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**AMERICAN INDIAN
AND ALASKA NATIVE
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE**

FINAL REPORT

Co-sponsored by:
The National Tribal Chairman's Association
The National Congress of American Indians
ACTION
Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs
Community Services Administration
United States Department of Agriculture

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AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

REPORT OF STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

This report has been prepared and co-sponsored by ACTION, Department of Interior, CSA, USDA, National Congress of American Indians, and National Tribal Chairmen's Association.



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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This report is prepared pursuant to Contract Number 30254, between the National Tribal Chairmen's Association (NTCA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Community Services Administration (USDA-CSA) to follow-up on recommendations developed at the American Indian and Alaska Native Agriculture Conference, February 7-8, 19879, co-sponsored by: ACTION, Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs, CSA, and USDA in cooperation with the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and the National Tribal Chairmen's Association. Karl Funke and Associates, in the capacity as consultants to the NTCA, were requested to prepare this separate report which is designed to establish a basis for follow-up on certain projects identified by the Post-Agriculture Conference Task Force. Specifically, Karl Funke and Associates were requested to:

Identify legislative, regulatory and administrative barriers to Indian and Alaska Native participation in federally administered agriculture support services. The report is also intended to provide a basis for recommendations for specific legislative, regulatory and administrative changes which will increase opportunities for Indian and Native Alaskan participation in such services.

Introduction

The February, 1979 conference on Indian and Alaska Native Agriculture, one of a series of regional small farms conferences conducted principally by USDA, succeeded in identifying in summary form, particular needs and problems experienced by individual and corporate or tribal farming enterprises of Indians and Alaska Natives. In addition to the identification of problems and needs peculiar to Indians and Alaska Natives, conference participants suggested a wide variety of general and specific recommendations for changes in the eligibility criteria, funding objectives and program delivery processes of relevant, federally sponsored loan, grant, technical assistance, research and education efforts.^{1/}

Conference participants concluded that a task force comprised of representatives of the six (6) categories of agriculture activities submitting recommendations at the conference: Forestry, Ranching and Livestock, Tribal Farming, Individual Farming, Aquiculture, and Horticulture, should be delegated the responsibility of coordinating conference follow-up with appropriate federal agencies and Indian Organizations. As noted above, this task force subsequently identified six specific project tasks which, they concluded, held the best promise of enhancing Indian and Native Alaskan participation in the programs and services of USDA and agriculturally related activities of other federal agencies. This report, by focusing on administrative, regulatory and statutory barriers to Indian participation in such programs is designed to provide a basis for on-going follow-up to the conference on the part of the task force or other appropriate groups.

^{1/}See, infra, Bibliography, A Summary Report on the Conference published in May, 1979. A complete list of these recommendations is attached as an Appendix to this report.

At the outset, it should be noted that the question of unjustified or discriminatory barriers to Indian participation in the various federal domestic assistance programs is not a new one. Beginning in 1972, various studies have been conducted delineating the unique problems Indian tribes have encountered in attempting to participate in federal domestic assistance programs on a par with other units of local government.^{2/} These studies have consistently pointed out that the exclusion of Indian tribes from the class of eligible participants, or the imposition of requirements which have the effect of severely restricting their ability to participate on a comparable basis with non-Indian entities has resulted historically from ignorance of Indian problems on the part of Congressional Committees responsible for legislation authorizing such programs. The status of Indian tribes as federally recognized units of local governments with authorities and responsibilities exercised independently from the states has not been generally known outside of a relatively small circle of Indian affairs specialists within the federal government. Only within the past twenty years have Indian tribes asserted the full range of self-governing authorities recognized under federal law. As a consequence, federal laws designed to provide assistance to units of local government have tended to simply ignore the issue of tribal eligibility. In some cases, this has resulted in an effective exclusion of Indian tribes because the statutorily eligible class is expressly confined to states, state agencies or particular institutional categories irrelevant to Indian tribes. In other instances, tribal participation is significantly restricted because the statute requires participating units of local government to go through a state agency for such federal assistance, or, conditions eligibility on inclusion in a statewide service delivery mechanism or planning process.^{3/}

The process of changing these kinds of barriers to tribal participation has proven to be complex and time-consuming. Various Congressional Committee members and staff must be briefed on the precise nature of the problem and persuaded that necessary legislative amendments are justified and realistic. Often the position of federal administering agencies heavily influences the Committee's position, yet, cabinet level staff of such agencies may be equally uninformed. Even assuming an informed receptiveness on the part of Congressional Committees and federal agencies to legislative proposals which would expressly authorize tribal eligibility for such federal programs and provide for a direct delivery of programs, other factors such as matching fund requirements, the need for conventional security interest or collateral to protect the financial interest of lenders, and the uncertain nature of funding levels due to the year to year budget cycles of such agencies are all factors which serve to inhibit or restrict tribal participation.

This analysis of the nature and types of barriers to tribal participation in a wide variety of federal domestic assistance programs has, as noted above, been consistently reinforced in successive studies and reports on the issue

^{2/} For a listing and commentary on these various studies, see the attached Bibliography.

^{3/} See Appendix B for an outline of the Categories of Barriers encountered by Indian tribes and individual Indians.

over the past eight years. Research conducted for purposes of this report established that Indian and Native Alaskan experiences with the federal domestic assistance programs in the area of agriculture activities are essentially similar. While there are considerations unique to the field of agriculture discussed in the body of this report, Indian farmers, foresters and ranchers have encountered the same obstacles identified in previous studies as affecting Indian economic, commercial and industrial development efforts as well as human services and community development activities. Using previous studies as a point of departure, research efforts relating to this report concentrated on a narrower field of inquiry and is intended to emphasize the kinds of approaches which have demonstrated some degree of success at attacking the fundamental types of barriers common to the field.

It is relevant to note, by way of Introduction, that where previous "barrier" studies have focused on the issue of tribal eligibility as a unit of local government, this report also addresses a variety of concerns common to the question of the individual farmer, rancher or forester's eligibility for participation in such programs. In many instances, tribal and individual eligibility issues are identical or shared. However, there are significant differences in the types of barriers stemming from the fact that tribal eligibility involves questions of political status and a more structured program delivery mechanism as compared to the one-on-one, individual-agency situation.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The needs and problems identified at the American Indian and Alaska Native Agriculture Conference were developed by working groups comprised of individuals engaged in: Forestry, Ranching and Livestock, Tribal Farming, Individual Farming, Aquiculture and Horticulture. This needs assessment exercised by conference participants resulted in a surprisingly comprehensive analysis by those most directly involved in the production and management of Indian and Native Alaskan agricultural enterprises. The following categorization represents a summary of the types of needs and problems identified by conference participants and follow-up research by Funke and Associates as common to all agricultural groups.

I. DELIVERY SYSTEM BARRIERS - STATUTORY/REGULATORY

A. Exclusion of Tribal Eligibility or Confining Eligibility To States or State Agencies.

By statute, the class of eligible participants is restricted to state, state agencies or institutions or public bodies. For example, administration of the extension services of the USDA is restricted to state land grant institutions. Reportedly, Indian community colleges have attempted to apply for funds to establish agricultural experiment stations on reservations as well as vocational education programs but have not been able to meet such restrictive eligibility criteria.

B. Program Eligibility Does Not Address the Greatest Need of Applicants.

Tribal farming enterprises (whether operating on a cooperative, association or corporate basis) are not eligible for FmHA farm operating loans although the tribal farm approach is often the most viable economic structure considering the characteristics of many reservations (e.g., scattered parcels of trust status allotted lands with ownership diffused among many heirs; ratio of operating cost to productive capacity for dryland farming such that farming operation is only profitable on relatively large scale; individual tribal members have not had opportunity for adequate training and in financial management in order to operate farm on individual basis).

