

Hospitals & Asylums

Native American Money Equation HA-2-7-18

By Anthony J. Sanders

A. Native American program funding growth requires special protection because during the 2006-2010 Census period, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives in tribal areas was 32%, compared to the 15% - 18% national rate for non-Indians. However due to the \$4,320 (2018) per child additional expense, child welfare cuts 1996-2000 and stagnant minimum wage, 22% - 33% of children are growing up in poverty, in a time of 10% working age and 9% elderly poverty. To make matter worse an experimental rent-free tipi village for white families with children and guests was disinherited and internally displaced in 2013. While the Indian Health Service has a native guide and seems to budget effectively, work must be done to protect FY 19 growth of HUD funding for Indian housing and loan programs and funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs by the Interior Department (ID). A civil action for damages caused by Public and Indian Discrimination (PAID), peculiar characteristic of the Trump Administration, under the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 at 42USC§3613(c)(1) has been filed pursuant to this corresponding 10 day compliance notice under 24CFR§1.8(d, c). The robbing military Interior Secretary must be impeached unless the United States can immediately protect indigenous rights from unwarranted stress and come to a lasting agreement to pay the estimated \$67.5 million Indian Affairs FY 18 shortfall of CR 18, \$3,115 million FY 19, \$3,158 million FY 20 under Art. 2 Sec. 2 rather than Sec. 4 of the Constitution. Perpetually sustained 2.5% government, 3% services and minimum wage, 4% cash welfare spending growth; while 2.7% average annual consumer price inflation remains 2.5%-3%.

Native American Programs, Total Outlays FY 17 - FY 20 (millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Indian Health Service	5,039	5,011	5,011	5,109	5,109	5,241
Indian Affairs Bureau	2,973	2,974	3,041	2,521	3,114	3,157
Indian Housing Authority	1,395	1,392	1,392	1,204	1,371	1,405
Total, Federal Outlays for Native Americans Programs	9,407	9,377	9,444	8,834	9,594	9,803

Source: Weahkee, Michael. Assistant Surgeon General, Indian Health Service. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. Indian Health Service FY 2019. CJ-8, Zinke, Ryan. Interior Department FY 19; Carson, Ben. Housing and Urban Development FY 19.

B. The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to enhance the quality of life, promote education, economic opportunity and carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. Indian Affairs plays a primary role in carrying out Federal trust, treaty, and other responsibilities serving 573 federally recognized Tribes with a service population of nearly two million American Indians and Alaska Natives in tribal and native communities nationwide. The Interior Department budget includes \$960,000 to provide initial Federal support for six Virginia Tribes federally recognized by an act of Congress in January 2018. The new Tribes are the Chickahominy, the Eastern Chickahominy, the Upper Mattaponi, the Rappahannock, the Monacan, and the Nansemond. The request provides \$160,000 to each Tribe to establish and carry out the day-to-day responsibilities of a tribal government. The 2019 budget is the first opportunity to include funding for the new Tribes in the budget process. In 2018, funds from within available sources will be provided to these Tribes upon recognition, pro-rated from the day of recognition. The Interior Secretary is however not merely cutting programs to pay for this honor, he is robbing all categories Indian Affairs spending, for no good reason, and because tribes are unique in the Interior Department for representing a growing population of particularly poor people, this does not merely constitute deprivation of relief benefits for programs authorized by law under 18USC§246, it constitutes failure to pay legal child support obligations under §228(b), and international treaty obligations pertaining to the welfare of Native Americans. The Interior Department budget must be checked by 2.5% growth for government and administration, 3% growth for social services, welfare, housing assistance. To reduce spending for enforcement, that costs more than all other government combined, a -1% annual reduction is estimated for the time being, until tribal government is liberated from dollar for dollar, stalking and tampering by federally financed tribal law enforcement.

Indian Affairs Bureau, Outlays FY 17 – FY 20
(thousands)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Tribal Government 2.5%						
Aid to Tribal Government	27,118	26,934	27,796	24,326	28,491	29,203
Consolidated Tribal Government Program	75,429	74,917	77,315	72,634	79,248	81,229
Self Governance Compacts	162,346	161,244	166,405	157,790	170,565	174,823
New Tribes	160	159	165	1,120	170	175

