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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

AUTHORITY:

Part I of the statement of organization and function for HEW/OS is an amendment change in chapter IR__ OASHD by the addition of the following sub-chapter____, to read as follows:

IR.10 Mission:

The ONAP/DHEW is the Office which provides departmental focus for concerns for Indian and Alaskan natives, hereinafter referred to as Indians.

The office, through OASHD, has primary responsibility for developing policy and guidance and provides staff advice through OASHD, through OS/DHEW on matters of poverty situations of Indians on Indian reservations and urban areas with Indian population. ONAP proposes overall HEW program planning and policy design to alleviate the immediate poverty of Indians and to meet long range need for the development of natural and human resources. It translates appropriate portions of this program planning into annual and multi-year plans for the programs funded under Section 222a of the Economic Opportunity Act, 1964, as amended, and under authority of Sections 232; provides funds under those authorities to eligible Indian Tribes and groups.

In conjunction with OASHD, ONAP provides the departmental liaison with all of the Federal agencies on Indian affairs and encourages increased involvement of the private sector in economic development programs on reservations through coordination of DHEW program grantees and other agency programs. The office is charged with responsibility for exploring through research and demonstration programs, new program concepts and new methods for increasing Indian self-determination; assures that the information about departmental service benefits and eligibility criteria conveyed to Indians, in an effort to create an awareness of the existing service opportunities available for Indian populations. To increase independence, the Office fosters opportunity for the exercise of tribal leadership and the operation of reservation business enterprises. Additionally, the Office fosters and encourages the exercise of Indian leadership and the operation of Indian enterprises in the urban areas.



It reviews and recommends legislation through OASHD, through OS, pertaining to Indians, and assists Department legislative staff and Congress in the development and preparation of new legislation concerning provisions of services and resources for Indians.

IR.10 ORGANIZATION

The actions of the ONAP will be carried out by two divisions: a Field Operations Division, consisting of a reservation programs branch, urban programs branch, technical assistance programs branch; and a Research and Planning Division, which will consist of a planning systems branch, research branch, evaluation branch, financial management branch, and information systems branch. These two divisions will be within the immediate Office of the Director who reports to OASHD/OS/DHEW.

IR.20 FUNCTIONS

The functions necessary to implement the mission are:



A. FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

This component has responsibility for developing, supporting and monitoring activities designed to assist Indians through:

1. Reservation Programs Branch:

Provides direct assistance to tribes in developing and securing funds for local self-determination programs, performs on-site monitoring of funded reservation projects, conducts reviews of grantee program progress, acts as resource to and liaison with Tribes.

2. Urban Programs Branch:

Assists off-reservation Indian groups in developing service delivery programs, monitors program activities, participates in government-wide efforts in this area.

3. Technical Assistance Programs Branch:

Furnishes training and technical assistance support for special programs aimed at equipping Indian tribes and groups with needed technical skills in areas of program operation. Monitors technical assistance activities. This includes TA projects in housing, education and Indian demonstration and pilot programs.

B. RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION:

1. Planning Systems Branch:

Formulates unit forward plans in response to requirements of Operations Planning System (OPS), coordinates unit planning with appropriate HD planning offices, assists Field Operations Division in developing local level planning capability.



2. Research Branch:

Develops projects in fields of economic development, manpower and other areas which promise potential for replication, determines research needs, recommends R&D plans for unit.

3. Evaluation Branch:

Develops grantee self-evaluation processes, selects projects for and conducts special cross-cutting studies of program effectiveness, participates in evaluative efforts of other HD units relevant to Indians. The Branch conducts evaluations of ~~selected~~ programs to measure the extent to which objectives are being achieved and performs special studies and analyses of a broad range of issues and activities relating to programs for Indians.

4. Financial Management Branch:

Develops internal unit budget procedures, funding allocation formulae for tribal grantees and other organizations; assists OAM/HD in tracking and auditing reviews, provides financial data of a wide variety to Director; coordinates with appropriate HD units in implementing financial policies and procedures, furnishes assistance to grantees in financial systems development. Through AS/HD and the NAP Director, it handles the disposition of all audit matters related to 222a and 232 of the Economic Opportunity Act, as amended.

5. Information Systems Branch:

Develops with OAM/HD procedures for retrieval of field and user data, compiles statistics on populations served, prepares informational material and maintains records pertaining to programs, grants and correspondence of Indian programs and related materials. Develops comparative systems of information, gathered from sources within and outside of the Department, which are required for planning and



evaluating programs pertaining to Indians.

C. OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

This Office is responsible for the overall direction and management of the Office of Native American Programs, providing programmatic and financial policy, undertaking intra and inter-agency coordination, and serving as a principal representative of and liaison with the Indian community in the United States. This office has authority for the final approval of all Office of Native American Programs grants, contracts and other expenditures, within the allocation, to implement the mission of the Office.



NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY

DECEMBER 7, 1971.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. Con. Res. 26]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to which was referred the resolution (S. Con. Res. 26) on National American Indian and Alaska Natives policy, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the resolution as amended do pass.

This resolution was the subject of a hearing before the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on July 21, 1972, in Washington, D.C.

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the resolution is to replace the national Indian policy set forth in House Concurrent Resolution 108, 83d Congress, adopted on August 1, 1953. In addition, Senate Concurrent Resolution 26 embraces the principles of maximum Indian control and self-determination and seeks to strengthen and improve the delivery of services to Indian people wherever they may reside.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 26 is based upon the premises that American Indians stand in a unique legal, social, and economic relationship to the Federal Government and that this relationship is the basis for Federal responsibility to protect Indian lands, resources, and rights, as well as to provide basic community services to American Indians residing on reservations and in other areas considered to be within the scope of the trust relationship.

The concurrent resolution also recognizes that Indians are entitled to share and participate fully in all Federal, State, and local social and economic development programs. It states further that the Federal Government is responsible for assuring that the aforementioned rights

are fulfilled and that the eradication of adverse conditions which prevent any American from achieving a life of decency and self-sufficiency is a national priority goal.

The concurrent resolution declares it to be the sense of Congress that:

(1) A governmentwide commitment shall be made to enable Indians to determine their own future to the maximum extent possible;

(2) This statement of policy replaces that set forth in House Concurrent Resolution 108 approved by the 83d Congress on August 1, 1953;

(3) Indian self-determination and development shall be a major goal of our national Indian policy;

(4) There should be a recognition of Federal responsibility to assure that Indians residing beyond the areas served by special Indian programs receive equal consideration with other citizens for services through other Federal, State, and local agencies;

(5) Indian property and identity will be protected and Indians shall be brought to a social and economic level of full participating citizens;

(6) The Office of Management and Budget should submit an annual report to Congress showing Government expenditures on behalf of Indians; and

(7) "American Indian" or "Indian" is defined to include "Alaska Natives".

BACKGROUND

Throughout the history of our Nation, the basic posture of our Government toward American Indians has assumed a variety of forms. In the most sweeping terms, these have ranged from according tribes the full dignity and respect as separate and sovereign nations to treating the Indians in a demeaning and paternalistic guardian-ward relationship.

Underlying these various relationships is a large and still-growing body of treaties, court decisions, and laws. They provide the judicial basis and historical background which supports the long-standing and unique relationship between Indians and the Federal Government.

Although this relationship has sometimes been criticized by the Indian community and others, it, nevertheless, carries with it certain benefits which Indians value, and even consider critical to the continued survival of their culture and their identity as a people. These benefits are, first, the Federal Government's special responsibility for the protection of Indian lands, resources, and rights; and, second, the provision of basic community services to Indians under specified conditions.

A more recent congressional expression on national Indian policy was embraced in House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83d Congress. This resolution was cast in terms of granting Indians their rights and prerogatives as American citizens. Its stated purpose was to free them from Federal control and supervision and make them subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges as other citizens. What this meant, however, to many in the Indian community was an end to their unique relationship with the Federal Govern-

ment along with its attendant benefits, protection, and services. It was from this policy era that the word "termination" was added to the Indian's vocabulary. As a consequence, this policy statement has become a symbol and has been resented and resisted by the Indian community.

NEED

A new national Indian policy that is compatible with the Indians' unique relationship with the Federal Government is needed to restore the confidence of Indian people in the Government to permit them to work together to resolve the adverse social and economic conditions which beset Indian reservations and communities. House Concurrent Resolution 108 contributed significantly to the loss of such confidence and continues to be viewed with suspicion by the Indian community.