C. Federal Program Requirements Call for State Approval or Pass-Through.

Federal program delivery mechanisms, established by statute and regulation, require individual and tribal applicants to seek approval of state administering agencies, or, participate through inclusion in state plan. For example, the FmHA farm ownership loan program which only processes applications after approval by county committees, or, the Commerce Department coastal zone management planning funds which are only provided to states established planning authorities.

D. Requirement for Mortgaging or Encumbering Trust Property.

Federally insured or guaranteed farm ownership or operating loans requires that a mortgage or comparable lien be taken out on applicants property. Both, from an administrative point of view, difficulty in securing BIA appraisal on land and approval by the Department of the Interior, and a policy perspective, i.e., unwillingness to subject trust property to potential foreclosure, loss of trust status and Indian ownership, individual Indians and tribes are reluctant to use such security devices. In addition, both BIA and FmHA regulations provide that state law would apply to the form and manner of executing such devices as well as to foreclosure procedures.

E. Matching Share Requirements/Lack of Individual, or Tribal Collateral.

Requirements that individual, corporate or local government applicants meet matching share requirements for certain grant and loan programs obviously serves as a very practical obstacle to the more poverty stricken or resource poor applicants. While waiver of such matching share requirements may not always be justified, verification of the applicants financial status is usually not difficult and the history of endemic poverty on many reservations constitutes a strong basis for seeking such waiver authority.

II. DELIVERY SYSTEM BARRIERS-ADMINISTRATIVE

Just as the statutory and regulatory barriers identified by conference participants and subsequent research by Funke and Associates, parallels the more general findings of earlier federal domestic assistance programs research studies, likewise the administrative barriers reflect a similar pattern. Difficulty in gaining access to information regarding potentially helpful programs, inflexibility or unwillingness to pursue innovative alternatives, lack of information regarding tribal status and difficulty in successfully competing with established

grantees for limited program funds were identified as the prevailing problems. In addition, a number of program officials operate on the assumption that the needs of Indian applicants were adequately served by BIA and other Indian programs, particularly in the areas of education, technical assistance for marketing and production activities.

III. FEDERAL FUNDING NEEDED FOR

A. Land Materials and Equipment Acquisition.

In all agricultural categories and for both individual and tribal or corporate enterprises, it is clear that the level of financial assistance available simply scratches the surface in terms of need - from forestry harvesting equipment to feedlots, slaughter houses, water rights acquisition, and greenhouses, the picture that emerges of Indian country is that of severely underdeveloped economies with ever increasing numbers of younger, highly motivated individuals without access to either private or public development capital. Of course, questions of funding availability are directly related to program barriers, but with collective land base of over 50 million acres (not counting Alaska Native claims land) with less than a million population existing economically on a subsistence level, the justification for targeted capital development assistance continues to be compelling. Moreover, communities such as Gila River, Warm Springs, and Navajo have demonstrated that federally supported development does lead to access to private financing and eventual independence from federal subsidy payments to a level that is at least on a par with comparable non-Indian communities.

B. Support of Development Planning, Management and Operational Staff.

Even when land, facilities, and equipment are available, operational support for planning and management continues to be crucial to transforming agriculture ventures into profitable self-sustaining enterprises. Planning and management expertise is available, but, naturally, at a cost which beginning enterprises often cannot afford. Yet, it is just this level of expert assistance which is essential in moving from financial dependence to independence.

IV. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

A common characteristic of economically underdeveloped economies in the need for technical assistance, research, education and training in all aspects of agricultural production and marketing. The U.S. Economy is highly competitive and rapidly evolving in the direction of integrating energy conservation and alternative energy production into all aspects of agriculture activity. Reliance on technology to develop energy efficiency is necessary to maintain economic competitiveness. In this process, Indian agriculture stands to be left behind just when the impetus and motivation to explore and develop the potential of reservation lands is on the rise. An essential aspect emphasized by Indian representatives is the need and desire to develop this expertise indigenously. Individual and tribal representatives recognize that their situation will not have improved if economic success is dependent on experts who are not members

of their communities and have no real stake in the long term future of the community.

Although USDA, Commerce and other agencies support a wide variety of Education, Research, Marketing and other technical services, relevant to the agricultural development efforts of Indian individuals and tribes, the consistent experience of Indian representatives has been difficulty in accessing the state administered delivery system. For example, our research reveals that various Indian community colleges, in attempting to develop appropriate vocational education programs or agricultural research projects, were not eligible because they did not meet the state law definition of a public education institution. Indian ranchers and livestock producers, similarly, have found that USDA market information services unresponsive to their request for assistance.

V. TRIBAL GOVERNMENTAL INITIATIVES NEEDED:

Indian representatives report continuing difficulties in securing tribal governmental initiatives in such areas as: consolidation of fractionated heirship holdings through enactment of tribal eminent domain or condemnation authorities, development of land use regulation schemes protective or supportive of agricultural use, promulgation of tribal commercial codes governing mortgage foreclosure or execution of liens on leasehold interests, or land assignments. While part of the problem relates to unclear federal laws relative to such tribal authority, in many instances the lack of available legal expertise and risk of political alienation accounted for inaction. It was widely recommended to Funke and Associates researchers that information regarding the methods and experiences of tribes such as the Shoshone and Bannock or Umatilla who have pursued such initiatives be shared among a wide circle of tribal government leaders.

A copy of this inventory of identified needs and problems developed at the conference is included as an Appendix to this report. Although stated in a very abbreviated form, it deserves close study as an accurate, and in some instances, very specific representation of the range of needs and problems confronting the field of Indian and Native Alaskan agriculture as articulated by those directly engaged in the profession.

Approximately twenty points were identified in each category for agriculture activities and assigned a ranking or priority by participants at the conference. Subsequent contact with a representative sampling of participants by researchers assigned to this project confirmed the accuracy and consistency of this needs assessment exercise.

Before turning to a discussion of the types of responses and approaches which have been attempted, planned or recommended by various administering agencies, a summary of some of the unique conditions or circumstances surrounding Indian and Alaska Native agriculture abilities would be appropriate as a frame of reference for discussion of some of these approaches.

A. Indian Land Status

Perhaps the most consistently identified problem experienced by all elements of Indian agriculture is the land holding pattern and status which exists on federal Indian reservations. Most, but not all, land located on reservations is held in three different categories of trust status: (1) tribally owned lands; (2) individual allotments held in trust; and (3) tribal and individual restricted lands. The legal title to trust or restricted land is held by the United States for the beneficial or trust interest of Indian tribes and individuals. As such, it is generally exempt from federal and state property taxes as is income directly derived from trust land. In addition, trust land can only be alienated, sold or encumbered in accordance with federal laws and regulations and approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his agent.^{4/} An Indian tribe may, in its capacity as a corporate entity, execute a mortgage or lien on tribally held trust land, yet, its capacity as a political entity, the tribe, under federal law, is immune from suit.^{5/} This naturally discourages lenders and financial institutions from extending needed credit to tribally owned and operated enterprise. Individual Indians with property rights in trust lands may execute a mortgage in accordance with prescribed regulations involving secretarial authorization, as long as they hold an undivided interest. Of course, individual property interests in allotted trust land may be devised or inherited also in accordance with a complex, federally administered system of probate. Over the past three and four generations, interests in allotment parcels have become divided, sometimes in minute fractions. The resulting land holding patterns sometimes referred to as the heirship problem, is a source of immense practical problems in land management compounded by the cumbersome process of securing the consent of often geographically remote allotment interest holders for leasing and sale purposes. Finally, although tribal, allotted and restricted lands may be leased easier than sold, again, federal law and regulations impose time limits, use and encumbrance limits on leasehold interests.^{6/} Further, title and other pertinent records are often not maintained at the local level. While, the BIA Area Office must conduct land appraisals and review all mortgage or lease assignments.

