DISTANCE-LEARNING COURSE SERIES

REBUILDING NATIVE NATIONS
Strategies for Governance and Development

REBUILDING NATIVE NATIONS
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American Indian societies are phenomenally resilient. In the last several centuries, they have faced winds of economic, political, and cultural change that have blown as fiercely over them as over any people in history. These winds have brought military violence and subjugation, epidemics of disease, seizures of land and property, vicious racism, and economic deprivation. Yet, as the twenty-first century unfolds, hundreds of distinct Native nations built upon dozens of cultural lineages still persevere and grow, variously bound together by ties of family, language, history, and culture. The lesson from Indian Country is a lesson of strength.

This strength is still being tested. Among the most formidable challenges facing Native peoples today are those rooted in economic conditions. American Indians living on the United States’ nearly 300 reservations are among the poorest people in the nation. On many reservations, sustained economic development, while much discussed, has yet to make a significant dent in a long history of poverty and powerlessness. Despite the various federal programs and the large sums of federal and philanthropic money thrown at this issue over the years, many Indian reservations continue to experience extremely high unemployment rates; high dependency on welfare, government jobs, and other transfer payments; discouraging social problems; and the glaring absence of sustainable, productive economic activity.

However, that picture is slowly but surely beginning to change. Across Indian Country, a growing number of Native nations are working hard to reclaim control over their own affairs, create vibrant economies, revitalize their cultures and languages, and rebuild healthy societies -- all on their own terms. From the Mississippi Choctaws to the Citizen Potawatomis in Oklahoma to the Tulalip Tribes in Washington to Cochiti Pueblo in New Mexico, Native nations are proving that self-determination and self-governance are the only effective solutions to the complex challenge of sustainable economic and community development.
From Indian Country to the U.S. Congress to international arenas, the Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy (NNI) at The University of Arizona and its sister organization, the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development (Harvard Project), are recognized as the premier producers of world-class, practical tools for Native nation rebuilding. NNI and Harvard Project staff—outstanding Native and non-Native scholars, teachers, and practitioners—have received awards for this work, including the National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development’s First American Leadership Award for Public Policy and Research, its award for Youth Entrepreneurship Education, and recognition from the Drum Major Institute for Public Policy for “influencing progressive public policy.” The organizations’ staffs are also frequently called to testify before national policymaking bodies, including the U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, the U.S. House Appropriations Committee, and committees of the Canadian Parliament.

Equipped with more than 25 years of research and on-the-ground experience, the team is mindful that the process of rebuilding Native nations is an organic one. It requires sustained, strategic, collective action toward common, articulated goals, and it depends on continuous, meaningful citizen participation. For nation rebuilding to achieve lasting success, it must take root from the ground up. More precisely, nation rebuilding takes root where there is an ongoing, multi-pronged process of learning by Native nation leaders and their citizens. This learning addresses current circumstances (Where are we now?) and future hopes (Where do we want to be as a people, and why?). Typically, it also includes gaining an understanding of other Native nation rebuilders’ experiences: What lessons and best practices do other nations have to offer? How, exactly, are they working to reclaim their governing systems and forge self-determined futures?

The NNI-Harvard Project team works through multiple pathways, programs, and initiatives to assist Native nations in meeting the challenges of nation rebuilding. Our primary outputs are information—about lessons learned, best practices, proven methods, and workable solutions. Our educational philosophy is not to tell Native nations what to do, but to serve as a conduit by which nations can learn from each other, with each then adapting approaches to fit its individual circumstances.
Welcome to the distance-learning course series “Rebuilding Native Nations: Strategies for Governance and Development.” This course series examines the critical self-governance and development challenges facing Native nations, and explores the tremendous breadth and diversity of Native nation-rebuilding efforts across Indian Country. Rebuilding Native Nations explores what is working, what isn’t, and why as Native nations move aggressively to reclaim control over their own affairs and create vibrant futures of their own design. Developed by the Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy (NNI) at The University of Arizona, the Rebuilding Native Nations course shares lessons learned from more than two decades of community-based research by NNI and its sister organization the Harvard Project.

Featuring eight different course options, Rebuilding Native Nations (RNN) provides a dynamic learning experience, weaving together videotaped lectures from course instructors, testimonials from Native leaders and scholars, curricular materials from NNI’s “Native Nation Building” and “Emerging Leaders” executive education seminars, illustrative graphics, and original readings drawn from the NNI-Harvard Project research. It was developed as a distance-learning companion to the landmark book Rebuilding Native Nations: Strategies for Governance and Development, published in 2007 by the University of Arizona Press (see next page to learn more about your course textbook).

Your Course

You have chosen the “Rebuilding Native Nations” course option (Level Three / 9 modules). When you finish each module in this course, you will receive a completion code. You will then be directed to the RNN Web Center to submit your code verifying your completion of that module. You will then be able to proceed to the next module. Once you complete the final module in your course, you will receive an official certificate of completion from NNI.

Frequently asked questions:

Q: Is this course pass/fail, or do I get a letter grade?

A: Rebuilding Native Nations is a series of certificate courses, which means individuals who take and complete them will not be graded on their performance on the course quizzes and tests. Nor will they “pass” or “fail” the courses. Instead, students who complete all of the course pages – including the quizzes and tests – and who receive and then submit their personal completion code will be certified by NNI as having completed or “passed” the course successfully.

Q: Do I get credit for taking a “Rebuilding Native Nations” course?

A: As mentioned above, students who complete one of the Rebuilding Native Nations courses will receive an official certificate of completion. NNI and The University of Arizona currently do not offer Rebuilding Native Nations courses for college credit.

For answers to more frequently asked questions, visit: http://www.rebuildingnativenations.com/faqs.html.
A revolution is underway among the Native nations of North America. It is a quiet revolution, largely unnoticed in society at large. But it is profoundly important. From high plains states and prairie provinces to southwestern deserts, from Mississippi and Oklahoma to the northwest coast of the continent, Native peoples are reclaiming their right to govern themselves and to shape their future in their own ways. Challenging more than a century of colonial controls, they are addressing severe social problems, building sustainable economies, and reinvigorating Indigenous cultures. In effect, they are rebuilding their nations according to their own diverse and often innovative designs.

Produced by NNI and the Harvard Project, *Rebuilding Native Nations* traces the contours of that revolution as Native nations turn the dream of self-determination into a practical reality. Part report, part analysis, part how-to manual for Native leaders, it discusses strategies for governance and community and economic development being employed by American Indian nations and First Nations in Canada as they move to assert greater control over their own affairs.

*Rebuilding Native Nations* provides guidelines for creating new governance structures, rewriting constitutions, building justice systems, launching nation-owned enterprises, encouraging citizen entrepreneurs, developing new relationships with non-Native governments, and confronting the crippling legacies of colonialism. For nations that wish to join that revolution or for those who simply want to understand the transformation now underway across Indigenous North America, this book is a critical resource.
**Learning in This Course**

This section provides you with an extensive overview of the learning process for your Rebuilding Native Nations course. When you start the course, you will be asked to enter the username and password you were provided when you registered. It is important that you remember your username and password and that you, and only you, use your username and password. By using your own unique username and password, the course software will be able to track your progress as you proceed through the course.

**Some important things to know as you begin this course:**

1. **ONE COMPUTER:** You MUST complete this course using a single computer. This allows the course software to track your progress and return you to where you left off when you start a new learning session.

2. **MOZILLA FIREFOX:** NNI recommends that you use the web browser Mozilla Firefox to take the course. If you do not have Firefox, you can download the web browser for free at: [http://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/](http://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/)

3. **PRESERVING COOKIES:** The course program utilizes your web browser's cookies in order to track your progress. Therefore, it is CRITICAL that (1) you make sure that the web browser you are using will accept cookies, and (2) that your browser history is not cleared while you are going through the course. Failure to ensure that your browser preserves its cookies will mean you will have to restart the course. If this happens, contact support@rebuildingnativenations.com.

4. The Rebuilding Native Nations course series does not work on handheld devices such as the iPhone, iPad, Blackberry Torch, Droid, etc. To take this course, you will need to use a desktop or laptop computer that has Adobe Flash Player installed on it.

**Key Learning Features**

This course relies on four main learning features to teach users about Native nation building:

*The Text Box*

The text box is the area on the left half of the course interface. The text box contains either text or a graphic conveying key concepts and information that the course instructor is presenting on a given page.

*The Video Box*

The video box is located in the upper right of each page. The video box features a video clip of the course instructor presenting the concepts and information contained in the text box.