The status of life of Indian people when compared with other citizens underscores the need for prompt congressional approval of a new national Indian policy designed to improve Indian living conditions. This status is illustrated by the following:

(1) The infant mortality rate for Indians is 30.8 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 20.7 for all races;

(2) The average age at death for Indians is 46.1 years compared to 65.0 years for all races in the Nation;

(3) The average Indian family of five or six lives in a one- or two-room house, 24 percent of which lack running water and adequate sanitation facilities;

(4) Fifty percent of Indian students drop out of school before graduation, and the average number of years of schooling completed by Indians is 8.4 compared to the national average 10.6;

(5) Unemployment among Indian people is many times the national average, and runs as high as 60 percent on some reservations during the winter months; and

(6) In 50 percent of the Indian households, the annual income is under \$2,000, well below the poverty level established by the Federal Government.

While these statistics are only illustrative of the total social circumstances of Indian people, they represent the conditions which must be overcome through a new positive dynamic national Indian policy if Indian people are to share social and economic equality along with other Americans.

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

As a result of history and events American Indians are no longer confined exclusively to reservations and Indian communities. The Department of the Interior reports that of the 827,000 American Indians enumerated in the 1970 census, approximately 50 percent now live outside reservations.

At present 488,000 American Indians reside on or near reservations and continue to look to the special Federal Indian service programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service in partial response to their diverse social and economic needs. Included in this number (488,000) are Indian people residing in former reser-

vation areas of Oklahoma and the Natives of Alaska—Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. However, in California only those Indians who are clearly identified as living on or near reservations or Indian trust land are included in this count. The Bureau of Indian Affairs reports that there are approximately 21,000 rural Indians throughout California whose entitlement to the special Federal Indian service programs is unclear at this time. These groups are currently endeavoring to clarify their Federal relations status in order to qualify for the programs and services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

The committee wishes to emphasize to the executive branch of government that the thrust of Senate Concurrent Resolution 26 is inclusive rather than exclusive. None of the language of the resolution is intended to diminish the responsibility of the Federal Government, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service, to provide appropriate programs and services to Indian people who continue to maintain Federal relations with the Government. In addition, a responsibility shall continue to exist for Federal protection of the land, resources and rights of Indian people who come within this category.

Conversely, none of the language of the resolution should be interpreted by the executive branch to deny Indian citizens their rightful entitlement to the programs and services of other Federal, State, and local units of government. These resources are important to the well-being of the thousands of Indian people who now reside in urban areas.

AMENDMENTS

The committee adopted the following amendments to Senate Concurrent Resolution 26:

In the first clause, at the end of line 3, insert the words "the Constitution,"; in line 4, strike the word "and" wherever it appears, change the semicolon following the word "orders" to a comma and add the following: "agreements, judicial decisions and history; and"

In the second clause, in line 2, strike the word "Indian"; in line 3, insert the words "of the American Indians" following the word "right"; in line 4, strike the words "Indian and Alaska Native peoples" and insert in lieu thereof the words "American Indians"; in lines 4 and 5, strike the words "traditional trust areas; and" and insert in lieu thereof the words "areas considered to be within the scope of the trust relationship; and"

In the second and third lines of the third clause, strike the words "and Alaska Natives" and in line 2, insert the word "American" before the word "Indians";

In the fourth clause, line 2, before the word "Indians" insert the word "American" and strike the words "and Alaska Natives".

On page 2, line 8, strike the words "and Alaska Natives";

On page 2, lines 14 and 15, insert a semicolon after "(August 1, 1953)" and strike the words "which is hereby expressly repealed,"

On page 3, strike all of paragraph (4) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

there should be a recognition of Federal responsibility to see that those Indians residing beyond the areas served by special

Indian programs and services are given equal consideration with other citizens in the provision of services by other Federal, State, and local agencies.

In approving the foregoing amendment, the committee gave recognition to the acute needs of the thousands of Indian people, many in urban centers, who reside beyond the areas currently being served by special Federal Indian service programs. It was the committee's belief that the programs and services of other Federal, State, and local units of government hold potential for meeting the needs of Indian people living under these circumstances, and that the Federal Government should assume the responsibility to assure that Indian people in this category share and participate in such programs and services.

On page 3, line 11, strike the word "American";

On page 3, line 15, strike the words "and Alaska Natives";

On page 3, line 17, strike the word "shall" and insert in lieu thereof the word "should"; in line 20, before the word "Government" insert the words "of Federal"; before the word "betterment" insert the words "social and economic" and strike the words "and Alaska Natives" in lines 20 and 21 and insert a semicolon after the word "Indian" in line 20 and add the word "and";

On page 3, add a new paragraph (7) as follows:

As used in this resolution the term "American Indian" or "Indian" shall include "Alaska Natives".

Amend the title so as to read:

On National American Indian Policy

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The reports of the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget on Senate Concurrent Resolution 26 are set forth in full as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., July 21, 1971.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Office of Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of this Department on Senate Concurrent Resolution 26, a concurrent resolution "On National American Indian and Alaska Natives Policy."

While strongly supporting the objectives of Senate Concurrent Resolution 26, we recommend the passage of the attached substitute concurrent resolution in its stead.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 26 is based upon the premises that American Indians and Alaska Natives stand in a unique legal, social, and economic relationship to the Federal Government and that this relationship is the basis for the Federal responsibility to protect Indian lands, resources, and rights, as well as to provide basic community services to Indian and Alaska Native peoples residing on reservations and in other traditional trust areas. The concurrent resolution also recognizes that Indians and Alaska Natives are entitled to share

and participate fully in all Federal, State, and local economic development programs and that, to assure that the rights of Indians and Alaska Natives are fulfilled, the Federal Government is responsible for eradicating adverse economic, educational, health, and social conditions which prevent any American from achieving a life of decency and self-sufficiency. The concurrent resolution declares it to be the sense of Congress that: (1) a government wide commitment shall be made to enable Indians and Alaska Natives to determine their own future to the maximum extent possible; (2) this statement of policy supersedes that set forth in House Concurrent Resolution 108, 83d Congress (August 1, 1953), which is repealed; (3) Indian self-determination and development shall be a major goal of our national Indian policy; (4) the executive branch shall see to it that Indians residing in areas considered to be beyond the scope of direct Federal Indian programs are given services commensurate with their needs; (5) Indian identity and property shall be protected and Indians and Alaska Natives shall be brought to a social and economic level of full participating citizens; and (6) the Office of Management and Budget shall submit an annual report to Congress showing Government expenditures on behalf of Indians and Alaska Natives.

House Concurrent Resolution 108, which effected the termination of Federal responsibilities toward certain Indian tribes, has, almost since its inception, caused distrust between the Indian people and the Government. The distrust has been so strong that much action on the part of the Government, no matter how well intentioned, has been received with apprehension, if not outright hostility, by the Indians, because of their suspicion that such moves might be a covert effort to carry out the termination policy then in force. It must be recognized, however, that national Indian policy has also been marred by paternalism and inadequate efforts to enable Indians to shape their own destinies.

President Nixon has recognized these problems. In his message to Congress of July 8, 1970, he stated:

"I believe that both of these policy extremes are wrong. Federal termination errs in one direction, Federal paternalism errs in the other. Only by clearly rejecting both of these extremes can we achieve a policy which truly serves the best interests of the Indian people. Self-determination among the Indian people can and must be encouraged without the threat of eventual termination. In my view, in fact, that is the only way that self-determination can effectively be fostered.

"This, then, must be the goal of any new national policy toward the Indian people: to strengthen the Indian's sense of autonomy without threatening his sense of community. We must assure the Indian that he can assume control of his own life without being separated involuntarily from the tribal group. And we must make it clear that Indians can become independent of Federal control without being cut off from Federal concern and Federal support."

The President went on to declare in his message that he would ask the Congress expressly to repudiate House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83d Congress. The superseding policy, as envisaged by the President, "would assure these groups (American Indians and Alaska

Natives) that the U.S. Government would continue to carry out its treaty and trusteeship obligations to them as long as the groups themselves believed that such a policy was necessary or desirable. It would guarantee that whenever Indian groups decided to assume control or responsibility for government service programs, they would do so and still receive adequate Federal financial support. In short, such a resolution would reaffirm for the legislative branch—as I hereby affirm for the executive branch—that the historic relationship between the Federal government and the Indian communities cannot be abridged without the consent of the Indians."

Thus, we strongly support one of the primary objectives of Senate Concurrent Resolution 26—the repeal of House Concurrent Resolution 108. And we agree in principle with many of the other provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 26. However, we believe that the attached substitute resolution is preferable to Senate Concurrent Resolution 26 in at least three important respects. First, the attached resolution reaffirms the trust relationship between the U.S. Government and the American Indians and Alaska Natives. Second, the attached resolution more emphatically repudiates the termination policy engendered by House Concurrent Resolution 108. Third, the attached resolution explicitly encourages and provides for Indian assumption of the administration and management of Indian programs. This reallocation of administrative responsibility is a vital part of the Administration's Indian policy. In his message of July 8, 1970, President Nixon stated:

"For years we have talked about encouraging Indians to exercise greater self-determination, but our progress has never been commensurate with our promises. Part of the reason for this situation has been the threat of termination. But another reason is the fact that when a decision is made as to whether a Federal program will be turned over to Indian administration, it is the Federal authority and not the Indian people who finally make that decision.