These land status and land holding patterns, designed to protect the trust interest, are an additional time-consuming complication to various regulations governing such federally administered programs as the FmHA farm ownership and operating loans. Although, it is certainly possible to have trust status property rights, including leasehold interests and income assignments serve as collateral for purposes of such federally guaranteed and insured loan programs,

^{4/}See, 25 U.S.C. § 483 (a) and 24 C.F.R. § 121.34.

^{5/}There are no statutes providing that tribes are immune from suit but federal courts have long recognized this legal principle. Recent court decisions have recognized the ability of tribes to establish subordinate entities which may be subject to lawsuit. For a concise discussion of this question, see Federal Indian Law, p. 259.

^{6/}See, for example, 25 U.S.C. §§ 402(2), 413, 415; 25 C.F.R. §§ 131.5, 131.8, 131.10, and 131.12.

the process is cumbersome and serves to discourage lenders, applicants and administering officials.

B. Indian Political Status.

Another common or generic problem associated with Indian participation in relevant federal domestic assistance programs activities is the jurisdictional or political status of the tribe vis-a-vis the state. The principle of tribal independence from state political control is fundamental to the federal Indian relationship based on a complex body of treaty and statutory authorities. However, it is a common and useful device to employ state commercial and property law as a backdrop to the administration of the federal domestic assistance program system. More importantly, federal agency deference to state law is often considered by Congressional authorizing committees as a reflection of the principles of federalism. With few exceptions, providing for tribal participation in the federal domestic assistance program system under terms which effectively subjects tribal entities and members to state law as a condition of eligibility and participation was not intended by Congressional authorizing committees as an explicit deviation from principles of tribal political sovereignty. The programs were simply designed for states, state political subdivisions and agencies and Indian tribal and member eligibility or the effect on tribal political status not considered. In other instances, tribal eligibility has been specifically provided for and although Indian participation may require compliance with state law or state administered delivery systems, the Congressional intent as reflected in the legislative history to such amendments, was not to undercut tribal sovereignty, but rather reflects a desire to preserve uniformity and even handedness in the program delivery system. Discussion with a variety of federal administering officials and Congressional staff reflected also a view that tribal compliance with state laws, regulatory systems and eligibility criteria does not constitute a subjugation of tribal political independence to the state. Rather, in most instances, they view the state and state agencies as an instrumentality or agent of the Federal government when administering federally sponsored assistance. Since there is no body of federal law applicable to such questions or commercial interests or mortgage foreclosure, state law simply fills a void.

There may be some merit to this view, particularly in light of the legal principle of statutory interpretation that Congress must expressly state its intention to limit tribal rights of self-government versus impose such limits by implication.^{7/} Nevertheless, the practical effect in many instances of requiring such tribal and tribal member compliance is to not only subject Indian tribes and members to state authority, but also to substantially limit the potential of tribal participation. For example, a requirement that applicants must be included in state management or development plans, assumes a close and well established working relationship between tribal communities and state agencies. Because of the practice of tribal political independence in such areas as natural resource regulation, land use planning, law enforcement and other areas, in many cases such a relationship simply does not exist.

^{7/}For a discussion of this principle, see, Getches, Federal Indian Law, West Publishing Co., 1979, pp. 98-101, 193-194, 237-238.

As the other studies on Indian participation in the federal domestic assistance programs system indicate, designing adequate flexibility in the various program delivery systems creates a difficult legislative drafting problems as well as raising questions of program administration.

VI. RECOMMENDED APPROACHES

In response to the range of statutory and regulatory and administrative barriers, outlined above and listed in attached appendix, as well as practical obstacles to participation in existing federal assistance programs, by individual Indian and tribal enterprises, a variety of approaches have been instituted, explored and recommended.

Examples include:

A. - Establishing separate Indian program and/or delivery systems: the FmHA Indian land acquisition program, EDA's Indian economic development programs, or HUD's comprehensive planning and community development grant programs constitute examples of this approach. Such programs have resulted from Congressional action authorizing separate funding authority or setting aside a percentage of an agency program appropriation to support such separate efforts. Congressional action has generally been motivated by evidence that Indian needs were not being met because of the type of statutory barriers identified above, or, because the Indian need is proportionally, greater than comparable non-Indian service populations. This approach has proved quite effective in terms of some delivery system problems but is criticized because of the resulting built-in funding ceiling on Indian participation, or, because of remaining limitations on authorized funding purposes and program eligibility. For example, the FmHA land acquisition program cannot be used by individuals nor can it be used for tribal farming and operational expenses as distinguished from land acquisition. Similarly, while EDA economic development funds have been used to develop tribal farm enterprises (Creek Tribe of Oklahoma, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of South Dakota), such grants mean less funds available for non-agricultural business and industrial development projects which EDA views as more critical to its mission.

The alternative setting aside or earmarking program funds for Indians is to institute a process of identifying percentage of funds actually applied for or awarded to Indians out of programs available to the general public or service population. For example, the recently published FmHA report on the level of Indian participation in FmHA's farm ownership loan program in selected states over the past three years serves the purpose of documenting whether or not this level of Indian participation constitutes a proportionate share of the service population for targeted states.* While such a reporting program does not spe-

* See Bibliography infra, for an identification of this report

cifically address the barriers as such, it typically operates as an incentive to these state offices reporting to be more sensitive to Indian applications. This enhanced sensitivity, in turn, is an important aspect of the outreach effort identified by Indian representatives as an ongoing need.

B. - Establishing Indian Desk or Indian Affairs Coordinators at National, regional and state levels. This approach has proved quite successful at increasing program availability to Indians in sub-offices at FmHA, CSA, Labor Department, etc., particularly where competent personnel are fortunate enough to work with supportive policy makers. Again, there are limitations which are common to this approach, (e.g. lack of adequate support personnel for Indian Desk staff, the fact that such personnel are not themselves in a policy-making role, and the tendency of other interest groups to see them as competing for scarce program funds, or, to view the establishment of such offices as the extent of their obligation versus a commitment to actively increase program availability) however, the record of achievement by Indian Desks demonstrates their value over time. Indian affairs is a specialty in itself which requires extensive experience and knowledge before one is to identify viable approaches toward tailoring program efforts to the existent conditions of reservation communities and the unique structure and operation of Indian tribes. Non-Indian government policy makers rarely have the time to gain such an education in the length of their tenure in office in order to accurately analyze viable and realistic responses to the "Indian" problems which are brought to their attention. Indian affairs specialists, once they gain a working knowledge of their respective agency functions, structure, and personnel make-up, are able to provide a real service to their agency by identifying methods of increasing the level of effectiveness in serving the Indian service population and to the Indian community by identifying routes of access and the nature of obstacles within agency authorizing laws and regulations as well as agency structure.

Unfortunately, most Indian affairs offices are not statutorily authorized but depend on the discretion and good will of agency administrators, both for their existence and support. This is a limit, not only in terms of intra-agency clout, but also in terms of the level of attention to Indian matters that policy makers provide to Indian Affairs questions. Given the hectic pace of activity and wide range of concerns that agency directors and cabinet or sub-cabinet level officials are confronted with at the national level, it is altogether too easy to "back burner" matters that are neither demanding of immediate attention nor politically sensitive. Access and attention to such policy makers are critical to Indian Desks effectiveness, particularly considering the complex, and often intractable nature of the Indian barriers issues.

