

Indian Health Service
Draft A/SA National Fund Distribution Formula
Summary

Project Background:

- The Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2001 provided a \$15 million funding increase for Alaska Tribes and a \$15 million funding increase (\$14.967 million after subtracting the congressionally directed recession) for the IHS for drug and alcohol prevention and treatment services for non-Alaska Tribes. To this end, the IHS Director charged the National Alcohol & Substance Abuse (A/SA) Work Group with the task of preparing a draft A/SA Fund Distribution Formula (to be applied in FY 2003 on a recurring basis) for review and input from participants at the HIS A/SA National Consultation held August 27, 28, 2002 in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Formula Development:

- The A/SA Work Group considered the possible variables to be used in a new funding methodology, which included an extensive listing of potential factors, followed by a thorough review of the availability and validity of data to support each factor. Based on this information, four funding options were developed. The A/SA Work Group then reviewed the four funding options and selected option #4 as the best option.
- The components of the proposed Fund Distribution Formula are:
 - 5% set-aside for urban programs
 - \$1 million set-aside for MIS activities (for the next 3-5 years)

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Weight</u>
• User Population Plus	25%
• Disease Burden	25%
• Level of A/SA Funds to National Average	25%
• Poverty	25%

 - Formula to be revisited at later intervals by an A/SA Work Group Data Subcommittee
 - National Consultation presentation
 - By Operating Unit and Area
 - Totals and Per Cap Dollar Figures

Next Steps:

- The A/SA Work Group will meet on October 16, 17, 2002, in Washington, D.C. to deliberate the recommendations and comments from the A/SA National Consultation, and others received up until October 9, 2002, and develop final recommendations on an A/SA National Fund Distribution Formula (to be applied in FY 2003 on a recurring basis), which will be submitted to the IHS Director for final determination.

Indian Health Service
Alcohol and Substance Abuse

2003 DRAFT NATIONAL FUND DISTRIBUTION FORMULA

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Proposed Fund Distribution Formula

Purpose of the A/SA Fund Distribution Formula:

The Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2001 provided a \$15 million funding increase for Alaska Tribes and a \$15 million funding increase (\$14.967 million after subtracting the congressionally directed rescission) for the IHS for drug and alcohol prevention and treatment services for non-Alaska Tribes. The purpose of the National Consultation was to seek an exchange of views on alcohol and substance abuse activities for the next 5 years and the proposed distribution formula for these new funds (to be applied in fiscal year 2003 on a recurring basis).

The National Consultation was held on August 27-28 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Comments and testimony on the proposed funding recommendation were given verbally during the plenary session on the first day of the meeting. This document provides a summary of the proposed distribution formula and the written and verbal comments received during the National Consultation Meeting. Written comments were also accepted. These comments and any additional comments received by October 9, 2002, will be submitted to the A/SA Workgroup for final consideration. **Additional comments may be directed to Wendy Thompson at Kauffman and Associates, Inc. (Email: wendy@kauffmaninc.com; Fax: (509) 747-5030). Comments must be received by October 9, 2002.** Final recommendations of the A/SA Workgroup will be submitted to IHS headquarters at the end of October 2002 for final determination.

Proposed A/SA Fund Distribution Formula:

At the July meeting of the A/SA Workgroup the following Fund Distribution Formula was selected for recommendation at the National Consultation meeting. The components of this formula are:

- 5% Set-Aside for Urban Programs
- \$1 million Set-Aside for MIS activities (for the next 3-5 years)

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Weight</u>
User Population Plus	25%
Disease Burden	25%
Level of A/SA Funds to National Average	25%

Poverty

25%

- Formula Revisited at Later Intervals by A/SA Workgroup Data Subcommittee
- National Consultation Presentation
By Operating Unit and Area
Totals and Per Cap Dollar Figures

The proposed formula uses the four factors of User Population (including adjacent non-CHSDA users), a Disease Burden factor (based upon deaths due to Alcoholism, Accidents, Homicide, or Suicide), a weighting factor to bring the lowest funded operating units toward the 60th percentile benchmark, and a Poverty Level factor. The total funds available for distribution are divided into four equal amounts after 5% is set aside for funding Urban Programs and a \$1,000,000 set aside for Information Technology and Data Collection improvements at the National level.

Three of the selected factors use data at the operating unit level and thus more closely define the funding need at the lowest level. The disease burden is proportionately distributed to the operating unit though it is calculated on an Area-wide basis due to the low number of deaths that would occur at the county level for accidents, alcoholism, homicides, and suicides. The low number of deaths experienced at the individual county level presents wide changes in the mortality factor between any two comparison years while the trend on the Area-wide level is much more stable.

NATIONAL FUND DISTRIBUTION FORMULA RECOMMENDATIONS/COMMENTS

Name	Organization	Question/Comment	Impact
Bill Thorne Jr.	Citizen Potawatomi Nation	What will \$1 million do for MIS over the next five years?	<p>Wilbur Woodis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking and evaluating CDMIS and commercial mental health packages that tribal programs are using. • Looking at putting together a new version of package to be distributed to areas for use. • In the Fall, there will be a Windows interface for interim solution. • There is a Work Group working on data analysis and software development and data analyses. • Mike Gomez. IT Center in Albuquerque, is spearheading this effort. • Need to look at this every year. • We need to look at what we are collecting and how we are collecting it. • We need to look at what we are collecting to get a better feel for issues that have to be dealt with. • Software development takes a lot of time, energy and resources.
Bill Thorne Jr.	Citizen Potawatomi Nation	Is the MIS Work Group nationally appointed or an IHS appointed Work Group?	<p>Wilbur Woodis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have a good group of clinicians, psychologists, alcohol workers and social workers all evaluating and developing this program. • In past, Area Program Directors were polled for participation. • Front line staff building and evaluating

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			software. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some urban, Tribal and IHS staff.
Allen Fisher	Northern Cheyenne Recovery Center	In reviewing the Proposed Funding Methodology, Funding for A/SA is at the 60 th percentile. What happens to the other 40 percent? What data is used?	Dan Cameron: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to what they did with FDI. Upper 40 percent of areas that wouldn't receive funding. Took the lowest funded operating unit to level of equity in that category. Still receives funds in that category.
Allen Fisher	Northern Cheyenne Recovery Center	Was CDMIS used? It seems as though the CDMIS data doesn't count?	Wilbur Woodis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDMIS is used in some areas still. CDMIS is an old way of looking at data collection. CDMIS relies upon local data entry and reports are generated at the national level. It is hard to show improvements. If you are still collecting data using CDMIS, still continue to collect this data using CDMIS. Don't look at it as not counting.
Allen Fisher	Northern Cheyenne Recovery Center	We are using CDMIS for our base statistics in the Billings Area. Maybe we need to look at some other form of data system so that we are better able to present our disease numbers. People on the front lines are working hard on professional development and they are concerned and feeling left out.	Craig Vanderwagon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some have sound CDMIS useful and some have not. We have become much more eclectic. People use different data bases because it works for them locally. The question is how to we aggregate the data so that we can advocate based on what you are reporting as to what the key issues are on a regional and national basis. We have changed our approach from 17 years ago where everyone used the same system. Our attitude has changed to what