*The Assignments Box*

The assignments box is located in the lower right of each page. The assignment box on each page contains one or more assignments that must be completed before a user can proceed to the next page. An assignment typically will be one of the following:

- an assigned reading from the course textbook *Rebuilding Native Nations*
- a video clip featuring Native leaders and/or others speaking to a specific nation-building topic
- a related reading elaborating on a specific nation-building topic
The RNN Web Center

The RNN Web Center is the learning support center for the Rebuilding Native Nations course. Users can click on the RNN Web Center icon at any time to access course updates, learn additional information on specific course topics, ask questions of the Native Nations Institute, suggest additional course topics, and resolve technical issues. Internet access is required to use the RNN Web Center.

Course Navigation

Before starting this course, it is important that you familiarize yourself with how it works. When you arrive at the first “page” in the first module, the number of that page will appear in the lower right hand corner (for example, PAGE 4 of 52). The total number of pages contained in the module also appears in the lower right hand corner (for example, PAGE 4 of 52).

Users should navigate each page in the following sequence in order to ensure that they fully understand the course content:

1. When you reach a new page, first click the play button on the Video Box to watch the course instructor. While the video is playing, review the text/graphic contained in the Text Box.
2. Then, once the video of the course instructor finishes playing, move down to the Assignments Box. 
   NOTE: You will not be able to access the assignments until you have watched the video of the course instructor in its entirety.
3. Click on the first assignment that appears. If the first assignment is a video clip, watch the clip in its entirety. If it is a reading, read the assignment in its entirety. Once you have finished the first assignment, proceed to the second assignment (watching/reading it in its entirety), then the third assignment, etc. Once you have completed all of the assignments on the page, please proceed to the next module page.

Two important things to remember:

1. You will not be able to proceed to the next module page until you have completed all of the assignments on the current module page.
2. This course is designed to save your progress as you move through the course; however, your progress is only saved after you complete all of the learning components on a specific page. So, if you begin a page and only complete one of the three assignments before ending your learning session, you will be required to start that page over the next time you begin. To avoid this issue, make certain that you always end your learning session after fully completing a given course page.

The Course Guide

It is the job of the course guide to help you navigate through the course. She will appear at regular junctures (at the start and end of each module, before quizzes and tests, etc.) throughout the course to explain what you have completed, what you will learn next, or what you should do next.

How You Navigate

Users navigate through the course by clicking on the navigation arrows located on the bottom right of each page. To proceed to the next page, click on the forward (right) arrow. To return to the previous page, click on the back (left) arrow. To proceed to a specific page that you already have completed, click on the current
Key Navigation Points to Remember

As you proceed through this course, please remember these key points:

Key Point #1: Any time you exit the course and then resume it, you will be able to pick up right where you left off. For example, if you stopped on page 16 of the course when you ended your last learning session, when you begin your next learning session, the course's progress-tracking software will return you to page 16 of the course.

Key Point #2: In order to ensure that the user fully masters the course content, the course software prevents the user from "short-cutting" or "jumping ahead." For example, if a user has proceeded to page 13 in the module, he/she will not be able to jump ahead to page 17 in the module.

Key Point #3: You may revisit any previously completed course page at any point to review the material it contains. To do so, click on the number of the page you are currently on (for example, PAGE 4 of 52), enter the number of the page you wish to visit, and then click on the "Go" button. When revisiting a previously completed page, you will not need to complete that page's video and assignments a second time. For example, if you wish to watch a portion of the course instructor video, you can slide the counter below the video forward to the desired point. If you wish to review part of an assignment, you may do so without having to watch/read the entire assignment. Once you have finished reviewing a previously completed page, you can return to your current page by clicking on the page number (for example, PAGE 4 of 52), entering that page number, and then clicking on the "Go" button.

Reporting Technical Issues/Errors

If you experience technical glitches, errors or other difficulties that prevent you from proceeding through the course, please click on the RNN Web Center icon. Then click on "STUDENT LINK" and review the Technical FAQs to see if one of them addresses your issue. If the Technical FAQs list does not, please contact the course staff at support@rebuildingnativennations.com or 877-508-4442.

Course Assessment

Each course module contains three quizzes and a test designed to ensure that the user understands the course content presented in the module. Quiz 1 and Quiz 2 assess the user's understanding of the course content presented in Part 1 of each module. Quiz 3 assesses the user's understanding of the course content presented in Part 2 of each module. The Module Test assesses the user's understanding of the course content presented in Part 2 of each module, and also includes review questions designed to assess the user's knowledge of central course themes and lessons.

Answer Explanations

When the user clicks on any quiz or test answer, a short explanation will appear explaining whether the answer is correct or incorrect—and why. The answer explanations are designed to reinforce central course themes and lessons or provide additional information relevant to core course topics.
Completing the Quizzes and Tests

The course guide will notify you that it is time to complete a quiz (7 questions) or test (12 questions). All quiz and test questions are either true/false or multiple choice. To begin a quiz or test, click on “Quiz or “Test” in the Assignments Box. The first question will then appear. Answer the question by clicking on your desired answer option(s), and then click on the “Submit” button. NOTE: Some questions will have more than one correct answer. For these, select all answers that you think are correct before clicking on the “Submit” button.

Once you submit an answer, an answer explanation will appear telling you whether you answered the question correctly and why/why not. Then proceed to the next question by clicking on the “Next” button. Once you have completed all of the questions, the course guide will prompt you to proceed to the next page of the module.

Additional Learning Features

This course has several other features designed to provide a dynamic learning experience:

Re-size Video: Located at the top of the video box, this function allows you to expand the size of the course instructor video that appears in the video box. You can return the video to its normal size by clicking on the “Re-size Video” button a second time or else on the “X” at the top right of the video window. You may expand/reduce the video while it is playing.

Transcription: Located at the top of the video player window, this function allows you to access the transcription of the video that you are currently watching. You may copy the transcription text and paste it into your My Notes file (see below).

My Notes: Located at the bottom of the course interface, the My Notes feature allows you to take your own course notes. You also can copy and paste any text that appears in the text box or the transcription window. You may print your notes at any time by clicking on the printer icon at the top of the My Notes window. The My Notes window also will catalogue your notes by module as you proceed through the course. NOTE: You are not able to directly download your notes from the My Notes window, but you can save your notes by pasting them into a separate Microsoft Word file or other word-processing format. When you are finished taking notes, click on the “X” button at the top right of the My Notes window to minimize it.

Re-size Text: Located at the bottom of each page, this function (signified by three “A”s of different sizes) allows you to modify the size of the course text to your preference. Click on the large “A” to enlarge the size of the text, the smallest “A” to reduce to the size of the text, or the medium-sized “A” to return the text to its standard size.

Resources: Located in the course menu on the left, the Resources feature contains a comprehensive array of course-related educational resources, including key NNI and Harvard Project research publications and web resources, a list of references cited in the course, and additional information about the Native nations discussed in the course. Users may access this feature at any time.

Glossary: Also located in the course menu on the left, the Glossary feature contains definitions of key terms, people, events, treaties, legislative acts, etc., that are mentioned in the course. Users may access this feature at any time.
Group Learning in this Course and Beyond

NNI designed Rebuilding Native Nations as a series of self-study courses for individuals to take at their own pace according to their own busy schedules. NNI recognizes, however, that there is a good chance that you are taking this course as part of a group. For example, you might be an employee of a tribal planning department that is requiring that all of its staff take the course at the same time. Or perhaps you are enrolled in a tribal governance class at a tribal college or university that is using this course as a semester-long homework assignment.

With that in mind, Rebuilding Native Nations features group learning activities at the halfway point and the conclusion of each module. These activities are designed to give students who are taking the course as part of a group the opportunity to discuss what they have learned and apply it to their own situations, careers, Native nations, etc.
INTRODUCTION TO COURSE INSTRUCTORS

Manley A. Begay, Jr.

Dr. Manley A. Begay, Jr. (Navajo) is both faculty chair of the Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy at the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, and senior lecturer/associate social scientist in the American Indian Studies program at The University of Arizona. He also serves as faculty affiliate at the Institute of the Environment as well as co-director of the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

Begay obtained his Ed.D. and M.Ed. degrees in administration, planning, and policy at Harvard Graduate School of Education, and Ed.S. and M.Ed. degrees in educational administration from Brigham Young University, and holds a B.A. in secondary education from The University of Arizona and an A.A. from Diné College (formerly Navajo Community College).

He teaches courses on Native nation building, curriculum development, and Indigenous education. His research and work experience has focused on projects about and for Native nations in the promotion of strong and effective institutions of governance and leadership. He has presented on a variety of topics from leadership to Native nation building and from curriculum development to pedagogy, and from historical and contemporary Indigenous issues to education at numerous national and international colleges and universities, private and public high schools, national and international conferences, institutes, and symposia. He also has worked closely with Native nations in the United States, First Nations and Bands in Canada, Aborigines in Australia, and Maōris in Aotearoa (New Zealand).

