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State of Minnesota

INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL

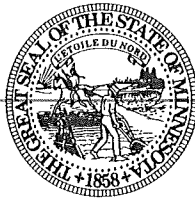
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MINNESOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
JULY 1989-JUNE 1990



State of Minnesota

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November 15, 1990

Honorable Governor Rudolf Perpich
State of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Perpich:

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council is submitting its 1990 annual report as required by Minnesota Statute 3.922, Subdivision 9.

This years report includes an overview of our program activities, legislative issues and concerns which affect American Indian people throughout the state. We are most pleased with this years appropriation of \$90,000 to begin the reburial of over 2,400 Indian remains which were released to the council from various institutions in the state.

We wish to thank you, the legislators and our tribal and urban Indian representatives of our council for providing the continued leadership to encourage and strengthen our unique political relationship as American Indians, and as citizens of Minnesota.

This report will be made available to the Secretary of State, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Legislative Library. Additional copies are available to other state agencies, tribal governments, institutions of higher learning, and other interested parties.

Sincerely:


Roger Head
Executive Director

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE MINNESOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL

Darrell "Chip" Wadena, White Earth	Chairman
Leonard Prescott, Shakopee-Mdewakanton	Vice Chairman
Robert "Sonny" Peacock, Fond du Lac	Secretary
Loretta Gagnon, At-large	Treasurer
Eugene Boshay, Bois Forte	
Daniel Brown, Leech Lake	
James Hendrickson, Grand Portage	
David Larson Jr., Lower Sioux	
Dean Blue, Upper Sioux	
Dale Chiles, Prairie Island	
Delbert Cavanaugh, At-large	

MEMBERSHIP OF THE URBAN INDIAN ADVISORY COUNCIL

Roy James Roberts, Minneapolis	Vice Chairman
Valerie Sheehan, Minneapolis	Secretary
Nancy Stanaway, St. Paul	
Harold Yellow St. Paul	
Mary Ann Walt, Duluth	

