







M-TAC Communities of Practice

February 1, 2024



M-TAC

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What we will cover today...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

OUTSIDE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

UNLOCKING PROACTIVE TRIBAL PARTNERSHIPS

Announcements

- » Translation of the of the standardized tools is in process
- » Additional resources coming soon to support the mobile crisis teams.
 - Non-Suicidal Self Injurious Behavior
 - CPR training resource

Recruiting Mobile Crisis Team Members

- » Branding of mobile crisis teams
 - Attract job seekers to the field
- » Emphasize the mission
- » Build networks to connect job seekers to employers
- » Have clear and concise information about opportunities and streamline the application process making systems easy to navigate
- » Promote the training, development and experience gained from mobile crisis work

Team Composition

- » Outlined on page 8 and 9 of in [BHIN 23-025](#)
 - Alcohol and Other Drug Counselor
 - Peer Support Specialist
 - Emergency Medical Technicians
 - Community Health Workers
 - Paramedics
 - Mental Health Rehabilitation Specialist
 - Licensed Vocational Nurse

Outside Delivery Systems

- » Having an outside delivery system can support the mobile crisis teams delivery of 24/7 services
- » Outside delivery systems is often thought of as contracting with an outside provider such as a non profit agency.
- » Developing MOUs with other emergency service providers and local agencies greatly enhance the crisis continuum of care
- » Collaborating with Tribes on Mental Health and Health Issues

MK Youngblood



MK Youngblood

Chief Officer of California Tribal Emergency Response & Relief Agency



Tribal Secretary for Haslett Basin Holkama Mono



- With three decades of experience as a first responder, expertise lies in law enforcement and wildland fire management. Throughout the career, he has held various roles, including:
 - Environmental Health & Safety Manager and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer at Haslett Basin Holkama Mono Tribe
 - Safety Officer, Tribal Liaison, and Project Manager for the Walbridge Fire
 - Environmental Team Leader and Tribal Liaison for the Creek Fire and Badger Fire
 - Safety Officer for the Slater Fire, Echo Mountain Complex Fire, and Lincoln Fire
 - Environmental Department Manager, Emergency Manager, and Reserve Police Officer at Robinson Rancheria
 - Task Force Lead for the Camp Fire, LNU Fire, and Napa Fire
 - Site Safety Health Officer and Project Manager for the Tubbs Fire and Nuns Fire
 - Tribal Administrator at Cold Springs Rancheria
 - Police Lieutenant at Winnemucca Indian Colony
- Each position has provided me with valuable insights and skills in emergency response, safety management, and interagency coordination.
- Bachelor's degree Special major from CSU Fresno in Disaster Archaeology, Cultural and Natural Resources, and Safety with a minor in American Indian Studies (IPR).
- Indirect trainer for Weapons of Mass Destruction for NNSA/CTOS, Response to Bombing Incidents for EMRTC, Traffic Flagging Control for ATSSA, and Civilian Response to Active Shooter Events for TEEX.

Roadmap

Collaborating with Tribes on Mental Health and Health Issues?

- Understanding history is crucial for moving forward into the future.



History

Exploring the Complex History of California and the United States Through the Lens of Tribal Perspectives

Pre-Contact Era

Before 1769

California is home to diverse indigenous tribes with distinct cultures, languages, and territories.

Tribes practice traditional forms of governance, subsistence, and cultural practices for thousands of years.

Spanish Colonization and Mexican Rule

1769-1821

1769: Spanish colonization begins with the arrival of Gaspar de Portolá and Father Junípero Serra.

Missions are established, leading to forced labor, cultural suppression, and disease outbreaks among Native populations.

Tribes experience loss of land, resources, and autonomy.

American Conquest

1846-1848

1846: The Mexican-American War begins, leading to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

California becomes part of the United States, and indigenous tribes face further dispossession of land and cultural assimilation.

Gold Rush and Genocide

1848-1864

1848: Gold is discovered at Sutter's Mill, sparking the California Gold Rush.