Small and Needy Tribes	4,448	4,418	4,559	0	4,673	4,790
Road Maintenance	30,307	30,101	31,065	28,318	31,841	32,737
Tribal Government Program Oversight	8,377	8,320	8,587	7,326	8,801	9,021
Subtotal, Tribal Government	308,185	306,093	315,892	291,514	323,789	331,978
Public Safety and Justice						
Law Enforcement -1%	353,556	351,156	351,156	326,649	322,382	320,149
Tribal Courts	30,753	30,544	31,522	22,110	32,310	33,118
Fire Protection	1,426	1,416	1,462	1,372	1,498	1,536
Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice	385,735	383,116	384,140	350,131	356,190	354,803
Human Services						
Social Services 3%	52,343	51,988	53,913	32,864	55,530	57,196
Welfare Assistance 4%	74,773	74,265	77,764	65,794	80,875	84,110
Indian Child Welfare Act 4%	18,946	18,817	19,704	13,696	20,492	21,323
Housing Program 3%	9,708	9,642	9,931	0	10,229	10,536
Human Services Tribal Design 3%	254	252	262	259	270	278
Human Services	3,137	3,116	3,215	2,745	3,296	3,378

Program Oversight 2.5%						
Subtotal, Human Services	159,161	158,080	164,789	115,358	170,692	176,821
Trust – Natural Resources Management 2.5%						
Natural Resources	4,953	4,919	5,077	4,866	5,204	5,334
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance	12,905	12,817	13,228	9,134	13,558	13,897
Rights Protection Implementati on	39,661	39,392	40,653	24,737	41,669	42,711
Tribal Management / Development Program	11,266	11,189	11,548	8,660	11,836	12,132
Endangered Species	2,685	2,667	2,752	1,306	2,821	2,892
Tribal Climate Change Resilience	9,956	9,888	10,205	0	10,460	10,722
Integrated Resource Info Program	2,996	2,976	3,071	2,576	31,148	3,226
Agriculture and Range	30,769	30,560	31,538	27,977	32,327	33,135
Forestry	54,155	53,787	55,509	48,872	56,897	58,319
Water Resources	10,450	10,379	10,711	8,567	10,979	11,254
Fish,	15,203	15,100	15,583	11,436	15,973	16,372

Wildlife and Parks						
Resources Management Program Oversight	5,993	5,952	6,143	5,293	6,297	6,454
Subtotal, Trust Natural Resources Management	200,992	199,626	206,018	153,424	239,169	216,448
Trust – Real Estate Services 2.5%						
Trust Services	8,185	8,129	8,390	6,368	8,599	8,814
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	1,166	1,158	1,195	1,167	1,225	1,256
Probate	12,039	11,957	12,340	10,995	12,649	12,965
Land Title and Records Office	13,981	13,886	14,331	12,610	14,689	15,056
Real Estate Services	37,070	36,818	37,997	34,913	38,947	39,920
Land Records Improvement	6,441	6,397	6,602	6,114	6,767	6,936
Environmental Quality	15,904	15,796	16,302	13,263	16,709	17,127
Alaskan Native Programs	1,420	1,410	1,456	0	1,492	1,529
Rights Protection	13,365	13,274	13,699	9,145	14,042	14,393
Trust – Real Estate Services Oversight	13,521	13,429	13,859	10,910	14,206	14,561
Subtotal, Trust-Real	123,092	122,254	126,171	105,484	129,325	132,557

Estate Services						
Community and Economic Development						
Job Placement and Training 3%	12,504	12,419	12,879	8,028	13,266	13,664
Economic Development 2.5%	1,801	1,798	1,846	1,737	1,892	1,940
Minerals and Mining 2.5%	25,304	25,132	25,937	24,119	26,585	27,250
Community Development Oversight 2.5%	2,235	2,220	2,291	1,942	2,348	2,407
Subtotal, Community and Economic Development	41,844	41,569	42,953	35,826	44,091	45,261
Executive Direction and Administrative Services 2.5%	228,824	227,270	234,545	209,409	240,408	246,418
Bureau of Indian Education 3%						
Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)	575,155	571,250	592,410	511,788	610,192	628,488
Elementary / Secondary Programs	140,540	139,586	144,756	114,128	149,099	153,572
Post	77,207	76,683	79,523	72,128	81,909	84,366

Secondary Programs (forward funded)						
Post Secondary Programs	63,561	63,130	65,468	20,524	67,432	69,454
Education Management 2.5 %	35,050	34,812	35,926	23,282	36,824	37,745
Subtotal, Bureau of Indian Education	891,513	885,461	918,083	741,850	945,456	973,625
Total Appropriation (w/o rescission)	2,339,346	2,323,469	2,392,591	2,002,996	2,449,120	2,477,911
Rescission	-3,400	-3,400	-3,400	0	-3,400	-3,400
Total Appropriations for Operation of Indian Programs	2,335,946	2,320,069	2,389,191	2,002,996	2,445,720	2,472,511
Contract Support Costs 2.5%	271,050	278,000	278,000	231,000	284,772	291,891
Construction 2.5%	185,946	190,714	190,714	111,921	195,482	200,369
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements 2.5%	43,621	44,739	44,739	45,644	45,858	47,004
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account 2.5%	8,481	8,698	7,071	6,699	7,247	7,429