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

DESIGNEE

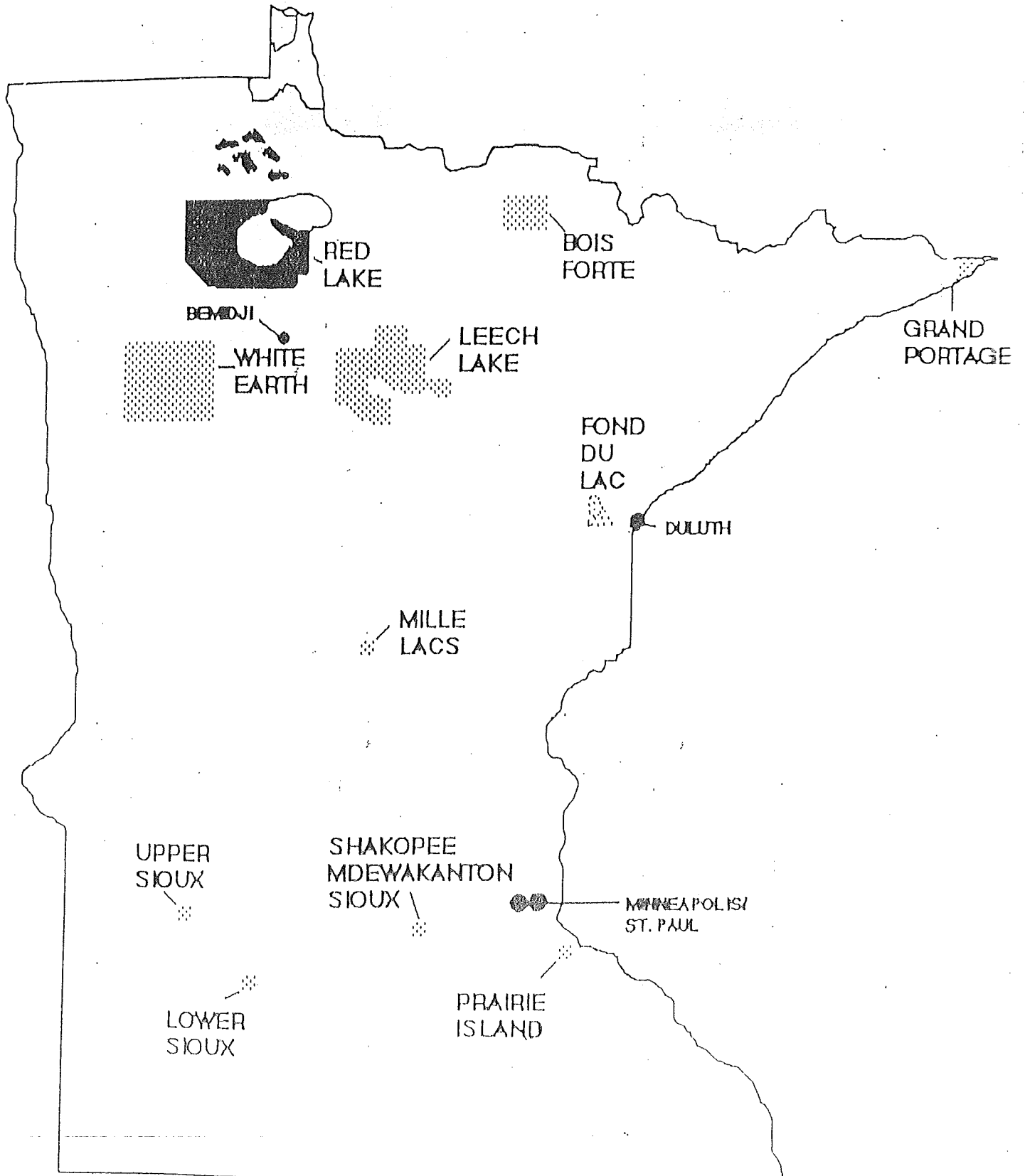
Senator Florian Chmielewski, Sturgeon Lake
Senator Gary DeCramer, Ghent
Senator Cal Larson, Fergus Falls

Rudolf Perpich, Governor

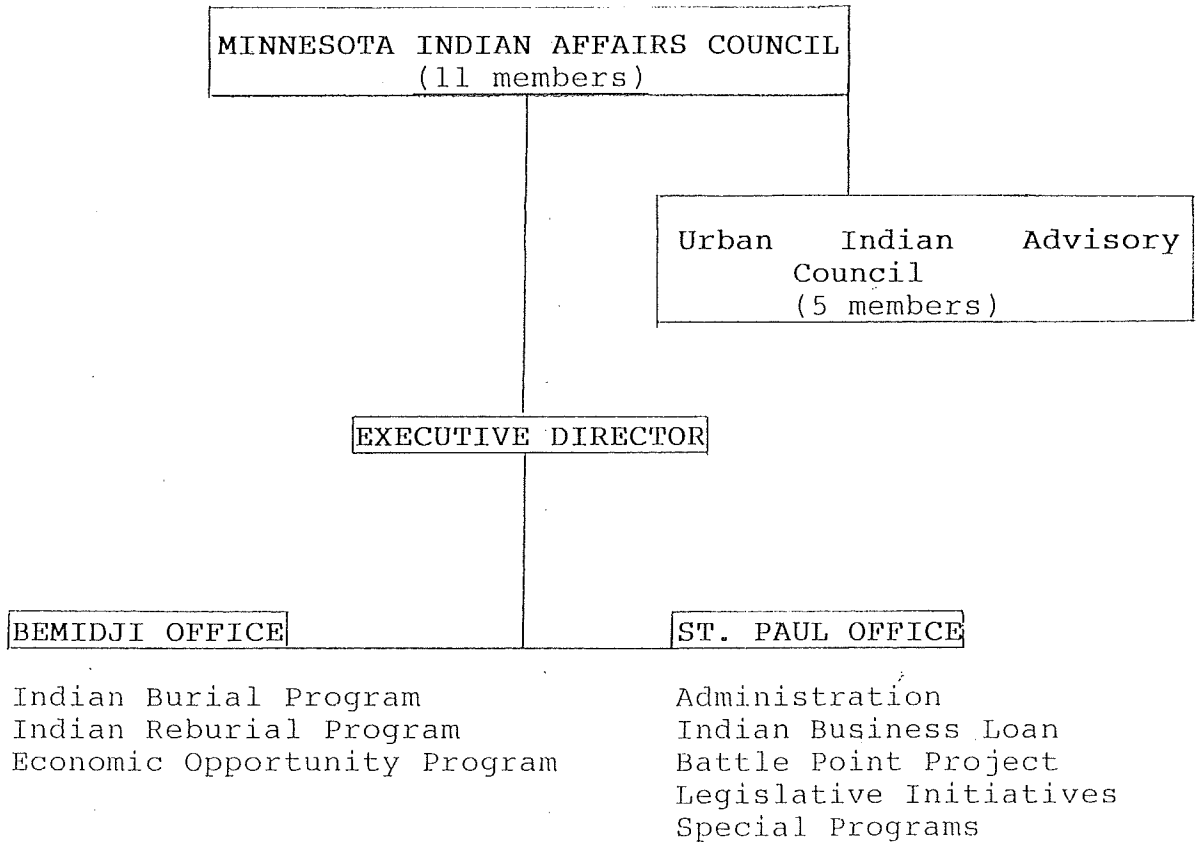
COMMISSIONERS:

Orville Pung, Department of Corrections.....Shirley Flekke
Tom Nelson, Department of Education.....David Beaulieu
Joe Samargia, Department of Jobs and Training.....Don Mohawk
Sister Mary Madonna Ashton, Department of Health..Lorene Wedeking
Ann Wynia, Department of Human Services.....Ron Welch
James Solem, Housing Finance Agency.....Donna Fairbanks
Joseph Alexander, Department of Nat'l Resources...Joseph Day
Jack Deluca, Iron Range Resources and
Rehabilitation.....Brian Hiti
Stephen Cooper, Department of Human Rights.....Gary Gorman

MINNESOTA INDIAN RESERVATIONS



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL

FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991

PROGRAM SUMMARY	FY 1990	ESTIMATED FOR 1991
Indian Affairs Council	\$ 397,000	\$ 438,000
Indian Business Loans	219,000	205,000
Indian Reburial		90,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 616,000	733,000
 EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	\$ 237,000	\$ 284,000
Expenses/Contractural Services	88,000	200,000
Misc. Operation Expenses	45,000	52,000
Supplies/Materials	5,000	11,000
Capital Equipment	5,000	
Other	236,000	186,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 616,000	\$ 733,000

MISSION

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (MIAC) is the official liaison between state and tribal governments and advisor to the state on urban Indian issues and concerns.

Created by the Legislature in 1963, the mission of the council as mandated in statute is broad in scope but focused in its total support of tribal government operations and the continued identification of issues and concerns that impact the American Indian population throughout the state. These issues include the areas of health, education, welfare and other public support, housing, economic development, protection of the environment, and protection of tribal rights.

The council is governed by the elected tribal chair of the eleven reservations throughout the state, and two at large members elected by federally recognized tribal members from other states. The council also has an urban Indian advisory committee. The urban Indian advisory committee consists of two representatives from Minneapolis, two representatives from St. Paul, and one representative from Duluth.

