b> [1] 2:19	<b>62</b> [1] 2:15
<b>'98</b> [1] 112:5	<b>130</b> [1] 3:6	<b>1995</b> [1] 73:4		<b>626,932</b> [1] 133:4
	<b>14,000</b> [2] 134:1,8	<b>1998</b> [2] 111:25 112:5	-3-	<b>69</b> [1] 2:16
<b>'99</b> [2] 105:17 106:20	142 [1] 3:9	<b>1998</b> [2] 111:25 112:5 <b>1999</b> [2] 16:14 106:14	<b>3</b> [9] 5:5 18:15 59:8 102:1	6:15 [1] 190:20
<b>'99/00</b> [1] 105:1	<b>146</b> [1] 3:9	<b>1999/2000</b> [1] 103:23	104:25 119:3 124:15	6th [1] 119:15
<b>'99/2000</b> [1] 107:1	<b>149</b> [1] 3:10	<b>1:20</b> [1] 2:12	133:4 135:10	
	<b>15</b> [3] 167:15 171:19	1.20[1] 2:12	3,243 [1] 104:4	-7-
-0-	179:19 <b>15.6</b> [1] 133:7	-2-	3,712 [1] 102:15	7,000 [1] 102:3
<b>01</b> [1] 191:6			3.6 [2] 134:6,17	7.29 [1] 101:14
<b>02/14/03</b> [1] 191:15	154 [1] 3:10	<b>2</b> [6] 4:24 18:11 59:7 124:5	<b>30</b> [10] 8:13 13:14 36:13	70 [1] 13:13
	<b>156</b> [1] 117:10	133:2 143:3	55:16 105:17 106:22 107:3 109:20 117:2	70/30 [1] 13:18
<b>04</b> [1] 2:5	157 [1] 3:11	<b>2,942</b> [1] 101:13	190:15	700 [1] 109:13
09 [1] 2:8	15th [1] 148:15	<b>2.1</b> [1] 134:18	<b>300</b> [1] 8:17	701 [1] 134:8
-1-	<b>16</b> [1] 50:22	<b>2.93</b> [1] 101:18	<b>31</b> [1] 105:5	73 [3] 75:24 77:7 78:22
	<b>16.45</b> [1] 102:25	<b>20</b> [6] 23:24 24:10 49:13 62:16 172:19 174:20	<b>32</b> [2] 106:24,25	75 [1] 33:20
<b>1</b> [9] 4:19 18:3 59:6 81:21	<b>16.5</b> [1] 133:15	<b>200</b> [1] 76:5	<b>33</b> [1] 105:7	
123:11 132:25 142:23 169:21 183:12	<b>161</b> [1] 3:11	<b>2000</b> [1] 76:5 <b>2000</b> [4] 73:14 106:20	<b>34</b> [2] 67:4,6	-8-
<b>1,000</b> [1] 102:12	<b>165</b> [2] 27:21 75:20	132:25 133:4	<b>35</b> [2] 74:8 106:20	<b>8</b> [3] 14:19 15:12 119:15
	<b>166</b> [1] 3:12	<b>2000/2001</b> [1] 115:5	<b>3600</b> [1] 102:22	<b>8.1</b> [1] 134:11
1,130 [2] 76:4 92:25	17 [1] 69:20	<b>2001</b> [10] 1:7 2:2 4:4	<b>37</b> [1] 50:23	<b>8.3</b> [1] 135:16
<b>10</b> [16] 15:10 16:9,14 31:6 35:14 51:12 55:17 57:4	171 [1] 3:12	10:15 56:12 65:22 133:24	<b>38</b> [2] 101:8 102:5	<b>80</b> [7] 23:23 24:20 79:8
62:2 70:2 101:1 121:3	177 [1] 3:13	148:15 191:7,12		<b>80</b> [7] 23:23 24:20 79:8 79:12 89:10 108:16
134:3 139:17 171:24	178 [2] 3:13,14	2002 [3] 14:25 101:25	<b>39</b> [1] 106:14	131:11
179:6	17th [1] 173:24	171:18	<b>3:20</b> [1] 97:8	82.3 [1] 134:2
<b>10.23</b> [1] 103:13	<b>18</b> [3] 11:23 147:23	<b>2010</b> [1] 8:18	3:25 [2] 97:9,22	<b>84</b> [1] 79:6
				- L-1 /2.0

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission on	Civil Rights	Marti I ugo		
<b>85</b> [1] 101:7	143:3 146:7 160:22	34:20 38:23 39:5 43:24	affected [3] 31:18 33:13	163:18,23 164:6 173:2,9
86.3 [1] 66:22	accommodate [2] 7:11	55:2,20,21 58:16 59:3,21	46:7	ahold [1] 185:14
87 [1] 79:10	159:6	59:21 60:9,11 61:17 65:10	affecting [1] 146:17	aid [2] 5:18 132:2
	accommodation [1]	111:10,21 138:20 146:16 163:9	affects [1] 34:3	aide [1] 109:9
-9-	159:22	addressed [8] 21:22	affirm [1] 10:9	aides [5] 15:16 51:19
9 [2] 170:8,20	accompany [1] 77:22	30:13 53:2 54:11 57:6	affixed [1] 191:12	109:9,10,14
<b>9,000</b> [1] 108:10	accomplish [3] 182:1	80:1 149:9,10	afford [1] 80:9	air [1] 160:5
<b>9.33</b> [2] 102:18,24	182:20 184:15	addressing [5] 39:2 98:9	afforded [1] 8:7	AITC [5] 57:3 59:14 62:2
<b>90</b> [2] 118:9 139:16	accordance [1] 5:13	111:16 112:8 178:3	Afghanistan [1] 23:4	79:1 172:10
<b>900</b> [1] 93:1	according [3] 28:20 65:24 76:6	adequate [12] 19:7 29:1	AFN [7] 45:2 59:14,24	Akiachak [20] 2:8 8:24
<b>90012</b> [1] 8:18	accounts [1] 102:10	29:21,24 34:6,7 41:20 65:4 73:24 80:10 126:24	79:1 91:23 95:7 113:19	9:18 11:15 12:12,23 13:10
<b>92.203</b> [1] 147:21	acculturation [1] 98:24	126:24	Africa [1] 148:23	16:14,15,24 17:11,13,15 28:17 29:7,13,17 30:22
<b>93638</b> [1] 12:15	accumulate [1] 58:7	adequately [6] 27:16	African [3] 83:13 134:6	31:16 33:19
<b>97</b> [1] 50:16	accumulative [1] 104:7	30:14 50:2 60:14 129:4,4	138:24	Akiak [1] 13:10
<b>98</b> [1] 2:20	accurate [4] 112:15,24	adhered [1] 18:13	afternoon [9] 4:6 8:9	akin [1] 100:6
<b>98,043</b> [1] 133:6	191:4,6	adjourned [2] 190:18,19	9:11 19:16 97:11 108:3 122:2 130:3 187:11	Alaska [324] 1:2,14 2:1
<b>989</b> [1] 135:16	accused [4] 176:22,23	adjudication [1] 59:1	again [14] 30:6 33:4,4,15	2:15,23,24,24 3:5,6 4:2,7
<b>99510-1162</b> [1] 157:10	181:6 188:18	administer [2] 23:16	33:16 36:7 61:18 94:20	4:9 5:21 9:12,15,16,18,19
<b>JJJIO 1102</b> [1] 157.10	Achieve [1] 114:2	24:6	109:17 135:3 141:22	10:8,13,19,20 11:2 12:21 13:6,21 14:12,21,23 15:8
-A-	achievement [10] 15:13	administered [1] 27:15	154:21 157:9 169:10	15:13 16:5,8,12 17:8,10
	109:18,19 110:25 112:16	administering [1] 24:13	against [29] 11:20,25	17:11,20,23 18:3,7,16,18
a.k.a [2] 154:24 155:7	112:19,25 113:7,13 114:8	administration [14]	14:12,15 28:4 30:9 40:12 41:17 57:3 62:24 70:4	18:18,23 19:2,4,8,19 20:4
<b>a.m</b> [1] 2:5	acknowledge [9] 7:5	2:12 5:4,18 54:15 57:24	78:5 107:22 130:13,17	20:15 21:5 26:25 27:3,8 27:12,13,14,17,25 28:4
Aaron [10] 3:10 142:1	98:24 99:2,5,8,12,15,19 99:25	62:22 63:24 68:2 82:14 84:20,25 86:10 144:25	131:22 142:17 147:5	28:11 29:25 30:14,20,22
149:20,20,23 151:24 152:25 153:16,21 171:15	acknowledged [2]	155:4	148:16 157:14 162:15	31:1,9,19,21 32:17,18
abide [2] 73:9 186:8	73:15 170:12	administrative [2] 80:6	171:21 172:23 175:8 184:24 186:15 187:13	33:2,3,5,6,17 34:5 36:11
abiding [1] 179:24	acknowledgment [2]	127:11	188:6 189:15	37:10 43:5,7,23 44:3,5,6 45:5 47:14 48:5,13 49:5
ability [9] 24:4 25:13	73:17,18	administratively [1]	age [6] 4:21 5:3,17 135:7	49:14,25 50:4,15,19,21
74:6,16 126:8 129:1	acquiesces [1] 155:25	68:23	154:5 162:19	51:7,16 56:11 60:8 61:4
140:13 183:12 191:8	acquired [1] 143:23	administrators [2]	agencies [8] 39:20 94:8	62:3,15,16 63:5,7,9,16,18
able [18] 8:11,19 24:6	acronym [1] 122:12	112:9,23 adopt [1] 72:16	94:9 135:10,12,23 136:10	63:23,25 64:5,9 65:11,21 65:25 66:3,4,9,17 67:19
25:10 37:17 61:13 81:7	act [24] 4:17 5:15 10:21	adopted [8] 12:2 16:14	140:6	68:13 69:8,10,11,16,23
85:19 97:2 168:12,24 172:8,20 184:16 185:1,10	11:8 12:14 32:18 47:14	75:13 111:11 112:12	agency [17] 4:16 23:19 134:10 135:20 140:9	70:2,3,12 71:7,8 72:20
189:3,3	85:24 89:25 113:17 115:4 127:22 128:15 129:11	113:14,24 156:7	171:21 172:6,8,12,23	73:7,16 74:8 75:20 79:6
abolish [1] 94:16	136:23,23 139:6 144:24	adopting [1] 156:20	173:11,12,15 174:14	79:11,14 80:1,8,23 81:1 81:13 82:9 83:20,24 85:16
aboriginal [2] 32:14,16	151:9 155:25 157:1	adoption [4] 158:25	175:19 176:19,21	86:22 93:19 94:2,3,4,20
above [2] 104:21 109:21	163:17,18,19	159:7,7,11	agenda [2] 38:25 122:5	95:13 98:25 101:8 103:7
abreast [1] 110:12	action [9] 6:25 33:8 140:6	adult [1] 131:9	agent [3] 81:16 83:13	108:9,9,15,18,21,25
absence [3] 18:6 111:2	141:6,11 172:6 174:18,22 191:10	adults [2] 136:4 185:5	181:14	109:23 110:12,22,23
158:24	actions [2] 175:1,7	advanced [1] 140:15	agents [1] 81:20	112:2,4,11 113:13,14,17 113:21 114:1,14,18,20
absolute [2] 101:11	active [3] 71:12 111:16	advancement [2] 14:10	Aggravating [1] 72:11	115:3,7 116:1 118:9
155:6	126:20	123:5	ago [18] 26:6 31:8 39:9	119:17 121:8,9 122:3,7
absolutely [4] 20:6 69:3	actively [4] 71:8 115:20	adversarial [1] 6:11	41:7 43:5 61:8 85:15 87:7 102:1,21 112:17,21 137:2	122:10,12,16,18,21 123:2
151:11 153:2	132:12 137:3	advice [1] 175:18	147:3 169:17 180:23	123:4,6,9,10,12,12,24,25 124:1,6,10,11,15,16,17,18
abuse [14] 52:19 53:13 54:1,8,9 55:4 58:16 60:19	activities [6] 11:4 52:6	advise [2] 5:15 8:10	181:16 187:18	125:1,5,6,7,8,9,10 126:4
66:7 75:6 77:20 156:9	52:7 66:15 86:23 95:12	advised [1] 71:23	agree [7] 25:11 94:21	126:13,21,25 127:9,19
184:20 185:20	acts [5] 11:23 22:10 89:25	advisory [20] 1:2 2:1 4:2	151:11 157:18 176:25 189:11,12	128:6,13,16,20,24 129:9 129:12,12,15 130:5,10
abused [2] 53:10 74:21	130:16 164:14 actual [7] 38:11 101:20	4:7,10,10 5:12,14,21 6:6 9:12 34:14 81:4 94:3	agreed [3] 6:14 56:16	131:1,18 132:22 133:1,5
abuser [1] 77:24	103:14 104:4 118:13	97:12 130:10 137:2	181:9	133:8,10,12,13,14,16,16
abysmal [1] 135:24	136:24 137:10	190:11,16 191:7	agreeing [1] 62:9	133:24 134:7,9,14 135:3
academy [3] 41:5 93:15	Ada [1] 10:11	advocacy [1] 158:11	agreement [14] 10:14	135:4,11,17 136:3,9,11 139:9,16 141:6 142:18,18
93:16	add [1] 171:1	advocate [1] 10:4	43:22 44:4 54:14 84:15	142:21,24 143:4,5,6,10
accept [2] 158:22 174:2	addendum [1] 157:11	advocates [1] 10:3	84:16,20,24 85:3 86:10	143:12,16,22 144:6,8,13
acceptable [1] 67:9	addition [1] 66:6	affair [1] 162:9	86:13 94:22 108:5 151:10	144:19 145:21,25 146:1,2
accepting[1] 167:19	additional [6] 8:14	affairs [7] 10:11 12:17	agreements [4] 43:25 54:16,18 143:18	146:5,18,20,22,23 147:2 147:25 148:18,22,25
access [18] 18:7 31:3	15:21 41:15 79:1 136:10	30:16 39:18 135:21	ahead [18] 38:1 47:9,11	150:12,15,18 151:8,13,20
61:11,11,23 81:14 82:4 94:4 110:9 112:24 124:13	190:17	144:11 173:14	49:4 82:19 95:4 97:13,23	152:18 154:15 155:5,10
124:20,22 127:5 135:3	address [22] 8:7 22:2	affect [2] 39:3 81:18	98:1 121:4,6,20 142:12	157:9,10 159:3,4,10

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission on		mann 1 ago		
160:22 161:20 162:3,6	amendment [3] 10:24	annually [1] 80:21	approximate [1] 101:20	assessed [1] 50:12
164:3 166:13,18 172:10	11:23 180:6	anonymously [1] 54:6	approximation [1]	assessment [1] 104:19
172:10 176:14,15 178:2 188:9 190:11 191:3,4,7	AMERICA [1] 191:2	answer [6] 116:17 150:6	102:1	assign [3] 64:21 83:8
191:15	America's [1] 148:13	153:6,7 163:25 189:8	April [1] 10:15	129:4
Alaska's [6] 14:10 31:23	American [52] 2:17 15:9	answered [2] 187:24,25	Arctic [5] 35:17 108:22	assigned [10] 66:18,19
132:23 133:25 136:15	15:11,13 16:5,8 18:15 27:1,1 39:10 44:13 45:10	answering [1] 127:12	149:23 150:2 152:16	66:21,22,24 67:6,7 81:17 82:10 83:1
159:14	49:6 69:16 82:23 83:14	answers [1] 166:4	area [29] 30:8 32:19 35:2 36:21 42:21 46:24 51:18	assignment [4] 65:21
Alaskan [9] 2:11 8:25	87:5,9 100:18 101:2,9,10	Anthrax [1] 46:16	67:11,12,15,21 68:1 73:4	66:12 68:8 82:21
26:23 28:2 65:14 66:19 108:5 130:18 135:2	101:14,15 102:14,22,25	anti-Native [1] 171:9	74:7 84:2 91:13 95:24,24	assignments [2] 68:2,3
Alaskans [10] 60:13,24	103:7 104:5 105:2,2,3,12 105:15 106:1,12,15,20,24	anti-tribal [1] 73:2	95:25 96:12 112:1 114:16	assist [3] 8:19 74:25
61:15 80:10 98:20 124:18	107:16,19 114:14 133:7	anyway [7] 21:20 25:16	119:4,7 159:16,16 177:6 177:16 188:15	179:13
130:7,12 131:17 136:14	133:10,12 135:17,22	26:11 59:17 86:17 138:17 183:24		assistance [7] 6:3 12:14
albeit [1] 72:18	136:2 138:24 143:12	anyways [1] 76:16	areas [53] 9:15,25 13:2 14:9 15:19 17:2 18:8	43:9 125:13 143:7 146:6
alcohol [21] 34:9 50:16	144:5 145:1	apartheid [2] 147:6	27:14,14,25 28:1,5,14	188:12
50:18,20,25 57:22 58:16	Americans [13] 20:4 22:6,24 46:7 100:25	148:19	30:23,25 31:15 34:23 36:1	assistant [2] 10:10
59:21 60:9 66:7 72:2,16 77:12 87:1 91:14,15	102:17 103:3 104:22	apologize [1] 25:21	36:3,4,23 48:13 50:5 52:5	181:22 associated [5] 58:24
160:22 178:15 184:7,20	134:3,4,6 144:1 145:7	Appalachia [1] 156:17	59:23 61:5,16 64:2 66:4,8 66:8,10,13 74:13,14 81:17	63:24 64:15 68:4 148:6
185:20	among [9] 50:20 67:4	appallingly [1] 155:16	84:10 85:23 94:6 95:10	Association [2] 116:12
alcoholic [1] 50:18	103:6 111:13 134:13	apparent [4] 64:16 77:7	96:2 101:22,23 109:2,5	161:19
alcoholism [1] 122:22	150:12,15,17 151:13	89:7 166:23	114:7 117:6,8,24 118:5 123:6 125:9 132:6	associations [3] 108:9
Aleut [1] 169:20	amount [7] 22:23 23:3 29:1 86:2 126:24 127:3	Appeals [1] 181:4	arena [3] 62:6 71:12	112:4 119:19
Alcuts [2] 133:16 150:16	145:19	appear [2] 108:1 121:3	167:14	assumed [2] 71:14,18
Alex [15] 5:22 47:6,10,12	amounts [2] 116:2	appearance [3] 77:16	arguably [1] 67:25	assuming [1] 162:23
87:4 115:16 136:17	137:22	77:18 164:8	arguing [1] 151:1	assurance [1] 154:14
137:14,16,22 153:24 154:2 175:23 176:1,3	ample <sub>[1]</sub> 173:2	appeared [1] 121:10	argument [1] 51:17	assure [2] 99:22 154:11
Algebra [1] 168:13	analyzed [1] 68:2	appease [1] 64:21	arise [2] 30:15 134:19	assured [1] 154:7
<b>alike</b> [1] 56:5	anchorage [51] 1:14 2:15	applaud [1] 28:9	Arizona [8] 48:1 161:21	Athabaskan [1] 114:20
allegations [1] 82:3	20:17 28:24 35:5 49:6	applicable [1] 6:6	163:3 183:7 187:12,19	Athabaskans [1] 150:16
alleging [1] 4:19	53:7,8 54:22,24 55:1,3,13 59:22 61:10 66:24 75:17	applicant [1] 134:21	188:5 189:13	Atka [1] 166:13
allocated [2] 8:3 17:20	88:25 92:20 100:19,25	applicants [2] 126:9,12	armed [4] 41:6,9 78:5,8	atrocious [1] 162:3
allocating [1] 152:20	101:5,24,25 102:4,7 103:5	application [2] 124:21 143:14	arms [1] 76:1	attaching [1] 149:2
allocation [1] 68:4	103:9 104:3,9,21 114:25 115:18 118:4,11 130:4	applied [2] 145:21	Army [3] 53:17,19 54:3	attachments [1] 149:5
allocations [1] 68:12	157:10,25 158:4,9,14	169:19	arrange [1] 148:21	attacks [3] 46:4 55:11 130:13
allotment [1] 163:14	159:17 160:21 166:19,21	applies [3] 13:18 182:7	arrangements [1] 65:13	attain [1] 127:6
allow [7] 15:16 17:4 42:6	167:15,21,25 174:9 177:1	189:25	arrest [3] 76:25 90:20,23	attempt [1] 147:20
92:2 124:24 159:11	188:14 ANCSA [3] 22:14,15	apply [7] 11:21 83:20	arrested [2] 72:8 91:3	attempted [3] 7:21,24
184:18	158:8	116:7 124:19 125:11	arrests [3] 77:5,14,19 arrival [1] 78:9	56:24
<b>allowed</b> [7] 143:1 157:14 157:20 180:1,2 187:21	ANCSET [8] 122:7,9,11	126:13 181:20 <b>appoint</b> [2] 40:13 79:18	arrives [1] 134:23	attempting [2] 52:21
188:17	122:12,15,19 127:18	Appraise [1] 5:5	articles [1] 180:16	128:23
allows [1] 100:10	130:6	appreciate [17] 25:20	arts [3] 11:24 106:11	attend [2] 17:9 112:9
ally [2] 120:5,8	Andy [7] 2:24 97:15 110:15 116:24 117:15	26:12 39:24 88:5 97:3	168:16	attendance [3] 5:22
almost [10] 35:8 76:7	110:15 116:24 117:15	117:19 120:14 141:18	Ashenbrenner [19] 2:16	34:23 168:13
102:21 103:17 133:25	ANEC [1] 113:24	154:20 157:19,22 166:8	49:6 69:14,15 83:4,16,19	attended [3] 19:24 21:6 174:16
134:2,8 135:16 167:19 173:11	Angela [1] 6:1	166:16 168:1 170:25 177:21 190:6	84:16,17 85:6 86:8 88:3	attending [1] 100:1
<b>alone</b> [3] 51:12 155:20	Angeles [3] 6:2 8:18,18	approach [1] 53:24	88:17 89:11 90:8 91:20 95:11 96:9,12	attention [7] 6:24 31:2
188:18	Angell [29] 2:15 49:5	approached [1] 140:7	Asian [1] 134:4	58:8 64:14 67:9 81:6
along [6] 12:23 64:9,25	62:13,14 81:25 82:7 85:1	approaches [1] 61:19	aside [2] 23:8 87:9	130:23
82:13 86:2 186:7	85:4,9,12,14 86:12,16	appropriate [4] 63:4	aspect [5] 90:7 91:10	attitude [1] 126:15
altered [1] 136:6	87:14,25 88:2,6,8,11,20 89:19 92:4,22,25 93:9,17	127:8 136:12 158:21	92:14,15 93:2	attorney [16] 36:25 37:7
alternatives [1] 22:13	93:23 94:15,19	appropriated [1] 136:7	aspects [2] 70:10 113:12	37:9,11,14 53:1 56:13,14 56:25 69:16 164:3,10
always [11] 21:1 22:1	anger [1] 174:13	appropriates [1] 35:23	assault [2] 75:6 188:21	181:14,22,22 191:9
63:19 78:12 124:8,10	angered [1] 167:5		assaulted [4] 90:22	attorney's [1] 19:21
148:6 170:15 172:20,23 177:11	angry [1] 138:18	appropriations [1]	166:22 167:2,5	attorneys [1] 163:5
ambiguity [1] 87:8	animosity [1] 151:13	131:8	assembling [1] 7:13	attributable [1] 73:13
amend [3] 10:20 42:18	Anita [1] 143:4	approval [3] 14:5 77:1,2	assert [1] 17:14	attributed [1] 32:6
42:18	annual [5] 13:23,25 16:24	approve [1] 113:19	asserted [1] 50:4	attributes [1] 11:7
amending [1] 57:20	17:21 19:8	approved [1] 11:16	assertively [1] 161:5	audit [1] 23:19
·····	·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