Stephen Cornell

Stephen Cornell is Director of the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, and Professor of Sociology and of Public Administration and Policy at The University of Arizona, where he also serves as a faculty associate with the Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy. He also is co-director of the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, a research program headquartered at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University that he co-founded in the late 1980s with Professor Joseph P. Kalt.

A specialist in political economy and cultural sociology, Cornell holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago and taught at Harvard University for nine years before moving to the University of California, San Diego, in 1989 and then to The University of Arizona in 1998. He has written widely on Indigenous affairs, economic development, collective identity, and ethnic and race relations. Among his publications are: The Return of the Native: American Indian Political Resurgence, What Can Tribes Do? Strategies and Institutions in American Indian Economic Development (co-edited with Joseph P. Kalt), and Ethnicity and Race: Making Identities in a Changing World (co-authored with Douglas Hartmann).

Cornell has spent much of the last 20 years working with Indigenous nations and organizations—mostly in the United States but also in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand—on governance, economic development, and tribal policy issues.
Herminia Frias

Herminia Frias is the former chairwoman of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe (2004-2007). She was the first woman ever elected as the chief executive of her tribe. She currently serves as the Bush Foundation Partnership Manager for the Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy (NNI) at The University of Arizona.

Following her tenure as an elected leader of her nation, Frias served as the Executive Director of Native Images, Inc. in Tucson, Arizona, a non-profit behavioral health agency serving the local urban Indian population. She previously served as the coordinator of the Native American STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) Graduate Program and Grad Horizons at The University of Arizona. She has dedicated her career to helping tribal communities strengthen their governance and improve programs and services in the areas of health, education and community development.

Frias obtained a master’s degree in public health and a B.S. degree in biochemistry from the University of Arizona. She was a Kaiser Family Foundation Fellow in Washington D.C. in 2002, and also served on NNI’s International Advisory Council from 2004 to 2007.

Joseph P. Kalt

Joseph P. Kalt is the Ford Foundation Professor of International Political Economy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He also serves as co-director of the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, which he co-founded with Stephen Cornell in 1987. Since 2005, he also has served as a visiting professor at The University of Arizona’s Eller College of Management.

Kalt is widely recognized for his work on economic development on American Indian reservations and among First Nations in Canada. He is a principal author of The State of the Native Nations: Conditions under U.S. Policies of Self-Determination (with the Harvard Project) and Rebuilding Native Nations (ed. by Miriam Jorgensen), and is co-editor and a primary author of What Can Tribes Do? Strategies and Institutions in the Economic Development of American Indian Reservations (with Stephen Cornell).

In 2005, Kalt received the National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development’s First American Leadership Award for his contributions to research in public policy affecting Native peoples. He appears frequently as an expert before the United States Congress, state and federal regulatory agencies, state and federal courts, and international tribunals.

Kalt received his Ph.D. (1980) and M.A. (1977) in Economics from UCLA, and his B.A. (1973) in Economics from Stanford University. He is a native of Tucson, Arizona. He and his wife, Judy Gans, have two children (son Jody; daughter Annie).
Jaime Pinkham

Jaime Pinkham, a citizen of the Nez Perce Tribe, is the Vice President & Native Nations Team Leader for the Archibald Bush Foundation. He formerly served as Watershed Department Manager for the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, which represents the four Columbia River treaty tribes: Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs and Yakama. From 1990 to 2002, Pinkham worked for the Nez Perce Tribe, where he was twice elected to the Tribe’s governing body and also managed the Tribe’s Natural Resources and Fisheries Departments.

Pinkham has served on various boards, including the Governing Council of The Wilderness Society and the Defenders of Wildlife Board of Directors. His past national leadership positions include Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Indian Science and Engineering Society; President of the Intertribal Timber Council; and Chairman of the Tribal Lands Advisory Council for Trust for Public Land. He received a forestry degree from Oregon State University and is a graduate of the Washington State Agriculture and Forestry Leadership Foundation’s leadership program.

Joan Timeche

Joan Timeche (Hopi) is Executive Director of the Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy (NNI) at The University of Arizona. For the eight years prior to joining the NNI staff in January 2001, Timeche served as Program Director of Northern Arizona University’s Center for American Indian Economic Development (CAIED) where she provided business and economic development services and education to tribes in Arizona.

She was a founding member of the Arizona American Indian Tourism Association (AAITA), where she currently serves as a board member; the Arizona Native American Economic Coalition, where she also served as Executive Director; and the American Indian/Alaska Native Tourism Association, where she served as its first president. She currently serves as a board member of the Economic Development Authority of the Tohono O’odham Nation, the Hopi Tribe Economic Development Corporation (currently Board Chair), and the National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development.

Timeche authored Doing Business on Arizona Indian Lands (Northern Arizona University, 1999); founded the Native American Youth Entrepreneur Camp to introduce entrepreneurship to Native youth, which received the RES 2006 Native American Youth Entrepreneurship of the Year Award; directs NNI’s Native American Youth Governance Camp; and is a regular speaker at both regional and national conferences on topics related to Indian economic development and tourism. A citizen of the Hopi Tribe from the village of Old Oraibi, she received a B.S. in social work and an M.B.A. from Northern Arizona University.
Robert A. Williams, Jr.

Robert A. Williams, Jr., a citizen of the Lumbee Indian Tribe of North Carolina, is the E. Thomas Sullivan Professor of Law and American Indian Studies and Director of the Indigenous Peoples Law and Policy Program at The University of Arizona.

Williams is the author of several books in the field of American Indian law and policy, including: The American Indian in Western Legal Thought: The Discourses of Conquest (1990); Linking Arms Together: American Indian Treaty Visions of Law and Peace, 1600-1800 (1997); Federal Indian Law: Cases and Materials (5th ed., with David Getches and Charles Wilkinson, 2004); and most recently Like a Loaded Weapon: The Rehnquist Court, Indian Rights, and the Legal History of Racism in America (2005). In addition, he has written more than 30 law review articles.

He has served as Associate Justice and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona. He currently serves as Judge Pro Tempore for the Tohono O’odham Nation.

He received his B.A. from Loyola College in 1977 and his J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1980.
INTRODUCTION TO COURSE GUIDE

Renee Goldtooth

Renee Goldtooth (Navajo) is Manager of Leadership and Management Programs at the Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy (NNI) at The University of Arizona. In this position, she oversees NNI’s executive education, strategic and organizational development, and youth programs, as well as its executive forum series. Committed to empowering Native youth, she also serves as an instructor for NNI’s Native American Youth Governance Camp (NAYGC) and Native American Youth Entrepreneur Camp (NAYEC).

Renee received a Master’s of Public Health degree from The University of Arizona’s Mel & Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health (MEZCOPH) with a concentration in Public Health Policy and Management. She obtained a B.S. degree in Biology and Associate of Arts from Diné College. She is an alumni of MEZCOPH’s Center of Excellence in Partnership for Community Outreach, Research on Health Disparities and Training (Project EXPORT) fellows program. Renee has been invited to speak at several conferences, including the National Congress of American Indians’ Youth Leadership Development Conference and the Northwest Territories Aboriginal Business Conference “Establishing Economic Cooperation.”

Renee is a citizen of the Navajo Nation of the Salt Water, Cliff Dweller, Towering House, and Tobacco/Red Running Into Water clans.
Native Leaders and Scholars Featured in Course

Below is a list of Native leaders and scholars who are featured in this course. You may read their personal biographies in the course itself. For the purposes of this course, the term “Native leaders” broadly refers to current and former elected officials, business leaders, and other key Native nation decision-makers; “scholars” refers to Native or non-Native scholars with expertise on particular course topics.

