

**General Information**

**Private or Public Statement?** - Private

**Statement Provider:** Elizabeth Neptune

**Date:** February 6, 2015

**Location:** Motahkomikuk, Maine

**Previous Statement?** N/A

**Statement Gatherer:** Rachel George

**Support Person:** N/A

**Additional Individuals Present:** N/A

**Recording Format:** Audio

**Length of Recording:** 59:51

**Recording**

**RG:** Alright, it is February 6th, 2015. We're here in Motahkomikuk, Maine. My name is Rachel George. And I'm here today with...

**EN:** Elizabeth Neptune.

**RG:** Fantastic. And the file number is M-201502-00159. Elizabeth, have you been informed, understood and signed the consent form?

**EN:** I have, yes.

**RG:** Ok. And I have to let you know that if at any point during this recording you indicate that there is a child or an elder currently in need of protection or that there is imminent risk of serious bodily harm or death to an identifiable person or group, including yourself, that that information may not be protected as confidential.

**EN:** Ok. That's fine.

**RG:** Ok, do you want to tell me a little bit about your time as a foster parent?

**EN:** Sure. Um, I served as a foster parent, actually at the encouragement of my daughter

Molly. She was in kindergarten, so she was about five years old, so it was about, well, she's twenty years old now... so about fifteen years ago. Um, and she came home and said Mom, um, can... one of her classmates come live with her, and live here? And I said why? And she said well she can't live with her mom and she needs a place to live. Can she come live here? Um, and I didn't know about the situation at that point, but I went and checked, and that in fact was true. She... they did need a foster home for her.

Um, so we took her in, and she came to live here for um, I know it was over a year. And, um, it was um... It was an interesting process. She ended up leaving um... I think at the encouragement of her biological mom. She was always loyal to her mom, even though there were issues around neglect and things like that. And I left it for a long time even after she moved out and she moved into another foster home. Eventually she moved back with her mom, and I left it open, that you know, when she needed a safe place she didn't have to ask, she should just come here. And it was um, and that was just our arrangement. So even if I wasn't home, you know... she had a key, she could get in the house, she could you know, have a place, a safe place to come.

It was, I guess a reaffirming experience in the sense that um, she had very little opportunity. I mean she had rarely had gone places off the reservation before she came to live here. She, you know, one of the early memories... I remember going to Calais and, we went to Dunkin Donuts and she and Molly had ordered a Strawberry Coolata or some slushy drink like that. She ordered one and she thought it was the absolute favorite thing. You know, it was just the most amazing thing to go to Dunkin Donuts and get one of those. So it was her favorite kind of outing place.

So she didn't have the same opportunities that you know, I try to give my kids as many opportunities as they can. So she, you know, Dunkin Donuts was foreign to her. Going to the movies. She'd never been to the movies. And um, you know things like that. One day I had to pick her up. She had an appointment at the health center, so I had to pick her up from school and I didn't take her back because it was near the end of the day, and we went to the grocery store and um, and I said, well you know, you're here so you can pick what we have for supper tonight. And um, I said it can be... She said it can be whatever I want? And I said yea. You know, whatever you want, you know, I'll cook it when we get home.

And she was just... she was... so surprised that she could do those kinds of things. And you know her role with her mother was... her mother went primarily once a month to get groceries, her role was to unpack them and put them away. And it was so... and she was very little, she was five years old, but she had already been conditioned to, you know... she knew when I got groceries, she would start unloading. It was that... I had to tell her, I said, you know, I can do this, you can go play. You know, I can put the groceries away. This is... um, you know, you don't have to do this. She said oh, I always do this it's ok. So she would do that. And you know, at five years old she also knew how to do laundry.

I mean, so.. it was... um... It was enlightening for me. It was sad for her. And now, you know, she still stays in contact. She lives out of state now, but she still stays in contact and she's always telling Molly, you know I wish I had stayed there. I wish I had stayed with you and um,

it's, it was a hard process. Yep.

**[00:05:00.28] RG:** Was it done officially though tribal child welfare?

**EN:** It was. It was done officially.

**RG:** What was that process like for you?

**EN:** Um, it was pretty easily. I mean I filled out a foster care application. They came and did an assessment and approved, you know, approved the home. That process was Ok. You know towards the end of it, you know when her mother started making complaints, um, you know about... living conditions here. I mean she said that there were ants everywhere and Ruby was kept in a room where there were a bunch of ants... and which was a little true, but that summer everybody had ants. They were just everywhere. And there were ants in her room like there were in many others, but primarily because she had left a bag of chips on the floor, so... *(laughs)*. You know. They gravitated there. So it wasn't a big deal.

So those kinds of things. And they didn't bother to you know... really look into those kinds of things. So, you know... so but that was.... So finally it ended up, I said you know if you really don't want to be here I'm not going to force you to stay here. And so we started making for her, for her transition to another foster home which ended up being not a good thing for her.