#### August - CAT

81:15       140:20,23       140:20,23       Baring 19 :91:15       books [3] 23:19 60:18       43:8 83:7 135:21 173:13         number [5] 12:21       musterity [1] 131:23       Baring [3] 49:14,17 54:17       books [3] 23:19 60:18       43:8 83:7 135:21 173:13         Austin [15] 3:13 177:22       base [1] 35:22 58:22       Bering [2] 49:14,17 54:17       boot [1] 156:6       boot [1] 156:6       biot [1] 156:7         Austin [15] 3:13 177:22       based [13] 99:13:13 15:1       116:11:20 117:9.16 118:6       17:61:192:10:11       118:16 1192:2,10:13       boots [3] 23:19 60:18       43:8 83:7 135:21 173:13         Mattin [15] 2:24 176:25       based [13] 99:13:13 15:1       116:11:20 117:9.16 118:6       boot [1] 156:3       boots [3] 14:17       businessen [3] 13:17 25:17         18:12 187:6,9       base [1] 13:27       base [1] 13:27       base [1] 13:27       base [1] 13:23 17:21       17:62 3191:8       bots [2] 16:31 10:15       bots [2] 16:4       bots [2] 19:31 109:21         13:24 156:5       base [1] 13:22 17:21       13:25 12 61:23 22:33 2:3       75:17 92:20 118:18:20       base [1] 13:22 17:21       bots [2] 16:4       bots [2] 16:4       bots [1] 18:4       bots [2] 17:8:1       Bor [1] 13:23       bots [2] 17:8:1       Bor [1] 13:23       fi:17 92:20       bits [1] 11:1       bits [1]	U.S. Commission on	Civil Rights	U		U
number of the second	August [3] 11:16 14:25				
luspices:n: 12:21         base [p: 35:22:82:21         base [p: 35:22:82:31         base [p: 35:22:82:82:31         base [p: 35:22:82:31         base [p: 35:22:82:31         base [p: 35:22:82:31         base [p: 35:22:82:81         base [p: 35:22:82:31         base [p: 35:22:82:81         base [p: 3					
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{mather} [1] 1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1$	<b>-</b>				
1772224 178:1,1 18322       20:17 27:11 20:5 10:17       11:81:61 119:2,10:13       Dors (D) 16:4:4 77:3:4         184:01:31 185:41,24       20:28,15:41       Dors (D) 16:4:4 77:3:4       Dors (D) 16:4:4 77:3:4         186:12 187:69       Librardian (D) 10:20       Dors (D) 16:4:4 77:3:4       Dors (D) 16:4:4 77:3:4         186:12 187:69       Librardian (D) 10:20       Dors (D) 16:4:4 77:3:4       Dors (D) 16:4:4:77:4         187:42 72:10:32:3 73:10       J3:24 15:6:5       Dors (D) 16:4:4:77:4       Dors (D) 16:4:4:77:4         99:20 609:60:71:15       Dors (D) 17:15       Dors (D) 16:4:4:77:4       Dors (D) 16:4:4:77:4         99:21 26:14:31:14:75:75       Dattroom (D) 16:23       Dort (D) 16:3:4:4:7:18:10:11:1       Dors (D) 16:4:4:7:4:18:11:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1				borough [6] 38:12 67:21	
144-70, 1358; 41,244         102:8,9,1432,0,148:22         122:12,15,19,23'         bother ru, 168:24					
186:12 187:69       159:1 162:19       Destra f 22,224 146       Dottom p1 19:3 10:92.1       Duty p1 21:18		102:8,9 143:20 148:22			businessmen [1] 64:7
unthor jeg 62.25 144.5         baseline ja 61.20,25         T/14 72.18 134.11         born [14] 19.3 102.11         Byron [11 19.6           unthority jo 11 013 11.1         basis [11 32.7         T/14 72.18 134.11         T/66.23 191.8         brack [14] 19.3 102.11         Byron [11 19.6           184 492.02 25 751.44         J32.25 12.13 23.1 23.23         J32.25 12.13 23.1 23.1 23.23         J32.25 12.13 23.1 43.11         J32.25 12.11 32.1 19.2.1         J32.25 12.11 32.1 19.2.1         J32.25 12.11 32.1 19.2.1         J32.25 12.11 32.1 19.2.1         J32.2 13.12 11.1 32.2.1 19.2.1         J32.2 13.12 11.1 32.2.1 19.2.1         J32.2 13.12 11.1 32.2.1 19.2.1         J32.2 13.12 11.1 19.2.2         J32.1 13.11 10.41 15.1.1         J32.2 13.12 11.1 19.2.2         J32.2 13.12 11.1 19.2.2         J32.1 13.11 10.41 15.1.1         J32.2 13.12 11.1 19.2.2         J32.1 13.11 10.41 11.1 19.2.2         J32.1 13.11 10.41 11.1 19.2.1         J32.1 13.11 10.41 11.1 19.2.2         J32.1 10.11 10.41 11.1 19.2.2         J32.2 13.12 11.1 19.2.2         J32.2 13.12 11.1 19.2.2         J32.2 13.12 11.1 1			best [8] 7:22,24 14:6		
nuthorizies [1] 54:11         bases [1] 13:27         local [1] 15:37         bota [1] 15:37           nuthorizy [1] 10:13 11.11         [13:4] 49:20,22 50:7 51:4         [13:4] 49:20,22 50:7 51:4         [13:4] 49:20 11:15         [13:2] 13:41         [13:2] 13:41         [13:2] 13:41         [13:2] 13:41         [13:2] 13:41         [13:2] 13:41         [13:2] 13:41         [13:2] 13:41         [13:2] 13:41         [13:2] 13:41         [13:2] 13:41         [13:4] 13:317         [13:2] 13:41         [13:4] 13:317         [13:2] 13:41         [13:4] 13:317         [13:2] 13:41         [13:4] 13:317         [13:4] 13:3	author [2] 62:25 144:5				
$ \begin{array}{                                    $	authorities [1] 54:11				
184 492022 507 517       1024 193 022 37 721       1024 193 022 1721       1024 193 022 1721       1024 193 022 1721       1024 193 022 1721       1024 021 021 021 021 021 021 021 021 021 021	authority [31] 10:13 11:1				-C-
7125 722.2 (1) 32 73:0       198 32 13 32.3       129:20	18:4 49:20,22 50:7 51:4				Стат 4-1 191-1 1
73:21 76:28 (6:20 87:12)       45:21 (61:24 72:18 103:11)       better y 13:24 94:019       71:21 78:25 149:35:14 149:14 19       braining p1 100:10       Bie320         14:47 14:52.12,52 173:5.7       battery p1 106:23       battery p1 106:23       better funded (p1 58:18)       breaking p1 100:10       Bie320       cabinets p1 78:8         14:11 15:21,24 10:15:1       battery p1 106:23       better funded (p1 58:18)       breaking p1 100:10       Bie320       cabinets p1 78:8         15:21 46:16 67:14 74:20       Bear p1 179:1       110:11 102:10,12 108:5       better funded (p1 68:11       S9:11 104:11 51:12:2       california p1 8:18         10:11 10:22:02:14 16:51       become p1 11:5:22:1       becomes p1 15:7:3       bie10:17:22:22:21:7       brings p1 100:13       brings p1 100:13       broader p1 22:5:19:9:4       brings p1 100:13       becomes p1 15:7:3       bie10:17:22:22:21:7       briades p1 22:5:19:9:4       briades p1 22:5:19:9:4:5:19:19:4:5:19:19:4:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:1					
9423 143:142,223 1443.       12325       1792 125:14 135:14 1479       Dreaking pp 100:10       cabina pp 10:10         1447 1452:125:173:57       battery pp 16:62.2       1792 125:14 178:25 189.3       Browig pp 10:10       cabina pp 10:10         1447 1452:125:14 147:15       battery pp 16:62.3       battery pp 17:12:5       1792 125:14 178:25 189.3       Browig pp 17:20:14 149.3       calculated pp 6:11         16:12 66:16 7:14 76:16 7:14 74:20       Beachdaau pp 11:0:20       10:16 142:12:20 46:22       bring pp 47:24 70:10       67:25       67:25         10:11 70:07:22 324       Beachdaau pp 11:0:20       10:16 145:16 18:14:18       10:16 14:12:10 14:02:12       11:16:22       11:16:12:16:18:14:18       11:16:12:16:18:14:18       11:16:12:16:18:14:18:18       11:16:12:16:18:14:18:18:18:18:18:16:16:18:11       11:16:12:16:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:12:12:12:10:18:16:18:11       11:16:12:16:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:					
14471452.12172.1172.1172.2 <t< td=""><td>94:23 143:14,22,23 144:3</td><td></td><td></td><td>breaking [1] 100:10</td><td></td></t<>	94:23 143:14,22,23 144:3			breaking [1] 100:10	
nuthorizze (r)         17:18         batter (r)         106:23         better-funded (r)         58:18         brief (r)         67:25         called (r)         63:11           vvailal (r)         1563         Baznite (r)         106:3         better (r)         106:3         better (r)         106:3         106:1		bathroom [2] 166:22,24	177:2 178:25 189:3	<b>U</b>	cabins [1] 74:23
unthorized [1]         unthori			better-funded [1] 58:18		
virail 10         Bay [1] 171:25         Bay [1] 171:25         Biol 10:20         biol 171 (172:470:010)         California [2] 8:18           0:612 66:16 67:14 72:0         Bear [1] 79:1         10:11 (10:12:0) [2:08:53         10:11 (10:12:0) [2:08:53         10:11 (10:13 (11:02:0) [2:08:53         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:11 (10:12:08:13         10:11 (10:11 (10:11 (10:11)         10:11 (10:11 (10:11)         10:11 (10:11 (10:11)         10:11 (10:11 (10:11)         10:11 (10:11 (10:11)         10:11 (10:11 (			between [23] 10:14 39:11	154:9 161:22 182:5	
variable run 51:6 60:6 61:61:2 66:1 66:714 74:20       Beachdaau (n) 110:20       //11 /02:10 (21 08:3) 131:16 144:12,20 146:23       98:11 104:15 171:2       67:25         Avenue p1       1:4 182:10       becamitful (n) 187:18       131:16 144:12,20 146:23       131:16 144:12,20 146:23       47:23 49:18 13:16 16:22       138:10       171:14	<b>avail</b> [1] 156:3		43:22,25 45:4 56:6 65:20	briefly [5] 47:24 70:10	California [2] 8:18
01:01:20:126:1123:14 165:1       beart [1] 19:14       11:16:14 41:12:0:146:22       bring [ng 27:13:44:18       178:10       bring [ng 17:13:44:18       178:10       178	available [11] 51:6 60:6		10111 102110 12 108.5	98:11 104:15 171:2	67:25
bits       178:10       185:16       187:10       178:10       185:16       187:10         vvcrage [15]       67:14       75:10       bccome [11:15:17       33:14       132:15       146:18       148:18       116:22       138:10       117:23       238:10       116:22       138:10       117:23       238:10       116:22       138:11       116:22       138:10       116:22       138:11       116:22       138:1				bring [8] 25:13 44:18	calls [3] 114:1 115:1
cambra [1]       high [2]       become [2]       high [2]					
105:12,3(16)106:13,15       41:12,18 81:1 84:3 125:21       149:3.6       bit At [12:19,20] 13:5       bit At [12:19,20] 13:5       bit At [12:19,20] 13:5       bit At [11:19,21] 129:11       bit At [11:19,21] 139:14       bit At [11:19,22] 129:14       bit At [11:10,22] 129:14       bit At [11:10,22] 129:14       bit At [11:10,22] 129:14       bit At [11:10,21] 149:11       bit At [11:10,22] 149:12				48.18 99.14 17 165.19 20	
106:21,24 107:2       125:9,16 156:25 156:25       16:10 17:23 22:5 12:27       Bristol [1] 17:125       cannons [1] 22:8         wware [1] 100:13       becomes [1] 185:4       bias [2] 130:17 132:21       bias [2] 130:17 132:21       bias [2] 130:17 132:21       broader [n] 22:5 25:19       scannons [1] 22:8         38:14 118:2 119:21       becing [n] 82:4       becing [n] 82:4       bigg [2] 131:19 74:13 180:16       broader [n] 17:15       capacity [1] 43:17         100:31 68:18 184:28       begin [n] 8:22 43:24       bigg [2] 12:58 17:17       bigg [2] 12:58 17:17       broades [1] 12:2       capacity [1] 43:17         100:31 68:18 184:28       begin [n] 8:22 43:24       bigg [2] 12:58 17:17       bigg [2] 12:58 17:17       broader [n] 12:2       capacity [1] 43:17         107:17 106:17       begins [n] 12:20       15:42:23,224 155:1 15:67       beding [n] 105:4,616       bill [n] 13:10;23       bill [n] 13:10;23       scart [n] 16:21       capture [1] 65:5       cart [n] 11:2:23       cart [n] 11:2:23       cart [n] 12:2:3       cart [n] 11:2:23       cart [n] 11:2:2:3       cart [n] 12:2:3       cart [n] 12:					
vor arged [2] 104:1 105:6becoming [6] 38:5 58:4isocomis [1] 185:4isocomis [1] 185:4isocomis [1] 185:4isocomis [1] 185:4isocomis [1] 185:4isocomis [1] 185:4isocomis [1] 182:4becomis [6] 33:15 58:1biased [1] 132:12biased [1] 131:12biased	106:21,24 107:2				
ware [p] 190:13       bccoming [6] 33:15 58:1       bias [p] 130:17 132:21       broader [p] 25:2 52:19       cambrid [10] 41:10 35:15         ware [p] 121:12 15:23       bccoming [6] 33:15 58:1       bias [p] 130:17 132:211       broader [p] 25:2 52:19       capacity [11 48:218:21]         bias [p] 130:17 132:21       bias [p] 130:17 132:21       broader [p] 25:2 52:51       broader [p] 25:2 52:51       capacity [11 48:22         bias [p] 130:17 132:21       bias [p] 130:17 132:21       broader [p] 25:2 52:51       capacity [11 48:22         big [p] 31:19 7:13       begin [p] 8:22 43:24       big [p] 31:19 7:43       broader [p] 22:3 38:13       broader [p] 147:1       capacity [11 48:16         capacity [11 48:16       begin [p] 24:14 108:8       bill [p] 31:10 45:6 154:18       brought [p] 28:13 28:10       brought [p] 47:14       capacity [p] 47:12       capacity [p] 47:14       capacity [p] 47:14 <t< td=""><td>averaged [2] 104:1 105:6</td><td>becomes [1] 185:4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	averaged [2] 104:1 105:6	becomes [1] 185:4			
wware near 12:12:15:23 38:14 118:2 119:21       bcspers [1] 98:4 began [q] 31:24 51:16 64:5 146:21       biased [1] 134:19 bidgers [1] 123:18 began [q] 31:24 51:16 64:5 146:21       biased [1] 134:19 bidgers [1] 123:18 bidgers [1] 123:18 bidgers [1] 123:18 bidgers [1] 123:18 bidgers [1] 123:18 bidgers [1] 123:19 bidgers [1] 123:18 bidgers [1] 123:18 bidgers [1] 123:18 bidgers [1] 123:18 bidgers [1] 123:18 bidgers [1] 123:19 bidgers [1] 123:19 bidgers [1] 123:19 bidgers [1] 123:19 bidgers [1] 123:19 bidgers [1] 123:19 bidgers [1] 133:19 bidgers [1] 133:19 bi	await [1] 190:13	becoming [6] 33:15 58:1			<b>Cannot</b> [10] 41:16 53:15
38:14 1i8:2 119:21       becgenrs (1) 98:4       bidders (1) 19:14       bidders (1) 19:14       bidders (1) 19:14       capacity (1) 43:17         100:3 168:18 184:2,8       began (q) 31:24 51:16       big (q) 31:19 74:13 180:16       capacity (1) 43:17         way (1) 25:8 46:11 50:7       begin (q) 22:20       bis (1) 19:14       bill (q) 19:14       broke (1) 19:14       capacity (1) 43:17         sz: 2 5:8 47:15 91:1 94:13       begins (1) 122:20       begins (1) 122:20       bis (1) 19:14       bill (1) 19:14       capture (1) 65:5         way (1) 2 96:22 130:16       begins (1) 22:20       bis (1) 19:14       bill (1) 19:14       bill (1) 19:14       bill (1) 19:14       capture (1) 65:5       capture (1) 16:21       care (1) 116:21       care (1) 116:21       care (1) 116:21       care (1) 116:21       care (1) 12:23:23       carry (1) 12:23:23       carry (1) 12:21:8:4       care (1) 12:21:8:4       care (1) 12:21:23:23       care (1) 12:21:23:23       carry (1) 12:21:23:23	aware [12] 12:12 15:23			45:13 55:1 59:4 95:9	178.9.13 184:22 189.21
12513       1357       14812       bgg in [4]       31284       bgg in [4]       31284       brochure [1]       122.9       capacity [1]       43:14         ibig in [3]       13:19       74:13       180:16       brochure [1]       122.9       capacity [1]       43:17         ibig in [3]       13:19       74:13       180:16       brochure [1]       122.9       capacity [1]       capita [1]       23:10         ibig in [3]       13:19       74:13       180:16       brochure [1]       147:16       capita [1]       23:10       23:11       23:11       capita [1]       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:11       23:	38:14 118:2 119:21				
House neese 11       House 1					
Numericity 11       10:22       12:22       12:22       12:22	•		_		
52:2 58:4 71:5 91:1 94:13       beginning [4] 20:8 21:2       119:14       brought [12] 28:3 33:9       14:16         178:7 182:9,16       84:6 145:20       bill [13] 3:10 45:6 154:18       brought [12] 28:3 33:9       44:14,15 46:9,17 58:10       capture [1] 65:5		95.20 21 113.12 148.24	hilingual (2) 108.7 100.0		
178:7 182:9,16       84.6 145:20       bill [13] 3:10 45:6 154:18       44:14,15 46:9,17 58:10       capture [1] 65:5         wuful [2] 96:22 130:16       begins [1] 122:20       bill [13] 3:10 45:6 154:18       44:14,15 46:9,17 58:10       89:23 98:13 141:19 147:1       cart [1] 16:21         -B-       beind [19] 24:14 108:8       154:22,23,24 155: 157:9       Bill [11] 31:11,13,19,22       bills [11] 39:4       44:14,15 46:9,17 58:10       series [1] 123:23         3-er-n-i-c-e [1] 97:17       beind [19] 24:14 108:8       bills [11] 39:4       bills [11] 39:4       47:23 116:17 117:4,18       18:17 141:3,12,16       care [6] 32:8 43:14 178:17         backed [1] 157:13       beind [12] 105:4,6,16       bit [5] 20:24 29:14 100:21       18:17 141:3,12,16       carers [1] 123:23       carried [2] 71:2 86:4         backerg 13 155: 156:7       behold [2] 31:11,13       biz [5] 10:27 106:13,16,19,21       bills [11] 85:10       bills [11] 85:10       bills [11] 13:16,24       bills [11] 85:22       billaket [2] 15:16,24       billd [6] 24:18,19,21 36:9       carry [1] 24:13 41:24       78:6         badge [1] 185:10       belief [1] 107:19       bills [11] 13:4       bill [11] 33:4       bill [11] 83:4       bill [11] 13:4       bill [11] 13:5,7 24:22       31:4:35:7,18       bill [11] 13:2,20,24       cars [1] 76:1       cars [1] 76:1       cars [1] 76:1       carse [1] 12:2,2,2,24       cars [1] 76:			119:14	brought [12] 28:3 33:9	14:16
wful [2] 96:22 130:16         begins [1] 122:20         154*22/23,24 155:7 157:9         89:23 98:13 141:19 147:1         card [1] 116:21           -B-         behalf [9] 24:14 108:8         billion [1] 36:10         BurchHOLDT [13]         care [6] 32:8 43:14 178:1           3[2] 121:10,13         122:7,18 142:22 152:18         bills [1] 39:4         BUCHHOLDT [13]         care [6] 32:8 43:14 178:1           3-e-r-nic-e-[1] 97:17         behind [12] 105:46,16         bills [1] 39:4         BUCHHOLDT [13]         care [6] 32:8 43:14 178:1           backed[1] 157:13         136:25 107:2 121:1         bills [1] 39:4         bills [1] 39:4         BurchHOLDT [13]         care [1] 123:23         carried [2] 7:12 86:4           backeg[1] 157:13         behind [12] 105:46,16         bit [5] 20:24 29:14 100:21         120:7 167:18         budget [6] 7:10 13:13         14:4 23:5 28:21 135:8         budget [6] 7:10 13:13         14:4 23:5 28:11 141:32           bada [2] 21:4 25:6         behind [12] 15:16 411         bill [1] 17:17         black [2] 15:16 24         build [1] 17:17         build [13:19 17:10         build [1] 13:123         36:24 138:7 143:11,12           baladwin [2] 62:25 63:3         belief [1] 107:19         belief [1] 107:19         blowt [1] 18:15         board [10] 27:2,3 47:13         build [11] 13:57 24:22         35:24 138:7 143:11,12           baladwin [1] 57:22         belit [1] 84:8 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>bill [13] 3:10 45:6 154:18</td> <td>44:14,15 46:9,17 58:10</td> <td>capture [1] 65:5</td>			bill [13] 3:10 45:6 154:18	44:14,15 46:9,17 58:10	capture [1] 65:5
-B-begun [1] 43:8 behalf [9] 24:14 108:8 122:7,18 142:22 152:18 behalf [19] 24:14 108:8 123:9 158:2 161:19163:15 164:11,13,19,22 billion [1] 36:10 bills [1] 39:4171:5 Brown [1] 179:1 BUCHHOLDT [13] 47:23 116:17 117:4,18 181:17 141:3,12,16 181:17 141:3,12,16 181:17 141:3,12,16 105:17 106:13,16,19,21 105:17 106:13,16,19,21 105:17 106:13,16,19,21 106:25 107:2 121:1 18:23 155:15 156:7 packup [2] 51:11 76:23 packup [2] 51:12 76:25 packup [2] 51:11 76:23 packup [2] 51:12 76:25 packup [2] 51:11 76:23 packup [2] 15:11 104:23 packup [2] 15:11 104:24 packup [2] 15:11 104:24 packup [2] 15:11 104:24 packup [2] 15:11 104:23 packup [2] 15:11 104:24 packup [2] 15:11 104:24 <td></td> <td>begins [1] 122:20</td> <td>154:22,23,24 155:7 157:9</td> <td></td> <td></td>		begins [1] 122:20	154:22,23,24 155:7 157:9		
B-behalf [9] 24:14 108:8 122:7,18 142:22 152:18 153:9 158:2 161:19billion [1] 36:10 bills [1] 39:4 bills [1] 39:4Brown [1] 179:1 Brown [1] 179:1179:24 187:12 189:4 careers [1] 123:23 carried [2] 71:2 86:4 carry [8] 26:3 116:17 117:4,18 118:19 159:12 120:7 106:13,16,19,21 106:25 107:2 121:1 106:25 107:12 11 106:25 107:2 121:1 106:25 107:12 11 106:25 107:12 113:9 171:10billid [1] 179:1 Bill [1] 13:12 106:25 107:2 121:1 106:25 107:2 13:14 170:17 106:21 125:14 13:1 13:14 171:17 106:21 125:14 13:1 13:14 170:18 83:21,23 13:14 170:18 83:21,23 13:14 171:17 13:14 170:18 83:21,23 13:14 171:17 13:14 14:13:17 13:14 14:13:17 13:14 14:13:17 13:14 14:13:17 13:14 14:13:17 13:14 14:13:17 13:14 14:13:17 13:14 14:13:17 13:14:14 116:24,24 13:15:15:6 13:14 14	[.]				
3 [2] 121:10,13       122:7,18 142:22 152:18       bills [1] 39:4       bills [1] 39:4       bills [1] 39:4       bills [1] 39:4       careers [1] 123:23         3 e-r-n-i-c-e [1] 97:17       behind [12] 105:4,6,16       bills [1] 39:4       bills [1] 39:4       bills [1] 39:4       bills [1] 39:4       fills [1] 117:4,18       careers [1] 123:23         packed [1] 157:13       behind [12] 105:4,6,16       bills [1] 20:24 29:14 100:21       bills [1] 39:4       bills [1] 39:4       bills [1] 39:4       bills [1] 39:4       fills [1] 117:4,18       carried [2] 71:2 86:4         packed [1] 157:13       106:25 107:2 121:1       106:25 107:2 121:1       bills [1] 39:4       fills [1] 39:4       bills [1] 30:4       bills [1] 30:4       bills [1] 30:4       bills [1] 30:24       bills [1] 30:24       bills [1] 30:1       bills [1] 30:1       bills [1] 30:1       bills [1] 107:1       bills [1] 107:1       bills [1] 107:1       bills [1	-B-	behalf 191 24:14 108:8			
<b>Beer-n-i-cee</b> [1] 97:17       133:9 183:2 101:19 <b>bipartisan</b> [1] 4:16 <b>bipartisan</b> [1] 4:16 <b>bipartisan</b> [1] 4:16 <b>bit</b> [5] 20:24 29:14 100:21 <b>bit</b> [5] 20:24 29:15 <b>bit</b> [5] 20:24 29:15 <b>bit</b> [5] 20:24 138:1 <b>bit</b> [5] 20:24 138:1 <b>bit</b> [5] 20:24 138:1 <b>bit</b> [5] 20:21 70:5 <b>carrying</b> [3] 24:13 41:22 <b>bit</b> [5] 10:11 104:23 <b>bit</b> [5] 10:11 104:23 <b>bit</b> [5] 10:11 104:23 <b>bit</b> [5] 20:24 138:1 <b>bit</b> [6] 21:25,024 <b>bit</b> [6] 11:22:14 29:1 <td>B rat 121.10.12</td> <td>122:7,18 142:22 152:18</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>careers [1] 123:23</td>	B rat 121.10.12	122:7,18 142:22 152:18			careers [1] 123:23
berning [12]       105:40,16       berning [12]       105:40,16       berning [12]       105:40,16       berning [12]       105:40,16       carry [8]       20:3 41:16,20         packed [11]       157:13       106:25       107:2121:1       106:25       107:2121:1       120:7 167:18       budget [6]       7:10,25       188:41       189:6,10       43:17       44:17       78:6         packed [11]       157:22       behold [2]       31:11,13       beings [3]       55:6       99:19       113:9       113:9       113:9       171:10       budget [2]       28:18       29:17       78:6         padge [1]       185:10       belated [1]       73:16       blooded [1]       171:17       bull ding [6]       31:25       43:17       38:9       30:24       33:1       34:17       38:7,7         palance [1]       144:2       belief [1]       107:19       blood [2]       127:13       161:23       169:12,20,24       13:5:24       30:24       33:1       34:17       38:7,7         palance [1]       144:2       below [3]       15:11       104:23       130:25       blow [1]       38:4       blood [1]       171:17       buildings [6]       13:5:7,7       30:24       38:14       135:24       135:214       <					carried [2] 71:2 86:4
haby [1] 139:22       105:17 106:13,16,19,21       120:7 167:18       huget [6] 7:10 13:13       43:17 44:1 76:9 100:11         background [4] 51:25       106:25 107:2 121:1       185:10       huget [2] 31:11,13       huget [6] 7:10 13:13       14:4 23:5 28:21 135:8       huget [2] 28:18 29:17       78:6         background [4] 51:25       behold [2] 31:11,13       beings [3] 55:6 99:19       hold [2] 31:11,13       huget [2] 115:16,24       huget [6] 7:10 13:13       18:69       cars [1] 76:11         badge [1] 185:10       belated [1] 73:16       belated [1] 73:16       below [3] 15:11 104:23       hold [1] 171:17       hulding [6] 31:25 43:17       30:24 33:1 34:17 38:7,7         baldwin [2] 62:25 63:3       below [3] 15:11 104:23       below [3] 15:11 104:23       huntly [1] 180:15       board [10] 27:2,3 47:13       huilding [6] 13:4,5,7,9       69:22 70:7 84:1 96:3       30:24 33:1 34:17 38:7,7         balt [1] 37:6 182:7       belt [1] 84:8       130:25       belt [1] 180:15       board [10] 27:2,3 47:13       huilding [6] 13:4,5,7,9       69:22 70:7 84:1 96:3       13:52:4 138:7 143:11,12         banks [1] 9:19       15:8 114:4 116:24,24       107:11       board [10] 27:2,3 47:13       hull at 11:11,12       13:14 35:17,18 45:15       13:14 35:17,18 45:15       13:14 35:17,18 45:15       13:14 35:17,18 45:15       13:14 35:17,18 45:15       14:16:11 152:14       15:6 162:21 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>carry [8] 26:3 41:16,20</td></td<>					carry [8] 26:3 41:16,20
bit 2 (1) 12/11       185:10       bit 2 (1) 12/11       185:10       bit 2 (1) 12/11       14:4 23:5 28:21 135:8       180:9         bit 2 (1) 12/12       185:10       bit 2 (1) 12/11       bit 2 (1) 12/11       bit 2 (1) 12/12       11/12					43:17 44:1 76:9 100:11
Jackup [2]       Jilk:23       Jilk:24       Jilk:24 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>14:4 23:5 28:21 135:8</td> <td></td>				14:4 23:5 28:21 135:8	
beings [3]       55:6       99:19       binket [2]       115:16,24       build [6]       24:18,19,21       action         badge [1]       185:10       belated [1]       73:16       belated [1]       170:11       belated [1]       73:16       below [1]       33:4       bind [1]       85:22       build [6]       24:18,19,21       36:9       30:24       33:1       34:17       38:7,7       30:24       33:1       34:17       38:7,7       53:5       62:0       22:7       30:24       33:1       34:17       38:7,7       53:5       62:2,24       62:22       70:7       84:19       93:2       74:23       90:12       90:12       90:22       70:7       84:19       96:22       70:7       84:19       96:22       70:7       84:19       96:22       70:7       84:19       96:22       70:7       84:19       96:22       70:7       84:19       135:24       135:26       125:21       145:11       125:11       125:11	118:23 155:15 156:7			budgeted [2] 28:18 29:17	carrying [3] 24:13 41:20
bind [1] 85:22       bind [1] 85:22       113:9 171:10       case [28] 6:20 22:7 30:5, 30:24 33:1 34:17 38:7,7         bad [2] 21:4 25:6       belated [1] 73:16       belated [1] 73:16       below [3] 15:11 104:23       blooded [1] 171:17         balance [1] 144:2       below [3] 15:11 104:23       below [3] 15:11 104:23       blond [1] 85:22       buildings [6] 31:25 43:17       30:24 33:1 34:17 38:7,7         Baldwin [2] 37:6 182:7       belt [1] 84:8       belt [1] 84:8       49:17 59:14 96:7 112:11       135:24 7112:11       135:24 714:11,12         banner [1] 131:23       benchmark [6] 14:19       15:8 114:4 116:24,24       145:13,16 146:1 152:14       155:6 162:21         banner [1] 131:23       beneath [1] 130:19       board [1] 94:6       boards [1] 94:6       boards [1] 94:6       99:9       90:11 10:18 83:21,23       90:11 10:18 83:21,23         Barbari [1] 87:7       benefit [2] 99:18 125:1       board [1] 76:12       boards [1] 94:6       99:55,23       90:11 146:1 187:17         bareefit [2] 99:18 125:1       bonafide [2] 125:4 138:1       bunch [2] 167:20 182:9       90:11 146:1 187:17         bareefits [6] 60:16 76:3       119:25 125:17 144:8,21       130:3,4       80:11 146:3 172:15,22       CAT [a] 104:15 17 24		,	/	build [6] 24:18,19,21 36:9	
belated [1] 73:16 belated [1] 73:16 belief [1] 107:19 below [3] 15:11 104:23 Baldwin's [1] 63:8 belt [1] 84:8 belt [1] 84:8 belt [1] 84:8 belt [1] 84:8 belt [1] 84:8 belt [1] 131:23 Barbari [1] 87:7 barely [1] 26:6 benefits [6] 60:16 76:3 benefits [6] 76:3 benefits [6]				113:9 171:10	
balance [1] 144:2       belief [1] 107:19       blow [1] 33:4       161:23 169:12,20,24       53:5 62:5,9,24 67:24         Baldwin [2] 62:25 63:3       beliw [3] 15:11 104:23       130:25       bolow [1] 180:15       bolow [1] 180:15       bolow [1] 13:4,5,7,9       74:23 90:12       53:5 62:5,9,24 67:24         Baldwin [2] 37:6 182:7       belt [1] 84:8       belt [1] 84:8       130:25       belt [1] 84:8       49:17 59:14 96:7 112:11       129:11,12 170:24       built [11] 13:5,7 24:22       145:13,16 146:1 152:14         banner [1] 57:22       beneath [1] 130:19       15:8 114:4 116:24,24       boarding [2] 16:10 99:9       boards [1] 94:6       boards [1] 94:6       boards [1] 76:12       boards [1] 76:12       boards [1] 76:12       boarts [1		belated [1] 73:16		building [6] 31:25 43:17	
Baldwin [2] 62:25 63:3       below [3] 15:11 104:23       built [1] 180:15       built [1] 180:15       69:22 70:7 84:1 96:3         Baldwin 's [1] 63:8       belt [1] 84:8       belt [1] 84:8       belt [1] 84:8       belt [1] 84:8       49:17 59:14 96:7 112:11       129:11,12 170:24       built [11] 13:5,7 24:22       135:24 138:7 143:11,12         banks [1] 9:19       15:8 114:4 116:24,24       beneath [1] 130:19       boarding [2] 16:10 99:9       boards [1] 94:6       boards [1] 94:6       69:22,22 70:7 84:1 96:3         banks [1] 87:7       beneath [1] 130:19       benefit [2] 99:18 125:11       boardide [2] 125:4 138:11       boardide [2] 125:4 138:11       board [10] 13:15 15:6       69:22,22 92:15 94:8,10         barrier [1] 124:10       19:25 125:17 144:8,21       19:25 125:17 144:8,21       130:3,4       130:3,4       built (11] 18:15       castigated [1] 188:19					53:5 62:5,9,24 67:24
Baldwin's [1] 63:8       130:25       board [10] 27:2,3 47:13       bilt [11] 13:5,7 24:22       135:24 138:7 143:11,12         ball [2] 37:6 182:7       belt [1] 84:8       9:17 59:14 96:7 112:11       129:11,12 170:24       145:13,16 146:1 152:14         banks [1] 9:19       15:8 114:4 116:24,24       boards [1] 94:6       boards [1] 94:6       49:17 14 128:11 170:4 171:7       cases [15] 19:2 23:25         banks [1] 87:7       beneath [11] 130:19       boards [1] 94:6       boards [1] 76:12       boards [1] 76:12       99:18 125:11         benefits [6] 60:16 76:3       119:25 125:17 144:8,21       130:3,4       130:3,4       131:15 15:6				Duildings [6] 13:4,5,7,9	69:22 70:7 84:1 96:3
belt [1] 84:8       1011 100:14			board [10] 27:2,3 47:13		
Benchmark [6] 14:19         panks [1] 57:22         panks [1] 9:19         banks [1] 9:19         117:1         beneath [1] 130:19         benefit [2] 99:18 125:11         benefits [6] 60:16 76:3         119:25 125:17 144:8,21		belt [1] 84:8	49:17 59:14 96:7 112:11		
15:8 114:4 116:24,24 117:1       15:8 114:4 116:24,24 117:1       16:10 99:9 boards [1] 94:6 boards [1] 94:6       Bullard [12] 2:13 49:7 49:11,11 70:18 83:21,23       24:16 27:22 33:9,11 45:1 69:22,24 92:15 94:8,10 96:1 146:1 187:17         Barbari [1] 87:7 parely [1] 26:6       benefit [2] 99:18 125:1 benefits [6] 60:16 76:3 119:25 125:17 144:8,21       boarding [2] 16:10 99:9 boards [1] 94:6 boats [1] 76:12       Bullard [12] 2:13 49:7 49:11,11 70:18 83:21,23 84:14 91:8,9 95:5,23       24:16 27:22 33:9,11 45:1 96:22,24 92:15 94:8,10 96:1 146:1 187:17         benefits [6] 60:16 76:3 119:25 125:17 144:8,21       bonnie [4] 3:6 121:8 130:3,4       Bunder [6] 13:15 15:6 80:11 146:3 172:15,22       castigated [1] 188:19		Benchmark [6] 14:19			
117:1       117:1 <td< td=""><td></td><td>15:8 114:4 116:24,24</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>		15:8 114:4 116:24,24			
beneath [1] 130:19       boats [1] 76:12       84:14 91:8,9 95:5,23       96:1 146:1 187:17         benefit [2] 99:18 125:1       benefit [2] 99:18 125:1       bonafide [2] 125:4 138:1       bunch [2] 167:20 182:9       96:1 146:1 187:17         benefit [2] 99:18 125:1       benefits [6] 60:16 76:3       119:25 125:17 144:8,21       Bonnie [4] 3:6 121:8       130:3,4       96:1 146:1 187:17         castigated [1] 188:19       130:3,4       CAT [4] 104:15 17 24				49:11,11 70:18 83:21,23	
benefits [6]       60:16 76:3       Bonnie [4]       3:6 121:8       burden [6]       13:15 15:6       castigated [1]       188:19         birder [1]       124:10       119:25 125:17 144:8,21       130:3,4       80:11 146:3 172:15,22       CAT [4]       104:15 17 24				84:14 91:8,9 95:5,23	96:1 146:1 187:17
<b>parrier</b> [1] 124:10 119:25 125:17 144:8,21 130:3,4 80:11 146:3 172:15,22 CAT tai 104:15 17 24					
					castigated [1] 188:19
	<b>Ualifiei</b> [1] 124:10	119:25 125:17 144:8,21		80:11 146:3 172:15,22	CAT [4] 104:15,17,24
			0010[1] 02:25		