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			<p>works for you locally, use it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your numbers are not lost or ignored. • Users use what works for them, not what works for someone in Washington. • If any of you wishes to look at what the MIS Work Group is doing, you are certainly welcome. <p>Dan Cameron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDMIS data is not lost. • User Population includes what you have in CDMIS. • Mortality figures come from State Health Departments with IHS race adjustments. • Poverty data comes from census data. • CDMIS data is a program specific package. • When developing the funding data, we tried to use data that is useful regardless of the software package.
Elva Craig	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	With regards to the MIS Set-aside, Salt River would like to make the suggestion to develop a clearinghouse of all past, current and future research. The tribes would like to use this and not have it located in a specific region. We need to have the IHS data validated in a timelier manner. Perhaps every two years. Also, let tribes determine what research is needed for their own community.	<p>Michael Gomez:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, there are immediate, interim solutions such as the mental health/social services package using the current mental health/social services data available. • Second, we integrate CDMIS data into a web enabled application that is quick and easy. • Third, the ITSC is working very hard to integrate CDMIS and Behavioral Health package into a single package that is web based.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The long range goal is to bring the different reporting systems into one single source of information using industry standards.
Joan Jeffries	Chemehuevi Tribe	I can't see how we are going to receive any of the funds. How will the smaller tribes be affected?	<p>Dan Cameron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This needs to go to the Areas for consultation and breaking down of funds as there is recognition that there are more A/SA programs than operating units listed. Operating units may be different the actual programs
Mari Houseman	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	Our program isn't listed under proposed funding distribution under Albuquerque, but rather under Phoenix. National Consultation Briefing Book, page 45, listed under Phoenix Area and should be listed as Albuquerque.	
Rita LaFrance	St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	<p>The national area office has always been concerned about the difficulty in obtaining accurate mortality data. There is a reliance on state data that may not be accurate. How do you make adjustments for this? We would suggest eliminating this data.</p> <p>Also, census data is not trusted and we are concerned about using this data for the poverty level.</p> <p>At Akwasasne, we question the MIS set-aside as we always have to buy back those services and it would not benefit us.</p> <p>The Seneca Tribe does not use the CDMIS RPMS system, they use their own system, and I hope this was taken into consideration as well.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dan Cameron: There is significant under-reporting on mortality data on race by state. Oklahoma is similar to national studies in that injury and cancer morbidity equaled 18%-25% under-reporting for American Indians/Alaska Natives. Five years ago, Headquarters did a national program with the National Center for Health Statistics. We use the adjusted column in the Indian Trends statistics. Poverty data is not strictly based on census data. I refer you to the IHS Website, National Programs and Initiatives, and refer you to the Federal Disparity Index web page that has a good description of the poverty

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			<p>index used.</p> <p>Craig Vanderwagon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The \$1million set-aside is a non-residual element. It can become part of your shares and is calculated as part of your shares. It is accounted for as a tribal share and your share is negotiated out of that. So, the \$1million is a non-residual element in negotiations that tribes could access under Title 3 or Title 5.
Donna Polk Primm	N.E. Urban Indian Health	<p>I have a Buy Indian contract with the Aberdeen Area Office for inpatient treatment and it mandates that we serve tribes in the Aberdeen Area. You say we have a User Population of 120,000. When doing strategic planning, how should we define our user population for my inpatient treatment program?</p> <p>Are you taking enrollment to determine User Population?</p>	<p>Dan Cameron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I would suggest a software package called Automatch that doesn't just look at a single factor and allows you to match two data bases and find subsets of another. User population is based on individual accessing services (one visit) in the previous three fiscal years based upon community of residence. Access any service and not just alcohol services. The impact of A/SA is the entire family and not just those accessing the services. <p>Colleen Good Bear, Phoenix Area Health Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a misunderstanding of Buy Indian Programs. Funding is not based on User Population. Origin lies with transfer of programs from NIAAA to IHS. Tribes applied for NIAAA grants. Funding is based on grant amounts and not User Population.

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Diana Yazzie Devine	Native American Connections	We are not considered an Urban program. So, we are not considered in the 5% Urban set-aside. However, we are always listed as an urban program. We serve far greater than 60% of our population who are referred by tribal communities. We are considered a regional treatment center for tribes. We are reservation referral based.	<p>Craig Vanderwagon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's a problem with programs like yours. The relationship is with tribes and urbans under Title 5 and is different in the allocation discussions. Some of the dialogue on how you would receive funds is on a fee for service basis rather than a share of funds. Programs like yours, who do great work, don't have the same kind of standing and that is just the way it is.
Dana Russell	Native American for Community Action in Flagstaff, Arizona Board member, National Council on Urban Indian Health	National Council on Urban Indian Health supports the 5% set-aside recommendation. However, there is a question of process. Many times, national consultation groups are formed and NCUIH is not asked to participate, as is the case here. Although you do have some able urban representatives on your Work Group.	
Rose Mary Shaw	Osage Nation Counseling Center	<p>Was the fact that compact tribes that send their members to non-compact tribes considered? Compact tribes are not the same. Service unit is different than a compact tribe. There are many tribes that are not compacted that are providing services to compact tribes.</p> <p>Is there a time limit on the data collection? CDMIS was very outdated and wasn't user friendly. I think there should be a timeline and action plan for IT, how long it will take, when we will see a difference.</p> <p>Bureaucracy has a hard time making up its mind</p>	<p>Dan Cameron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution is based on user population regardless of what facility may have served them. There may be cross overs between programs but they are only counted once. <p>Wilbur Woodis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I agree with you fully. There will be an opportunity in the next couple of days to look at these issues. We have an opportunity to look at this every

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		and those on the front lines are left with no data collection and some of us have developed our own data collection system, like Access, that is more user friendly.	year and make improvements. CDMIS was implemented and the funds dropped out. We need to look at our data piece every year and it needs to be improved every year for Congress.
Joan Jeffries	Chemehuevi Tribe	There were 16 tribes that were not listed under operating unit for the Phoenix Area. Was the user population calculated into the final figure?	<p>Dan Cameron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, if it is not listed, there is a reason for this, such as receiving clinical services. It will be up to the Areas to sort out.
Bob Dukham	Alamo Navajo Community	The issue of data validation has been brought up in various forms relating to fund distribution formula development. Validation of data means to me that someone who is responsible for assembling the data would contact someone in the Alamo Navajo Community and say here are the numbers we have from you from these sources. What do you think about these numbers? To my knowledge, that hasn't been done with regards to the A/SA funding distribution. That is where you start to find out if people agree or disagree with data and subsequently, you need to put into place a process for adjusting and challenging the data.	<p>Craig Vanderwagon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think you are absolutely right. We did an exercise just like that in January/February to validate 2001 user population data because of intensive dialogue on user population because of their annual funding agreement. Area Planner in Albuquerque should have been in contact with you folks at the community level and we will follow up on that. User population is generated out of the RPMS system. Your points are well taken. We need to reiterate this council and advise at the Area level as well. <p>H. Sally Smith:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal leader Willie Jones and I and others of you will only be successful in justifying requests for data when going to Congress, if we have good data. We need to insure that we have accurate and current data.

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Gil Vigil	All Indian Pueblo Council	<p>It doesn't matter how the money comes down, the need is in our local communities. We are the ones that ones that see the problem on a daily basis as Tribal leaders, as Governors, as Chairmen, as Presidents of our communities. When we talk to our program people, they're always saying there is not enough monies to do the work. I commend the Work Group for the work they have done. However, they need to keep in mind that we're caught up in a beauracracy and many times that beauracracy dictates how we are going to get these dollars. I don't think we will ever reach equity in funding. There is too much diversity and different ways in collecting data. Our Pueblo has a major highway going through the reservation with drug trafficking. How can we collect the data on this? Data needs to come from the grassroots level and should be considered. With regards to going to Congress for money, we are always doing that as Tribal leaders. Congress says we gave funds to BIA and IHS but we never see it. By the time it gets down to us, there hardly is anything left over. You have a lot of professional people in Rockville and at the Area level, service unit level, but sometime that isn't enough. We need that money put into our local communities so that we can hire those counselors, doctors, psychologists, etc. at the local level so that we can serve our people. That is the bottom line. We need to revisit some of the regulations and the way these laws developed. The intent is good, but the regulations tie our hands to do the work well.</p>	
Rita LaFrance	St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	<p>The international border goes right through our territory. We do have people on both sides of the border utilizing Partridge House. Are Canadian residents incorporated into the User Population?</p>	<p>Craig Vanderwagon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probably not. We need to find a longer term solution to this problem. Recognition of a Nation and its people