C. - Specific program analysis: A significant limitation to previous barrier studies has been the broad approach taken. By analyzing the barrier question on a government wide, or even agency

wide basis, the reports have presented the problem as one generic to the FDAP system. Consequently, the solution appears to either involve a massive effort, or, a deceptively simple matter of statutory regulatory or policy change. While such an analysis may be accurate as far as it goes, it tends to either result in deferring action on such reports, or prompt actions which does not ultimately address the barrier problem at an effective level. As we have attempted to point out, a statutory amendment, for example, specifically identifying for Indians as eligible for a program, may be only the first step which neither effectively cures the practical elements to Indian participation, nor, addresses such questions as the adequacy of funding levels or other subsidiary eligibility questions. For example, specifically including, by statutory amendment, Indian tribes in a program which still requires applicants inclusion in a state plan or compliance with state powers which are either inappropriate to the status of the Indian applicant or constitute a subordination of tribal political status to state authority, has still not addressed the barrier question effectively.* (For example, inclusion of Indians in the HUD community development blockgrant program by statute, still left in place the state administrative barriers.)

D. Agency initiatives to address barrier issues. The most recent examples of more specific agency initiated barrier studies are referred to in the attached bibliography to this report and represent the level of detailed analysis/recommendations which holds the promise of ultimately leading to effective remedies. The November 1979 Task Force report of the FmHA administrator, for example, represents the kind of detailed, focused report which identifies specific program obstacles and a mixture of recommended administrative initiatives and legislative proposals that are tangible and feasible.

The report recommendations, building on the 1978 USDA-FmHA program barrier study, focuses on the FmHA Indian Outreach Programs, single and multiple family Housing Program, Community Programs (Resource Conservation and Development and Watershed protection Projects), farm ownership and recreation loans, Indian land acquisition program, and the Business and Industry Loan Program, as well as discussing briefly Alaskan Native participation in the above.*

In addition to its value as a admirably detailed, program by program analysis, the report reflects the kind of progress that can be made by means of administratively initiated outreach efforts. Lack of access to information regarding program and funding availability, eligibility criteria and technical services has been consistently identified as a critical problem by Indian farmers located on remote reservations. Because of a tradition or social separation between Indian and non-Indian communities, individual Indians are often either hesitant to approach state administrative agencies or simply assume that they are not eligible. Consequently, outreach activities are not only warranted but stand to significantly

* Excerpts from this study are attached as appendix to this report.

increase the level of Indian participation in programs available to the Indian general public.* (See for example, the FmHA review of increased Indian applications and loans under the farm owners/operators programs over the past three years.) Reportedly, as a result of the success with previous outreach activities, FmHA is pursuing an initiative that will require that the annual state management plans submitted to FmHA specifically identify for 25 different states, Indian participation levels and needs. It is anticipated that once this process is established including quarterly reports summarizing findings in the Federal register, the agency will have a much more accurate, state by state breakdown of Indian activity levels and needs.

In addition to the state management plan requirement, a recent USDA secretarial order has reportedly authorized the creation of tribally based soil conservation districts. USDA has recognized tribal authority to administer emergency livestock feed aid, and establish separate ASCA committees where county boundaries are encompassed within reservation boundaries. Although a track record has yet to be established, these initiatives represent significant progress attributable largely to the advocacy and coordination effected through the Indian Desk approach.

Finally, although not directly related to agricultural development the report on tribal participation in the land and water conservation fund of the Department of Interior is also representative of the kind of program by program analysis that will ultimately be necessary to move from the level of general recommendations to specific, feasible steps effectively addressing the barrier issue.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the analysis of data related to federally administered, agriculturally related program activities compiled for this report, and based on communication with federal administrative officials, elected tribal leaders, business managers and administrators of tribal agricultural enterprises, tribal planning offices, individual farmers, ranchers and foresters, and, tribal community college officials, the following recommendations have been identified as particularly relevant and responsive to the needs of the field:

A. --- maintain, and where feasible, increase funding levels of existing land acquisition, farm ownership and expense support programs. It should be noted that some tribal communities have, understandably, taken the position that such financing is unacceptable or unusable where it puts at risk the Indian ownership and trust status of reservation based lands. Nevertheless, it is clear that the demand for such assistance continues to outpace availability. Particularly in connection with the FmHA programs, the development of a more timely and efficient system of BIA land appraisals, title searches and mortgage, sale or leasing procedures is needed.

B. --- legislation supporting federal and tribally sponsored land acquisition and consolidation authorities as well as heirship laws pertaining to fractionated allotment and restricted land interests continues to be a critical need. In this regard, a suggested alternative is authorization for longer term leasing rights (i.e. 30-50 years) regarding BIA administered fractionated heirship rights with provisions for automatic renewal options, exclusive options to purchase by Indian buyers, and more explicit regulations for compensation or offsets for leasehold improvements.

C. --- federal recognition of tribal code and ordinance provisions governing the terms and conditions of mortgages, liens, second trusts, income assignments and other security interest devices pertaining to Indian-owned lands within reservation boundaries, including tribal court jurisdiction over execution and foreclosure procedures.

D. --- federal administrators in policymaking positions and tribal representatives should continue to encourage and support agency initiatives in both program analysis of "agency-specific" barrier issues and outreach efforts. Past experience has shown that the lack of express acknowledgement by tribal representatives of the value of such efforts, as are discussed in this report, may be interpreted as lack of interest or support for them at various federal or congressional levels and possible lead to their curtailment. On the other hand, such recognition and encouragement may result not only in the incentive to expand such efforts, but also advance such "in-house" recommendations to the higher policy making levels necessary to lead to basic institutional or legislative reform.

Where such "in-house" studies have lead to more refined, and consequently more realistic or feasible recommendations for barrier-related legislative proposals than are present in earlier studies, they should be closely evaluated, and, where appropriate, supported by tribal representatives. Within each administrative agency, standard procedures exist that are designed to result in Administration proposals for legislation to be formally communicated to the Congress. Normally, each sub-agency division or department is provided the opportunity to periodically submit such proposals, whether in the form of housekeeping amendments to the authorizing legislation they operate under, or in the form of new initiatives to meet constituency needs not addressed by existing authorities. Indian advocacy supportive of such in-house proposals (with such qualifications or amendments as may be deemed appropriate) holds the potential of expediting the intra-agency process of examination and review leading to formal presentation of such proposals to cabinet and White House level approval. Naturally, a combined administrative-Indian position stands to be taken more seriously by the Congressional committees with jurisdiction over such matters.

E. --- federal agencies should recognized the unique status of tribal enterprises and individual member rights and responsibilities to the tribal corporate and political entity vis a vis the communal property and aggregate tribal membership. In addition to the fact that tribal members are subject to tribal and federal laws which may influence their eligibility status for program assistance, farmers and ranchers participating in tribally based associations, groups or corporate entities often do not have the same collective rights in the land that non-Indian groups do. For example, an aid program may require that individual association or cooperative members assume joint or shareholder liability as security for financing. Where tribal lands are invoved, the entire tribal membership possesses an undivided property interest even though the tribe may authorize use rights to a small group of tribal members. Security devices tailored to the use and income rights enjoyed by the group need to be recognized. If the applicant is tribally sponsored and the assets are held tribally or on a collective basis, tribal corporate status should be treated as eligible on a par with the non-Indian cooperative or association

F. --- federal agencies should investigate the possibilities of supporting the growing interest of tribal community colleges and other reservation based tribally chartered or sponsored education institutions in providing vocational education, technical assistance and research services for reservation based agricultural institutions. Although a relatively recent development in Indian country, such institutions hold great promise and are strategically situated to provide such services in a way that is both tailored to the specific needs and activities of their reservation and directly accessible.

