

To: @realDonaldTrump
Cc: @RudyGiuliani @DonaldJTrumpJr @TheJusticeDept

Subj: Preliminary findings, IRT National Level Issues Regarding Safe Drinking Water and Appropriations Among the Native American (NA) Tribes West of the Mississippi.

Ref: 1. <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/25>, USC 25, INDIANS
2. <https://law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/25/1632>, SAFE WATER AND SANITARY WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES
3. <https://www2.census.gov/cac/nac/meetings/2015-10-13/invisible-tribes.pdf>, INVISIBLE TRIBES: URBAN INDIANS AND THEIR HEALTH IN A CHANGING WORLD
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reservation_poverty, WIKIPEDIA ARTICLE ON EXTREME POVERTY
5. <https://www.justice.gov/criminal-fraud/foreign-corrupt-practices-act>, FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

Good Morning Mr. President! And thank-you for all the hard work we see happening and as such, we are very aware that you are very busy! However, we'd like to bring to your attention and to light something that has been going on for many years within the NA Nations, with this initial and preliminary research seemingly since the inception of USC 25, "INDIANS" (Ref: 1). This particular set of issues is causing undue suffering from the Elderly on down to the youngest in these NA Nations, and in some cases death due to COVID-19 exposure on the NA Reservations as mentioned in the "Subj:" line of this communication.

This set of issues is deemed to be the direct cause as to why the Diné or Navajo and relatively speaking the general vicinity of the "Four Corners" (CO, UT, AZ & NM) area West of the Mississippi. This basically includes the entire "Apacharia" and at a minimum but not limited to: The Apache Nations that encompass Fort Apache, San Carlos, Tohono O'odham, etc. reservations. These Native Nations are getting hit so hard per capita as a comparative in the U.S. with COVID-19, it is opined that these issues are fundamental to the nearly total lack or the availability of clean and safe drinking water on the reservations. And oddly, this is clearly mandated by USC 25, § 1632, (Ref: 2).

1. Who "we" are:
 - a. A group of very concerned U.S. Citizens who are of NA descent both on and off of the recognized NA reservations. We are a 501c3 of another name organizing and eventually to become a NA Rural Cooperative made up of NA Rural Cooperatives as, "NineNations-FourRivers" (AZ, MI, OH & SD). This organization as a program, is fashioned after the Iroquois Confederation (precursor to the U.S. Constitution) of long ago with its primary focus to stem:
 - i. the extreme poverty,
 - ii. substandard living and medical care conditions (by U.S. standards)
 - iii. and other unintended or unintended issues faced as Native Americans.
2. The Problem/Issues Stated:
 - a. NAs on these reservations, who are our blood cousins are forced by circumstance to carry/obtain drinking water any way they can and in doing so, proximity relative, they contract COVID-19.
 - b. This includes the elderly at those locations, there are likely more instances of the same scenario in other NA Nations not mentioned in this communication West of the Mississippi.
 - c. It is also likely that due to their remote locations and isolation, the antibodies and the availability of proper medical treatment by U.S. Standards to fight this disease are not present, thus the rampant proliferation and deaths.

- d. Along these same lines, the 2000 and the 2010 US Census has listed 10 Native Nations as in “Extreme Poverty” which exacerbates the issues across the board, how is this so?
 - i. In the fundamental context of the “preliminary” research findings accomplished, we used US Census Bureau (Ref: 3) to double check the Wikipedia article (Ref: 4) that was used where the Wikipedia article defines “Extreme Poverty” as, “The extreme poverty rate of a population is the percentage of families earning less than half of the poverty threshold. For a family of four in 2010, the extreme poverty threshold was approximately \$11,000 or less than \$3,000 per person. On large reservations, the extreme poverty rate is as much as six times the national rate. On average, the extreme poverty rate on the largest reservations is almost four times the national rate.”
- e. Figures in the image below are from the 2000 Census, we’re not sure exactly how long this has been going on, but we estimate it has been like this for a minimum of over 30 years, again how can this be?

Extreme poverty rates on the ten largest reservations

Reservation	Location	Extreme Poverty Rate
Navajo Nation	Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah	14.9
Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation	Utah	4.2
Tohono O’odham Indian Reservation	Arizona	20.7
Cheyenne River Indian Reservation	South Dakota	14.6
Standing Rock Indian Reservation	South Dakota and North Dakota	16.6
Crow Indian Reservation	Montana	9.7
Wind River Indian Reservation	Wyoming	13.4
Pine Ridge Indian Reservation	South Dakota	20.9
Fort Peck Indian Reservation	Montana	10.1
San Carlos Indian Reservation	Arizona	25.1
National Average		4.0

Figures from the 2000 census.

- 3. Issue(s) Summation:
 - a. Mr. President, what totally bewilders us, and it will likely bewilder you and your aids/staff as well, again, is that it is clearly mandated in USC 25 § 1632 (Ref: 2) and for likely dubious reasons, has yet to be implemented on some reservations since USC 25’s (Ref: 1) inception.

We simply cannot fathom why this is, thus impetus of this communication. As we understand this, it is the Bureau of Indian Affairs’ (BIA) responsibility in conjunction with each Tribal Council to effectively and timely execute all sections of USC 25 based in federal law (Ref 1); in this, specifically § 1632 (Ref: 2). However, if that is the case, the BIA has failed miserably for years across the board. So, we asked ourselves, “Why and how could this have happened?”

 - i. Similar to what was experienced with the Department of Veteran’s Affairs, the BIA is their own IG, this is as with the VA situation before you “fixed” it, is a direct and blatant conflict of interest.

- ii. As such, we pondered this situation and the only context we could derive is the BIA is fundamentally flawed its overall operation and in the execution of USC 25. And from this, we asked several from multiple reservations who would confide in us about this and other issues and from what they explained, "things" get sidelined and/or ignored under "it's a sovereign Nation problem" or words to that effect. But we believe at this point, that the problem is quite a bit more sinister in nature. In fact, appropriations destined for the people who would benefit the most never makes it to them and between what each state uses and other redirects, there is nothing left. We are unsure of how nefarious this whole situation is, but we do strongly believe it needs to be halted as soon as possible.

4. Recommendations:

- a. The cessation of the BIA's internal IG in favor of something similar to what has been done with the VA, an outside IG connected to the Department of Justice as we understand it.
- b. A full investigation of the operations of the BIA going back at least 30-years to determine exactly why the appropriations never made it to the intended project under USC 25 ([Ref: 1](#)), including an audit of the appropriations and what really happened with them by an external "version" of the BIA IG as mentioned in this section in "a." as above.
- c. So as not to impinge on the sovereignty of any Native Nation, perhaps the Justice Department could use The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78dd-1, et seq. ([Ref: 5](#)). We are also unsure of its usefulness with regard to a given Nation's Sovereignty without a full investigation by an external to the BIA IG, conjunctive of the Justice Department as mentioned in paragraph "b." in this section above.

In closing, Thank-You so very much in advance for taking time from the more than obvious VERY busy schedule.

R/S,

CTR1/USN/100% DAV

Guaranteed safe PDF available here:

https://ninenations.net/uploads/1/2/3/5/123543332/nawaterproblemusc25sect1632_release.pdf