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			<p>is the longer term solution that we need to deal with.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretary sent a letter in May on how to use MOU to benefit people on the Canadian and Mexican border for tribal members existing beyond the borders. <p>Dan Cameron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact me by email and I will provide you a breakdown on User Populations that were used.
Eleanor Ward	Chehalis Tribe	<p>We were concerned about the original priority list with data at the top. We would like to see intervention and aftercare at a higher priority on the list. One of the big issues on the reservations is no transitional housing. Once the users come back home they are put right back into a user environment that increases relapse. We are satisfied with the equitability in funding in Portland Area, but very concerned about the priority list.</p>	
David Anvil	Pueblo Isleta	<p>Why is the funding for the national average seen as superior to that of FDI?</p>	<p>Dan Cameron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDI already a mode for equity. The Work Group sought to focus on funds specific to the alcohol and substance abuse programs.
Joan Jeffries	Chemehuevi Tribe	<p>How come none of this money has been allocated to address mental health?</p> <p>By the time these monies trickle down to the 16 tribes that didn't even make the list, I don't think we'll have enough money to hire a psychologist.</p>	<p>Craig Vanderwagon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was appropriated as an alcohol activity rather than a mental health activity. That is the way Congress earmarked these funds. However, you could employ psychologists who deal with both sets of issues. Congressional appropriation law is narrow in earmarking appropriations in the budgeting activity.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$130 million doesn't go very far and we are talking about a segment of that. It gets down to very few dollars and sense at the community level. Recognizing Mr. Vehill's council. If you would rather that we not set-aside the \$1 million for IT, that is an option for this group to consider as well. This would allow more monies to flow to the communities rather than hiring Feds.
Joel Sturz	Snoqualmie Tribe	Snoqualmie Tribe has a user population of 21 and my caseload is much larger than that. Curious is others here have the same issues and suggestions on what we might do.	
Richard King	Fort Belknap, Montana	We need to acknowledge the work we have done in Indian Country in the last 30 years. Sober people are data successes.	<p>Dan Cameron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If we can document successes, this will be a measure of future funding. The support of the tribes will do so.
Terry Hunter	Oklahoma City Indian Clinic	<p>How old is this data that we're looking at?</p> <p>We have 15 thousand active people charts and 250 new enrollees each day. Our clinic serves about 180 tribes, so our user population keeps expanding. By the time we receive our allocation, our user population has far outpaced our funding.</p> <p>Thank the Work Group for their work and ask that they support the 5% for urban programs. There aren't ample services for our brothers and sisters in the cities. Very hard to access services. In the future I would suggest increasing the 5% because of the growing user population.</p> <p>For the record I would ask that Tulsa and Oklahoma City numbers be separated out.</p>	<p>Dan Cameron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2001 User Population data goes back three years. Mortality data is 94-97. About 3 years from time data is recorded to the time it gets into the IHS.

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Russell Gillette	United Tribes Technical College, Bismarck, North Dakota	5% is too low for urbans. There are migrations back and forth between urban and reservation. There are a lot of people from the reservations who utilize our services. There are inadequate funds for urbans areas and there are people who work the system. We don't loose people because they can't do the academics, we loose them because of social problems.	H. Sally Smith: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a Tribal Judge, we those in the judicial system who know how to work the system. People do finesse their way through life.
Pearl Hopkins	Fort Peck	Educators need to be telling kids about alcohol. My husband developed many problems after he retired. You need to take care of yourself when you are young as it will affect you when you are old. Alcohol and substance abuse begins in youth. I was sent here to ask for more money. We need more money for residential and aftercare. Money isn't the answer, but we can use it. Many of our people are hurting and we need to help our people. We need to get back to being a proud people.	
Willie Jones	Lummi Nation Tribal Council	I have a real concern about the new drugs affecting our reservation. We haven't seen the impact of all of this yet. The impact will occur 4-5 years from now. The monies are not adequate now; what about five years from now. We need more monies for research and to ask and educate Congress for need. I would like to see larger recurring funds. I am concerned about the funding. Maybe we need to combine our resources. There must be more we can do. How do we do it? Let's get together and work on these things together for healing. I am looking to heal myself here and to make a statement based on needs. We need to balance conflict within causing separation sickness, alcohol and disease. We can't be in denial about the problems that we are going to see in 4 or 5 years.	H. Sally Smith: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bethel Alaska has the only inhalant abuse center. I took a tour and incoming youth sometimes tear apart the furniture in order to sniff the glue used in manufacturing. They have to bolt the furniture to the floors and walls.

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Carmalita Skeeter	Indian Health Program in Tulsa, Oklahoma	The five year plan is great and you've done a lot of work, but it is only the first step. We need to integrate substance abuse with mental health. I encourage the IHS to take the next step and go for funding for mental health services and integrate the two as you can't do one without the other.	H. Sally Smith: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at S 210 legislation that seeks to integrate and consolidate alcohol and substance abuse programs and services provided by Indian Tribal governments and for other purposes.
Tom Tail Feathers	Blackfeet Substance Abuse Treatment Center	When we began this process, we received a letter from the Chairman of our tribe recommending supporting the existing budget formulation. I would recommend that we also focus on the performance of programs. We may be missing this in the formula. We look at performance of programs. It appears that regardless of performance level that formulation is across the board.	
Joan Jeffries	Chemehuevi Tribe	If we are going to have the options of four formulas, it would seem that at least one would reflect the mean so that we could perform the necessary data collection tasks. One should reflect the needs of those tribes.	
Mavis Price	Eastern McKinley Counseling Service, Inc.	When I started out in my field, I worked as a tech and huffing was brand new. Expanding abuses cause domestic violence and gangs. I moved back to New Mexico in August, 1999 and there were no gangs in my town and now there are three. Last month we partitioned the County commissioners not to allow a particular establishment on the border of Tribal lands to sell alcohol. Now, they will be allowed to sell alcohol. We have now taken over community education and prevention. Rural agencies like ours would like to assist in developing more funds, so that these agencies can survive also.	
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Atkins, Dave	IHS,	1. Program listings may be incomplete	

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	Albuquerque Area BHP	2. Clarify A/SA 60% funding table; re-evaluate method of formulating programs column	
Bear, Ethel M.	Ft. Belknap Tribal Council	Change fund distribution formula criteria to be more fair, e.g., consider "frontier factor"	
Bulfer, Joe	Southern Indian Health Council	Allocate base-level amount to each tribe, & then apply formula to provide equity	
Comer, Robert	Laguna Behavioral Health	Funding Option #4 most equitable	
Gillette, Russell	United Tribes Tech. College	1. Increase urban allocation to 25% 2. Urban alcohol & substance abuse programs need to have input on all phases of the funding distribution formula	
Harlan, Calvin	Fort Belknap Community Council/Tribal Health	Area Offices should increase communication with tribes to increase accuracy of numbers and to inform & involve them	
Hunter, Terry	Oklahoma City Indian Clinic	Separate OKC Indian Clinic user population from tribal user population	
Isaman, Karen	Seneca Nation	User population figures may under-represent tribal utilization of services	
Jeffries, Joan	Cheme Hueui	Give priority to tribes with < 500 so they can hire professionals/provide data	
King, Richard L	Ft. Belknap Indian Community	Obtain data on "success" rates of treatment in Indian Country	
Lopez, Rosemary	Tohono O'odham Dept of Human Services	1. Allocate \$ for tribal leaders group representing the 12 areas to provide continued input 2. Follow-up and review implementation of recommendations	
Meza, Kenneth, Chairman	Jamul Band of Kumeyaay Indians &	Support Option #4 with 20% increase to California's user population to provide greater equity to California's tribes.	

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	Southern Indian Health Council		
Salas, Rafael A., Psy.D.	IHS	Appropriate 5% to Youth Regional Treatment Centers	
Soward, Jim	Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona	<p>1. Disease Burden variable should be weighted at 50% and should include other factors related to substance abuse. Include data on Hepatitis C and HIV in the Disease Burden variable.</p> <p>2. Poverty variable should be weighted at 10%. A/SA spans the socioeconomic range affecting the poor as well as those tribal members with higher incomes. It is well documented that addiction and other correlated behavioral health problems/behaviors such as PTSD, multigenerational trauma, violence, sexual abuse all span the income range.</p> <p>3. User population and current level of ASA funding should each be weighted at 20%. Both appear to be valid measures more important than poverty, but less important than disease burden.</p> <p>4. Proposed funding distribution formulae should take effect in FY 2004. Tribal programs have established program activities with the reasonable expectations that the current funding levels would continue. FY 2003 would serve as a transitional period. This transitional time period would allow programs whose funds will be reduced to restructure in an orderly manner.</p>	
Wagner, Chuck	Suquamish Tribe	Funding based on user populations not equitable for small Washington state tribes. Suquamish Tribe has done little user population reporting.	
Ward, Clay	Oklahoma City Indian Clinic	Increase urban allocations to > than 5%	
Wilson, Art	Tohono O'odham	Option #3 best fits needs of tribes that have data to show disease burden	