G. --- federal agencies should encourage and support the strong interest in inter-tribal coordination and cooperation in sharing the development costs of agricultural enterprises as well as in pooling resources for product distribution and marketing. The majority of Indian tribes are of such limited land and population base that prevailing economies of scale (i.e. for per capita expenditures) upon which federal assistance is based makes one-on-one funding very difficult to justify. On the other hand, federal support for multi-tribal projects that service a larger population is more justifiable.

H. --- Tribal interest in exploring the application of alternative energy generating or conserving technologies to reservation based agriculture production should be supported and encouraged. Federal officials should explicitly recognize the appropriateness of such interest not only in response to federal energy policies but because the prevailing conditions on the majority of reservations are uniquely suited to the productive application of such technologies in hydroponic/greenhouse farming, windmill and small scale geothermal developments, etc.

I. --- financial assistance for the development of agricultural produce storage facilities, livestock yards and feedlots, and cooperative transportation and marketing services should be a priority. The development of such components to the economic infrastructure for reservation communities is needed to complement and reinforce increased agriculture production. Since the majority of reservations are so geographically isolated, such complimentary structures are crucial to achieving a more competitive operation.

Our research and analysis of agriculturally related barrier questions leads to the conclusion that studies as such are of limited value in bringing about meaningful reform of the issue. Identification of general and specific types of barriers must be followed up with both program by program analysis which explores the range of administrative steps which will actually tailor program guidelines and procedures to the particular needs of Indian applicants and with advocacy by organizations and groups representing the specific Indian constituency. Further, the level of program analysis necessary to actually lead to concrete changes in agency policy and procedure often can only be done effectively by agency personnel who have an intimate, working knowledge of central office, regional and field program delivery processes. Studies such as this one, by organizations or groups from outside the agency, in addition to being hindered by a lack of exposure to all aspects of the delivery process, do not involve the personnel who ultimately must effectuate such recommendations and steps as may be necessary. Involvement of agency personnel results in their having a stake in the effort and often generates a commitment to bring about the recommended changes. Of course, this presumes authorization and support for such efforts by those in policy making positions.

Indian advocacy can play a major role, not only in stimulating such efforts by focusing the attention of policymakers onto the needs and issues, but in creating an expectancy that meaningful action will be undertaken. However, such advocacy simply cannot be a "sometime thing." Regular and periodic communication and inquiry as to progress made or results achieved is essential. These are legitimate, time-tested methods effectively used by non-Indian groups seeking responsiveness from government. In addition to informed, consistent attention to the question, the most effective advocacy campaigns also focus on specific achievable objectives over a realistic time frame -- advocacy for objectives that are unfocused, or stated on a general level, are more easily dismissed and ignored.

An example of effective advocacy over the long haul is reflected in the proceedings of the Indian foresters symposium referred to in the bibliography. Now into its fourth year, the Indian foresters have used the symposium as a device to develop a rapport with key program and policy level officials in the BIA and a relationship that leads to results without sacrificing the legitimate position of each. The results to date may not measure up to the optimum reforms initially articulated, but they are significant, tangible and ongoing.

In 1978 FmHa regulatory barrier study, as followed up by the November 1979 task force study, (and reinforced by this report) has effectively set the stage for meaningful results if followed up by the kind of advocacy discussed above. In addition to specifically identifying a comprehensive range of statutory,

regulatory and administrative proposals which are designed to respond to specific barriers, this attention on FmHA establishes justification for addressing the unmet needs of Indian farmers and tribal farms which existing programs do not provide for.

A point which we have attempted to emphasize throughout this report is that the most crucial need of tribal farming enterprises, associations or cooperatives is for operating support. Although farming and other agricultural enterprises conducted on an individual basis continues to play an important role in the overall development of Indian reservation economies, the physical conditions and social structures existing on the majority of reservations clearly justify an across the board emphasis on support for a combination of corporate, cooperative and associative approaches. Such approaches not only provide for broader opportunities for more tribal members but, through a consolidation of assets and resources, stand to result in more economically viable enterprises. Of course, this observation should not be taken to imply that support for the individual Indian farmer should be neglected. Rather the record has shown that tribal enterprises, Indian cooperatives and associations have been neglected by a delivery system designed primarily for individual farmers.

FIVE REMAINING TASKS DEVELOPED BY THE INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE
AGRICULTURAL TASK FORCE; RECOMMENDED PRIORITIZATION AND REVISION
IN SCOPE

The five remaining tasks of the Indian and Alaskan Native Agricultural Task Force are as follows:

- Task #1 Identify all possible financial resources and services of Federal agencies which Indian and Alaska Native agriculturists are eligible. This will include but is not limited to USDA, BIA and CSA agricultural or rural development programs and services; EDA, HUS and CSA community and economic development programs; ANA, CSA and others for administrative, planning and T A funds; DOL and IBA for manpower and manpower training programs. The consultant will prepare simple understandable project descriptions as to eligibility requirements, the purpose(s) of the program or service, the conditions for awarding grants or contracts, where and how to make applications and the likelihood of the availability of funds.
- Task #3 Survey Indian and Alaska Native agriculturists as to their specific training and technical assistance needs. Work with Indian and Alaska Natives and with various Federal program offices to develop plans to meet most critical training and technical assistance needs.
- Task #4 Work with the Task Force and participating Federal Agencies in the areas cited above to ensure consistent follow-up in those activities most likely to increase programs and services to Indian and Alaska Natives as well as ensuring corrective actions are taken to overcome barriers and problem areas.
- Task #5 Develop a model charter to enable Indian and Alaska Native tribes, groups and organizations to establish agricultural committees to address the needs and concerns of their respective communities. The agricultural committees would operate under the sovereign authorities of the Indian and Alaska Native governing bodies.
- Task #6 Assist the Task Force in developing an agricultural planning process or system which enables individual Indian and Alaska Native communities to utilize the resources of several agencies for community based agricultural projects. The planning process will be designed to increase the potential for Indian and Alaska Native agricultural projects to become self-sufficient. That is the planning process that will indicate how rural, community or economic development program funds as well as manpower, planning and technical assistance resources may be used for a single integrated or coordinated agricultural project by Indian and Alaska Natives.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTED REVISION IN SCOPE

Task #1

Completion of Task #1 could provide a very useful tool for Indian and Alaskan Native agricultural planners and the Federal administering and program information dissemination agencies.

It is our recommendation that Task #1 be completed. That is be completed in the nature of an "Indian and Alaskan Native Agriculture Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog, (hereinafter referred to as the Catalog).

The Catalog should be carefully formatted to be useful to a variety of tribal and Federal entities. It is our recommendation that the basic format follow that as presently used by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in their Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs with, however, some critically important alterations in format and additional information presently not contained in the OMB FDAP Catalog.

The present OMB FDAP Catalog is of limited utility for Indian planners attempting to identify Federal programs of potential assistance to Indians, Alaskan Natives and their governing bodies.

In the course of researching the OMB-FDAP Catalog for potential programs within the scope of Task #2, Funke & Associates found numerous inaccuracies and/or incomplete information and/or insufficient information with regard to Indian and Alaskan Native eligibility for various programs.

A brief summary of the general problems with the current OMB-FDAP Catalog (which are also generally reflected by the Federal Assistance Programs Retrieval System Computer (FAPRS) include:

1. Although the FDAP Catalog has been reformatted for 1979 to include "Indian" in their Categorical Eligibility Chart, this eligibility index is grossly inadequate and incomplete.

Determination of whether Indians (including Alaskan Native) are listed as eligible is made by completion of a form filled out by the respective agencies and forwarded to OMB. In many instances the task of completing such forms is delegated to lower staff who have little time or interest in making an accurate determination of Indian eligibility.