**RG:** How was the transition in general?

**EN:** The transition was very quick. It went... It was... It was like have her ready at such and such a time, pack her things up. It was pretty quick. No transition. No getting used to... So it was a bit harder. And I think her mom had thought that um, you know, if she moved someplace else they would be more apt to let her come home — I think was the thought process. Of course it didn't work that way. Um, and so she ended up kind of running away and going into hiding. And I think... my thought, and I don't know this for sure, but I think she went to live with her mom and just didn't venture out anywhere at some point. But luckily she's doing better now.

**RG:** That's great.

**EN:** Yea.

**RG:** Um, what... was the caseworker available to you and to Ruby at the time that she was with you?

**EN:** They would do some periodic check-ins, but not always you know regularly. I think they figured she was Ok. They would check in. They would ask her how things were going. But it

wasn't... you know we didn't have regular meetings with the caseworker at that point. But, you know, they figured I guess she was in a safe place, I made sure she got to all her appointments. You know I just took over kind of the major role of making sure she got her care. So, it was fine. Um, so you know it wasn't as um, you know... as... probably not as close as it probably should have been, but I don't think it was an issue. Yea.

**RG:** Mmhmm. That's great.

**EN:** And I tried to make sure that her brother and her sister came to visit and could spend time with her, and they'd spend the night. At least her brother would spend the night. Her little sister didn't spend the night, but her brother did. And um so they had that, some of that sibling time, and things like that.

**RG:** Were her siblings still in the care of her mother?

**EN:** They were in different foster homes. So all three of them got split up. And um, yea. Eventually they all got split up. I think for a while they kept, they kept the youngest with her, I think her dad. Yea, so they were all split up, different homes. I wasn't asked to take more than one, I was just asked... you know it was always just the one.

**RG:** Mmhmm. Um, thinking back on your time as a foster parent, is there anything that you would have wanted or would have needed to have made the situation better for you? Or, are there any things that you wish could have been different?

**EN:** Probably um, you know, knowing a little bit more of the history and um.... You know I knew that there were issues around neglect. Um, but there was never any kind of history given of you know, what I could encounter. Luckily enough, you know, it was um, eventually Ruby got to talk about it a little bit. But, um, you know, it would have helped to have more information. You know? Just for background information. Um, so I didn't have to struggle through that.

**RG:** Um, do you want to add anything else to that experience?

**[00:09:30.12] EN:** No, well not that one specifically. I can add a little bit more. I'm kind of an informal foster parent at this point. I'm... *(phone starts ringing)*. And um... *(phone beeps)*. Census bureau?

**RG:** Do you need to take that?

**EN:** No. I don't know what they're calling for. It's not the census time. It's too early for that. But, that's fine.

So I have uh, actually one of my cousin's, extended cousin's boys. It actually is... *(background noise)*... I'm sorry, *(laughs)* cats running everywhere. So he's... the yellow one is new to our house in the last couple of months. So, he keeps trying to determine his dominance. It's not working *(laughs)*. But anyway, so...



So I have one of my cousin's sons, and he actually goes to, to a school in, he's the same age as my son Donald, and he um.... He started hanging out here probably a couple of years ago. And he would come and say can I spend the night, and he'd spend the weekend, and then he'd go home... And he'd go, and then he'd come back, and then the summer time or vacations he'd stay longer. Sometimes, the whole vacation. And then he would go home on Sunday night. But the last, probably the last year that has increased, so I think he's here more than, than he's at home. So, I think he's gone home twice since before Christmas.

And so that's been kind of an interesting process. He's easy to have around, so it's not problematic for me. Sometimes I think my kids get a little jealous or don't understand why he's always here. And um, but, you know, the same rule applies for him. He doesn't have to ask to come. He doesn't have to ask if he can spend the night. I mean he's here. He's got a room that he usually stays in and things like that. And um, you know, he's... his primary parent is his dad, and um, who... you know, doesn't have a regular job, and loves him. I know he loves him. I know he cares about him, but he just doesn't have the ability to do a lot of things for him.

And so he comes here and I'm glad that that happens. So, and then there was a few times... because it used to be, his coming here would center around Donald. And then at one point Donald wasn't home. And so it was a couple times that it was just me and my younger daughter Emma, and he would say can I spend the night. This was before he really understood that he could come any time. I said yea. I said, you can. But you know, Donald's not home. He said, it's ok. So he knows too, that when he needs to come, we're here for him. Um, and you know, his dad has provided some permission. So I can taking him to the clinic if he needs to... and talk to his teachers about his grades if I need to. And little things like that. But it isn't. It isn't a formal arrangement.

And I talked about that because I think that um, historically that's what the tribe generally did. You know, before there was a formal child welfare system, you know, when a kid needed something, you took care of them. And I know growing up, a number of families where children weren't well taken care of, so elders would go in and say, alright, this child is now mine. I'm going to take this child and raise him or her, and you're done. And so... and of course this isn't quite as extreme with this young man, but it is, I think, what we've done culturally.