The council, under the direct advisement of the elected representatives, addresses its mission through varied activities which include research, policy and resource development, technical assistance, introduction of legislative initiatives, and direct program and fiscal management for the agency. The legislative mission related objectives are as follows:

- 1). clarify for the legislature and state agencies the nature of tribal governments and the relationship of tribal governments to the Indian people of Minnesota;
- 2). make recommendations to members of the legislature on desired and needed legislation to benefit the statewide Indian community and communicate to the members of the legislature when legislation has or will have an adverse effect on the statewide Indian population;
- 3). assist in establishing Indian advisory councils in cooperation with state agencies that deliver services to the Indian community;
- 4). interreact with private organizations involved with Indian concerns to develop and implement programs to assist Indian people, as they affect state agencies and departments;
- 5). provide information for and direction to a program to assist Indian citizens to assume all the rights, privileges, and duties of citizenship, and to coordinate and cooperate with local, state, and national private agencies providing services to the Indian people;
- 6). develop educational programs, community organization programs,

leadership development programs, motivational programs, and business development programs for Indian persons who have been, are, or will be subject to prejudice and discrimination;

7). cooperate and consult with appropriate commissioners and agencies to develop plans and programs to most effectively serve the needs of Indians throughout the state the state.

MAJOR POLICY DRIVERS

The state of Minnesota has the twelfth largest American Indian population in the country and ranks at less the one percent of Minnesota's total population. According to the 1980 census, the American Indian population was 34,831. This was a time when the American Indian population became more urban. By 1980, 58 percent of the population resided in urban areas, as opposed to the eleven reservation areas throughout the state. 1985 estimates suggests a growth of 15 to 20% in the population with estimates reaching closer to 40,200 to 42,100.

The demographic indicators of the American Indian population in the state of Minnesota are similar to those throughout the country. American Indians have the lowest life expectancy of any group in the United States. They also experience high rates of unemployment, and lower incomes, housing and educational attainment.

- In the state of Minnesota, the average life expectancy for American Indians is six years less than that of the White population.
- American Indians have the youngest population with the highest birth rate.
- The median age of American Indians is 19.9 years compared to 29.6 years for Whites.
- The birth rate for American Indian women between the ages of 14-44 is 136.2 per thousand compared to 66.9 per thousand for White women.
- The infant mortality rate for American Indians is 10.4 deaths per thousand compared to 7.2 deaths per thousand for Whites.
- The percent of unwed pregnancies for American Indians is 68% compared to 14.8% for Whites.
- The teen pregnancy rate for American Indians is 49% compared to 13.4% for Whites.
- Accidents are the leading cause of death for American Indians between 1-44 years of age.
- Cirrhosis of the liver was the second leading cause of death among American Indian women between the ages of 25-44.
- 30.1% of the American Indian population are below poverty level indicators compared to 8.9% for Whites.
- 8.1% of the total AFDC clients are American Indian even though the total state population is less than 1%.
- The unemployment rate for American Indian males and females is 3 to 4 times higher than that of Whites.

- Only 48% of American Indians own their homes compared to 80.2% for Whites.
- 55% of American Indian adults are high school graduates which was 18% lower for the state's general population.

The demographic overview of the American Indian in the state of Minnesota and development of policy is also affected by the unique political relationship that governs the lives of American Indians. No other group in the United States is governed and regulated by over 10,000 treaties, agreements, and court decisions.

Throughout these treaties, agreements, and court decisions, tribes have retained their authority to regulate reservations activities and the conduct of their tribal members. Indian tribes have the power to make their own laws governing internal matters and to enforce them in their own courts. These powers are the same general powers that the federal and state government use to regulate their internal affairs.

This government to government relationship is recognized by the state in entering into agreements with tribal governments and therefore becomes the major policy driver for policy formation and development of legislative initiatives specifically identified for Indian tribes and their members.

The state has the responsibility to uphold the federal policies of Indian affairs and interact with tribal governments to further the development of those policies and programs at the state level. According to Minnesota Statute Section 16B.06, Subdivision 6 provides the following:

Notwithstanding any other law, the state may not require an Indian tribe or band to deny their sovereignty as a requirement or condition of a contract with the state or an agency of the state.

Furthermore, Indians are entitled to the same benefits and privileges of other state citizens. Therefore, this very unique relationship between the tribal governments and state government has created a relationship through contracts and agreements to develop and deliver programs and services that will address the needs of Indian people throughout the state.

