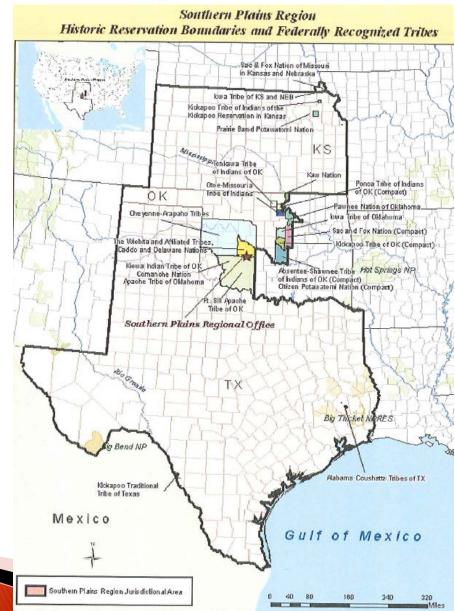
# Bureau of Indian Affairs Southern Plains Regional Office



### National Budget Meeting – FY 2018

### SOUTHERN PLAINS REGIONAL OFFICE JURISDICTION



# **Regional Demographics**

- Total Agencies \Field Offices: 5
- Total Tribes: 24
- Total Reservations: 20
- Total Acres: 479,015.38
- Total Tribal Enrollment: 116,907
- Total Programs Funded: 41
- Total Employees: 225

# ANADARKO AGENCY

- TRIBES:
- KIOWA
- COMANCHE
- APACHE
- FT. SILL APACHE
- CADDO
- DELAWARE
- WICHITA & AFFILIATED
  - SUPERINTENDENT: ROSE ROBERSON

# **CONCHO AGENCY**

- TRIBES:
- CHEYENNE & ARAPAHO

► SUPERINTENDENT: BETTY TIPPICONNIC

# PAWNEE AGENCY

#### TRIBES:

- KAW
- OTOE-MISSOURIA
- PAWNEE
- PONCA
- TONKAWA

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT: JEREMY LOVEKAMP

# HORTON AGENCY

#### TRIBES:

- IOWA TRIBE OF KS & NE
- KICKAPOO TRIBE IN KS
- PRAIRIE BAND POTAWATOMI
- SAC & FOX OF MO

SUPERINTENDENT: ANTOINETTE HOULE

# SHAWNEE FIELD OFFICE

- TRIBES:
- ABSENTEE-SHAWNEE
- CITIZEN POTAWATOMI
- IOWA TRIBE OF OK

- KICKAPOO TRIBE OF OK
- SAC & FOX NATION OF OK

# **REGIONAL OFFICE**

#### TRIBES:

- ALABAMA-COUSHATTA TRIBE OF TX
- KICKAPOO TRADITIONAL TRIBE OF TX

# **Budget Priorities**

- Scholarships & Adult Education
- Criminal Investigations
- Tribal Courts
- **ICW**
- Social Services

Tribal Government

# Scholarships & Adult Education

- Issues regarding Education continue to remain the same:
- Rising tuition costs + deeper cuts in state funding + more students applying for Scholarships = Less \$\$ available per student
- Even with federal assistance, students still have a huge unmet need;

# Scholarships & Adult Education

- Many Tribes have no resources to support students beyond a minimal amount;
- Students are forced to take out student loans or drop out altogether;
- Tribes cannot keep up with the demand at present funding levels

# Scholarships & Adult Education

- Increased funding is needed to enable tribal members to continue higher education goals;
- Relieve financial burdens from struggling Indian families;
- Increase the amount of assistance and number of applicants served;
- Contribute to the success of Indian communities and families;

# **Criminal Investigations**

- Approximately 70% of funds under Criminal Investigations & Police Services are executed at the tribal level under P.L. 93–638 or Self– Governance compacts;
- Most of the funding is used for employee salaries and benefits;
- Major non-labor costs include vehicles & equipment;

## Criminal Investigations, Continued

- Due to inadequate funding tribes are forced to supplement their programs from other tribally generated resources;
- Tribes are hard pressed to provide adequate staff, training and other tactical equipment such as:
- Uniforms, Firearms, Ballistic vests, Tasers and advanced training for officers;