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

### CAT-5 - communities

U.S. Commission on	<b>Civil Rights</b>	5		
105:22	141:2,17 142:7,9 146:9	Christian [1] 99:12	80:9 85:16 147:7 149:25	commanding [1] 166:25
CAT-5 [1] 114:4	149:12,18,21 151:22	<b>chronically</b> [1] 156:8	clearinghouse [2] 5:8	<b>commence</b> [1] 70:8
categories [1] 75:14	152:23 153:14,18,22 154:1,6,11,17 157:21	Chulisk [1] 111:25	5:20	commend [2] 28:6 183:3
categorize [1] 11:13	161:12,15 162:24 163:8	CIB [1] 53:8	<b>clearly</b> [4] 50:24 64:11 67:19 144:12	comment [3] 70:6 89:18
categorized [1] 18:3	163:11 164:16 165:10,13	Circuit [2] 181:3,9	clerical [1] 51:19	89:19
category [1] 147:6	165:16 166:7 168:2	circumstance [1] 30:17	<b>clerk</b> [1] 127:11	commentaries [1] 143:11
Caucasian [2] 80:12	170:19 171:13 175:11,22 176:6,9 177:4,20,25	circumstances [2] 7:25	<b>Cliff</b> [2] 3:12 166:9	comments [11] 9:9,14
134:3	178:23 182:4,17 183:5,20	35:8	Clifford [4] 171:14,14	19:20,21,21 20:2 81:21
caucus [1] 20:21	187:4,7 190:5,8	<b>CIRI</b> [1] 2:20	175:16 176:17	97:21 171:8 183:21
caught [5] 58:9,10 178:10 186:1 187:1	challenges [1] 70:4	<b>citations</b> [1] 75:8 <b>cite</b> [1] 173:3	close [6] 48:7,9 61:8	190:13
ceases [1] 80:23	chance [1] 68:10	cities [4] 22:25 51:22	134:5 149:13 190:8	commission [60] 1:4 2:1 4:3,8,13,15,18 5:15,19 6:7
celebrate [1] 180:19	chances [1] 90:2	64:8 67:1	closed [2] 57:8 134:22	6:9 8:9,17,19 9:12 18:2
celebration [1] 180:15	<b>change</b> [4] 42:19 68:24 95:2 127:20	citing [1] 61:14	closely [2] 127:14 128:12	18:11,24 19:6,20 25:10
	changed [2] 81:22 160:20	· · · ·	closer [1] 98:6	38:4,17 39:4,16 40:4
Cell [1] 98:2	changes [1] 160:5	citizenry [3] 24:8 25:4,5	closing [6] 25:20 33:18	44:10 61:23 62:21 80:20 81:5 88:5 97:25 111:1,15
census [4] 65:24 132:25	changing [1] 95:18	citizens [17] 4:19 14:9	62:1 173:16 175:9 182:25 <b>co-chair</b> [1] 122:3	112:14,21 113:1 118:19
133:4,8	chapter [2] 143:13 144:2	20:6 23:10 25:1,7 61:21	coalition [1] 122:3	123:15 130:10 132:23
center [10] 55:24 57:4	character [1] 189:18	61:24 71:19,20 110:9 126:16 131:25 135:7	122:3,8,12 130:5 150:14	137:2 146:16 148:20,23 150:4 151:16 154:15
60:2 62:17 70:3 84:7 114:2,2,17 158:11	characteristics [1]	136:1 159:3,4	150:16,19	162:25 166:15 167:24
centers [10] 27:14 56:5,7	100:22	<b>citizenship</b> [1] 145:18	coastal [1] 13:2	172:2,5 173:20 175:9,15
56:8 57:24 58:25 59:1,22	characterized [1] 101:3	city [4] 58:14,21 139:18	coastline [1] 64:9	190:11 191:7,15
99:15 129:19	charge [4] 38:8 83:13	155:19	code [7] 17:2,4 37:10 64:1	Commission's [1] 6:1
central [7] 2:10 3:4 8:25	89:7,8	civil [40] 1:4 2:1 4:3,8,13	147:22,22,23	commissioned [2]
19:18 36:7 121:7 122:6	charged [1] 58:25	4:15,17 6:7 8:17 9:13,14	codes [1] 159:5	65:23 68:4 commissioner [13] 4:11
centralization [1] 148:8		18:11;24 19:6 20:1 21:3 44:12 70:12 80:20 81:5	coerced [1] 148:9	44:8,9 79:18 81:9,10 82:1
centralize [1] 127:2	<b>charter</b> [3] 119:8,9,10	82:1,2,5 97:25 111:4	<b>coercion</b> [1] 148:7	82:17,20 139:24 140:18
cents [1] 35:23	chartered [1] 10:17	136:22 137:7 142:16	<b>coffee</b> [1] 90:10	175:13 181:25
<b>CEO 2</b> 120-7 145:20	charts [1] 101:19	146:16,18 147:2 148:18 149:8,11 155:1 157:18	<b>Coleman</b> [5] 3:11 154:18 157:23,24,25	
CEO [2] 130:7 161:18	<b>chase</b> [1] 76:14 <b>check</b> [10] 36:25 37:7,9,9	162:18,22 190:11 191:7	collaborate [1] 127:14	56:13 138:13 153:2
<b>ceremony</b> [2] 180:13,14 <b>certain</b> [5] 7:4 61:20	37:14,14 39:15 90:12	civilian [1] 133:17	collaborative [1] 59:10	commissions [4] 40:16 40:19 151:15,16
140:3 153:4 175:5	163:5 186:15	civilians [2] 53:21 78:2	<b>colleague</b> [1] 67:23	commitment [2] 99:11
certainly [2] 69:1 93:23	checked [1] 167:4	civilized [3] 32:7 152:6	colleagues [1] 27:5	111:24
certified [23] 15:15	checks [2] 51:25 74:23	152:8	collect [2] 4:24 24:1	commitments [1] 130:8
18:23 19:5 27:17,19 28:15	Cherokee [1] 145:5	<b>civilizing</b> [1] 147:14	collected [1] 190:17	committed [6] 50:17,17
41:13,18 75:15,21 79:7 79:11 93:3 108:10 116:4	Chevak [2] 31:10,14	<b>claim</b> [1] 151:10	collection [1] 114:3	110:4 187:13 188:6
119:23 120:1 169:11,14	chiefs [1] 71:3	claiming [1] 132:6	collective [1] 10:4	189:14
177:10,11,12,15	child [19] 53:22 54:8,10	claims [8] 10:20 32:16	college [6] 15:17 114:19	<b>committee</b> [39] 1:2 2:1 4:2,7,10,10 5:14,21 6:13
certify [1] 191:5	75:6 77:20,23 142:25 143:6 146:4 156:8 158:11	32:18 47:14 142:20 151:8 156:25 181:5	114:20 149:4 158:17	6:18 7:5,11 8:4,7,14 9:12
cetera [1] 58:13	159:13 160:15,16,17	Clan [2] 110:21 179:2	174:16	18:1 20:7 27:6 34:14
chair [4] 8:25 35:11 56:12	184:3 185:4,7,23	clans [1] 71:3	colleges [2] 114:18 129:18	56:11,19 62:1,14 69:15 80:20 81:4 94:3,4 97:12
182:13	child's [1] 160:16	clarification [1] 10:25	collusion [2] 155:10	126:6 130:10 150:18,19
<b>chairman</b> [11] 2:8,11 8:23 9:5,11 12:11 26:23	children [41] 14:10 52:19	clarify [2] 12:1 45:11	157:5	150:23 151:4 190:11,16
47:12 62:13 69:14 137:2	52:21 53:7,10,13,13,16 53:19 54:1 74:21 78:18	class [2] 58:14 126:16	colonialism [2] 113:6	191:7
Chairperson [119] 1:12	98:14,17,23 99:3,25	classes [9] 105:21,22	147:25	<b>committee's</b> [2] 7:13 126:7
2:6 4:6,9 19:12 26:14	100:12 101:2 103:7	106:2,3,5,5,7 120:1 168:9	colonizers [1] 147:7	committees [4] 5:12 6:6
34:13 35:12 37:23 39:23 40:1 41:1,22 43:2 44:7	104:12 106:9 108:19 111:18 113:3 152:22	classic [1] 62:25	<b>color</b> [6] 4:21 5:2,17 133:21 140:22 147:24	126:18,19
47:4,9,11,21 48:22 49:2	156:21 158:13 178:3,6,9	<b>classified</b> [8] 15:16,22 19:2 169:11,13,15 177:12	<b>Columbia</b> [1] 5:13	<b>commode</b> [1] 167:3
62:12 69:13 81:8 82:16	178:12,19,22 183:25	177:13	Columbus [2] 152:7	common [5] 11:18 44:19
82:19 83:21 84:12 87:3	184:17 186:13,16,24,24	classmates [1] 161:1	160:16	100:11 131:5 159:2
91:8 92:16,23 93:14,18 94:1,18 95:4 96:5,10,25	186:25	classroom [6] 13:4 15:17	combination [1] 133:11	communication [3]
97:10,18,22 98:3 107:4,7	<b>Chill</b> [2] 147:20 148:11	111:8,13 160:7 169:18	combined [1] 67:13	66:11 135:3,6
107:10,24 110:14 115:15	<b>chilling</b> [2] 73:2,19 <b>China</b> [1] 25:3	classrooms [1] 109:15	comfortable [2] 161:6	communities [110] 10:18 11:12 20:14 26:19
116:9,15 117:19 119:20	<b>choice</b> [2] 61:15 97:7	clause [2] 22:14,15	167:18	27:19,21 28:16,23 29:6
120:13,16,21,24 121:13 121:15,17,20,25 128:4	choose [1] 179:5	clean [1] 56:21	coming [5] 20:21 43:25	29:20,20,22 30:21 31:2
130:1 136:16 137:12,15	<b>chosen</b> [1] 109:16	cleaning [2] 148:1,2	95:13 141:24 169:25	31:12 32:9 33:15 34:2,3 34:10,11,23 35:18,20
137:19,23 138:5 139:22		clear [7] 40:23 42:10 65:8	Comish [1] 114:15	57.10,11,25 55.10,20
			4	

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

### community - Crawford

U.S. Commission on	Civil Rights	-		-
36:14 42:7 43:17 46:9,13	84:15	99:24	content [1] 84:23	cost [16] 13:17,25 15:21
46:18,18 50:5 56:23 58:14	comply [4] 6:20 16:20	consent [4] 111:17,23	CONTENTS [2] 2:3 3:1	23:16 35:19,20 36:22
61:2 63:6,7,9,13,18,19,20 64:4,12,13,19,22,24 65:3	137:9 152:3	155:13 157:12	continent [1] 152:7	58:12,15 70:23 79:16 80:1 80:2,4,6 124:22
65:8,18,20 66:3,5,9,15,18	components [2] 16:22	consequences [2] 77:6	continental [1] 18:5	costly [1] 124:22
66:21,23 67:8,17,21,23	68:18	89:24	continually [1] 182:21	costs [7] 15:20 23:17
68:5 69:11 70:17,17 74:3	composed [2] 133:16,25 comprehensive [1]	Consequently [5] 12:20 13:8 65:14 66:16 73:19	continue [8] 43:11 69:10	24:20 37:3 38:11 41:15
74:5,20 75:20 78:20,22 78:23 80:12 81:19,20 83:2	108:1	consider [3] 18:1 124:1	73:7 80:17 99:11 110:1	131:6
84:1 86:5 89:13 90:17,18	comprise [4] 50:23	144:24	173:25 185:1 continued [3] 14:8 69:8	council [25] 2:10 3:4
91:5,7,12,13 92:14 99:18	102:16 103:12 108:10	considerable [1] 155:22	125:18	8:25 9:1 19:18 26:23 27:17 28:3 41:24 48:2
108:19 109:8,16 110:4,5 110:10 119:22 123:14	comprised [5] 101:14	consideration [6] 8:5	continues [4] 10:8,13	63:22 70:3 71:8 72:7
124:2,7,9,23 125:10,15	101:16 103:23 104:2	13:7 35:7 49:3 104:6	65:14 73:4	100:15 113:15 119:6
125:20 127:3,4,7 128:8	122:15	113:20	continuing [2] 144:3	121:7 122:6,10 127:19
128:22 131:10	compulsive [1] 135:7	considerations [2] 113:23 158:24	147:4	150:2 158:6,7 172:11
community [53] 9:18	computers [2] 124:24 124:25	considered [10] 10:18	contract [6] 16:6 23:15	<b>council's</b> [2] 72:4,10
11:15,22 12:12 16:14,15 16:24 17:12,13 26:5 28:20		11:6 27:24 68:9 73:6	24:3 26:4 39:11 164:8	<b>councils</b> [18] 11:7,8 29:21 49:16,21 59:25 71:5
28:21 30:2 32:20 34:8,11	conceivably [1] 54:10	85:21 92:21 106:2 116:8	contracting [4] 12:16 23:12 127:16 129:6	71:11 72:1,6,11,13,15
41:17,21 43:12 52:20	Concept [1] 34:21	125:12	contractors [1] 33:23	73:12 129:13,14 179:11
53:10,11,15,18 54:9 55:2	concern [7] 15:14 38:10	considers [1] 67:13	contrary [1] 131:20	179:16
55:13 56:7 57:9 59:14 82:25 84:5 90:11,12,13	45:25 159:16,16 162:2	consist [1] 159:18	control [10] 12:25 16:10	count [2] 102:17 117:16
90:24 91:4 104:8 111:6	179:25	consistency [1] 147:4	57:12 63:11 65:10 85:19	counting [1] 132:12
113:4,12 118:21 125:3	concerned [6] 6:21	consistent [4] 32:11 126:8 140:22,25	86:20 87:1 96:18 148:7	countries [2] 21:17 25:4
126:25 134:12 139:21 140:4 145:3 155:17 156:9	110:24 111:5 131:19 144:14 162:1	consistently [4] 72:15	controlled [4] 17:24	<b>country</b> [27] 17:19 18:6 20:4 21:15 22:6 23:8 25:1
156:23 159:14 189:19	concerning [3] 4:24	104:21,23 109:15	19:9 129:15 131:21	25:3,5,7 26:9 27:9 33:3
<b>Community's</b> [1] 17:16	84:22 148:25	consisting [1] 14:11	convenience [1] 80:6	33:12 36:6 46:1,4,7,10,15
commutative [1] 101:1	concerns [4] 9:14 44:11	consists [2] 135:4 139:16	convention [1] 113:19	46:22 69:2 71:15 86:24
companies [2] 21:3	146:22 165:3	consortiums [1] 128:11	conversation [1] 164:7	92:9,10 94:24
123:21	Concil [1] 2:11	conspicuous [1] 75:1	<b>convicted</b> [2] 188:6 189:20	County [2] 62:19,20
comparable [1] 20:9	concludes [1] 190:10	conspicuously [1]	convince [1] 20:20	<b>couple</b> [16] 21:6 31:9,11 38:3 40:22 41:2 81:10
compare [4] 22:23 55:7	conclusion [3] 8:13	65:16	Cook [1] 100:14	87:22 88:22 92:17 115:17
107:22 145:6	66:16 190:15	conspiracies [1] 157:5	cooperation [1] 86:3	132:1 135:11 168:25
<b>compared</b> [4] 22:24 29:7 131:1 148:1	concurrent [2] 60:3 92:7	conspiracy [1] 155:11	coordinates [1] 104:18	169:17 187:17
comparing [2] 65:21	condemning [1] 155:19	constables [1] 79:19	coordinator [3] 2:22,24	couples [1] 184:22
118:3	condition [1] 100:18	constant [2] 13:9 156:10	171:23	courageous [2] 78:14 189:2
comparison [2] 78:24	<b>conditions</b> [5] 20:13 33:20 76:3 122:22 129:7	constantly [1] 20:1	copies [4] 62:1 120:20	course [12] 78:9 94:2
104:20	conduct [2] 86:21 94:23	constituency [1] 134:13		100:11 106:4 112:2,10
compelled [1] 148:14	conducted [1] 39:10		Cops [1] 29:15	145:3 160:8 161:25
compelling [2] 62:5	conference [1] 119:14	constituting [1] 4:25	<b>COPY</b> [13] 9:7 14:13 39:16	168:23 173:20 181:22
88:18	confines [1] 74:12	constitution [5] 5:2	39:22 87:23 113:23 116:20,25 154:10 174:3	courses [1] 15:17
compensation [1] 183:2	confirmed [1] 34:18	12:1 17:7 143:2 146:3 constitutional [8] 11:15	174.00 101.14 101.0	<b>court</b> [40] 14:14 22:5 32:6
compiled [1] 174:19	conflicting [1] 72:12	12:22 67:19 71:18 80:24	corporate [3] 10:23	33:2,10,13 40:21,22 42:1 42:12 43:10,25 44:21
complaining [1] 22:21	conflicts [1] 47:15	155:1,9 156:5	147:17 157:2	45:12 58:11 60:7 63:17
complaint [19] 142:17 142:23 143:3 171:20	confront [1] 78:8	constitutionally [1]	corporation [11] 47:13	64:8 68:17 70:7 73:10
172:14,15,16,23 173:8,18	confrontations [1]	164:5	47:17 53:25 54:5 142:20 150:14 151:19 158:8	77:15,17 80:15 85:17,17 86:22 89:23 94:3,21 95:14
173:18,21,23,24 175:14	138:10	constitutions [3] 11:11	161:22 162:1,2	95:15 96:6 142:25 145:11
176:16,20,22 177:1	confusion [1] 99:2	12:2,4	corporations [3] 32:23	152:15 155:6 158:7 181:3
complaints [4] 4:19	Congress [17] 5:11 12:18	<b>constraints</b> [4] 7:10 58:12,16 97:3	151:20 157:3	181:3
143:11 181:21 183:25 complete [5] 53:9 112:16	17:20 19:7 22:10,13,17	construction [8] 22:8	Corps [1] 108:23	<b>courts</b> [37] 34:7,8 40:8
124:21 159:12 191:6	26:25 33:10 38:6 39:9 44:20,21 45:10 47:13	30:6,10 31:8,9 35:15 38:9	correct [1] 38:15	40:15 41:23,25 42:3 43:1 43:7,10,13,18,20 44:6
completed [1] 123:20	144:10 157:1	39:3	corrected [1] 69:5	54:13,16,17,19,20 58:4
completely [3] 111:20	congressional [5] 4:17	<b>consultant</b> [1] 62:20	correction [2] 68:17	58:20,21 62:19 73:6 88:14
138:8 189:24	17:21 33:8 144:6 145:19	consulting [1] 133:13	161:9	94:2,5,14,22 95:13,21,22
complexities [1] 25:23	conjunction [2] 85:15	<b>Cont'd</b> [1] 3:1	correctional [4] 63:18 88:14 122:24 152:1	96:1 145:23 155:5,7,12 cousins [1] 159:10
compliance [2] 17:1	118:24	contact [6] 8:9 20:10	corrections [6] 56:14	covered [2] 161:11,12
72:4	<b>connected</b> [3] 64:25 67:2 160:16	1	62:19 179:4,7 181:9,25	crafts [1] 131:13
complicated [2] 152:5	<b>connections</b> [1] 158:10	contacted [4] 81:12,23 82:5 83:6	correctly [1] 91:25	crap [1] 172:13
169:2	consciousness [1]	contacting [1] 23:13	corruption [1] 20:11	Crawford [1] 175:17
complimentary [1]				

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

### crawl - disabling

U.S. Commission on	U.S. Commission on Civil Rights				
crawl [1] 45:22	cumulative [1] 102:11	dealings [1] 156:21	department [42] 10:25	devastating [1] 159:13	
create [3] 45:7 151:13,18	<b>cup</b> [1] 25:24	deals [1] 141:5	11.16 13:21 14:1,4,6,18	devastations [1] 101:22	
created [6] 32:24 33:5	curious [1] 138:20	dealt [1] 179:15	14:20,25 16:17,23 21:7 37:1,15 62:18 64:23 65:22	develop [7] 6:23 42:2	
49:24 50:3,11 66:3	current [3] 51:2 56:20	death [5] 53:21 54:7,8,23	68:3 79:23 80:3 81:12	45:15 56:21 94:14 111:25	
creates [2] 29:11,12	94:20	80:18	82:7,12 108:4,6 111:4,16	132:8	
creating [4] 12:24 91:2 124:1 127:2	curriculum[1] 111:7	debate [1] 130:14	112:18 114:12 122:17	<b>developed</b> [7] 14:4 35:3 60:12 64:11 112:3 114:18	
creation [3] 17:18 114:1	curriculums [1] 106:4	debt [3] 142:23 143:6	127:21 134:12,14,18 145:24 171:16 173:14,22	119:19	
148:21	curtail [1] 172:8	146:3 decade [1] 131:21	176:18 179:3,7 181:8	developing [1] 64:10	
creative [3] 59:10 61:17	<b>custody</b> [3] 74:22 77:15 77:21	decades [1] 72:19	departments [7] 17:19	development [12] 2:23	
106:6	custom[1] 71:3	December [1] 113:23	17:24 19:10 27:16 74:5	13:22 18:9 47:3 60:7 64:5	
creator's [1] 179:25	customs [1] 11:25	decided [2] 79:18 168:5	75:16 126:10	108:24 131:2 134:12 136:13 143:25 158:7	
credentials [1] 15:18	cut [2] 109:1 132:2	decision [1] 80:15	depend [1] 145:18	developments [1] 4:25	
credibility [1] 189:19	cutting [1] 135:8	decisions [3] 68:23	dependent [3] 32:9 49:25 131:7	deviance [1] 91:3	
credit [1] 156:15	CYAK [1] 14:12	86:22 134:20		devoting [1] 65:11	
crime [21] 29:9,12 52:10	<b>cycle</b> [1] 169:1	deck [1] 40:11	Deprivation [1] 147:24	DFYS [3] 178:4,12 184:2	
52:10,11,12,16 58:25 65:2 66:2,4,14 67:7 75:1 77:9	cycle-breaker [1] 169:5	declaration [1] 154:8	deprived [1] 4:20	<b>DIA</b> [1] 16:6	
77:10 80:17 148:19 188:6		declare [1] 148:14	Dept [1] 2:22	dialog [2] 152:25 153:3	
188:6 189:15	-D-	declining [1] 117:23	derailed [1] 71:10	dialogue [5] 45:4 47:19	
crimes [10] 28:8 50:16	$D_{[1]} 4:1$	Decree [1] 13:6	derogative [1] 162:14	56:16 57:6 59:15	
55:12 71:16 77:13 130:23	$D_{k}^{[1]}$ 4:1 $D_{k}^{[1]}$ 186:21	deem [1] 73:10	descent [1] 55:10	dictated [1] 160:9	
147:5,5 148:16 187:13	<b>D.L</b> [3] 154:18 157:24,24	deemed [1] 33:3	describe [1] 70:10	died [1] 46:19	
<b>criminal</b> [17] 58:8,23 63:1,3,10,15,23 64:1 65:4	<b>DA</b> [1] 53:2	deems [1] 144:7	described [3] 63:12	difference [4] 10:2 56:6	
65:15 69:10 71:12 72:22	Daawho [1] 19:17	deep [1] 179:24	73:25 147:12	102:10 189:14	
93:10 145:14 150:8	dad [1] 188:23	deeper [1] 178:15	describing [1] 70:19	differences [3] 108:2	
185:20	Dakota [1] 82:22	deeply [1] 178:21	description [2] 63:5	126:7,20	
criminals [2] 73:6 90:6	damage [2] 32:21 155:22	defamatory [1] 6:21	122:11	different [10] 63:17 88:24 93:3 96:14,14 136:1	
crisis [3] 15:4,6 120:4	damp [1] 56:9	defend [1] 139:3	descriptions [2] 125:4	141:1 160:21 161:10	
critical [5] 14:3 17:13	Dan [5] 47:5 87:3 115:15	Defendants [1] 58:4	137:20	179:19	
68:7 78:5 114:7 criticism [3] 86:15 91:25	136:16 175:22	defended [1] 79:15	desecrated [2] 167:9,10	differential [1] 137:24	
189:18	dangerous [2] 51:9	defense [1] 178:16	deserve [3] 24:9 41:5,6	differently [2] 140:23	
criticized [1] 38:13	77:23	defenseless [1] 78:24	design [3] 59:11 64:17	140:24	
criticizing [1] 86:12	Daniel [15] 5:22 47:6,10	deficient [2] 15:3,5	designated [2] 64:17	differing [1] 8:2	
cross [2] 7:15 163:5	47:12 87:4 115:16 136:17 137:14,16,22 153:24	defined [3] 61:22 131:25	104:20	difficult [5] 53:12 96:13	
cross-cultural [1]	154:2 175:23 176:1,3	147:6	designed [2] 32:13 89:13	112:15 134:24 168:9	
108:24	Dare [1] 10:11	defunct [1] 35:9	desire [2] 18:22 100:8	<b>Dillingham</b> [1] 112:1 <b>diminished</b> [2] 22:9	
crucified [1] 189:18	data [20] 66:16 112:16,19	<b>degree [9]</b> 48:16 111:17 111:23 116:7 159:20,21	desiring [1] 100:15	102:24	
crunch [1] 141:23	112:22,22,25 113:2 114:3	169:5,7,8	desist [1] 6:25	diminishing [1] 24:4	
crunched [1] 110:18	114:4,4,5,5,6,22 117:24	<b>dehumanizer</b> [1] 164:22	desk [1] 185:10	dinner [2] 28:25 29:2	
сгих [1] 173:8	118:1 130:24 132:23 135:10 137:17	delegation [4] 17:21	desperate [1] 52:23	diploma [1] 125:22	
<b>сгу</b> [1] 138:17	database [1] 124:17	172:9 175:2,6	Despite [2] 12:17 14:6	diplomas [1] 125:25	
crying [1] 138:16	date [3] 173:11 182:23,23	deliberations [1] 10:20	destiny [2] 98:15 100:12	dire [1] 104:14	
crystal [1] 147:7	dates [1] 180:19	deliver [2] 128:21 159:22	destroyed [1] 73:22	direct [1] 167:7	
cultivation [1] 148:8	David [1] 143:12	delivery [3] 57:15 109:3	destruction [1] 155:19	directed [3] 4:18 6:8	
cultural [13] 18:10,17	day's [1] 180:16	127:25	detail [2] 176:4,5	39:18	
83:2 93:21 112:6,8,12	days [17] 8:13 28:19 29:8	democracy [4] 20:15	detailed [1] 104:16	directing [1] 69:15	
126:3,7,20 140:23 158:22 158:24	51:9 64:6 75:11 76:23	36:4,5,6	details [2] 17:3 164:21	direction [3] 54:21 86:25	
cultural-based [1]	77:2 78:19 113:18 118:18	demonstrate [2] 107:15 123:10	detected [1] 90:19	87:18	
162:5	120:3 173:17,21 175:18 188:1 190:15	demonstration [1]	deter [2] 75:1 77:9	directly [6] 70:11 73:13	
culturally [4] 81:19	DC [7] 46:5 145:4 173:3	136:24	determination [2] 12:14	80:3 87:19 145:1 181:25	
112:3 119:18 182:22	174:4,21,23 175:5	Denali [2] 123:14 142:19	145:19	director [9] 3:4,6 62:18 83:5 121:7,9,15 122:5	
culture [20] 41:17 48:11	deal [11] 11:21 21:10	denial [3] 4:25 5:6 31:23	determine [10] 23:19	130:5	
99:1,11,13 108:19 110:7	25:23 50:24 98:13 113:8	denials [1] 5:16	53:25 65:6 68:3 70:7 100:17 105:24 107:25	directors [1] 138:13	
111:7 114:8,13 119:17 136:2 159:5,7 161:10	113:10 161:3,4 179:15	denied [9] 27:21,25 31:3	145:17 190:17	disabilities [1] 159:24	
179:11 180:6,7,8 188:22	186:10	69:9 143:3 155:4,10,18	determined [5] 23:22	disability [5] 4:21 5:3	
culture's [1] 160:19	dealing [8] 9:22 22:3	156:5	41:8 42:1 68:6 107:12	5:18 160:1 162:20	
cultures [4] 159:6,15	24:22 25:1 44:6,16 51:9 113:12	denoting [1] 64:1	deterrent [3] 13:18 89:25		
179:14 180:9	-10.12	deny [2] 146:7 147:20	92:14	disabling [1] 132:3	

# Alaska Advisory Commission to the Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission on		Multi-Page	UISauv	antage - emptoyment
		110 11 100 ( 155 00	E 411154041557	72 0 00 100 05 100 0
	distortion [1] 151:17	118:11 129:6 155:22 175:19 176:25 186:22	Е [6] 4:1,1 154:24 155:7 191:1,1	73:2,20 136:25 138:2 167:11,12
disallowing [1] 17:22	distraction [1] 160:1 distractions [1] 160:8	donuts [1] 90:10	Eagle [1] 179:2	effective [1] 70:24
disappear [1] 55:16 disappearances [1]	distribute [1] 120:25	doomed [1] 132:20	ear [1] 45:22	effectively [8] 50:24
81:13		door [3] 57:8 112:24	earliest [1] 145:20	58:16 71:10 72:24 73:22
disappearing [1] 55:25	distribution [2] 17:22 133:19	140:1	early [12] 2:23 12:16	77:4 113:10 136:1
disarm[1] 78:15	district [37] 5:13 12:24	DOTPF [2] 137:3,6	13:21 15:4 71:4,11 99:6	effeminate [2] 156:6,10
disbelief [1] 107:17	13:1,3,16 35:5,6 36:22	double-tax [1] 24:12	108:22 112:5 113:22	effort [6] 8:2 64:20 91:5
disclosure [1] 148:24	53:1 100:19,25 101:6,25	doubt [1] 20:19	114:5 166:17	111:24 135:5 151:18
disconcerting [1] 170:6	102:4,7 103:6,9,11 104:3	down [19] 25:12,12 26:6	earned [1] 169:15	efforts [11] 9:23 10:22
discontinued [1] 12:19	104:10,21 105:19 107:16 111:10,11,17,19,20,24	31:17 33:9,11 44:2 49:3	earners [1] 19:3	11:2 12:18 14:6 44:18,24 51:2 71:11 72:2 99:22
discoveries [1] 147:12	112:7,9,19 118:11 119:12	56:21 67:3 76:15 96:24	earth [1] 180:1	Egan [1] 64:17
discretion [1] 96:23	169:8 170:2,22	112:19 157:1 161:24 162:8 168:4 183:9 187:23	easement [1] 155:22	eight [5] 51:12 66:21
discriminating [1]	districts [15] 13:16,19	downtrodden [1] 161:6	Eastern [1] 55:10	88:12 121:2 132:3
14:15	13:20,22 14:2,7,8,9,11	dozen [1] 89:22	easy [1] 160:22	either [11] 38:14 42:18
discrimination [24]	37:11 101:6 109:11 110:2 110:12 118:25	DPS [1] 68:2	eating [1] 90:10	48:20 53:15 56:9 67:2
4:25 5:6,9,16 31:21 69:19	disturbing [2] 104:6	<b>Dr</b> [5] 67:24 68:6,11	echo [2] 27:5 46:25	84:7 92:1,2 118:24 156:11
69:25 70:6 80:7,22 115:23	135:8	114:11,15	economic [9] 18:9 35:7	Eklutna [1] 158:11
116:2 123:6,10 130:22 136:18,24 137:10,17	diverse [2] 7:15 102:8	drafted [1] 113:13	47:2 101:21 114:25 131:2 134:12 136:13 143:24	elders [4] 41:7 71:3
154:4 166:20 167:25	diversity [2] 148:4,8	drag [1] 76:15	economics [1] 123:25	156:15 158:18
182:2 190:2	divide [7] 105:16 106:14	dreaming [1] 21:20	economies [1] 123.23	elected [3] 71:5 158:6,8
discriminatory [5] 79:4	106:16,19,22,25 107:2	drinking [2] 55:18 90:10	economy [1] 35:5	election [1] 165:6
79:15 80:16,25 137:4	divided [1] 171:24	drive [2] 127:10 136:20	ed [7] 26:17 46:25 109:9	electric [1] 155:21
discuss [1] 98:10	divides [2] 105:6,18	driver's [6] 61:9,11	111:20 169:5,9,10	electronic [1] 191:8
discussed [2] 57:1,5	dividing [2] 75:13 105:5	125:6 127:9,13 136:20	Edenshaw [7] 3:12	102:14 [102:15,20,22 109:3,25,25
discussion [5] 7:8 11:13	division [3] 82:2 111:4	drivers [1] 61:7	166:9 171:14,15 175:16	169:5 170:1
12:7 89:1 91:22	151:13	driving [2] 76:18 101:22	176:10,17	eligibility [2] 115:12
discussions [1] 57:9	DMV [1] 61:9	drop [20] 103:5,6,7,11,14	educate [1] 115:7	139:8
diseases [4] 20:11 46:9 46:17,20	DOC [3] 179:21 180:3	103:18,19,20,21,22 104:3	educated [3] 133:14	eligible [4] 23:20,23
disenfranchised [2]	183:11 docket [1] 174:19	104:7 107:17 111:6 114:4 118:3,4,10 122:25 168:14	185:18 187:2 education [77] 2:19,20	139:9 177:10
145:3 157:1	docking [1] 139:19	dropped [4] 37:6 104:5	2:22,22 9:16 12:7,10,14	Elim [1] 54:17
disenfranchisement	<b>Docnaa</b> [1] 146:11	104:11 109:4	13:21 15:11 16:3,15,17	eliminate [1] 43:6
[1] 101:4	doctor [2] 84:21 159:22	drops [1] 59:14	16:18,23,25 17:8,12,15	eliminating [1] 136:21
disenfranchising [1]	doctorate [1] 159:21	drug [6] 50:18 60:1 66:7	17:19,24 18:9 19:9 27:3 30:13 31:5 34:20 37:1,15	Elizabeth [2] 111:13 147:1
157:6	document [5] 21:12	176:24 184:20 185:20	39:3 45:13 96:3 97:14	elsewhere [3] 40:4 84:7
disgrace [1] 68:25	127:18 129:25 137:17	drugs [3] 77:12 160:22	98:14,18 99:8 103:2	85:24
dismal [1] 134:17	141:14		104:18 105:19,24,24	embodied [2] 17:7
disparate [3] 62:3,10 63:14	documentation [2]	drunk [1] 182:13	106:9 107:20,21 108:4 110:18 111:1,4,15,19,22	128:14
disparities [6] 39:5	172:24 173:2	drunken [1] 171:10	112:12,14,18 113:15,21	emerge [1] 100:8
70:15,19 74:1 78:21	documents [6] 11:10	dry [1] 56:9	114:6,12 115:3,5 123:1,7	emergencies [2] 66:12
131:16	73:11 122:8 130:2 181:2 183:1	dual [2] 27:11 139:8	125:6,24 129:18,21 136:3	66:14
disparity [7] 39:10,14	doesn't [5] 20:22 58:2	<b>due</b> [10] 18:5 61:2 69:9 75:9 142:24 143:15 146:4	136:12 143:24 150:9 152:20,21,22 159:17	Emeritus [3] 2:15 49:5
40:17 62:6 74:2 75:25 89:10	90:4 117:16 160:12	155:14 156:10,16	170:11 174:17 178:16	62:14 empathy [1] 22:5
dispensing [1] 146:5	dog [4] 26:22 139:2	dues [1] 23:9	educational [11] 14:10	emphasis [2] 89:1 109:3
displaced [1] 147:17	156:14 164:14	duplicate [1] 128:23	16:20 17:1 34:23 98:21	emphasize [1] 6:10
displacement [1]	DOJ [3] 81:22 82:1,5	duplication [1] 127:17	98:23 99:6 100:1,3 129:15 152:10	employed [9] 29:16
156:13	dollar [1] 35:24	duplicity [1] 155:14	educator [2] 112:4	33:21 65:23 71:1 108:11
display [1] 119:16	dollars [9] 22:23 23:16	during [6] 5:22 10:19	119:19	109:8 110:23 116:4 123:4
disproportionately [1]	24:1 26:10 35:15 36:10 36:12 123:15 152:15	57:1 71:9 119:15 185:4	Educator's [1] 108:8	employee [3] 171:15
66:10	domestic [3] 74:21 75:5	duties [2] 45:23 127:10	Educators [1] 116:12	174:15 191:9
dispute [2] 47:15 94:6	147:17	duty [2] 32:8 51:8	Edward [10] 2:9 8:24	employees [5] 124:6
disputes [3] 43:14 70:25	domicile [1] 155:18	Duyck [4] 3:9 141:25	19:16,16 39:17,22,25 40:2	126:17,19 134:9 140:2
72:17	dominant [6] 20:17	142:16 149:14	42:9 45:1	employers [1] 123:17
disregarding [1] 132:13	21:22 22:3,24 26:2 40:12	dwell [1] 30:12	EEO [6] 140:9 171:20	employing [1] 135:15
distance [1] 109:3	done [20] 11:18 20:25	dysfunctional [1] 155:15	172:14,21 176:20,22	employment [20] 3:3,4 3:6 9:16 121:7,9 122:4,5
distinction [1] 144:12	23:21 26:2 43:2 55:20		EEOC [3] 140:4 176:11 176:20	122:13 123:7,11,13 124:3
distinctly [1] 63:17	82:15 90:15 94:13 100:13 100:21 114:9,23,23	- <u>E</u> -	effect [9] 46:3,17 57:1	130:5 131:2,12 132:22
distinguished [1] 15:3				133:1,22 175:15

