

Final Test: Building Partnerships With Tribal Governments

Instructions: Circle the letter you choose as the answer for each of the following questions.

1. Many Indians who have left their tribes' reservations:
 - a. Retain ties to their tribal culture and hope to return to the reservation when they retire.
 - b. Leave to get away from the tribal languages that are spoken exclusively on reservations.
 - c. Believe their tribes have benefited from assistance provided by Federal agency representatives.
 - d. Try to shed their tribal heritage and often do not identify themselves as Native Americans.

2. Which of the following could pose a challenge in building partnerships with tribes?
 - a. Most tribes have no organized form of government.
 - b. Tribes have no interest in Federal resources.
 - c. Tribal boundaries often are not clearly defined.
 - d. Tribes may mistrust Federal government representatives.

Instructions: In the next 4 items, match the period in U.S. Indian history in Column A with its identifying characteristic in Column B.

Column A

3. ___ Colonial Period

4. ___ Removal & Relocation Period

5. ___ Reorganization Period

6. ___ Termination & Relocation Period

Column B

- a. Tribal councils were first formally recognized during this period, and chartered tribal governments were also formed.

- b. Settlers acquired Indian lands through the doctrine of discovery, transfer from the English crown, and treaties with the Indians during this period.

- c. Tribes lost their governmental authority and State criminal laws were imposed on many tribes during this period.

- d. The official policy of confining Indians to reservations originated during this period.

Final Test: Building Partnerships With Tribal Governments

7. One policy originating in this period sought to break up tribes by removing children from their families and enrolling them in Government-run boarding schools far from home.
 - a. Removal & Relocation Period
 - b. Termination & Relocation Period
 - c. Allotment & Attempted Assimilation Period
 - d. Self-Determination Period

8. During the Self-Determination Period, Federal agencies have:
 - a. Negotiated treaties with tribal governments to facilitate partnership relationships and provide access to programs.
 - b. Acknowledged their support for government-to-government relationships with tribes through policy statements.
 - c. Determined that tribal governments are responsible for initiating access to and participation in national programs.
 - d. Established individual tribal governmental bodies to administer Federal programs separately from the States.

9. Select the item below that is a commonly held core value among tribal people.
 - a. Assimilating into modern U.S. culture is an important objective in raising children.
 - b. Family plays a central role in tribal culture, and elders are treated with respect.
 - c. Practicing native religion and preserving native languages is assigned low priority.
 - d. Information is best presented in a clear, concise, factual, and objective manner.

10. When working with tribal people, keep in mind that:
 - a. Information is often shared in a rapid-fire manner, so listen carefully.
 - b. Providing information you may already know, and in great detail, is considered courteous.
 - c. Telling another person what to do is considered to be proper and desirable.
 - d. Elders are often uncomfortable speaking to non-natives, and sometimes won't.

11. Most tribal people prefer to be referred to by:
 - a. Their specific tribal name (e.g., Shoshone).
 - b. The term "Native American."
 - c. The term "Indian."
 - d. The term "Indigenous Person."

12. Which of the following statements is typical of pre-disaster conditions among many tribal governments?
 - a. Tribal governments typically participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
 - b. Tribal governments have the expertise needed to develop emergency management plans internally.
 - c. Many tribal governments currently lack emergency management resources and training.
 - d. Most tribal governments set a relatively low priority on protecting their members and their land.

Final Test: Building Partnerships With Tribal Governments

13. Determination about whether an individual is an Indian is made by:
 - a. The Federal Government's Bureau of Indian Affairs, according to criteria set in the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA).
 - b. Individual tribes, who set an exact percentage or quantum of Indian blood as qualifying a person for membership.
 - c. Ascertaining whether an individual has any Indian ancestry—ancestry alone qualifies a person as an Indian.
 - d. The individual's declaration that he or she is Indian.