Native peoples suffer widespread violence, displacement, and genocide as miners and settlers flood into tribal territories.

State-sanctioned extermination campaigns and forced removals devastate indigenous communities.

Reservation Era

1850-1900's

Federal policies force tribes onto reservations, often on undesirable land with limited resources.

Tribes experience loss of traditional lifeways, cultural suppression, and economic hardships.

Termination and Relocation Era

1950-1970's

Federal termination policies aim to assimilate tribes into mainstream American society, leading to the termination of tribal recognition and loss of land.

Relocation programs relocate Native peoples from reservations to urban areas, disrupting communities and cultures.



Be PROACTIVE!

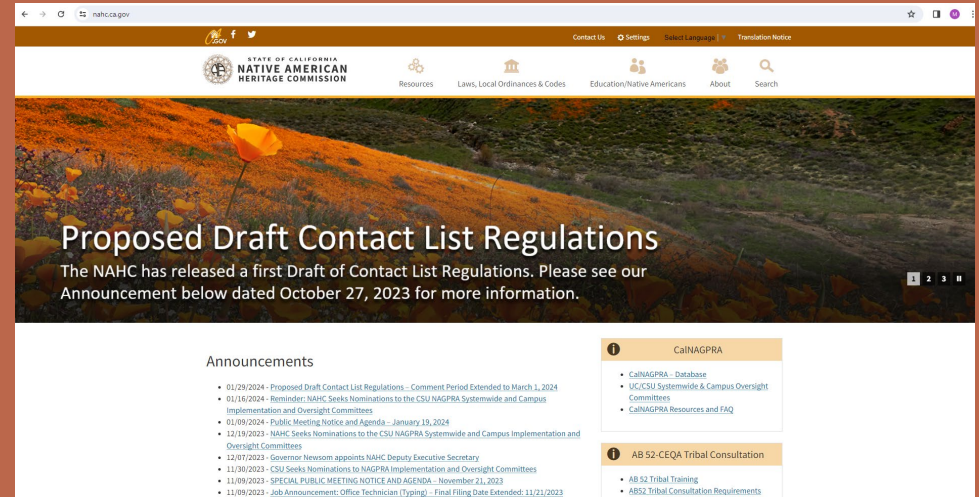
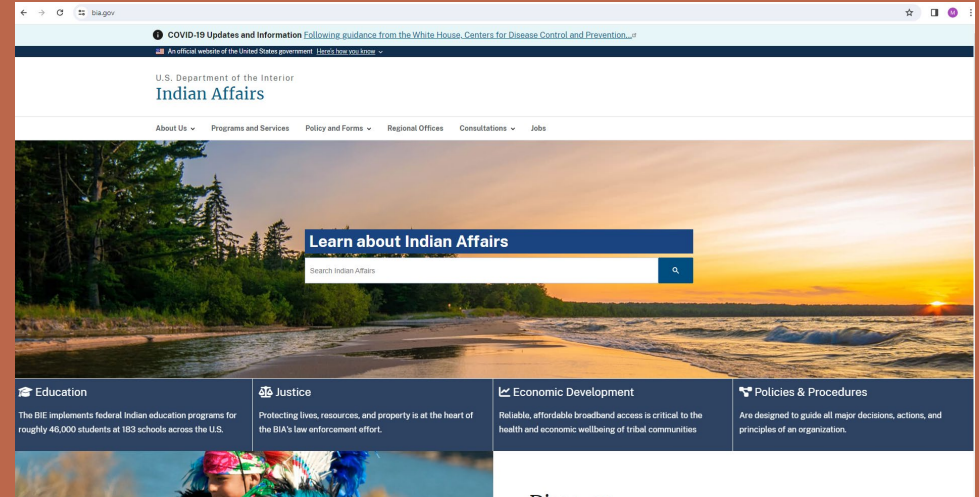
Building on historical context, follow the roadmap-

- **P** - Provide Opportunities for Tribal Employment
- **R** - Research Tribal Localities and Ancestral Homelands
- **O** - Opportunity for Future Projects with the Tribe
- **A** - Advocate for Tribal Collaboration
- **C** - Consult Early and Often
- **T** - Truthful in Words and Actions
- **I** - Incorporate Traditional Knowledge and Practices
- **V** - Visit the Tribes
- **E** - Engagement on All Levels

Before Contacting the Tribe

Do your research.