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission on	Civil Rights	•		-
empower [1] 127:6	enter [2] 94:21 99:5	estimation [2] 35:2,10	exile [2] 183:10,14	faced [6] 9:15 20:12 63:6
empowered [1] 125:2		et [1] 58:13	exist [11] 47:16 58:15	126:5 160:21 189:17
enable [3] 57:21 87:1		ethnic [6] 18:25 102:3		faces [2] 104:13,14
114:2	entering [1] 32:2	103:8 107:22 148:1,2	129:18 146:24 147:15 150:7	facets [1] 61:1
enabling [1] 5:14	enthusiastically [1]	ethnically [1] 102:8		facilitate [1] 59:18
enact [2] 60:1 144:7	95:20	European [2] 147:12	existence [6] 10:5 12:3	facilitating [1] 66:14
enacted [2] 18:8 32:12	entire [4] 20:18 23:5 38:13 74:14	159:1 evaluate [1] 190:16	13:3 32:15 73:15,17	<b>facilities</b> [9] 13:10 31:13 31:16,20 64:24 122:24
encompassed [1] 13:1	entities [3] 10:22 129:17	evaluation [2] 84:24	existing [8] 50:24 57:21	125:3 129:22 161:9
encompasses [1] 9:25	135:13	115:1	59:10 60:14 114:24	facility [1] 54:2
encourage [2] 62:1 118:22	entitled [4] 16:24 32:5	event <sub>[2]</sub> 6:22 8:11	110.24 120.20 129.5	facing [3] 104:13 140:3
encouraged [2] 72:15	61:16 144:21	events [1] 125:3	exists [2] 83:5 86:3	140:19
125:2	entitlement [4] 13:15	eventually [1] 169:15	exit [2] 14:22,24	fact [12] 45:1 47:16 68:8
encouragement [1]	143:13,15,24 entity [2] 54:16 87:12	eventuate [1] 136:8	exiting [1] 125:22 exodus [1] 101:23	68:20 73:11 92:14 96:12 112:25 123:13 154:3
118:25	entrenched [1] 130:18	everybody [6] 121:2,2	exorbitant [1] 131:6	112:23 123:13 134:3
end [11] 47:2 113:22	entry [3] 100:5 125:11	140:11 167:19,19 180:7		fact-finding [2] 4:16
129:24,24 139:2 149:6 175:18 181:10 186:3,5	164:8	everywhere [1] 56:3	expect [4] 61:21 80:15	6:10
190:22	enumerates [1] 133:4	evidence [4] 66:3 115:25	94:12 131:18	factors [1] 77:13
ending [1] 32:22	environmental [1] 35:7	137:11,22	expected [1] 68:10	facts [1] 148:25
endure [1] 99:4	envision [1] 98:14	evident [1] 31:5 evolved [1] 50:11	expenditures [1] 132:6	fail [2] 68:18 136:1
endured [1] 98:24	Enway [1] 45:4	exacerbated [1] 112:25	expense [4] 58:23 61:3	failed [4] 15:24 17:10
enemies [1] 157:15	equal [27] 5:1,6,16 28:4	exacerbated [1] 112:25 exam [3] 14:23,24 125:22	110:2 143:7	71:21 73:23
energetic [1] 169:22	28:10 30:1 31:3 36:2	examine [1] 130:21	expensive [2] 61:15	fails [1] 65:16
energy [1] 35:19	62:24 65:17 67:22 68:19 69:9,9 71:19 80:24 82:9	examined [1] 53:7		failure [4] 65:3 101:3 107:15 144:24
enforce [4] 50:6 58:23	99:8,20 124:13,18,20	example [13] 15:10 22:7	experience [10] 52:9 84:8 98:21 101:2 125:7	<b>fair</b> [7] 27:9 36:2 40:15
60:1 71:14	127:5 129:9 133:1 155:4	28:17 36:22 38:12 52:18	128:10 161:1 166:18	99:7 126:8 129:7 140:21
enforced [1] 57:23	175:15	74:7 96:15 101:13 111:2	179:5 186:21	Fairbanks [8] 20:18 35:5
enforcement [56] 27:12 28:7 29:9 31:5 34:9 50:1	<b>equally</b> [2] 139:11 140:11	118:4 137:1 157:7	experienced [4] 18:19	59:22 66:24 75:17 108:25
50:8,9,15 51:11,24 56:17	equated [1] 156:16	examples [9] 21:6 22:18 23:6 74:11 129:18 132:1	98:19 99:3 166:20	129:20 188:14
56:22 57:10,13,15 58:10	equinox [2] 180:14,17	147:18 154:4 168:6	experiences [1] 7:8	fairly [2] 134:5 140:24
58:11 59:4,18 61:23 62:3	equipment [3] 41:20	exams [2] 53:16 117:1	expertise [1] 7:7	Fairness [1] 94:4
62:6,21 63:6,19 70:5,11 71:9,25 72:10,22 73:12	52:8 76:2	Exceed [1] 108:23	expires [1] 191:15	<b>fall</b> [1] 178:14
73:18,21,23 74:2 75:14	equipped [1] 28:14	exceeded [1] 102:2		fallacy [1] 70:21
76:2,4,24 79:16,25 80:16	Equity [1] 115:3	exceeds [1] 131:11	explained [3] 70:1 77:20 89:21	
80:22 86:23 89:6,12 90:5 91:6,12 92:13 94:7 142:25	equivalent [2] 28:15	excellent [1] 70:18	explaining [1] 68:7	familiar [4] 34:17 36:21 84:22 117:7
146:4 162:18	30:8	except [5] 53:21 57:25	explicit [1] 22:10	families [7] 71:4 125:13
enforces [1] 63:2	erase [1] 73:19	74:14 92:15 131:8	explore [1] 61:18	130:25 131:1 132:18
enforcing [3] 72:7,24	Eskimo [1] 116:3	exception [1] 77:16	exposed [3] 174:8,12,23	135:2 160:23
73:7	Eskimos [3] 133:16	excited [1] 160:10	exposure [1] 160:25	family [10] 131:4 159:8
engage [1] 86:23	144:15 150:16	excluded [1] 133:23	express [1] 180:5	159:8 168:21 169:1 178:13 183:12 184:3,6
engaged [3] 23:4 71:8	especially [9] 35:13 37:18 120:9 125:23 136:9	excludes [1] 135:11	expressed [4] 44:11	185:23
73:12	138:21 143:16 161:21	exclusion [1] 101:3	91:24 174:3,22	far [16] 28:22 39:20 51:10
engaging [1] 91:2	187:20	exclusive [2] 92:11 133:17	extensive [1] 179:19	52:2 63:7 130:15 133:12
enjoy [3] 124:14 135:2 136:14	essence [2] 100:9 106:7	exclusively [2] 75:19	extent [4] 59:25 65:7,19	139:13 144:13 151:25
enlightened [1] 99:19	essential [1] 66:13	80:11	85:20	160:25 162:4,9 181:20 186:22,24
Enrich [3] 105:21,22	essentially [4] 11:10 63:21 65:12 89:14	excommunicated [1]	extermination [1] 147:13	fashion [2] 52:13 124:12
106:2	establish [7] 13:12 16:19	183:10	extinguished [2] 71:24	fast [4] 29:6,15 136:17
enrolled [5] 16:9 101:12	65:4,10 100:17 115:12	excuse [3] 7:22 86:8 98:3	72:9	148:4
102:15 104:25 110:22	183:13	executive [7] 18:14	extinguishment [1]	fat [1] 182:6
enrollment [8] 13:8	established [5] 4:16	48:25 80:13,14 133:17,25 134:15	32:21	father [2] 146:8 159:9
101:24 102:14 108:13 111:18 114:5,6 117:10	5:12 15:15 16:17 144:5	exempt [3] 12:11 16:2	extra [2] 72:3,16	fault [1] 121:1
enrollments [2] 102:9	establishing [2] 44:14	179:12	extremely [1] 53:12	faults [1] 89:20
102:11	124:1	exercise [1] 51:4	eye [2] 85:22 188:23	favor [1] 48:18
enslavement [1] 147:14	esteemed [1] 26:12	exercised [2] 143:21		favorable [1] 30:6
ensure [5] 7:14 18:12	Esther [2] 111:25 112:10 estimate [1] 55:17	145:12	<u> </u>	favored [1] 25:6
19:7 27:8 114:22	estimate [1] 55:17 estimated [2] 65:21	exercising [1] 32:8	F [2] 1:12 191:1	fax [4] 135:4 174:1,2,21
entails [1] 80:18	102:2 65:21	exhibits [1] 8:15	face [1] 55:6	faxed [2] 173:18,21

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission on	Civil Rights	0		0
FBI [8] 81:16,16 82:21	filing [2] 127:12 186:18	followed [2] 78:17	107:3 117:12	general [10] 50:22 56:13
83:5,14,20 156:2 163:22	fill [2] 58:3 124:17	189:21	frame [1] 60:20	56:25 113:11 135:18
February [8] 30:4 56:12	filled [1] 86:18	following [9] 8:13 15:3	fraudulent [2] 4:22	144:22 162:7 167:18 180:24 181:23
70:8 112:5 119:15 171:18 174:20.20	final [3] 107:17 141:20	93:14 104:17,24 110:17 114:3 182:8 190:15	157:14	generally [3] 52:2 68:9
federal [68] 5:5,14 6:5	175:20	follows [1] 144:19	freedom [1] 180:7	126:6
10:2,3,9,12 11:20,21 17:6	finally [9] 7:3 33:21 53:9	food [2] 76:22 132:19	freely [1] 56:9	generated [1] 130:14
17:9,18 18:7 19:10 22:22	73:14 90:23 99:25 136:11 181:17 182:14	foot [1] 152:7	frequently [1] 78:2	generation [6] 101:2
23:1 29:15 30:16 31:22	financial [2] 65:9 74:6	force [15] 127:21 128:7	friend [2] 55:23 182:8	151:6 178:20 185:25
32:4,12 34:1 39:11 41:24 42:15 43:15 46:24 51:3	financially [2] 169:13	128:13,15 129:9,11,17	friends [2] 157:15 184:14	186:25 187:1
57:17 59:24 69:22,23 80:8		132:24,25 133:3,25 134:2	frivolous [1] 181:4	generations [1] 100:4
94:16 115:5 132:5,24	finding [1] 154:3	135:16 139:6 144:5	front [5] 9:2,8 167:10,13	generic [1] 11:11
133:3,18 135:10,16,19,23	findings [1] 5:10	forced [2] 63:9 142:23	183:1	genocide [1] 157:8
135:25 136:6,8,10,11 139:25 142:21 143:8,17	fine [5] 20:9 29:3 104:17	forcefully [1] 81:5	frustrating [1] 25:23	gentleman [1] 182:15
143:19,21,25 144:2,6	154:23 187:14	forces [1] 133:18	frustration [1] 44:16	gentlemen [5] 34:17
145:7,12,17,21,24 152:4	finely [1] 100:4	forcing [1] 146:3	fuel [3] 35:19 76:17,18	38:14 47:7,22,24
156:2 163:22 171:19	finest [1] 100:6	foreclosing [1] 72:25	<b>full</b> [11] 27:9,15,18 39:19 74:4 76:24 79:6 113:20	geographic [5] 58:12 60:2 61:2 67:10 156:17
173:12 174:3	finish[1] 149:18	foreclosure [1] 164:1	128:7 148:24 171:17	
<b>federally</b> [6] 18:4 26:24 49:13 73:15 127:15	fire [3] 66:6 100:3,4	forefront [2] 147:2 171:3	full-blooded [1] 178:2	geometry [1] 168:12
179:12	firearms [2] 76:9 78:6	foregoing [1] 191:6	full-time [1] 171:15	<b>George</b> [7] 3:12 166:9,12 166:12 175:23,25 176:2
Federation [4] 10:19	fires [1] 120:7	foreign [2] 99:9 147:17	fully [7] 10:9 75:15,21	<b>Georgia</b> [1] 145:6
43:5 113:17 172:10	firm[1] 69:17	forest [2] 172:18 173:13	92:19,23 133:9,15	gesture [1] 45:16
feds [1] 95:3	first [35] 4:16 24:8 27:11	forestry [1] 174:17	function [1] 24:14	<b>Gil</b> [1] 55:21
fee [2] 155:23 163:16	28:6 41:2 46:6 47:12	forgot [1] 175:4	functional III 43:13	<b>Gilbert</b> [116] 1:12 2:6 4:6
feed [1] 131:4	56:24 58:6,9 59:5 67:4	forgotten [2] 83:13 100:2	functioning III 34:8	4:9 19:12 26:14 34:13
feeder [1] 170:1	70:13 77:10 79:17 81:11 87:4 88:22 90:2 92:17	form [1] 88:19	functions [3] 19:4 71:2	35:12 37:23 39:23 40:1
feeds [1] 132:18	98:25 100:17 106:11	formal [4] 17:8,12,15	127:1	41:1,22 43:2 44:7 47:4,9
feelings [1] 183:18	112:2 114:1 122:19 123:3	86:5	fund [9] 2:17 14:9 27:2	47:11,21 48:22 49:2 69:13 81:8 82:16,19 83:21 84:12
feet [2] 106:6 176:24	130:7 138:7 142:1 145:6	formed [2] 41:25 122:14	49:7 51:22 60:14 69:17	87:3 91:8 92:16,23 93:14
Felix [1] 144:4	155:18 170:14 172:2 180:6	former [1] 83:5	87:5,9	93:18 94:1,18 95:4 96:5
fellow [3] 111:3 169:20	fiscal [1] 131:23	formerly [1] 114:19	<b>funded</b> [5] 31:13 51:22 53:6 60:15 61:22	96:10,25 97:10,18,22 98:3
187:14	Fish [2] 171:16,21	forms [1] 188:20	<b>funding</b> [21] 12:19 14:5	107:4,7,10,24 110:14 115:15 116:9,15 117:19
felonies [14] 27:22,23	<b>fisher</b> [1] 26:21	formulate [1] 98:17	14:18 17:19 30:10 38:9	119:20 120:13,16,21,24
42:5 71:16,17 74:19 77:1	fishing [5] 32:14,22	forth [7] 11:23 21:8 27:7	38:11 39:19 42:3 43:16	121:13,15,17,20,25 128:4
77:5,16 92:8,10,11,15 94:17	131:4,9 132:18	119:24 161:2 171:6 184:1	43:19,21 51:23 52:7 60:6	130:1 136:16 137:12,15
felony [2] 75:3 92:6	five [21] 12:13 15:24	fortunate [1] 172:18	115:3,7 136:7,12,25 148:21	137:19,23 138:5 139:22
felt [3] 7:18 57:8 140:25	26:20 51:12,15 54:23	fortunately [2] 29:16 166:24	<b>funds</b> [5] 14:16 16:6	141:2,17 142:7,9 146:9 149:12,18,21 151:22
ferries [1] 139:19	55:15 68:10 97:6 101:1	fortune [1] 147:10	17:23 19:8 132:5	152:23 153:18,22 154:1,6
fetal [1] 50:20	102:5,21,23 108:10,14 123:11 134:4,9 156:20	fortunes [1] 147:11	funneling [1] 123:15	154:11,17 157:21 161:12
few [18] 20:2 23:6 39:9	181:4,5	forum [1] 81:15	future [7] 13:8 22:20	161:15 162:24 163:8,11
57:12,25 61:4 70:20 71:9	fix [6] 21:24 36:9,10,12	forums [2] 96:2 129:17	30:24 72:1 178:19,22	164:16 165:10,13,16 166:7 168:2 171:13
82:25 85:15 100:23	40:17 59:10	forward [4] 7:9 18:1	185:25	175:11,22 176:6,9 177:4
113:18 120:3 125:20	fixated [1] 130:12	59:17 160:9		177:20,25 178:23 182:4
126:4 139:24 140:16 143:18	flex [1] 100:10	forwarded [1] 113:16	<u>-G-</u>	182:17 183:5,20 187:4,7
fewer [2] 58:2,2	flexibility [2] 59:8	foster [2] 11:24 178:13	<b>G</b> [1] 4:1	190:5,8 gist [2] 180:2,10
fields [1] 17:22	96:23	fostering [1] 32:8	gainsmanship [2]	<b>given</b> [11] 27:8 31:2,7
fifth [4] 105:7,17,18	floor[1] 167:12	fought [1] 99:5	155:14 164:7	41:9 52:14 106:10 110:9
182:10	flourished [1] 20:8	foul [1] 171:5	gaps [1] 84:19	123:4 125:18 132:13
Fifty [1] 124:10	flowing [1] 56:10	found [3] 53:2 99:20	Garcia-Buchholdt [1]	142:3
fight [5] 50:3 51:15	fly [1] 54:4	100:20	5:23	giving [7] 110:17 141:15
178:16,18 185:18	<b>focus</b> [8] 68:14 89:8,12	foundation [2] 45:16	Gary [9] 3:9 121:10,13 141:25 146:11 149:16	143:7149:4158:16 186:17,18
fightings [1] 161:1	89:16 91:11 109:23 119:17 124:8	130:7	153:12 154:7,13	goal [5] 7:13 34:10 35:21
fights [1] 139:2	focused [3] 57:12 137:6	founded [1] 64:9	gathering [1] 131:4	41:13 176:18
figure [2] 23:18 186:11	160:8	founder [1] 110:25	GED [4] 114:5 125:6	goes [6] 91:5 98:11 115:7
figured [1] 26:6	folks [4] 83:6 110:16	four [5] 66:20 73:21	126:1 138:8	146:18 163:18 165:25
file [3] 178:7,8 186:20	124:13,14	129:11 152:15,17	GED's [1] 125:25	gold [1] 64:6
filed [6] 14:12 57:3	follow [5] 26:16 37:3,3	four-wheelers [2] 52:6 76:13	gee [1] 22:21	gone [10] 47:22 55:17
142:16 172:14,22 181:24	140:7,10	fourth [4] 106:16,22	gender [2] 112:20 154:5	80:25 81:1 148:18 149:8
files [1] 185:11	follow-up [2] 86:7 189:8		genders [1] 134:1	156:2 164:23 168:16

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

### Gonzalez - Hosdunch

U.S. Commission on	U.S. Commission on Civil Rights				
174:15	greatly [1] 125:1			himself [2] 164:6,23	
Gonzalez [1] 5:23	Greene [1] 187:17	<u>-H-</u>	healthy [2] 33:15 34:11	hinder [1] 126:8	
<b>good</b> [20] 4:6 9:11 11:18 17:12 19:16 22:19 23:13	grew [2] 111:9 174:7 grossly [1] 133:23	Haaidi [1] 179:2 Hagen [4] 3:10 154:23	hear [19] 7:14,17 8:2,3,11 11:14 25:16 35:8,10 40:5	hire [20] 18:23 36:18,20 74:6,10,16 109:12 119:22	
23:15,21 39:2 41:11 90:1 92:18 108:3 120:5 122:2 130:3 163:8 174:15	ground [3] 79:16,24 128:25	154:24 155:8 Haida [11] 2:10 3:5 8:25	84:21,23 85:3,8,10 139:3 160:4 162:16 166:15	119:23 126:13 134:11 135:22,24 136:8 139:14 139:20 169:17,24 170:9	
183:19 governance [1] 18:9	grounds [2] 54:1 70:6 group [11] 7:21,24 21:24	19:17,19 48:2 121:8 171:17 178:5,17 185:22	heard [20] 19:20 30:9 31:4 44:10 76:14 81:15 82:21,23 85:4 88:24	170:22 hired [15] 29:22 116:1	
governing [1] 144:22	47:20 64:17 103:8 104:6 104:20 111:5 112:1	Haidas [1] 185:9 Haines [3] 155:19,21	117:22 138:8 146:14 158:1 161:24 174:6	123:2 125:9 126:14,22 137:8 139:15,20,25 169:7	
government [50] 10:2,9 12:3,9 17:6 18:14 20:16 21:11,11 22:22 23:1,14	149:11 groups [12] 40:19 44:19	156:17 half [5] 25:24,24 50:19	176:11 179:2,20 187:11 hearing [14] 19:20 38:25	169:9,14 170:2,3 hires [1] 120:7	
24:7,14,14,15,19 29:15 32:12 34:1 43:16 44:14 44:15,17 46:24 73:3,10	44:23,25 45:2,5,18 107:23 112:14 127:16 179:16 187:11	123:19 134:6 half-time [2] 169:14,14 halt [1] 82:15	39:1 88:23 89:8,14 91:25 115:17 137:6 154:3 173:20 175:6,21 190:19	hiring [8] 111:12 120:4 126:6,7,18,19 134:20 168:7	
94:16 130:19 131:8 132:8 135:14,25 140:1 143:8,17	growing [2] 65:1 174:9 grown [1] 129:16	hammer [1] 120:5	hearings [2] 21:7 137:3 heart [3] 150:19 153:6	historical [3] 30:17 98:12 100:24	
143:21 144:1 145:7 148:16 149:24 150:2,5,6	growth [4] 64:12 65:7 102:1,2	hamper [1] 66:11 hand [6] 21:10 89:14	158:19 hearts [1] 20:24	historically [5] 17:10 31:22,24 71:2 112:15	
150:10,11,13 151:7,21 171:19	guard [3] 11:24 53:17 54:4	91:24 161:14 187:20 191:11	Heather [2] 87:16,20 heathier [1] 127:7	<b>history</b> [13] 20:12 46:1 70:13 91:21 98:20 152:9	
government's [3] 31:23 32:23 144:3	guarded [1] 95:16 guardian [1] 145:8	handful [1] 71:11 handle [8] 67:7 72:16	heavily [1] 89:15	160:15,17,19 161:22 184:24 185:19,20	
governmental [6] 67:20 72:21 80:7 131:19 132:4 144:25	guardianship [4] 143:22 145:12,17,23	74:18 75:2 169:14 173:23 176:19,21	heavy [2] 89:1 146:3 heck [1] 181:18	<b>hit</b> [1] 105:12 <b>Hitler</b> [1] 164:23	
<b>governments</b> [22] 10:3 10:4 11:6,9,10,14,22	<b>guess</b> [9] 107:13,17 121:1 133:14 154:23 158:3	handled [4] 77:17 176:22 177:1 181:21 handling [1] 92:13	136:17 137:2 145:11	hold [5] 25:12,12 59:15 77:15 182:22	
12:10 16:2 26:18 32:25 46:11 58:15,18,18,21	172:1 187:23 189:7 guest [1] 179:7	handout [1] 20:7	191:7 helicopter [2] 53:20,23	holistic [1] 129:1 holler [1] 182:12	
86:20 128:12 132:2 133:18 136:8,11	guidelines [3] 119:18 153:25 188:13	handouts [2] 20:5 101:19 hands [2] 32:23 167:1	<b>help</b> [19] 29:14 32:19,20 33:12 37:5 39:4 43:9 86:1 105:9 116:3 137:8,10,16	holocaustal [1] 156:7 home [6] 48:7,9 77:23	
<b>governor</b> [5] 64:17,21 73:14 134:17 156:21	guns [1] 51:12 Gush [1] 145:5	hang [1] 42:22 haphazard [1] 45:16	148:20 156:3 162:6 170:5 179:9 182:12	157:3 171:4 184:4 homeland [1] 99:10	
Grace [1] 5:25	Gutierrez [122] 1:12 2:6	happening [2] 20:3 24:3	helped [1] 182:15	homelands [2] 99:9	
grade [15] 14:21 105:5,17 105:20,25 106:14,16,19	4:6,9 9:5,11 12:12 19:12 26:14 34:13 35:12 37:23	happy [2] 54:13 167:22 harassing [1] 172:14	<b>helpful</b> [4] 88:22 112:20 116:16 118:14	147:8 homeless [2] 103:3 157:2	
106:22,25 107:3 117:12 118:12,13 169:16	39:23 40:1 41:1,22 43:2 44:7 47:4,9,11,21 48:22	harassment [2] 166:21 167:25	helping [1] 162:5 helps [1] 137:17	homes [5] 74:23 77:25 178:4.13 186:13	
grades [6] 14:19 15:12 104:25 105:7,18,22	49:2 62:12 69:13 81:8 82:16,19 83:21 84:12 87:3 91:8 92:16,23 93:14,18	hard [5] 16:1 26:16 98:21 174:2,22	hence [1] 12:2	Homogenization [1] 148:5	
gradually [1] 71:4 graduated [2] 168:22 169:1	94:1,18 95:4 96:5,10,25 97:10,18,22 98:3 107:4,7	hardly [1] 29:23 hardships [2] 104:13	hereby [1] 191:5 hereunto [1] 191:11	honest [1] 56:1	
<b>grandfather</b> [2] 26:21 160:17	107:10,24 110:14 115:15 116:9,15 117:19 119:20	129:8 harm's [1] 78:19	Hernandez [1] 5:25 herself [1] 172:19	honestly [1] 113:8 honor [3] 158:20 170:15	
<b>grandfathered</b> [2] 155:20 164:1	120:13,16,21,24 121:13 121:15,17,20,25 128:4	harshly [1] 99:1 hate [3] 55:12 130:23	HHS [1] 122:18 high [23] 14:22 35:19,21	180:17 honored [3] 9:13 97:25	
grandmother[1] 157:25	130:1 136:16 137:12,15 137:19,23 138:5 139:22 141:2,17 142:7,9 146:9	138:9 hated [1] 156:20	66:17 70:22 79:16 89:6 100:16 102:18,20,24	98:1 honoring [1] 170:13	
grant [1] 87:12 granted [1] 61:6	149:12,18,21 151:22 152:23 153:14,18,22	hatred [1] 130:16	111:5 118:12 122:25 125:6,21,22,25 152:1,2	honors [2] 106:3 163:18 hook [1] 37:21	
grantees [4] 115:5 128:13,21 129:9	154:1,6,11,17 157:21 161:12,15 162:24 163:8	Hawaii [1] 82:23 Hawaiian [3] 45:2,5,18	159:18 168:8 177:15 high-power [1] 152:17	Hoonah [1] 183:22 Hoots [1] 13:6	
grasped [1] 80:14 grateful [1] 112:11	163:11 164:16 165:10,13 165:16 166:7 168:2 170:19 171:13 175:11 22	Hawaiians [2] 44:13 82:24	higher [5] 66:5 80:4 103:8 114:5 117:5	<b>hope</b> [12] 2:24 97:15 98:16 110:14,15 116:24	
great [10] 24:19 39:2 47:21 96:25 130:3 160:16 160:17 179:15 180:16	170:19 171:13 175:11,22 176:6,9 177:4,20,25 178:23 182:4,17 183:5,20	Hawk [1] 53:19 head [5] 62:16 113:8 170:3,3 176:11	<b>highest</b> [10] 67:5 102:13 122:21,22,23,25,25 135:2 177:6,7	117:15 119:9,12 128:3 147:9 161:11	
180:17 179:15 180:16 188:11 greater [5] 63:7 91:2,2,2	187:4,7 190:5,8 gutted [1] 49:22	heading [1] 175:5	highlights [1] 128:6 highly [2] 155:15 169:21	hopeful [1] 113:19 hopefully [2] 25:17 60:4	
91:3 greatest [11] 105:4,6,16	gutter [2] 182:11,14 guy [3] 142:10 166:1	headmen [1] 71:3 Headstart [1] 51:19	highway [2] 64:25 67:2 hill [1] 74:9	hopeless [1] 126:14 hopes [1] 123:16	
105:17 106:13,16,19,21 106:25 107:2 122:23	181:21 guys [5] 97:5 162:23 186:16,24 187:2	<b>health</b> [9] 18:9 47:3 53:25 54:4 56:14 93:19 135:21 167:16 186:7	Hillside [2] 74:7,9 Hillson [1] 1:13	hoping [1] 183:8 Hosdunch [1] 110:20	
	180:10,24 18/:2	107.10 100.7			

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

### hospital - Investment

U.S. Commission on	Civil Rights	multi i ugo		nospital investment
hospital [1] 54:3	illegally [2] 70:13	73:17 141:19	181:11	129:22
hot [2] 120:9 187:22	172:25	included [5] 9:13 17:21	individuals [24] 6:11	instructed [2] 77:24 78:8
Hotel [2] 1:13 180:23	illegitimate [1] 85:21	71:16 116:25 141:15	6:17 7:7,13 15:20,24 16:1	instruction [4] 13:4,13
hour [9] 28:18,22 29:2	Illinois [2] 149:3,4	includes [2] 67:11	18:25 51:10 52:9 55:25	109:9 110:6
33:23,24,25 51:13,14,18	image [1] 113:3	146:25	58:3,7,24,25 82:25 84:8 91:11 133:6,9 162:19	instructional [2] 109:8
hourly [1] 125:16	imagine [2] 96:2 175:3	including [8] 13:16	173:9 174:3,7	109:13
hours [12] 28:19,21 51:9	immediate [3] 52:10	16:11 69:22 71:16 72:14 117:23 122:16 135:12	inequality [2] 65:19	instructions [2] 78:15
67:13 75:11 76:4,5,6,22	89:24 173:4	inclusion [1] 8:15	68:20	78:18
78:19 92:25 93:1	immersion [2] 119:2,5	inclusive [1] 136:7	inevitable [1] 135:9	instructors [2] 177:10 177:18
house [1] 41:2 household [2] 51:11,12	impact [5] 70:11 79:4	income [1] 131:2	inevitably [1] 80:18	instrumental [1] 12:24
	95:18 114:7,13	incorporated [7] 2:14	inferior [5] 63:12 64:3	insulated [2] 30:21,23
housing [4] 29:21,21,23 34:4	impartial [1] 162:22	49:7,12 160:14 172:4	70:22 79:15 80:25	intend [1] 47:19
huge [2] 74:2 75:25	imperative [1] 148:5	179:12 181:12	inferiority [1] 160:18	intended [1] 22:13
human [21] 19:25 21:25	<b>implement</b> [7] 12:13 16:18 41:11 57:18 64:18	incorporates [1] 87:11	influence [4] 25:17	intent [2] 22:17 39:19
44:12 55:6 56:11,19 59:13	100:15 163:23	increase [7] 13:8 60:15	50:17 91:15 120:7	inter [1] 67:1
99:23 122:10 127:19	implementation [1]	60:16 86:2 101:17,18,20	influenced [1] 25:18	inter-connected [1]
143:19,25 145:22,25	115:10	increased [2] 51:17	inform [1] 85:24	27:20
147:18 148:21 156:14 162:25 167:8 170:11	implementations [1]	101:11	information [23] 2:20 4:24 5:8,20 6:2,12 7:1,14	Inter-tribal [9] 2:11 9:1
173:19	100:14	increasing [3] 79:25 101:23 102:4	8:4,20 9:9 14:14 16:16	26:23 28:3 48:2 70:2
humanity [2] 147:5	implemented [4] 99:2	increasingly [1] 129:16	36:18 38:19 39:8 65:5	172:11 178:5 185:15
148:16	128:14 155:13 164:6	incurred [1] 80:4	90:21 116:19 117:21	interest [3] 4:12 11:22
humans [1] 142:17	implicit [1] 63:14	indebtedness [1] 143:9	141:18 166:8 172:21	17:14
humiliated [1] 167:14	implied [1] 145:8	Indeed [1] 77:16	informed [1] 53:20	interested [2] 48:16 191:10
humpback [1] 146:12	importance [2] 23:7 45:14	indefensible [1] 132:21	infrastructure [1] 26:4	
hundred [1] 36:11	important [22] 7:6,18,20	independence [2]	infrequently [1] 52:3	interesting [1] 176:4
hundreds [1] 67:17	9:8 16:22 20:2 22:8 23:11	148:15 154:8	inherent [11] 9:23 10:7	interestingly [1] 176:12
hunter [1] 26:21	25:16 37:25 45:20,24	independent [2] 4:15	11:3 22:9 24:13 45:11,14 45:19 46:12 47:1 71:25	interests [1] 87:6
hunting [5] 32:13,21	129:16 139:4 140:9	160:8	inherited [2] 156:19	interim [1] 168:25
131:3,9 132:17	143:16 152:21 153:1 180:19 181:1 182:20	independently [1]	160:13	interior [9] 11:1,16 114:20 145:24 171:16
hurdle [2] 59:13 138:9	188:20	176:21	initiate [2] 56:16 59:15	173:14,22 175:5 176:19
hurrah [2] 40:14,14	importation [2] 57:22	Indian [38] 10:11 11:8	initiating [1] 57:6	internal [1] 113:6
hurriedly [1] 137:8	77:12	12:13,17 17:19 18:6,7 19:19 21:5 22:9 32:9,18	initiative [4] 2:25 53:6	international [1] 9:21
hurt [2] 113:3 184:15	impose [1] 72:2	33:3 39:11,12,18 71:14	108:6 110:23	internet [4] 124:20,22
	imposed [1] 148:10	86:24 92:9,9 94:19,24	<b>injun'</b> [1] 182:13	135:1,2
I-	imposing [1] 21:16	101:9 114:14 133:8,10	injustice [1] 153:11	interpretation [1] 173:5
<b>i.e</b> [1] 71:15	impossible [1] 65:5	135:21,21 139:13 144:5 144:10,15 145:15 162:12	Inlet [1] 100:14	intervene [1] 82:12
iceberg [1] 29:24	improve [6] 17:16	169:9,10 173:14 186:6	inmate [2] 179:4,16	intervention [1] 58:5
Idaho [1] 67:12	111:24 114:3 127:25	Indians [20] 15:9,11 16:5	inmates [1] 122:24	interview [4] 126:3,5
idea [5] 43:20 57:20	131:20 141:7	16:8 18:15 27:1 39:10	inner [1] 22:25	134:21 169:23
183:19,25 189:12	improved [1] 59:5	44:13 45:10 82:23 133:12	input [3] 94:8 141:10	interviewing [1] 126:11
ideal [2] 56:21 57:14	improvement [3] 56:20 59:7,19	133:16 135:17 144:13,17 144:22 145:2 152:8,8,9	172:2	interviews [1] 125:12
ideas [3] 39:2 61:18	in/day [1] 129:1	indicated [2] 16:2	inquired [1] 52:25	intoxicated [2] 51:10 78:5
128:14 identification [1]	inability [1] 22:2	176:13	inquiry [2] 6:13 39:10	introduce [1] 148:5
136:18	inadequacies [1] 30:7	indication [2] 15:8	insert [1] 179:17	INTRODUCTION [1]
identified [2] 17:2 133:6		84:18	inside [2] 173:23 181:19	2:5
identify [3] 49:8 63:17	30:10 70:4 77:6 79:9	indications [2] 14:19	insiders [1] 112:22	Inupiaq [2] 119:5 150:16
175:24	80:16	15:4	insight [2] 99:14,14	invasions [1] 147:12
identity [1] 45:19	inalienable [1] 156:5	indigenous [21] 9:21,22	insisted [1] 54:19	invest [1] 152:21
idiot [1] 165:17	Inca [1] 152:8	32:1,5,11 44:11,23,24	instance [6] 30:22 31:8 35:17 58:17 152:14	investigate [8] 4:19
Iditarod [1] 26:22	incarcerated [4] 89:3	45:14 70:24 85:17 146:18	180:12	52:17 53:15 77:1 80:20
ignore [1] 81:7	91:16 161:20 162:4	146:20 147:18 148:22,25	instances [1] 126:10	185:11 186:14,15
ignored [3] 14:7 63:22	incarceration [1] 59:2	indigent [1] 69:18	instead [4] 21:13 32:6	investigated [1] 60:21
188:11	incidences [1] 116:6	indirect [1] 23:17	44:23 100:10	investigating [1] 77:5
ignoring [1] 40:24	incident [2] 130:14	indiscernible [4]	instituted [1] 64:8	investigation [3] 53:8
IHS [1] 139:13	166:20	145:17,24 146:6 178:2	institution [2] 114:24	162:21 175:19
Ilisagvik [1] 114:19	incidents [2] 50:20 78:12	individual [9] 10:3	114:24	investing [1] 82:8
illegal [4] 77:11 155:6	include [4] 7:19 16:25	15:18 28:3 53:9 55:10 96:23 130:16 170:10	institutions [9] 16:20	Investment [6] 122:10
155:21 164:2			17:1 51:4 115:2,8,8,12,13	127:19,22 128:15 129:11