## Criminal Investigations, Continued

- Drug use & Distribution remains a major factor in violent crime and seriously impacts the health and safety of Indian communities;
- Suicide Prevention Programs a great need;
- Recent BIA study clearly reveals results linked to resources; as funding increased, violent crimes decreased
- When funding was reduced, violent crime increased;

## Criminal Investigations, Continued

Increase in funding is needed for tribes to ensure public safety and reduce the number of violent crimes in their communities;

Would provide adequate resources for vehicle replacement, upgrading communication and tactical equipment;

Provide resources for advanced training for tribal officers and opportunities for community outreach;

# **Tribal Courts**

- Tribes utilize this funding for salaries and related administrative costs for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, court clerks and other court support staff central to the operation of tribal justice systems;
- Tribal court systems are evolving and need to grow to meet the increasing demands of tribal communities and;
- Increased demands of TLOA & VAWA require courts to expand judicial capabilities;

# Tribal Courts, continued

- Increased funding is needed to for tribes to keep pace with the demands of federal requirements;
- Increase court days;
- Reduce caseloads;

- Address space, equipment and personnel issues;
- And continue to dispense fair and equitable justice within their communities;

# Indian Child Welfare

- Ultimate goal of the ICWA is to prevent the separation of Indian families;
- Provide assistance for the reunification of Indian families;
- Requirements of federal, state and tribal laws involve an immense amount of time and attention;
- Result has been an increased caseload and associated responsibilities to tribes without increasing necessary resources;

# ICW, continued

- Increase in funds are needed for tribes to hire and train adequate staff;
- Reduce the staff to client ratio;
- Conduct community outreach and education;
- Workshops to enhance tribal culture and traditional values to children & youth;
- Financial support for foster parents & foster parent recruitment;

## Social Services

- Social workers are the first responders for child and family services on reservations and Indian country;
- Tribal social workers manage caseloads that are double and sometimes triple the national standard of the client to staff ratio;
- High unemployment rates increase the need for extended services for many clients;

# Social Service, Continued

- Limited resources reduces the amount of assistance to needy families;
- Increase in funding is needed to reduce the client to staff ratio allowing tribes to improve quality of services to the clients;
- To focus on expanding the initiatives of Tiwahe in support for youth and families;

# **Tribal Government**

- Indian Nations have always held selfgovernance and self-determination as their inherent right as a sovereign people;
- Federal Policy required tribes to adopt standardized, non-conforming and foreign constitutions in order to be recognized as sovereign nations;

# Tribal Government, continued

- Tribes are faced with the need to reorganize and develop tribal constitutions and governments that are more compatible with their tribal laws, customs and policies;
- Overall, funding has not been sufficient to address all of the requirements and needs for strong and stable tribal governments;

# Tribal Government, continued

- Increased funding is needed for tribes to reform and modernize their governments and programs;
- Upgrade equipment and data systems;
- Hire qualified staff in key positions;

 Improve communication and services to tribal members;

# **OTHER TRIBAL CONCERNS**

- Emergency Management: Tribes looking for resources to respond to emergencies\natural and man-made disasters other than FEMA;
- Fracking activities believed to be linked to increased earthquakes in Oklahoma;

# OTHER TRIBAL CONCERNS, continued

- JOM: Tribes concerned with getting an accurate student count and increasing JOM assistance which is currently at \$66.00 per student;
- Adult Education: Revision in regulations that disqualify Indian students living in nonservice areas;

# OTHER TRIBAL CONCERNS, continued

- Contract Support Costs: Ongoing issue in regards to being fully funded during Continuing Resolutions;
- Discretionary vs. Mandatory: How to approach Congress & Senate on declaring tribe's funding mandatory;
- TPA: How can funding levels (formulas) be reevaluated to address Tribal Unmet Needs;

# OTHER TRIBAL CONCERNS, continued

SEQUESTERED FUNDS:

- Sequestered funds should be restored at the tribal level as a first priority;
- Requiring tribes to pay for the federal government's shortfall by reducing funds and services to tribes is not an acceptable solution;

## 2018 Funding Request

- SCHOLARSHIPS & ADULT EDUCATION:
- CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS:
- TRIBAL COURTS:
- ► ICW:
- SOCIAL SERVICES:
- TRIBAL GOVERNMENT:

+\$2,141,088 +\$1,762,768 +\$1,461,399 +\$1,348,108 +\$1,237,249 +\$1,047,366

# Thank you!