- State and Federal Agencies: State and federal agencies responsible for Native American affairs may have resources available, including maps, databases, and historical documents related to indigenous tribes in the area.
- Academic Institutions: Universities and research institutions often conduct studies and maintain databases on indigenous peoples' history, including tribal territories and cultural practices.
- Online Databases: There are online databases and repositories dedicated to indigenous history and genealogy, where county departments can access information about local tribes.



How to contact the Tribe

Best practices:

- Conduct thorough research on the Tribe's history, culture, and current activities.
- Familiarize yourself with any protocols or preferred methods of communication established by the Tribe.
- Reach out to the Tribe's designated contact person, which may include tribal leaders, cultural liaisons, or administrative staff.
- Check the Tribe's official website or contact the Tribal office for guidance on who to approach.
- Clearly state your name, position, and the purpose of your contact.
- Provide a brief overview of your organization or department to establish context.



How to contact the Tribe

More best practices:

- Communicate your sincere interest in learning about the tribe and building a respectful relationship.
- Clearly articulate the reason for your contact and any specific information or collaboration you are seeking.
- Be transparent about your organization's goals and how you envision collaboration.
- Inquire about any specific protocols or cultural considerations when communicating with the tribe.
- Recognize that tribal representatives may have busy schedules and be patient with response times.
- Be flexible and willing to accommodate the tribe's preferred mode and pace of communication.



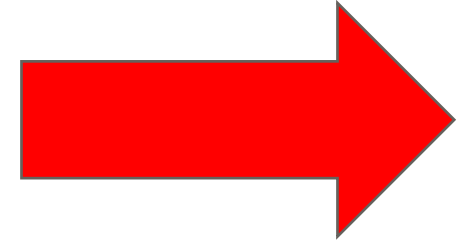
How to contact the Tribe

Continued best practices:

- Understand that some information may be sensitive or private and respect the tribe's right to control the dissemination of such information.
- Clearly communicate your commitment to confidentiality and data protection.
- If you receive a response, acknowledge it promptly and express gratitude.
- Follow up as needed, keeping the lines of communication open and demonstrating your commitment to collaboration.
- If appropriate, consider attending tribal events or meetings to build personal connections and demonstrate your commitment to understanding the community.



Moving forward



How to develop a MOU with the Tribe:

Understand Tribal Sovereignty and Cultural Sensitivity:

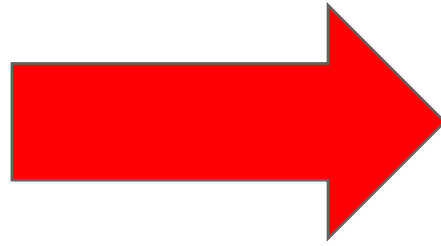
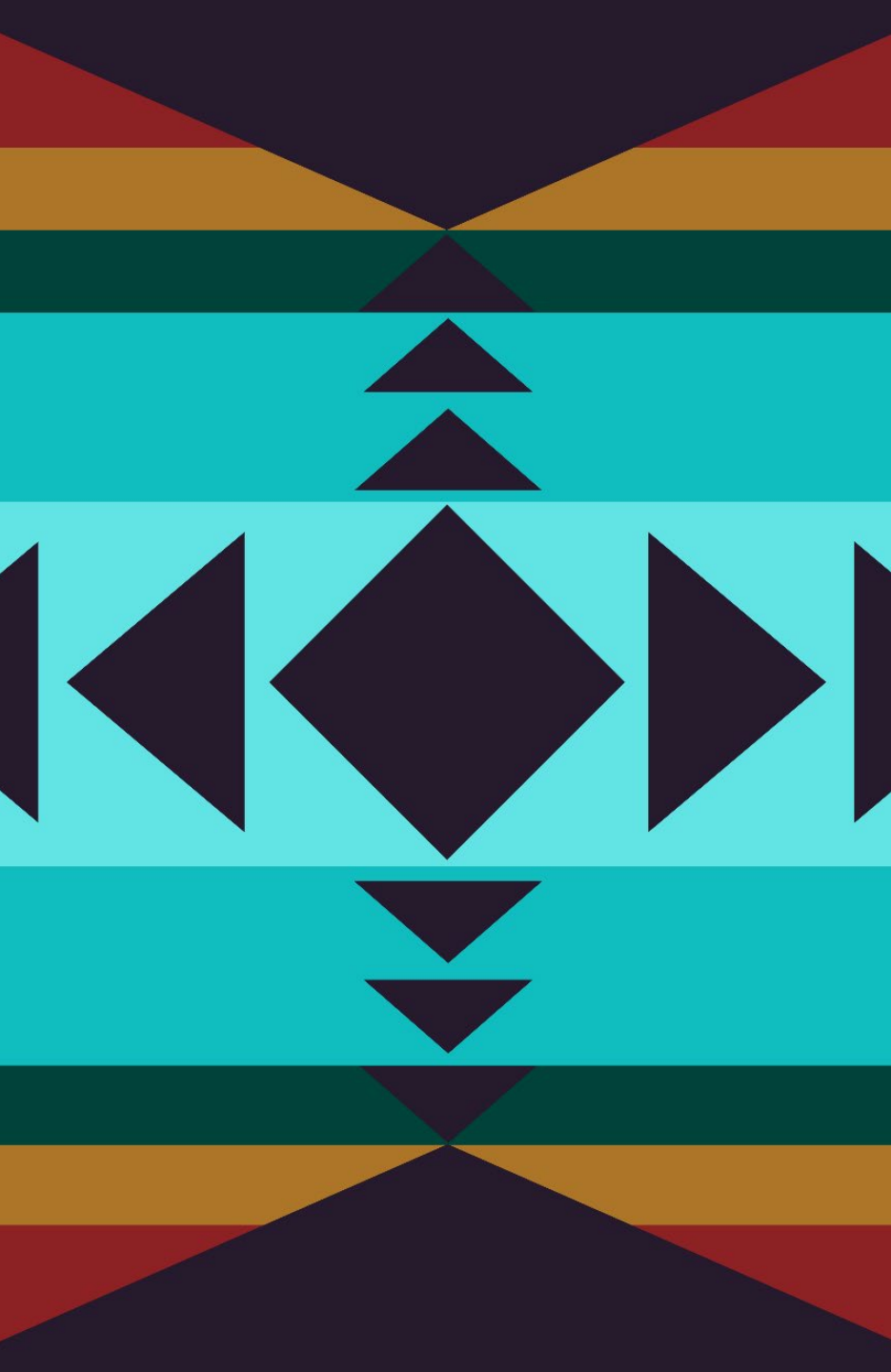
- Recognize and respect tribal sovereignty throughout the negotiation process.
- Approach the development of the MOU with cultural sensitivity, acknowledging the tribe's unique history, traditions, and values.

Establish Clear Objectives and Expectations:

- Define the purpose and goals of the MOU clearly, outlining the mutual benefits for both parties.
- Clearly articulate the roles, responsibilities, and expectations of each party involved.

Engage in Meaningful Consultation and Collaboration:

- Involve tribal leadership and relevant stakeholders from the tribe in the negotiation process.
- Seek input and feedback from the tribe throughout the development of the MOU to ensure inclusivity and mutual understanding.