Subtotal, Current	2,845,044	2,842,210	2,909,715	2,398,260	2,979,079	3,019,204
Permanent						
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account 2.5%	8,730	8,954	8,954	0	9,178	9,407
White Earth Settlement Fund 0%	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Miscellaneous 2.5%	110,965	113,810	113,810	113,776	116,655	119,572
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters 2.5%	5,577	5,720	5,720	5,642	5,863	6,010
Gifts and Donations, Bureau of Indian Affairs 0%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Subtotal, Permanent	128,372	131,584	131,584	122,518	134,796	138,089
Total, Indian Affairs	2,973,416	2,973,794	3,041,299	2,520,778	3,113,875	3,157,293

Source: FY 19 Interior Department Budget in Brief. February 2018. BH 87-88; Weahkee, Michael. Assistant Surgeon General, Indian Health Service. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. Indian Health Service FY 19. CJ-8; Carson, Ben. Housing and Urban Development. Congressional Budget Justification FY 19

1. The Interior Department budget, analysts and law makers must be aware that the accounting overview engages in a deceptive accounting practice to demand more federal outlays than they spend, whereas, like the Department of Defense, whose accounting has been officially condemned without solving the difference between the total war fund and actual total outlays of the three military departments, the Interior does not explain the difference as undistributed offsetting receipts. It is unconscionable that a department with better than 30% profit margin would think of cutting payments, or even settle for unlawfully low levels of growth, and there is grave concern that the unprofessional people they employ as Secretary might attempt to enforce a false belief system, and cause a lot of damage to programs for the environment and in particular native American people. The reason is that the Interior not only conceals their profits from auditors, they don't know they exist and are under

unconstitutionally vague orders from the President to reduce Interior Department spending, although all that is wanted is to declare profits as undistributed offsetting receipts. Because the Secretary is robbing and attempting to rob Native Americans, whose rights are particularly human and popular, the Secretary is either a fool or a criminal, and he must be impeached unless the United States can immediately protect indigenous rights and come to an agreement regarding 2.5% government and administration, 3% social services and 4% cash welfare growth and pay the \$67.5 million Indian Affairs FY 18 shortfall of CR 18, \$3,115 million FY 19 and \$3,158 million FY 20.

C. The IHS provides comprehensive primary health care and disease prevention services to approximately 2.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives through a network of over 850 hospitals, clinics, and health stations on or near Indian reservations. Facilities are predominantly located in rural primary care settings and are managed by IHS, Tribal, and Urban Indian health programs. The IHS provides a wide range of clinical, public health and community services primarily to members of 566 federally recognized Tribes in 35 states. The IHS has approximately 15,369 employees, including 2,504 nurses, 737 physicians, 462 engineers, 132 sanitarians, 747 pharmacists, and 271 dentists. The FY 19 HHS budget Diabetes grants are not a generally accepted accounting principle (GAAP) for expressing total federal outlays. Concealment of Medicaid, Medicare and Health Insurance collections as unexplained constant \$1,194 FY 17 - FY 19 mandatory appropriations, seems to be unethically aimed at securing \$150 million in discretionary appropriations for a diabetes grant matched by a \$150 million additional opioid allocation. As the result of the diabetes grant sub-total joke, HHS did not postulate any estimates for federal outlay and overestimated total program level spending FY 19 at \$6,626 million rather than \$6,476 million.

Indian Health Service, Budget Summary FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

Program	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Clinical and Contract Services	4,494	4,469	4,603	4,741
Facilities	545	542	506	500
Federal Outlays	5,039	5,011	5,109	5,241
Revenues	1,349	1,352	1,202	1,232
Congressional Budget Authority	6,388	6,363	6,311	6,473

Source: Weahkee, Michael. Assistant Surgeon General, Indian Health Service. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. Indian Health Service FY 2019. CJ-8. Sec. 325 Public Health Department ([PHD](#))

1. Like other agencies in the FY 19 HHS budget-in-brief, there is more money for the discretion of hospitals and clinics and less propaganda for agency expense justifications. This is due to an opulent policy of opacity regarding the lost art of estimating interagency mandatory appropriations, from Medicare, Medicaid, and off-budget health insurance, and out-of-pocket revenues, by HHS discretionary beneficiary healthcare institutions, in the budget-in-brief. Increases in discretionary

appropriations as the result of the opacity of the termination of mandatory appropriations ploy, must not excessively claim credit for their inability to account for health insurance and other revenues. IHS 3% average annual growth in federal outlays from \$5,039 million FY 17, to \$5,011 million FY 18 to \$5,274 million FY 19 is acceptable despite the 13.9% increase in spending for IHS hospitals and health clinics due to cuts in funding for propaganda derived from beneficiary health institution expense justifications, better not accounted for in the HHS budget-in-brief.