Name	Organization	Question/Comment	Impact
	Nation		

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

AREA	FY 2001 Users plus non-CHSDA	Funding for User Pop	Funding for Excess Mortality	Funding for A&SA 60th percentile	Funding for Excess Poverty	TOTAL NEW FUNDING	Per Capita	FY 2001 Base Funding	Base Funding plus New Distribution	Per Capita for TOTAL FUNDING
Aberdeen	120,593	\$ 314,048	\$ 338,607	\$ 229,849	\$ 473,894	\$ 1,356,398	\$ 11.25	\$ 8,984,544	\$ 10,340,942	\$ 85.75
Alaska	119,016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Albuquerque	84,279	\$ 219,481	\$ 219,897	\$ 140,001	\$ 247,344	\$ 826,723	\$ 9.81	\$ 8,334,859	\$ 9,161,582	\$ 108.71
Bemidji	95,939	\$ 249,847	\$ 226,112	\$ 267,074	\$ 186,104	\$ 929,137	\$ 9.68	\$ 6,689,075	\$ 7,618,212	\$ 79.41
Billings	69,404	\$ 180,743	\$ 170,151	\$ 20,354	\$ 232,755	\$ 604,003	\$ 8.70	\$ 7,944,868	\$ 8,548,871	\$ 123.18
California	68,045	\$ 177,205	\$ 180,327	\$ 198,046	\$ 113,233	\$ 668,811	\$ 9.83	\$ 8,010,011	\$ 8,678,822	\$ 127.55
Nashville	49,835	\$ 129,780	\$ 125,495	\$ 70,628	\$ 81,682	\$ 407,585	\$ 8.18	\$ 5,826,399	\$ 6,233,984	\$ 125.09
Navajo	224,986	\$ 585,911	\$ 645,557	\$ 623,381	\$ 788,737	\$ 2,643,586	\$ 11.75	\$ 12,324,283	\$ 14,967,869	\$ 66.53
Oklahoma	301,338	\$ 784,752	\$ 486,712	\$ 1,322,030	\$ 606,312	\$ 3,199,806	\$ 10.62	\$ 8,090,667	\$ 11,290,473	\$ 37.47
Phoenix	137,017	\$ 356,821	\$ 443,746	\$ 356,216	\$ 369,383	\$ 1,526,164	\$ 11.14	\$ 9,230,396	\$ 10,756,560	\$ 78.51
Portland	94,124	\$ 245,121	\$ 373,091	\$ 60,683	\$ 166,118	\$ 845,013	\$ 8.98	\$ 11,101,055	\$ 11,946,068	\$ 126.92
Tucson	23,406	\$ 60,954	\$ 94,968	\$ 16,401	\$ 39,101	\$ 211,424	\$ 9.03	\$ 2,133,512	\$ 2,344,936	\$ 100.19
Grand Total	1,387,982	\$ 3,304,663	\$ 3,304,663	\$ 3,304,663	\$ 3,304,663	\$ 13,218,650	\$ 10.42	\$ 88,669,669	\$ 101,888,319	\$ 80.29

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

AREA	OPERATING UNIT	Users	Funding for User Pop	Funding for Excess Mortality	Funding for A&SA 60th percentile	Funding for Excess Poverty	TOTAL NEW FUNDING	Per Capita	FY 2001 Base Funding	Base Funding plus New Distribution	Per Capita for TOTAL FUNDING
Aberdeen	Sac & Fox	1,402	\$ 3,651	\$ 3,937	\$ -	\$ 3,749	\$ 11,337	\$ 8.09			
Aberdeen	Winnebago	4,312	\$ 11,229	\$ 12,107	\$ 2,938	\$ 15,011	\$ 41,285	\$ 9.57			
Aberdeen	Omaha	3,462	\$ 9,016	\$ 9,721	\$ 1,894	\$ 12,052	\$ 32,683	\$ 9.44			
Aberdeen	Santee	1,176	\$ 3,063	\$ 3,302	\$ -	\$ 3,585	\$ 9,950	\$ 8.46			
Aberdeen	Northern Ponca	1,667	\$ 4,341	\$ 4,681	\$ 267	\$ 4,535	\$ 13,824	\$ 8.29			
Aberdeen	Turtle Mountain	14,303	\$ 37,248	\$ 40,161	\$ 35,110	\$ 56,236	\$ 168,755	\$ 11.80			
Aberdeen	Standing Rock	9,960	\$ 25,938	\$ 27,966	\$ 33,344	\$ 43,065	\$ 130,313	\$ 13.08			
Aberdeen	Spirit Lake (Ft. Totten) Three Affiliated (Ft. Berthold)	5,206	\$ 13,558	\$ 14,618	\$ 5,399	\$ 19,860	\$ 53,435	\$ 10.26			
Aberdeen	Trenton	6,025	\$ 15,690	\$ 16,917	\$ 14,742	\$ 19,071	\$ 66,420	\$ 11.02			
Aberdeen	Rapid City	11,019	\$ 28,696	\$ 30,940	\$ 55,875	\$ 32,751	\$ 148,262	\$ 13.46			
Aberdeen	Cheyenne River	8,131	\$ 21,175	\$ 22,831	\$ 10,024	\$ 33,016	\$ 87,046	\$ 10.71			
Aberdeen	Pine Ridge	21,716	\$ 56,553	\$ 60,975	\$ 20,594	\$ 100,884	\$ 239,006	\$ 11.01			
Aberdeen	Rosebud	12,349	\$ 32,159	\$ 34,674	\$ 31,816	\$ 59,681	\$ 158,330	\$ 12.82			
Aberdeen	Sisseton-Wahpeton	6,192	\$ 16,125	\$ 17,386	\$ 5,318	\$ 21,158	\$ 59,987	\$ 9.69			
Aberdeen	Yankton	4,658	\$ 12,130	\$ 13,079	\$ 6,715	\$ 16,461	\$ 48,385	\$ 10.39			
Aberdeen	Flandreau	1,783	\$ 4,643	\$ 5,006	\$ 3,812	\$ 4,945	\$ 18,406	\$ 10.32			
Aberdeen	Crow Creek	3,682	\$ 9,589	\$ 10,338	\$ -	\$ 16,243	\$ 36,170	\$ 9.82			
Aberdeen	Lower Brule	1,967	\$ 5,122	\$ 5,523	\$ -	\$ 6,997	\$ 17,642	\$ 8.97			
Aberdeen Total		120,593	\$ 314,048	\$ 338,607	\$ 229,849	\$ 473,894	\$1,356,398	\$ 11.25	\$8,984,544	\$10,340,942	\$ 85.75
Alaska	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association	928									
Alaska	Arctic Slope Regional Tribe	4,516									
Alaska	Bristol Bay Area Health	6,292									
Alaska	Chugachmiut Tribe	1,752									
Alaska	Copper River Native Assocation	542									
Alaska	Eastern Aleutian Tribe	959									