How to develop a MOU with the Tribe:

Tailor the MOU to Tribal Needs and Preferences:

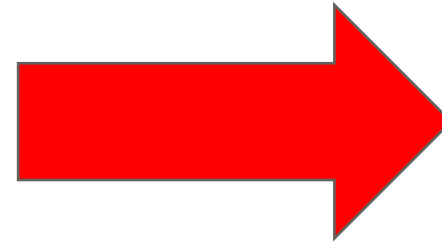
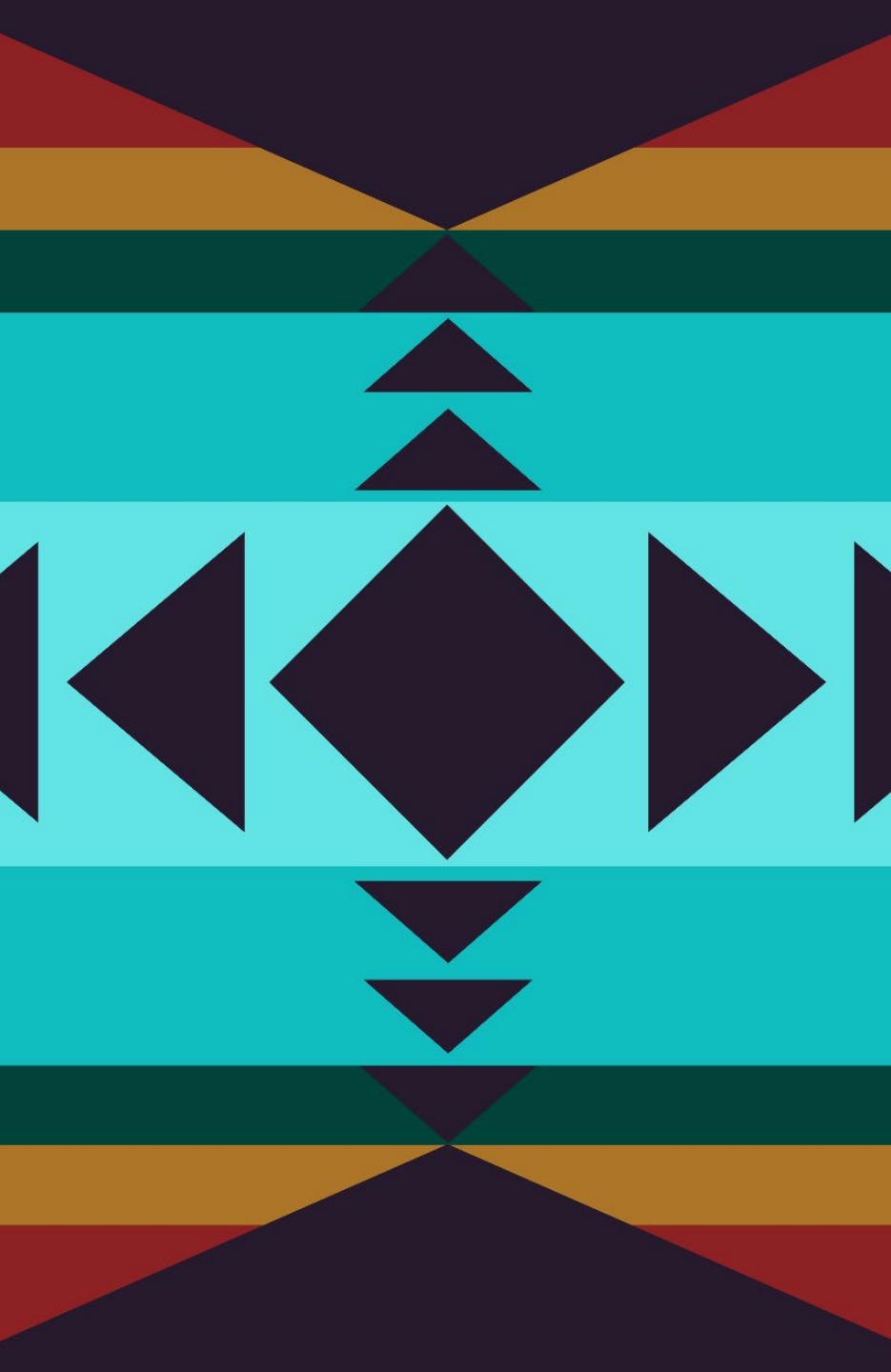
- Customize the MOU to align with the specific needs, priorities, and preferences of the tribe.
- Be flexible and open to adapting the terms of the MOU based on tribal input and feedback.