And then growing up, there was at one point, there were five of us girls living together and my older brother lived with my grandmother. But there were five of us girls that lived with my mom, and she was a single parent. And at one point she had you know, five other kids living with us. Because you know, they had issues at home that you know, that needed to be resolved and they needed a safe place. So she would just take them in. So, you know, the rooms we had literally wall to wall bunk beds. So on two walls there would be bunk beds in each room. And it... I'm sorry for those cats (*cats meowing in background*).

**RG:** No, that's ok.

**[00:14:08.07] EN:** So she would take them in, and it came to be known. You know, the police in the middle of the night would bring in kids that needed um a place to stay. That needed a safe place, or women that were in abusive relationships that didn't have any place to go. They would knock on the door, and my mother would always take them in. And so that's kind of... I think she learned that growing up. I think she would do that today. She's adopted several children after we were all grown. She's seventy-six years old and she's raising her great grandson, and he's twelve. So, you know, it's just.... and that's what I've tried to relate in my kids. You know? This is what we do. This is what we've been taught. This is how we... it's one of the ways we give back.

**RG:** Wow. Yea. Um, what was that like for you growing up in that kind of environment where, having community members there....

**EN:** Um, it was...

**RG:** I guess I'm asking were there any difficulties for you?

**EN:** Um, you know I think when it got in terms of sometimes personal space... you were always, you really want your own room, and if they weren't all there I could have my own room. So there were some of the issues around there, but, you know... I didn't see it, or I don't recall being ever put out by it. There were times when my mother talked about later, where um, when we didn't have a lot of food. But I didn't know that we didn't have a lot of food. So, um, you know she would make due with what we got. And she was amazing at spreading food so that it would last. So, but I don't remember any major hardships over taking in people. Um, and um, you know, her belief was, you're going to get what you need when you need it. Um, and um... and as long as you're willing to help people, then that's going to really hold true. And it really did.

**RG:** Absolutely. The only reason I ask is because I had a foster sister and a foster brother for a while, and I just remember the... there were some kind of interesting dynamics, but we were also kids, so that kind of comes with the territory I guess. And that's really honorable, to continue that kind of mentality of having... being a safe place for people to come to. That's great.

**EN:** I think that that's... I think that's really important, and I try. My kids have a hard time... Donald will get a little territorial when his friend is here. And say why doesn't he just go home. I may go off to high school next year, why doesn't he just go home. And I said, you know... he'd rather be here than home. That's pretty clear. So we'll talk about it, and talk it through. And in a little while you know, they work it through. When I had my other foster child, the official one, Molly would get tired of sharing her room and having her space, and things like that. We'd have to... you know, normal kid things. But I don't remember that. I had that more probably with my older sister than I did with any of the others that came. So.

**RG:** Yea. Yep.

**EN:** So it was, yea it was fine. [00:17:25.02] Yea but it was, it really is, I think... It was always a part of our culture. Our family culture, and our tribal culture. Yea.

**RG:** Absolutely. Absolutely. Um, you had mentioned that you were responsible for the program oversight for child welfare. Can you tell me a little bit about that?

**EN:** Sure. Um, I didn't apply for that job. So um, so it was interesting. But I did agree to take it over. There were problems with um, the child welfare (*phone rings*) program, at least the tribal leaders thought that it was— that there were. So the, the director left kind of unexpectedly and they needed someone to kind of oversee it. And back at the time I was also the director of the health center, so um... you know, and... what seemed to typically happen was when something wasn't working, you gave it to the health center so they could fix it (*laughs*). Which is, you know, nice, but it was a hard, a hard position to be in. You know the child welfare system is one of the hardest to work in, and to really be seen as making a positive difference. And so it was a challenge. So I... as the director of what they then termed as Health and Human Services, I oversaw all the health programs, and then the child welfare portion of the social services division.

**RG:** And when did you take over oversight?

**EN:** I want to say... maybe late... when was it.... yea, it would probably be mid to late '90s I'm guessing. Um, and so it may have been five or seven years I was, I was... oversaw that process. Um, it was hard to um kind of maintain a directors... you know, in that position. Which is always the case. They have a high turnover rate in the child welfare system. Um, so we had to do a lot of work on writing policies and you know, redoing records to make sure that they were all you know, appropriately maintained, and you know a lot of the basic things, a lot of the basic administrative oversight. And making sure staff had the supervision, and that the duties were separated, which tended to be an issue. Um, and I think that's probably an issue in a lot of tribal communities, because they just don't have the staff or the resources to kind of separate everything. So people wear too many hats.

**RG:** Yea, exactly. Um, could you tell me I guess generally or expand generally on what your experience was over the course of those seven years working with child welfare?