Alaska	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	1,501										
Alaska	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	2,937										
Alaska	Kodiak	2,402										
Alaska	Maniilaq	7,117										
Alaska	Metlakatla Indian Tribe	1,303										
Alaska	Misc. Anchorage Tribes	358										
Alaska	Ninilchik	275										
Alaska	Norton Sound	6,910										
Alaska	Seldovia	500										
Alaska	Southcentral Foundation	32,918										
Alaska	Southeast Alaska Regional	12,062										
Alaska	Tanana Chiefs Conference	13,751										
Alaska	Yukon Kuskokwim	21,993										
Alaska Total		119,016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
Albuquerque	Albuquerque	30,865	\$ 80,379	\$ 80,531	\$ 103,921	\$ 78,736	\$ 343,567	\$ 11.13				
Albuquerque	Acoma-Canoncito-Laguna	11,219	\$ 29,217	\$ 29,272	\$ -	\$ 35,315	\$ 93,804	\$ 8.36				
Albuquerque	Mescalero	4,414	\$ 11,495	\$ 11,517	\$ 308	\$ 12,474	\$ 35,794	\$ 8.11				
Albuquerque	Santa Fe	17,451	\$ 45,446	\$ 45,532	\$ 26,593	\$ 54,523	\$ 172,094	\$ 9.86				
Albuquerque	Zuni	8,827	\$ 22,987	\$ 23,031	\$ 9,179	\$ 32,898	\$ 88,095	\$ 9.98				
Albuquerque	Ramah	2,014	\$ 5,245	\$ 5,255	\$ -	\$ 7,506	\$ 18,006	\$ 8.94				
Albuquerque	So Colorado Ute	5,668	\$ 14,761	\$ 14,789	\$ -	\$ 14,161	\$ 43,711	\$ 7.71				
Albuquerque	Ysleta Del Sur	702	\$ 1,828	\$ 1,832	\$ -	\$ 2,333	\$ 5,993	\$ 8.54				
Albuquerque	Jicarilla	3,119	\$ 8,123	\$ 8,138	\$ -	\$ 9,398	\$ 25,659	\$ 8.23				
Albuquerque Total		84,279	\$ 219,481	\$ 219,897	\$ 140,001	\$ 247,344	\$ 826,723	\$ 9.81	\$ 8,334,859	\$ 9,161,582	\$ 108.71	
Bemidji	Bad River	1,985	\$ 5,169	\$ 4,678	\$ 4,595	\$ 3,885	\$ 18,327	\$ 9.23				
Bemidji	Bay Mills	1,215	\$ 3,164	\$ 2,864	\$ 1,479	\$ 2,460	\$ 9,967	\$ 8.20				
Bemidji	Fond Du Lac	5,685	\$ 14,805	\$ 13,399	\$ 9,239	\$ 10,278	\$ 47,721	\$ 8.39				
Bemidji	Forest County	854	\$ 2,224	\$ 2,013	\$ 350	\$ 1,479	\$ 6,066	\$ 7.10				
Bemidji	Grand Portage	476	\$ 1,240	\$ 1,122	\$ -	\$ 769	\$ 3,131	\$ 6.58				
Bemidji	Grand Traverse	2,068	\$ 5,386	\$ 4,874	\$ -	\$ 3,428	\$ 13,688	\$ 6.62				
Bemidji	Greater Leech Lake	9,823	\$ 25,581	\$ 23,151	\$ 33,780	\$ 20,346	\$ 102,858	\$ 10.47				
Bemidji	Greater Red Lake	7,345	\$ 19,128	\$ 17,311	\$ 16,222	\$ 16,674	\$ 69,335	\$ 9.44				
Bemidji	Greater White Earth	8,292	\$ 21,594	\$ 19,543	\$ 29,846	\$ 18,420	\$ 89,403	\$ 10.78				
Bemidji	Ho-Chunk	4,179	\$ 10,883	\$ 9,849	\$ 13,759	\$ 6,871	\$ 41,362	\$ 9.90				

Bemidji	Huron Potawatomi	612	\$ 1,594	\$ 1,442	\$ 3,306	\$ 956	\$ 7,298	\$ 11.92			
Bemidji	Keweenaw Bay	1,682	\$ 4,380	\$ 3,964	\$ -	\$ 3,267	\$ 11,611	\$ 6.90			
Bemidji	Lac Courte Oreilles	3,659	\$ 9,529	\$ 8,624	\$ 12,642	\$ 7,557	\$ 38,352	\$ 10.48			
Bemidji	Lac Du Flambeau	2,690	\$ 7,005	\$ 6,340	\$ 6,614	\$ 4,753	\$ 24,712	\$ 9.19			
Bemidji	Lac Vieux Desert	438	\$ 1,141	\$ 1,032	\$ -	\$ 912	\$ 3,085	\$ 7.04			
Bemidji	Little River Ottawa	950	\$ 2,474	\$ 2,239	\$ 5,306	\$ 1,786	\$ 11,805	\$ 12.43			
Bemidji	Little Traverse Odawa	2,500	\$ 6,511	\$ 5,892	\$ 13,858	\$ 4,388	\$ 30,649	\$ 12.26			
Bemidji	Lower Sioux	605	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,426	\$ -	\$ 1,058	\$ 4,060	\$ 6.71			
Bemidji	Gun Lake	276	\$ 719	\$ 650	\$ 1,540	\$ 453	\$ 3,362	\$ 12.18			
Bemidji	Menominee	6,958	\$ 18,120	\$ 16,399	\$ 20,271	\$ 14,099	\$ 68,889	\$ 9.90			
Bemidji	Hannahville	929	\$ 2,419	\$ 2,190	\$ 450	\$ 1,715	\$ 6,774	\$ 7.29			
Bemidji	Mille Lacs	2,784	\$ 7,250	\$ 6,561	\$ 8,639	\$ 5,457	\$ 27,907	\$ 10.02			
Bemidji	Bois Forte/Nett Lake	1,203	\$ 3,133	\$ 2,835	\$ 1,861	\$ 2,224	\$ 10,053	\$ 8.36			
Bemidji	Oneida	7,672	\$ 19,980	\$ 18,082	\$ 22,476	\$ 11,828	\$ 72,366	\$ 9.43			
Bemidji	Pokagon Potawatomi	2,391	\$ 6,227	\$ 5,635	\$ 13,629	\$ 4,624	\$ 30,115	\$ 12.60			
Bemidji	Prairie Island	350	\$ 911	\$ 825	\$ -	\$ 547	\$ 2,283	\$ 6.52			
Bemidji	Shakopee	468	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,103	\$ -	\$ 652	\$ 2,974	\$ 6.35			
Bemidji	Red Cliff	1,561	\$ 4,065	\$ 3,679	\$ 2,965	\$ 3,087	\$ 13,796	\$ 8.84			
Bemidji	Saginaw Chippewa	2,264	\$ 5,896	\$ 5,336	\$ 7,410	\$ 4,398	\$ 23,040	\$ 10.18			
Bemidji	Saulte Sainte Marie	9,971	\$ 25,967	\$ 23,500	\$ 30,336	\$ 19,796	\$ 99,599	\$ 9.99			
Bemidji	Sokaogon	530	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,249	\$ -	\$ 1,033	\$ 3,662	\$ 6.91			
Bemidji	St Croix	1,649	\$ 4,294	\$ 3,886	\$ 4,135	\$ 2,952	\$ 15,267	\$ 9.26			
Bemidji	Stockbridge-Munsee	1,504	\$ 3,917	\$ 3,545	\$ 2,366	\$ 3,309	\$ 13,137	\$ 8.73			
Bemidji	Upper Sioux	371	\$ 966	\$ 874	\$ -	\$ 643	\$ 2,483	\$ 6.69			
Bemidji Total		95,939	\$ 249,847	\$ 226,112	\$ 267,074	\$ 186,104	\$ 929,137	\$ 9.68	\$6,689,075	\$ 7,618,212	\$ 79.41
Billings	Blackfeet	12,187	\$ 31,738	\$ 29,878	\$ -	\$ 46,419	\$ 108,035	\$ 8.86			
Billings	Crow	11,652	\$ 30,344	\$ 28,566	\$ 13,796	\$ 41,655	\$ 114,361	\$ 9.81			
Billings	Ft Belknap	4,814	\$ 12,537	\$ 11,802	\$ -	\$ 16,421	\$ 40,760	\$ 8.47			
Billings	Ft Peck	8,601	\$ 22,399	\$ 21,086	\$ -	\$ 31,502	\$ 74,987	\$ 8.72			
Billings	No. Cheyenne	6,438	\$ 16,766	\$ 15,783	\$ -	\$ 19,361	\$ 51,910	\$ 8.06			
Billings	Wind River	10,104	\$ 26,313	\$ 24,771	\$ 6,558	\$ 29,677	\$ 87,319	\$ 8.64			
Billings	Flathead	11,038	\$ 28,745	\$ 27,061	\$ -	\$ 34,164	\$ 89,970	\$ 8.15			
Billings	Rocky Boy	4,570	\$ 11,901	\$ 11,204	\$ -	\$ 13,556	\$ 36,661	\$ 8.02			
Billings Total		69,404	\$ 180,743	\$ 170,151	\$ 20,354	\$ 232,755	\$ 604,003	\$ 8.70	\$7,944,868	\$ 8,548,871	\$123.18