"This situation should be reversed. In my judgment, it should be up to the Indian tribe to determine whether it is willing and able to assume administrative responsibility for a service program which is presently administered by a Federal agency."

It will be noted that we have incorporated paragraph 4 from Senate Concurrent Resolution 26 into our attached substitute. In light of the fact that approximately 40 percent of American Indians now live outside of reservations, we believe that this paragraph is necessary in order to insure that urban Indians are not overlooked and receive the same remedial services and attention that the Government affords other disadvantaged groups.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that passage of this substitute resolution would be consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely yours,

HARRISON LOESCH,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas the Constitution as construed, long-continued legislation and executive usage, and a long-line of judicial decisions have recognized that the United States has a continuing duty and legal and moral obligations of a trustee to American Indians and Alaska Natives, requiring the highest degree of loyalty, care, skill, and diligence by the United States in fulfilling that trust responsibility; and

Whereas Congress has from time to time, and particularly in House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83d Congress, declared a congressional policy disavowing the responsibilities created by the aforesaid trustee obligation of the United States to certain American Indians and Alaska Natives, which policy has come to be known as the termination policy; and

Whereas the termination policy declared in House Concurrent Resolution 108 has created among American Indians and Alaska Natives apprehension that the United States may not in the future honor its trustee obligation, and uncertainty as to the survival of Indian tribal communities, which apprehension and uncertainty has severely limited the ability or willingness of Indian tribes to develop fully the human and economic potential of their communities in accord with their cultural values; and

Whereas the termination policy declared in House Concurrent Resolution 108 has had adverse social consequences for tribal communities and individuals upon which it has been imposed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the provisions of and the policy announced by House Concurrent Resolution 108 no longer represent the policy of Congress and is hereby repealed as a policy of the Congress;

(2) the integrity and right to continued existence of Indian tribes and Alaska Native governments are expressly confirmed;

(3) the American Indians and Alaska Natives and their governments are by this concurrent resolution assured that the United States will continue to perform its trust responsibilities to them and that those trust responsibilities of the United States are recognized, reaffirmed, and will be performed with the highest degree of loyalty, care, skill, and diligence, as well as the other governmental responsibilities (including, but not limited to, responsibilities for their health, education, and welfare).

(4) the executive branch of Government shall be charged with the responsibility of developing program efforts and procedures to assure that Indian and Alaska

Native peoples, residing in areas considered to be beyond the scope of the direct Federal Indian service programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service, receive services and attention that are commensurate with their diverse social and economic needs;

(5) the American Indian tribes, tribal communities, Alaska Natives, and their governing bodies are encouraged to undertake themselves, the management and administration, in whole or in part, of designated Indian programs, and services now administered by the Departments of the Interior and Health, Education, and Welfare, with the assurance by the United States that the funds necessary to maintain those programs and services will be appropriated by the Congress without prejudice on account of the assumption by the Indian governing bodies of the administration and management thereof;

(6) the Departments of Interior and Health, Education, and Welfare shall respond to any Indian initiatives undertaken pursuant to section (5) above and to use all statutory authorities available to them to contract, delegate, and otherwise transfer the management and administration of such programs and services or parts thereof to the fullest extent consistent with the trust responsibility itself;

(7) the assumption of the administration of programs and services or parts thereof, as described above, shall transpire at such times, as may be requested by the Indian tribes, tribal communities, or Alaska Natives; and

(8) the Federal agency or agencies from which program management or administration is assumed, as set forth above, should provide technical assistance and training to the Indian tribes, tribal communities, and Alaska Natives to assist them in the assumption of management and administrative responsibilities.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1971.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of June 4, 1971, for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on Senate Concurrent Resolution 26, "On National American Indian and Alaska Natives Policy."

In its report on Senate Concurrent Resolution 26, the Department of the Interior recommends the enactment of an alternative resolution.

The Office of Management and Budget concurs with the Department of the Interior and recommends enactment of the Interior alternative resolution in lieu of Senate Concurrent Resolution 26. Enactment of the alternative resolution submitted by the Department of the Interior would be consistent with the administration's objectives.

Sincerely,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

382.01-7-3-13
 The Office of Management and Budget, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management of the Interior, has prepared a list of lands in the State of California, which are owned by the United States. This list is being submitted to the Department of the Interior for its consideration. It is requested that the Department of the Interior will be pleased to advise the Office of Management and Budget of its action thereon.

Very truly yours,
 William H. H. H. H.
 Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

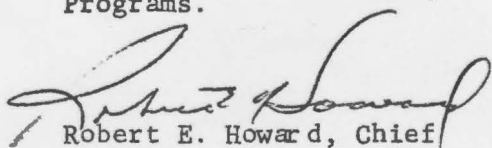
These programs

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Date: August 7, 1973
Reply to
Attn. of: IPB
Subject: Justification for Native American Programs
To: HEW/OHD Stanley B. Thomas, Jr.

Attached please find the FY75 Justification for Native American Programs.


Robert E. Howard, Chief
Indian Programs Branch

cc: Gerald Sutton
Armand Sanet



Justification
Native American Programs

	<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>		Increase or Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
1. Research & Demonstration.....	\$-		\$ 1,800,000		\$ +1,800,000	
2. Community Programs.....	32,100,000		45,950,000		+13,850,000	
3. Salaries & Expenses:						
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	46	935,000-49	1,105,000 +3		+170,000	
Other expenses	-	265,000-	295,000		+30,000	
Total Obligations	46	33,300,000-49	49,150,000 +3		15,850,000	

General Statement

The Native American Programs is carried out under the direction of The Department of Health, Education and Welfare within the office of the Secretary. It involves new and innovative approaches in dealing with the special needs of Indians and Alaska Natives, providing for a better focusing of available resources on their attainment of economic self-sufficiency. It also contributes to the implementation of the President's recommendations on Indian policy as presented to the Congress on July 3, 1970. The program includes provisions to enable Indian and Alaska Natives, acting through their own instruments of self government, to establish their own programmatic and funding priorities and to gain control and direction of institutions and programs affecting their daily lives.

Assistance under this program shall continue to be provided through grants or contracts to tribal councils or other public or private nonprofit agencies for such purposes as, but not limited to: (1) The support of self-determination programming aimed at increasing the capabilities of reservation Indians to take over services now provided by non-Indian controlled organizations; (2) support for projects designed to meet the nutritional needs of Indian and Alaska Natives, and to provide other needed services to promote individual and family self-sufficiency; (3) support for establishment and operation of urban centers serving Indian people living off reservations and (4) funding to encourage self-help and community economic development efforts.



1. Research and Demonstration

	1974		1975		Increase or Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel Compensations and benefits		----		-----		-----
Other expenses 1)		-----	\$	1,800,000	\$	+1,800,000
Total obligations				1,800,000		+1,800,000

1) Approximately \$1,000,000 of 1974 Community Program funds were related to Research & Demonstration projects under Section 222 A.

The Office of Native American Programs has been given Department-Wide responsibility for conducting and coordinating research activities for Indians and Alaskan Natives. Efforts also include development of research activities and strategies. Projects funded under this category will be selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- (1) support for the overall mission of the Office
- (2) consistency with the priorities expressed by the Native Americans and the Department
- (3) the capability of being evaluated
- (4) potential for replication

Efforts in this area must continue for a period of several years before meaningful findings can be determined and tested. Many of the projects in FY1974 will be continued and in some instances expanded. Two thirds of the R&D funds will be utilized for continuation of current projects.

In the urban Indian programs, the focus will be to develop a system of linkages with local, state and federal resources leading to meaningful provisions of services to Indians living in metropolitan areas, as well as to explore the nature and style of services provided in these centers. This will be a systematic effort leading to the development of models for urban centers.

During FY1974 a major evaluation study of existing center operation was begun. This assessment will be continued to include analyses of urban Indian needs in cities not currently being served. This is a particularly significant effort inasmuch as approximately half of the Indian population now resides off reservations. Census figures for 1969 indicate that nearly 40% is below the poverty level. This research will include an identification and verification on the urban Indian statistics.

Another crucial aspect of the Office of Native American Programs R&D Plan calls for continued exploration of economic development possibilities on reservations. These have the purpose of developing long-range employment, establishing management capabilities and increasing the overall economic climate on reservations.