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

### invitation - legislation

U.S. Commission on	Civil Rights	mann i age		Ũ
139:6	Jeannie [1] 187:17	154:23,24 155:7 163:13		63:2,6,18 69:17 70:5,11
invitation [2] 45:3 77:11	<b>Jo</b> [4] 3:6 121:8 130:3,4	163:15 164:11,13,19,22	-L-	71:8,13,19,25 72:6,10,22
invite [3] 8:23 97:14	job [17] 36:19 37:18 61:11	Kaiana-Hagen [1]	L [2] 3:9 191:14	73:7,8,9,12,18,20,23 74:2 75:13 76:2,4,24 79:15,25
121:6	70:18 92:2 124:16 125:3	157:9	labeled [3] 15:2,5 160:7	80:8,8,8,16,21,24 86:23
invited [2] 6:12 7:4	125:4 126:3,5 127:8,10 134:25 135:14 137:25	Kasayulie [12] 2:8 8:23 9:4,5,17 26:17 36:16,20	labeling [1] 15:1	87:1 89:12 90:5 92:7,13
inviting [1] 60:22	172:16 176:25	37:22 38:3,18 48:15	Labor [2] 122:17 127:21	94:7,12,25 95:1 137:7,9
involve [1] 163:14	jobs [14] 123:3,22 124:2	Kasilie [5] 14:13 18:13	laborers [1] 33:24	143:11,13 144:5 146:21 146:22,25 147:4,19,21,22
involved [17] 7:8 9:20	124:19 125:5,10,11,15,20	30:5,9 38:7	lack [17] 74:5 75:20 76:25	147:24 148:14 149:4
23:13 52:22 53:6 69:20 69:24 87:19 137:4 155:6	126:13,22 127:2 131:15	Katella [2] 147:20	77:4,8,10,19 78:4,10	155:25 159:1,2,7 179:12
155:6 158:6 161:23	139:14	148:11	89:23 90:5 91:12 111:6	184:2 185:15 186:6
162:12 165:23 171:2	Johanna [14] 3:13 177:22 177:24 178:1,1 183:23	Katie [1] 69:22	112:24 124:9 126:7 159:22	lawbreakers [2] 78:6,24
189:23	184:10,13 185:8,14,24	Kawerak [5] 2:14 49:7	lacked [1] 72:22	Lawrence [12] 2:16 49:6
involvement [2] 10:6	186:12 187:6,9	49:12,12 53:5	lacking [3] 78:23 132:6	69:14 83:4,16,19 84:17 88:3 90:8 95:11 96:9,12
102:8	John [30] 2:15 49:5 62:13	keep [12] 36:8 48:11 72:17 78:3 91:1 105:13	135:23	laws [28] 5:1,5,7,16 17:18
involves [1] 148:8	62:14 69:22 81:25 82:7	110:12 121:1 123:21	lacks [2] 79:12 126:3	18:8 19:10 27:10 57:21
involving [4] 69:18,24 81:13 146:1	85:1,4,9,12,14 86:12,16 87:6,14,25 88:2,8,11,20	151:1 156:25 178:8	ladies [1] 6:4	57:22 60:1,1 71:14 72:4,5
IRA [6] 11:10,14 49:16	89:19 92:4,22,25 93:9,17	keeping [6] 70:14,25	lady [3] 169:10,21 183:22	72:8,25 143:16 144:13,22
49:20 59:25 119:6	93:23 94:15,19	71:6,9 72:1 73:1	Lake [1] 74:13	145:14 152:4 158:25 159:1,6,11,14 163:19
iron [1] 100:5	Johnson/O'Malley [1]	Kenai [11] 66:24 74:14	land [17] 32:15,16,22	lawsuit [8] 14:12 57:3
<b>Ironic</b> [1] 177:5	104:10	161:18,19 165:3,6 168:4 177:9,10 180:14 183:16	67:12 142:20 145:10,18	59:15 163:13 181:11,14
irregardless [1] 172:24	<b>join</b> [1] 121:11	<b>kept</b> [3] 150:22,23 181:4	155:21,23,24,25 156:3,4	181:20,24
Irvine [1] 67:25	joined [1] 174:11	key [2] 96:4 179:23	156:25 157:12 163:15 171:7	lawsuits [1] 40:6
Islanders [1] 134:5	joining [2] 4:10 12:25	<b>kicks</b> [1] 164:13	lands [4] 10:23 46:10,20	lawyer [2] 82:10 152:15
Islands [1] 166:14	JTPA [4] 127:21,22	kids [11] 31:17 35:25,25	157:2	lawyers [3] 40:10 87:16
isolation [1] 61:2	138:21 139:6	90:1 160:21 161:7,8,8,10	language [18] 11:15 12:1	87:17
issue [26] 7:6 21:4,21	judge [3] 88:12 95:24,25 judge's [1] 14:13	169:25 182:9	22:11 48:11 99:1 106:11	lay [1] 182:12
23:11 30:12,13 32:10 39:7	judge s [1] 14:13 judgements [1] 45:12	killed [1] 46:8	108:18 110:6 111:7 114:7	lazy [1] 160:11
41:4,22 42:13 44:14 45:11 46:6,16 74:24 75:7 94:1	judges [3] 40:13 94:7	kind [36] 20:11 23:9 24:8	114:13 118:22,23 119:7 119:17 150:24,25 168:16	lead [3] 56:17 104:17
100:24 138:14 151:1	96:3	24:21,25 25:9 39:6 40:13 42:1,7 48:1 59:13 84:5,7	languages [1] 11:11	112:7 leader [2] 26:12 106:7
165:4,7 169:4 171:6 177:7	<b>July</b> 1114:11	85:20 86:16 87:10 93:19	large [10] 13:1 99:15	leaders [2] 71:24 73:4
issues [39] 2:7 7:9,16,18	June [1] 11:23	93:20,21 94:12 95:13 96:8		leadership [3] 51:4
8:5,22 12:6 19:25 21:16	Juneau [10] 20:18 72:19	98:11 101:5 104:15	141:13 156:9,23 158:4	110:17 112:17
23:7 27:7 42:5,20 43:21 43:25 48:25 50:10,10	111:1,17 112:7,14 119:6	105:12 111:2 154:21 160:1 162:9 165:25	largely [3] 30:25 134:22	leading [1] 69:23
52.15 57.10 50.4 5 21	119:12 129:20 186:21	168:17 174:18 180:8,24	168:10	leaking [1] 112:22
60:10,11 69:18 87:7 93:20	jurisdiction [13] 17:16	kindergarten [1] 119:3	<b>larger</b> [4] 18:1 36:23 58:14 145:19	learned [1] 172:17
111:10 113:9,12 122:9,19	30:16 32:25 42:16 47:16 47:17 50:5 60:3,3 92:6,7	kindness [1] 156:15	largest [3] 101:6,9 133:12	1
123:11 147:2 158:23 161:3 168:14 177:8	92:10,11	kinds [3] 106:10 137:23	Larry [5] 57:11 69:15	159:24 160:11
items [2] 8:16 125:7	jurisdictions [2] 16:5	140:19	87:5 88:2 90:18	least [5] 86:21 94:23 96:6
itself [2] 163:19 183:11	42:11	King [1] 129:20	last [31] 31:6 35:14,14	129:11 145:9
	justice [57] 2:12 5:4,18	Kited [2] 147:20 148:11	45:3 51:15 57:19 72:23	leave [7] 48:24 51:3
-J-	9:15 30:1 43:8 50:10 56:18,22 57:4,10,15,24	<b>knew</b> [4] 34:19 169:7,25	73:21 80:23 82:9 88:24 101:15,17 102:3 106:12	120:19 138:17 153:14 166:2 172:4
<b>J</b> <sub>[1]</sub> 5:24	58:8 59:4,18 61:24 62:7	169:25	110:24 115:17 123:2	leaver [1] 114:5
<b>J.B</b> [18] 3:14 142:5,8,8	62:15,17,18,22 63:1,3,5	<b>knowledge</b> [9] 7:7,18 99:18 108:20 126:7,21	127:18,20 130:12 141:9	leaving [2] 78:18 131:3
177:22 178:25,25 182:6	63:10,11,15,16,23,24 64:1 64:2,5,10 65:4,13,15 68:2	127:11 157:12 191:8	149:22,23 157:12 165:2	led [1] 111:21
182:19 183:8,17 187:16	69:9,10 70:3 71:12 81:12	knowledgeable [1] 68:1	170:20,21 174:19 175:4 176:12	Lee [9] 4:11 44:9 81:10
188:3,10,25 189:16 190:4 190:7	82:8,12 84:21,25 86:5,11	Knowles [1] 73:14	lastly [2] 27:2 129:15	82:1,17,20 139:24 140:18
Jackson [2] 121:10,13	94:5 96:1 111:17 123:6	known [5] 68:21 125:14	late [6] 32:4 108:22	175:13
jail [1] 53:11	145:16 150:8 155:5	139:7 179:1 184:13	111:11,13 120:17 166:17	<b>left</b> [7] 32:24 50:8 99:8 135:3 147:8 155:20
jails [3] 28:17 48:7,12	justification [2] 40:6 70:21	knows [2] 63:1 183:18	latest [2] 86:21 190:10	174:10
James [1] 62:25	justified [2] 79:23 80:7	knuckle [1] 109:21	latter [2] 10:6 68:18	legal [13] 4:24 22:8 30:15
Jamie [1] 175:4	juveniles [1] 89:21	Kotzebue [6] 56:4,8	law [108] 11:20,20,25	72:3,16 86:20 87:16 91:21
Jamie's [1] 175:4	Jeremies [1] 07.21	84:11 118:18,20 119:4	12:14 22:9,11 27:9,12	132:17 140:18 146:25
January [3] 65:22 133:24	-K-	Koyuk [1] 54:18	28:7 29:8 31:4 40:23 42:14,15,18,22 43:7 44:5	149:3 154:9
138:9		<b>Kudrin</b> [6] 3:12 166:9,12 166:12 175:25 176:2	50:1,4,6,8,9,15 51:3,11	legally [3] 53:21 87:1 94:21
January's [1] 130:13	K-12 <sub>[1]</sub> 108:12 K-u-d-r-i-n <sub>[1]</sub> 166:13	Kuskoquim [1] 13:2	51:24 56:17,22 57:10,15	legislation [10] 5:14
jealous [1] 156:18	Kaiana [11] 3:10 154:18	Kuskowim [1] 9:19	58:9,11,19,20 59:4,18	22:12 38:15,22 45:12,15
jealously [1] 95:16	<b>Salana</b> [11] 3:10 134:18		60:17 61:23 62:3,6,21	57:17 59:24 87:18 144:7
La	<u> </u>	L	<u></u>	

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

### legislative - microphone

31:6 38:25 39:1       link [1] 128:11       lose [1] 46:12       manifestations [1]       mediation medical         legislators [7] 31:10,11       list [5] 10:11 36:18 70:19       losing [1] 22:5       130:20       medical	<b>07</b>
	<b>OII</b> [1] 40:19
	[2] 54:2,2
	1[2] 105:9,12
legislature (12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12,	17:11 51:24
13.18 14.57 15 20.22 [IIStell [1] 25:21 [1/0:3 1/8:15,19 184:14 [IIIIIIII04 [2] 140.0 105:4 [50:23 93	:4 124:7 159:23
35:23 37:19.20 43:3 50:3 [listing [3] 13:22 14:2,8 [163:17 180:5 ] match [5] 16:14 55:19 [meeting	[19] 4:7 5:22 6:5
51:16 80:13 <b>lists</b> [2] 133:5,8 <b>love</b> [1] 179:24 <b>lists</b> [2] 133:5,8 <b>love</b> [1] 179:24 <b>lists</b> [2] 133:5,8 <b>love</b> [1] 179:24	18,22 8:12 11:14
157.24.24	12,15,24 57:1 50:21 151:2
<b>legs</b> [1] 182:9 <b>litigation</b> [6] 30:3,7,9 <b>lower</b> [3] 13:2 /8:21 marine su 64:25 [153:3 19	
lengthy [4] 124:21 128:1 57:11 87:24 157:14	<b>S</b> [6] 71:23
129:25 130:11 <b>IIVable</b> [1] 36:15 <b>IOVACE</b> [0] 80:190:24 <b>IIVADLE</b> [1] 138:15,I	5,15 174:7
190:17 190:17 190:17 190:17 190:17 190:17 190:17 190:17	
55.5 69.10 12 75.2 117.11 71.21 72.0 100.16 120.25 I ptoile in 111.25 177.14.19	-
119-24 134:6 10 160-7 180-18 180-3	[8] 8:19 110:21
	2:20 154:7,9
less-serious (1) 74:24 167:15 171:19 195:9 150:0,0	50 mm 5-01 0-11
lesser [2] 71:17 72:17 lives [8] 67:3 78:3,15,16 Master's [1] 159:21	rs [17] 5:21 9:11 13 69:15 72:3,7
letter [3] 60:22 98:10 104:14 172:18 184:24,25 machines [2] 52:6 76:13 Mat-Su [2] 38:12 74:11 75:16 86	5:21 94:24 97:12
173:23 <b>living</b> [14] 20:9,13 27:13 <b>mad</b> [1] 138:17 <b>material</b> [3] 6:21 144:17 97:25 11	2:21 113:1
letters [2] 172:9 175:2 35:20 72:14 122:22 131:6 magistrates [2] 58:1,13 190:16 126:25 1	30:10 178:14
	rship [2] 14:11
49:21 50:8 51:1,5 59:20 <b>I VS</b> at 24:24 <b>maneu</b> [1] 1/4:22 15/:22 1/0:7	
inam [3] 128:20 173:8 inam [3] 15:19 100:18 inam	andum [3] 42:2
154:25 169:0	andums [1]
154:25 108:59         Io [2] 31:10,13         mainstream [2] 25:15         matter [4] 45:1 138:11         memora           levels [2] 105:20 148:6         lobby [1] 152:18         136:2         167:7 170:7         42:13	maans [1]
	al [1] 55:19
	55:15 131:14
license [6] 61:9,11 125:6 local [32] 9:20 12:25 85:19 159:8 15:21 36:22 44:21 45:11 142:22 1	
127:9,13 136:20 16:19 51:3 57:21 60:1,9 maintained [3] 14:2 51:21,24 52:17 55:4 57:13 mental	2] 93:19 162:20
licenses [1] 137:25 75:24 77:8,8,11,14,18,19 65:12 95:14 61:13 83:10,11 96:25 mentali	ty [2] 24:21 25:9
lie [2] 173:24 174:5 77:22 78:23 79:9 81:17 maintenance [5] 13:9 102:6 105:24 130:16 mention	<b>n</b> [1] 179:20
lied II 172.6 110:3,6 124:24 132:2,8 13:14 30:11 35:16 53:14 136:25 165:5 167:9 182:4 mention	ned [10] 23:12
lies [3] 98:16 153:6 159:14,20 140:4 158:7,10 major [4] 30:11 35:15 Mayan (1) 152:9 36:17 44	1:16,21 57:19 87:8
174:24 <b>Located</b> val 9:18 66:10 9:17 139:10 <b>McClarpy</b> val 67:24 68:6 128:16 1	50:11 165:3,14
53:21 54:7,8 100:8 110:25 location m 13:17 18:17 36:4 49:5 50:9 66:23 McCleary 11 170:20 mercant	<b>tilism</b> [1]
155 1 14 155 10 157 6 14 10 CK 11 76 16 /222 131 9.22 McKinley m 67 6 11	
171:18 189:3.5 Lockheed [1] 24:18 makes [5] 129:3 133:12 meager [1] 132:19	
life-threatening [1] long-run [3] 31:17.19 167:21 189:12,14 mean [27] 21:14 23 41:10 metery	[1] 126:10
52:11 36:13 mal [1] 144:24 48:16 50:10 55:5 87:6	2] 70:7 157:8
	167:2,11,11
lifetime [1] 104:11 189:18 males [2] 131:12 162:3 96:21 116:10 119:24 message	e [1] 91:19
light [3] 131:16 155:21 look [2] 22:10 40:17 malls [2] 151:12 102:3 145:8 149:7 151:2,3 153:3 message	
166:19 81:12 82:0 108:13 113:0 17:24 17:02 182:10 186:20.22 189:2 Inter[2] 4	41:7 53:17
lights [1] 78:10 118:10 130:19 139:14,20 Mallott [23] 3:14 130:7 140:22.22.24 141:3.5 142:5 8 8 177:22 178:23 meaning [3] 159:24 method	
<b> likely</b> $[3]$ 57:16 89:3   145:4 153:11 170:10   142:35,66 177:22 176:25   160:23 179:6   Metlaka	atla [1] 122:16
178:6,18 185:25 183:6,8,17 187:10,16 means [13] 47:2 65:9 metropo	olitan [1] 188:15
<b>146:5 100ked</b> [2] 95:9 178:21 188:3,10,25 189:16 190:4 72:25 77:3,9,10,19 78:2 Mexico	[1] 145:16
100King [14] 45:/ 82:2 150./	<b>1</b> [36] 5:24 37:12
187:1 187:1 10:22 102:19 103:8 Inan [2] 150:6 1/1:1/	6,21 87:22 88:1,4 5,21 91:17 114:11
105.10, 0, 25 100.4 management [4] 114:3	17:21 118:14
limited [13] 2:8 8:24 16:4 looks [3] 97:6 106:1 Managazara 2:00 [3] 2:21 163:13 1	164:10,12,18,20
16:25 51:23 70:23 71:16 167:22 164:24 1	165:6,9,19,22
75:9 79:9,16 123:11 124:5 <b>100D</b> [1] 189:24	76:10 177:3,5,17 5 189:7,11 190:3
$\begin{bmatrix} 124.15 \\ med-evac [2] 54:2.3 \\ med-evac $	hone [6] 98:5
line [4] 37:24 86:2 130:25 49:11,11 70:1,18 73:25 mandated [2] 19:10 med-evacs [1] 54:6 110:15 1	149:13 161:13
179:21 77:20 83:23 89:21 91:9 102:22 media 11 171:3 177:23 1	
linguistic [1] 83:3 95:5,23 mandates [2] 60:19 modul [1] 111.5	

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission on		marci i ago		
mid [1] 111:15	missions [1] 99:12	119:20,21 120:12,15,19	26:25 39:9 45:10,21 53:17	33:17 43:5 50:20,21 69:8
mid-1980s [1] 10:21	misspelled [1] 97:16	120:23 122:2 128:5 130:3	54:4 68:25 104:19 142:19	70:12 79:5 80:23 83:20
	mist [1] 171:20	137:20 138:6,7 139:4	156:17 162:21	89:7,15 93:19 108:9
102:20	mix [1] 51:2	140:5,21 141:3,9,12,13 141:16 157:23,24 168:2,3	nationally [2] 16:9 104:22	113:17 115:7 116:1 122:18,21 123:2,4,9,20
miffed [1] 158:3	model [3] 56:22 57:14	170:20 177:8,14,19,22,24	nations [4] 21:8 32:1,5	125:8,10 126:4,13,21
might [14] 21:14,19,19	87:10	178:1 183:20,23,24	98:16	128:16 129:12,13 130:13
22:20 35:2 53:18 83:6 95:9 127:25 131:18	models [2] 45:8 170:10	184:10,11,13 185:3,8,12 185:14,21,24 186:4,12	Native [318] 2:17 3:6	130:17 131:9,17,22 133:12,24 134:8,14,23
138:19 141:3,5 158:10	modern [1] 42:25	187:3,6,8,9,10,25 188:4	9:18,18 10:20 11:24,25	135:15,17 136:3 139:9,17
migrants [1] 64:7	molested [1] 156:8	189:6,10	12:12 16:8,14,15,24 17:8	140:12,16 143:5,7,12,16
mike [20] 2:11 8:25 26:15	Molly [1] 13:6	muck [1] 182:11	17:11,12,13,16 18:16,18 20:4,14 22:6,23 27:1,21	143:22,23 144:6,8,13,15
26:20 34:13,22 35:13	moment [2] 134:20,23	Muldoon [1] 160:24	30:16,18 32:18,20 33:1	144:19 145:10,12,21 146:2 156:22,25,25 159:3
38:19,21 41:12 43:4 45:25	monetary [1] 130:19	Multnomah [2] 62:18	34:6 44:13 45:4 46:7,13	159:18 166:2 170:14
48:4,24 70:18 73:25 89:21 91:10 95:6 118:8	<b>money</b> [30] 15:25 23:5	62:20	47:14 48:18,19 49:6 50:14	1/1.10 1/2.10 1/4.2
mikes [1] 47:22	23:16,20 29:1 30:1 36:9 40:22 41:15 43:8 51:20	municipal [7] 27:15 28:20 58:18,20,23 74:5	50:17,19 51:3 54:23 55:3 55:13,15 57:9 60:13,24	178:10 185:8 187:14 190:2
miles [1] 67:18	74:10 109:12 115:6	75:16	63:5,7,9,18,20 64:1,13,19	Natural [1] 134:18
military [2] 135:12	123:23 126:24 127:17,22	municipalities [2]	64:22 65:2,8,16,20,25	nature [4] 42:17,20 65:6
174:11	127:22,23 128:17 135:5 138:21,22 139:7,9,10,10	10:17 74:15	66:3,4,8,9,13,18,21 67:8	148:3
Millenium [1] 10:14	151:3 152:19	Municipality [1]	67:9,16,21,22 68:19 69:11 69:16,21 70:3,5,14,17,24	nearby [1] 12:23
Millennium [9] 43:22	monitor [2] 18:12 80:21	101:23	71:15,20 73:4,5,8,11,23	nearly [3] 64:23 123:13
44:4 54:14 84:14,20,24	monocultures [3] 148:3	municipally [1] 51:22	74:3 75:19,22 78:25 79:10	125:5
85:2 86:10,13	148:5,6	murder [1] 27:24	79:12,13,18,19 80:11 81:13 82:24 86:3,5 87:5,6	necessarily [3] 159:24
million [4] 36:12 68:13 152:15,17	Montana [1] 15:10	murdered [1] 55:8	87:9 89:4,17 90:17 91:21	160:23 161:5
millions [1] 152:13	month [2] 54:10 180:23	murders [2] 55:11 81:13	98:17,20 100:18,24 101:2	necessary [6] 6:23 7:2
mind [9] 20:4,19 21:24	months [3] 52:20 130:12	Murkowski [2] 172:9	101:9,10,13,15 102:13,17	25:25 69:8 98:18 190:18
49:8 92:17 105:13 163:2	174:19	175:3		<b>need</b> [68] 6:2,3 11:14 12:1
163:3,6	Monument [1] 142:19	musher [1] 26:22	104:8,22 105:1,2,3,11,15 106:1,12,15,20,24 107:16	15:9 16:7 18:16 20:7,7 23:11 25:18,22,25 28:13
minds [1] 126:12	moon [1] 180:18	<b>must</b> [17] 8:8 21:22 22:4 37:3 57:2 67:10 76:12,18	107:19 108:8,12,14,15,18	28:13,14 33:7,16 34:8
mine [4] 85:1 168:15,16	Morrow [1] 143:4	78:3 80:12 129:7 130:19	108:21 109:17 110:12,17	36:9 40:9,16,17 42:1,17
182:8	mortality [1] 50:18	130:21 136:10 148:12	110:24 111:1,6,7,8,12,15	42:25 43:11,16 50:2 59:6
miners [1] 64:6	most [31] 7:15 10:17	159:11 188:14	111:18 112:4,14,16,24 113:3,7,11,13,15,21 114:1	60:8,10 61:18,22 67:9 81:19 94:15 97:5 108:14
minimize [1] 132:11	27:22 43:15 50:5 64:12		114:7,14,22 115:2,3,8,9	109:17,23,25 110:1,6
minimum [2] 33:22	65:8 67:1,8,21 68:1,20 77:13 78:4 90:17 94:10	-N-	115:12,20 116:12 117:8	115:11 116:20 120:25
125:5	105:14 110:25 114:10	N [1] 4:1	117:23,23 118:3,8,9,19	124:8 129:13 139:14,20
minium [1] 93:13	125:11,19,25 131:24	nabbed [1] 90:2	118:21 119:19,22 121:9 122:3,7,12,16 123:1,18	142:4 145:4 153:8,10 157:19 159:15,21 160:13
minor [2] 54:9 58:7	132:19,21 150:7 161:7 178:14 182:20 186:3	Nagata-Ilisagvik [1]	124:4,11 125:23 126:9	160:15 170:9,10 171:9
minorities [6] 60:24 83:25 130:18 133:21	188:20	119:5	128:6,13,21,21,25 129:9	172:21 185:24 186:14
136:9 137:5	mother [6] 143:4 156:18	name [36] 9:17 19:16,17	129:14,15,17,21 130:5,25 131:3,12,14 132:3,11,18	187:23 188:8
minority [8] 20:21 38:24	1	19:17 26:20,22 49:9,11 62:14 63:1 97:16 122:2	133:8,10 134:9,11,21	<b>needed</b> [7] 36:17 57:5 58:5 65:16 99:17 100:11
38:24 101:8 109:19	180:1	139:19 142:7,11 146:10	135:22,24 136:4 138:14	168:18
133:13,23 137:5	motions [1] 126:11	146:11 149:20,22,23	138:23 139:16 142:18	neediest [1] 24:16
minute [3] 97:6 98:3	motor [1] 182:15	154:24 157:9,24 160:2	143:7,10,13,15 144:1	needs [24] 17:11 18:12
107:8	motorists [1] 74:25	161:17 162:10 164:25 166:10,12 168:3,20	145:6,18,25 150:7,8,13 150:15,17,18,20,24,25	18:24 19:7 28:15 29:25
<b>minutes</b> [7] 75:12 88:12 121:3 141:24 142:4	motorized [1] 182:8	171:14 175:4,17 178:1,25	151:4,5,8,10,14,17,19,20	45:13 46:14 56:23 59:8
154:22 161:17	Mount [2] 67:6,11	namely [1] 70:22	151:25 152:2,6 153:1	59:17,20 60:6,13,13,15
mirrors [1] 10:1	Mountain [1] 160:24	names [10] 110:20 116:10	155:16 156:3,6,20 158:2 158:4 159:7 161:4,18	60:18 83:3 109:22,23 127:4 159:23 160:17,19
misconception [1]	move [7] 18:1 61:8	116:11 137:20 162:10	162:1,3,15 163:14 165:19	needy [2] 24:16 125:13
152:10	118:21 120:25 121:21 153:20 160:9	163:6 164:25 168:21	165:20,22 166:18 168:7	neglect [1] 31:20
misdemeanor [3] 42:4	moved [2] 167:16 174:9	171:5 179:17	168:10,21 169:20 170:9,9	negotiated [3] 54:16,18
91:6,6	moved [2] 107.10 174.9 moving [1] 7:8	NARF [5] 62:23 69:17 69:17,20 70:2	170:17,22,23,24 171:5,6 171:6,7 177:14 178:3,6	143:17
misdemeanors [5]	Ms [108] 34:15,16 35:1	narrow [2] 74:12 90:4	178:12 179:11,14,16,22	neighborhood [1] 89:10
42:17 71:17 74:18 75:2 92:8	36:16,24 37:13 47:23	nation [13] 20:6 22:20	180:6,18 181:6 182:15,21	neither [2] 80:6,13
mismanagement [1]	49:11 83:21,23 84:12,13	23:6 25:6 31:25 32:7	186:2,14 187:11,19 188:6	neocolonialism [1]
152:19	84:14,18 85:2,7,10,13	99:16 103:7 144:16 145:1	188:7,10,21 189:15,19,21 190:2	147:16
misnomer [1] 157:5	86:7,14 91:8,9 93:8,25 95:5,23 97:15,16,19,20	145:2,5,8	Nativeness [1] 170:13	neomercantilism [1]
missing [2] 55:17,19	97:24 98:7 107:4,6,9,13	nation-to-nation [1]	Natives [88] 9:15 10:19	147:16
mission [5] 37:2,9,14	108:3 116:5,11,17,20,23	32:3	11:2 15:9 16:5 20:5 27:8	<b>network</b> [4] 127:14
147:14 179:13	116:25 117:4,7,9,16,18	national [19] 4:22 5:3,8 5:17,20 9:21 15:12,14	27:13,25 30:14 31:1 33:5	128:10,18 156:12
	118:6,16,17 119:2,10,13	5.17,20 5.21 15:12,14		never [16] 17:20 18:19