The results are highly predictable. For the most part, only programs which are exclusively Indian or which specifically include Indian tribes in the authorizing statute are included in the "Indian" column of the Categorical Eligibility Chart. Therefore, many programs are not indexed as being open to Indians.

2. Again in the Categorical Eligibility Chart, even where programs are indexed as being open to Indians, the Index does not differentiate between programs for individuals (where Indians are likely to be eligible on the same basis as all other citizens with the programs administered by the State or subdivision thereof) and programs where the Tribe itself is eligible for funding either directly or thru a state pass through funding mechanism.

Generally, programs requiring a state pass through do not list tribes or Indian individuals as eligible even when they are.

3. Eligibility criteria are generally stated in very broad non-specific terms such as "state and local governments" with no mention as to whether agency regulations or practices include Indian tribes or organizations.
4. In the course of our research in completing Task #2 we found that the FDAP Catalog frequently gave inaccurate, incomplete or no citations to applicable regulations. For Tribal Planners who are generally not skilled in legal research and located in areas remote from Federal regional offices attempting to secure correct citations or copies of regulations can prove time consuming and frustrating.
5. The FDAP Catalog does not specify whether Indians are funded directly from the Central Office of the agency as opposed to the Regional Office.
6. The FDAP Catalog does not mention direct funding of tribes either from the Central Office or Regional Office as exceptions in some programs which normally require a state plan or pass through.
7. Some agencies have an Indian Desk or coordinator who processes all Indian applications. Therefore, in addition to the general problem of outdated or inaccurate listings or contact people and phone numbers the appropriate contact person for Indian tribes is never listed. (In our experience, it took as many as 18 calls to one agency to locate the correct contact person.) Items 5 and 6, above, also result in inappropriate contact listings and sometime incorrect application materials due to regional officials being unaware of special procedures or criteria for Indian tribes.
8. The FDAP Catalog generally used non-Indian examples of funded programs which often have little or no similarity to tribal requests or special circumstances.
9. The FDAP Catalog often fails to mention matching fund requirements or if they do they fail to mention exceptions or alternatives for Indian tribes.

10. The FDAP Catalog frequently fails to mention collateral or bonding requirements and/or any alternatives, or exceptions for tribes or trust lands.
11. The FDAP Catalog fails to clarify appropriate contact offices and/or regional offices and/or state or local offices in instances where you have a multi-state or multi-county reservation or eligibility criteria based upon state or county statistics, i.e. unemployment figures used in fund-in local public works projects and many Title XX social service programs.
12. The FDAP Catalog does not mention general application dates, percentage of funds held back for discretionary funding or contact person or office at Regional and Central level to determine the amount, if any and source (Central or Regional) of uncommitted funds. Tribes spend hundreds of thousands of dollars each year preparing and applying for funds from expended or committed funding sources.

Task #1, if completed properly, could serve as a very viable source of information for Indian and Alaskan Native governments and individuals. It could also serve as a source of information and model for OMB in developing, formatting and programming their catalog and FAPRS Computer.

Such a Catalog, on this limited scale, could serve as a working model to eventually develop a viable comprehensive Indian and Alaskan Native Domestic Assistance Catalog.

Although such a catalog could not, in itself, remove many major barriers which would continue to exist such as finite and limited appropriations, competing with long term traditional user groups and other barriers it could afford Indians and Alaskan Natives a better opportunity to compete for funding and save time and unnecessary expense.

Task #1 should be pursued as a demonstration project with periodic updating, revision and evaluation by Indian agricultural planners over a two year period. If the catalog demonstrates its cost effectiveness during this period, permanent funding could be sought. The cost of updating and revision, once the initial model is developed would be minimal.

Other categorical Indian domestic assistance programs could be phased in over a period of 3 to 5 years if the initial demonstration project proves viable.

Task #3

Survey of Training and Technical Assistance Needs.

Prior to undertaking Task #3, there should be some relative assurance that the appropriate agencies are committed to developing and carrying out the training and technical assistance which would be identified by such a survey. Without some assurance that the agencies would carry out the critical aspects of the training and technical assistance, conducting the survey would be a waste of time and only raise false hopes.

We recommend that the survey be conducted on-site by an experienced resource economist and other specialists as appropriate. A broad based written survey based upon and developed from the information obtained from the on-site survey could follow. This approach would ensure that the survey is targeted at legitimate I & TA needs and provide a survey instrument with adequate instructions to obtain accurate data.

Task #4

Task 4 should be a natural follow-up following completion of Task 2.

An initial meeting should be scheduled by NTCA and the Indian and Alaskan Native Agricultural Task Force to target those barriered programs which the Task Force determines are of the greatest potential usefulness to Indian and Alaskan Agriculturalists. This list of targeted programs should be limited in number so that sufficient attention can be focused on them. Attempting to address too many programs at one time would cause confusion and generally make the effort unmanageable and ineffective.

Other barriered programs could be the focus of attention after the initial programs have been addressed and the barriers removed.

In most instances, removal of barriers will require legislative amendment or at least clarification. Therefore initial follow-up should be a cooperative legislative package supported by the Task Force, the administration, and appropriate Indian organizations.

Task #5

Task #5 appears to be of limited utility although there is certainly a need for more comprehensive and long term agricultural planning on many reservations. The entity delegated the responsibility for such planning should be tailored to the varying circumstances of each reservation or Alaskan village or corporation.

As discussed in the text of this report, effective capitalization and management of many agricultural, forestry and aquaculture projects for many small reservations should be conducted on a cooperative joint venture basis.

The range of entities which are appropriate vary from a one person planning staff to special committees to highly organized Agriculture Business Corporations.

Task #6

Agriculture Planning Process or System

Task #6 could be carried out as a consequence of Task #3. Training materials could be developed for a broad range of agriculture, forestry and aquaculture development. Training should also include economic capitalization, investment and financial management.

Training seminars could be periodically conducted by specialists at various locations throughout the country.

It is also recommended that Task #6 specifically include private sector financing and Federal funding procurement to the Joint Funding Simplification Act.

RECOMMENDED PRIORITY OF TASKS

Task #4 is an ongoing necessity if any meaningful change is going to occur in either the area of removing barriers or providing effective training and technical assistance.

First Priority: Task #4, therefore, has to be continuing high priority. Task #1, 3, and 6 are all interrelated in terms of assessing training and technical assistance needs and providing the necessary information and training to facilitate access to Federal and private funding sources and sound planning and management.

Second Priority:

It is our view that Task #6 as modified by our recommendations should be given the highest priority.

Although Tasks #1 and #3 could be implemented fairly quickly, relatively inexpensively, and would be supportive of implementing Task #6, they are not absolutely essential to carrying out Task #6.

Task #5, as stated earlier, appears to have limited utility. Development of chartered entities could be done on a case by case basis and tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of the reservation. Technical assistance could be provided in assisting groups in developing such entities.

APPENDIX A

TABLE OF PROGRAMS, STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

- (i) Categories of Barriers to Tribal Participation.
- (ii) Programs Reviewed and Analyzed.
- (iii) Statutes Authorizing Multiple Programs.
- (iv) Authorizing Statutes and Programs.



APPENDIX A

TABLE OF PROGRAMS, STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

- (i) Categories of Barriers to Tribal Participation.
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- (iv) Authorizing Statutes and Programs.

This appendix contains a summary of the basic information used in analysis of the statutory, regulatory and administrative barriers to Indian and Alaska Native participation in agriculture and related programs.

Part (i) is a listing of categories of barriers to participation in federal domestic assistance programs that are discussed in depth in the main text of this programs.