14. Tribes that are _____ receive sovereign government status, are listed with other similar tribes, and have a Federal trust relationship with the Federal Government.
 - a. Recognized by the Federal Government
 - b. Original landowners of former Indian territories
 - c. In conformance with the provisions of the Dawes Act
 - d. Self-governing in compliance with U.S. Indian law

15. One effective way to get the message about Individual Assistance to eligible tribal members is to:
 - a. Use conventional media outlets: regional newspapers, radio, and television.
 - b. Call every home in a particular region.
 - c. Rely on informal networks in Indian communities.
 - d. Set up a registration booth at a tribal social event (such as a powwow).

Instructions: In the next 3 items, match the type of Federal disaster assistance in Column A with an identifying fact from Column B.

Column A

16. ____ Public Assistance

17. ____ Individual Assistance

18. ____ Other Needs Assistance

Column B

- a. Funds are limited to making individually owned housing safe, sanitary, and secure.

 - b. Grants can be provided for personal property and transportation losses to tribal members who cannot get an SBA loan.

 - c. Funds can be used to restore tribally owned uninsured housing to pre-disaster conditions.
-
19. If an individual rents tribally owned housing, then:
 - a. Repairs and maintenance of the housing are the responsibility of BIA.
 - b. The renter pays a fee or lives rent-free in the dwellings.
 - c. Repairs and maintenance of the housing are the responsibility of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
 - d. The renter is ineligible for a conventional mortgage.

 20. To ensure that eligible tribal applicants have the opportunity to participate in the Public Assistance (PA) process, PA staff members should:

Final Test: Building Partnerships With Tribal Governments

- a. Apologize on behalf of other agencies that have overlooked the tribes to date.
 - b. Expect tribes to know whether they will be grantees or subgrantees in applying for disaster assistance.
 - c. Identify tribes overlooked during Preliminary Damage Assessments and Applicants' Briefings.
 - d. Avoid dealing with State emergency officials regarding tribal participation and go directly to the tribes.
21. Tribes may choose to apply for Public Assistance as either grantees or subgrantees. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. Once a tribe chooses one or the other status for one disaster, it must always choose that same status for future disasters.
 - b. As a grantee, a tribe cannot receive any technical assistance in developing a Public Assistance Administrative Plan.
 - c. As grantees, tribes currently are exempt from paying the cost-share requirement, though that exemption is being challenged in court.
 - d. As subgrantees, tribes often receive a portion of the non-Federal share from the State, but do not receive the grantee administrative allowance.
22. The Bureau of Indian Affairs can support tribal participation in the Public Assistance program by:
- a. Providing BIA Superintendents to serve on Preliminary Damage Assessment teams.
 - b. Providing information about tribal culture that will exempt tribes from PDA inspections.
 - c. Identifying BIA roads, schools, hospitals, and other public facilities.
 - d. Identifying tribes that are not interested in participating in any Federal programs.
23. To receive mitigation project grants, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires State, tribal, and local governments to:
- a. Meet mitigation planning requirements.
 - b. Move all structures out of hazardous locations.
 - c. Show historical proof that disaster damage will occur in specific locations.
 - d. Possess the internal technical expertise to carry out the mitigation projects.
24. If a tribe is a subgrantee with the State for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding after a declared disaster, partnership with the State is important to ensure that:
- a. FEMA will guarantee funding of all important tribal projects.
 - b. Potential tribal projects are identified and included for eligibility review.
 - c. The State will provide National Flood Insurance Program coverage to the tribe.
 - d. The tribe is exempt from all cost-share requirements of mitigation grants.
25. One reason tribal governments show increasing interest in joining the NFIP is because:
- a. Tribal people traditionally like to plan for potential damage due to natural disasters.
 - b. Participating in the NFIP eliminates the cost-share requirement in HMGP funding.
 - c. Tribes want to discourage potential developers seeking to construct uninsured projects on reservations.
 - d. Tribes gain control over State and Federal construction projects that would alter water flows.