

RESEARCH IN INDIAN COUNTRY

Part A: Setting

The University of Arizona, as the State's Land Grant institution, has the unique privilege of working closely with the twenty-one federally recognized tribes that lie within the State's borders. Reservations and tribal communities make up over twenty-five percent of Arizona and is the home to over 250,000 Native Americans. (Economic Development Research Program 2007). The University of Arizona has a far reaching research potential with its seventeen colleges and ten schools. Each college or school has the potential to conduct research on at least one of the twenty-one reservations.

Part B: History of Extension on Indian Country

The first documented form of Indian Country Extension occurred when Native Americans shared their knowledge of growing indigenous crops with the early European settlers. This exchange of information drastically decreased as indigenous peoples were moved to reservations (Racine 1995). In an attempt to assimilate Native Americans into mainstream America, farm equipment was provided to the various tribes. However, the federal government did not provide any training in the use of this European farm equipment and the program failed (Racine 1995). In the mid 1900's the presence of extension type outreach returned through the "Boss Farmer" program with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The program provided equipment and training in not only how to use the equipment but how to be successful farmers (Racine 1995). The BIA later contracted with the state land grant universities for these services. The state land grant universities provided two extension agents on the reservations: one was in charge of what is now known as family and consumer science and the other was responsible for the 4-H youth development and agriculture. This program continued until the mid-70's when social service became the focus of the BIA and extension agents were replaced with welfare workers (Racine 1995) (Hiller 2005).

A new direction for extension on Indian lands began in 1986 when a report from the BIA to Congress provided Extension outreach to tribes in northwestern United

States and recommended further consideration for other tribes. Passage of the 1990 Farm Bill was the beginning of the Reservation Extension Program. Funding for the program has never reached the full amount allocated due to opposition with the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Administration, land grant universities, and 1890 schools (Racine 1995) (Hiller 2005).

Part C: Research on Tribal Lands

Arizona has 21 recognized tribal entities. Each tribe has differing degrees of requirements to conduct research on their lands. It is extremely important for researchers to build a positive relationship with the tribal entities that they plan to work with and to learn what the tribal requirements are to conduct research. Equally critical researchers and tribal entities need to work together to build a clear understanding of what is to be researched and how this information will be used. It is the Tribes' legal right to stop any and all research and to control how any information will be used. Information collected may become the Tribes sole property. Ultimately, Tribes have the right to say no to any type of research on items that fall under their legal sovereign right.

All University of Arizona employees and students doing research on human subjects must complete the CITI Course in The Protection of Human Research Subjects. In addition, any research conducted on sovereign Native lands comes under the authority of the individual tribes and must meet tribal requirements. "Tribal sovereignty is the inherent right of Native people to self-government, self-determination and self-education; governance of activities within Native Lands (CITI program 2007)." Unethical research practices and historical misconduct have left Native peoples with a sense of distrust and hesitancy in cooperating with outside researchers. The lack of sensitivity to Native cultures, language barriers, or interpretation of materials presented has also added to the reluctance of Tribal entities to allow research (CITI program 2007). Too often, the perception is that the research is focused on deficiencies within the culture as opposed to strengths. Academic researchers must be

aware of local policies, procedures, and protocols governing research. If criteria for research are not clearly defined, researchers must work with the tribal governing body to determine appropriate research procedures (CITI program 2007). Today, research of any type on reservations is closely monitored. For researchers, completing the necessary documentation is time consuming and the process required by the individual tribal entity is not always transparent.

Part D: Process to Conduct Research

The following process has been summarized from the University of Arizona Native American Module of the CITI program. All persons within the University of Arizona planning to conduct human subject research must complete the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative program available on line at www.citiprogram.org.

Step 1:

It is critical to develop relationships between Tribes and the University of Arizona to aid in the establishment of a clear understanding of expectations between the two entities.

Step 2:

A. Tribal Requirements of Approvals/Agreements:

- Each Tribe is a separate sovereign entity and approvals and agreements may differ between Tribes and programs with Tribes.
- Recognize that at a minimum the approval of the Tribal Institutional Review Board (IRB) or a tribal resolution of support will be required.
- A researcher must work closely with the tribal governing body the researcher plans to work with.

B. University of Arizona Institutional Review Board (IRB) requirements:

- The researcher must provide a copy of the approved Tribal IRB and/or tribal resolution
- The researcher must submit a signed Assurance of Compliance with Department of Health DHHA regulations from the represented Tribal entity
- All persons collecting data, including tribal community members, must complete the University's designated Human Subjects Protection training and exam
- The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Contract between the Tribal entity and the University must be on file with the University Human Subjects Review Board

- Researchers should be aware that additional approvals may be needed for research regarding health, schools, natural resources, agricultural practices, cultural practices, etc.

