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ASSESSMENT
OF
INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE
COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM
RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION

FIRST REPORT

August, 1982

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

This is the first report to be presented as part of a study conducted by the Indian Health Service to assess Indian and Alaska Native Community Health Representative (CHR) program resource distribution among specified health care delivery functions, areas and settings during fiscal year 1981. It is based upon data gathered during the summer of 1982. All of the 234 Indian and Alaska Native CHR program contract and grant recipients were provided necessary forms for use in this study; however, participation was voluntary.

It is recommended that on completion of the current study, an evaluation of the medical efficacy and cost effectiveness of the program resource distribution as described though this study should be conducted. This recommended evaluation process is beyond the scope of the current study.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the study reported here is to provide a definitive description of the distribution of Indian and Alaska Native Community Health Representative (CHR) Program resources among specified medical and health care delivery functions, areas and settings during the 1981 fiscal year. The specific program functions, areas and settings included in the study are listed as follows:

FUNCTIONS

1. provision of health care through the conduct of consulting and educational services
2. provision of patient care through the conduct of diagnostic and therapeutic services
3. provision of patient care through the resolution of physical, economic and cross-cultural encumbrances
4. provision of environmental protection through the conduct of surveillance and control services
5. attainment of human relations, health and medical care skills and knowledge
6. provision of program administration services through the conduct of planning, personnel and financial management activities.

AREAS

1. medical care
2. dental care
3. gerontological health care
4. maternal and child health care
5. mental health care
6. environmental health service

SETTINGS

1. home
2. hospital/clinic
3. community

Definitions of the above terms used for the study appear in the appendix.

This listing of medical and health care delivery functions, areas and settings was drafted with consideration of recommendations from the National Task Force on Community Health Representative Program Evaluation and Direction. This task force is comprised of representatives of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the National Congress of American Indians, The National Indian Health Board and the National Community Health Representative Association, as well as senior clinical and administrative staff of the Indian Health Service. The task force delineated the above medical and health care delivery functions, areas and settings as those which are appropriate for utilization of CHR program resources.

The total dollar resources available for the delivery of medical and health care to Indian and Alaska Native populations through the Indian Health Service Community Health Representative Program during fiscal year 1981 was 36.3 million. These funds were administered by the Indian Health Service through contracts and a grant with 234 specific Indian tribal and Alaska Native corporation CHR programs. The Indian and Alaska Native Community Health Representative Program administered by the Indian Health Service was established by an appropriation act of congress in 1968, for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of medical and health care among the widely dispersed and culturally unique Indian, Aleut and Eskimo communities served by the Indian Health Service.

METHOD

The data on resource distribution used in this study were obtained from the reports of individual CHR program workers as to how their program time was distributed among the specified medical and health care functions, areas and settings during the twelve-month period from October 1980 through September 1981. The survey instrument allowed for the distribution of 100 points, which represented the work of one full-time CHR program funded position, among the six specified health care delivery functions. Additionally, provision was made for the distribution of resources committed within each function among the six program medical and health care delivery areas and the three settings.

Enough survey forms for all full-time positions in the program during the study period were distributed to each of the 234 CHR programs. Participation in the study was voluntary. The data which are presented in this report include responses for 707 of 2300, or 31 percent of the full-time positions in the program during the 1981 fiscal year. Of the total 234 tribal and Alaska Native Corporation specific programs, 72 or 31 percent participated in the study by August 16, which is the date upon which the analysis for this report was conducted.

The projections presented in this report are made with a 97.62 percent precision to an accuracy of plus or minus 2 percent. This level of precision is based upon a sample number of 700 and a standard deviation of .234.

Data on total resources available to the Indian and Alaska Native CHR program during the 1981 fiscal year (FY'81) have been obtained from applicable Indian Health Service financial management records and Congressional appropriation documents. Accordingly, the total funding level across all 234 programs in FY'81 was 36.3 million dollars. There were 2,300 full-time equivalent positions authorized to conduct the program activities. The assumption has been made that 220 days of service are available through the program for each full-time equivalent position. Thus it has been calculated that 506,000 days of health care service were made available to Indian and Alaska Native populations through the resources of the Community Health Representative Program during FY'81. Accordingly, it can be calculated that the cost for each day of health care service provided with Community Health Representative program resources was \$71.74 during FY'81.

RESULTS

All Indian and Alaska Native CHR program resource distributions which are projected in this report are expressed in terms of two different units of measure: (1) dollars for the support of full-time equivalent program positions; and (2) days of service provided by full-time equivalent program positions. Operating definitions of the health care delivery functions, areas and settings used in this study appear in the appendix.

Figure 1 depicts graphically the proportionate distribution of program resources among the six specified delivery functions. Table 1 relates the projected distribution of program funds and days of program worker service among the six program health care delivery functions.

The six functions include those of traditional CHR program generalists in their capacity as health care liaison and outreach workers. An example is the provision of patient care through the resolution of physical, economic and cross-cultural encumbrances such as lack of transportation, lack of funds for medical care, and language barriers. Additionally, it can be noted that those functions which may be more commonly accomplished through the CHR program specialists in one of the various medical or health care fields are also included in Figure 1 and Table 1, for example, providing patient care through the conduct of diagnostic and therapeutic services.

The proportionate distribution of program resources among six health care delivery areas is graphically depicted in Figure 2. Table 2 relates the proportionate distribution of program dollars and days of service among the six program health care delivery areas.

In Figure 3 the proportionate distribution of program resources among three health care delivery settings is graphically depicted. These are the settings within which the program health care services are provided to the recipients of the service. Table 3 relates the distribution of program dollars and days of service among the three health care delivery settings.

The proportionate distribution of program resources among the three delivery settings within the health care delivery areas is shown in Figure 4. Table 4 relates the program dollars and days of service as their distribution has been projected among the three delivery settings within these six delivery areas.