California	Berry Creek/Mooretown/ Feather River	3,201	\$ 8,336	\$ 8,483	\$ 15,116	\$ 5,956	\$ 37,891	\$ 11.84			
California	Cabazon	2	\$ 7	\$ 9	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 24	\$ 12.00			
California	Central Valley	5,675	\$ 14,779	\$ 15,039	\$ 20,999	\$ 11,588	\$ 62,405	\$ 11.00			
California	Chapa De	3,504	\$ 9,125	\$ 9,286	\$ 12,250	\$ 4,633	\$ 35,294	\$ 10.07			
California	Colusa	140	\$ 365	\$ 371	\$ 821	\$ 238	\$ 1,795	\$ 12.82			
California	Consolidated	2,858	\$ 7,443	\$ 7,574	\$ 8,558	\$ 4,849	\$ 28,424	\$ 9.95			
California	Greenville	1,203	\$ 3,133	\$ 3,188	\$ 6,129	\$ 1,932	\$ 14,382	\$ 11.96			
California	Hoopla	2,820	\$ 7,344	\$ 7,473	\$ -	\$ 4,851	\$ 19,668	\$ 6.97			
California	Indian Health Council	4,450	\$ 11,589	\$ 11,793	\$ 14,622	\$ 6,535	\$ 44,539	\$ 10.01			
California	Karuk	1,858	\$ 4,839	\$ 4,924	\$ 3,105	\$ 3,223	\$ 16,091	\$ 8.66			
California	Lake County	1,636	\$ 4,260	\$ 4,336	\$ 6,248	\$ 2,967	\$ 17,811	\$ 10.89			
California	Lassen	982	\$ 2,557	\$ 2,602	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,741	\$ 8,264	\$ 8.42			
California	Modoc	156	\$ 406	\$ 413	\$ -	\$ 292	\$ 1,111	\$ 7.12			
California	Northern Valley	1,435	\$ 3,737	\$ 3,803	\$ 4,465	\$ 2,538	\$ 14,543	\$ 10.13			
California	Pit River	892	\$ 2,323	\$ 2,364	\$ 1,343	\$ 1,547	\$ 7,577	\$ 8.49			
California	Quartz Valley	104	\$ 271	\$ 276	\$ 610	\$ 182	\$ 1,339	\$ 12.88			
California	Redding Rancheria	4,098	\$ 10,672	\$ 10,860	\$ 18,390	\$ 7,109	\$ 47,031	\$ 11.48			
California	Riverside/San Bernardino	9,739	\$ 25,362	\$ 25,809	\$ 30,504	\$ 15,585	\$ 97,260	\$ 9.99			
California	Round Valley	1,069	\$ 2,784	\$ 2,833	\$ -	\$ 1,814	\$ 7,431	\$ 6.95			
California	Santa Ynez	849	\$ 2,211	\$ 2,250	\$ 482	\$ 1,267	\$ 6,210	\$ 7.31			
California	Shingle Springs	854	\$ 2,224	\$ 2,263	\$ 2,470	\$ 984	\$ 7,941	\$ 9.30			
California	Sonoma County Southern Indian Health Council	2,574	\$ 6,703	\$ 6,821	\$ 2,283	\$ 3,780	\$ 19,587	\$ 7.61			
California	Sycuan	85	\$ 221	\$ 225	\$ 499	\$ 125	\$ 1,070	\$ 12.59			
California	Table Mountain	22	\$ 57	\$ 58	\$ -	\$ 47	\$ 162	\$ 7.36			
California	Toiyabe	2,788	\$ 7,261	\$ 7,388	\$ -	\$ 4,062	\$ 18,711	\$ 6.71			
California	Tule River	2,656	\$ 6,917	\$ 7,039	\$ 15,584	\$ 6,029	\$ 35,569	\$ 13.39			
California	Tuolumne	2,132	\$ 5,552	\$ 5,650	\$ 6,414	\$ 2,990	\$ 20,606	\$ 9.67			
California	United Indian Health Services	6,301	\$ 16,409	\$ 16,698	\$ 12,669	\$ 11,650	\$ 57,426	\$ 9.11			
California	Warner Mountain	113	\$ 294	\$ 299	\$ -	\$ 212	\$ 805	\$ 7.12			
California Total		68,045	\$ 177,205	\$ 180,327	\$ 198,046	\$ 113,233	\$ 668,811	\$ 9.83	\$8,010,011	\$ 8,678,822	\$127.55
Nashville	Alabama Coushatta	845	\$ 2,201	\$ 2,128	\$ -	\$ 1,414	\$ 5,743	\$ 6.80			
Nashville	Catawba	1,072	\$ 2,792	\$ 2,699	\$ 4,452	\$ 1,418	\$ 11,361	\$ 10.60			
Nashville	Cayuga	247	\$ 643	\$ 622	\$ 1,449	\$ 327	\$ 3,041	\$ 12.31			

Nashville	Cherokee	10,343	\$ 26,935	\$ 26,046	\$ 20,242	\$ 19,668	\$ 92,891	\$ 8.98			
Nashville	Chitimacha	431	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,085	\$ -	\$ 792	\$ 2,999	\$ 6.96			
Nashville	Choctaw	8,396	\$ 21,865	\$ 21,143	\$ 15,522	\$ 14,000	\$ 72,530	\$ 8.64			
Nashville	Coushatta	499	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,257	\$ -	\$ 1,004	\$ 3,561	\$ 7.14			
Nashville	Houlton Band Of Maliseet	359	\$ 935	\$ 904	\$ -	\$ 559	\$ 2,398	\$ 6.68			
Nashville	Jena Band Of Choctaw	199	\$ 518	\$ 501	\$ 666	\$ 349	\$ 2,034	\$ 10.22			
Nashville	Miccosukee	742	\$ 1,932	\$ 1,868	\$ -	\$ 1,420	\$ 5,220	\$ 7.04			
Nashville	Micmac	455	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,146	\$ -	\$ 708	\$ 3,039	\$ 6.68			
Nashville	Mohegan	1,264	\$ 3,292	\$ 3,183	\$ 7,416	\$ 1,457	\$ 15,348	\$ 12.14			
Nashville	Narragansett	671	\$ 1,747	\$ 1,690	\$ -	\$ 711	\$ 4,148	\$ 6.18			
Nashville	Onondaga	1,873	\$ 4,878	\$ 4,717	\$ 10,990	\$ 2,477	\$ 23,062	\$ 12.31			
Nashville	Oneida	1,879	\$ 4,893	\$ 4,732	\$ 4,751	\$ 2,507	\$ 16,883	\$ 8.99			
Nashville	Pass.. Township	821	\$ 2,138	\$ 2,067	\$ -	\$ 1,407	\$ 5,612	\$ 6.84			
Nashville	Pass.-Pleasant Point	947	\$ 2,466	\$ 2,385	\$ -	\$ 1,623	\$ 6,474	\$ 6.84			
Nashville	Penobscot	1,334	\$ 3,474	\$ 3,359	\$ -	\$ 1,850	\$ 8,683	\$ 6.51			
Nashville	Pequot	897	\$ 2,336	\$ 2,259	\$ -	\$ 1,034	\$ 5,629	\$ 6.28			
Nashville	Poarch Creek	2,033	\$ 5,294	\$ 5,119	\$ -	\$ 3,854	\$ 14,267	\$ 7.02			
Nashville	St. Regis Mohawk	4,552	\$ 11,854	\$ 11,463	\$ -	\$ 8,017	\$ 31,334	\$ 6.88			
Nashville	Seminole	3,550	\$ 9,245	\$ 8,940	\$ -	\$ 4,840	\$ 23,025	\$ 6.49			
Nashville	Seneca	5,835	\$ 15,196	\$ 14,694	\$ 5,140	\$ 9,320	\$ 44,350	\$ 7.60			
Nashville	Tunica-Biloxi	268	\$ 698	\$ 675	\$ -	\$ 580	\$ 1,953	\$ 7.29			
Nashville	Wampanoag Of Gayhead	323	\$ 841	\$ 813	\$ -	\$ 346	\$ 2,000	\$ 6.19			
Nashville Total		49,835	\$ 129,780	\$ 125,495	\$ 70,628	\$ 81,682	\$ 407,585	\$ 8.18	\$5,826,399	\$ 6,233,984	\$125.09
Navajo	Chinle	24,909	\$ 64,868	\$ 71,472	\$ 80,089	\$ 103,767	\$ 320,196	\$ 12.85			
Navajo	Tsaile	7,757	\$ 20,201	\$ 22,257	\$ 24,994	\$ 32,314	\$ 99,766	\$ 12.86			
Navajo	Crownpoint	19,584	\$ 51,001	\$ 56,193	\$ 29,107	\$ 75,854	\$ 212,155	\$ 10.83			
Navajo	Fort Defiance	24,374	\$ 63,475	\$ 69,937	\$ 55,648	\$ 101,538	\$ 290,598	\$ 11.92			
Navajo	Gallup	32,399	\$ 84,374	\$ 92,963	\$ 119,179	\$ 125,491	\$ 422,007	\$ 13.03			
Navajo	Tohatchi	8,911	\$ 23,206	\$ 25,569	\$ 32,745	\$ 31,387	\$ 112,907	\$ 12.67			
Navajo	Kayenta	13,531	\$ 35,238	\$ 38,825	\$ 13,727	\$ 47,422	\$ 135,212	\$ 9.99			
Navajo	Inscription House	4,284	\$ 11,156	\$ 12,292	\$ 4,286	\$ 15,014	\$ 42,748	\$ 9.98			
Navajo	Shiprock	42,854	\$ 111,601	\$ 122,962	\$ 173,211	\$ 111,326	\$ 519,100	\$ 12.11			
Navajo	Dzilh Na O Dith Hle	5,361	\$ 13,961	\$ 15,382	\$ 21,687	\$ 13,927	\$ 64,957	\$ 12.12			
Navajo	Tuba City	26,596	\$ 69,262	\$ 76,312	\$ 68,708	\$ 80,139	\$ 294,421	\$ 11.07			
Navajo	Winslow	14,426	\$ 37,568	\$ 41,393	\$ -	\$ 50,558	\$ 129,519	\$ 8.98			