Currently, the council's contracts and agreements include the administration and direct program responsibilities for the 1) Indian Business Loan Program; 2) Indian Burial Program; 3) Indian Reburial Program; and 4) Battle Point Project. The council also has interagency agreements with the Department of Jobs and Training for the provision of technical assistance to the tribes through an Indian Economic Opportunity Program and the Department of Human Services to research and report on the feasibility of an Indian Adolescent Chemical Dependency Treatment Program.

PROGRAM SUMMARY FOR 1990

The program activities of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council included the administration of the Indian Business Loan Program, Indian Burial, Indian Reburial Project, Indian Economic Opportunity, AIDS Prevention, and coordination of a statewide chemical dependency conference for women of color.

Indian Business Loan Program

The Indian Business Loan Program was authorized in 1973 and began operations 1980 to provide Minnesota based Indians with the opportunity to establish and expand business enterprises both on and off the reservation.

Funds for this program are derived from a portion of the severed mineral rights taxes that are collected by counties each year. The total amount collected has averaged approximately \$89,000 per year. This dollar amount is then made available to the eleven reservations throughout the state. The amount of funding available to the reservations is determined by a formula on population distributions of each reservation. Each reservation also determines the level of available loan funds for off reservation business loans for their tribal members.

The loan procedure includes an application with a projected business and financial plan which is submitted to the Indian Business Loan Officer of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. The loan officer is responsible for the total administration of the loan program. This includes providing technical assistance to all loan applicants, monitoring all contracts for compliance, recording loan payments and tax deposits, and the reporting of semi-annual and annual reports to all reservations and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council governing board.

Once the loan officer has reviewed the application for completeness, the appropriate tribe receives the loan application for a decision of approval or rejection. If the loan is approved, most reservations will fund up to a maximum of 25% of the total project cost through the Indian Business Loan Program. The applicant must demonstrate a 5-20% equity in the total project cost and document the availability of other financing before funds from this program will be dispersed.

The Indian Business Loan Program has administered seventy seven loans totaling \$1,272,296.00 since the program began in 1980. In 1990, the Indian Business Loan Program received twelve loan applications totaling \$309,660. Ten of the loan applications were approved in 1990 for a total loan amount of \$281,417.

Indian Burial/Reburial Project

Minnesota represents one of first states to protect Indian remains and those possessions that may accompany an Indian burial. The idea that Indian burials should be duly protected was incorporated into the Minnesota Statute on Private Cemeteries 307.05. The definition incorporates "burial ground" and "Indian burials" as protected sites. The willful removal of such remains from these sites is a felony. The statutes further clarifies that the state is responsible for the authentication, identification, marking and rescue of unmarked or unidentified burial grounds or burial. It is the responsibility of the Indian Affairs Council and the state archaeologist to identify the tribal identity and return such remains to the appropriate tribal identity. If such determination can not be made, the Indian Affairs Council is responsible for the relocation, if necessary to protect the remains, and reburial that meets with tribal customs for burial.

The intent of the legislation is very clear in meeting with the approval of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council and the representative tribes. Ideally, Indian burials should remain in their natural state, undisturbed, and protected. This is the optimum preference, however, natural erosion and further land development are a continual threat to this protection.

There are over 1,200 unplatted Indian burial sites recorded in the files of the State Archeologist's Office. In addition to the unplatted sites, the number of Indian burial cases has increased from 28 in 1983 to 236 new cases in 1990. The Indian Affairs Council has administered the Indian Burial Program with an annual budget of \$25,000 to address such cases. However, in 1989, at the request of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council and public support, the release of over 2,400 Indian remains from the Minnesota Historical Society, Hamline University, and the University of Minnesota was agreed upon. The release of these remains could not be adequately addressed through an annual appropriation of \$25,000. The projected time period to address the reburial of released remains and continue with the average number of new cases translated into a time line well over 10 years.

In order to appropriately address this issue, the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council requested a special appropriation of \$350,000 for one year to complete the authentication, identification, and reburial of these previously exhumed remains. The legislature responded by authorizing a \$360,000 appropriation over the next four years to complete this project.