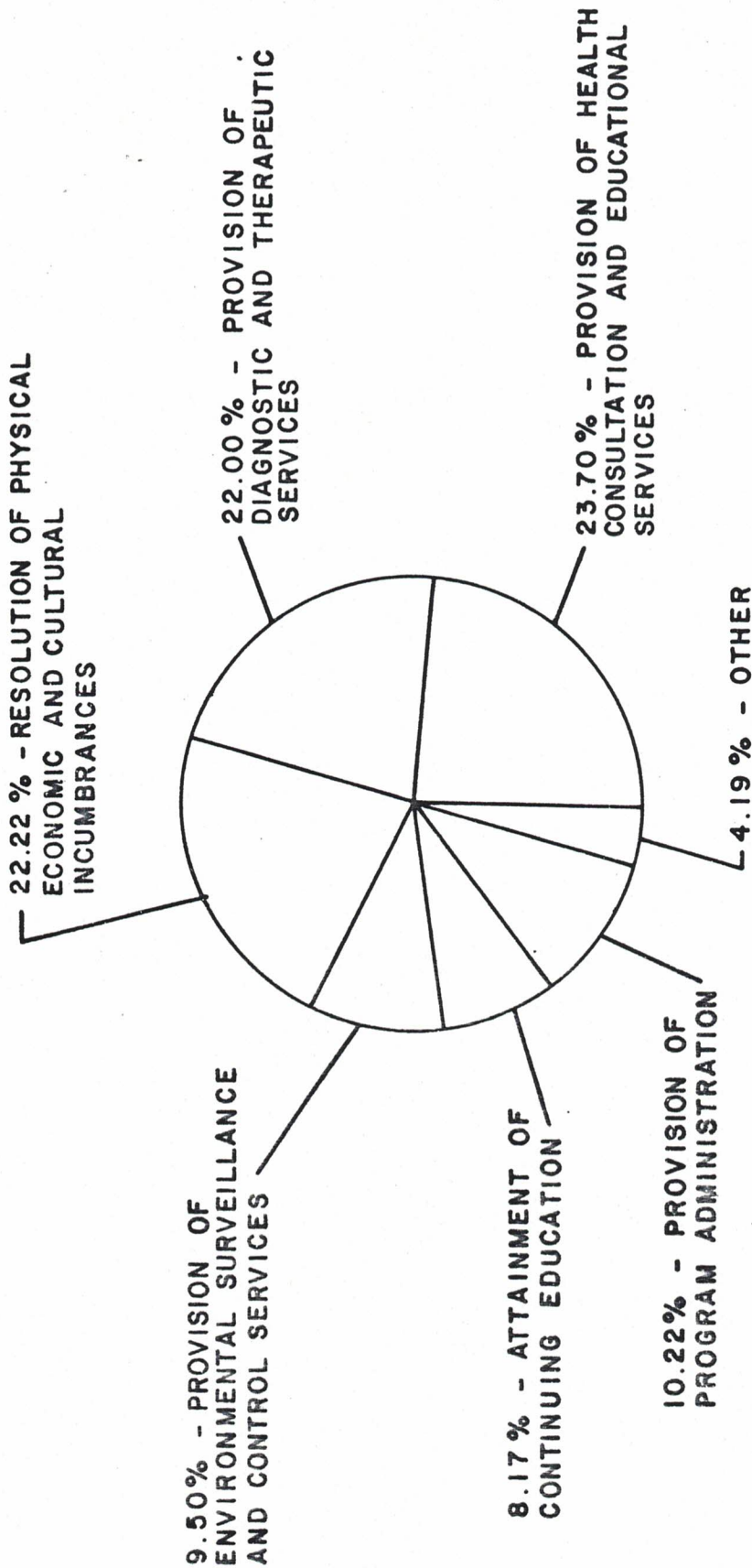


FIGURE 1 : PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN AND ALASKA
 NATIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM
 RESOURCES AMONG SIX HEALTH CARE DELIVERY FUNCTIONS
 DURING FISCAL YEAR 1981

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY FUNCTION	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	DAYS OF SERVICE
1. Provision of Health Consultation and Educational Services	8.6	121,000
2. Provision of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services	8.0	111,000
3. Resolution of Physical, Economic and Cultural Incumbrances	8.1	112,000
4. Provision of Environmental Surveillance and Control Services	3.4	48,000
5. Attainment of Continuing Education	3.0	41,000
6. Provision of Program Administration.	3.7	52,000
7. Other	1.5	21,000
TOTAL	36.3	506,000

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF FISCAL YEAR 1981 INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM RESOURCES AMONG HEALTH CARE DELIVERY FUNCTIONS IN TERMS OF DOLLARS AND DAYS OF SERVICE.