Featured Native Leaders and Scholars

Patrick Alden, Jr., Secretary, Legislative Branch, Apsáalooke (Crow) Nation
Edward Allen, Former Chief Executive Officer, Nisga’a Lisims Government
Catalina Alvarez, Vice Chairwoman, Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Hepsí Barnett, Former Lead Staff Member, Osage Government Reform Commission, Osage Nation
John “Rocky” Barrett, Chairman, Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Sherry Salway Black, Director, Partnership for Tribal Governance, National Congress of American Indians
Robert Breaker, Former Chief, Siksika Nation
Eileen Briggs, Executive Director, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Ventures
Eddie Brown, Former Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior
Pat Brown, Fisheries Biologist, Department of Natural Resources, Red Lake Band of Chippewa
Michael Chosa (1936–2012), Former Chairman, Lac du Flambeau Constitution Committee
Brian Cladoosby, Chairman, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
Gerald Clarke, Jr., Council Member, Cahuilla Band of Indians
Julia Coates, Councilor, Cherokee Nation
David Conner, Administrative Officer, Department of Natural Resources, Red Lake Band of Chippewa
Stephen Cornell, Director, Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, University of Arizona
Joyce Country, Former Employee Services Social Worker, Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Professional Empowerment Program
Scott Davis, Executive Director, North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission
Karen R. Diver, Chairwoman, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Wayne Ducheneaux, Former Chief Administrative Officer, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
Virgil “Puggy” Edwards, Member, Blackfeet Constitutional Reform Committee, Blackfeet Nation
Diane Enos, President, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
Frank Ettawageshik, Former Chairman, Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
Anita Fineday, Former Chief Judge, White Earth Tribal Court
Tony Fish, Reintegration Program Manager, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Matthew Fletcher, Chief Justice, Poarch Band of Creek Indians Supreme Court
Joseph Flies-Away, Former Chief Judge, Hualapai Tribal Court, Hualapai Tribe
Billy Frank, Chairman, Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
Herminia Frias, Former Chairwoman, Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Jamie Fullmer, Former Chairman, Yavapai-Apache Nation
Jesika Garrett, Owner and Operator, Detail Express
Keller George, Wolf Clan Representative, Oneida Nation Council
Rick George, Former Director, Environmental Planning and Rights Protection, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Urban Giff, Former Community Manager, Gila River Indian Community
Greg Gilham, Former Chairman, Blackfeet Constitutional Reform Committee, Blackfeet Nation
David Gipp, President, United Tribes Technical College
Jason Goodstriker, Former Councilor, Blood Tribe
Kenneth Grant, Senior Policy Associate, Native Nations Institute, University of Arizona
James R. Gray, Former Principal Chief, Osage Nation
Tom Hampson, Former Executive Director, ONABEN: A Native American Business Network
Suzan Harjo, President and Executive Director, The Morning Star Institute
Martin Harvier, Vice President, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
Todd Hembree, Attorney General, Cherokee Nation
Robert Hershey, Professor of Law and American Indian Studies, University of Arizona
Sarah Hicks, Chief of Staff, National Indian Child Welfare Association
Anthony Hill, Former Chair, Gila River Tribal Constitution Task Force, Gila River Indian Community
Rick Hill, Former Chairman, Business Committee, Oneida Nation of Wisconsin
Ron His Horse Is Thunder, Former Chairman, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Jason Hollinday, Director of Planning, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Karlene Hunter, Chief Executive Officer, Native American Natural Foods
Denny Hurtado, Former Chairman, Skokomish Tribal Nation
Ken James, Former Chief of Police, Flandreau Police Department
Paulette Jordan, Councilwoman, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Miriam Jorgensen, Director of Research, Native Nations Institute, University of Arizona
Floyd "Buck" Jourdain, Jr., Chairman, Red Lake Band of Chippewa
Joseph P. Kalt, Co-Director, Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development
Heather Kendall-Miller, Senior Staff Attorney, Native American Rights Fund
Kevin Killer, Representative, South Dakota Legislature
Leroy LaPlante, Jr., Former Chief Administrative Officer, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and Chief Judge, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
Donald “Del” Laverdure, Former Chief Justice, Crow Tribe Court of Appeals
Richard Little Hawk, Treasurer, Wakpamni District Council, Oglala Sioux Tribe
Clarence Louie, Chief, Osoyoos Indian Band
Richard Luarkie, Governor, Pueblo of Laguna
Oren Lyons, Traditional Chief and Faithkeeper, Onondaga Indian Nation
Ivan Makil, Former President, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
Wilma Mankiller (1945-2010), Former Principal Chief, Cherokee Nation
Cynthia Manuel, Council Member, Tohono O’odham Nation
Deron Marquez, Former Chairman, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Phillip Martin (1926-2010), Former Chairman, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
D. Michael McBride, III, Justice, Pawnee Nation Supreme Court
John McCoy, Former Director, Quil Ceda Village (Tulalip Tribes), and Legislator, State of Washington
Robert McDonald, Communications Director, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
Elsie Meeks, Founder and Former Board Member, Lakota Funds
Tina Merdanian, Director of Institutional Relations, Red Cloud Indian School
Robert McGhee, Treasurer, Poarch Band of Creek Indians
Rebecca A. Miles, Executive Director and Former Chairwoman, Nez Perce Tribe
Antone Minthorn, Former Chairman, Board of Trustees, Confederated Tribes of Umatilla
Michael Kanentakeron Mitchell, Grand Chief, Mohawk Council of Akwesasne
David Montgomery, Budget Officer, Quinault Indian Nation
Sheila Morago, Executive Director, Oklahoma Indian Gaming Association
Lance Morgan, CEO, Ho-Chunk, Inc.
Debra Morrow, Tribal Recording Title Search Specialist, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
Patricia Ninham-Hoefit, Secretary, Business Committee, Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin
Ned Norris, Jr., Chairman, Tohono O’odham Nation
Ben Nuvamsa, Former Chairman, Hopi Tribe
Charles O’Hara, Planning and Community Development Director, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
Darrin Old Coyote, Chairman, Apsáalooke (Crow) Nation
Richard Paul, Senior Business Development Officer, Corporate Division, Membertou First Nation
Terrance Paul, Chief, Membertou First Nation
Robert Peacock, Former Chairman, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Regis Pecos, Former Governor, Pueblo de Cochiti
Al Pemberton, Director, Department of Natural Resources, Red Lake Band of Chippewa
Samuel N. Penney, Former Chairman, Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, Nez Perce Tribe
Gwen Phillips, Director of Corporate Services and Governance Transition, Ktunaxa Nation
Anthony Pico, Chairman, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Sophie Pierre, Former Chief, Ktunaxa Nation
Jaime Pinkham, Former Treasurer, Nez Perce Tribe
Frank Pommersheim, Chief Justice, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Court of Appeals and Rosebud Sioux Supreme Court
Theresa Pouley, Chief Judge, Tulalip Tribal Court
Clara Pratte, Former Director, Office of Native American Affairs, U.S. Small Business Administration
James Ransom, Former Chairman, Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe
Ian Record, Manager, Educational Resources, Native Nations Institute, University of Arizona
Devin Redbird, Former Legislative Council Member, Gila River Indian Community
Patricia Riggs, Director of Economic Development, Ysleta del Sur Pueblo
Angela Russell, Former Chief Judge, Apsáalooke (Crow) Nation
Roy Sampsel, Director, Institute for Tribal Government, Portland State University
Benny Shendo, Jr., Former First Lieutenant Governor, Pueblo of Jemez
Gerald Sherman, Founding Board Chairman, Lakota Fund
Monica Simeon, CEO and Co-Founder, Sister Sky
Jerald “Jerry” Smith, Jr., Chief Executive Officer, Laguna Development Corporation
Frances Stout, Chairperson, Tohono O’odham Nursing Care Authority
Pat Sweetsir, Middle Yukon Representative, Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
Melissa L. Tatum, Former Judge, Southwest Intertribal Court of Appeals
Michael Taylor, Attorney, Tulalip Tribes
Arlene Templer, Director, Department of Human Resources Development, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
Kathryn Teneese, Chair, Ktunaxa Nation Council
Kimberly Tilsen-Brave Heart, Director, SAGE Collaborative (Strengthening and Growing Entrepreneurs)
Joan Timeche, Executive Director, Native Nations Institute, University of Arizona
Rae Nell Vaughn, Former Chief Justice, Mississippi Choctaw Supreme Court
Erma Vizenor, Chairwoman, White Earth Band of Ojibwe
Teresa Wall-McDonald, Director, Lands Department, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
Joyce Wells, Healthy Lifestyles Program Director, Choctaw Nation
David Wilkins, Professor of American Indian Studies, University of Minnesota
Robert A. Williams, Jr., Professor of Law and American Indian Studies, University of Arizona
Robert Yazzie, Chief Justice Emeritus, Navajo Nation Supreme Court
Peterson Zah, Former Chairman and President, Navajo Nation
Patricia Zell, Former Chief Counsel, U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Tracey Zephier, Former President and CEO, First Nations Oweesta Corporation
**Course Glossary**

This Rebuilding Native Nations course features a comprehensive glossary of key course terms and their definitions. Terms include concepts, policies, legislation, people, events, places, etc. You may access the entire course glossary at any time by clicking on the “Glossary” link in the course menu.

Below are a few sample glossary terms and definitions:

- **Nation Building:** Refers to the efforts of Native nations to increase their capacities for self-rule and self-determined, sustainable community and economic development.

- **Politics of Spoils:** Refers to the practice of elected officials giving family members and/or political supporters jobs in tribal government or tribal enterprises, benefits, resources, preferential treatment, or other things of value in order to reward, maintain, or gain their political support. This practice also is commonly called nepotism or patronage.