**EN:** Um, it was... it was challenging. That was... one of the, I guess it was... it was challenging emotionally. You know the administrative work was easy enough, but when you have parents who um, you know, get upset because you may have to remove their kids or you say that they're not taking care of their kids? You know the one thing I know to be true is that every parent I came in contact with loved their children. They really did. They really loved their children. They may not have had the best environment, but they really did love them. Um, so it



was really hard um, dealing with the upset parents... of you know, why their kids couldn't be at home.

Um, and from the community perspective? I think that the child welfare system is seen as rather than protecting children, it's seen as people who take your children away. And those are two very different things. Um, and you know, I would um... you know, my hope is that some day when I'm you know... old and grey, you know... kids are going to come back and say thank you for what you did. Both in terms of child welfare at that time, or in terms of helping them outside of the system. And that's what I would hope that most adults want. That you do your best to protect children, and um, I don't think the child welfare system is viewed that way. And that's a problem. I think. Um...

You know I've had to have some dealings outside of um, you know, outside of the tribal child welfare system with the state. And you know, challenges in dealing with that is you know, they have high turnover rates too, so you know you get to work, a working relationship with DHHS off the reservation and the next thing you know, they're gone. And so you have to start over. Um, and you know, we had challenges with making sure that the Indian Child Welfare Act was followed. [00:22:30.23] And um, and you know that they made contact when they were supposed to make contact. And I think there's been some improvements in that realm, but it's not always been easy. Yep.

**RG:** What were some of the major challenges in making sure that ICWA was being followed?

**EN:** For one, being made sure that the tribe was notified that there was potentially a case. I think that was the biggest, um, issue. Some of the judges were really good with following up with that, and some of them weren't. So, and then, you know when they said you know, have you made efforts to contact the tribe and, they would say yes we did. But yea, they may have called the wrong office. So they didn't you know, have a definite procedure of who they're supposed to call, what office they're supposed to verify that with, and you know, things of that sort.

**RG:** Yea.

**EN:** Yea, so they would just you know, try to call and ask whoever was on the phone. It could be a receptionist, it could have been the janitor. I mean there really was no process for that. So that was probably one of the biggest challenges.

**RG:** Could you describe a situation or multiple situations where you or your staff felt very positive about your work with or on behalf of a Passamaquoddy child or family that involved working with the state?

**EN:** Um, yea. I can share one particular story where there was a Passamaquoddy family um that lived up north in Aroostook county and I got a call that the state DHS worker had received several calls about children not going to school and making it to medical appointments. And they had originally tried to establish a safety plan for the family, and one of the harder parts was the mother that they were trying to work with was actually in the system when she was





younger. So this was kind of one of those cyclic families that still remain in the system. But in any case, so you know, they did reach out. They said we understand that they may be eligible for membership or are members of the tribe. And um, you know they were pretty adamant that the kids weren't being taken care of. And there needed to be some intervention. So they had intended to remove those children, but then had to reach out to the tribe because of ICWA.

Um, so when they were um, when we finally made contact with the family it was much easier for us to kind of get entry into the home and kind of say you know, we're not... our first choice isn't to take your kids, but we really want to see if there's any way to help. So in that particular case it was true that she was staying up all night. It was true that she was um, she was not getting up to get her kids to school and missing doctors appointments and other appointments and things like that, all of those things were true. And she admitted that. And initially she was pretty, she was pretty defensive. And um, she didn't want to come back to the reservation. She didn't want to have the state take custody of her kids. But she was willing to do at least what she could to try to help that process however she could.

Well with... when we were finally able to get her to say alright, you know how can we help... what do we need to do? We had built that relationship with her, come to find out she was staying up all night because she was scared to sleep. Her ex boyfriend who she had thrown out, who was not the father of her kids, had told her that he was going to kill her and her kids when they slept. So she...you know, stayed awake, she stayed awake so that, in her abuse, she was protecting her children. He worked during the day so chances are he wasn't going to come during the day. And so, we were able to help you know, change locks on the doors, you know, fix the windows that he had busted and do those kinds of things and helped kind of, get the state workers to see where she was coming from.

But she wasn't willing to share that with them. You know, they were strangers. And um, and thankfully the guy ended up going to jail and she was done with him and didn't have to be afraid anymore. But she was doing what she could to protect her kids. So in that particular case, I can say that the judge did what he was supposed to do and say you know, you need to get in touch with the Passamaquoddy tribe if there's a question. Um, so... and it... and it turned that whole situation around.

**RG:** Yea, absolutely. Could you describe a time or a situation, or multiple situations where you felt less positive about your work with the state?

**[00:27:43.29] EN:** Um, I think one of the... I guess... and I guess this still occurs now, but I think... I think with... I get particularly troubled when I hear about um, Passamaquoddy descendants, you know, those kids that don't meet the blood quantum requirements to be tribal members, and when they have issues with their family, the state is called to come in because it's their jurisdiction, and I think that in those instances um, the state process is so different

from the tribal process that it's an incredible disservice. And there's a whole different cultural kind of view of that process. So the state's goal, and I guess it's an Ok goal, is to find permanency for the children very quickly, as quickly as possible. So you have that 18-month window to, to kind of get through that process, otherwise your rights are terminated as a parent.