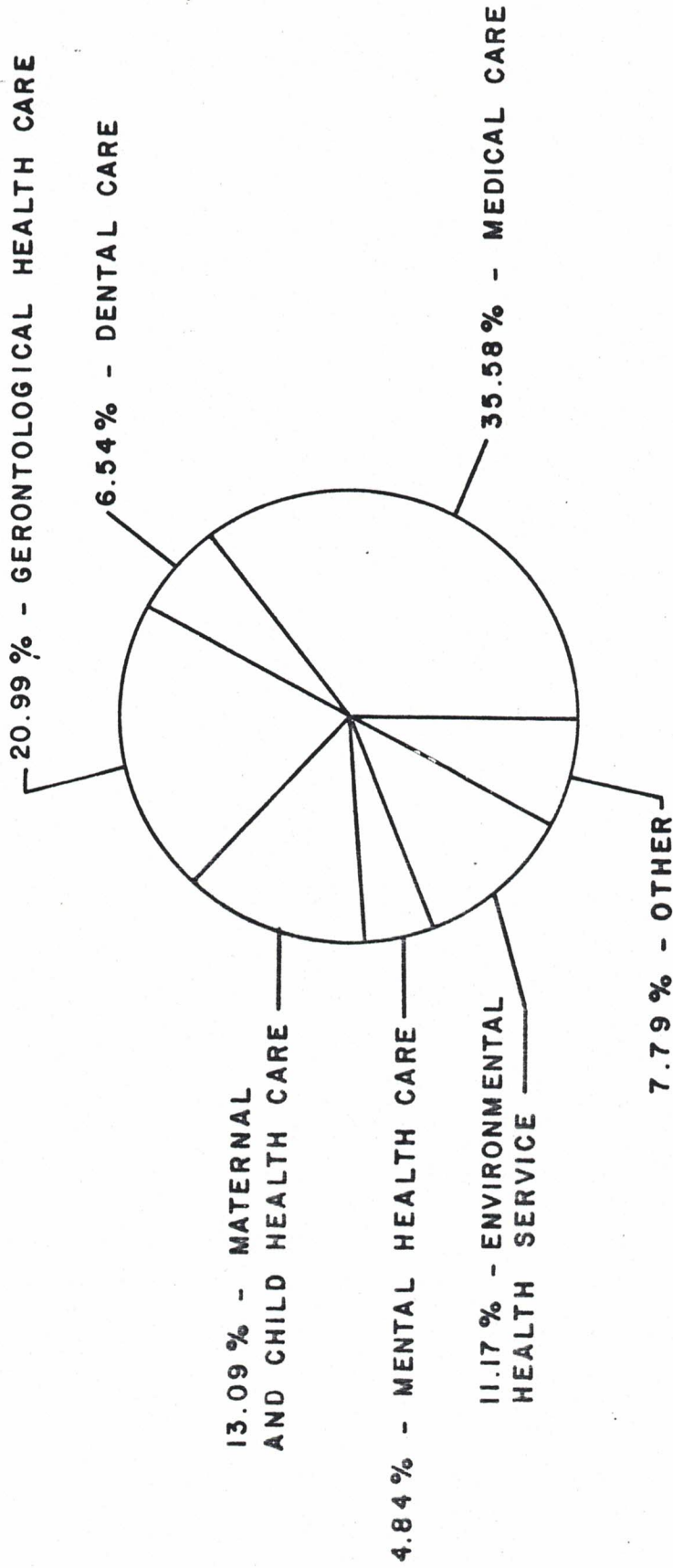


FIGURE 2 : PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN AND ALASKA
 NATIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM
 RESOURCES AMONG SIX HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AREAS
 DURING FISCAL YEAR 1981

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AREA	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	DAYS OF SERVICE
1. Medical Care	12.8	181,000
2. Dental Care	2.4	33,000
3. Gerontological Health Care	7.6	106,000
4. Maternal and Child Health Care	4.8	66,000
5. Mental Health Care	1.8	24,000
6. Environmental Health Service	4.1	57,000
7. Other	2.8	39,000
TOTAL	36.3	506,000

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF FISCAL YEAR 1981 INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM RESOURCES AMONG HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AREAS IN TERMS OF DOLLARS AND DAYS OF SERVICE.

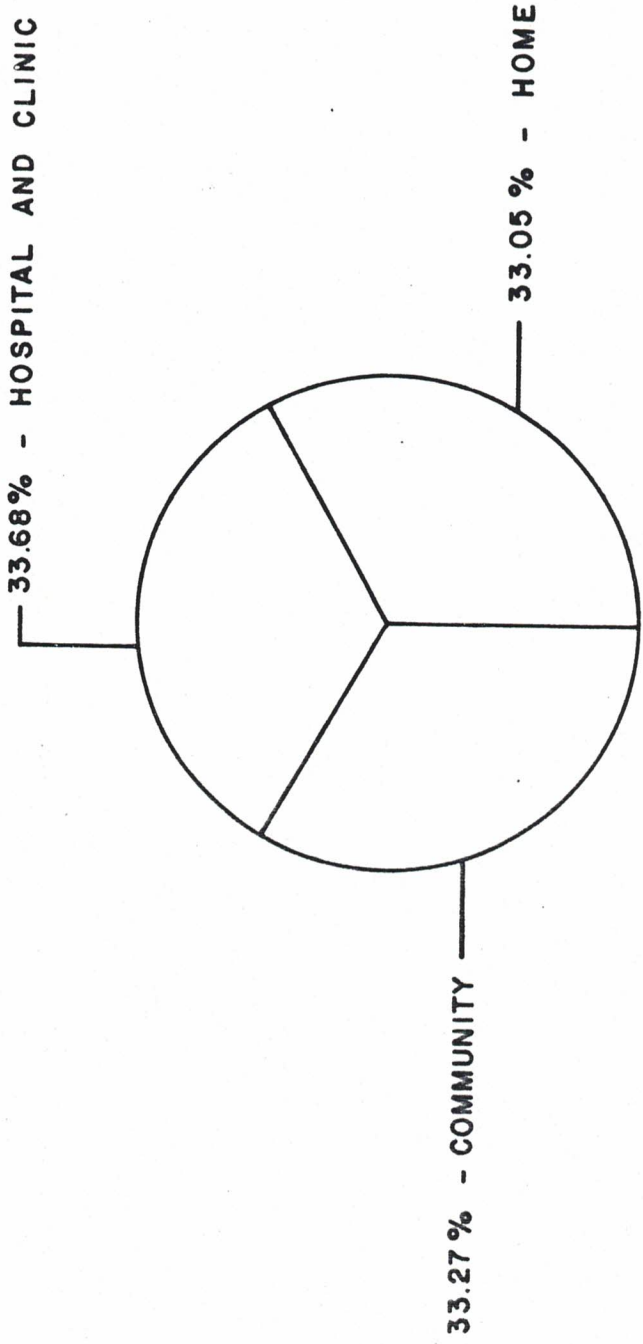


FIGURE 3 : PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN AND ALASKA
 NATIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM
 RESOURCES AMONG THREE HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SETTINGS
 DURING FISCAL YEAR 1981

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SETTING	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	DAYS OF SERVICE
1. Home	12.0	167,000
2. Hospital and Clinic	12.2	171,000
3. Community	12.1	168,000
TOTAL	36.3	506,000

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF FISCAL YEAR 1981 INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM RESOURCES AMONG HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SETTINGS IN TERMS OF DOLLARS AND DAYS OF SERVICE.