The project plan which began in July 1990 included the reburial of 100 individuals in the fall of 1990 with further preparation of all remains in 1991. The reburials will continue through 1993.

Indian Economic Opportunity

The Indian Affairs Council has had an interagency agreement with the Department of Jobs and Training for nine years to provide funding for the Economic Opportunity Specialist II. The specialist provides information and technical assistance to the tribes on the programs that are available through the department.

These programs include: 1) Community Services Block Grant Basic; 2) Community Services Block Grant - Supplement; 3) Minnesota Economic Opportunity Grant; 4) Head Start Program; 5) Emergency Community Service Homeless Grant; and 6) Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program.

The specialist works with each of the eleven reservations that have entered into contracts for program services and provides contract monitoring for compliance, reporting, invoicing, and internal auditing procedures.

Indian Economic Opportunity Contractual Program Activities for 1990:

- Publishing of Community Based Newspaper to Improve Communication between the Tribal Council and Community
- Crisis Payments to Assist the Elderly and Eligible Households With Their Fuel Bills
- Assist Low Income Youth Through Intervention Activities that are Culturally Based
- Funding for a Community Development Planner to Address Issues of Day Care, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, and Water Conservation/Pollution Prevention
- Maintenance of a Public Sewer and Water System/Meeting Safety Guidelines
- Technical Assistance in Developing a Record Management System
- Upgrade Communication System
- Creation of Affordable Housing for the Elderly
- Coordination of Post Secondary Education Opportunities
- Development of a Land Use Plan
- Economic Development Plan for Businesses and Jobs
- Provided Public Transportation

- Self sufficiency Skills Building Program
- Coordination of a Fisheries Project
- Emergency Food Shelves and Nutrition for the Elderly
- Financial Assistance for the Elderly, Handicapped, and Low Income
- Provision of medical supplies for the Elderly
- Employment of Maintenance Workers for Community Centers
- Emergency Medical Technician Training
- Emergency Shelter, Food and Clothing for Low Income People in Crisis Situations

AIDS Prevention Activities

There were 210 AIDS cases among American Indians and Alaskan Natives reported to the Centers of Disease Control as of August 1990. The Minnesota Department of Health reported 6 AIDS cases for this same time period and 36 American Indians and Alaskan Natives that have tested HIV positive.

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council officially provided support for AIDS prevention activities through the form of a resolution in 1987. The resolution encouraged the U.S. Public Health Service through the Indian Health Service and the Centers for Disease Control to specifically provide AIDS prevention funding for Indian communities throughout the country. The 1988 state legislature appropriated \$400,000 specifically for communities of color to also provide AIDS prevention activities at the local level.

In the fall of 1989, the Minnesota Indian Affairs was a cosponsor of "Caring for Each Other" A Community Response to AIDS. The council also provided funding support through and interagency agreement with the Minnesota Department to produce a video entitled "Honored by the Moon". The video addresses the issue of homophobia in the Indian community and is used in conjunction with other AIDS training materials developed in conjunction with the Minnesota American Indian AID Task Force.

The Minnesota Indian Council, through another interagency agreement with the Minnesota Department of Health, recommended funding for the Minnesota American Indian AIDS Task Force to develop an youth play on AIDS entitled "STARS IN THE SKY". The play has been well received both on the reservation and urban area.

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council will continue its liaison work in the areas of AIDS prevention, technical assistance and agency representation on the Minnesota AIDS Project, Minnesota American Indian AIDS Task Force, and the Commissioner of Health's Task Force on AIDS HIV Services Planning Project.

Women of Color Chemical Dependency Conference

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, in cooperation with the Council on Asian Pacific Minnesotans, Council on Black Minnesotans, and the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council was responsible for the coordination of the third annual women of color chemical dependency conference. The "Powers to Change-Cultural Strategies Dealing with Chemical Dependency Among Women" was a nine month planning process involving women from each of the communities of color in the design and presentation of topics for the two and half day conference.