The tribe's view has always been, you know only in rare instances are we going to terminate parental rights. Because the reality is regardless of that piece of paper, they are a part of the community. These kids know that they don't stop being their parent. So we tend more to use guardianship and permanency placement and things like that, as an alternative. So we've lost a lot of descendants into that state system and I guess the biggest challenge is there isn't enough coordination between the two systems, so once it's in the state system, they're almost lost to the tribe, and they're lost to those parents. And it doesn't feel like we can advocate enough for them.

Um and you know, for a lot of tribal families you know, 18 months you're just finally getting to know whoever worker you're getting with. And it's true, it's not the best situation for kids but given the amount of trauma that families have faced in the community, building that trust is so hard to do. And um, and that is never given enough consideration in the state system for anything. For anything.

**RG:** That's incredibly difficult.

**EN:** It is. It is. Um, and you know when you see some of these parents that have survived you know, survived what they've survived— they've survived child abuse, they've survived sexual abuse, they've survived you know, being homeless and you know, not having enough food, you know, remembering going to bed hungry and...you know? None of us are perfect. But they do love their kids and... but so, it amazes me sometimes that they're even able to walk and talk let alone raise children. You know? Just given some of their histories.

**RG:** Yea, absolutely. Um, throughout your time overseeing child welfare, do you recall any moments where the tribe declined to intervene in a child custody case that was covered by ICWA?

**EN:** At that particular point, no. I've known of some since. Um, so you know, um, in the last ten or fifteen years, yea it's about ten years probably, in the last ten years I've known of cases where they've chosen not to intercede. Um, and one was um— and it was because the child had so many needs, so many special needs that the tribe felt that they couldn't, that they couldn't because of the distance from a lot of the specialty care, that they couldn't get the resources to provide the care.

**RG:** Yea.

**EN:** And that was the primary reason. Um, that was a rare case that I would consider a rare case. I could see where they were coming from. But when I oversaw child welfare, I really felt like it was our responsibility to care for kids from that cultural perspective, from that Passamaquoddy perspective. Um, so...



**RG:** In cases that remain um, in the state system, are there ties still back to the tribe that the tribe works I guess kind of in a similar context to the Mi'kmaq community where they, they don't necessarily have their own court but they act as an intervener and try to make sure that the child still is able to come back to the community for events and things like that. Is that something that happens here?

**EN:** Um, I don't think it happens enough. I mean where I see it happen the most is with the foster parents who really want to maintain that connection. But I don't see it from a systems-wide level. I think for the kids that I know of that have maintained their relationships, it's because the foster parents have really encouraged that and made that work.

**[00:33:14.29] RG:** Do you recall any time when the state has declined to transfer a case from their system to the tribe?

**EN:** I have heard that, yes, where they have.

**RG:** Do you recall the context of that?

**EN:** I don't recall details.

**RG:** No that's ok.

**EN:** Yea. But I know that that's happened.

**RG:** Yea. Is that something that's happened more recently?

**EN:** Um it happens sporadically. So um, so it depends. And I really think it depends on who the judge is.

**RG:** Yea. That's very interesting. Um, in your time overseeing child welfare was there a policy in place for when you guys became aware of the state violating ICWA and kind of challenging their determinations? Was there any kind of policy for that thing?

**EN:** I don't believe so. I think that was left up primarily to the courts. We certainly made sure that tribal leadership was notified. I don't think there was a formal policy around that. *(RG: That's good to know.)* Yea.

**RG:** Um, could you talk about the importance of caseworkers having um a knowledge about and learning about native family structure and culture?

**EN:** I think that's incredibly important. Not just for our case managers, but for any um, anyone

providing services to young children, to Indian children, I think need to have that knowledge. It's hard when you have... It's hard to get tribal members who want to do that work. I know that's a challenge. And of course people complain all the time that we don't have tribal members in those roles, but the reality is most of the time you can't get a tribal member to take on that role. But I think that's incredibly important to know them, to know how the community has survived. Again that trauma has had huge implications.

I knew of this one family where a grandmother was raising... she had a bunch... she had grandchildren, she had granddaughters, grandsons... she had other kids and adults living in her house. It was multiple families under one roof. And you know, she again... took people in, didn't turn people away... and then at night she and whatever young girls that were living in her home would lock themselves in her bedroom at night, and that's where they all slept. You know, she protected her granddaughters and herself as much as she possibly could. I mean that was what she thought was the right thing to do. And so... you know rather than let people go homeless, that was how she lived for a long time in her house. You know, and people do a lot of times the best that they can. But the amount of trauma that they've survived is huge. You know?

Um we had a whole bunch of, a number of young men that had been sexually abused by a priest that had come on the reservation, and you know, so there were issues around that, and just trying to figure out how that was... how they could survive with all of that trauma.