- **Sovereignty:** Refers to the inherent right of Native nations to govern themselves, their affairs, and their lands.

**Course Resources**

To learn more about the specific topics explored in this course, click on the “Resources” link in the course menu. You also are encouraged to visit the “Related Links & Resources” link on the RNN Web Center.

To learn more about NNI’s other resources and services, please visit the RNN Web Center and click on the “NNI Resources & Services” menu tab.
Module:  **NATIVE NATION BUILDING: AN INTRODUCTION**

*Module Overview*

This module surveys the nation-building efforts of Native nations today, and compares and contrasts the two approaches to economic and community development that they typically pursue. It presents the five critical keys to successful Native nation building, and begins to explore why each of these keys is so important to sustainable economic and community development.

This module consists of two parts and takes four to six hours to complete. It features three quizzes and one test that you must take in order to complete the module and the course.

*Module Instructors*

**Dr. Manley A., Begay, Jr.**, Faculty Chair, Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy, The University of Arizona

**Dr. Stephen Cornell**, Director, Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, The University of Arizona

*Key Module Concepts & Terms*

- brain drain
- capable governing institutions
- community development
- cultural match
- economic development
- General Allotment Act (1887)
- Indian Country
- Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (1988)
- Indian Reorganization Act (1934)
- Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (1975)
- nation building
- nation-building approach
- politics of spoils
- practical self-rule
- public-spirited leadership
- sovereignty
- standard approach
- strategic orientation
Lessons to Learn

By the end of this module, you will understand:

- The basic political and socioeconomic challenges facing Native nations today
- Why the Standard Approach is a failed recipe for successful Native nation building
- The five components of the Nation-Building Approach and why Native nations who choose this approach are successfully achieving their development goals

Questions to Consider

1. What is nation building?
2. What explains the success that some Native nations have had in building sustainable, self-determined economies?
3. What are the fundamental differences between the Standard Approach and the Nation-Building Approach, and why does one work so much better than the other?
4. Why are capable governing institutions so critical to successful nation building?
5. What role does/should culture play in nation building?

Native Nations Featured

Apsáalooke (Crow) Nation (http://www.crowtribe.com/)
Cherokee Nation (http://www.cherokee.org/)
Chickasaw Nation (http://www.chickasaw.net/)
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (http://www.cskt.org/)
Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (http://www.fdirez.com/)
Gila River Indian Community (http://www.gilariver.org/)
Hualapai Tribal Nation (http://hualapai-nsn.gov/)
Lac La Ronge Indian Band (http://www.llrib.org/)
Meadow Lake Tribal Council (http://mltc.sasktelwebhosting.com/)
Membertou First Nation (http://www.membertou.ca/)
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (http://www.choctaw.org/)
Muskogee (Creek) Nation (http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov/)
Native Village of Eyak (http://www.nveyak.com/)
Oglala Sioux Tribe (http://www.oglalalakotanation.org/)
Organized Village of Kake (http://www.kakefirstnation.org/)
Osage Nation (http://www.osagetribecom/)
Osoyoos Indian Band (http://www.oib.ca/gateway.asp)
Pueblo de Cochiti (http://www.pueblodecochiti.org/)
Pueblo of Laguna (no website)
Tohono O’odham Nation (http://www.tonation-nsn.gov/)
Tulalip Tribes (http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/home.aspx)
Key Related Resources

The “Resources” tab in the course menu contains a comprehensive list of resources for further learning about Native nation building. Below are some key resources worth exploring:

*Indigenous Governance Database* online resource center ([www.IGovDatabase.com](http://www.IGovDatabase.com))

*Honoring Nations* award program of the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development. ([www.hks.harvard.edu/hpaied/hn_main.htm](http://www.hks.harvard.edu/hpaied/hn_main.htm))

Module: **REMAKING THE TOOLS OF GOVERNANCE**

*Module Overview*

This module provides a general overview of governance and government, and the relationship between the two. It examines traditional Indigenous governance systems, colonial impacts on those systems, and the contemporary legacies of colonial policies. Finally, it explores how Native nations are reclaiming their governance systems and creating governing tools that fit their cultures and meet the challenges they face today.

This module consists of two parts and takes four to six hours to complete. It features three quizzes and one test that you must complete before proceeding to the next module.

*Module Instructor*

**Dr. Stephen Cornell**, Director, Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, The University of Arizona

*Key Module Concepts & Terms*

- ad hoc
- assimilation
- Calder Decision
- Economic Opportunity Act (EOA)
- governance
- government
- Indian Act
- Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)
- self-determination

*Lessons to Learn*

By the end of this module, you will understand:

- What governance is, and why it is important
- The relationship – and differences – between self-determination and governance, and the challenges they present
- The breadth and diversity of traditional Indigenous governance systems
- How colonial policies impacted Indigenous governance and governments, and the contemporary legacies of those policies
- The fundamental difference between self-administration and self-governance
- How Native nations are remaking their tools of governance

*Questions to Consider*

1. What is the relationship between self-determination and governance?
2. What is governance? How is it different from government?
3. Where does governance fit in the life of your nation?
4. What impacts did colonialism have on Indigenous governance systems?
5. How and why are Native nations reclaiming and remaking those systems?
6. Where does governmental legitimacy come from? How do Native nations achieve it?
7. Does the present design of your Native nation’s government provide adequate tools for meeting the challenges the nation faces?
8. If not, what steps should the nation take to equip itself with more effective governing tools?

Native Nations Featured

- Akwesasne Mohawk Nation (http://www.akwesasne.ca/)
- Apsáalooke (Crow) Nation (http://www.crowtribe.com/)
- Cherokee Nation (http://www.cherokee.org/)
- Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (http://www.cskt.org/)
- Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation (http://www.umatilla.nsn.us/)
- Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (http://www.fdlrez.com/)
- Fort Belknap Indian Community (http://www.ftbelknap-nsn.gov/)
- Gitanyow Indian Band (no website)
- Hopi Tribe (http://www.hopi-nsn.gov/)
- Hualapai Tribe (http://hualapai-nsn.gov/)
- Ktunaxa Nation (http://www.ktunaxa.org/)
- Navajo Nation (http://www.navajo-nsn.gov/)
- Nisga’a Nation (http://www.nisgaalisims.ca/welcome)
- Oglala Sioux Tribe (http://www.oglalalakotanation.org/OLN/Home.html)
- Osage Nation (http://www.osagetribe.com/)
- Pueblo de Cochiti (http://www.pueblodecochiti.org/)
- Pueblo of Zuni (http://www.ashiwi.org/)
- Puyallup Tribe of Indians (http://www.puyallup-tribe.com/)
- Tohono O’odham Nation (http://www.tonation-nsn.gov/)
- Wet’suwet’en First Nation (http://www.wetsuweten.com/)
- Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (http://www.winnebagotribe.com/)

Key Related Resources

The “Resources” tab in the course menu contains a comprehensive list of resources for further learning about remaking the tools of governance. Below are some key resources worth exploring:


“The Struggle Toward Self-Government for First Nations In Canada” with Satsan (Herb George), President, National Centre for First Nations Governance. ([http://vimeo.com/37289353](http://vimeo.com/37289353))
Module: CONSTITUTIONS: CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF NATION BUILDING

Module Overview

This module examines the fundamental role that constitutions -- whether written or unwritten -- play in defending sovereignty, affirming identity, strengthening culture, developing economies, and simply getting things done. It surveys the wave of constitutional reform taking hold across Indian Country, and shines a spotlight on several Native nations that have recently reformed their constitutions to strengthen their governing systems and achieve their strategic priorities.

This module consists of two parts and takes four to six hours to complete. It features three quizzes and one test that you must complete in order to finish your three-module course.

Module Instructor

Dr. Joseph P. Kalt, Co-Director, Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, Harvard University

Key Module Concepts & Terms

- blood quantum
- British Columbia Treaty process
- citizens
- common law
- constitution
- constitutional amendment
- constitutional reform
- Great Law of Peace
- Indian Act
- Indian Reorganization Act (IRA)
- lineal descendancy
- members
- Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act (OIWA)
- preamble
- Public Law 93-638 (“PL 638”)
- Secretarial approval clause
- separations of powers
- staggered terms

Lessons to Learn

By the end of this module, you will understand:

- The constitution -- whether written or unwritten -- is the fundamental organizing system of the nation.
- Many Native Nations are reforming their constitutions in order to move from self-administration to true self-governance.
- Effective constitutions address cultural identity and citizenship and provide capable institutions of self-governance.
• They also clearly define who has what powers, rights and responsibilities, and how disputes will be resolved.
• The current wave of constitutional reform reflects the diverse cultures, political structures, needs and priorities of Native nations.