Because of the extent of geographic, cultural and socio-economic dispersion and isolation of such tribes and communities, the variety of the resources that may be brought to bear and the complexity of the systems and processes by which the availability of these resources is determined, a special additional effort must be made to explore and develop avenues for advancing the economic self-sufficiency of the tribes, the families and individuals on reservations and urban areas.

During FY1974, R&D projects in economic development on reservations included:

- (1) exploration of coal mining potential on the Crow and Northern Cheyenne reservations.
- (2) Peridot Mining on the San Carlos reservation
- (3) hydroponic program at Quechan, the Eight Northern Pueblos and Kenai natives in Alaska
- (4) continuing development of an agribusiness venture in Arizona and California utilizing the jojoba bean which grows wild in the Southwest. (The oil produced from this bean has properties similar to sperm whale oil which is used as a major ingredient in transmission fluid. The sperm whale is on the endangered species list and the U.S. government has banned importation of sperm whale oil.)

It is anticipated that in FY1975 these projects will be continued, evaluated and expanded to develop additional economic development possibilities.



2. Community Programs

	1974		1975		Increase or Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel Compensation and benefits	----		----		-----	
Other expenses		\$32,100,000		\$45,950,000		\$+13,850,000
<u>Total obligations</u>		\$32,100,000		\$45,950,000		\$+13,850,000

The Office of Native American Programs furnishes support for community programs for low income people on Indian reservations and in urban areas. The unifying element of all these programs is the attempt to overcome long standing and rapidly accelerating poverty problems compounded by the unique relationships of reservation and off-reservation life.

The long range goals call for human resource development concomitant with natural resource development and at the same time attempting to retain the cultural and heritage qualities of the Indian and native American way of life. The Indian people establish goals and provide avenues for reaching these goals. The tribes are constantly faced with the need for more efficient management systems and more capable managers. After repeated requests, management programs are being developed by the Indians for funding.

The following table reflects major program emphases:

	FY74	FY75
	Est. #	Est. #
General Community Programs	71	81
Urban Programs	15	30
Aid-to Tribal-Government Programs	10	18
Training and Technical Assistance Programs	9	3
Housing Programs	6	10

General Community Programs

The major thrust of the Office of Native American Programs will continue to be development, with tribal government, of programs which address local needs. A major point of this philosophy is that each individual community best operates on its own level of program sophistication and that program development itself ought to be an educational process. All tribes and groups are responsible for planning, developing and implementing those programs which the people, through their own governing boards, have determined will meet their needs.

Community Programming also facilitates program coordination and thus brings about a greater impact of resources coming into a reservation.



A brief sample of the kinds of program activities funded include:

- (1) Emergency Food and Medical Services, which provide flexible funds for better nutrition of Indian people. The provisions of food and the development of food services include cattle raising, chicken distribution, garden projects, co-ops, surplus food distribution centers, hog raising, etc.
- (2) Manpower training programs in the fields of housing construction and economic development projects
- (3) Senior citizens services on a limited basis
- (4) Conservation of natural resources
- (5) Provision of job and career opportunities

Many of the programs now operated by the tribes were a result of OEO policy decisions and earmarking of funds. They will gradually move to new priorities under the broader authority at DHEW.

Urban Programs

During 1974, ONAP administered and coordinated the Model Urban Indian Center Project, an interagency effort funded by HEW, DOL, HUD, and OEO. This is a three year demonstration project designed to test Indian planned and developed approaches to the special problems faced by Indians in cities. This project consists of 4 centers in which widely differing geographical areas. The Centers offer a comprehensive set of services such as emergency housing assistance, job development and employment assistance, alcoholism and drug counseling, welfare referral, youth programs and counseling, and adult education and tutoring programs.

ONAP also funded 11 other centers which offered the same type of services, but on a smaller scale.



Aid to Tribal Government

It is in this area that the Office of Native American Programs is facilitating the development of the concept of tribal-self determination. Although in all areas of general community programming tribes individually determine their own priorities, this aspect of the ONAP FY1974 program is directed especially toward strengthening tribal government management capability.

During FY1974 a pilot training model program in management systems for tribes was researched, designed and field tested on four reservations as the initial effort for tribes in analyzing and meeting management needs.

Housing

In the area of housing, ONAP continued to provide support for a variety of programs which included skill training, job development construction company development and actual construction and renovation of buildings for low-income residents of the reservations.

Many of these were joint efforts in which resources of more than one Federal agency were employed to operate a full scale housing program, with ONAP providing funds for those aspects of the programs which other agencies were unable to fund.

Training and Technical Assistance

During FY1974, the effort to revise and improve training and technical assistance delivery continued. The year was used as a period of re-examining premises, methodologies and systems. Consequently, some of the previously funded training and technical assistance grantees were phased out while some others were refunded, specifically to assist in the development of new formats and approaches. The issue centers around decision-making. That is, in the shift away from the CAA concept to that of strengthening tribal governments, the determination as to meeting T&TA needs is becoming the responsibility of the tribal government instead of the CAA and, consequently, the ONAP approach in FY74 accommodated that shift.

The change in the delivery to T&TA is reflected in the figures in the table. The figures on the chart do not reflect money allocations which will be dictated by the needs of the grantees.



3. Salaries and Expenses

	1974		1975		Increase or Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Personnel, compensation and benefits...	46	\$ 935,000	49	\$1,105,000	+3	\$170,000+
Other expenses.....	---	265,000	---	295,000	--	30,000+
Total obligations...	46	\$1,200,000	49	\$1,1400,000	+3	\$200,000+

The Office of Native American Programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development, DHEW, is the national program office for Indians funded under Section 222 and 232 of the EOA, as amended.

The Office of Native American Programs has the primary responsibility for developing policy and guidance, and providing staff advice to the Office of the Secretary, DHEW, concerning the poverty situations of Indians on Indian reservations, and in urban areas with Indian population.

ONAP develops program plans designed to alleviate the immediate poverty of Indians and to meet their long range needs for the development of natural and human resources. It is responsible for the development of annual and multi-year plans for Indian programs and for the use of resources in ONAP.

This Office provides training and technical assistance to Indian tribes and groups. It conducts research and demonstration projects in a variety of fields to explore new program concepts and methods for increasing self-determination.

ONAP conducts evaluations of programs to measure the extent to which objectives are being achieved and performs special studies and analyses of a broad range of issues and activities relating to programs for Indians.



3. Salaries and Expenses continued...

The Office of the Director is responsible for the overall direction and management of the Office of Native American Programs, providing programmatic and financial policy, undertaking intra- and inter-agency coordination, and serving as a principal representative of and liaison with the Indian community in the United States. This office has the authority for the final approval of all Office of Native American Programs' grants, contracts, and other expenditures, within the allocation, to implement the mission of the Office.

Three (3) new positions are requested in FY1975. These new positions are to meet an expanded requirement in Research and Planning. Also included in the request are funds for increased cost related to employee within-grade increases and to meet the additional cost for services related to the objectives of the Office.



OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Program Purpose and Accomplishments

Activity: Research and Demonstration (Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, Title II, Section 232)

1974		1975	Budget Estimate	
Pos.	Amount	Authorization	Pos.	Amount
--	--	Sec. 602(d) of EOA, as amended, Sec 232	--	\$1,800,000

Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide financial support for:

1. Special research and demonstration projects in the field of urban programs
2. Special projects to develop new economic development possibilities for Indian reservations

Explanation

Grants and contracts may be made at a 100% cost to the Federal government to Tribal governments, Indian groups and other related organizations.

Accomplishments in FY1974

An orderly procedure has been developed through the evaluation process for urban center programs. We have begun to develop an agribusiness potential for Indian tribes in the Southwest. We have developed a coordinated approach with other Federal agencies for funding economic development projects on reservations. Technologies were developed for artificial production of tomatoes. A thorough study of the feasibility of bituminous coal strip mining was launched on Montana and South Dakota Reservations for mining in an ecologically acceptable manner.

A process for mining the semi-precious stone, peridot, was established in Arizona. A cooperative was developed for arts and crafts for the marketing of ivory carvings of the Aleuts of St. Lawrence Island in Alaska and a corollary training program for the carvers was also begun. A management training program for the fisheries industry was provided and the fishing capability of small businesses in the Northwest was revitalized.



Research and Demonstration: Program Purpose and Accomplishments continued

In addition, FY1974 saw the development of a plan for a future telecommunications network to increase health care delivery capability to rural and isolated areas in Arizona. Among other critically needed services provided through this medium is access to medical personnel on closed circuit television to these isolated areas.

Objectives for FY1975

Projects funded in FY1974 will be evaluated for continued support in FY1975. Urban and economic development projects will again receive major attention.