Step 3:

Protection of Cultural Knowledge

- It is critical for all researchers to recognize that Tribal entities have authority over all information shared: cultural practices, traditions, or indigenous knowledge. It is the joint responsibility of the Tribe and the researcher to identify what falls under intellectual property rights and include this information in the research agreement.

Step 4:

Data Collection, Use and Storage

- Any data or samples collected fall under the jurisdiction of the Tribal entity. It is their right to determine where the data is stored, what data can be shared, and how it is to be used. This information must be clearly noted in the research agreement.
- If at a later date, the researcher wants to use previously collected information in additional or different research, a new research agreement must be approved by all entities involved.

Step 5:

Collective and Individual Consent

- If research does not involve human subjects, a collective consent by regulatory entities may be adequate. However, if human subjects are involved, collective consent and individual consent forms are required for each person involved in the research.

Step 6:

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

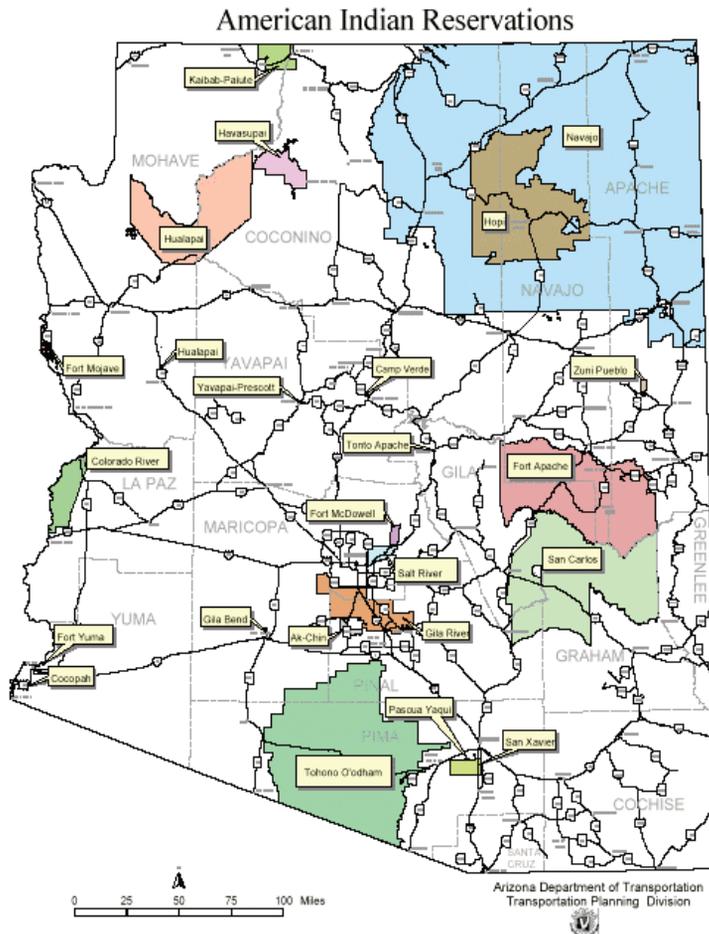
The following suggested information should be included in the MOA:

- What is going to be done, when will it to be accomplished, and who will participate in each phase of the project.
- What contingencies will there be for changing the original plans, for temporary storage of information or materials, and who owns the materials collected and the analyzed data.
- A clear understanding of cultural and intellectual property rights.
- What are the approved conditions for sharing the information.