\$20,000 was provided by the Department of Human Services Chemical Dependency Division and another \$7,500 was raised through proposals and registration fees. Each of the councils provide in-kind services and support staff to sponsor this statewide conference.

The conference was held at the Hilton Metrodome on August 27-29, 1990 and had over 300 participants.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION IN 1991 AND 1992

INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL

Removal of the sunset clause on the council. Current sunset is for June 30, 1993.

Allowing for the composition of the council to include the chairperson of the urban Indian advisory council as a voting member.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Currently Minnesota law provides for the use of peyote in bona fide religious ceremonies of the American Indian Church, and members of the American Indian Church are exempt from registration. A manufacturer of peyote must obtain federal registration and comply with all the other requirement of the law.

NATIVE AMERICAN MONUMENT

138.585 Subdivision 31 states that a Native American Monument in Ramsey County to memorialize Native Americans, be located in place of honor in the capital complex in St. Paul.

138.95 states that the Minnesota Historical Society shall develop a plan for selecting a design for the capital mall memorial. The selection may involve a design competition, with a prize for the winning design. Funding may involve state funds or gifts from private or public sources.

MINNESOTA INDIAN FAMILY PRESERVATION ACT

Recent passage of the Child Protection Act set the stage for further challenges for compliance with the Minnesota Indian Family Preservation Act and the Indian Child Welfare Act. Sanctions for non-compliance with both the state and federal law is proposed. Language changes are proposed which will remove the termination of parental rights based on failure to successfully complete treatment after two referrals, or refusals to accept treatment.

INDIAN BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM

Funds for the Indian Business Loan Program are derived from a portion of the Severed Mineral Rights taxes collected by the counties each year. This annual collection amounts to approximately \$89,000 per year which is divided and distributed as loan dollars to the 11 reservations in state.

The Indian Affairs Council proposes that this distribution of taxes be increased from 5% to 50% or 12½ cents per acre to adequately provide a loan fund to distribute to the 11 reservations for Indian business development.

The management of the Indian Business Loan Program is currently being funded through the loan account. The Indian Affairs Council will consider adding a full time equivalent to the operating budget of the council to operate this program, and that all funds from the severed mineral tax be used for the revolving loan program entirely.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS

The Indian Affairs Council will support a request for funding of an Indian Adolescent Chemical Dependency Treatment Program. The Indian Affairs Council, through an interagency agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services, is to provide the research and documentation for a plan to develop one or more treatment programs specializing in treating chemically dependent American Indian youth. the country serving Indian adolescents. A final report is due to the Department of Health and Human Services by June 30, 1991.

EDUCATION

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council will continue to support the planning for an independent, charter school, or magnet schools for Indian children residing in cities of the first class.

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council will also continue its support for the long range planning in those districts having 10 or more Indian children present. The plans mandate that Indian parents

have further involvement in the decision making and distribution of funds for the education of their children.

The Indian Affairs Council in cooperation with the Department of Education, Indian Education Section will suggest the review of alternative school needs for the education of Indian children.

Based on the legislative performance evaluation (sunset for June 30,1991) of the Pine Point Experimental School and the recommendations from the White Earth Tribal Council and school board, the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council will recommend the further continuance of the Pine Point Experimental School.

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council will continue its ongoing recommendation that the Indian Education Section become a division within the Department of Education with the full authority and freedom to act. Such action will provide for the direct access to the Commissioner and program support from various departments to further Indian education throughout the state.

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council supports the Department of Educations efforts to amend Minnesota Statute 124.86 to equalize federal per pupil support on an average daily membership basis for the entire school year for all sources of state per pupil support including AFDC.

The current act provides grants to tribal schools to equalize the difference between what the federal government provides and what the state would provide if the student were in a state public school.

HOUSING

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council supports the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency in their request that they be able to provide for the distribution of state appropriations for low interest loans to provide housing rehabilitation through the tribal housing programs.

Tribal housing programs are entering their 10th year. As the need for new housing continues, there is also a need for existing tribal home owners to make major housing repairs (roofing, siding, water heaters and other major appliances). Repair and improvement of existing homes will enhance the tribal housing program and continue the overall value of the homes.