Office of Native American Programs

Program Purpose & Accomplishments

Activity: Community Programs (EOA Act of 1964, as amended,
Title II, Sec. 222 (a))

<u>1974</u>			<u>1975</u>	
<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amt.</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
-	\$32,100,000	EOA 1964 expires 6/30/74	-	\$45,950,000

Purpose Community Programming is a comprehensive program for Indians and native Americans both on the reservations and urban areas, to (1) strengthen tribal governments, (2) keep decision-making at the local level, and (3) make individuals participate in the decision-making process a reality.

Community programming provides support for the planning, development and implementation of those programs which the Indian people through their own governing machinery have determined will best suit their needs.

Explanation

Grants and contracts may be made up to 100% cost to the Federal government to tribal governments, Indian groups and other related organizations.

Accomplishments in FY1974

In FY74, ONAP funded over 70 tribal government programs on approximately 150 reservations in 23 states. There are over 450,000 residents on reservations of whom approximately 80% fall within Federal poverty guidelines. In addition, 15 urban Indian centers provide services for Indians who have moved to those areas from the reservations.

In the following areas, continued expansion and in-depth efforts have been carried out:

community programming; urban Indian services, economic development assistance; career development; housing assistance, nutritional programs; educational opportunities (scholarships)

In FY74 the management systems approach to tribal government has been instituted.

Objectives for FY75

Priority objectives for FY75 will include, but not be limited to:

Expansion of programs in both reservations and urban areas,
both in funding and numbers of programs

Revised and increased emphasis on improving quality of training and technical assistance provided to grantees and by them

Continued emphasis on management systems approaches to strengthen tribal government capabilities.

The FY75 objectives will (a) advance the governmental capabilities of Indian tribes on reservations (b) improve the qualities of services for Indians in urban communities, and (c) increase the possibilities for economic growth. The effort will produce refined methods in planning and programming, and will record measurable results of use in ensuing years.



OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

Program Purpose and Accomplishments

Activity: Salaries and Expenses (EOA of 1964, as amended, Title II, Section 222(a))

<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>	<u>Budget</u>
<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
			<u>Pos.</u> <u>Amount</u>
46	\$1,200,000	EOA of 1964-- expires 6/30/74	49 \$1,400,000

Purpose

This activity provides support for the administration, management and direction, and field monitoring of Office of Native American Programs including research and development activities, operational planning and the development of policies, program standards and regulations.

Explanation

Funds are used for salaries and related expenses of the staff of the Office of the Director and of the Office of Native American Programs.

Accomplishments FY1974

During FY1974, all staff and program personnel accomplished the following objectives:

1. Completed the shift of funding from CAA concept to tribal governments
2. Established policy, procedures and mechanisms for ongoing, formal Indian input
3. Developed a program for off-reservation funding
4. Established an internal organization for carrying out FY74 priorities and mission.

FY1975 Objectives

The expansion of scope and concept in programs for Indians has required a simultaneous broadening of staff capability. Accordingly, a staff development effort, begun in 1974, will continue into 1975 to provide an even greater range of skills through (a) training of existing personnel and (b) acquisition of additional staff with specialized backgrounds in such areas as planning, research and evaluation.



Allocation to States

Office of Native American Programs

	<u>1973 Actual</u>	<u>1974 Estimate</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>
Totals:	\$22,305,000	\$32,100,000	\$45,950,000
Alaska	559,219	802,500	1,480,750
Arizona	8,191,995	11,780,700	16,863,650
California	1,599,137	2,311,200	3,308,400
Colorado	156,000	224,700	321,650
D.C.	498,150	706,200	1,010,900
Florida	188,824	256,800	367,600
Idaho	133,000	192,600	275,700
Mass.	50,000	64,200	91,900
Michigan	116,000	160,500	229,750
Minnesota	952,233	1,380,300	1,975,850
Miss.	191,125	288,900	413,550
Montana	1,525,726	2,182,800	3,124,600
Nebraska	100,000	128,400	183,800
Nevada	377,000	545,700	781,150
New Mexico	1,396,833	2,022,300	2,894,850
New York	100,000	128,400	183,800
N. Carolina	236,000	353,100	505,450
N. Dakota	917,250	1,316,100	1,883,950
S. Dakota	1,797,417	2,600,100	3,721,950
Utah	260,262	385,200	551,400
Wash.	2,157,884	3,113,700	4,457,150
Wisc.	563,000	802,500	1,148,750
Wyo.	238,945	353,100	505,450





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

Dear

On September 6th, the Assistant Secretary for Human Development, Mr. Stanley Thomas, announced that this Office will hold area meetings for the purpose of introducing the new Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) and to receive advise and recommendations from tribal leaders of the course of development and action to be followed by ONAP. I have scheduled a meeting for October 15-16 at the Warm Springs Reservation which will be held at the Kah-Nee-Ta Lodge and another meeting for October 18-19 at the Fort Berthold Reservation which will be held at the Four Bears Lodge. I am hopeful that you will be able to attend and to participate in the meeting scheduled for your area.

Mr. Thomas's letter of September 6th (enclosed) states that ONAP has no programs planned at this time. However, in the planning of the programs, Tribal leaders will be consulted in order that you may state what you perceive as being your tribal problems and how best the resources of ONAP may be used to help solve those problems. What policies and programs should be developed through ONAP in order to aid tribal government to achieve that degree of self-sufficiency necessary to assume full control over the destiny of your tribe? What objectives and goals do you want to achieve that will enhance the ability of your tribe to attain its full potential in providing employment for, as well as health, educational and welfare services to your tribal members? The meeting at Kah-Nee-Ta or at Four Bears will be your opportunity to advise us of your priorities which you believe should be reflected in the programs to be developed through ONAP.

The areas in which ONAP may function were stated rather broadly by OEO's Director-Designate, A.J. Arnett in his Notice of Designation of July 6, 1973.



The four areas are:

- (1) The support of self-determination programming aimed at increasing the capabilities of reservation Indians to take over services now provided by non-Indian controlled organizations.
- (2) The support for projects designed to meet the nutritional needs of Indians and Alaska Natives, and to provide other needed services to promote individual and family self-sufficiency.
- (3) the support for the establishment and operation of urban centers serving Indian people living off reservations; and
- (4) funding to encourage self-help and community economic development efforts.

The full text of the July 6th Notice is enclosed in order to assist you in understanding the function of this Office and our areas of authority in the preparation of your comments and recommendations. In addition, following are some questions which my staff and I would like to have comments on:

- "Should this Office continue to fund Community Agencies only?" -or- "Should the local organizational and administrative structure for disbursing funds be an option of the Tribal Council?"
- "On what basis should the funds of this Office be disbursed--tribal population, per capita income of the tribal members, tribal income, or what?"
- "Do you want to have an Advisory Board or committee to ONAP, composed of regional representatives?"
- "If more money should become available to this Office, should we include additional grantees? What criteria should be used to determine the eligibility of new grantees?"
- "What problems did you encounter when functioning under the guidelines of OEO Memoranda? What change would you suggest?"

Please be assured that the above questions are not all-inclusive, merely instructional.

I envision this meeting as being almost unique in the history of the relationship between the Indian and the Federal Government; almost always the government advises the tribes of the programs that are available to

the Indian community without first hearing of the special needs of the American Indian as perceived and stated by Tribal leaders. However, it is the intention of this Office not to allow this practice to develop with DHEW. In addition, while I believe that the input from the tribes should come primarily from elected tribal officials, final determination of who will represent your tribe rests with you or your Council.

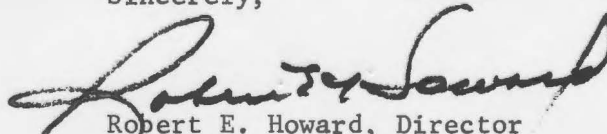
There is one caveat which I hope will be observed at the meeting. As much as we would like to be of assistance, ONAP is without jurisdiction in matters relating to water and fishing rights, destructive forestry and grazing practices and general BIA efforts. Discussion of such issues at Kah-Nee-Ta or at Four Bears will take up time which would be more profitably spent on those issues which can be handled by this Office.

It would be most helpful to me and my staff if you would submit a written statement of your comments and recommendations for us to bring back to Washington so that we do not, by failure of memory, distort or misinterpret what you have defined as being your problems and how this Office may be of assistance to you in solving those problems.

For those tribes that have a Community Action Agency, this letter authorizes the expenditure of CAA funds for two (2) persons of your choice to attend the meeting, including travel and per diem. For those tribes without such agencies, this Office will handle your travel arrangements and per diem. (Details of travel from Portland to Warm Springs and return to Portland for those who will fly are enclosed.) Exceptions to the above are STOWW, which may send four (4) delegates to Kah-Nee-Ta. The Wisconsin ITC may send five (5) delegates and the Michigan ITC may send four (4) delegates to Four Bears.