Address Legal and Regulatory Considerations:

- Ensure that the MOU complies with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies, including tribal laws and regulations.
- Consider consulting legal experts with expertise in tribal law to review and provide guidance on the MOU.

Establish Mechanisms for Communication and Conflict Resolution:

- Include provisions in the MOU for regular communication and updates between the parties.
- Develop procedures for resolving disputes or conflicts that may arise during the implementation of the MOU.



How to develop a MOU with the Tribe:

Clarify Resource Allocation and Financial Responsibilities:

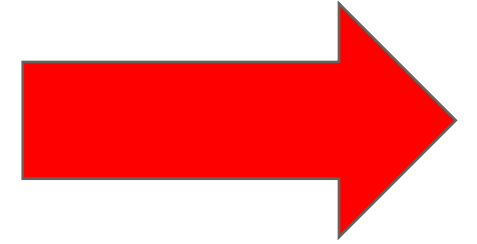
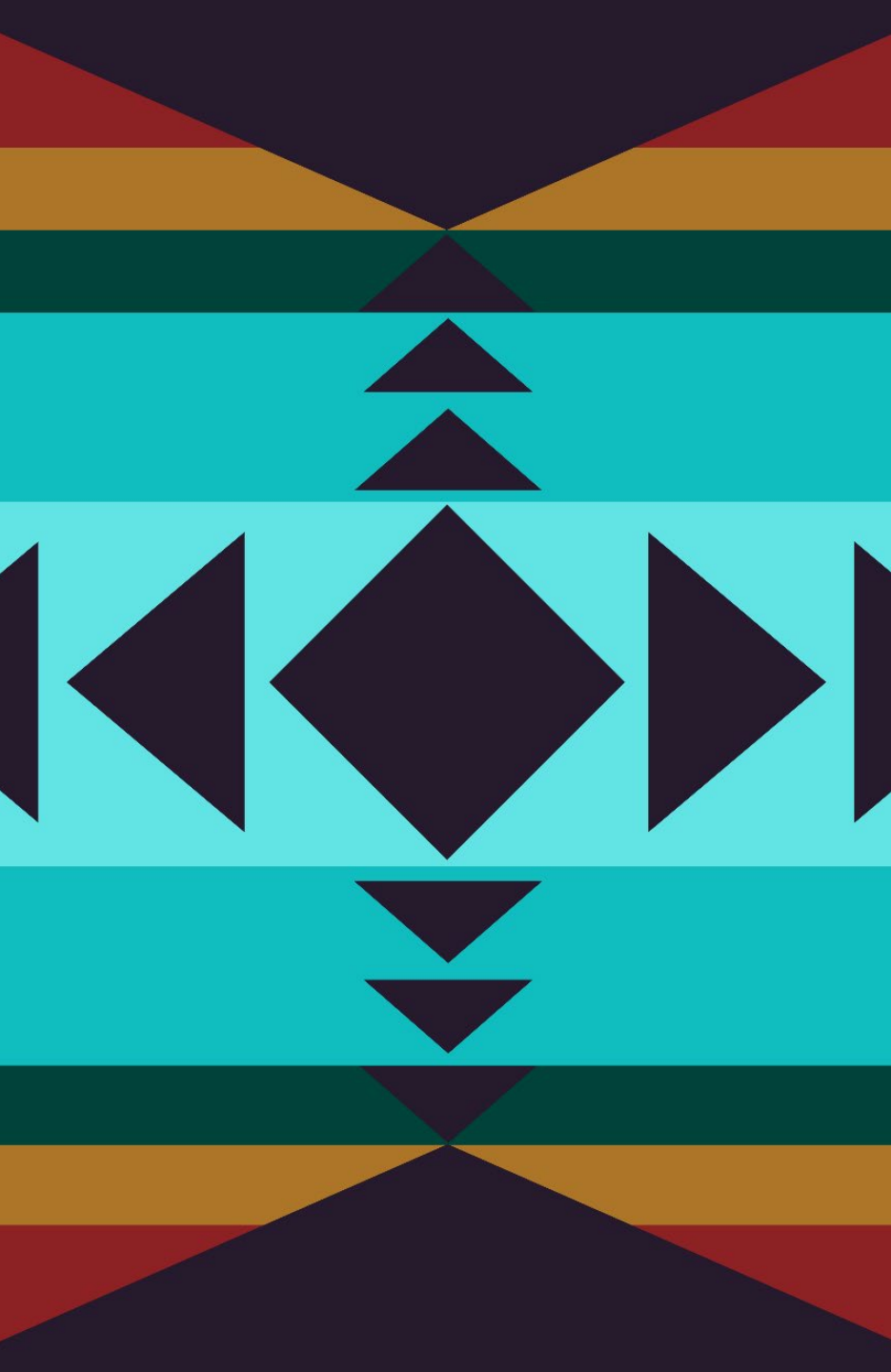
- Clearly outline any financial commitments, resource allocations, or contributions required from each party.
- Specify how resources will be allocated and managed to ensure transparency and accountability.