Navajo Total		224,986	\$ 585,911	\$645,557	\$ 623,381	\$ 788,737	\$2,643,586	\$ 11.75	\$12,324,283	\$14,967,869	\$ 66.53
Oklahoma	Claremore	30,409	\$ 79,192	\$ 49,116	\$ 151,081	\$ 48,394	\$ 327,783	\$ 10.78			
Oklahoma	Clinton	9,270	\$ 24,141	\$ 14,973	\$ 28,431	\$ 12,366	\$ 79,911	\$ 8.62			
Oklahoma	Haskell	6,164	\$ 16,052	\$ 9,956	\$ 34,502	\$ 9,305	\$ 69,815	\$ 11.33			
Oklahoma	Holton	2,284	\$ 5,948	\$ 3,689	\$ 1,378	\$ 3,421	\$ 14,436	\$ 6.32			
Oklahoma	Lawton	22,819	\$ 59,426	\$ 36,857	\$ 78,650	\$ 50,334	\$ 225,267	\$ 9.87			
Oklahoma	Pawnee	8,930	\$ 23,256	\$ 14,423	\$ 1,126	\$ 14,891	\$ 53,696	\$ 6.01			
Oklahoma	Tahlequah	17,646	\$ 45,954	\$ 28,501	\$ 97,144	\$ 38,717	\$ 210,316	\$ 11.92			
Oklahoma	Wewoka	8,851	\$ 23,050	\$ 14,296	\$ 40,197	\$ 21,025	\$ 98,568	\$ 11.14			
Oklahoma	Abs Shawnee	4,390	\$ 11,433	\$ 7,091	\$ 14,620	\$ 11,173	\$ 44,317	\$ 10.09			
Oklahoma	Chickasaw	30,218	\$ 78,694	\$ 48,807	\$ 144,555	\$ 61,350	\$ 333,406	\$ 11.03			
Oklahoma	Cherokee	63,288	\$ 164,816	\$ 102,221	\$ 325,396	\$ 138,855	\$ 731,288	\$ 11.55			
Oklahoma	Choctaw	33,041	\$ 86,046	\$ 53,367	\$ 168,934	\$ 68,822	\$ 377,169	\$ 11.42			
Oklahoma	Creek	21,524	\$ 56,053	\$ 34,765	\$ 107,758	\$ 45,840	\$ 244,416	\$ 11.36			
Oklahoma	Kaw	1,388	\$ 3,615	\$ 2,242	\$ 3,928	\$ 2,314	\$ 12,099	\$ 8.72			
Oklahoma	Kickapoo Of Kansas	771	\$ 2,008	\$ 1,245	\$ 2,240	\$ 1,155	\$ 6,648	\$ 8.62			
Oklahoma	Kickapoo Of Texas	538	\$ 1,401	\$ 869	\$ 37	\$ 1,687	\$ 3,994	\$ 7.42			
Oklahoma	Ponca Tribe Of Oklahoma	3,606	\$ 9,391	\$ 5,824	\$ 974	\$ 6,013	\$ 22,202	\$ 6.16			
Oklahoma	Kickapoo Of Oklahoma	6,582	\$ 17,141	\$ 10,631	\$ 28,849	\$ 12,863	\$ 69,484	\$ 10.56			
Oklahoma	Citizen Potawatomi	12,922	\$ 33,652	\$ 20,871	\$ 52,061	\$ 25,252	\$ 131,836	\$ 10.20			
Oklahoma	Iowa Of Oklahoma Sac And Fox Of	1,154	\$ 3,005	\$ 1,864	\$ 1,525	\$ 2,059	\$ 8,453	\$ 7.32			
Oklahoma	Oklahoma	6,781	\$ 17,659	\$ 10,952	\$ 20,045	\$ 13,251	\$ 61,907	\$ 9.13			
Oklahoma	Wyandotte / E Shawnee	1,239	\$ 3,227	\$ 2,001	\$ -	\$ 2,436	\$ 7,664	\$ 6.19			
Oklahoma	Miami Consortium	7,523	\$ 19,592	\$ 12,151	\$ 18,599	\$ 14,789	\$ 65,131	\$ 8.66			
Oklahoma Total		301,338	\$ 784,752	\$486,712	\$1,322,030	\$ 606,312	\$3,199,806	\$ 10.62	\$ 8,090,667	\$11,290,473	\$ 37.47
Phoenix	Phoenix SU	54,777	\$ 142,651	\$ 177,403	\$ 256,951	\$ 132,684	\$ 709,687	\$ 12.96			
Phoenix	Keams Canyon/Hopi	6,073	\$ 15,815	\$ 19,668	\$ 1,261	\$ 20,289	\$ 57,033	\$ 9.39			
Phoenix	U&O	4,359	\$ 11,352	\$ 14,117	\$ -	\$ 11,757	\$ 37,226	\$ 8.54			
Phoenix	Whiteriver	14,436	\$ 37,594	\$ 46,753	\$ 38,434	\$ 48,482	\$ 171,263	\$ 11.86			
Phoenix	Ft. Yuma	3,559	\$ 9,268	\$ 11,526	\$ -	\$ 11,245	\$ 32,039	\$ 9.00			
Phoenix	Colorado River	5,465	\$ 14,232	\$ 17,699	\$ 6,522	\$ 16,947	\$ 55,400	\$ 10.14			
Phoenix	Peach Springs/Supai	2,290	\$ 5,964	\$ 7,416	\$ -	\$ 6,204	\$ 19,584	\$ 8.55			
Phoenix	San Carlos	10,844	\$ 28,240	\$ 35,120	\$ 18,354	\$ 31,026	\$ 112,740	\$ 10.40			
Phoenix	Elko	2,023	\$ 5,268	\$ 6,552	\$ -	\$ 4,261	\$ 16,081	\$ 7.95			