SESSION LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA FOR 1990

Task Force on Education Organization
Chapter 435-S.F. No. 2136

The legislative commission on public education shall appoint 22 members who represent various size schools districts and geographic areas of the state. The Indian Affairs Council was added to this representation on July 1, 1990 to make recommendations on the restructuring of education in the state. A final report is to be made to the legislature by February 1, 1991.

Aquaculture by the Leech Lake Band
Chapter 502-S.F. No. 1704 Subd. 3

The Leech Lake Band or band members are not restricted from aquaculture activities (i.e. fish farming) as long as these activities are consistent with state policies, laws, and regulations relating to such activities.

Minnesota Natural Wild Rice Promotion Advisory Council
Chapter 515-S.F. No. 2299

A natural wild rice promotion advisory council is established to promote the marketing of hand harvested natural lake or river wild rice. Members of the advisory council must include representatives of natural wild rice hand harvesters, processors, and dealers who are Minnesota residents and are recognized as an Indian by the federally recognized governing body.

The department of trade and development shall provide technical assistance to the advisory council relating to the marketing of natural wild rice. The issues to be addressed include trademarking, labeling, packaging, consumer awareness, and marketing for the successful promotion of this exclusive Minnesota product.

Child Protection
Chapter 542-H.F. No. 2390

This act addresses issues of child protection, improving, data practices, includes mental injury and threatened injuries as abuse to be reported, increases penalties for assaults against a child, expedites the termination of parental rights, includes reporting use of controlled substances by the mother and the prenatal exposure of the child, and provides for references to the Indian Child Welfare Act in the removal of and Indian child.

American Indian Tribal or Grant Schools
Chapter 562 Art. 3 Subd. 1

Tribal schools or grant schools must plan, conduct, and administer an education program in accordance with existing state statutes

and state tribal contract or grant school aid must be used to supplement, not replace the money for American Indian education programs provided by the federal government.

Reburial of Indian Remains
Chapter 565 Sec. 18

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council received \$90,000 for the reburial of over 2,400 Indian remains released by several institutions in the state. This \$90,000 will address the reburial of 1/3 of the total remains for fiscal year ending June 30, 1991.

Fond du Lac Community College
Chapter 610 Art. 1 Subd. 6

The Fond du Lac Community College received \$6,990,000 to construct space for classrooms, laboratories, and offices. The Fond du Lac Reservation is to provide a gift of land, including the availability of sewer and water for the college site.

Red Lake Tribal Information Center
Chapter 610 Art. 1 Subd. 2d

The Minnesota Historical Society is to make a \$300,000 grant to the Red Lake Independent School District to finalize the construction documents and necessary agreements for construction bids for the Red Lake Information Center.

Leech Lake Battle Point Historic Site
Chapter 610 Art. 1 Sec. 17

The Minnesota Indian Affairs Council received \$50,000 to prepare the preliminary plans for an interpretive center at the Battle Point historic site on Leech Lake. Plans include a land lease to the Indian Affairs Council by the Leech Lake Band of Chippewas for an initial term of 20 years and a total term of 40 years with renewable options. The council will own the facilities until the lease expires. At such time, the facilities will be turned over to the Leech Lake Band of Chippewas for final ownership.

Red Lake Watershed Project
Chapter 610 Art. 1 Subd 5.

The Red Lake Band of Chippewas will provide a land lease of at least 20 years, and a total term lease of at least 40 years for the construction of a watershed project. The Red Lake watershed district will own the facilities to be constructed as part of this project during the term of the land lease.

Lac Qui Parle Visitor's Center
Chapter 610 Art. 1 Subd 9d

\$100,000 is appropriated for the planning and working drawings

and archaeological excavation for a visitor center at Lac Qui Parle Wildlife Management Area.

The Minnesota Historical Society is to provide displays and interpretive facilities for the Native American culture and history of the area. The plan is to be submitted to the legislature by January 1, 1991.