Include Sustainability and Evaluation Measures:

- Incorporate provisions for monitoring, evaluating, and reviewing the effectiveness of the MOU.
- Define key performance indicators and metrics to assess progress toward achieving the objectives outlined in the MOU.

Document and Formalize the Agreement:

- Draft the MOU in clear, concise language, avoiding jargon or overly technical terms.
- Ensure that all parties involved understand and agree to the terms of the MOU before finalizing and signing the document.



How to develop a MOU with the Tribe:

Cultivate Long-Term Relationships and Trust:

- View the MOU as a starting point for building a long-term relationship with the tribe based on trust, respect, and mutual cooperation.
- Commit to fostering open communication, collaboration, and ongoing engagement beyond the signing of the MOU.

By following these best practices, county departments can develop MOUs with tribes that are respectful, collaborative, and mutually beneficial, laying the foundation for successful partnerships and initiatives.

Sample MOUs

Websites:

- https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/BTB_23_2D_1.pdf
- https://president.humboldt.edu/sites/default/files/yurok_tribe_cal_poly_humboldt_mou_fully_executed.pdf
- https://sonoma-county.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view_id=2&clip_id=469&meta_id=152996
- <https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/mou-interagency-coordination-and-collaboration-for-the-protection-of-indigenous-sacred-sites-11-16-2021.pdf>
- https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/tribal_training/MOU_MOA/Information_Sharing_Communication/MOU_Suquamish_Tribe_City_of_Poulsbo.pdf



Conclusion

Developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between a county department and a Tribe is a significant step towards fostering meaningful collaboration, mutual respect, and shared prosperity. By following best practices, such as recognizing Tribal sovereignty, establishing clear objectives, engaging in meaningful consultation, and addressing legal considerations, county departments can create MOUs that lay the groundwork for successful partnerships. These MOUs not only formalize agreements but also serve as catalysts for building long-term relationships based on trust, respect, and cooperation. Through collaborative efforts guided by MOUs, counties and Tribes can work together to address common challenges, promote cultural understanding, and create positive outcomes for their communities.



Resources

<https://www.chhs.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/GUIDANCE-ON-TRIBAL-PARTICIPATION-IN-SYSTEM-OF-CARE-MOU-PER-AB153-v-5.23.2023-Update-1.pdf>

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2011/03/23/2011-6826/memorandum-of-agreement-between-the-indian-health-service-and-the-department-of-interior-bureau-of>

Additional Questions?



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Thank You!



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