Multi-Page<sup>TM</sup>

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights				
21:22 39:1 57:5 80:14	nose [1] 37:8	obtain [1] 125:22	90:20	operation [7] 12:16
84:9 104:8 113:6 140:8	notable [1] 114:10	obtained [1] 7:15	oil [2] 21:3 131:19	Ī3:14 17:23 60:7 62:19
142:25 148:11 156:22	Notary [2] 191:4,15	obtaining [1] 112:15	old [6] 36:12,13 42:22	63:5 95:15
167:5,14 174:24 nevertheless [1] 157:7	note [3] 110:16 112:11	obviously [3] 66:1 82:4	61:19 151:9 171:17	<b>operations</b> [7] 63:18 64:8,19 65:10 68:17 88:15
	122:4	88:12	Olsen [11] 3:4 121:6	132:4
<b>new</b> [10] 46:5 52:8 57:16 59:11 60:12 61:18 63:4	noted [2] 144:5 177:6	occasionally [1] 53:23	122:2,3 128:5 137:20	operative [1] 96:24
82:14 108:17 145:16	notes [2] 149:6 153:15	occasions [2] 78:14,17	139:4 140:5,21 141:9,13	opinion [3] 85:13 170:6
newcomers [1] 46:6	nothing [10] 81:4 82:15	occupancy [1] 32:14	on-campus [1] 109:6 on-road [10] 70:16 74:3	187:15
news [2] 72:9 134:25	90:22 93:13 108:18	occupational [1] 138:1	74:4,18,20,20,22,25 80:11	opinions [2] 7:20 85:7
newspaper [1] 180:16	133:20 160:11 167:4 179:9 186:20	occur [7] 22:2 30:11	90:9	opportunities [5] 123:5
newspapers [1] 121:23	notice [4] 53:23 154:2	33:13 44:5 68:10 91:14 119:15	once [10] 33:16 58:3	123:12 133:23 136:13
next [10] 49:3 70:9 71:9	183:1 187:18		123:19,23 135:3 157:9	182:22
113:18 153:20 154:18	noticed [1] 38:7	occurred [2] 32:19 46:4	160:7,8 172:12 183:13	opportunity [12] 8:7
166:8 180:16 186:25,25	noting [1] 134:16	<b>OCCUIS</b> [3] 29:12 60:20 137:11	<b>ORE</b> [120] 5:12 10:2 12:9	45:7 49:18 62:11 94:14 124:19 130:9 133:1 143:1
night [4] 76:16 78:12,13	November [2] 113:22	Ocean [1] 166:13	12:12 15:3 16:22 21:10 21:24 22:7,7,20 23:11	169:17 175:10,15
151:2	191:12	October [8] 1:7 2:2 4:4	25:13,13 29:2 31:15 35:10	oppose [1] 10:13
<b>nine</b> [2] 103:10 174:19	now [54] 8:22 20:15 21:1	10:10 102:9,11 173:16	36:22 37:13 38:3,4 39:6	opposed [3] 54:20 89:4
Ninety [1] 16:7	21:19 22:4,20 23:22 24:18	191:7	39:25 40:2,8 47:23 56:22	Î Î3:1
Ninth [2] 181:3,9	24:22 25:9 29:6,16 34:22 35:8 37:18 43:22 44:2	off [13] 15:25 16:11 21:12	57:18 59:7,11 60:22 67:13 67:15 68:12 77:14,15	oppression [1] 33:6
<b>nobody</b> [4] 63:1 110:18 164:2 182:23	50:11 53:11 72:9 73:2,24	21:18 37:21 67:13 71:20	81:11 86:7,18 87:14,15	option [2] 57:21 60:1
noises [1] 160:4	75:25 79:4 83:8 86:24	97:8,21 98:4 109:1 182:13 190:20	87:15 88:22 89:14,19,20	order [19] 4:8 11:13 13:19
Nome [16] 53:20 54:24	87:17 90:6 92:6 94:24	off-road [14] 27:21 70:5	90:7,21 91:17,18 93:12	14:14 23:18 29:24 33:14
54:24 55:14,17,19,22 56:2	104:12 112:6,18 114:19 118:7 120:8 122:15	70:17 74:3 75:2,4,5,6,8,9	96:13 98:9 100:7 101:6 111:23 112:23 114:1,10	49:21,23 50:4 57:2 58:10 59:5 60:10 70:23 93:1
56:4,6,7,9 61:7,8 92:20	125:21 127:22 128:14	75:20 78:20,22 80:11	115:17,18,22 116:3,22	97:11 98:17 136:8
129:20	129:13 139:6 140:12	offend [1] 149:7	117:22 118:20 119:5	orders [1] 73:10
Nome's [1] 84:11	141:21 145:23 167:13,16	offended [1] 25:21	121:21,21,22,23 126:2,23	ordinance [8] 16:15,16
<b>non</b> [8] 65:15 79:11 89:16	167:19 169:2 170:17 173:5,18 178:11 182:2	offender [1] 78:8	130:14 131:18 132:2,21 133:6,11,11 135:2 136:17	16:17,18,21,22 17:2,4
115:7 140:15 150:23 174:8 182:14	nowadays [1] 40:16	offender's [1] 78:18	136:20 139:2 142:1 147:9	ordinances [2] 58:23
non-corporate [1]	NSCC's [1] 181:11	offenders [5] 48:12 58:5	153:20 156:21 158:24	72:16
148:21	number [38] 18:3,11,15	76:13 77:15 78:16	159:5 160:19 161:15,23 161:25 163:4 164:3 165:2	<b>Oregon</b> [3] 62:19 67:12 169:7
non-ending [1] 101:18	18:22 19:6 21:7 40:8	offense [2] 188:19,20	165:24 168:11,21 169:20	organic [1] 11:10
non-health [1] 49:15	56:15 58:7 59:6,7 60:15	offenses [5] 58:7 72:17 74:24 75:3,6	170:22 175:23 176:1,13	organization [8] 8:6
non-Indian [2] 39:12,12	71:23 81:21 84:5 87:7 90:16 94:5 102:12,13,24	offer [6] 86:9 124:2 127:5	177:6,8,14,25 180:8,12	47:24 48:3 64:19 104:18
non-minorities [1]	105:10,10 111:8 117:2,23	182:21,25 183:4	181:1 182:19 183:1,2,11 183:15 187:23 188:17	122:13 158:11 165:23
126:6	118:10 122:25,25 123:11	offered [3] 105:21,22	189:7	organizational [1]
non-minority [2] 126:17,19	124:5,15 125:4 126:3 134:5 137:1 141:4 183:12	106:5	one-fifth [1] 130:24	65:13
<b>non-Native</b> [19] 27:19	<b>numbered</b> [1] 102:3	office [28] 6:2 8:17 53:8	one-half [1] 135:18	organizations [22] 9:22
50:21 63:13,19 64:4,7,15	numbers [13] 102:3	61:9 69:16 127:12 133:1	one-stop [1] 129:10	12:18 16:7 39:11,12 68:17 78:25 85:21 88:14 123:16
65:20 66:1,5,8 68:19 79:7	103:14 104:4,7 105:8	133:2 134:17 139:18 157:10 172:12,20 173:3,7	one-teacher [1] 117:13	128:6,24,25 129:8 153:5
89:13 91:12 131:22	116:13 117:13 118:4,13	173:9,19,19 174:4 175:6	one-third [1] 134:10	158:12 185:1,9,13 188:7
150:13 177:17 189:15	134:8 135:8,20	175:14,14,17 176:14,15	ones [7] 103:2 109:15	188:11 189:22
non-natives [2] 31:1 50:19	numerous [1] 9:20	176:20,25 178:18	139:17,19 140:1 141:14	organized [5] 14:10 111:9 114:19 158:17
non-profit [3] 49:13		<b>officer</b> [7] 50:1 51:8 52:1 62:23 77:25 92:21 173:6	186:3	179:12
69:17 179:13	-0-	officers [24] 27:17 29:9	ongoing [1] 30:3 online [1] 135:1	organizing [1] 179:16
non-profits [4] 56:18	O [1] 4:1	29:16 41:13 51:21 63:19	onto [2] 42:22 170:24	orientation [1] 64:16
78:25 87:17 127:15	objectives [1] 44:20	63:20,21 64:22 65:23 73:6	open [12] 3:8 8:8,12,13	origin [6] 4:22 5:3,17
non-state [1] 94:5	obligation [7] 5:19	75:14,18,18,21 77:22 79:21 84:3 93:3,6,7 94:7	77:11 141:21 142:14	84:5 144:15 162:21
<b>none</b> [2] 109:20 168:21	71:14,18,22 143:14,19	140:10 188:15	149:19 152:25 153:3	original [4] 22:6 65:12
nonexistent [2] 10:18 123:14	obligations [1] 143:9	offices [2] 124:16 171:22	190:15,17	136:23 147:21
nonprofits [1] 122:16	obliteration [1] 98:25	official [3] 53:23 72:19	OPENING [1] 2:5	originally [1] 166:13 Otherwise [1] 186:16
<b>nor</b> [5] 65:9 80:6,13 143:6	observation [1] 63:8	130:25	openings [1] 134:25	<b>Ours</b> [1] 100:7
191:10	observations [2] 68:16	officially [1] 73:15	openness [1] 54:15	ourselves [2] 45:5 189:4
norm [2] 81:1 157:8	159:20	officials [12] 28:7 56:15	<b>operate</b> [3] 7:11 19:8 58:15	outcome [3] 30:4 57:10
norms [1] 18:17	observed [2] 28:9 159:20	63:16,23 65:11 69:7 71:22	operated [3] 12:19,20	135:9
North [1] 8:17	obsession [1] 146:23	72:12,13 73:3 81:3 89:1 often [3] 124:6 126:14	16:10	outcomes [2] 111:23
Northway [1] 176:2	obstacle [1] 42:24	140:14	operating [2] 13:13	114:14
Northwest [1] 35:17	obstacles [1] 156:4	oftentimes [2] 88:25	135:11	outcry [2] 55:1,12

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

## outdated - police

U.S. Commission on		mana 1 ago		outduted pointe
outdated [1] 42:22	papers [1] 168:17	patterns [3] 130:20,22	103:18,19,19,20,20,21,21	physical [2] 162:19
outline [1] 86:16	paperwork [1] 53:2	130:24	103:22,22,24 104:1,2	174:8
outreach [2] 135:6	parent [4] 26:20 184:6	Patton [7] 3:9 142:1	108:10,13,14,16 118:9	pick [2] 53:18 77:25
136:10	185:16 186:9	146:11 149:16 153:12	124:11 131:1,11,13,14	picture [3] 102:19,21
outs [9] 103:11,14,18,19	parenthood [1] 162:20	154:7,13	132:3 133:7,9,15 134:2,3 134:4,6,6,9,11,17,19	108:21
103:20,21,22 104:3	parents [11] 52:23 53:6	Pavel [2] 114:11,15	135:17 139:17,17 150:10	Pilla [4] 5:25 39:24 163:9
122:25	119:7 178:7,12,14 184:1	pay [15] 15:21 23:9 24:2	170:23,23	165:1
outside [8] 6:4 29:22	184:3 185:4 186:3,18	24:15 28:14 29:1,2 31:19 36:24 37:8,16 74:10 76:18	percentage [7] 18:25	Pilot [2] 31:10,14
51:2 55:13 74:11 111:21 169:6 171:11	parity [2] 134:4 136:14	119:24 132:7	101:17 102:13 122:24	<b>pipe</b> [1] 180:13
overall [3] 35:21 79:10	Park [1] 142:19	pays [1] 76:17	135:18 151:25 162:3	<b>рігасу</b> [1] 147:13
135:14	parked [1] 28:25	peace [9] 70:14,25 71:6,9	percentages [2] 36:23 101:12	pivotal [1] 98:15
overburdened [1] 94:10	parking [2] 28:25 29:4	72:1,17 73:1 78:4 148:4	perceptions [1] 123:9	PL [2] 91:23 95:7
overcome [1] 113:7	parole [4] 181:9,17	peculiar[1] 30:17	perfect [1] 74:7	place [16] 15:6 24:8 34:5
overcrowded [1] 13:9	188:12,15	pending [2] 57:10 77:15	perform [2] 19:4 67:15	50:8,11 59:17,20 60:10 74:8 76:15 77:10 80:10
overlapping [1] 30:15	<b>part</b> [21] 10:7 36:7 37:2 43:15 50:25 54:12 86:1	peninsula [2] 74:14	perhaps [4] 57:17 65:9	90:2 95:17,19 179:18
overloaded [1] 29:11	95:11,12 96:20 99:6 111:9	161:24	154:14 179:15	placed [7] 13:15 64:24
overly [1] 131:7	119:12 127:10 129:16	penitentiary [1] 90:6	period [11] 8:13 79:14	123:1,17 125:15,19
overtime [2] 76:20,24	143:14 151:11 156:23	Pennsylvania [1] 46:5	83:9,11 91:1 98:19 101:1	186:16
overview [3] 100:24	158:22 178:15 188:21	people [132] 19:23 20:1	104:1,4 121:4 190:15	placements [1] 125:16
142:3 154:21	part-time [1] 116:4	21:4,13 22:3 23:15 25:1	permanent [1] 125:19	places [6] 65:25 96:14
overwhelmingly [1]	participant/observer	25:14,24 26:5,8,8 28:5,11 29:3 30:20 33:12,15,20	permanently [1] 184:4	166:21 178:12 179:19 180:12
79:5	participants [2] 113:21	33:21 36:8 37:4,16 40:4,7	permission [2] 142:5	<b>plaintiffs</b> [1] 62:9
overworked [1] 29:10	190:12	40:24 41:16 42:25 45:23	150:1	plan [6] 111:9,11 140:6
<b>own</b> [26] 46:11 52:5 55:10	participate [5] 6:14 7:4	46:14,17,18,19,19,22 48:6 50:7,14,17 55:17 61:5	permitting [1] 145:14	141:11 156:22 174:18
66:25 72:3,24 74:6,10,16 76:12,18 86:21 94:23	7;12 8:8 45:4	67:5 69:4 73:5,8 74:9	perpetrator [1] 52:24	planes [2] 75:10 76:11
110:3,10 113:1 116:6	participated [2] 9:20	85:24 89:9 90:11,16,18	perpetrators [2] 89:6,15	planners [1] 64:20
132:7 135:6 143:8 146:2	26:17	90:25 91:1,16 98:19 100:2	perpetuation [1] 10:5	planning [2] 64:21
147:22 151:6 155:23 159:20 180:20	participation [1] 115:9	100:7,10 110:4 115:17 119:1 120:6 122:17	persisted [1] 72:7 persistent [1] 130:21	115:10
owned [1] 114:18	<b>particular</b> [6] 7:7 42:21 53:10 168:14,22 189:17	124:11 125:18 128:8,21		<b>play</b> [1] 16:4
ownership [5] 113:9	particularly [6] 22:24	129:22 133:5,5 134:1,2	<b>person</b> [14] 6:14 8:6 15:21 36:20 89:4 90:24	pleased [1] 4:12
114:22 156:1,4 157:2	31:4 88:13,18 91:13 94:6	136:21 137:8,24 138:13 138:18 139:11,15,16	92:24 127:9 141:24	pledge [1] 22:6
owns [1] 47:18	parties [3] 59:9 61:18	141:23 143:10 146:3,13	155:10 166:23 167:2	plenary [1] 144:10
	191:10	149:10,11,11 150:15,17	173:7 188:7	plenty [5] 46:8,19,19,20
-P-	partner [5] 87:16 128:18	150:20 151:5,14,17,19	personal [4] 84:23 85:13 154:25 166:16	46:21
P <sub>[1]</sub> 4:1	169:18,19,24	152:6,7 153:1,4,7,9,9 157:6,13,17 159:10 162:6	personally [4] 116:3	plight [1] 142:22
P.L [1] 57:20	partners [1] 129:9	162:6,6,14,15 167:20	165:8,10,18	plume [1] 99:23 plummet [1] 134:8
<b>p.m</b> [9] 2:7,12,18,19 3:3,8	partnership [3] 60:4 114:23,23	169:19 170:10,14 172:7	personnel [13] 64:23	<b>plus</b> [1] 119:18
4:5 8:9 190:20	partnerships [1] 113:10	172:24 173:22,25 174:13 175:5 179:22 180:18	70:23 75:9 79:17 126:10	point [19] 12:8 20:15 21:3
Pacific [1] 134:4	parts [2] 96:15,17	181:7 182:12,21 183:9	133:3 134:22 135:25 136:6 168:10 169:13	22:4 36:25 39:25 46:1
page [3] 2:4 3:2 183:1	pass [6] 14:24 15:18,23	184:14 186:2,14,23	172:20 173:6	50:12 67:4 69:6 85:17
pages [1] 191:6	82:25 93:5 161:13	188:10,16	persons [4] 6:18,24 7:4	98:13,15 102:23 120:18
paid [9] 29:4 51:25 58:8	passage [1] 49:19	peoples [19] 9:22 21:9	7:17	137:9 146:25 158:24 161:23
76:20 93:12,13 130:23 156:19 178:17	passed [3] 43:6 47:14	21:12,13,18,21,24,25 31:23 32:12 45:15 68:19	pertaining [1] 5:15	pointed [4] 57:14 87:18
pain [1] 99:2	59:24	98:16 146:18,20 147:14	Pete [1] 145:5	93:20 94:11
painful [1] 170:6	passing [3] 14:22 16:1	147:18 148:22 149:1	petty [1] 21:19	points [19] 8:3 105:4,5,6
paint [1] 182:7	19:1	peoples' [1] 44:12	ph [29] 10:11 19:17,18	105:7,16,17 106:13,14,16
paintball [2] 130:13	<b>past</b> [18] 11:19 27:4 33:13 54:12 55:15,16,18 69:20	<b>per</b> [4] 14:1 15:20 23:1	30:5 45:4 67:24 68:6 87:7 87:23 110:20,21,21 112:1	106:17,19,20,21,22,24 107:1,2,3
166:20	109:20 113:5 120:3	101:21	114:11,15 143:4,12 144:4	<b>poles</b> [1] 155:21
Palmer [2] 66:24 74:12	131:21 132:3 167:15	perceived [2] 55:3 165:20	144:24 145:5,11 146:11	<b>police</b> [80] 27:13,15,16
panel [17] 12:5 19:14	170:24 184:24 185:19	perceiving [1] 99:23	147:1,20 148:11 155:7	27:16,17,17,18 28:1,5,15
44:10 49:4 57:19 81:11	186:21 patented [2] 155:24	percent [84] 13:13,14	164:7 177:3 179:2	28:19 29:5,5,16,18,19,25
81:24 97:2,13,14 111:3 121:11 154:9 155:12	163:16	16:8,9 23:23,24 24:10,20	<b>Ph.D</b> [1] 2:21	30:2 34:7 41:13,19,21
157:16 166:8 176:4	path [1] 90:4	33:20 35:24,24,25 36:1	phenomenal [2] 169:21 170:4	51:21 62:19,23 63:20,21 63:22 64:7,18,18,21 65:20
	patrol [3] 52:6 74:19 75:4	50:16,22,23 65:24 66:1 66:20,22 79:6,8,10,12	phone [3] 52:22 98:2	66:25 67:14 68:15,15
panels [1] 7:12	pattern [5] 103:10 107:15	89:10 101:8,9,14,16 102:5	127:12	70:16,22 73:24 74:5,7,10
paper [6] 21:8 47:19	134:19 146:24 148:13	102:6,16,17,18,24 103:1	phones [1] 98:4	74:17 75:15,16,18,21,24
122:9,19 127:25 187:18	patterned [1] 148:23	103:4,13,13,16,16,17,18	phrase [1] 139:2	77:6,8,8,9,11,14,18,19,22 77:25 78:22,23 79:5,7,9
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Index Page 17

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission on		Multi I age		ponetes provisions
79:11,20,21 80:10,25	95:3 131:19 144:6,10	prevent [1] 58:12	processes [1] 152:5	proposal [1] 183:16
81:14 82:4,4 87:13 89:24	155:21 178:8 186:17,22	prevented [1] 72:24	produces [1] 136:4	proposals [2] 38:15,24
90:1,19 92:21 93:6,7 162:23	186:23 powerful [1] 151:4	prevention [1] 66:14	professional [1] 131:15	proposed [3] 38:15,22
policies [6] 5:5 84:4	powers [7] 11:12,14	preventive [1] 91:4	professor [5] 2:15 49:5	59:24
96:14 98:25 132:15	72:21 73:18 76:24 95:2,2	previous [1] 174:7	62:14 67:24 88:6	<b>proposition</b> [1] 21:8 <b>prosecute</b> [4] 73:3 92:8
135:23	practice [8] 15:19,25	previously [1] 159:19	<b>profiling</b> [1] 162:10 <b>profit</b> [2] 47:13 150:13	94:17 95:3
policing [2] 67:10,15		preying [1] 147:11	profit-making [1]	prosecuted [2] 57:23
<b>policy</b> [17] 20:18 32:4,11 42:21 63:15 73:3 81:16	180:5 practices [3] 4:23 137:4	<b>price</b> [2] 35:19 156:19 <b>pride</b> [1] 185:17	151:19	89:15
81:22 82:20,21 83:5 96:13	168:7	primarily [3] 20:17	program [33] 2:22 24:6	prosecution [1] 77:3
96:22 131:21 146:21	pre-statehood [1]	57:23 65:15	29:15 38:11 41:8,11 43:12	
148:1 189:11 political [5] 30:15 65:9	163:17	primary [4] 12:6 13:4	50:1 80:4 92:18,18 93:21 96:8 104:10 108:23,24	protect [7] 28:8 32:13 64:6 76:8 78:16 89:13
131:24 148:7 162:14	precedence [1] 94:21	77:12 89:20	109:5,24,25 110:1,2	164:4
politically [2] 61:13	precise [1] 65:6	prime [2] 147:18 157:7	111:19,20 119:5 138:22	protected [5] 74:8,13,15
68:23	precluded [1] 77:4	principals [1] 145:20	139:8 169:6,9,21 170:4,8 170:20 184:8	89:9 91:11
politics [3] 10:6 162:9	predators [2] 147:8,10	principle [1] 32:4	programs [33] 15:16	protecting [2] 28:22
189:22 ponder [1] 100:23	predominant [1] 27:19 predominantly [5]	principles [1] 22:8	28:12,13 29:23 30:11	69:21
<b>pool</b> [1] 109:13	27:21 65:25 66:1,23 124:3	print [1] 55:9 priority [7] 13:22 14:2,8	41:14 43:16,18 44:1 52:1	protection [55] 5:1,6,16 27:13,15,18,20 28:1,5,6
<b>poor</b> [4] 20:13 136:2	preempting [1] 22:19	36:18 52:14 58:2 135:7	99:16 100:14,16 103:1,2 108:7 109:2,7 110:10	28:10,19 29:5,19,25 30:2
156:16 182:13	preface [1] 98:7	prison [11] 50:23 152:1	111:22 115:11 119:3,16	32:8 34:7 41:21 60:23,25
poorest [2] 122:22	preference [8] 135:22	161:23 165:3 171:10	122:18 123:1 125:24	62:24 63:10 65:17,19 67:22 68:19 69:9 70:16
131:24	138:14,23,24 139:13	180:14 181:7 182:1,21	127:2,21,24 145:22,25 162:5 184:12	71:19 73:24 74:4 77:6,8
popularized [1] 11:2	150:22,23,25	187:21 188:13 <b>prisoner</b> [1] 188:5	progress [3] 14:20	78:5,22 79:5,7,10,11,13
populated [1] 31:1	preform [1] 67:10	prisoners [11] 47:25 48:4	104:19 111:14	80:10,24,25 81:14 82:4,9 89:16 90:1 132:17 142:21
population [40] 15:7	pregnancy [1] 122:23	48:5,9,17 161:20 163:3	progressed [1] 109:21	144:8 156:9 162:19 163:6
30:19 48:6 50:21,22,23 65:25 68:7 79:6,8,10,12	pregnant [1] 103:3 prejudice [2] 130:21	165:20 187:12,13 189:13	progressively [1] 42:4	protective [5] 74:22
89:5,17 101:8,11,15,16	171:9	prisons [3] 181:7 188:8	prohibit [1] 72:2	76:10 77:21 78:7 89:24
102:3,7,9,19 103:13,24	preparation [3] 109:5		prohibited [1] 78:6	protein [1] 132:18
104:2,20 105:12 107:22 132:24 133:7,9,15,20	109:24 110:10	<b>private</b> [4] 16:11 133:22 139:25 161:23	prohibiting [1] 70:14	proud [3] 169:10,22
134:7 135:19 136:15	prepare [2] 36:17 109:3	privately [1] 187:20	prohibitively [1] 79:20	170:13
152:2 158:2,4 161:5	prepared [7] 9:6 88:8	privileged [2] 9:13 88:1	<b>project</b> [4] 13:20 14:16 162:12 171:6	<b>prove</b> [1] 181:2 <b>provide</b> [51] 12:10 16:23
populations [4] 30:18 65:16 179:4 187:19	125:20 127:19 149:3 158:17 161:4	<b>pro</b> [1] 62:23	projects [10] 13:23 33:22	17:8 26:3 28:19 38:16
position [6] 48:8 72:19	prerogative [1] 95:16	probability [1] 68:11	33:25 34:1,4 101:24	39:16 49:15 58:20 59:20
95:6 127:11 169:11,18	presence [4] 50:6 75:1	probation [1] 188:13	123:18,19,20 168:17	62:4 64:19 65:16 66:2
positions [7] 51:8,22	77:9 166:16	problem [22] 15:14 23:4	prominence [1] 23:7	68:18 71:18 73:23 74:4 79:19 80:9 88:4,18 94:13
58:3 60:16 61:4 72:12	present [8] 5:25 56:16	29:12,18 34:20 40:17	prominent [1] 168:20	110:5 117:25,25 118:23
170:18	75:8 78:1 79:14 87:11 89:20 146:24	41:19 50:25 55:25 59:6,8 59:10 65:11 98:9 100:20	promising [1] 14:20	120:17 129:1,5,17 130:9
positive [1] 177:19	presentation [2] 12:7	130:17 147:7,10 148:17	promote [2] 123:24 160:19	132:17 136:10 137:17 141:22 142:2 143:9,19
possessed [1] 72:21 possessing [1] 7:7	98:8	150:8 152:3 184:8	nomoted m 140.15	144:4 145:25 157:22
possession [1] 145:10	presentations [1] 84:14	<b>problems</b> [36] 9:14 21:24	173:9	160:12 162:18 172:20,24
possessions [1] 11:24	presented [6] 6:22 112:1	22:2 25:24 30:15 36:8 38:23 40:5,12,18 43:14	promotion [1] 172:15	176:5,7 181:2,15 182:4 provided [25] 9:7,10
possibilities [1] 57:19	112:2,10 118:19 143:12	50:15 51:2 53:14 55:5,18	promotions [1] 123:5	14:14 16:6,16 19:24 24:7
possibility [2] 83:20	presently [3] 51:6 80:4 100:1	59:3 61:19 63:6 64:15	prompt [1] 52:17	28:1 61:22 62:5 64:3
90:9	preservation [2] 18:10	65:2,6 66:6,11 67:7 68:20 69:4 84:19 98:11 113:7	prompted [1] 63:8	70:16 74:3 80:2 88:25
possible [10] 7:16 48:10	45:19	130:15 146:17 147:15	promptly [4] 27:23	107:20 122:8 128:7 132:22 133:1,3 172:5
59:2 78:11 82:2 87:23	preserve [2] 100:8,9	150:7,9 176:13	74:22 75:5 180:3	173:2 175:19 176:4
88:2 129:23 138:3 176:23 <b>possibly</b> [3] 18:1 48:10	president [10] 2:9,13	procedures [1] 129:7	promulgated [1] 6:7	provides [4] 27:18 42:16
93:22	5:11 8:24 19:18 41:3 49:7	proceed [2] 8:21 181:10	<b>proof</b> [2] 172:22 179:8 <b>proper</b> [1] 144:7	63:12 144:1
Post [1] 157:9	49:12 130:7 161:18	proceeding [2] 6:11 140:2	properly [3] 92:2 112:6	<b>providing</b> [17] 14:16 15:11,25 16:3,4 19:7 30:2
postal [1] 135:12	<b>President's</b> [1] 62:21 <b>presidents</b> [1] 49:16	proceeds [1] 163:19	187:24	45:17 61:3 62:3 67:20,22
potlatch [1] 187:21	press [1] 6:16	process [18] 8:20 10:24	properties [5] 47:18	69:3 70:22 80:5 129:21
pouring [1] 115:6	pretty [16] 21:15 24:23	31:25 39:1 45:6 59:17	156:19,24 163:21 164:5	175:10
poverty [3] 25:14 130:25	26:16 30:21,23 37:25 38:8	69:9 87:11 100:15 115:11	property [3] 52:9 55:9	<b>provision</b> [5] 68:15 70:5 79:4 80:7 139:21
131:5	42:19 56:5 91:24 92:18	126:3 142:24 143:15 146:4 147:1 162:21	147:23	<b>provisions</b> [5] 6:8 10:23
<b>power</b> [15] 32:7 38:5	107:25 150:3 152:1,2	172:17,21	proportion [1] 66:17	12:13 16:18 17:3
59:25 73:9 76:25 87:13	182:6		proportionate [1] 89:4	