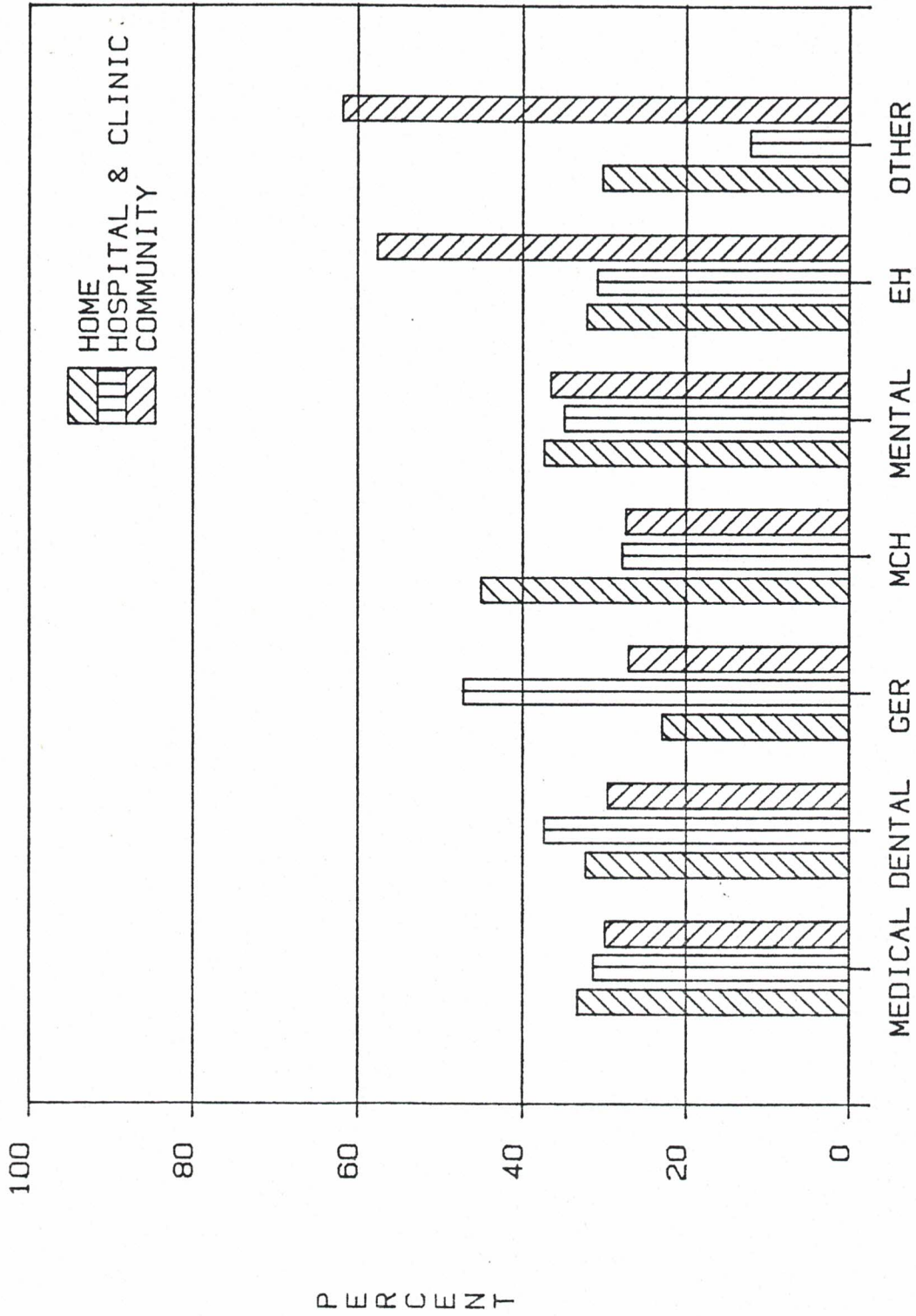


FIGURE 4 : PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN AND ALASKA
 NATIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM
 RESOURCES AMONG HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SETTINGS
 WITHIN DELIVERY AREAS

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AREA	HOME		HOSPITAL & CLINIC		COMMUNITY	
	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	DAYS OF SERVICE	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	DAYS OF SERVICE	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	DAYS OF SERVICE
1. Medical Care	4.2	59,000	4.8	68,000	3.8	54,000
2. Dental Care	.6	8,000	1.1	16,000	.7	9,000
3. Gerontological Health Care	3.4	48,000	2.1	29,000	2.1	29,000
4. Maternal & Child Health Care	1.8	25,000	1.7	23,000	1.3	18,000
5. Mental Health Care	.6	8,000	.5	7,000	.7	9,000
6. Environmental Health Service	1.2	17,000	.5	7,000	2.4	33,000
7. Other	.4	6,000	.6	9,000	1.8	24,000
SUB-TOTALS	12.2	171,000	11.3	159,000	12.8	176,000

TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF FISCAL YEAR 1981 INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM RESOURCES AMONG HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SETTINGS WITHIN DELIVERY AREAS IN TERMS OF DOLLARS AND DAYS OF SERVICE.

APPENDIX
DEFINITION OF TERMS

HEALTH CARE FUNCTIONS

PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE THROUGH THE CONDUCT OF CONSULTATION AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES:

Provision of adequate information and assistance for creating opportunities to develop skills which will allow individuals to participate in their own preventive and curative care. This includes discussions directed toward helping individuals understand the consequences of their behavior on the cause and prevention of disease.

PROVISION OF PATIENT CARE THROUGH THE CONDUCT OF DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC SERVICES:

Evaluation and/or assessment of physical or mental conditions to identify the nature and severity of illness, including screening and early casefinding and determination and/or oversight of plans for the management of disease, including follow-up and rehabilitation activity.

PROVISION OF CARE THROUGH THE RESOLUTION OF PHYSICAL ECONOMICAL AND CROSS CULTURAL INCUMBRANCES:

Facilitation of access to health and medical care through advocacy, interpretation, translation, transportation and other activities which reduce incumbrances to care.

PROVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION THROUGH CONDUCT OF SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL SERVICES:

Protection of health and elimination of illness by the surveillance and control of those elements in the environment such as; food, water, sewage, and air which are known to cause disease.

ATTAINMENT OF HUMAN RELATIONS, HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE:

Participation in continuing education and training courses for the purpose of maintaining and developing health and medical care delivery skills and knowledge.

PROVISION OF PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION THROUGH THE CONDUCT OF PLANNING, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES:

Administration of program to make effective, efficient and appropriate distribution of people, funds and supplies in order to meet the objectives of the program and accomplish its other functions.

HEALTH CARE AREAS

MEDICAL CARE:

Screening, diagnosis and treatment of physical conditions, as well as assistance in maintaining health status.