Part (ii) is a factual index of the various programs reviewed for the study. It contains descriptive information on the various agencies, services and branches of the federal departments that administer assistance programs. In addition, it gives statutory and regulatory information on the majority of programs reviewed --- specifically those that impact most directly on agricultural production. The remainder of programs reviewed, peripheral to the agricultural scope of this report, are simply listed under the description of the agency that administers them. The program descriptions in this part are correlated to the list of barriers in part (i) with a notation of the types of barriers identified in the program following the program description, and emphasized in the text of the description.

Parts (iii) and (iv) list statutes reviewed and their corresponding program numbers, as listed in the 1970 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

(i) BARRIER CATEGORIES

Categories of barriers to tribal participation in FDAP's (including participation by individual Indian reservation resident) Note: barrier doesn't necessarily mean exclusion, but denotes obstacle.

1. The statute specifies (and/or is restricted to) states, state agencies or particular groups (e.g. land grant colleges, university based agricultural experiment stations, etc.)
2. By statute, participation in the program is restricted by requiring tribes to go through state agencies, or, be incorporated in a state plan as a precondition to eligibility, or submit applications that show compliance with a state or regional plan.

3. By statute, eligible participants must go through state incorporation procedures or registration or be subject to state law regarding financial liability, land use, etc.
4. By statute, a state agency or local committee must approve all grant or loan applications.
5. By statute, participation is restricted to individuals, excluding participation by a tribe, tribally-chartered corporation, association or cooperative.
6. By statute, participation requirement is that applicants be able to mortgage their property as security interest for a low interest or federally guaranteed loan. If the applicant is an Indian residing on trust property, federal statutes and regulations treat a mortgage as a contract to sell trust property and each such instance requires a lengthy review period with a title search.

A tribe may mortgage tribally held lands (assuming no conflict with the tribal constitution) but the tribe cannot be sued or consent to suit through waiving federally protected sovereign immunity.

The tribal or individual applicant enjoys a use right to the property in question, such as a lease or tribally authorized assignment, but such lease is not recognized as sufficient collateral or property right.

7. The program authorizing statute or regulations require a matching share which cannot be met as a practical matter.
8. Tribal participation as a unit of local government may require that the activity be available to the general public versus tribal membership. (i.e. inconsistent with federal law recognizing Indian preference.)
9. Public works projects are restricted from providing monetary benefit to individuals or corporations (e.g. watershed protection, soil conservation, etc.) but since tribe is both government and proprietor, it must meet both responsibilities.
10. The USDA county committee system discourages tribal and individual participation by giving at least the appearance of a conflict of interest.

Practical Barriers (administrative/policy problems)

The administering field agency (state or federal) does not have outreach activities to communicate with potential Indian applicants to explain program elements and application procedures.

The program serves an already defined constituency (traditional user group) so that inclusion of tribal applicants would necessarily oust an existing participant or reduce existing funding levels.

The administering officials have no familiarity with federal Indian laws pertaining to tribal jurisdictional status, self-government, or trust status of Indian lands and resources.

Educational, technical assistance, research and experimental services are confined to state educational institutions or sponsorship with practical restrictions on tribal or individual Indian participation. Often these services are located some distance from reservations, also causing logistical problems.

(ii) PROGRAMS REVIEWED AND ANALYZED FOR BARRIERS

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

This service operates to protect the plant and animal resources of U.S. Agriculture from destructive pests and diseases that could impact on agricultural production, transportation and marketing. The service maintains personnel and laboratory facilities to inspect imported and exported plant materials and animals and to eradicate and/or control regional outbreaks of disease and infestation through diagnosis, inoculation, quarantine and preventative programs as well as other forms of treatment.

10.025 Plant and Animal Disease and Pest Control Program.

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: Public Laws 62-275, 62-430, 84-979, 85-36 and 93-629.

Secretary of Agriculture is authorized under the various statutes to cooperate with other federal agencies, agencies of States, territories, or districts, or political subdivisions thereof, farmers associations and similar organizations, and individuals to eradicate, suppress, control or prevent the spread of economically injurious plant and animal diseases and pests.

This is accomplished administratively through application by an appropriate State agency for a cooperative agreement. Such application should identify the specific nature and severity of the disease or pest. Most agreements are tailored to suit a particular region and specific problem.

Summary

Individual or tribal farming enterprises experiencing disease or infestation that is having a detrimental effect on agricultural production or livestock would have to seek assistance from the proper State agency to obtain the specialized services and technical assistance and information offered under this program.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

This agency administers programs that deal with commodity support; environmental protection and resource conservation; agricultural product reserves; and emergency or disaster assistance. The programs and activities of ASCS are partially administered through the Commodity Credit Corporation, which assists with agricultural price support, commodity purchase and handling and acreage set-aside programs.

On a local level, the activities of ASCS and CCC are conducted primarily by established State, county and local committees composed of elected members who are actively engaged in farming in that area. These committees accept applications for the various programs, set administrative policy and review program activities at the local level.

10.051 Commodity Loans and Purchases

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 75-430.

Any owner, landlord, tenant or sharecropper on a farm that has a history of producing eligible commodities (i.e. corn, wheat, rice, peanuts, wool, mohair, tobacco, cotton, honey, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, milk products, flax, soybeans, gum naval stores (rosin), sugarbeets and sugarcane, is eligible to apply for direct price-support payments or loans with the commodity used as collateral. Cooperative associations, sugar processors and dairy producers may be eligible on the same basis as individual farmers. Payments and loans are funded by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Applications and certification of a record of farming operation are administered through the local office. #10

10.052 Cotton Production Stabilization

10.055 Feed Grain Production Stabilization

10.058 Wheat Production Stabilization

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 95-279

Owner, landlord, tenant or sharecropper with a record of farming involving the eligible commodities may apply to the county ASCS office to obtain deficiency payments that will provide them with guaranteed prices whenever market prices fall below an established target price.

10.053 Dairy and Indemnity Payments

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 90-484.

Eligible applicants include dairy farmers who have had milk removed from the market by a public agency or dairy product manufacturers whose products have been recalled because of pesticide residue or other violating substances. Initial approval #5, 10, of applications is made on the county office level, with a final determination by the Emergency and Indemnity Programs Division of the Department of Agriculture.

10.054 Emergency Conservation Program

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 95-334; 7CFR 701.94

Title IV of P.L. 95-334 provides for payments to agricultural producers on farm or ranch land affected by erosion, floods, hurricanes, drought and other natural disasters. It is a cost-sharing program limited to new conservation measures necessitated by a natural disaster that has impaired the agricultural productivity of the land. Groups as well as individuals may apply to the local ASCS county #10 committee to determine eligibility for assistance after a natural disaster has occurred.

10.056 Storage Facilities and Equipment Loans.

10.066 Emergency Feed Program.

10.067 Grain Reserve Program.

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 95-113, Sections 1101, 1104 and 1105.

The storage facilities and equipment loans are provided to producers of eligible commodities (i.e. barley, corn, grain, sorghum, oats, rye, wheat, soybeans, sunflower seeds, rice, dry edible beans, flaxseed, peanuts and high-moisture forage). Loans may be used to purchase storage, drying and operating equipment or rehabilitate existing facilities. The loans are secured and limited to \$50,000, but not less than 75% of the total construction cost of such facilities. State and county ASCS committees administer the review and approval of these loans. #3, 5, 6, 7, 10.

The emergency feed program provides direct payments to owners of livestock who have suffered a substantial loss of livestock feed normally produced by the livestock owner because of a natural disaster (e.g. drought, hurricane, flood or earthquake). The applicant must also establish that there is not a sufficient feed reserve for the estimated period of the emergency, and must also prove substantial feed purchases made during the emergency period to substitute for losses suffered. Factual determinations of feed loss, lack of reserves, above-normal purchases and ownership of livestock are made by the county ASCS committee, which also authorizes participation in order to make purchases under the program. #5, 10.