Part D: Reservations within Arizona

Ak-Chin Indian Community	Hualapai Tribe
Location: 58 miles south of Phoenix on Hwy 347	Location: 250 miles northwest of Phoenix
Population (2000 Census): 742	Population (2000 Census): 1,353
Enrolled Tribal Members: 645	Enrolled Tribal Members: 2,156
Land Area: 34.1 square miles	Land Area: 1,550.2 square miles
Yavapai-Apache Nation	Kaibab-Paiute Tribe
Location: 95 Miles north of Phoenix	Location: 350 miles north of Phoenix
Population (2000 Census): 743	Population (2000 Census): 196
Enrolled Tribal Members: 1,550	Enrolled Tribal Members: 233
Land Area: 1.02 square miles	Land Area: 188.7 square miles
Navajo Nation	Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Location: 260 miles northeast of Phoenix	Location: 15 miles west of Tucson
Population (2000 Census): 104,565 (Arizona)	Population (2000 Census): 3,315
Enrolled Tribal Members: 255,543 (Total)	Enrolled Tribal Members: 12,766
Land Area: 18,119.2 square miles (Arizona)	Land Area: 1.4 square miles
Cocopah Indian Reservation	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Comm.
Location: 13 miles south of Yuma on Highway 95	Location: 10 miles east of Phoenix
Population (2000 Census): 1,025	Population (2000 Census): 6,405
Enrolled Tribal Members: 880	Enrolled Tribal Members: 6,284
Land Area: 9.4 square miles	Land Area: 87.2 square miles
Colorado River Indian Tribes	San Carlos Apache Reservation
Location: 189 miles west of Phoenix on Hwy 95	Location: 115 miles east of Phoenix
Population (2000 Census): 7,466	Population (2000 Census): 9,385
Enrolled Tribal Members: 3,389	Enrolled Tribal Members: 10,834
Land Area (Arizona): 353 square miles	Land Area: 2,853.1 square miles
White Mountain Apache Tribe	Tohono O'odham Nation
Location: 194 miles northeast of Phoenix	Location: 58 miles west of Tucson
Population (2000 Census): 12,429 Enrolled Tribal Members: 12,634	Population (2000 Census): 10,787
Land Area: 2600.7 square miles	Enrolled Tribal Members: 20,640
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	Tonto Apache Tribe
Location: 23 miles east of Phoenix on Hwy 87	Location: 93 miles northeast of Phoenix
Population (2000 Census): 824	Population (2000 Census): 132
Enrolled Tribal Members: 907	Enrolled Tribal Members: 111
Land Area: 38.6 square miles	Land Area: .13 square miles
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe
Location: 236 miles northwest of Phoenix	Location: 102 miles north of Phoenix
Population (2000 Census): 773	Population (2000 Census): 182
Enrolled Tribal Members: 1,066	Enrolled Tribal Members: 149
Land Area (Arizona): 37 square miles	Land Area: 2.2 square miles

Gila River Indian Community	Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe
Location: 40 miles south of Phoenix	Location: 185 mi SW of Phoenix, adjacent to Yuma
Population (2000 Census): 11,257	Population (2000 Census): 36
Enrolled Tribal Members: 19,266	Enrolled Tribal Members: 2,668 (in Arizona and California)
Land Area: 581.1 square miles	Land Area: 68.1 square miles
Havasupai Indian Reservation	San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe
Location: 310 miles northwest of Phoenix at the bottom of the Grand Canyon National Park	Location: 200 miles north of Phoenix
Population (2000 Census): 503	Population (2000 Census): 209
Enrolled Tribal Members: 667	Enrolled Tribal Members: 254
Land Area: 293.8 square miles	Land Area: N/A
Hopi Tribe	
Location: 250 miles northeast of Phoenix	
Population (2000 Census): 6,946	
Enrolled Tribal Members: 12,008 Hopi; 10590 enrolled	
Land Area: 2,438.6 square miles	



Arizona Department of Transportation (2007)

Part E. Examples of Variability in IRB Process

As previously stated, each Tribe has a separate and individual governing body and may have a Tribal Internal Review Board (IRB) process. IRB's are concerned about the welfare of their community and tribes in addition to research that can benefit the Native people (McDonald, 2005). The following examples of IRB processes from three Arizona reservations demonstrate the varied approaches by the Tribes:

Navajo Nation: The Navajo Human Research Review Board provides a clear list of documents needed for the review process. Seventeen copies of the documents are to be submitted two months prior to the anticipated date of presentation in a clearly defined packet (Benally, Moore, & Tuttle, 2008).

Hopi Reservation: The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office reviews research proposals. The style and format of the proposal is not stated. However, careful consideration is given to Intent and Benefit to the Hopi Tribe, Risks, Tribal Consent, Right to Privacy, Confidentiality, Use of Recording Devices, Fair and Appropriate Return, Hopi Preference in Employment and Training, Review of Product or Research Results/Study, and Ownership (Livingston & Tuttle, 2008).

San Carlos Apache Reservation: The San Carlos Apache have two separate protocols for research depending on the research subject matter. One protocol addresses natural resources and the second covers health and welfare issues. Proposals for natural resources related research are approved by the Interdisciplinary Team committee, the Tribal Natural Resource Committee, and the Tribal Council, in that order. For all other types of research, a proposal and a prepared resolution template must be presented to the Tribal Health and Welfare Committee. If approved, the proposal is submitted to the Tribal Council. In both cases, after approval, the Tribal Chairperson must also sign the resolution (Tuttle & Masters, 2008)

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