DENTAL CARE:

Screening, diagnosis and treatment of conditions of the mouth, primarily teeth and gums, as well as assistance in maintaining dental health status.

GERONTOLOGICAL HEALTH CARE:

Medical care, education and social services necessary to maintain the health of the elderly.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE:

Medical care, education and social services necessary for the health of mothers and children from pregnancy through early infancy.

MENTAL HEALTH CARE:

Diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitative services for mental diseases, including social, emotional and psychological supportive care.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH:

Health care service in relation to food, water, sewage and waste disposal, air and other elements of the physical environment which influence disease.

HEALTH CARE SETTINGS

HOME:

Location which is the usual place of residence for individual and families.

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC:

Location which is staffed by medical and health care personnel and has diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and supplies for the provision of care on an inpatient or outpatient basis.

COMMUNITY:

All locations at which care is provided or program administration activities are conducted which are not in the home or hospitals and clinics.

RESPONSES RE-ADMINISTRATION
POLICY ON INDIANS

Tribe/Group
Lower Brule

Government-to-Government

Notes

Trust

Not for action

Notes

Tribes not sub-ordinate to state New-Fed - not sub-granters of states.

Support of Federal government vs. states in law enforcement, water, hunting & fishing, roads maintenance jurisdiction disputes.

Funds for litigation to support water, hunting & fishing and other jurisdiction disputes.

Strengthening of tribal governments. Contract support and S-D grant good. As policy should not cut back strengthening tribal government and tribal government program money.

Economic Development concern about Federal dollars to attract private capital. Expansion of loan guarantee program and interest subsidy.

Direct funding to tribes with BIA cut out.

Consistency and continuity of Indian policy needed - bipartisan Indian policy with long term commitment.

Goal of Administration is economic self-sufficiency - obstacle to private sector funding is poor tribal management.

Tribal management not capable of assuming programs under 638. Policy to be is to provide tribes management expertise to be paid by BIA.

American Indian National Republic Federation

Tribe/Group

Government-to-Government

Notes

Trust

Notes

Objectives: 1. Separation of powers, 2. administration with continuity of personnel, 3. Tribal civil service, 4. Raise finance operations to a professional level.

Administration to ensure creation, staffing, training implementation and assistance to tribal management systems.

Education-Federal government has trust responsibility for funds. Urge continued funding JOM, IEA, AVT and CSA.

Economic inequality should continue to be addressed by Federal government.

Sitka Comm. Assoc.

Housing - Federal government has responsibility in meeting housing needs and protecting relationship between tribes and Indian housing authorities.

Social Services - Concerns about 40% of prison population is Alaska Natives - need to alleviate.

Wants funding for Indian Child Welfare.

Wants a consultation system.

Question merger of all Federal programs in BIA.

Question reorganization of Alaska offices.

<u>Tribe/Group</u>	<u>Government-to-Government</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Trust</u>	<u>Notes</u>
	Request standard policy for support/strengthens tribal government.			
	Request rights protection policy.			
	Request BIA support for tribal courts.			
	Request BIA education presence in Alaska.			
Confederated Salish & Kootenai of Flathead	Sovereignty of Tribal governments to be continued		Trust responsibilities be recognized and carried out	
	Government-to-government relationship encouraged		Treaties be honored	
	93-638 continued		Economic self-sufficiency	
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux of Lake Traverse	Social development is a goal			
(Education Dept.)	Treaties be honored by appropriations of funds for education of Indian children and adults on a consistent and continuing basis.			
	Direct funding of Indian Education Programs			
	Increased consultation with tribes re reorganization of BIA			

Tribe/Group
Cherokee Boy's
Club (N.C.)

Government-to-Government
For land cessions U.S. agreed
to:

Notes

Trust

Notes

- Tribal self government.
- U.S. to provide services
- Recognition of Indian rights to land and resources and cultural destinations.

U.S. must:

1. Remove threat of termination.
2. Honor obligations to self government to provide services and protect Indian rights resources and culture
3. Assist tribes and states in negotiation on jurisdiction resources claims, etc.

Balanced budget - agree with out cut at top not at bottom

Indian programs treaty obligations not social programs.

Private enterprise as government programs - agree but need education, training and money for long term not short term conversion. To try for short term conversion without having the private enterprise in place

Tribe/Group

Government-to-Government

Notes

Trust

Notes

will be more costly.
Indian Action Econ. Dev.,
Education and training should
be emphasized not cut.

There is discrimination in
the blood degree requirement.
U.S. should serve tribal
members as determined by
tribes regardless of blood
degree.

Indian health care is an
entitlement bought and paid
for, not a welfare program.

Indian health services are
already stretched to their
limits and need more not less
funds to meet expanding needs.

Health care services is
highest priority of Northwest
tribes.

Tribes should determine
eligibility for health care.

Preventive and home health
care should be part of clini-
cal and primary care.

Input into service delivery
should come from Indian clients
through Health Boards.

IHS should be required to put
health services above its
internal administrative require-
ments.

Northwest Portland
Area Indian
Health Board

Tribe/Group

Government-to-Government

Notes

Trust

Notes

Specific recommendations on:

- Contract Health Services
- Indian Health Services Clinics
- Mental Health Alcoholism
- Maternal and Child Health
- Block Grants
- Community Health Reps.
- Environmental Health
- Indian Health Manpower
- Indian Health Service Administration
- Communication Tribes/IHS

Paute Indian
Tribe of Utah

The core of tribal existence is the tribal government.

Reaffirm the trust relationship as the primary stabilizing force in the development and progress of Indian tribes.

The greatest need today is to increase tribal capabilities to control resources and regulate conduct on tribal land.

The U.S. should provide assistance in helping tribes reach these capabilities.

Not all tribes need assistance in the same areas, assistance must be based on individual tribal needs.

Economic development of tribal resources must be thoroughly thought out and planned to meet individual tribal needs.

Education of Indian children must be provided for, including college.

Tribe/Group

Government-to-Government

Notes

Trust

Notes

The Indian Religious Freedom Act must be evaluated for its effect.

The government-to-government relationship provides means for two distinct people to carry out relations of mutual benefit to both.

Government-to-government relations do not preclude non-governmental relations.