Questions to Consider

1. What is a “constitution” For the purposes of this course, how does NNI define it?
2. What are the fundamental purposes that Native nation constitutions should serve?
3. What role does a constitution -- whether written or unwritten -- play in Native nation rebuilding?
4. What are the common ingredients of effective constitutions?
5. Why are a growing number of Native nations reforming their constitutions? What are the common themes of their reform efforts? What are they seeking to change?
6. What are the key choices that Native nations should consider when engaging in constitutional reform?
7. How are Native nations strengthening their governance systems through constitutional reform? What are the practical lessons other nations can learn from?

Native Nations Featured

Apsáalooke Nation (Crow Tribe) (http://www.crowtribe.com/)
Cherokee Nation (http://www.cherokee.org/)
Chilkoot Indian Association (http://www.chilkoot-nsn.gov/)
Citizen Potawatomi Nation (http://www.potawatomi.org/)
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (http://www.cskt.org/)
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians (http://www.ctsi.nsn.us/)
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (http://www.colvilletribes.com/)
Coquille Indian Tribe (http://www.coquilletribe.org/)
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation (http://www.ftmcdowell.org/)
Gitanyow First Nation (no website)
Hopi Tribe (http://www.hopi-nsn.gov/)
Ktunaxa Nation (http://www.ktunaxa.org/)
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (http://www.ltbbodawa-nsn.gov/)
Makah Nation (http://www.makah.com/)
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (http://www.mnchippewatrib.org/)
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (http://www.choctaw.org/)
Navajo Nation (http://www.navajo-nsn.gov/)
Oglala Sioux Tribe (no website)
Oneida Indian Nation (http://www.oneidaindiannation.com/)
Osage Nation (http://www.osagetribe.com/)
Pueblo de Cochiti (http://www.pueblodecochiti.org/)
Rosebud Sioux Tribe (http://www.rosebudsiouxtb-nsn.gov/) Skokomish Tribal Nation (http://www.skokomish.org/)
Tohono O’odham Nation (http://www.tonation-nsn.gov/)
Tulalip Tribes (http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/)

**Key Related Resources**

The “Resources” tab in the course menu contains a comprehensive list of resources for further learning about constitutions and constitutional reform among Native nations. Below are some key resources worth exploring:


Module: JUSTICE SYSTEMS: MOVING YOUR NATION FORWARD

Module Overview

This module provides a general overview of Native nation justice systems and demonstrates their importance to the process of nation building. Native justice systems encompass a wide range of related institutions, such as courts, law enforcement, and treatment facilities. These systems are critical to Native nations for everything from making and implementing decisions to attracting economic development to enacting and protecting tribal sovereignty.

This module consists of two parts and takes four to six hours to complete. It features three quizzes and one test that you must complete in order to finish your three-module course.

Module Instructor

Robert A. Williams, Jr., E. Thomas Sullivan Professor of Law and American Indian Studies and Director of the Indigenous Peoples Law and Policy Program, University of Arizona

Key Module Concepts & Terms

- Alternative dispute resolution and sentencing
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)
- Courts of Indian Offenses
- House Resolution 108
- Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)
- Indian Civil Rights Act (ICRA)
- Indian Claims Commission
- Indian Commerce Clause
- Indian Gaming Rights Act (IGRA)
- Merriam Report
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
- Non-Intercourse Act
- Peacemaking
- Proclamation of 1763
- Public Law 280 (P.L. 280)
- Restorative justice
- Sovereign immunity

Lessons to Learn

By the end of this module, you will understand:

- What tribal justice systems are, and why they are important
- How colonial policies impacted Indigenous justice systems, and the contemporary legacies of those policies
- The significance of having independent dispute resolution mechanisms
- The breadth and diversity of traditional Indigenous justice systems
- How Native nations are remaking their justice systems so that they align with cultural values
**Questions to Consider**

1. What are the key components of a Native nation's justice system?
2. How does a justice system define and enforce a Native nation's laws?
3. What did Indigenous justice systems look like in pre-colonial times? What forms did they take?
4. How did colonialism impact those systems?
5. How are Native nations remaking their justice systems to effectively resolve disputes? Maintain law and order? Align with cultural values? Why are these efforts so important?
6. What role does a justice system play in protecting, strengthening and expanding a Native nation's sovereignty?
7. Why is it important that justice systems be strong and independent? What do strong and independent justice systems require?

**Native Nations Featured**

- Karuk Tribe [http://www.karuk.us/karuk2/home](http://www.karuk.us/karuk2/home)
- Native Village of Emmonak (no website)
- Organized Village of Kake (no website)
Key Related Resources

The “Resources” tab in the course menu contains a comprehensive list of resources for further learning about Native justice systems. Below are some key resources worth exploring:

(http://aidainc.net/Publications/ij_systems.htm)

(https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221080.pdf)

“Why the Rule of Law and Tribal Justice Systems Matter” featuring Robert A. Williams, Jr., and Robert Yazzie (part of NNI’s *Native Nation Building* television series, 2006).
Module: ADMINISTRATION: GETTING THINGS DONE FOR THE NATION

Module Overview

This module provides an overview of the role of bureaucracies in advancing nation-building efforts, the keys to effective governmental administration and program management, and the distinct roles elected leaders and administrators should play in making effective management happen.

This module consists of two parts and takes five to six hours to complete. It features three quizzes and one test that you must complete in order to finish your three-module course.

Module Instructor

Joan Timeche, Executive Director, Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy, The University of Arizona

Key Module Concepts & Terms

administration
administrative competence
bureaucracy
management
micromanagement
Notices of Funds Availability (NOFAs)
program management flow
programs
recidivism
self-administration
self-governance
self-sufficiency
silo
effect
strategic alignment
strategic clarity
systems-based management

Lessons to Learn

By the end of this module, you will understand:

• What encourages disconnected programs
• The typical results of the programs-based approach to management
• The keys to effective program management
• The benefits of developing a systems-based approach to management
• The drawbacks of the "silo effect"
• The importance of cultivating skilled, experienced administrators
• The role of cultural legitimacy and effective governance in successful management
• The basic principles of both effective governance and management
• The appropriate roles of elected leaders and program directors in effective management
• What it takes to achieve productive management “flow"
Questions to Consider

1. What is a bureaucracy’s role in Native nation building?
2. What goals drive – and should drive – a nation’s programs and services?
3. How can Native nations move from self-administration to true self-governance in the realms of program management and service delivery?
4. Where does the “silo effect” come from, and how can Native nations overcome it?
5. What must Native nations consider as they work to create effective bureaucracies?
6. What are the appropriate roles of leaders in effective management?
7. What are the appropriate roles of administrators in effective management?
8. What do Native nations gain from effective program management?
9. What do Native nations need to have in place for successful program management?

Native Nations Featured

Blood Tribe (http://bloodtribe.drupalgardens.com)
Cherokee Nation (http://www.cherokee.org/)
Chickaloon Village Traditional Council (http://www.chickaloon.org)
Choctaw Nation (http://www.choctawnation.com)
Coeur d’Alene Tribe of Indians (http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov)
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (http://www.cskt.org/)
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe (http://www.fsst.org)
Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (http://www.fdlrez.com/)
Hopi Tribe (http://www.hopi-nsn.gov)
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin (http://www.menominee-nsn.gov)
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (http://www.choctaw.org/)
Mohawk Council of Akwesasne (http://www.akwesasne.ca)
Muscogee (Creek) Nation (http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov)
Navajo Nation (http://www.navajo-nsn.gov)
Pueblo of Sandia (http://www.sandiapueblo.nsn.us)
Pueblo of Zuni (http://www.ashiwi.org)
Puyallup Tribe of Indians (http://www.puyallup-tribe.com)
Quinault Indian Nation (http://quinaltindiannation.com)
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe (http://www.sagchip.org)
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (http://www.srmt-nsn.gov)
Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate (http://www.swo-nsn.gov)
Skokomish Tribal Nation (http://www.skokomish.org)
Tohono O’odham Nation (http://www.tonation-nsn.gov)
Tulalip Tribes (http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/home.aspx)
White Earth Nation (http://www.whiteearth.com)
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (http://www.winnebogotribe.com)
Yavapai-Apache Nation (http://www.yavapai-apache.org/)
Key Related Resources

The “Resources” tab in the course menu contains a comprehensive list of resources for further learning about how Native nations can build and maintain effective bureaucracies capable of meeting their citizens’ needs. Below are some key resources worth exploring:

Honoring Nations: Puyallup’s Institutionalized Quality Improvement Program
(Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, 2000).
(http://nnidatabase.org/db/text/puyallups-institutionalized-quality-improvement-program)

Honoring Nations: Winnebago’s Whirling Thunder Wellness Program
(http://nnidatabase.org/db/text/winnebagos-whirling-thunder-wellness-program)

(http://nnidatabase.org/db/content/harvard-project-honoring-nations-symposium-september-27-28-2007)

(http://nnidatabase.org/db/content/harvard-project-honoring-nations-symposium-september-16-18-2009)


(http://nnidatabase.org/db/video/native-nation-building-tv-capable-bureaucracy-key-good-government)
Module: NATION-OWNED ENTERPRISES: BUILDING AND SUSTAINING SUCCESS

Module Overview

This module examines the inherent challenges to establishing and growing businesses owned and operated by Native nations, the keys to creating an environment that fosters successful enterprises that meet the needs of the people, and the role of elected leaders and other key players in that process. It features several case studies of Native nations who are working to build a sound environment of rules designed to foster sustainable economic development, specifically nation-owned enterprises.

