How do Roundtables work? Start at any table you would like and you will have to opportunity to visit the other tables every 15 minutes and in any order that suits you.

1 - Promoting Public Health through Home Visits to Parents and Children
   Jennifer Boulley, Red Cliff Zaagichigaazowin Home Visiting Program
   Catriona MacDonald, Association of State and Tribal Home Visiting Initiatives

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program (MIECHV) was created by Congress in 2010 to fund evidence-based home visiting to support parents in improving the health, welfare, and education of their children. Twenty-five Tribes receive MIECHV grants. Half a dozen states also support home visiting programs in Tribal communities, using state MIECHV grants. Voluntary home visiting addresses immediate risk factors for poor birth and health outcomes, and also promotes longer term resiliency and cultural capacity. Presenters will discuss how home visiting for pregnant women and families with very young children can benefit children, families, and tribes; the individual and population level health benefits of home visiting; opportunities for home visiting funding under MIECHV, TANF, and Medicaid; and steps that Tribes and the organizations can take to protect and expand tribes access to home visiting services.

2 - Policies to Address Commercial Tobacco Use
   Mike Freiberg, Public Health Law Center
   Patricia Nez Henderson, Black Hills Center for American Indian Health

Tribal policies to regulate commercial tobacco products raise several complex issues. For example, in any policy campaign, public health advocates must recognize and respect the role of traditional tobacco. They must consider and respond to concerns related to economic development. Advocates must recognize the unique nature and structure of every tribal government; a one-size-fits-all approach will not work. These are just some of the potential issues to consider in a policy campaign related to commercial tobacco. In this discussion, panelists will share stories and best practices from their experiences working with commercial tobacco policy campaigns around the country.

3 - Decolonizing Health Care for American Indian Transgender
   Trudie Jackson, University of New Mexico

Despite an increase in media focus on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) populations, their daily lives, dating, and fashion, health care has not been a focus and in fact, it is seldom found to be an area of interest. There is a serious scarcity of literature on LGBT health. Similar to the limited research on LGBT populations, there is an even greater shortage of research on American Indian (AI) transgender individuals. This presentation attempts to fill that gap and move toward decolonizing and improving their health care through challenging and exposing the colonial practices that have reproduced the existing conditions of oppression, injustice and marginalization that American Indian transgender individuals encounter. The presentation explores AI transgender resiliencies and shares the voices of AI transgender individuals centering their ideas, perspectives, and insights of culturally appropriate services for their healthcare.
4 - Improving Oral Health in Indian Country: Examining Tribes’ Compatibility with Dental Therapists

Brett Weber, National Indian Health Board

As part of its Tribal Oral Health Initiative, the National Indian Health Board has conducted an assessment of Tribal leaders, health directors, and dental directors to examine how readily Tribal communities can incorporate dental therapists into their oral healthcare provider teams. Dental therapists are midlevel providers who are licensed to perform the most common dental procedures, with an emphasis on routine and preventative care. They are able to meet the majority of patient need, freeing dentists to handle more complex procedures. The assessment gauged how ready and willing the Tribes would be to implement dental therapy in their communities. This roundtable will present the general findings of the assessment and engage with the audience on how the information in the assessment can best be used to benefit Indian Country.

5 - Creating an Elevator Speech

Sarah Price, National Indian Health Board

Buy in from leadership, management, and the general community is an important step for any Tribal health department or organization pursuing a new initiative. However, it is often difficult to communicate the benefits of a public health program in a short and succinct manner when the audience may not have a strong understanding of the benefits of the program, or of public health. This roundtable will teach participants how to develop an elevator speech- a 90 second pitch on why your audience should care about and support your organization's efforts. Participants will be given tools to select the most impactful information to share with an audience, and learn how to effectively package their message. All participants will leave with an understanding of how to undergo a stepped process to create an elevator speech on a public health initiative to any audience.

6 - Enhancing Your Understanding of the PHAB Standards and Measures: A new Tribal Documentation Supplement

David Stone, Public Health Accreditation Board

There is one set of Standards for all health departments applying for PHAB accreditation. Based upon the type of department and the scope of work the department does, the guidance and examples in the standards may not directly apply or be confusing. Understanding there was a need for clarifying guidance for Tribal health departments, PHAB and the Tribal Public Health Accreditation Advisory Board (TPHAAB) from NIHB and other Tribal partners, undertook the work of creating a new Tribal Documentation Supplement. The purpose was to provide language for Tribal applicants that would help in making the Standards understandable in the Tribal setting and remove barriers to achieving accreditation. The roundtable is an opportunity for Tribal partners and applicants to have an open conversation with PHAB about the meaning of hard to interpret standards and measures, offer feedback or thoughts about a Tribal supplement and inform of other needs in reducing barriers to achieving accreditation.