D. The results of the comprehensive national study on housing needs in Indian Country, as previously stated, show that housing problems of American Indians and Alaska Natives on reservations and other tribal areas are extremely severe. For example, physical deficiencies in plumbing, kitchen, heating, electrical, and maintenance issues were found in 23 percent of households (trailers) in tribal areas, compared to 5 percent of all U.S. households. The study estimated that between 42,000 and 85,000 Native Americans are “doubled up,” i.e., living with family or friends because they have no place else to stay and would otherwise be staying in a homeless shelter or a place not meant for human habitation or living on the streets. In tribal areas homelessness often translates into overcrowding, and it is estimated that 68,000 units of new affordable housing are needed. During the 2006-2010 Census period, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives in tribal areas was 32 percent, compared to the 18 percent national rate for non-Indians. In fiscal year 2017, 846 affordable housing units were built or acquired using IHBG funds, and 4,536 units were substantially rehabilitated. In addition, tribes operated, maintained, and renovated about 42,000 units of 1937 Act housing. Since the program’s first year of funding in 1998, through fiscal year 2017, recipients built or acquired more than 39,300 units of affordable housing, and rehabilitated about 87,700 units. These indicators represent some of the most important and consistent uses of program funds, but they do not reflect the entire scope of program activity. For example, since 2013, tribes have used IHBG funds to purchase more than 1,300 acres of land to develop affordable housing, and have provided down payment or closing cost assistance to 3,850 families. Indian Tribes are due at least \$60 million annually from off-budget transfers from CDBG.

Indian Housing Assistance FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Tenant Based Rental Assistance					
Tribal HUD / VASH	7	7	4	7	7
Native American Housing Block Grants					
Formula Grants	645	641	598	660	680
Technical	4	3	0	4	5

Assistance					
National or Regional Organization	4	3	0	4	5
Research and Technology (transfer)	0	0	0	0	0
Title VI Federal Guarantees for Tribal Housing Activities					
Program Account	2	2	2	2	2
Loan Guarantee Limitation	[18]	[18]	[18]	[19]	[20]
Total, Native American Housing Block Grants	654	650	600	670	680
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund					
Program Account	6	6	0	7	8
Loan Guarantee Contracts	1	1	0	1	1
Limitation Level	[1,190]	[1,190]	0	[1,190]	[1,190]
Native Hawaiian Loan Guarantee Fund					
Credit Subsidy			(5)		

Limitation Level	[16]				
Native Hawaiian Block Grants	2	2	0	2	2
Community Development Fund					
Indian Tribes	60	60	0	[60]	[60]
Mandatory Programs					
Indian Loan Guarantee	7	14	0	10	11
Native American Housing Block Grants	3	2	0	3	3
Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee	0	1	0	1	1
Total	1,395	1,392	1,204	1,371	1,405

Source: Carson, Ben. Housing and Urban Development FY 19.

1. It has been estimated that 68,000 units of new affordable housing are needed. Traditional huts, tipis and camping near potable water on trails, and in trailers near logging roads, on a Reservation, or in a National Forest or Park, protected by Tribal Housing Authority, is the best new plan for freedom from rent, eviction, litter, slash piles and forest fires on public land. For their health, tribal government needs to learn to better inhabit the woods through the construction of trails and social acceptance of camping as a way for Native Americans to be completely free of both rent and sedentary life on the Reservation. Consumer food and drugs products seem to be adulterated at higher rates on Reservations. Tribal government must protect the rights of both Indians and indigents, to inherit the National Forests and Parks who wrongfully evicted them or were otherwise socially or environmentally irresponsible, pursuant to the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 under 25USC§4101. In general, the Forest Service slashed and piled causing the burning of 1.3% of National Forest acres, 0.02% of National Park acres burned in 2017, uninhabitable and threatening to nearby communities. Protection for volunteers, funding for professionals. Park grants are for trash removal, restoring slashed and burned forests, connecting the National Trail System to cities, tent sized grade A flat farmland and non-invasive food forests under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904.

Done: Myrtle Trail to Redwood Reservation.