It is requested that all delegates arrive at Kah-Nee-Ta no later than Sunday evening, October 14th, and no later than Wednesday evening, October 17th, at Four Bears. If you need additional information, call George Crossland or myself at (202) 426-3960.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Howard, Director
Native American Programs

Enclosures:
Program Agenda
Registration Form
Notice of Designation
Ltr. dated Sept. 6, Stanley Thomas



from any of the above GSA locations to an agency-operated terminal will be at the rate of 57 cents per minute. This rate includes FTS usage and use of the single GSA magnetic tape terminal.

b. The reimbursement rate for the transmission of punched card traffic between any two GSA terminal locations is 2½ cents per card. The card transmitter network is also interconnected with the Defense Communications System, Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN), enabling the exchange of card traffic with any location served by the military worldwide system.

c. The pickup and delivery of magnetic tapes and card decks from GSA-operated terminals are the responsibilities of the subscribing agency. Agencies are to return or make suitable replacement for magnetic tapes provided by GSA.

d. Billing for services will be made monthly by GSA on the basis of usage reports from the GSA data communications centers providing the service.

9. Prior approval and information.

a. Prior arrangements must be made with GSA before the inception of service. Requests for information and approval in connection with initial requirements should be directed to the Assistant Commissioner for Agency Assistance, Planning, and Policy (CP), Automated Data and Telecommunications Service, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405 (telephone: FTS 202-254-6306, IDS 193-46306, or Centrex A 46306).

b. Information regarding specific rate applications and billing may be obtained from the Office of the Executive Director (CX), Automated Data and Telecommunications Service General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20405 (telephone: FTS 202-254-6364, IDS 193-46364, or Centrex A 46364).

10. *Agency comments.* Comments concerning the effect or impact of this regulation on agency operations or programs should be submitted to the General Services Administration (CP), Washington, DC 20405, no later than November 30, 1973, for consideration and possible incorporation into a permanent regulation.

11. *Effect on other issuances.* This regulation cancels GSA Bulletin FPMR F-37.

ARTHUR F. SIMPSON,
Administrator of General Services.

JULY 13, 1973.

[FR Doc.73-14964 Filed 7-19-73;8:45 am]

**OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY**

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

Notice of Designation

Pursuant to the authority in section 222(a) of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, I hereby designate as a Special Program a program to be known as the Native American Program. This program, which will be developed and carried out under the direction of the Department of Health, Education, and

Welfare, will involve new and innovative approaches in dealing with the special needs of Indians and Alaska Natives, providing for a better focusing of available resources on their attainment of economic self-sufficiency. It will also contribute to the implementation of the President's recommendations on Indian Policy as presented to the Congress on July 8, 1970. The program shall include provisions to enable Indians and Alaska Natives, acting through their own instruments of self government, to establish their own programmatic and funding priorities and to gain control and direction of institutions and programs affecting their daily lives.

Assistance under this program shall continue to be provided through grants on contracts to tribal councils or other public or private nonprofit agencies for such purposes as, but not limited to:

(1) The support of self-determination programming aimed at increasing the capabilities of reservation Indians to take over services now provided by non-Indian controlled organizations; (2) the support for projects designed to meet the nutritional needs of Indians and Alaska Natives, and to provide other needed services to promote individual and family self-sufficiency; (3) the support for establishment and operation of urban centers serving Indian people living off reservations; and (4) funding to encourage self-help and community economic development efforts.

I hereby determine that the objectives sought cannot be effectively achieved through the use of authorities under section 221 of the Act. As is indicated above, an important objective sought is the better focusing of federal and state resources on the goal of self-sufficiency of Indian tribes, Alaska Native communities and their members. Because of the extent of geographic, cultural and socio-economic dispersion and isolation of such tribes and communities, the variety of the resources that may be brought to bear and the complexity of the systems and processes by which the availability of these resources is determined, local initiative programming under section 221 has not been and cannot be effective to achieve this objective. In accordance with the principle of self-determination without termination of the special relationship between the Federal government and the Indian tribes and Alaska Native communities, the determination, formulation and administrative effectuation of responsive measures should be carried out cooperatively by Federal and State governments and organizations representative of Indians and Alaska Natives functioning on a national or state-wide basis. Financial, organizational, informational and technical assistance required for these purposes cannot be effectively, efficiently or economically provided through the use of authorities under section 221 of the Act.

A further objective sought is to increase the capability of Indian tribes and Alaska Native communities to establish their own programmatic and funding

priorities. At present these tribes and communities possess this capability in varying degrees. This crucial aspect of self-determination has not been effectively achieved because of the categorization of much of the available resources, the history of their administration by non-tribal and non-community agencies and the widespread deficiency of financial, technical and other support for the development and functioning of strong, well organized, efficient tribal and community governments. To achieve the objectives there is needed a program of assistance which accords the development of such governments the status of a binding national priority, but which is otherwise substantially noncategorical in proportion to the recipient tribes' and communities' capacity for planning and utilization. The authorities under section 221 of the Act preclude the establishment of a binding national priority of this type and are, in general, insufficient for the accomplishment of this purpose. This designation shall be effective on July 1, 1973.

Dated: July 6, 1973.

A. J. ARNETT,
Director-Designate,
Office of Economic Opportunity.

[FR Doc.73-14965 Filed 7-19-73;8:45 am]

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
COMMISSION**

**BROKER-DEALER MODEL COMPLIANCE
PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Notice of Public Meetings

Pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, 86 Stat. 770, the Securities and Exchange Commission announces the following public advisory committee meetings.

The Commission's Advisory Committee on a Model Compliance Program for Broker-Dealers, established on October 25, 1972 (Securities Exchange Act Release No. 9835), will hold meetings on August 1-3, 1973 at the Dallas North Marriott Inn, 7750 LBJ Freeway, Dallas, Texas. The meetings will commence at 9:00 a.m., local time.

This Advisory Committee was formed to assist the Commission in developing a model compliance program to serve as an industry guide for the broker-dealer community. Assisted by this Committee's work, the Commission plans to publish a guide to broker-dealer compliance under the securities acts in order to advise broker-dealers of the standards to which they should adhere if investor confidence in the fairness of the market place is to be warranted and sustained. The Committee's recommendations are not intended to result in the expansion of Commission rules governing broker-dealers, but to inform broker-dealers as to the existing requirements and how they may comply with them.

The Committee's scheduled meetings will be for the purpose of reviewing drafts and proposals concerning the



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

SEP 6 - 1973

In the Secretary's August 16 letter informing you of the delegation of CEO programs to this Department he mentioned that I would be writing to give you details of the new Office of Human Development, which includes the Native American Programs, and some explanation of its organization and functions.

As you know, the Native American Programs (NAP) are located, organizationally, in the Office of Human Development—a major new grouping of offices concerned with solving the problems of people, and enhancing their ability to attain their full potential. This new office will be responsible in DHEW for implementing the President's policies of Indian self-determination as they relate to the specific program areas under NAP. Mr. Robert Howard is the Director of the Native American Programs, as he was at CEO.

NAP will be a funding office and will coordinate its programs with others in the Office of Human Development. It will also cooperate and coordinate its programs with other programs for Indians in this Department and other Federal agencies.

The staff of NAP will be experienced specialists in Native American affairs—many of them from the Office of Economic Opportunity's Indian Programs Branch—and will be structured in a way to make it responsive to the needs of Native Americans. Initially, as program plans are being developed with Indian participation, NAP will be organized along the same lines as the CEO Indian Programs Branch; that is, there will be an Operations Section, a Management Support Section, and a Special Programs Section. The same individuals who headed and staffed the CEO office will continue in those same capacities while NAP is being organized within the Office of Human Development to carry out its mission.



Until the new program goals of NAP have been fully developed with the participation of Native American groups nationwide, the policies, programs and procedures of the OEO Indian Programs Branch will remain in effect.

Thus, there will be no change in program direction and operation before the policies and objectives of NAP have been agreed upon. All OEO grantees and contractors will continue administering their projects in accordance with work programs approved by that agency. As future policies are formulated and approved, guidelines will be issued as appropriate, explaining the kinds of programs to be funded, the methods for submission of proposals and the regulations for program operation.

It is generally anticipated that the fundamental direction in fiscal year 1974 will be toward strengthening tribal government capability. This emerges from an analysis of program accomplishments at OEO, surveys of grantee requirements and priorities, and widespread agreement on the need for enhancing the management and administrative capabilities of Tribal governments and non-reservation Native American groups. It has been suggested that this will enable Native American people to assume greater control of their own lives through development of their capability to plan and manage their own affairs.