One government cannot compel another to act contrary to its wishes without violating the relationship between the two governments.

Representatives from each government must accord respect to each other.

All peoples have the right to determine their political relations with other peoples.

Tribes may enter treaties, compacts and conventions with states.

Tribes may dissolve their distinct political character and political assimilate into an existing state.

The relationship between tribes and the U.S. is based on the trust responsibility.

This obligates the U.S. to elevate the position of Indians to one of determining their own political, economic and cultural future.

Until full tribal self-government is achieved, the U.S. is obligated to provide economic and technical assistance to tribes.

Trusteeship ensures opportunity for Indians to choose their political future.

<u>Tribe/Group</u>	<u>Government-to-Government</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Trust</u>	<u>Notes</u>
NCAI (cont'd)	<p>All people have the right to self-determination.</p> <p>Denial of self-determination defies the law of Nations and of nature.</p> <p>Indians have unconditional rights to economic and social benefits.</p> <p>Indians may freely choose their own economic and social systems.</p> <p>Indians have the right not to have economic and social systems imposed on them.</p> <p>Co-existence between the U.S. and tribes is necessary.</p> <p>Actions by one government which abridge the rights of the other require resolution by an international body.</p> <p>No nation can compel another to act against its own interests.</p> <p>Education a trust responsibility cannot be relinquished to states.</p> <p>Budget cuts must not affect accessibility and quality of education.</p>		<p>Indians retain the inherent and natural right to use and dispose of their lands and natural wealth as they see fit.</p> <p>Nobody can lawfully deny tribes their basic source of sustenance.</p>	
<p>United National Indian Tribal Youth</p>				

<u>Tribe/Group</u>	<u>Government-to-government</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Trust</u>	<u>Notes</u>
United National Indian Tribal Youth (cont'd)	<p>Title IV and JOB to be continued.</p> <p>Vocational education and higher education must be expanded.</p> <p>Quality education includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pre-school b. Bilingual and bi-cultural programs developed by Indian professionals. c. Counselors, Native youth clubs and alternative educational options necessary for transition. d. Parent and community participation e. Boarding schools closings only with consultation. <p>Health recommendations health services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace and upgrade facilities. 2. Assist in appraisal of health needs and quality of care. 3. Support Indians entering health care professions. 4. Develop awareness and preventive programs. 			

Tribe/Group
United National
Indian Tribal
Youth (cont'd)

Government-to-government
Career opportunity programs
should be maintained and
expanded.

Notes

Trust

Notes

Youth should be encouraged
to participate in social,
tribal, political and indivi-
dual pursuits which will
enhance the leadership
ability.

Resources - To be used for
benefit of tribal members.
Inventories of resources needed.

Renewable resources to become
self-sustaining and used for
benefit of the people.

Non-renewable resources to be
used in a manner that will
insure availability for future
generations.

Technical assistance to tribes
for planning for resource
development.

Training and education for
developing the economies of
reservations.

Build on 1970 message - stress
need for a policy so tribes
and Feds will know where each
stands in relation to each
other.

Mississippi Choctaw

Also use Policy Review Commission
report as a base.

Tribe/Group

Government-to-government

Notes

Trust

Notes

Mississippi Choctaw
(cont'd)

Self-determination has been a success, should be continued as a policy.

Self-determination must be reinforced with economic development.

Major reason for past failures is instability of tribal government; also lack of BIA expertise.

Comprehensive Indian economic development legislation - create infrastructure.

Lack of uniformity among Federal Departments as to definition of Indian.

Tribal governments relationship to state block grant programs.

Law enforcement programs.

Improve communication between tribes and private sector; job training; tax incentives; grant and loan funding; financial and technical assistance for individual business development.

Reaffirm the trust responsibility. Alarmed about education as part of trust.

Water and mineral rights.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Housing & Health & Lands</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Social & Econ. Dev.</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Employment</u>
National Urban Indian Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain Sec 8 Rent Subsidized HUD housing program - Full funding for Urban Indian Health Programs be reinstated. - Support Chisholm Bill setting aside 800 acres of Black Hills for exercise of American Indian Religious Freedom Act. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standardize (ANA grant review process - Continue and increase funding for social and economic development - Funding for technical assistance to develop social and economic strategies - Use Federal and private money for joint economic ventures for tribes and urban Indians - Combine ANA Job Bank with an Urban Indian Economic Venture Resource Center. - Continued eligibility for Title II funds to implement the Indian Child Welfare Act. Appropriate \$15 million. - Support efforts of the Jim Thorpe Foundation. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep CER - The Indi given fr - Funding Employme - Provide entrepre - Keep th Educatia
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support all tribes in their efforts to strengthen the government-to-government and trust relationships with the U.S. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish Federal task force to advise & assist in developing policy affecting urban Indians. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to urban

& Health & Lands

in Sec 8 Rent Sub-
d HUD housing program

funding for Urban
Health Programs be
ated.

t Chisholm Bill set-
side 800 acres of
Hills for exercise
frican Indian Religious
n Act.

Notes

Social & Econ. Dev.

- Standardize (ANA grant review process
- Continue and increase funding for social and economic development
- Funding for technical assistance to develop social and economic strategies
- Use Federal and private money for joint economic ventures for tribes and urban Indians
- Combine ANA Job Bank with an Urban Indian Economic Venture Resource Center.
- Continued eligibility for Title II funds to implement the Indian Child Welfare Act. Appropriate \$15 million.
- Support efforts of the Jim Thorpe Foundation.
- Establish Federal task force to advise & assist in developing policy affecting urban Indians.

Notes

Employment & Training & Educ.

Notes

- Keep CETA funded
- The Indian Desk, DOL, be given full granting authority
- Funding to support a National Employment Resource Center
- Provide training for Indian entrepreneurs
- Keep the Office of Indian Education in HHS.
- Support direct Federal funding to urban Indians.

all tribes in their
to strengthen the
ent-to-government and
relationships with the

<u>Group</u>	<u>Housing & Health & Lands</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Social & Econ. Dev.</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Employment</u>
National Urban Indian Council	- Establish nuclear waste disposal regulations.		- Include urban Indians in set asides for the Block Grant concept of funding.		
	- Obtain urban Indian funding for implement- ing the Older Americans Act.		- Set American Indian Day for Sept. 1983.		