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission on		Within-1 age	psyc	nonogical - icinemuei
psychological [2] 93:4	172:1 175:12,23 176:10	REAA's [2] 34:24 35:4	96.6 110.8 11 120.8 185.3	region [11] 42:9 49:14,15
93:4	quick [4] 17:5 29:3 66:13		185:7	49:17 52:4,19 54:17 58:17
psychologically [1]	161:17	reach [3] 102:6 126:4	recommendation [5]	122:18 171:23,25
93:6	quickly [2] 29:10 48:15	136:1	91:23 110:8 128:20	region's [1] 49:13
public [58] 6:16 12:14	quite [5] 34:17 100:21	reaches [1] 155:11	185:22 186:11	regional [23] 2:24 6:1
16:9,12 28:8 42:14,22	120:7 179:7,18	read [10] 9:6,8 17:4	recommendations [13]	8:16 9:20 27:14 34:23
43:7 50:1 51:7 52:1 55:1 55:6,7,8,12 56:13 63:17	quorums [1] 11:5	107:10 128:3,4,5 130:2	5:10 17:25 33:7 38:5 59:3	49:13 53:25 56:18 57:23
64:23 65:2.23 66:6 67:7	quote [4] 72:5 73:5 79:19	142:4 162:17	80:19 86:9 105:23 113:11 126:23 136:5 141:14	59:1 84:7 121:15 122:16 127:15 128:11 129:19
67:16 68:3,16 69:7 71:13	79:24	readily [1] 67:8	172:2	171:23 172:12 173:3,6,19
75:18 79:18,23 80:3 84:2	quote/unquote [2]	reading [5] 15:19 104:17	recommended [1] 43:4	175:14
87:11 92:6 94:12,25 95:1	55:16 72:8	105:14 128:2 162:25	recommending [1]	regions [2] 114:21
99:6 101:7 108:12 116:21 119:11 122:1 130:22		ready [1] 37:17	82:11	171:24
132:22 133:22 136:3	<u>-R-</u>	real [7] 51:4 86:25 98:11	reconciliation [4]	register [1] 10:12
147:21 152:19 166:21,22	<b>R</b> [2] 4:1 191:1	116:15 130:17 161:17,22	148:22,24 153:13 154:15	registered [1] 181:13
167:14,18 172:3,5 191:4	race [11] 4:21 5:2,17 68:6	realize [5] 38:2 98:22 105:9 126:18 139:5	record [19] 4:5 7:1,19	regular [3] 79:20,21
191:15	68:12 130:15 131:25	realizes [1] 126:17	8:12,15 9:7,9,17 19:21	109:9
publically [1] 165:11	133:6,11 162:19 165:7	really [45] 21:4 24:12,17	97:8,9,21 134:11 149:25 153:17,18 166:11 190:14	regularly [1] 83:16
publicity [1] 113:2	race-based [1] 64:11	25:2,9,22 26:9 30:1 34:18	190:20	regulate [1] 72:16
publicize [1] 139:1	race-oriented [1] 65:13	35:19 42:13,17,24,25	recorded [2] 153:19	regulation [4] 37:2 76:6
publicizing [1] 113:1	races [2] 133:11 134:1	45:22 48:11,20 50:13	191:8	112:13 141:5
published [2] 10:11 114:10	racial [12] 31:21 69:19	52:12 54:13 55:20 58:17	recorder [3] 49:9 166:10	regulations [6] 6:6 75:13 144:22 159:5 173:4
	69:24 70:6 80:22 130:17 132:21 133:19 154:5	81:18 84:24 92:12 95:9 96:4,13 111:14 117:11	171:4	173:6
Pueblo [1] 145:16	162:10 165:17 177:7	120:14 126:12 138:1	recording [1] 191:8	rehabilitation [2] 48:10
<b>pull</b> [3] 98:5 177:23 178:24	racially [1] 27:11	139:4 140:9,14,16 141:18	records [2] 93:10 135:24	185:5
purchase [1] 52:8	racism [3] 100:23 174:12	162:8,13,15 167:4 170:5	recruit [5] 82:23,24	rejected [2] 32:4 173:20
purposes [1] 98:9	182:2	180:24 187:12	108:15 109:11 110:3	related [3] 50:16,18
pursuant [3] 6:5 71:2,13	radar [1] 52:12	reason [9] 4:20,22 59:12	recruited [1] 81:18	68:12
purview [1] 41:24	radio [4] 6:16 121:24,25	93:12 107:14 138:11,12 166:23 188:17	recruiting [4] 115:20,25	relates [3] 45:12 47:7
1-	122:1	reasonable [4] 48:13	126:11 166:25	84:24
<b>put</b> [23] 23:8 26:4 29:25 38:25 49:3 59:13,16 61:8	radius [1] 60:2	66:14 94:12 121:4	recruitment [2] 83:25 124:15	relating [4] 96:7 99:21
90:3 96:16 107:14 112:13	raise [1] 30:14	reasons [4] 30:8 39:7	recruitments [1] 124:17	113:7,13
120:21 122:20 127:25	raised [3] 38:12 60:22	147:7 167:16	recruits [3] 81:17 108:16	relations [3] 130:15
128:1 141:13 142:11	99:12	rebuttals [1] 181:5	135:1	144:14 145:1
154:14 161:8 184:8 185:11 187:18	Rambo [1] 21:15	receive [18] 27:15 43:8	redesign [1] 59:19	relationship [6] 16:19 46:23 68:8 145:6,9 159:12
puts [1] 150:25	Randy [1] 175:17	51:23 63:11 64:13 76:4,5	reduce [3] 127:3,17 132:5	
	range [1] 128:7	76:5,7,19,23 80:23 125:16		relative [2] 89:6 191:9
<b>putting [6]</b> 21:8 27:7 44:3 143:5 150:23 186:18	ranking [1] 67:5	125:25 139:5 172:3 174:4 174:11	reference [1] 64:1	relatively [2] 66:17
1.00110.00100.10	rape [2] 27:24 189:20	received [5] 93:1 98:10	referred [5] 10:21 63:1	98:19
-0-	rapid [1] 66:11	115:2 173:24 174:17	84:14 112:6 144:19	relatives [1] 156:12
	rarely [5] 38:25 58:22	receives [2] 79:8,11	referring [2] 63:3 188:16	released [2] 188:13,14
qualification [1] 138:2	75:4,7,8	receiving [2] 79:6 139:6	refined [1] 100:5	relevance [1] 126:4
<b>qualifications</b> [4] 76:1 93:3 125:4 127:8	rate [12] 50:18 103:6,8	recent [3] 29:14 94:20	reflect [6] 98:18,21	relevant [2] 6:13 182:22
<b>qualified</b> [13] 10:22 16:4	109:19 111:6 122:21,22 122:23,23 131:10 140:15	118:18	133:19 144:25 159:5,15	relief [1] 142:24
18:23 75:15,21 81:20	163:1	recently [7] 31:22 55:23	reflects [1] 163:18	religion [6] 4:21 5:2,17
92:19,20,24 115:21,25	rates [8] 19:3 66:4,5 77:10	113:14 122:20 158:1	reform [2] 111:21 125:14	179:22,23 180:7
126:21 169:22	118:3,4,10 135:2	100:22 181:19	refuge [1] 152:16	relocation [1] 99:16
qualify [4] 93:2,16	rather [10] 10:18 12:25	recipients [1] 125:14	refusal [1] 49:19	reluctance [1] 54:12
105:21 136:4	17:3 47:18 70:10 78:8	recited [1] 88:17	refuse [1] 73:8	reluctant [2] 50:3 94:8
qualifying [1] 14:22	128:2 134:22 160:3,8	reclaiming [1] 148:9	refused [1] 132:16	rely [1] 63:9
qualitatively [1] 64:2	rating [1] 126:9	recognition [4] 45:6,7	refuses [1] 132:7	remain [2] 8:12 190:15
quality [4] 100:16 105:24		63:14 69:23	regain [1] 33:14	remainder [1] 64:22
107:20 136:14	117:5,8	recognize [5] 49:20 59:6 73:8 86:19 94:22	regard [5] 84:20 86:10	remained [1] 71:12
quantitatively [1] 64:3	rationale [1] 113:2		104:6 119:1 179:3	remaining [1] 66:22
quash[1] 157:16	rationalize [1] 61:14	recognized [10] 11:8 18:4 26:24 38:9 49:14	regarding [7] 6:8 7:3	remedial [2] 111:23
<b>questions</b> [27] 7:3 18:20 19:15 34:14 37:24,24 41:2	Raven [1] 146:12	56:19 64:16 73:16 127:15	11:11 41:7 56:17 88:14	129:18
54:4 60:22 81:11,23 88:22	re-appropriated [1]	145:23	111:18	remedies [2] 111:16
92:17 97:1,1 117:22	124:12	recognizing [4] 17:12	regardless [2] 74:6,16	140:18
120:17 123:8 149:15,16	re-recognition [1] 179:13	31:25 32:15 126:20	regards [6] 83:24 88:7	remember [5] 55:19
149:19 153:23 163:12	<b>REAA</b> [1] 34:20	recommend [7] 43:6	89:16 166:19 172:21 179:22	156:15 180:13 188:22
L	1.20 Jack 11 Jack 12 J		179:22	

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

#### remind - school

U.S. Commission on	Civil Rights			
190:14	required [10] 15:23 37:20		20:1 21:4,9,25 22:18,19	56:17,22,23 57:9,15 60:8
remind [1] 20:7	37:20 68:23 73:9 112:9 127:13 136:20 184:19	119:18	27:1 32:14,22 33:16 44:12	60:13 61:4,15,16 65:17
remote [4] 66:10 129:5	185:14	rest [4] 19:14 23:9 136:15 175:3	44:12,12,24 45:19 49:6 69:16,21 70:12 80:20 81:5	70:11,12 79:15,25 80:16 80:21 91:13 94:2,6 95:10
131:3 132:19	requirement [5] 13:12	restate [1] 149:8	82:1,3,5 87:5,9 98:1 111:4	101:22 108:5 109:2,5,6
remove [3] 53:16 184:4 186:13	19:1 125:22 128:18	restorative [1] 96:1	136:23 137:7 142:16,17 146:16,19 147:2,17,18,23	110:9,23 116:19 117:24
removed [2] 178:3,7	136:19	restore [3] 33:9,16 148:15	140.10,19 147.2,17,18,25	118:5,9 123:12,12,15,16 123:25 124:2,3,5,6,10,11
removing [2] 77:23	requirements [1] 18:12 requires [6] 15:18 37:19	restoring [1] 46:25	149:8,11 155:1,9 156:3,5	124:13,15,18,18,23 125:2
184:3	127:9,11 148:24 184:2	restrict [1] 57:22	157:18 162:18,23,25 164:4 173:19 190:12	125:9,20 126:24 127:3,4 127:6,6 128:24 132:6,8
renovate [1] 14:17	requiring [1] 137:25	restroom [1] 167:8	191:7	134:13,24 135:3,4 136:3
renovations [2] 13:24 14:3	rescind [1] 145:14	restructure [1] 111:20	rigidly [1] 96:18	136:10,12,14 146:22
Reorganization [1]	rescue [1] 52:7	resubmission [1] 13:25	ringing [1] 98:2	150:22,25 158:2 160:22 <b>Rural/Native</b> [1] 2:22
11:8	research [10] 18:24 90:15	<b>result</b> [10] 15:2 27:12,25 31:1 65:3 78:21 91:16	rise [1] 23:7	Russia [2] 144:21 146:23
reorganizing [1] 179:16	100:19 112:1 114:2,6,9 114:17,25 162:2	126:15 127:7 181:24	risk [2] 69:4 78:3	<b>Kussia</b> [2] 144.21 140.25
repairs [1] 35:16	reservation [1] 16:11	resulted [1] 111:12	risking [1] 78:15	-S-
repeal [2] 94:16 95:1	reservations [3] 18:6	resulting [1] 113:2	risks [2] 68:24 69:7	<b>S</b> [2] 4:1 143:12
repealed [2] 94:13 95:7	145:15 182:3	results [4] 15:1,4 90:5	risky [1] 68:23 river [2] 9:19 13:2	<b>S-c-g-u-r-a</b> [1] 161:18
repealing [2] 91:22 94:25	Reserve [1] 142:19	104:24	road [10] 27:20 44:2 64:10	sacrifice [1] 80:12
repeated [1] 82:10	reside [2] 124:11 125:9	retained [2] 125:19 145:10	67:3 71:20,21 74:24,25	sad [3] 162:9,11,13
repeatedly [3] 33:11	resident [3] 67:2 142:18 168:4	retaliation [4] 172:8	75:12 89:25	saddened [1] 162:15
81:5 83:6	residents [15] 65:17	174:24 175:1,7	roadless [1] 66:10	sadly [1] 155:16
replace [2] 14:17 99:21	123:12,16,17 124:3,7,10	retention [2] 114:5,6	roads [1] 26:4	safe [2] 34:5 174:10
replacement [2] 13:23 14:3	124:25 125:1,2 127:6,6	retire [1] 58:3	Robert [1] 5:23	safety [19] 50:1 51:7 52:1
report [25] 11:4 16:24,25	129:5 131:7 132:12 residing [1] 125:10	retired [2] 37:5 62:8	<b>role</b> [4] 16:4 71:6 126:20 170:10	56:13 63:17 64:23 65:2 65:23 66:6 67:7,16 68:3
16:25 54:1 80:21 82:11	resistence [1] 95:12	return [2] 104:8 116:7	room [6] 42:10 51:3 56:20	68:16 75:18 79:18,23 80:3
87:23 94:4 104:16 107:5	resolution [6] 43:6 94:6	returned [1] 84:5	59:6 155:11 180:8	84:2 184:5
107:10,25 114:11,13 116:21 122:9 127:18,20	115:1 150:24 151:1	returning [1] 99:10 revamped [1] 138:9	root [3] 98:10 148:17	salaries [3] 76:3,21 125:16
128:1,6 132:1 141:20	170:21	reveal [1] 146:17	154:16	salary [2] 76:20 125:17
174:2 175:20	resolutions [3] 113:14	review [4] 62:1 115:11	roots [1] 118:23	sale [1] 156:24
reported [6] 52:16,19	113:20,24 resolve [5] 40:8 57:14	141:7,19	roped [1] 106:8 Rosalee [27] 5:23 34:16	Salmon [2] 129:20
53:14 54:7,9 161:2 Reporter [1] 191:4	72:17 100:9,10	reviewed [1] 62:7	35:1 36:16,24 37:13 84:13	146:12
<b>Reporting</b> [1] 191:4	resolving [1] 70:25	revised [1] 136:23	84:18 85:2,7,10,13 86:7	Samoan [2] 83:15,18
reports [2] 5:10 117:22	resource [3] 24:2 33:18	revitalizing [1] 26:18	86:14 93:8,25 119:21 138:7 183:21,24 184:11	sanctions [1] 72:3
represent [8] 108:13,14	134:18	rewrite [1] 180:22	185:3,12,21 186:4 187:3	satisfy [1] 93:4
151:4,18 152:16 166:14	<b>resources</b> [20] 21:2 24:6 31:3 40:8,9,25 51:6 56:11		187:8	save [1] 127:16
178:20 181:6	56:19 59:13 94:5 122:10	Richard [15] 3:11 67:24 154:18 161:16,17 163:1	round [3] 123:13 124:2	saved [1] 35:18
representation [8] 45:2 129:14 155:12 157:11	124:5,9,12 127:5,19	163:10 165:5,8,12,15,18	127:2 roundabout [1] 24:9	saving [1] 42:23
163:21 164:6,9,9	128:22,23 132:19	165:21.24 166:6	routinely [3] 61:6 63:15	<b>savings</b> [1] 80:6 <b>Savland</b> [4] 3:6 121:8
representative [2]	respect [7] 5:5 21:11 31:4 72:13 137:4 179:24,25	<b>richest</b> [3] 33:18 69:2 74:7	65:5	130:3,4
133:21 168:23	respected [1] 155:12	richness [1] 156:18	royalties [1] 21:2	saw [2] 167:7 172:12
representatives [1] 122:15	respects [2] 63:4 144:17	riders [1] 17:22	rue [1] 64:12	says [7] 21:10 22:16
represented [4] 103:13	respond [9] 27:22,23	ridicule [1] 156:10	rule [1] 147:19	23:14 25:5 90:19 162:18 167:12
103:15,16,25	29:6,9,10 52:15 74:21	right [46] 4:20 11:19 25:7	ruled [1] 14:15	scale [3] 19:3 22:5 25:19
representing [6] 69:17	75:5 127:4 responded [2] 52:13	25:8 26:9 31:23 34:22	<b>rules</b> [3] 6:5 140:10 164:24	scare [1] 46:16
70:2 129:12 149:25 153:4	54:5	44:2 49:4 54:21 61:21 80:24 86:25 87:17 88:2	rulings [1] 33:13	scared [1] 120:6
181:11 represents [1] 150:19	responding [1] 29:12	91:19 92:6 93:17 94:24	<b>run</b> [7] 76:13 119:6,7	scenarios [1] 137:24
repudiated [1] 32:3	response [11] 29:7 52:11	99:7 102:19 107:5 112:5	122:17 127:24 182:13	schedule [2] 38:2 56:24
request [9] 6:19,25 39:8	55:6,8,8 56:25 57:8 75:10	116:5 118:8 120:3,8,21 129:8 138:23,24 141:21	187:20	scheduled [3] 7:12 70:8
54:2 79:24 117:22 169:24	123:8 127:20 176:16	145:10 146:8 148:9	<b>running</b> [4] 31:17 34:6	123:19
175:20 176:3	responses [2] 66:12,13 responsibilities [5]	155:11,18 158:3 163:24	120:16 169:21 <b>runs</b> [1] 26:22	scheme [3] 24:3 95:9 147:10
requesting [2] 170:22 173:20	10:1,1 12:9 67:16 186:9	165:5 169:15 170:17 174:15 180:6 181:8,16	rural [99] 2:24 9:16 13:16	scholarships [1] 16:4
requests [2] 6:8 38:3	responsibility [9] 12:11	rights [80] 1:4 2:1,17 4:3	14:8,15,17,20,23 15:5,15	school [83] 12:17,24 13:1
require [5] 8:10 37:18	12:22 17:6,15 67:20 92:3	4:8,13,15,17 6:7 8:17 9:13	18:18,23 19:4 20:21 27:14	13:3,10,15,16,19,20,23
125:5 138:1 185:2	96:16 113:9 128:16	9:14,22,23 10:3,4,7 11:3	27:25 31:2,9 34:22 49:25 50:1,4,5,9,14,15 51:7	14:2,7,8,9,11,22 15:2 30:6
	responsible [1] 143:8	18:7,11,24 19:7,25,25		31:8,9 35:5,5,16 36:22

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

#### schools - Southeast

U.S. Commission on	<b>Civil Rights</b>			
37:10 39:2 100:19,25	86:17 90:13 91:18 105:11	128:16 171:22 183:2	Sharon [13] 3:4 121:6	size [1] 67:12
101:6,10,13,15,24,25	108:1 130:20 138:17	served [6] 27:3 62:20	122:2,2 128:5 130:1	skewed [1] 135:20
102:4,17 103:5,8,9,11,23 104:3,7,10,21 105:1	141:7,15 142:9 158:5 163:8 167:20 173:25	67:3 139:11 171:19	137:20 139:4 140:5,21 141:3,9,13	skilled [1] 37:4
106:12,15,23 107:1,18	176:23	172:19	Sheraton [1] 180:23	Sklinkudonce [1] 19:18
109:11 111:7,17 112:7,19	seeing [4] 41:19 83:24	serves [3] 65:15 80:2 101:7	Shirley [14] 2:20 97:19	<b>Skye</b> [1] 114:15
115:19 116:21 117:1,2	101:21 103:10	service [15] 61:11,25	97:20,24 98:7 107:6,9,13	slate [1] 56:21
118:11,20,24 119:11,12	seek [1] 10:22	65:17 70:22 124:16	116:23,25 117:7 118:11	slew [1] 38:22
122:25 125:2,6,21,22,25 139:18 156:9 168:4,8,10	seeking [1] 44:23	135:12,21 143:13,19	191:4,14	slightly [1] 135:14
170:1,2,15,16,21,24	seem [4] 53:5 58:1,2	145:22,25 171:16,22	shocking [1] 72:10	small [7] 74:14 90:16
188:22	138:12	172:19 173:13	shockwave [1] 150:12	101:5 111:8 117:11,12,14
schools [63] 12:19,20	segment [2] 125:23 135:6	services [54] 22:22 24:10	shop [1] 55:9	smaller [2] 22:2 160:7
14:3,16,17,18,20 15:1,5,9	segregation [1] 166:18	45:17,18 49:15 56:14,18 61:1,3,5,12,14,16,20,22	shopping [1] 175:24	<b>snow</b> [3] 52:5 76:12,15
15:11,15 16:9,10,11,11 16:12,13,19 17:1,9,24	Segura [15] 3:11 154:19	62:4,18 63:11 64:2 65:20	short [10] 23:3 32:15 47:5	snowmobile [1] 76:19
18:22 19:9 30:10 31:14	161:16,17 163:1,10 165:2	66:25 67:20 68:15,16 69:3	47:10 73:11 78:11 91:18	Snyder [1] 144:24
31:16,18 34:6 35:16,18	165:5,8,12,15,18,21,24 166:6	79:9,20 80:5,8 87:16	98:19 110:16,18	so-called [2] 115:2
36:9,9,10,12,13 98:25	Segura's [1] 171:1	94:10 124:5,8,9,13 126:1 127:5,17 128:1,7,21,24	shortage [1] 15:14	157:11
99:10 101:8 102:14,15,20 102:24 105:15 108:12	seldom [1] 130:22	129:2,3,5,16 131:13 135:5	shoved [1] 182:10	sobriety [1] 26:22
110:13 112:3 115:18	self [2] 12:13 133:5	143:9,25 144:4,25 146:5	show [1] 135:23	social [13] 49:23 51:1
116:18,19 117:1,10,11,13	self-determination [4]	186:8	showed [1] 39:14	56:14 65:10 77:22,24
117:14 118:9,19 119:18	24:5 31:24 32:1,5	servicing [1] 127:1	shows [2] 135:10 182:23	85:19 94:7 114:25 133:13 143:15 156:13 186:7
124:23 160:24,25 161:2	self-esteem [1] 15:7	serving [5] 48:20,21	Shunter [1] 179:2	societies [2] 23:2 25:12
	self-governance [5]	53:11 115:2,13	shut [1] 180:3	society [13] 20:10,17
Science [1] 169:16 scientists [1] 133:13	9:24,25 10:7,14 11:3	session [9] 3:8 8:8,12	side [3] 82:13 143:1	21:22 22:3,24 25:15 26:2
	self-governing [1]	97:11 141:21 142:14 190:9,10 191:7	181:21	40:13 55:5 98:23 130:18
<b>scope</b> [4] 100:20 144:3 146:18 148:18	33:15	set [18] 11:23 20:4,18	sight [1] 158:13	133:17 148:3
score [4] 104:21,23 114:4	self-identified [1]	21:24 30:3 43:9,18 59:17	sign [1] 21:12	socio-economic [1]
114:4	133:10	59:19 140:10 150:14	signatory [1] 10:15	30:17
scores [8] 104:15,24	self-organize [1] 148:9	151:7,12,15,16 152:7	significant [1] 68:9	softened [1] 20:23
105:1,3,23 106:1,9,10	self-sufficiency [1] 127:7	182:23 191:11 setting [1] 18:19	similar [8] 27:20 44:10 55:14,24 68:16 118:10	Soldotna [1] 177:16
scoring [1] 126:9	self-sufficient [1]	settled [1] 64:9	144:17 158:3	solicit [1] 44:17
screaming [1] 120:4	125:21	settlement [5] 10:21	Simon [2] 182:8,11	soliciting [1] 187:18 solid [1] 45:16
screams [1] 164:14	sell [1] 157:12	32:18 47:14 151:9,12	simple [2] 155:23 163:16	solution [3] 57:16 148:16
screeching [1] 82:15	senate [1] 41:3	settlements [1] 151:10	simply [8] 7:11,21,23	153:7
screen [1] 52:12	Senator [3] 45:3 172:9	settler [1] 64:7	21:12 52:14 53:15 134:19	solve [2] 51:1 59:8
screening [1] 51:24	183:18	seven [7] 15:10 27:4	164:8	solved [1] 40:19
scripted [1] 155:15	send [4] 23:19 37:4 163:4	28:19 51:9 53:10 76:23	sinful [1] 99:13	solving [1] 59:10
seal [1] 191:12	171:10	131:1	single [1] 154:9	someone [3] 36:18 37:5
search [2] 52:7 147:8	sending [2] 172:8 175:2	seventh [4] 105:7,20,25	sink [1] 24:23	182:14
searching [1] 125:3	sends [1] 150:11	118:12	sister [1] 172:18	someplace [1] 39:24
seats [1] 129:11	senior [1] 102:18	Seventy-five [1] 75:22	sit [4] 49:17 56:19,21	sometimes [5] 20:13
Seattle [2] 173:19 175:17	sense [6] 39:17 84:4	<b>several</b> [14] 17:25 32:12	172:13	75:11 118:7 138:16
second [10] 27:2 39:7	106:8 129:3 144:9 187:6	54:16 61:8 66:7 75:23 84:2 111:12 114:21	<b>site</b> [1] 157:3	184:18
58:14 70:15 81:15 115:1 118:2 126:16 142:2	sensitive [1] 18:16	126:25 130:12 135:13	<b>Sitka</b> [3] 110:22 174:7,10 <b>Sitka-Hutti</b> [1] 110:21	somewhere [4] 25:9 37:6
171:20	sent [1] 99:15	165:25 169:19	sitting [1] 134:21	89:2,10
secondary [7] 13:5 20:6	separated [1] 67:17	severing [1] 159:12	situation [33] 6:23 24:12	<b>SON</b> [2] 143:3 146:8
31:2 102:25 109:4,24	September [3] 46:2 55:11 73:14	severity [1] 132:11	24:17 25:14 32:17 38:19	<b>SOON</b> [1] 24:23
110:1	sequential [1] 107:14	sewer [1] 26:4	49:24 52:18,18 53:1,3,12	sorry [1] 97:18 sort [2] 20:23 42:23
seconds [1] 40:2	sergeant [1] 166:25	sex [4] 4:21 5:3,17 162:19	53.16 24 54.8 11 25 55.2	
secretary [1] 10:10	sergeants [1] 67:5	sexual [7] 52:19 53:13	55:7,14,21 60:19,20 61:14	south [1] 1/1.4
section [6] 7:15 17:4	series [1] 8:21	54:1,7,9 60:19 75:6	61:17 63:14 65:12 68:24 68:25 72:11 131:20 157:7	sought [2] 79:1 100:17
112:12 147:23 162:17,18	serious [16] 27:24 46:3	sexually [2] 53:10 90:22	177:18	sound [4] 21:19,20 41:11 191:8
<b>sector</b> [3] 133:22,22 139:25	52:10,12,16 58:5,8 66:8	shamefully [2] 63:12	situations [7] 51:10	sound-off [1] 171:8
	74:19,19 75:3,3 77:16	187:16	52:16 53:22 54:7 64:13	sound-off [1] 1/1:8 sounds [3] 22:21 23:21
security [3] 74:23 166:23 167:1	91:15 100:20 107:23	shape [1] 21:4	91:16 140:14	162:24
see [33] 14:21 29:6,18,18	seriously [1] 134:14	shaping [1] 98:15	<b>Six</b> [7] 66:5 67:14 76:7	source [1] 145:24
29:19 30:7 31:15 34:3	serve [14] 5:8,19 26:25	<b>share</b> [8] 6:12 8:4 11:7 11:11 44:19 80:12 89:4	110:24 119:2 173:10,11	South [2] 82:22 148:23
36:1,4 39:15 40:5 43:16	64:6 75:19 76:25 81:20	142:22	<b>sixth</b> [5] 105:5 106:14,19 106:25 169:16	Southeast [4] 2:24
53:17 54:13 69:6 81:3,3	82:24 83:2 98:9 103:2	sharing [1] 157:17	100.23 107.10	114:20 178:2 179:1
	l		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission on	Civil Rights	0		
sovereigns [1] 32:16	stamps [1] 76:22	143:4,5,6 145:2 146:2,5	143:24 189:20	101:14,15,17,21 102:3,12
sovereignty [10] 22:9	stand [5] 47:25 48:1	146:10 150:6,7,12,12,18	stay [4] 140:13,13 161:16	102:15,16,22,25 104:5,7
32:1 33:4 45:11,14 46:12	164:2,4 190:18	150:20 151:5,13,14 152:1	187:12	104:11,21,23,25 105:3,15
47:1,2 69:19,21	standard [2] 20:9 27:17	152:4,12,13,18 153:1,7,8 155:5,6,10,12 156:22	stays [1] 99:23	105:22,25 106:2,13,15,21 106:24 107:16,19,21
<b>span</b> [1] 181:5	standardization [1]	157:8 158:25 159:1,4,5	steadfast [1] 99:22	108:13,18 109:6,20 110:5
spans [1] 100:25	96:22	159:10,14 162:24 164:3	steadily [1] 101:11	117:12 118:3,8,23 119:4
speak [16] 9:3 19:14	standardized [1] 104:22	166:9 168:23 170:14,15	steady [1] 101:18	123:1 124:24 125:23,23
54:23 55:21 57:11 62:11 121:22 140:23 142:6	standards [9] 15:12	171:18,24,24 178:8	steel [1] 100:6	159:23 160:6 168:6,9,11
161:5 168:5 175:10	51:24 63:22 112:2,6,8,13	179:12,20 180:17 181:2,4 185:1 186:12,23 187:1	step [3] 43:11 54:21 86:25	170:5,9,24
177:25 179:5,11 183:18	119:17 156:14	188:8,8,9 191:3,4	Stevens [2] 172:9 175:2	studied [1] 26:1
speaker [10] 9:2,3 41:2	standing [1] 13:20	state's [25] 12:22 49:19	still [20] 12:3 29:2 30:3	<b>studies</b> [3] 26:2 66:3 114:10
119:14 121:12,14,16,19	stars [1] 180:18	57:8 64:3 65:3 68:15 70:4	33:19 52:25 78:10 86:20	study [5] 4:24 39:14
121:24 176:8	start [14] 14:25 27:11 42:3 49:8 51:18 56:21 94:19	/0111,10,21 /2119 /012	99:20 109:2 120:16 135:4	85:15 118:2 157:8
SPEAKER/ORGANIZATION	122:11,19 141:25 150:5	73:20 79:4 80:15,21,22 91:25 95:2 128:22 129:10	139:2 147:15 159:18	stuff [2] 174:25 184:18
[2] 2:4 3:2	154:22 170:3,3	133:15 139:8 143:2	181:8,20 182:7 183:17 184:23,25	style [2] 21:15 160:12
speakers [1] 8:21	started [5] 10:6 14:18	181:21	stinking [3] 162:12	sub-regional [6] 55:24
speaking [7] 108:8 118:22 142:21 146:12	104:9 105:10 175:2	state-chartered [2]	165:17 166:2	56:5,7,8 58:24 59:22
158:5 161:7,19	starting [3] 14:25 51:13	12:24 32:23	stipends [1] 125:18	subcontractors [1]
speaks [1] 55:2	143:13	state-funded [2] 58:1	stop [3] 25:9 90:13 96:18	137:5
special [9] 46:23 103:1,2	state [339] 2:23 5:13 6:6	61:4	stopped [3] 157:13	subject [4] 6:13 144:10
109:9 111:18,20,22 123:1	7:6 10:1,2,13 12:21 13:6 13:12,14,19 14:12,13,14	statehood [15] 12:2	172:13 175:1	144:21 189:17
125:24	15:10,18 16:24 17:9,10	49:19 50:12 64:16 65:1	stopping [1] 91:21	subjects [2] 5:20 105:15
specific [7] 8:4,5 70:20	18:13,14 19:1 20:16,19	70:24 71:13,17,22,24 72:9 155:25 163:17,18,19	stops [2] 32:15 174:24	submarine [3] 24:19,20
74:1 81:17 113:12 160:2	21:7 26:10 27:3,10,18,22	statement [20] 2:5 9:6	store [1] 165:24	24:21
specifically [10] 6:19	28:2,4,7,10,16 29:25	47:7 53:3 62:8 69:1 83:22	story [1] 143:1	submarines [1] 24:22
72:22 78:7 100:18 107:21	30:10,16,25 31:3,3,7,18 31:22 33:18 34:1,14,25	98:8,8,10 110:16 115:16	straight [1] 90:3	submit [4] 5:10 13:22
124:7 147:22 158:25 159:7 176:19	36:6 38:6,15 40:3 41:5,10	115:20,24 137:12,13	straighten [2] 184:23,25	93:8 175:20
specifics [5] 86:17,18	42:16,19 43:3,10,19,21	142:2,3 153:25 154:19	Straits [3] 49:14,17 54:17	submitted [5] 8:16 14:4
87:19 180:25 181:15	43:23 44:1,3,5 49:21 50:2	statements [6] 6:25 8:15 26:16 27:5 41:16 46:25	strategic [2] 111:9,11	173:17 174:21 175:13
specified [2] 60:2 163:15	50:4,10,14 51:2,16 52:5 54:13,15,18 56:12,15 57:2		strategy [1] 45:10	submitting [3] 8:20 88:6 174:18
speech [1] 158:15	57:3,7,13,14,16,17,21,25	<b>states</b> [34] 1:4 4:8 11:9 11:17 17:5,7 18:5,11 19:6	stream [1] 155:23	subregional [1] 84:10
speeches [1] 158:16	58:3,4,6,10,12,19,20,21	21:9 31:24 32:6,7 33:3,10	street [3] 8:18 96:24	subsidence [2] 171:22
spell [2] 149:22 166:10	59:9 60:3,5,13,15 61:1,5	42:14 69:3 80:19 82:7,12	182:14	189:3
spend [5] 54:10 83:9	61:12,16,20,21,24 62:3	101:7 144:9,14,18,20,23	strength [5] 99:3 100:6	subsistence [8] 69:18
90:10 109:12 126:23	62:24 63:12 64:18,21,23 65:21,22 66:2,17 67:8,19	145:14 146:23 147:19 148:13 155:2,24 159:4	100:11 184:17 185:17	69:21 131:3,8 132:17
spending [2] 36:11 40:9	68:5 69:2,22 70:4 71:10	191:2	strengthen [3] 18:8 86:9	150:8,21 152:12
spends [2] 135:5 152:13	71:14,18,21,22,23 72:6	states' [1] 22:18	110:1	substance [2] 55:4 58:16
spent [8] 22:23 23:1,5	72:12,14,23 73:7,9,10,13	statewide [8] 3:6 9:21	stressed [1] 46:14	substantial [1] 39:14
26:10 62:15 123:23	73:22,24 75:13,14 76:17	108:7 112:7 116:12	stricken [1] 7:1	substantially [1] 60:15
152:15,17	79:21 80:9 81:2,2 83:1,8 83:10,12,25 84:3,6 85:16	122:13 129:10 130:4	strictly [1] 72:4	substitutes [2] 119:22
<b>sperm</b> [1] 167:12	85:18,18,21 86:6,19 87:1	stating [1] 54:3	strike [1] 94:17	119:24
<b>spinning</b> [1] 40:14	87:11 88:15,25 89:23	station [3] 31:10,15	strive [1] 99:19	subtle [1] 160:18
spirit [2] 100:9 188:1	91:21 92:1,8,11 93:15,16	166:25	strong [8] 42:5 109:2,23	suburban [1] 74:12
spiritual [2] 179:11	94:7,9,21 95:15 96:2,14 96:15,17 97:11 100:1,3	stationed [4] 52:2 53:20	109:25 134:13 151:20	success [1] 79:3
188:4	105:19 108:9,11,12,16,16	84:9,10	185:18 189:2	successful [3] 14:13
spirituality [6] 179:14	108:17 109:11,12,14,18	stations [1] 6:17	stronger [2] 40:16,20	15:3 123:17
179:18,24 180:3,5,9	110:3 112:13,18 114:16	statistic [1] 89:2	strongly [6] 160:13	successfully [1] 160:10
splits [1] 105:20	114:21 115:6,19 116:4	statistically [1] 68:9	178:6,18,20 185:24 186:15	such [27] 7:1 11:20 60:12
<b>spoken</b> [1] 175:16	117:10 120:4 121:9 123:3 123:4,9,24,25 124:1,5,6,8	statistician [1] 68:1	struck [2] 33:11 54:25	66:6 68:24 75:15 79:12 80:18 94:5 109:7 112:22
<b>spot</b> [1] 120:9	124:9,16,25 125:1,5,10	statistics [11] 66:2 88:7	struggling [1] 15:23	114:2,7,24,24 124:12
spread [1] 148:3	125:11,15,19 126:5,10,13	88:16 103:9 104:13	student [29] 15:2,7	125:3 129:24 131:16
<b>spring</b> [1] 180:14	126:17,18,22,24 127:1,2	107:11 132:10 133:2,4 158:3 159:18	101:10,14 103:24 104:2	132:19 133:23 135:23
<b>SS</b> [1] 191:2	127:4,5,10,16,23,24 128:8 128:15 129:4,23 130:15	status [5] 10:9 100:24,25	104:19,19 109:17 110:25	143:14 158:3 167:15
stacked [1] 40:11	128:15 129:4,25 130:15	145:18 162:20	111:6 112:12,16,19,25	180:15 190:17
staff [10] 6:9 8:9,10,19	132:15,16,24 133:1,18,24	statuses [1] 144:16	113:7,13 114:2,8,14 117:8	sued [2] 59:11,12
15:6 37:16 51:19 54:2 88:5 111:24	134:9,10,22,25 135:5,15	statute [1] 145:13	160:3 168:12,14,15,16,18 168:19,24	suffer [1] 100:7
staffed [1] 27:16	135:20,25 136:5,7,9,11	statutes [4] 17:7 32:13	students [62] 14:21,22	suffering [1] 80:17
	136:25 137:3,6 139:7,9 139:12,25 140:6,19 141:6	44:4 144:1	14:23 16:12 17:8,11 18:16	sufficiently [1] 131:18
stage [2] 102:20 126:5	141:10 142:17,21,23	statutory [4] 5:19 38:5	18:18,21 100:18 101:7,12	suggest [1] 61:22
		_		