But it even... it wasn't even just around child welfare issues. There were people who you know, when it came to basic dental care... when my sisters and my brother grew up... um fortunately I was one of the younger kids and I didn't have to experience this, but... You know they just had military dentists come and practice their extraction skills. So you know kids would... and so my brother for a long time had really, really bad teeth. And my sisters hated to go to the dentist because their memory was, you know you would stand outside of this mobile van... the kids would disappear inside. They would close the door. They would tie them down and they would pull their teeth. And, you know... and so when I became health director, we had state of the art, at that particular point, dental clinic, and we couldn't get anyone to use it. Well, no wonder! You know, people would walk into that door and they'd break out in a sweat because of the, you know, the amount of trauma that they exposed, and you know, for years my brother had really, really bad teeth. And he finally... we made arrangements for him to go and get sedated so he could go and get his teeth pulled. He had to have all of his top teeth removed, and um... but it took a long time before we could get him to do that. And he had to be sure that he wasn't going to feel that pain because it was too much for him.

And, you know, my mom... similar experience. When she was younger, her teeth started to go bad, as many of them did back then. And so she had a couple of bad teeth, but then they ended up pulling all of them. Just because the rest of them were bad. So those kinds of issues...

So when I became health director, how do you get people to see the importance of dental health care? So for a long time we'd refer people out, the ones that were really traumatic, so they could get sedated like my brother did. And um, made sure that they had access that way. But that wasn't going to help us to make sure the younger generation... because they couldn't



even bear to bring their kids in. They didn't want their kids to be traumatized. So even today, you know, parents sign permission slips for the kids so the health center staff can go and pick them up to take them to the dentist, um and then take them back to school when they're done so that the parents don't have to take them in there. And that's continued even today.

And as a result, I think last year we had I think 93% of the kids complete all of their dental health. And you know, less than 8th grade, that's pretty good. So, things like that. But... If I wasn't who I was, chances are that wasn't going to happen. And I think that's one of the reasons why people need to know some of that history.

You know, last year was the first year I was asked to come and give a talk to all of the school staff, talking about the impact of trauma in our community and what that means for them doing their work. And you know, trying to get them to understand that sometimes, that their reaction to the kids when they first come in there is going to be the only positive one they're going to get that day. [00:40:04.01] Um, maybe not always, but maybe that day. So they kind of set the tone. You know, they don't know um, whether that child went to bed hungry the night before. They don't know if the child had clean clothes to put on that morning, or you know, what they're coming from. And that's... you know people don't know what struggles they have. And they need to know what we've survived. You know?

And it's very hard when you've grown up and had all of that historical trauma and you know, the impact of that... of what that's had on all of the generations. And still does. We had the ice storm back in, uh, was it 1990s...

**RG:** 1998. Everyone talks about the ice storm of '98 (*laughs*).

**EN:** Yea, so we had the ice storm of '98, and um, you know we did pretty well. There were people without power for a long time, and we did a really, pretty quick safety plan for people and opened up the school. I mean, the normal things. But after that, tribal government decided that they were going to um... do some emergency planning. They wanted a formal plan in place. So they started with that process. And so we started making sure we had cots, and you know, food supplies, and you know... the federal government was making sure we had a satellite phone. You know, all of those kind of natural pieces.

And then donations started pouring in from various places. And you know, we got a donation of blankets. You know, a giant load of blankets. And um... and you know, when it came to the blankets, we couldn't give them away. Nobody would touch them. And even though it had been generations and generations before, people's memory was you know, the last time we got gifted with blankets we also got gifted with smallpox. And um, you know. So even though that was several generations, and no one here was a survivor of that, that memory has been passed on so adamantly about be careful what gifts come here, because they could hurt you. And people

remember that piece.

You know, my uncle was you know, denied a haircut at a local barbershop when he was growing up. You know, all of that amount of racism and prejudice that's still... you know... it's still alive. People still get mistreated. And um, and people don't understand that. Um... you know... Or people... Just because they came from one of the reservations when we had a local... I don't know if it was Mammoth Mart, or whatever, but tribal kids were always followed around, followed around because they thought they were going to steal. You know, and things... just because of who they were. They were followed around and watched, and you know, those kinds of things. People still remember. So...

You know, and then you have... you know, today in the last few years, where... you know for years and years we've had our own ambulance service. It's kind of a community mandate. And uh, when the economic (*phone ringing*) turn down, when the economics went bad, the tribe said we're going to have to start charging you know, for some of these services. Because we definitely weren't recouping, even with private insurance, what it was costing us. So we went... and some of the really small towns in the local area would automatically send a check every year. It was just a modest amount. But still it was the intent that they would contribute something. And they're still doing that today. And so, you know, another one of the local towns, um decided.... and we were offering... we figured out what the other local ambulance were charging, like Calais, Down East Ambulance Service, and reduce the rate, and came up with our own formula, and said this is what it's going to cost. We're sorry but we're going to have to start charging for ambulance service. And rather than give the money to Indian Township to provide that service, they contracted for more money from Calais. And so, so, there are still things like that that happen. Even though we're closer, and could be there in five or ten minutes, they'd rather wait a half an hour and pay more money.