It will be an underlying assumption of the NAP that policies and programs will be shaped, conducted and revised as necessary with the fullest participation of Native American people. Experience has shown that there is no single method for achieving this; rather, it is a process consisting of many kinds of activities on a continual basis.

The special regard for this aspect of programming of OEO will receive the same importance at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

One of the initial--and highly important--steps is a series of area meetings, to be announced shortly, which will serve to bring together all interested Native American groups for the purpose of describing in detail the new organization of Native American Programs at DHEW and receiving your input on the course to be followed, as well as on the process of future Native American participation.

The office is located in the Donohoe Building at 400 6th Street, S.W., Room 4805, Washington, D.C. 20201. The telephone number is (202) 426-3960.

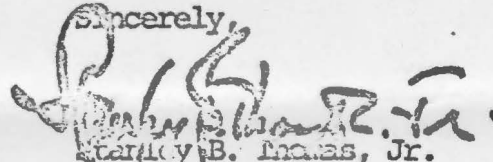
Until such time as appropriate forms have been developed and authorized by DHEW, OEO-funded grantees should continue using that agency's forms and schedules for reporting purposes. They include, but are not limited to, the Quarterly Financial Reports (Form 315's), Program Progress Reports (Form 440's), audits and responses, compliance documents, program changes, etc. After August 17, the forms should be submitted routinely to the above address, c/o Mr. Howard. NAP will then review these reports and monitor program progress as was done at OEO.



It is expected that new program guidelines will be prepared following the area meetings previously mentioned and will be issued, at least in draft form, sometime this Fall. All OEO funded grantees are currently scheduled to run at least to September 30, 1973. Refunding proposals should be submitted in the normal time frame to NAP following the same policies, guidelines, and procedures you have used in the past at OEO.

All of us in the Office of Human Development and within the Department are enthusiastic about the prospects for developing and carrying out, together with the Native American people of this country, the kind of human development effort which will turn hopes into accomplishments. I am certain, with your able assistance, we will succeed.

Sincerely,



Stanley B. Thomas, Jr.
Assistant Secretary
for Human Development



MEETING AGENDA
KAH-NEE-TA
OFFICE OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

OCTOBER 15 -16, 1973

OCTOBER 15

8:00 - 9:30Registration
9:30 - 10:30.....Invocation
Bob Howard
Stan Thomas
10:30 - 12:00 Coffee Break
Questions & Answers
12:00 - 1:00 Lunch
1:00 - 3:00 Tribal Leaders
3:00 - 3:30 Coffee Break
3:30 - 5:00Tribal Leaders
7:30 - Optional Evening Session

OCTOBER 16

9:00 - 12:00..... Tribal Leaders
12:00 - 1:00 Lunch
1:00 - Open Discussion



Administratively
Confidential

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Comparison of Proposed Planning Allowances for FY 1975
(In thousands)

	1974 Conference Report	1975 Planning Allowance	Difference (+ or -)
<u>Appropriation and Activity</u>			
<u>Education and Welfare Services:</u>			
Educational Assist., Facil. & Services	\$188,516	\$187,319	\$-1,197
Adult Education	2,125	2,541	+416
Community Development	207	376	+169
Welfare and guidance	60,339	63,793	+3,454
Indian housing improvement	10,381	10,680	+299
Employment assistance	14,690	15,088	+398
Adult vocational training	21,095	21,857	+762
Maintaining law and order	12,028	18,114	+6,086
Total	309,381	319,768	+10,387
<u>Resources Management:</u>			
Forestry	7,003	6,820	-183
Range lands	4,077	4,066	-11
Outdoor recreation	357	503	+146
Fire Suppression and emerg. rehabilitation .	800	800	.....
Agricultural extension	2,336	2,464	+128
Credit operations	2,341	2,764	+423
Reservation programs	2,620	2,814	+194
Industrial development	2,190	2,953	+763
Tribal operations	4,624	7,108	+2,484
Housing development	2,548	2,552	+4
Comprehensive planning	1,050	.....	-1,050
Management evaluation	306	300	-6
Soil and moisture conservation	8,659	8,364	-295
Indian water rights	1,763	2,633	+870
Maintenance of roads	6,804	9,836	+3,032
Development of Indian Arts and Crafts	708	708	.....
Real property management	8,378	12,102	+3,724
Real estate appraisal	2,157	2,967	+810
Employee compensation	717	827	+110
General trustee services	1,592	1,780	+188
Repair and maintenance, Buildings and Util.	25,860	26,240	+380
Oper., Repair, and Maint., Ind. Irr. Sys. ..	1,617	2,123	+506
Environmental Quality services	553	941	+388
GSA space .....	.....	5,981	+5,981
Total	89,060	107,646	+18,586
Safety .....	.....	840	+840
Plant operations .....	.....	19,731	+19,731
General Administrative Expenses	5,495	5,595	+100
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	403,936	453,580	+49,644

Administratively
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	1974 Conference Report	1975 Planning Allowance	Difference (+ or -)
<u>Tribal Development:</u>			
Comprehensive Planning .....	.....	1,147	+1,147
Development Operations .....	.....	6,860	+6,860
Total, Tribal Development .....	.....	8,007	+8,007
<u>Construction:</u>			
Irrigation systems	21,897	24,522	+2,625
Buildings and Utilities	27,939	25,464	-2,475
Major alterations and improvements	4,400	5,889	+1,489
Total, construction	54,236	55,875	+1,639
Road Construction (obligational authority)	58,071	75,000	+16,929
Alaska Native Fund	70,000	70,000	.....
Sub total, appropriations	586,243	662,462	+76,219
<u>Other Funds:</u>			
Power systems, Ind. Irrig. projects	3,400	3,400	.....
O. & M. Ind. irrigation systems	4,169	4,830	+661
Claims and Treaty Obligations	161	161	.....
Acquisition of Lands & Loans to Ind. Okla.	10	10	.....
Indian tribal funds	145,510	145,510	.....
Miscellaneous trust funds	4,500	4,000	-500
<u>Proposed Legislation:</u>			
Block grants	25,000	6,000	-19,000
Indian Business Development Fund	4,000	4,000	.....
Revolving Funds (loan guarantee)	5,000	5,000	.....
Grand total	777,993	835,373	+57,380

562,066

Administratively
Confidential





United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20245

IN REPLY REFER TO:
BCCO - 9267

JAN 17 1975

Mr. Edward Hoffman, Sr.
President
Association of Village
Council Presidents, Inc.
P.O. Box 219
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

We appreciate your great interest in the availability of adequate school facilities for the children of Akiak, Alaska as evidenced by Resolution No. 74-116, passed on November 15, 1974 by the Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc.

The construction of adequate school facilities for Akiak is of great concern to the Bureau of Indian Affairs; however, before construction can take place, it is necessary that the buildings and utilities be designed. To this end, funds for design were appropriated in Fiscal Year 1975 for a new Akiak School. The Bureau will shortly be requesting architectural-engineering firms to indicate their interest in being considered for such a contract. We anticipate it will take a minimum of two months to advertise, evaluate, and select the firm best qualified to perform this work. Upon completion of the design work, a cost estimate will be prepared which will permit the Bureau to request construction funds for the project. Presently, no construction funds are available for Akiak and based upon the present schedule, the earliest possible date for a fund request would be in Fiscal Year 1977.

We regret we cannot comply at this time with your resolution that the Bureau provide matching funds but both we and the Congress believe it is necessary to have the school design completed before asking for construction funds.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Morris Thompson

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Enclosure

cc: W.H. - Attn: N. Ross



Save Energy and You Serve America!



(RES. FORDS)

9267

ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS, INCORPORATED

CONVENTION

Resolution No. 74-116

WHEREAS, there is \$660,000.00 in the bond issue passed by the voters at the last General election held on November 5, 1974 to construct a school facility at the City of Akiak, Alaska; and

WHEREAS, \$660,000.00 allocated by the State of Alaska for Akiak school is not enough for an adequate school; and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for its maintenance of BIA operated schools in this area; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government rules and regulations state that Education is vital to our Native Children; and

WHEREAS, although Education is vital to our children, the City of Akiak does not have an adequate school facility to educate the children properly; and

WHEREAS, in the United States Commission Civil Rights Handbook, page 52, there is a clause where the very same problem is described as "discriminatory"; now

Therefore BE IT RESOLVED that AVCP contact legal authorities to conduct an investigation of this problem as stated in the Civil Rights Handbook; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Association of Village Council Presidents, Inc. direct the Bureau of Indian Affairs to match the State funds to build an adequate school facility at Akiak before the school season start in September, 1975; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to President Ford, Appropriation Finance Committee in Washington, D. C., United States Commission of Civil Rights in Washington, D. C., Senator Ted Stevens, Senator Mike Gravel, Representative Don Young, District Senator George Hohman, District Representative Phillip Guy, BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson, BIA Area Director Clay Antioquia, BIA Agency Superintendent Peter Three Stars, Alaska Federation of Natives Human Resource Committee, Alaska Legal Service Corporation in Anchorage, Alaska Legal Service in Bethel, Honorable Governor William A. Egan.