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission or	Civil Rights			
suggested [3] 53:24 95:6		teacher/student [2]	18:15 93:19,21	114:19 117:12 122:8
141:4	suspension [1] 57:3	116:18 117:5	tests [6] 15:22 16:1 83:1	132:10,23 141:23 142:3 149:18 154:21 158:23
suggesting [2] 91:10 95:7	sustain [2] 24:5 100:8	teachers [30] 15:15,17 15:22 18:23 19:5 108:11	93:4 104:22 105:11	161:16
suggestion [2] 87:2	sustained [1] 145:9	108:14,15,16,17,21 109:4	<b>Tetpon</b> [19] 2:21 97:15 97:16 108:3,4 116:5,11	thrive [1] 167:25
159:25	swear [1] 37:19	109:13 110:13 111:8,13	116:20 117:9,16 118:6,16	through [54] 17:19 24:7
suicide [2] 66:7 122:23	sweatlodge [2] 180:13	115:21 116:1 117:23,24	119:2,10,13 120:12,15,19	27:18 32:2 33:10 37:8
suing [1] 62:2	187:22	119:22,23 120:4,10 168:7	120:23	39:1 43:3 44:20 45:6
suit [4] 28:4 57:12 70:3	<b>SWOFN</b> [2] 66:20 68:5	170:9,16,23 177:9,11	thank [95] 4:13 7:25 9:5	52:20 82:25 93:8,15 100:2
179:22	sympathy [1] 48:20	teaching [6] 15:6 19:4 116:7 118:22 120:1	19:11,12,19 26:13,14	100:3,11,12,13,14,15,19 104:16 108:22,24 118:13
Suite [1] 8:18	syndrome [1] 50:20	169:18	34:12,13,16,16 37:22 41:1 44:7,9 47:4,21 48:22 49:2	119:10,15 123:8,16
<b>sum</b> [1] 115:5	system [88] 17:15 27:12	team [2] 169:19,23	49:17 62:11,12 69:11,13	126:11 134:16 140:12
summarize [6] 107:8	27:20 38:13,16 42:1,8,12 43:19 50:11,12,13 56:20	teamwork [1] 106:6	81:7,8,10 84:13 86:7 87:5	142:24 143:23,24 146:4
130:11 151:23,23 170:19	57:13,25 58:7,9 59:11,19	technical [2] 99:17	91:17 92:16 97:3,24 98:5	158:9,9,10,12 168:12 169:25 170:8 172:17
182:18	60:12,14 63:2,2,4,5,10	129:21	99:3,10,13,16,22 107:13 107:23,24 110:13,14	184:8,14,20 185:1,2,5,6,6
summary [1] 48:25	64:5,10,11,11,25 65:14	teen [1] 122:23	115:14,15 117:19 118:14	186:9
summer [3] 45:3 157:12	65:15 67:2 68:18 69:10 69:11 70:11 71:4,20,21	teeth [1] 40:20	120:11,12,15 129:25	throughout [10] 21:21
170:21	73:24 75:12 79:16 80:16	telephone [2] 135:4	130:1,9 136:16 141:17	22:20 63:16 108:9 109:11
summit [4] 56:17 57:2 59:16 113:22	80:18,22 86:5 89:12,20	171:4	146:9 149:4,11 153:22 154:6,17,17 157:20,21	112:4 117:10 148:3 184:18,20
<b>sun</b> [1] 180:18	89:25 90:10 91:25 92:12	televised [1] 6:19	161:12 163:10,11 166:5,7	thumb [1] 181:8
supercede [1] 163:23	95:14 96:6,7 104:5,12 107:17 109:1,22 110:9	television [1] 6:17	166:14 168:1,2 171:12,13	Thunderbird [1] 179:2
supercedes [1] 155:24	115:19 129:10 134:22	tells [2] 82:11 144:2	171:14 175:9 177:20,20	Thursday [2] 2:2 4:4
superficial [1] 136:21	135:1,19 136:2,6 139:18	tempered [1] 100:5	178:23 183:4,5,20 187:3 187:4,7,9 189:6 190:3,5,7	ticket [1] 29:4
superintendent [3]	140:12 150:17 151:18 152:1,11 160:12 170:1,17	temporarily [2] 125:13	190:12,18	tie [1] 142:10
112:8 115:18,19	177:10,12,12,13 182:2,21	184:4	thanks [9] 96:25 108:2	timely [3] 52:13 77:21
superior [1] 32:7	183:11,12,14	temporary [2] 125:15 125:16	112:17 116:16 117:18	176:16
superiors [1] 85:25	system's [1] 64:15	tend [1] 174:13	120:13 149:13 153:21 175:11	times [19] 15:24 26:7
supervise [2] 67:5 182:1	systematic [1] 146:21	tends [1] 91:15	theft [1] 147:13	29:14 42:25 50:19,21 66:5
supervisor [4] 167:7,10	systemic [4] 2:24 108:5	tension [1] 177:7	Thelma [16] 5:22 47:23	66:7 68:10 76:7,8,20 77:2
167:13 169:12	110:23 111:21	term [1] 123:25	116:17 117:4,18 118:17	89:3,3,22 90:3 163:17 165:25
supervisors [1] 134:20	systems [21] 17:16 22:5	terminology [1] 63:15	119:14 141:3,12,16 187:4	tip [1] 29:24
supplemental [1]	50:10,24,25 59:5,18 60:8 65:4 71:20 85:17,18 91:22	terms [17] 14:16 30:2	187:10,25 188:4 189:6,10	tired [1] 175:6
139:11	98:23 99:6 100:1,3 115:4	43:7 47:16 51:25 52:13	Thelma's [1] 189:8	title [9] 114:12 145:18
<b>support</b> [22] 29:20 39:11 44:18 51:19 60:14 65:14	135:25 152:20 170:15	59:3,4 70:20 76:1 80:19	theories [1] 143:15	147:21 154:2 163:23
66:16 69:1 95:20 115:3		89:5,11 91:9 118:2 129:7 172:25	thereby [1] 72:25	164:1 169:21 170:8,20
132:8 142:25 143:6 146:4	<u>-T-</u>	territorial [8] 11:20,21	therefore [3] 53:4 61:16	titles [1] 148:12
146:15 149:2 150:17 156:12 183:11,12,14	t [9] 84:13,18 85:2,7,10,13	12:3 64:6 79:14 155:25	108:19	Tlingit [21] 2:10 3:5 8:24
187:19	154:16 191:1,1	163:17,19	they've [11] 19:24 50:3 50:6 76:14 82:10 159:19	19:17,19 48:2 110:20 119:7 121:8 146:12,12
supportive [1] 157:17	table [8] 2:3 3:1 115:4	territory [4] 33:1 64:10	161:6 176:23,24 183:10	147:20 148:11 156:11
suppose [1] 190:1	132:25 133:2,4 134:21 135:10	67:11 166:1	184:20	171:17 178:3,5,17 179:1
supposed [18] 12:5,6	tables [1] 132:23	terrorism [2] 148:2,2	thinking [3] 106:6,6	185:8,22
29:1 35:3,4,6,6 37:4,16	<b>Tagoma</b> [1] 145:11	terrorist [2] 46:4 55:11	113:5	today [28] 4:10 6:15 7:12
76:5 82:2 111:3 121:2	takes [7] 26:2 29:8 75:11	<b>Terry</b> [4] 3:9 141:25 142:16 149:14	third [10] 1:14 33:19 51:6	7:14,17 19:20 41:10 49:18 60:23 73:4 79:22 88:23
155:2 164:15 184:6 186:8 186:9	77:2 124:21 127:3 178:12	test [10] 15:1,4,19,20,23	70:21 97:13,14 105:18 142:2 171:23 173:12	89:8 102:5 108:8 115:14
supposedly [2] 115:6	taking [2] 70:23 104:17	15:24,25 19:1 114:4,4	third-world [1] 69:2	141:15 146:14,16 147:16
140:5	Talarios [1] 155:7	tested [2] 10:16 14:21	Thirty [1] 66:19	148:20 149:2 166:14,15 168:5 170:25 179:3
Supreme [9] 32:6 33:2	TANA [1] 125:14	testified [1] 95:8	Thomas [14] 2:9 5:25	190:16
33:10 45:12 86:22 94:3	target [2] 100:16 146:20	testify [3] 60:23 153:9	8:24 19:16,17 26:17 32:10	today's m 6:13
94:20 145:11 152:14	taught [2] 108:20 189:2	153:10	<i>39</i> .0,17,22,23 40:2 42:9	together [13] 44:19,20
<b>surely</b> [1] 86:18	tax [5] 22:15 35:22 58:22	testifying [2] 153:4,5	45:1 Thomas' in 46:25	44:25 59:9 71:25 122:20
<b>surprised</b> [3] 56:1 57:4 83:4	132:7 163:25	testimonies [2] 153:17	Thomas' [1] 46:25	127:25 128:1 141:13
surroundings [1] 160:4	taxed [2] 163:20,24	163:2	thought [7] 34:19 56:2,3 56:4 85:5 111:14 168:13	152:4 154:14 167:23 184:23
survival [2] 17:13 148:4	teach [4] 108:17 110:3	testimony [21] 19:24	thousands [1] 71:1	token [1] 64:20
survived [1] 156:4	119:3 169:15	88:7,23,24 122:7 130:8,9 130:11 139:12 146:14	threats [1] 73:3	tolerance [1] 151:15
surviving [1] 156:16	<b>teacher</b> [15] 15:16 19:3	149:2 158:1 164:25		tolerated [1] 25:3
Susan [7] 3:13 166:9	51:19 108:23 109:4,24,25 110:10 116:3 120:2 168:4	166:16 171:1 172:5 174:6	44:19,23,25 50:19,21 53:6	
Dagan [/] 2:12 100:3		177:7 179:3 180:22 183:9	55:15 66:4 70:10 74:15	1011[5] 0.1105.5101.17
168:3.3 170:20 177:14.19	168:16,18,22 169:11			tomorrow rol 2.14
168:3,3 170:20 177:14,19 suspend [1] 173:5	teacher's [1] 105:23	testing [6] 14:19 15:2,8	75:14 89:3 102:1 112:10	tomorrow [2] 8:14 173:17

Multi-Page<sup>TM</sup>

U.S. Commission on	U.S. Commission on Civil Rights				
too [13] 24:23 38:11 46:1	traveling [2] 52:17	157:18	8:17 9:12 10:25 18:24	83:15,18 121:12,14,16,19	
58:15 61:14 92:25 117:15	109:12	trooper [11] 41:5 62:8	44:17 56:14 135:14	121:24 138:4 161:14	
136:5 169:2,5 186:10 187:17,22	travesty [1] 81:6	67:2,3,13 68:7,11 75:10	145:11 147:22,22 171:21	176:8 188:24	
took [6] 52:20 53:6 71:5	treat [1] 140:24	79:9 84:6 93:16	190:11 191:7	unincorporated [1]	
112:7 167:7 181:2	treated [5] 46:11 126:15	troopers [70] 27:19,22	<b>UA</b> [1] 110:9	10:18	
tools [1] 18:15	141:1 156:13,14	28:7 49:25 52:1,14,15,16 52:20 53:3 58:13 65:22	UAA [1] 109:7	union [5] 33:19,23,23 71:7 120:6	
top [1] 135:19	treaties [3] 32:2 143:17	66:13,18,19,20,20,21,22	UAF [1] 109:7	unique [2] 30:14 155:16	
topic [1] 4:12	145:13	67:4,6,10,14 68:5 72:14	UAS [1] 109:7	unique [2] 50.14 155.10 unit [1] 15:20	
topics [2] 11:13 190:10	treating [2] 32:11 140:11	73:5 74:4,8,13,16,18,19	ultimate [2] 101:3	United [32] 1:4 4:7 11:9	
total [7] 15:21 101:24	treatment [13] 25:2 27:9 28:5 36:2 40:15 48:11	74:20,22,24,25,25 75:2,4	ultimately [2] 56:17	17:7 18:5,11 19:6 21:8,9	
103:24 104:2 106:23	60:25 62:6,10 73:20	75:5,7,8,16,25 76:3,6,9 76:10,11,17,19,24 77:1,2	172:22	31:24 32:6,7 33:2,9 69:2	
133:7,9	137:24 168:6 184:19	77:17 78:9,15,17 79:2,7	unable [2] 37:3 75:5	80:19 82:7,12 101:7 144:9	
touch [1] 100:22	treats [1] 123:9	83:25 84:3 85:16,22,22	unacceptable [2] 130:21	144:14,18,20,23 145:14	
tough [1] 93:5	treaty [3] 144:20 146:22	89:12 90:9 95:19 96:16	130:24	146:23 147:19 148:13 155:2,23 159:4 191:2	
toward [1] 174:13	147:1	96:17	unarmed [1] 51:11	<b>universe</b> [1] 180:1	
towards [6] 22:6 45:16	trend[1] 110:17	trouble [3] 58:6 89:22 161:8	unavailable [3] 19:5	<b>university</b> [12] 2:15 49:5	
46:4 57:2 143:10 177:23	trends [1] 103:5		94:10,11	62:15,16,17 67:25 108:24	
town [5] 67:3 113:16	Trevino [1] 6:1	<b>true</b> [7] 41:10 79:17,22 122:6 187:16 188:10	Uncle [2] 63:2 69:11	109:1,22 133:14 149:3	
156:14,16 181:14	trial [3] 30:3 70:8 96:1	191:6	uncles [1] 159:9	174:16	
towns [2] 64:8 67:1	tribal [91] 10:4,5,6,14,17	truly [2] 60:12 140:16	uncomfortable	unlawful [1] 73:20	
trace [1] 55:16	11:1,5,6,9 12:10 16:2,7	trust [2] 17:6 104:18	140:14	unless [3] 20:23 24:10	
track [2] 121:2 184:7	16:15,17,18,23 17:9,18	truth [9] 80:13 133:20	under [41] 4:16 5:1 7:10	113:8	
trade [1] 147:13	18:8 19:9,25 21:11 22:3	146:17 148:22,25 153:12	7:25 8:5 12:21 13:6 16:6	unlike [1] 57:15	
trades [1] 131:13	22:19 23:8 32:22,25 33:4 34:7 41:23,24,25 42:3	154:14 179:9,9	27:9 34:20 37:10 41:24	unlikely [2] 6:22 106:1	
tradition [1] 71:3	43:1,7,10,10,13,18,19,25	truthfully [1] 188:21	50:17 57:25 58:6,15,19	unofficially [1] 72:15	
traditional [9] 11:7	44:6 47:2 54:13,15,17,20	try [6] 38:18 39:19 40:7	71:19 72:6 73:24 80:24 84:8 86:21 87:1 91:14	unorganized [1] 67:21	
49:16,20 59:25 70:15	58:17 60:2,7 73:3,6,7,8	42:18 161:16 184:7	92:6 94:20 108:4 109:18	unprosecuted [1] 75:4	
72:25 91:21 179:22,23	73:10,17,18,22 86:19 94:2	trying [10] 21:14 25:23	115:3 131:23 133:21	unrealistic [1] 132:10	
traditionally [2] 86:4	94:5,14,22 95:2,12,21,21 100:14 114:18,20 119:6	42:12 46:12 180:10 182:1	143:22 147:6,21,24	unrelenting [1] 103:10	
95:14	128:11,12 129:8,18	184:23,25 185:21 186:10	150:18 171:16 173:14	unsolved [1] 81:13	
traffic [1] 75:7	139:10,10 149:24 150:1,5	Tuluksak [1] 13:11	179:12 181:8	unsupported [1] 63:22	
train [3] 110:3 123:24	150:6,10,11,18 151:21,24	turn [7] 33:7 53:24 85:22	under-represents [1] 134:14	untenable [1] 132:16	
126:25	152:3,14 158:6,7 185:15	98:4 111:21 113:16 131:22	underline [1] 111:2	untrained [1] 78:2	
trained [4] 27:16 41:5	tribalize [1] 10:23	turned [1] 157:15	understand [14] 12:5		
75:15 158:16	tribally [5] 12:19,20	turnover [2] 117:15,17	38:6,10 39:9,14 46:2,23	unusual [1] 64:13	
training [28] 3:4,7 28:13	16:10 17:23 19:9		63:25 99:20 109:17 151:9	<b>up</b> [65] 24:10,24 29:24 32:22 43:9,11,18 44:2,14	
76:1,4,7,8 77:5 79:2 93:1	tribally-owned [1] 11:4	177:15	167:3 178:9 185:21	44:15 46:23 50:22 53:12	
93:2 108:23 111:25 121:7	tribe[11] 16:23 17:14,14	tutorial [1] 170:17	understandable [1]	53:19 71:21 76:16 77:10	
121:10 122:4,6,13 123:15	17:17 24:4 47:15 48:15 82:13 110:22 150:1	Tuzroyluke [12] 2:20	20:12	77:25 87:10,14,15 91:3	
129:19,21 130:6 136:13	152:13	97:19,20,24 98:7 107:4,6	understandings [1]	93:11,14 97:12 98:5	
traits [1] 160:13	tribe's [1] 32:16	107:9,13 116:23,25 117:7	42:13	102:18,25 103:3 117:2 126:6,12 132:13 138:10	
transcribe [1] 153:15	tribes [60] 3:5 9:25 10:8	TV [1] 120:3	understood [2] 186:4,5	139:2 141:24 148:11	
transcribed [1] 191:8	10:9,12,15,19,21 11:1,9	twentieth [1] 99:7	undertaken [1] 28:2	149:19 150:14 151:7,12	
transcript [4] 1:9 190:13	12:13,18,23 16:6 17:20	two [35] 6:4 12:23 26:21	underused [1] 94:9	151:15,17 152:24 153:19	
191:4,6	17:23 18:3,5,6,17 19:8,19	28:18,21 29:16 31:8 35:14	undisputed [1] 70:15	164:2,4,17 169:25 170:4	
transfer [1] 155:24	21:5,10 22:20 23:12 24:13	40:2 43:5 44:20 53:22	unemployed [1] 33:20	170:5 171:24 174:7,9 175:5,6 177:21 178:14	
transferee [1] 10:22	26:24 32:15 33:6,12 39:12 39:13 42:2,15 43:9,23	64:22 74:15 76:20 81:23	unemployment <sub>[2]</sub>	180:4 181:5 182:15,24	
transferred [3] 12:21	44:1,2,6 46:24 47:16	82:9 83:11 85:8 89:3 98:9 102:12 112:17,21 113:11	122:21 132:11	186:3,5,19	
163:16 168:25	49:14 60:4 69:18 72:20	113:14,24 117:11,22	unenforceable [1] 72:6	upbringing [1] 156:8	
translator [1] 8:10	73:16 78:25 87:1 92:2,5	132:5 158:15 175:23	unequal [9] 38:8,9,10,13	updated [5] 13:23 39:13	
transmission [2] 174:1	92:10,13 94:22 95:1 121:8	176:10 177:15 191:6	60:23,25,25 81:14 82:3	39:16,17,20	
174:21	127:15,23 139:5 141:10	type [11] 106:9 113:5	unequipped [1] 93:6	uphill [2] 10:8 45:22	
transport [1] 53:21	trickling [1] 26:6	139:14 151:2,10,12,16	unexamined [1] 130:20	upper [1] 168:9	
transportation [1]	tried [8] 44:17 58:4 76:14	152:2,9 153:17 156:8	unfamiliar[1] 18:20	urban [26] 14:9,18 18:19	
66:11	88:12 161:22 169:4 179:17 182:20	typed [1] 153:19	unfortunate [2] 68:20	27:14 30:23,25 36:1,3,4	
transported [1] 59:1		types [1] 127:24	170:16	59:23 61:5 65:15 99:15	
transporting [1] 58:24	trip [2] 31:10 110:18		unfortunately [2] 163:4	101:23 116:18 117:6	
trauma [1] 160:25	trips [1] 82:10	U-	170:2	124:8,14 125:9,10,14	
travel [5] 52:2 53:7,18	<b>Tritt</b> [12] 3:10 142:1 149:20,23,23 151:22,24	U.N [1] 44:18	unhealthy [1] 99:13	131:22 135:1 136:3 150:22,23	
110:2 124:6	152:23,25 153:16,21	<b>U.S</b> [18] 2:1 4:3,13,15 6:7	UNIDENTIFIED [11]	Urbana [1] 149:4	
L					

Multi-Page<sup>™</sup>

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights						
urge [1] 27:6	149:24 150:2 188:17	wage [3] 19:3 33:22 93:13	well-intentioned [1]	102:5,14 108:15 109:14		
urged [1] 64:17	189:1	wages [2] 51:17 60:16	81:2	109:18 110:4,6,10,13		
used [10] 13:4 54:22	village-based [1] 60:7	wait [1] 78:9	well-known [1] 162:14	113:17 117:13 118:12 155:5,16 161:16 163:20		
55:22 63:15,16 83:16	villages [63] 10:12 13:1	wake [1] 46:23	Wells [9] 3:13 166:9	180:3 182:21 188:9		
128:21 146:7 168:20 188:22	25:14 26:7 28:12 42:3,11 43:15 49:22 51:7,21 52:2	walk [1] 76:13	168:2,3,3 170:20 177:8 177:14,19	without [21] 13:7 44:5		
uses [3] 132:5,10 156:25	52:9,23 57:4,22,25 58:4	walked [1] 100:2	west [3] 1:14 67:6,11	53:23 55:16 77:1,14,18		
using [3] 111:2 126:21	58:11,21,22 62:2 69:24	Walker [32] 5:23 34:15	Western [4] 6:1 8:16	77:25 79:24 85:20 94:25		
154:25	70:2,5,14,24 71:15 72:24	34:16 35:1 36:16,24 37:13	9:19 30:22	131:10 132:19 142:24 143:9 146:4 155:13		
usually [5] 63:21 90:18	73:23 74:4 75:9,10,19,22 75:23 76:8 77:7,13 78:4	84:12,13,18 85:2,7,10,13 86:7,14 93:8,25 119:20	wet [1] 56:7	157:12 159:20 164:8		
90:19 109:14 112:23	78:10 79:19 80:11 84:10	119:21 138:6,7 183:20,21	whatsoever [1] 182:3	183:2		
utilize [1] 79:21	86:23,24 90:4 93:11 117:5	183:24 184:11 185:3,12	wheelchair [2] 182:9,10	witness [2] 160:6 191:11		
utilized [1] 129:23	123:19 126:1 127:1 129:1	185:21 186:4 187:3,8	wheels [1] 40:14	Wolfmoetti [1] 110:21		
utilizes [1] 124:16	129:5 131:3,10 132:4,6 132:11,19 134:13 139:15	walking [2] 112:24	whereas [4] 33:23 75:11	woman [4] 54:22 142:22		
	139:21	182:12	79:8,12	169:24 177:14		
-V-	violated [2] 20:1 78:14	wall [1] 167:13 Walleri [34] 5:24 37:12	WHEREOF [1] 191:11	women [8] 54:23 55:3,4		
<b>v</b> [3] 14:13 18:13 145:11	violating [2] 21:25 137:7	<b>38:2</b> 39:6,21 87:22 88:1,4	wherever [1] 187:14	55:8,12,15 81:14 131:14		
vacancies [1] 124:17	violation [9] 82:3,5,9	88:10,16,21 91:17 117:21	Whichever [1] 37:13	won [1] 99:7		
vacuum [1] 50:8	142:17 143:2 146:2	118:14 163:13 164:10,12	White [16] 64:12,24 66:23	wonder [3] 100:7 157:16 167:21		
Valdez [1] 168:25	147:19,21 155:1	164:18,20,24 165:6,9,19	67:1 70:16 71:20 74:3	wonderful [1] 183:3		
value [2] 99:21 188:12	violations [6] 146:21,25 147:4 148:14 157:18	165:22 166:4 176:10 177:3,5,17 183:6,15 189:7	104:19 105:2,2 107:21 156:11,20 178:11,13	wondering [4] 38:14		
values [2] 55:5 100:5	181:17	189:11 190:3	186:1	39:15 89:17 118:20		
vandalizing [1] 55:9	violence [6] 74:21 75:6	wandering [1] 52:25	whites [1] 64:9	word [7] 21:18 150:11		
variable [1] 68:7	80:17 90:17 148:6,7	wants [1] 96:1	Whitey's [1] 63:2	167:10 179:17,23 180:2,4		
variables [1] 68:4	violent [3] 66:4 77:23	war [1] 131:24	whiz[1] 22:21	words [8] 63:25 64:1 76:6		
varies [2] 95:24 117:1	78:15	ward [3] 145:7,8 183:18	whole [15] 23:6 38:22	84:15 89:9 139:9 177:13 189:12		
variety [1] 129:17	virtually [7] 32:25 49:22	wards [4] 32:12 144:9,16	82:21 90:7 134:7,22	worked [10] 43:22 87:6		
various [2] 123:16	71:7 75:2 78:24 79:2 93:12	145:2	135:19 156:24 157:6 158:1 162:8 164:3 167:14	104:11 111:19 168:8		
188:20	vis-a-vis [1] 180:6	warnings [2] 74:24 75:7	167:20 172:17	169:20 170:1 173:11,12		
vast [2] 75:22 189:18	vision [3] 98:16,17	warrants [1] 76:25	WIA [5] 127:22 128:14	173:13		
vastly [1] 78:21	100:12	washing [1] 167:1	128:22,23 139:7	worker [1] 77:22		
<b>vehicles</b> [4] 29:5 60:10 76:17 127:10	visit [1] 183:13	Washington [9] 67:12 114:15 145:4 152:18	wide [1] 131:16	workers [3] 33:23 77:24 94:7		
Venetie [8] 22:7,11 33:1	vocational [1] 129:19	173:3,22 174:16,21	wife [3] 78:18 111:13	workload [1] 79:25		
149:24 150:1,2 152:13,14	VOICE [4] 83:15,18	175:14	146:7	Workplace [1] 124:16		
vengeance [1] 131:23	161:14 188:24	Wasilla [1] 74:12	wilderness [1] 160:3 Wildlife [2] 171:16,21	works [3] 50:13 172:18		
verbal [1] 19:22	voices [3] 7:9,16 138:4	waste [1] 151:3	William [2] 154:24	190:4		
verbally [1] 167:2	volumes [1] 55:3	wasted [1] 128:23	155:7	workshops [2] 119:16		
Verbatim [1] 1:9	voluntarily [1] 6:14	wasting [1] 168:19	Williams [19] 2:11 8:25	182:22		
version [1] 151:6	voluntary [2] 72:5,18	water [2] 26:4 34:6	9:2 26:15,20 34:22 35:13	world [6] 21:21 33:19		
versus [4] 116:18 145:5	<b>volunteers</b> [1] 78:3	water/sewer [1] 33:22	38:4,21 41:12 43:4 45:25	99:21,23 148:12 167:21		
155:7 179:20	vote [3] 4:20 165:4 168:24		48:4,23,24 69:1 70:1,18 73:25	worlds [2] 44:20 99:9		
vests [2] 76:10 78:7	<b>VPO's</b> [17] 75:23 76:1,5 76:8,9,10,11,12,14,18,21	158:15 180:20	Willie [12] 2:8 8:23 9:5	worse [1] 156:14		
Vice-Chair [1] 27:2	76:22 77:4 78:4,20 93:9	weaknesses [1] 35:2	9:17 23:12 26:16 30:13	worth [2] 35:25 36:1		
vice-president [1]	93:10	wealth [1] 131:19	36:20 37:22 38:18 40:6	worthless [1] 73:11		
171:3 victims [5] 48:17,19,19	VPO/VPSO [1] 41:4	weapons [2] 41:16,20	48:15	worthy [2] 170:11,11		
53:4 77:20	<b>VPOs</b> [1] 29:22	wear [1] 76:10 weather [2] 29:11 52:3	willing [6] 37:17 53:18	write [4] 47:19 97:1 164:17 170:21		
view [5] 8:3 68:25 101:5	<b>VPSO</b> [8] 28:12,13 41:8	weather [2] 29:11 52:3 week [7] 28:19 29:8 51:9	54:20 61:18 90:21 95:25 willingness [3] 25:21	writing [3] 15:19 120:18		
160:2,24	41:11 60:16 80:2,4 92:17	76:23 113:15 173:1 182:8	68:22 69:6	158:25		
viewed [1] 99:13	<b>VPSO's</b> [30] 51:8,17,18 51:20 52:4 75:17,23 76:4	weekend [1] 55:18	win [2] 188:23 189:1	written [9] 8:14 82:11		
viewpoints [1] 7:20	76:7,9,10,11,12,18,21,22	weeks [3] 75:11 77:3	wind [1] 91:3	88:6,19 97:1 153:15		
village [47] 2:7 8:22 9:16	76:25 78:4,6,14,17,21	187:18	wish-washed [1] 180:23	154:19 158:15 176:5		
12:6 33:1 41:23 47:18 49:21,25 50:7 51:1,5,7,21	79:1,24 93:10 95:21 96:15 96:16,17,18	welcome [3] 4:14 6:18	wished [1] 7:12	wrong [3] 40:3,4 177:12		
52:1,17,25 54:19 59:20	<b>VPSOs</b> [1] 75:25	130:4	wishes [2] 6:20 8:4	-Y-		
60:2 63:21,25 71:5,8,23	VSO's [1] 79:2	welcomes [1] 8:14	wishing [1] 8:8			
71:25 72:5,7,10,13,15	vulnerable [1] 131:24	welfare [7] 125:14 131:7 143:7,16,25 146:6 186:6	withered [1] 182:9	Y [1] 4:11		
73:20 75:17,18 84:2,9 117:8 119:1 128:12 131:6	· ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	well-being [2] 131:17	within [30] 13:21 17:11	Yakutat [1] 179:1		
132:16 134:25 139:16	-W-	131:17	17:15 20:13 51:6 55:14	<b>year</b> [32] 14:1 36:17 70:9 70:13 83:11 91:20 101:10		
			59:9 60:1,20 74:14 95:15			

4

U.S. Commission on	CIVII RIghts		 
101:13,15,21,25 102:3,10			
103:11,11,23 105:4			
106:12,15,24 107:1			
116:22 123:13 124:2			
127:2,20 170:21 171:17			
174:20 181:5 184:18,19			
years [69] 26:10 27:4 28:9			
29.19 20.17 21.6 9 22.14			
28:18 29:17 31:6,8 33:14			
35:14,14 36:13 39:9 41:7			
43:5 51:15 55:15,17 57:13		,	
57:17 61:8 62:15 65:1			
68:21 69:20 71:1,10 72:11			
72:23 73:21 74:8 82:10			
84:6 85:15 87:7 101:1,18			
102:1,5,21,23 103:10			
105:1,11 106:12 107:14			
109:1,20 110:24 112:17			
112:21 126:15 128:8			
132:3,16 137:1 138:11			
147:3 167:16 168:25			
169:17 171:19 172:19			
173:10,11 179:6,15 181:4			
184:21 189:21			
yells [1] 164:14			
· · ·			
yet [10] 10:15 19:4 25:2			
26:7 42:22 51:2 141:15			
163:9 180:15 186:22			
York [2] 46:5 63:4			
young [4] 53:3 172:10			
175:3 183:22			
yourself [2] 49:9 153:2			
youth [3] 58:6 129:13,14			
youthful [1] 58:5			
<b>YSD</b> [1] 13:25			
Yupiit [1] 34:24			
Yupik [4] 9:17 13:2,15			
110.4			
119:4			
<b>Yvonne</b> [9] 4:11 44:9			
81:10 82:1,17,20 139:24			
140:18 175:13			
140.18 175.15			
-Z-			
zero [1] 31:8			
F			
-[-			
[sic] [2] 97:15 146:24			
[310][2] 97:15 140:24			
	1		