So, you know, so there are pieces of that that still happen, here in 2015. They're still happening. [00:45:04.26] And um, people don't realize that. Um, you know, I know a young girl. She's not a tribal member but she lives here with a family who moved from the Southwest here, and has a pretty... has had a job pretty much the whole time she's been here. And then you have the same people that are from here that apply for same jobs in the same places and they don't get hired. And so there's lots of, lots of experiences like that that still happen.

And so... you know... talking with the teachers at the school, or case managers. I spend a lot of time doing that educational piece. You know, people don't realize. They average age of death for Indian Township is about 49 years of age. You know it's only about 49. That's the average. You know we have people that live older. We also have people that live a lot younger. So they die a lot younger. And people don't know that. People don't know about the level of disparities that people face. And you know, the level of adverse childhood experiences, and you take a look at the research. That amount of trauma has taken its toll on the life span of the Passamaquoddy.

So case managers need to know that. Teachers need to know that. Anyone providing care to our community needs to know that.



**RG:** Mmhmm. Absolutely.

**EN:** Yea, they do.

**RG:** Um, what do you see as some of the barriers to proper implementation, or complete implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act?

**EN:** I think the limitations are for both the tribal side and the state side, are financial resources. Um, you know... if you take a look, even at the funding streams for the child welfare departments, I know in this community, the child welfare system probably gets the smallest pot of money um, to do the work that they're supposed to do. I think sends the wrong message. I said that when I was on council, and I've said that since. So my view on that is one that has not been hidden. You know if... unfortunately I was only one person that voiced that. But, you know... the service that you're going to be able to provide for the kids is only as good as much as you're willing to put into it. So people can complain all they want about the child welfare systems, but you know there has to be some ownership of how much funding is given to them to do their job. And to do what they need to do. And that's the reality.

So, from the tribal side, you know it's not funded well enough. You know, the Bureau of Indian Affairs hasn't received increases. In fact they've suffered more decreases than increases. So, even today they're probably getting... the value of the money their getting is probably at 1998 levels. And you know, and that's not ok.

From the state system? I think you know, there isn't enough emphasis in the training of child welfare workers, to make sure that people get the Indian Child Welfare, to make sure they understand what they're supposed to do and what that means. I don't think the court system has that same um, you know, has that same amount... the necessary amount of knowledge that they have. They may have read, learned it in probably part of their law training, but it doesn't seem to be carried, or followed through with as much as it needs to be. So I think resources on both sides need to change.

And I think that the state and the tribes need to you know, kind of formalize their relationship, and figure out how best to work together for all of these kids. And you know, for Passamaquoddy children, and for the Passamaquoddy descendants, um, and there needs to be a lot of work done in that arena.

**[00:49:05.24] RG:** Mmhmm. Absolutely. What do you see as some of the strengths both on the state side and for the tribes in ensuring ICWA compliance?

**EN:** Um, I think we have some really strong advocates in some of the leadership positions within the state system. You know, I think that um, that is a good thing. Um, so I see that as a



strength. Um... I think that, at least in Washington County, it seems as though the child protective system is looking at the impact of trauma a little more closely. And I think that has a lot to do with some of the um... the work of Project Launch and the Community Caring Collaborative, and kind of spreading that message. So I think they're hearing it.

Um, and then on the tribal side, um, you know I think that, um... I think on the tribal side, um... you know... Tribal leaders are pushing more vocally about making sure that ICWA gets implemented the way it needs to. When I hear about the stories, especially about the Houlton band of Maliseets, it just breaks your heart. And in 2015, we shouldn't be losing kids to a system like that.

**RG:** Yea.

**EN:** You know. We just shouldn't.

**RG:** No. Absolutely. Um, do you think ICWA does enough to protect the rights of native kids and families and tribes?

**EN:** Um, no, I don't think that it does enough. If you end up with issues, you know, like Baby Veronica, and those types of instances, where a native father's rights were not even considered in that rule, and you know... the... his tribe tried to intercede on his behalf and still the judge decided that he wasn't going to adhere to that, and there was no evidence of him needing to... So and there was really no way to get around that process. And so I think that it isn't enough. When you have stuff like that happen, it isn't enough.

**RG:** What would you like to see change? What do you think is needed?

**EN:** I think, well of course always you know, more resources for training, and required training. And I guess we need some teeth so make sure that it gets enforced. You know? What happens when it doesn't get enforced? What are the rami— you know, what can be done to help remediate that? And I think there has to be some teeth in that as part of it. And it should be um, you know... It should be... if a court is going to refuse for the tribe to intervene, there has to be extremely, extremely um, extenuating circumstances before that's not allowed.