This module consists of two parts and takes four to six hours to complete. It features three quizzes and one test that you must complete before proceeding to the next module.

Module Instructor

Dr. Joseph P. Kalt, Co-Director, Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, Harvard University

Key Module Concepts & Terms

- Accountability
- Articles of incorporation
- Board of Directors
- Bylaws
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Citizen-owned enterprises
- Community Development Corporation (CDC)
- Corporate charter
- Corporation
- Council-Run Model
- Dependent economy
- Micromanagement
- Money drain
- Multiplier effect
- Nation-owned enterprises
- Productive economy
- Profitability
- Project Mentality
- Separated Model
- Sovereign immunity
- Thick economy
- Transparency
Lessons to Learn

By the end of this module, you will understand:

- The evolution of economic development in Indian country
- The goal of economic development for Native nations
- What a “thick” economy looks like, and why it is necessary
- The differences between a dependent economy and a productive economy
- The key building blocks of a productive economy
- The importance of insulating business from politics
- The separated model versus the council-run model: Which works better?
- The role of transparency in successful nation-owned enterprises
- Appropriate roles of councils, boards and CEOs
- The key foundations of good corporate governance

Questions to Consider

1. What type of economy (dependent or productive) does your nation currently have?
2. Has/how has your nation’s economy evolved?
3. What types of nation-owned and citizen-owned enterprises currently exist on nation lands? Beyond the nation’s lands?
4. What is the top priority of the enterprises that your nation owns and operates?
5. Do your nation's nation-owned enterprises more closely resemble the council-run model or the separated model?
6. With respect to your nation's nation-owned enterprises, are the roles of your nation’s elected officials, enterprise CEO, enterprise board of directors, and enterprise managers clear?

Native Nations Featured

- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe [http://www.sioux.org/]
- Citizen Potawatomi Nation [http://www.potawatomi.org/]
- Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation [http://www.colvilletribes.com/]
- Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde [http://www.grandronde.org/]
- Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians [http://ctsi.nsn.us/]
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation [http://www.umatilla.nsn.us/]
- Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation [http://www.warmsprings.com/]
- Cowlitz Indian Tribe [http://www.cowlitz.org/]
- Gila River Indian Community [http://www.gilariver.org/]
- Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa [http://www.fdirez.com/]
- Hualapai Tribal Nation [http://hualapai-nsn.gov/]
- Louden Tribal Council (Alaska) (no website)
- Meadow Lake Tribal Council [http://mltc.sasktelwebhosting.com/]
- Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians [http://www choctaw.org/]
- Osoyoos Indian Band [http://www.oib.ca/gateway.asp]
- Passamaquoddy Tribe [http://www.passamaquoddy.com/]
- Pueblo of Laguna (no website)
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (http://www.srpmic-nsn.gov/)
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (http://www.standingrock.org/)
Tulalip Tribes (http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/home.aspx)
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (http://www.viejasbandofkumeyaay.org/)
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (http://www.winnebagotribe.com/)
Yavapai-Apache Nation (http://www.yavapai-apache.org/)
Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (http://www.ysletadelsurpueblo.org/)

Key Related Resources

The “Resources” tab in the course menu contains a comprehensive list of resources for further learning about building and sustaining nation-owned enterprises. Below are some key resources worth exploring:


Module: Citizen Entrepreneurship: An Important Economic Development Tool

Module Overview

This module examines the many benefits that small businesses can bring to Native nations, the obstacles that typically hinder small business development in Indian Country, and the ways that Native nation governments can support businesses owned by their citizens.

This module consists of two parts and takes four to six hours to complete. It features three quizzes and one test that you must complete in order to finish your three-module course.

Module Instructor

Joan Timeche, Executive Director, Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy, The University of Arizona

Key Module Concepts & Terms

- Community Development Corporation (CDC)
- Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI)
- Citizen entrepreneur
- Corporate code
- Invisible economy
- Land site lease
- Multiplier effect
- Physical infrastructure
- Procurement policy
- Reinvestment capital
- Social entrepreneur
- Start-up capital
- UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)
- Zoning

Lessons to Learn

By the end of this module, you will understand:

- The many economic, social, cultural and political benefits of small businesses
- The fundamental challenges starting and growing a business on Native nation lands
- The cultural and historical roots of those challenges
- The critical role that a Native nation’s governance environment plays in small business development
- The ways Native nation governments either intentionally or inadvertently discourage small business development
- Proven strategies Native nations can employ to foster businesses owned by their citizens
Questions to Consider

1. How many citizen-owned businesses currently exist on your nation? What kinds of businesses are they?
2. Do the nation’s citizens currently have opportunities to purchase needed goods and services on the nation? Or do they need to leave the nation to obtain them?
3. Does the culture of your nation support value individual success? Is the entrepreneurial spirit viewed positively by community members?
4. Does your nation currently charge a tax on goods and services sold by small businesses on the reservation? How is that tax structured?
5. If a citizen of your nation wanted to start a business on nation land, what formal process would they have to follow? How long does that process typically take?
6. What is the state of your nation’s physical infrastructure? Is it adequate to support citizen-owned businesses?
7. Does your nation’s government provide any sort of financial or technical support for citizens who own their own business or who are thinking about starting one? Or are there other organizations working locally that provide that support?

Native Nations Featured

Cherokee Nation (http://www.cherokee.org/)
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (http://www.sioux.org/)
Citizen Potawatomi Nation (http://www.potawatomi.org/)
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (http://www.cskt.org/)
Confederated Tribes of the Yakama Nation (http://www.yakamanation-nsn.gov/)
Gila River Indian Community (http://www.gilariver.org/)
Ho-Chunk Nation (http://www.ho-chunknation.com/)
Lummi Nation (http://www.lummi-nsn.org/)
Meadow Lake Tribal Council (http://mltc.sasktelwebhosting.com/)
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe (http://www.millelacsband.com/)
Navajo Nation (http://www.navajo.org/)
Nez Perce Tribe (http://www.nezperce.org/)
Oglala Sioux Tribe (http://www.oglalalakotanation.org/)
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (http://www.srpmic-nsn.gov/)
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (http://www.standingrock.org/)

Key Related Resources

The “Resources” tab in the course menu contains a comprehensive list of resources for further learning about cultivating businesses owned and operated by Native nation citizens. Below are some key resources worth exploring:

“Promoting Tribal Citizen Entrepreneurs” with Elsie Meeks and Joan Timeche (part of NNI’s “Native Nation Building” television series, 2006).

(http://culturalentrepreneur.info/resource-center/resources/doc_details/6-native-american-entrepreneurship-report.html)
Module: INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERTRIBAL RELATIONS: WALKING THE WALK OF SOVEREIGNTY

Module Overview

This module explores how Native nations are building relationships with their fellow nations and other governments in order to meet the needs of their people and achieve their long-term priorities. It discusses how such relationships empower nation building, and offers examples of how Native nations have overcome conflict to forge partnerships of mutual benefit with other governments. Finally, it identifies the keys to building effective, lasting intergovernmental relationships.

This module consists of two parts and takes four to six hours to complete. It features three quizzes and one test that you must complete in order to finish your three-module course.