APPROVED AND PASSED THIS 15th day of November, 1974.

Edward Hoffman Sr.
Edward Hoffman, Sr., President, AVCP

Anna Ivan
Anna Ivan, Treasurer, AVCP



FAD/gm
3/24/75

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BE IT ENACTED, etc.

SECTION 1. Purpose. The purpose of this Act is to amend, supplement, and in part supersede certain provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act ("ANCSA"), 43 U.S.C. Section 1606 et seq., relating to the land selection rights of the Alaska Native Regional Corporation established for the Cook Inlet Region, hereafter referred to as Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

SECTION 2. Conveyances. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of ANCSA or other law of the United States, the following lands shall be immediately conveyed to Cook Inlet Region, Inc., by patent issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Except as otherwise specifically set forth, all such conveyances shall be in fee simple, both surface and subsurface estates and unrestricted as to use, development and enjoyment, subject only to the following provisions of ANCSA: the preservation of valid pre-existing rights as defined in Section 14G, the miscellaneous provisions contained in Subsection S (a) through (d), inclusive, of Section 22, and the inter-region revenue sharing and intra-region distribution provisions of Subsections (I) and (J) of Section 7, of said Act.



(A) Five (5) townships in the Kenai National Moose Range, identified as:

(B) Five (5) townships in the Kenai National Moose Range, subject to the existing restrictions on use and development presently contained in Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 2650.4-6, such townships being identified as:

(C) The subsurface estate, only, in and to five (5) townships in the Kenai National Moose Range, subject to the same restrictions on use and development described in Section 2(b) hereof, immediately preceding, such townships being identified as:



(D) Six and one-half townships in the so-called "Lake Clark Area," identified as:

(E) The following tracts of Federal lands, each of less than one township in dimensions and in the aggregate constituting no more than 23,040 acres:



SECTION 3. Offshore Lands. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of ANCSA or other law of the United States, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. shall be entitled to select the subsurface estates in up to and including _____ (number) townships in Federally-owned offshore lands, beyond the three-mile limit, lying within the boundaries of any village-withdrawal area, as described in Section 11(a) of ANCSA, within the geographical boundaries of the Cook Inlet Region. Such selection may be made without regard for the "checkerboard" limitations contained in the final proviso of Section 12(c)(2) of ANCSA. Immediately upon any such selection, the Secretary shall issue a patent conveying such estate to Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

SECTION 4. Federal Leases.



SECTION 5. Village Selection Rights; Non-Diminishment. In the event any native village corporation within Cook Inlet Region, either now or hereafter duly established, shall under ANCSA be entitled to select, and shall select, any lands within the Kenai National Moose Range which by this Act are conveyable to but at such time have not actually been conveyed to Cook Inlet Region, Inc., the village corporation's rights under ANCSA shall prevail; provided, however, that in any such instance Cook Inlet Region, Inc., shall have the right to replace the land (and/or estate in land), thus lost to it, with an equivalent amount of land (and/or estate in land, as applicable) within the Kenai National Moose Range, and subject to no greater restrictions than were established by this Act for the land (or estate) so lost.



SECTION 6. Replacement of National Wildlife Refuge System Lands.

The Secretary of the Interior shall add to the National Wildlife Refuge System from other public lands, either contiguous or non-contiguous to the Kenai National Moose Range, an equivalent amount of acreage to that conveyed to Cook Inlet Region, Inc., pursuant to Section 2 and/or 59 of this Act, and in replacement thereof.

SECTION 7. Remainder of Regional Sections. The lands and estates in lands conveyed to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. pursuant to this Act shall be in acre-for-acre partial satisfaction of the land selection rights accorded to Cook Inlet Region, Inc., pursuant to the provisions of ANCSA. ~~The remainder~~ of such selection rights pursuant to ANCSA shall be made from lands withdrawn for such selection as of [date most recent withdrawal, or "January 1, 1975", or some such] and subject to the provisions of ANCSA and the Secretary's implementing regulations, with the following exceptions and additions: (1) Selection may be made on a section-by-section basis, rather than township-by-township; (2) selection by Cook Inlet Region of lands available to it, withdrawn by Section 11(a) of ANCSA, may be made without regard for the "checkerboard" limitations of the final proviso of ANCSA's Section 12(C)(2).



SECTION 8. Effective Date. The provisions of this Act shall take effect immediately.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date March 31

For Norm Ross

From Tod Hullin

FYI -----

Ordinary's





AB
Ross
talk

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

MAR 26 1975

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For Hillman

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Honorable Jay S. Hammond
Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

The President has asked me to respond to your telegram of March 12, 1975, concerning the Federal Government's response to the food situation of disaster victims who suffered during the storms and flooding that occurred along the coast of Alaska on November 14, 1974.

My investigation of the food situation immediately following the disaster to the present time has revealed the following facts:

- that 650 households received emergency food stamps as a result of the disaster (120 of the households were regular food stamp recipients);
- that the American Red Cross fed 420 persons for a short time immediately following the disaster;
- that food stamp allotments are not based on the availability of native food caches as a food supplement;
- that food costs are normally higher in the disaster area than in Anchorage;
- that a deficiency in the food stamp allotment for the disaster area, if one exists, is not disaster-related;
- that State welfare programs and Bureau of Indian Affairs assistance is available in the disaster area;



- that local health authorities and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have no evidence of malnutrition among the disaster victims that can be related to the disaster;
- that the Northern Commercial Company, a large food chain, operating stores in Nome and Unalakleet, has not had to resupply its stores and has not raised prices due to the disaster; and
- that the Alaska Native Industries Coop, which does the purchasing for the native stores in nine of the villages in the disaster area, is not aware of any resupply requirement or of any food price increase related to the disaster.

My evaluation of the above has led me to reach the conclusion that the problem cited in your telegram is not disaster-related and, therefore, it would be inappropriate to use either Section 305 or Section 408 of PL 93-288 in its solution.

Mr. Richard Feltner, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has responded to your request to increase the food stamp allotment in his letter to you dated March 11, 1975. Unfortunately, there appears to be no additional recourse under his law.

My Regional Director, Mr. William Mayer, remains available to assist you in continuing to solve disaster-related problems.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Thomas P. Dunne

Thomas P. Dunne
Administrator



Law Offices
Duncan, Brown, Weinberg & Palmer

SUITE 777

1700 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

(202) 296-4325

TELEX 89-7445

DBWP WSH

(WUD)

WALLACE L. DUNCAN
JON T. BROWN
EDWARD WEINBERG
FREDRICK D. PALMER
FREDERICK L. MILLER, JR.
JAY R. WEILL

CHICAGO OFFICE
JOSEPH V. KARAGANIS
33 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60602

May 21, 1975

Honorable Roy Hughes
Assistant Secretary of the Interior
Chairman of Alaska Task Force
Department of the Interior
Room 4160
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Hughes:

As you know, the Alaska natives have been vigorously protesting the proposals emanating from within the Interior Department itself to narrow the scope of the term "group" to the point where there is a real question whether any can qualify.

In this connection, you are undoubtedly familiar with the fact that the proposed "Indian Health Care Improvement Act" includes in the definition of the term Indian tribe "any Alaska Native village or group as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act". The niggardly way in which the term "group" is being approached in the draft 14(h) regulations that are being considered thus bids fair not only to deprive Alaska natives of "group" status for purposes of the Settlement Act, but also threatens their very eligibility for Indian health care.

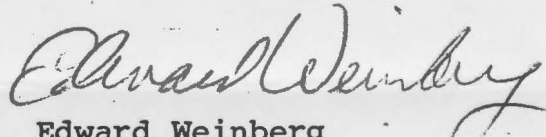
Once again, may I respectfully urge that the Department put an end to the efforts which its own officials are



Hon. Roy Hughes
May 21, 1975
Page two

generating to narrow the criteria for Alaska native groups.

Sincerely yours,



Edward Weinberg
of DUNCAN, BROWN, WEINBERG & PALMER

EW:pk

cc: Secretary of the Interior Designate Hathaway
Hon. Norman Ross, White House
Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Henry Jackson
Senator James Abourezk
Senator Mike Gravel
Representative Don Young
Representative James Haley
Representative Lloyd Meeds