Because you know, when you think about that culture, it's historically, we took care of children. People forget even with the Passamaquoddy tribe, you know, my grandmother talks about how when she remembers that there were kids just dropped off on the reservation. You know? Non tribal kids. Just dropped off. And parents just figured they were done, and they were just left there, and um, you know... of course... probably according to history books, that was... they probably portrayed that a little differently. But the reality was, you know, the tribe took them in and raised them as if they were their own. And, um, you know, that's who we are.

*[00:52:58.17]* And because of that willingness to take care of each other, that's how we've survived. And when that stops. When people try to not allow that to happen, we're in trouble. We're in trouble, as a native people, we're in trouble.

**RG:** Um, could you... you had mentioned that you were overseeing child welfare from about the mid '90s...

**EN:** Yea, till about 2005.

**RG:** 2005? Were you a part of the process, um, in the, I believe it started in the 1999, early 2000s, when the state came together with the tribes? And were working on collaborating and making sure there was ICWA compliance?

**EN:** I was a part of that. And had started to initiate even a memorandum of agreement, between the two, between the tribe and the child welfare system. And it was going well for a while, and then it just seemed to halt. It seemed, it took part of the process, and it halted. So, um, so yea. And then the tribe started getting more access to, cause some of the DHHS trainings that they offered to child welfare staff. And some of the child welfare staff were asked to come and present to the state workers on some of the issues, and the ICWA compliance and things like that. So yes.

**RG:** What were those early meetings like?

**EN:** Um, it was interesting because it was um... it was pretty tense, you know, initially, because you didn't know what to expect. Um, I think most tribal members, especially going into a room where you're meeting with a lot of non-tribal members folks, you're automatically your defenses go up. Even you know, I'm 47 years old, and a lot of times when I'm going into a place I don't know, it's automatic that you just kind of sit back, you wait and see, you see what's going to come of that meeting, who the players are around the table. And so, you know, those early meetings were a little like that. It took a while to get to the meat of the issues. But, you know, folks were able to do that. And um, so it had worked for a while.

**RG:** Can you tell me a little bit about what memorandum was focused on?

**EN:** Um, it was focused on common training. It dealt with that. It looked at, you know, trying to come to an agreement about some Title IV-E money, funding that the state receives that the tribes could be eligible for to improve their services. And um, you know, we can't access that funding specifically or directly from the state unless there is a memorandum of agreement. It's allowable under federal law, but you can't do it unless you have an agreement with the state. Um, and so we started down that road to talk about funding, and then there were a change in leadership at the state level, and then they decided oh well, these requirements are really, really too hard for the tribes to meet. So... we're just not going to proceed down this road.

**RG:** Do you recall the year, I guess the year you guys started working on the memorandum, and the year that it came to a halt?

**EN:** I don't.

**RG:** That's ok.

**EN:** Yea, I don't remember what the year was.

**[00:56:35.25] RG:** Are there, is there anything else you want to add to um... or any thoughts you have on the collaborative work with the state in those years?

**EN:** Um... no. I don't think so. No. It seems like we always make some progress. We take two steps forward and then we take three steps backwards, it seems like all the time. And um, the process is slow.

**RG:** Is there anything else you want to add? Anything else you think the TRC should know?

**EN:** Um, I think, you know one of the big things that I touched upon... I think it's, you know... it's good that people are telling their stories about their involvement in the system. I hope as much, you know when this report is complete, that there are enough um... that there is even more effort that goes into protecting children moving forward. Whether they be tribal members or they are you know, descendants, Passamaquoddy descendants. Because I don't think enough attention is given to that issue. And you know, those are our kids too. You know, regardless of what you know, the federal government has said membership requirements are going to be, and the tribe is going to have to address that as well. But, there has to be work around that issue. And that's where I hope a lot of the focus will be.

**RG:** I want to thank you so much for sitting with me and answering my questions.

**EN:** Well I hope it's helpful. You know, I hope that it's helpful. It is um, you know, it's... it's a lot of sadness. There's a lot of things that, you know when I said that before... when you think about what people have survived, it's amazing that they're walking and talking.

**RG:** Yea, I'm just making a note about blood quantum. I think it's something that's an issue across the country. It's an issue all throughout Canada as well.

**EN:** It is. Yea. And you know, it's such a... such a disservice. It was such a disservice to even kind of throw that out to the tribes. And um... yea... it was such a disservice, because of the people didn't know what implications it was going to have later on. And how could they? You know, and it's um... It's you know, a system that was forced on us, not one that we were... it's not who we are. You know? That piece is very hard. So it needs to be addressed.

**RG:** Absolutely. I absolutely agree. Any last comments?

**EN:** I don't think so.

**RG:** Ok, thank you so much.



**EN:** You're welcome.

**RG:** I really, really appreciate it. And it is very, very helpful.

**EN:** Oh good. I'm so glad.

**RG:** Are you ready for me to stop the recording?

**EN:** Yep.

**RG:** Ok.

**[END OF RECORDING]**