Module Instructor

Jaime Pinkham, Vice President & Native Nations Team Leader, Archibald Bush Foundation, and Former Treasurer, Nez Perce Tribe

Key Module Concepts & Terms

- Adjudication
- Cross-deputization
- Devolution
- Economic Development Administration (EDA)
- Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs)
- Litigation
- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Lessons to Learn

By the end of this module, you will understand:

- the factors driving the growth in intergovernmental and intertribal relationship building
- what Native nations should consider in deciding which path (litigation or negotiation) to pursue to resolve intergovernmental conflicts
- the ways intergovernmental agreements can serve as nation-building tools
- that the act of forging partnerships with other governments represents an exercise of tribal sovereignty, not a loss of it
- some strategies Native nations can use to find common ground with other governments
- the keys to building effective, sustainable intergovernmental relationships
Questions to Consider

1. Generally speaking, how would you characterize your nation's relationships with other governments (cooperative and supportive, difficult and confrontational, non-existent, etc.)?
2. Does your nation currently have formal, cooperative agreements with other governments other than the federal government (for example, with a state agency, with a county, with a municipality)? In what areas (law enforcement, social services, taxation, natural resource management, etc.)?
3. What successful intergovernmental relationships has your nation cultivated, and what benefits have those relationships brought the nation?
4. Do you know of instances in which your nation attempted to build intergovernmental relationships but failed? If so, what factors contributed to those failures?
5. Based on what you know, is your nation effective at building productive intergovernmental relations? Why/why not?
6. Are there things your nation could do to improve its relations with other governments?
7. Does your nation currently have a dedicated office and/or staff whose job it is to initiate and strengthen relationships with other governments? If not, do you think it should?

Native Nations Featured

Batchewana First Nation of Ojibways (http://www.batchewana.ca/)
Bay Mills Indian Community (http://www.baymills.org/)
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (http://www.yakamanation-nsn.gov/)
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (http://www.colvilletribes.com/)
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (http://www.grandronde.org/)
Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation (http://www.umatilla.nsn.us/)
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (http://www.warmsprings.com/)
Coeur d’Alene Tribe of Indians (http://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/)
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe (http://www.fsst.org/)
Garden River First Nation (http://www.gardenriver.org/home/ahniin.htm)
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians (http://www.maliseets.com/index.htm)
Kalispel Tribe of Indians (http://www.kalispeltribe.com/)
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho (http://www.kootenai.org/main.html)
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (http://www.ltbbodawa-nsn.gov/)
Narragansett Indian Tribe (http://www.narragansett-tribe.org/)
Nez Perce Tribe (http://www.nezperce.org/)
Red Lake Band of Chippewa (http://www.rlhn.com/cgi-bin/htmls.cgi/cms/home.html)
Sault St. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians (http://www.saulttribe.com/)
Spokane Tribe of Indians (http://www.spokanetribes.com/)
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (http://www.standingrock.org/)
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community (http://www.swinomish-nsn.gov/)
Tulalip Tribes (http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov/)
Key Related Resources

The “Resources” tab in the course menu contains a comprehensive list of resources for further learning about cultivating businesses owned and operated by Native nation citizens. Below are some key resources worth exploring:

“Intergovernmental and Intertribal Relations” with Sarah Hicks and Jaime Pinkham (part of NNI’s “Native Nation Building” television series, 2006). (http://nnidatabase.org/db/video/native-nation-building-tv-intergovernmental-and-intertribal-relations)


The State-Tribal Relations Project: A Partnership of the National Congress of American Indians and the National Conference of State Legislatures. (http://www.ncai.org/Tribal-State-Relations.28.0.html)

Module: REBUILDING NATIVE NATIONS: WHAT DO LEADERS DO?

Module Overview

This module provides an overview of the unique set of challenges facing Native nation leaders, and explores the critical role that leadership plays in the nation-building process. Drawing on the NNI-Harvard Project research findings, it paints a sharp contrast between the standard and nation-building approaches to leadership, and presents more than a dozen strategies that nation-building leaders typically pursue.

This module consists of two parts and takes five to seven hours to complete. It features three quizzes and one test that you must complete in order to finish your three-module course.

Module Instructor

Herminia Frias, Former Chairwoman, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, and Bush Foundation Partnership Manager, Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy, The University of Arizona

Key Module Concepts & Terms

Accountability
Boldt Decision
Capacity building
Citizen engagement
Civic responsibilities
Civics education
Core values
Governance assessment
Intergovernmental agreements (IGAs)
Micromanagement
Memorandum of agreement (MOA)
Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
Nation-building approach
Role confusion
Roles and responsibilities
Rule of law
Self-administration
Self-governance
Standard approach
Status quo

Lessons to Learn

By the end of this module, you will understand:

• Why being the leader of a Native nation is especially challenging
• The pivotal role that leadership plays in Native nation building
• The differences between the standard and nation-building approaches to leadership
• The "lasting legacy" mindset that nation-building leaders must have
• The different roles that Native nation leaders must play
• Some of the proven leadership strategies that leaders can use to do their jobs effectively and advance their nations’ nation-building goals

Questions to Consider

1. What are the distinct challenges facing the leaders of Native nations?
2. What role does leadership play in Native nation building?
3. How are the standard and nation-building approaches to leadership fundamentally different?
4. How can leaders move their nations from self-administration to true self-governance?
5. What are some effective strategies that nation-building leaders commonly pursue?
6. What is role confusion, where does it come from, and how does it impact Native nation governance and leadership?
7. What are the appropriate roles of leaders, and what are the inappropriate roles of leaders?
8. How can leaders ensure that their nations continue moving down the nation-building path long after they are gone?

Native Nations Featured

Apsáalooke (Crow) Nation (http://www.crowtribe.com/)
Cherokee Nation (http://www.cherokee.org/)
Citizen Potawatomi Nation (http://www.potawatomi.org/)
Hopi Tribe (http://www.hopi-nsn.gov)
Ktunaxa Nation (http://www.ktunaxa.org)
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (http://www.ltbbodawa-nsn.gov)
Louden Tribal Council (no website)
Mohawk Council of Akwesasne (http://www.akwesasne.ca)
Navajo Nation (http://www.navajo-nsn.gov)
Oglala Sioux Tribe (no website)
Osage Nation (http://www.osagetribe.com)
Osoyoos Indian Band (no website)
Pascua Yaqui Tribe (http://www.pascuayaqui-nsn.gov)
Poarch Band of Creek Indians (http://www.poarchcreekindians.org/xhtml/index.htm)
Pueblo de Cochiti (http://www.pueblodecochiti.org)
Pueblo of Laguna (http://www.lagunapueblo.org)
Skokomish Tribal Nation (http://www.skokomish.org)
Tohono O’odham Nation (http://www.tonation-nsn.gov)
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (http://www.winnebagotribe.com)
Key Related Resources

The “Resources” tab in the course menu contains a comprehensive list of resources for further learning about the role of leadership in Native nation building and some of the strategies that Native nation leaders can pursue in order to be effective. Below are some key resources worth exploring:

(http://nnidatabase.org/db/text/lac-du-flambeaus-intercultural-leadership-initiative)

(http://nnidatabase.org/db/text/sisseton-wahpeton-oyate-professional-empowerment-program)

(http://nnidatabase.org/db/video/wilma-mankiller-governance-leadership-and-cherokee-nation)

“How Do You Hit the Ground Running?: Strategies for Handling the Load and Forging Ahead” with Jaime Pinkham (2008).

“Native Nation Building TV: Leadership and Strategic Thinking” with Angela Russell and Peterson Zah (2006).

(http://nnidatabase.org/db/video/michael-k-mitchell-perspectives-leadership-and-nation-building)
LEARNING MORE ABOUT NATION BUILDING THROUGH NNI

NNI offers a comprehensive array of programs and services designed to support the nation-building efforts of Native nations in the United States, Canada, and beyond:

“Native Nation Building” Executive Education Seminars: The Native Nations Institute for Leadership, Management, and Policy (NNI) provides customized executive programs that are designed to equip Native nation leaders and senior managers with knowledge and tools for Native nation building. NNI holds an “open session” for representatives of Native nations from across the United States and Canada each year, and also conducts nation-specific seminars throughout the year with individual Native nations.

The “Emerging Leaders” Executive Education Seminar: Developed specifically for newly elected and aspiring leaders of Native nations, this comprehensive seminar is designed to equip up-and-coming leaders with the practical skills and knowledge they need to govern effectively on behalf of their people. Held each fall, the seminar features current and former leaders of Native nations who share their leadership experiences on key governance and leadership topics.

Research and Policy Analysis: Across the U.S. and elsewhere around the world, Native peoples are undertaking vibrant, enormously creative efforts to design governance tools and advance new development strategies that reflect their cultures, circumstances, and hopes for the future. Such efforts are at the heart of NNI’s research and policy analysis work. Building on the pioneering work of the Harvard Project, NNI researchers continue to affirm the conclusion that Native nation building—the construction of effective institutions of self-government that are designed to meet the unique needs and priorities of Native nations—is the key to successful economic and community development in Indian Country.

Strategic and Organizational Development Services: NNI works with Native nations and organizations on strategic and organizational issues ranging from constitutional reform and government design to long-range strategic planning, intergovernmental relations, and economic and community development.

To learn more about NNI and the various ways it serves Native nations and peoples, please visit nni.arizona.edu.