Health & Lands

sh nuclear waste
regulations.

urban Indian
for implement-
Older Americans

Notes

Social & Econ. Dev.

- Include urban Indians
in set asides for the
Block Grant concept of
funding.

- Set American Indian Day
for Sept, 1983.

Notes

Employment & Training & Educ.

Notes

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS BY PRESIDENT REAGAN FROM

INDIAN LEADERS DURING THE CAMPAIGN

Q. What is your position on sovereignty and self-determination for federally-recognized American Indian tribal governments?

A. I support tribal sovereignty and self-determination for federally-recognized American Indian tribal governments. Because I believe deeply in the rule of law, I support respect for and adherence to treaties, court decisions, and laws passed by Congress which clearly recognize Indian tribes right to self-government.

Tribes have not given up their powers of self-government in their local communities. I want to see tribal powers of local self-government continue to improve and develop. I want to see tribes effectively address the issues of poverty, education, poor health conditions, and community development, particularly more effective judicial systems.

I can think of no better example of the problem flowing from paternalistic big government than the events that have happened to American Indian communities. I would support Indian government through the fulfillment of treaty obligations and financial assistance, and not supplant Indian government by federal government bureaucrats.

Q. What is your position on "government to government" relations between the federal government and Indian tribal governments—in other words, treating tribal governments on an equal basis with state and local governments?

A. The traditional relationship between the United States and Indian governments is a "government-to-government relationship." History tells us that the only effective way for Indian reservations, and Indian communities, to develop is with local Indian leadership. Bearing in mind the legal and historical background, tribal governments must play the primary role in Indian affairs. State and non-Indian local governments can at best play only a secondary role.

Q. Will your Administration establish a White House coordinator on Indian tribal affairs to prevent the current situation of uncoordinated programs which overlap in numerous federal agencies?

A. We cannot promise that an office of special coordinator on Indian tribal affairs will be established in the Reagan White House, although the matter will be looked into. However, I can assure the Indian tribes that their leadership will have strong advocacy and an open channel of communication in the White House. The failure or refusal of the various federal agencies to coordinate their efforts on behalf of the Indian tribes results in gross inefficiency, loss of costly time, and greatly reduced cost-benefit to the Indian people. This will not be tolerated in the Reagan White House.

Q. What will your policy be on dealing with urban Indians and nonfederally recognized Indian groups, including state-recognized Indian tribes as opposed to federally-recognized tribes?

A. At the outset, let me say that I fully respect the unique trust relationship between the United States government and the federally-recognized Indian tribes. However, having served as Governor of the state which has some of the largest urban Indian communities in the U.S., I am aware of the unique nature of their situation and of the fact that their problems have been largely ignored in the past. The situation of the urban Indian, the off-reservation rural Indian communities, and the tribes not recognized by the federal government must be looked into with the goal of establishing ways and means of securing better opportunities for them. However, this must be done in a way that will not threaten or compromise the treasured trust relationship of the federally-recognized tribes, nor diminish the financial commitment of the federal government to them.

Q. Will your Administration retain the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs?

A. My Administration will consider various alternative arrangements for assuring the development of Indian policy and the effective execution of that policy. The present Assistant Secretary and Commissioner structure is one alternative. There may be others worthy of consideration, suggested by organizational experts or by tribal leadership. Whatever the final choice, it will be taken only after full consultation with Indian leadership.

Q. Will Indian tribes continue to be eligible to receive General Revenue Sharing Funds?

A. I see no circumstances under which I would initiate any legislative changes that would alter current conditions and prohibit tribal eligibility to receive General Revenue Sharing Funds. In the long run, I would hope to decentralize program responsibilities from the federal government to the state and local governments, including tribal governments, along with the tax resources to pay for them.

Q. What is your policy on tribal governments determining their own membership and government policies without interference by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Secretary of Interior, notwithstanding certain trust responsibility legal restrictions?

A. Indian people should determine tribal membership for themselves, since they are ultimately going to participate in the responsibilities and benefits of the tribal relationship. I believe state and local governments should have maximum freedom to develop their governmental policies without interference by federal agencies. Since tribal governments have the same responsibilities to tribal members that state and local governments have to their citizens my philosophical view is that federal bureaucrats should not interfere with Indian government policy development. Where the trust responsibility brought my Administration into conflict with tribal policies, I would be willing to consider consultation with Indian governments, recommending to Congress the repeal of laws that are causing difficulties.

Q. What will the policy be on encouraging tribes to take over Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Services programs as they are capable, thus reducing the role of government agencies but not terminating federal funding?

A. I endorse "Indian self-determination" as national policy. The Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L.93-638) was proposed by a Republican Administration and enacted by Congress to provide the legal and administration vehicle for the tribal government to secure control and management of federal programs designed to serve their constituencies. I believe that the tribal governments, as they decide they are able to administer it, should have that control.

Although I am informed that there have been problems in implementing P.L.93-638, I believe that the concept of Indian self-determination remains valid. A priority in my Administration's Indian affairs agenda would be a thorough review of P.L.93-638 with the Congress and the Indian leadership for the purpose of improving the legislation and the federal administration of it; and of removing those aspects which cause anxiety and reluctance on the part of the tribes to participate.

Q. Will your Administration guarantee tribal governments that it will not terminate tribes or the federal responsibility to tribes or abrogate treaties between tribes and the U.S. government?

A. My Administration would be opposed to the abrogation of Indian treaties and the termination of the unique relationship between the federal government and the Indian tribes. The policy of "termination" has been greatly discredited as morally and legally unacceptable and, in practical social and economic terms, devastating.

I stated earlier that because I believe in the rule of law I support respect for and adherence to existing Indian treaties. The provisions of many Indian treaties are still valid law and impose duties and responsibilities on both Indian governments and the United States government today. The support and fulfillment of Indian treaties is bound up with the honor and integrity of the United States. The United States should keep its pledged word to any nation, great or small. Supreme Court Justice Black expressed it this way, "Great Nations, like great men, should keep their word." The policy of termination of the federal trust responsibility to Indian tribes proved to be an economic and social disaster in the 1950's and 1960's. My Administration would not recommend that termination be revitalized or resurrected.