Phoenix	Duckwater	134	\$ 349	\$ 434	\$ -	\$ 325	\$ 1,108	\$ 8.27			
Phoenix	Ely	291	\$ 758	\$ 942	\$ -	\$ 717	\$ 2,417	\$ 8.31			
Phoenix	Gila River	18,596	\$ 48,428	\$ 60,226	\$ 18,783	\$ 52,987	\$ 180,424	\$ 9.70			
Phoenix	PITU	801	\$ 2,086	\$ 2,594	\$ -	\$ 1,940	\$ 6,620	\$ 8.26			
Phoenix	Owyhee	1,447	\$ 3,768	\$ 4,686	\$ -	\$ 3,048	\$ 11,502	\$ 7.95			
Phoenix	Schurz/Walker River	936	\$ 2,438	\$ 3,031	\$ -	\$ 2,464	\$ 7,933	\$ 8.48			
Phoenix	Fallon/Lovelock/Yomba	1,691	\$ 4,404	\$ 5,477	\$ -	\$ 3,898	\$ 13,779	\$ 8.15			
Phoenix	Pyramid Lake Reno-Sparks/Nevada	1,625	\$ 4,232	\$ 5,263	\$ 3,109	\$ 3,660	\$ 16,264	\$ 10.01			
Phoenix	Urban	3,135	\$ 8,164	\$ 10,153	\$ 3,522	\$ 7,062	\$ 28,901	\$ 9.22			
Phoenix	Las Vegas/Moapa	1,174	\$ 3,057	\$ 3,802	\$ -	\$ 2,734	\$ 9,593	\$ 8.17			
Phoenix	Ft. Mcdermitt	676	\$ 1,760	\$ 2,189	\$ 3,966	\$ 1,452	\$ 9,367	\$ 13.86			
Phoenix	Washoe	2,126	\$ 5,537	\$ 6,885	\$ 5,314	\$ 4,889	\$ 22,625	\$ 10.64			
Phoenix	Yerington	559	\$ 1,456	\$ 1,810	\$ -	\$ 1,312	\$ 4,578	\$ 8.19			
Phoenix Total		137,017	\$ 356,821	\$ 443,746	\$ 356,216	\$ 369,383	\$ 1,526,164	\$ 11.14	\$ 9,230,396	\$ 10,756,560	\$ 78.51
Portland	Burns Paiute	283	\$ 737	\$ 1,122	\$ -	\$ 541	\$ 2,400	\$ 8.48			
Portland	Chehalis	999	\$ 2,602	\$ 3,960	\$ -	\$ 1,771	\$ 8,333	\$ 8.34			
Portland	Coeur D'Alene	3,683	\$ 9,591	\$ 14,599	\$ 1,384	\$ 6,745	\$ 32,319	\$ 8.78			
Portland	Colville	8,446	\$ 21,995	\$ 33,478	\$ 12,333	\$ 17,098	\$ 84,904	\$ 10.05			
Portland	Coos, L Umpqua, Suislaw	597	\$ 1,555	\$ 2,366	\$ -	\$ 1,146	\$ 5,067	\$ 8.49			
Portland	Coquille	1,113	\$ 2,898	\$ 4,412	\$ 1,716	\$ 2,136	\$ 11,162	\$ 10.03			
Portland	Cow Creek	1,752	\$ 4,563	\$ 6,945	\$ 4,460	\$ 3,147	\$ 19,115	\$ 10.91			
Portland	Grand Ronde	3,067	\$ 7,987	\$ 12,157	\$ -	\$ 4,773	\$ 24,917	\$ 8.12			
Portland	Hoh	50	\$ 130	\$ 198	\$ -	\$ 80	\$ 408	\$ 8.16			
Portland	Jamestown S'Klallam	420	\$ 1,094	\$ 1,665	\$ -	\$ 592	\$ 3,351	\$ 7.98			
Portland	Kalispel	260	\$ 677	\$ 1,031	\$ -	\$ 475	\$ 2,183	\$ 8.40			
Portland	Klamath	2,202	\$ 5,734	\$ 8,728	\$ -	\$ 4,123	\$ 18,585	\$ 8.44			
Portland	Kootenai	195	\$ 508	\$ 773	\$ -	\$ 315	\$ 1,596	\$ 8.18			
Portland	Lower Elwha	776	\$ 2,021	\$ 3,076	\$ -	\$ 1,289	\$ 6,386	\$ 8.23			
Portland	Lummi	4,278	\$ 11,141	\$ 16,957	\$ 625	\$ 6,883	\$ 35,606	\$ 8.32			
Portland	Makah	1,928	\$ 5,021	\$ 7,642	\$ -	\$ 3,204	\$ 15,867	\$ 8.23			
Portland	Muckleshoot	3,316	\$ 8,636	\$ 13,144	\$ 13,274	\$ 4,676	\$ 39,730	\$ 11.98			
Portland	Nez Perce	3,455	\$ 8,998	\$ 13,695	\$ -	\$ 5,842	\$ 28,535	\$ 8.26			
Portland	Nisqually	748	\$ 1,948	\$ 2,965	\$ -	\$ 1,055	\$ 5,968	\$ 7.98			
Portland	Nooksack	919	\$ 2,393	\$ 3,643	\$ -	\$ 1,479	\$ 7,515	\$ 8.18			

Portland	Nw Band Of Shoshoni	127	\$ 331	\$ 503	\$ -	\$ 229	\$ 1,063	\$ 8.37			
Portland	Port Gamble	1,294	\$ 3,370	\$ 5,129	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,893	\$ 12,244	\$ 9.46			
Portland	Puyallup	7,768	\$ 20,230	\$ 30,791	\$ -	\$ 12,317	\$ 63,338	\$ 8.15			
Portland	Quileute	564	\$ 1,469	\$ 2,236	\$ -	\$ 937	\$ 4,642	\$ 8.23			
Portland	Quinalt	2,442	\$ 6,359	\$ 9,680	\$ -	\$ 4,615	\$ 20,654	\$ 8.46			
Portland	Samish	182	\$ 474	\$ 721	\$ 1,068	\$ 290	\$ 2,553	\$ 14.03			
Portland	Sauk-Suiattle	171	\$ 445	\$ 678	\$ -	\$ 241	\$ 1,364	\$ 7.98			
Portland	Shoalwater Bay	420	\$ 1,094	\$ 1,665	\$ -	\$ 794	\$ 3,553	\$ 8.46			
Portland	Shoshone-Bannock	6,039	\$ 15,727	\$ 23,937	\$ -	\$ 10,883	\$ 50,547	\$ 8.37			
Portland	Siletz	4,706	\$ 12,255	\$ 18,654	\$ 2,209	\$ 8,481	\$ 41,599	\$ 8.84			
Portland	Skokomish	734	\$ 1,911	\$ 2,909	\$ 265	\$ 1,035	\$ 6,120	\$ 8.34			
Portland	Spokane	2,057	\$ 5,357	\$ 8,154	\$ -	\$ 3,755	\$ 17,266	\$ 8.39			
Portland	Snoqualmie	125	\$ 326	\$ 495	\$ 733	\$ 176	\$ 1,730	\$ 13.84			
Portland	Squaxin Island	690	\$ 1,797	\$ 2,735	\$ -	\$ 973	\$ 5,505	\$ 7.98			
Portland	Stillaguamish	198	\$ 516	\$ 785	\$ -	\$ 279	\$ 1,580	\$ 7.98			
Portland	Suquamish	401	\$ 1,044	\$ 1,589	\$ -	\$ 565	\$ 3,198	\$ 7.98			
Portland	Swinomish	1,027	\$ 2,675	\$ 4,071	\$ -	\$ 1,652	\$ 8,398	\$ 8.18			
Portland	Tulalip	3,305	\$ 8,607	\$ 13,100	\$ 5,139	\$ 4,506	\$ 31,352	\$ 9.49			
Portland	Umatilla	2,827	\$ 7,362	\$ 11,206	\$ -	\$ 5,243	\$ 23,811	\$ 8.42			
Portland	Upper Skagit	452	\$ 1,177	\$ 1,792	\$ -	\$ 727	\$ 3,696	\$ 8.18			
Portland	Warm Springs	5,221	\$ 13,597	\$ 20,695	\$ -	\$ 9,989	\$ 44,281	\$ 8.48			
Portland	Yakama	12,224	\$ 31,834	\$ 48,454	\$ -	\$ 24,603	\$ 104,891	\$ 8.58			
Portland	Western Oregon (Chemawa)	2,663	\$ 6,935	\$ 10,556	\$ 15,625	\$ 4,565	\$ 37,681	\$ 14.15			
Portland Total		94,124	\$ 245,121	\$ 373,091	\$ 60,683	\$ 166,118	\$ 845,013	\$ 8.98	\$ 11,101,055	\$ 11,946,068	\$ 126.92
Tucson	Tonono O'Odham	17,884	\$ 46,574	\$ 72,563	\$ 16,401	\$ 30,345	\$ 165,883	\$ 9.28			
Tucson	Yaqui	5,522	\$ 14,380	\$ 22,405	\$ -	\$ 8,756	\$ 45,541	\$ 8.25			
Tucson Total		23,406	\$ 60,954	\$ 94,968	\$ 16,401	\$ 39,101	\$ 211,424	\$ 9.03	\$ 2,133,512	\$ 2,344,936	\$ 100.19
Grand Total		1,387,982	\$ 3,304,663	\$ 3,304,663	\$ 3,304,663	\$ 3,304,663	\$ 13,218,650	\$ 10.42	\$ 88,669,669	\$ 101,888,319	\$ 80.29