Q. Will your Administration guarantee against states or local governments taking over or having jurisdiction over any tribal reservation or historical lands?

A. My Administration would not advance executive action nor support legislation that would provide for the seizure of tribal jurisdiction by state authority. My Administration will be committed to upholding the law. If the tribal justice systems are deficient in their abilities to protect rights and property and to administer justice, government should assist them in carrying out their responsibilities fairly and responsibly.

I am informed that, at the initiative of Indian leadership themselves, a Commission on State-Tribal Relations has been sanctioned by the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the National Congress of American Indians, and the National Conference of State Legislatures. I am encouraged by this action and look upon this type of negotiation as a promising step in resolving the age-old struggle between the tribes and states.

Q. What will the policy be on guaranteeing water rights for tribal governments in the western part of the U.S.?

A. I believe that the inherent water rights of the Indian tribes is a vital key to true and lasting economic development for Indian reservations. I agree that quantification of water rights must be achieved in the future, but quantification must not be to the detriment of the Indian tribes.

The best protection of Indian water rights is the perfection of those rights through beneficial usage of the water by the Indian people. This can be done with assistance to the tribes and their people for them to develop their energy, agricultural, and other tribal natural resources.

Q. What is the policy on upholding fishing rights on tribal lands?

A. As I stated earlier, I support the fulfillment of Indian treaty rights. Where the tribes by the terms of treaty have reserved the fishing rights I feel those rights should be protected. This is consistent with current federal Indian law as the U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted it.

Q. What is the policy on tribal court systems? Jurisdiction over non-Indians on Indian land? Taxation of persons living on Indian lands?

A. I would encourage and support the development of the tribal court system. Because of the geographical isolation of Indian reservations tribal courts are sometimes the only judicial forums available for hundreds of miles. It is my understanding that at the present time tribal court systems have no difficulties about their jurisdiction over civil cases involving both Indian and non-Indians. It is also my understanding that the U.S. Supreme Court concluded that tribal courts did not have jurisdiction over non-Indians in 1978 in a case on the Suquamish reservation. I know that the issue of criminal justice jurisdiction over non-Indians by tribal courts is a source of high emotion on both sides and deep frustration for tribal court and government officials because of the irresponsible action of some non-Indians in Indian communities. Indian communities must be protected against lawless action and I would welcome advice on the matter from Indian governments.

Q. Will your Administration support Indian education through the Bureau of Indian Affairs rather than through the Department of Education?

A. I have been informed that Indian tribal leaders and education professionals have opposed the transfer of Indian education from the BIA to the new Department of Education for fear that the resulting reduction of the BIA budget would diminish that agency's trust protection as well; and that the tribes feared absorption and loss of Indian education programs in the burgeoning bureaucracy of the new Department (of Education).

I have strongly opposed the Department of Education, and if elected I will propose its abolition. If that measure is adopted, the Indian education program would presumably be transferred back to BIA, or reorganized in such a way as to increase tribal responsibilities for the education of Indian children.

Q. Will federal agencies be directed to deal with tribes directly rather than through states or counties on welfare, nutrition programs, law enforcement assistance, etc.?

A. My Administration will honor the government-to-government relationship that exists according to law. Certainly, we'll be open to discussion on the best possible delivery systems for federal services to Indian people. However, we are aware of the magnitude of the problem of changing legislation that directs federal funding through state channels, and can make no promises until my Administration has had the opportunity to thoroughly review the situation.

Q. Since tribal governments own a large share of natural resources (including energy), what is your policy on permitting tribes autonomy in decision on development, lease management, etc.?

A. Tribal governments should have the right to determine the extent and the methods of developing the tribe's natural resources. Although the federal government has a trust responsibility for Indian natural resources, that responsibility should be directed to the protection of the resources from alienation and exploitation from the outside. It should not be used to hinder tribes from taking advantage of economic development opportunities.

Tribes are making great strides in planning and controlling development—particularly those members of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes. The American private sector possesses unlimited technology and management expertise which the tribes can call upon. My Administration would encourage fair and just partnerships among the tribal governments, the private sector, and the federal government in meeting the tribes' identified development needs.

Q. What is the plan to assist tribes in developing their own economic self-sufficiency?

A. Economic self-sufficiency will be a goal of the Reagan Administration, both in Indian affairs and in the nation at large. It would work to make available financial, technological and management assistance which will enable tribal enterprises to develop their own projects for self-sufficiency. This will result in the reduction of income dependency and an increase in productive employment—which are the desires of Indian people.

Q. What is the plan to encourage economic development of individual Indian small business enterprise?

A. Although the systematic development of tribal enterprise is extremely important, the development of individual or small business enterprise is crucial to sound economic development on the reservations.

Ample opportunities now exist in the areas of agriculture, services, and light industry development throughout the rural Indian communities. As is the case throughout America, however, many Indian businesses fail for lack of adequate management and financing capital availability. My Administration will work to assist all small businesses in obtaining capital, managerial assistance, governmental procurement contracts, and export opportunities.

Q. In selecting a Secretary of the Interior, will you consider an individual who is knowledgeable in the area of Indian Affairs, since the Bureau of Indian Affairs is under the Department of Interior and the Department could be most effective with this knowledge in handling Indian issues?

A. Until I am actually considering individuals to nominate for the position of Secretary of the Interior, it is difficult to make a yes or no response. Indian Affairs is an extremely important part of the Interior Department, but the Department has a broad range of important responsibilities. I would definitely consider an Indian for Secretary of the Interior, but it would have to be a person who has demonstrated knowledge of competence commensurate with the full range of departmental responsibilities.

Q. Will your Administration consult with tribes on issues and appointments to positions affecting Indians and tribal governments?

A. Yes. I have indicated that the traditional "government-to-government" relationship between the federal government and Indian governments should be continued. In my view that would include consulting with tribes and their leaders in the development of federal Indian policy, and about appointments to federal government positions affecting Indians and tribal governments. I feel that the problem of an insensitive, unresponsive paternalistic federal government has been most acute in the area of Indian policy. I believe that the people whose interests are intended to be served and whose lives are most affected should play a larger role in influencing federal policy and personnel, so that the federal government can become more sensitive and responsive.