The grain reserve program authorizes direct payments to producers or cooperatives having a Commodity Credit Corporation loan on wheat, corn, barley, oats, rice or sorghum from a particular crop year to store these feed grain reserves when these commodities are in abundant supply and allow for orderly marketing at a later time. Payments are authorized by the county committee of ASCS. #5, 10.

10.050 National Wool Act Payments

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 83-690, National Wool Act of 1954, Title VII.

Price support payments are provided to any person owning sheep, lambs or angora goats for 30 days or more, who sells the unshorn animals or wool and

angora obtained therefrom, Application for payments is made through the ASCS county office and must be supported by appropriate sales documents or proof of livestock ownership. #5, 10.

10.060 Beekeeper Indemnity Payments

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 91-524, Title VIII, Section 804.

Payments are made to any beekeeper who can establish a loss of bees through the use of pesticides near or adjacent to an apiary. The applicant must document the amount of loss suffered; offer evidence that the contamination was caused through no personal negligence; and there is an additional requirement that the loss must have occurred due to a pesticide registered and approved for use by the Federal government. Application for payment must be made through the ASCS county committee. #5, 10.

10.062 Water Bank Program

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 91-559; 7 CFR 752.

Section 3 of the Water Bank Act (P.L. 91-559) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into 10 year agreements with landowners or operators of migratory waterfowl nesting and breeding areas. Such lands are identified pursuant to a conservation plan developed by the Soil and Water Conservation District in which the lands are located. The owner/operator, pursuant to the agreement, promises not to use the lands for agricultural purposes or otherwise destroy the wetlands character of the property in return for annual payments under the program. In addition to preserving and improving wildfowl habitat, the landowner must use approved conservation practices to reduce erosion and control pollution of the water. The ASCS county committee must approve the application, and the landowner must develop an approved conservation farm plan in cooperation with the local soil and water and conservation district, if one has not been developed. #3, 5, 9, 10.

10.062 Agricultural Conservation Program

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 74-46.

Any owner, landlord, tenant or sharecropper of a farm or ranch engaged in agricultural production, or any association engaged in such activity may apply for grants or share the cost of approved conservation practices that maintain the capacity of established farmland for agricultural production. Funds may not be used to bring new land into production. Approved conservation practices might include establishment or maintenance of protective ground cover or stands of forest trees, water pollution abatement in compliance with State or Federal standards, flood control and erosion control practices. The ASCS county committee reviews applications and approves practices for participation in the program. #2, 5, 7, 10.

10.064 Forestry Incentive Program

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 95-313, Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978.

Project grants are available to any individual, association, corporation or other legal entity owning non-industrial private forest land capable of producing industrial wood crops. Funds are to be used for cost-sharing projects involving tree planting and timber stand improvement on tracts of 1,000 acres or less. A particular county must be designated for participation in the program on the basis of a Forest Service survey of the total eligible private timber, #2,7, 10, acreage potentially suitable for production of timber products. The individual landowner is required to prepare a forest management plan developed in cooperation with the State forestry agency. The ASCS county committee reviews all applications for approval and participation in the program. Individual Indians on tribal lands and businesses regularly engaged in the manufacture and sale of wood products are not eligible.

10.065 Rice Production Stabilization

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 95-214, Rice Production Act of 1975.

Deficiency payments are to be provided to any owner, landlord, tenant or sharecropper engaged in framing and having an established allotment for rice production in order to provide a guaranteed price in the event average prices drop below an established target price. The ASCS county committee accepts applications for the program and reviews them, as well as certifying acreage and a history of farming operations. #5, 10.

Summary

Programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service generally fall into one of three categories: (1) commodity price support payments, loans or purchases; (2) resource conservation programs; and (3) emergency or disaster assistance.

The commodity price support programs are open to any individual farmer who has a history of farming operations and produces the various eligible commodities. The requirement of a history of farming operation could act to exclude some individual Indian applicants who have not established such a record of production of eligible commodities in the past, but are now seeking to participate in the program after a few years of agricultural production. The funds available, which are allotted to the ASCS county committees for the various programs, may be limited and may be awarded to farmers who have a long history of farming operations and participation in the commodity price support programs. It may be difficult for a recently created farming operation to break into this cycle of awards to traditional participants in the program. Also, in almost every instance, the programs are administered and the applications are reviewed and approved by the ASCS county committee which individual Indian applicants may be reluctant to deal with, despite the obvious benefits of the programs. It is doubtful that many of these committees offer any representation of Indian concerns.

Within the resource conservation programs, there is also a requirement that conservation practices be approved by a county committee or be in compliance with a local or State conservation plan. Tribes often develop their own resource conservation and development plans for use on tribal lands. Compliance

with these tribally-developed plans should suffice to satisfy the requirements in these programs.

Emergency or disaster assistance programs are also administered through the ASCS county committees and Indian applicants must work through these committees to establish losses due to natural disasters and receive compensation for damages caused during the period of such emergencies. Since such disasters affect tribal economies as well as individual persons, some provision should be made to assess losses and compensate individuals within existing tribal plans and structures.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE (AMS)

The Agricultural Marketing service is responsible for maintaining the quality of products and the equity of pricing in the agricultural marketplace. AMS Marketing New Service provides current information on supply, movement, contractual agreements and prices at specific markets for almost all agricultural commodities. AMS is also responsible for establishing nationally uniform standards of quality for nonfood agricultural products and livestock through inspection, grading, classing and standardization. To prevent fraudulent marketing practices and preserve competition in the marketing of farm products, AMS administers regulatory laws including the Federal Seed Acts and the U.S. Warehouse Act, as well as the Plant Variety Protection Act and the Export Fruit Acts. Assistance is also provided to farmers and others in obtaining and maintaining equitable and reasonable transportation rates and services on farm products and supplies. Market supervision is provided through administration of the Agricultural Fair Practices Act and the Capper-Volstead Act which protect producers against discriminatory practices of handlers and permit producers to engage in cooperative efforts while assuring that such efforts do not monopolize or restrain trade. Market assistance is provided through the wholesale market development program which aids in the distribution, storage, transportation and marketing of agricultural products and by the food marketing alert program which notifies the trade of shortages or abundance in the supply of commodities. Marketing agreements and orders, voted upon by eligible producers and handlers establish minimum prices for milk, fruits and vegetables and are administered by AMS. In addition, the Service administers the Packers and Stockyards Act, an act designed to maintain effective competition for livestock, beef and poultry.

10.150 Agricultural Product Grading

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 79-733, Title II; 7 CFR 26-32, 41-70, 100-171, 205.

Application is made to a local AMS grading office by any individual involved in eligible commodities (i.e. cotton, tobacco, turpentine, rosin, live cattle and hogs) production for inspection, classification and grading of those commodities according to nationally uniform standards. Both owners of and dealers in eligible commodities are eligible applicants for this program. Livestock are graded on a fee basis. #4, 5.

10.153 Market News

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 79-733, Title II: 7 CFR 26.129.

Market news reports and bulletins pertaining to specific commodities are available to any individual or organization by application to the appropriate commodity division of an AMS field office. These, #4, reports contain information on prices, demand, quality and movement of the particular commodity.

10.154 Market Supervision

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 79-733, Title II; 7 CFR 33-35, 101-151, and 201-202.

Any State government, public or private institution, corporation or business or individual may apply for technical assistance and training, information or investigation of complaints regarding trade practices involved in the processing and marketing of food and agricultural products. Assistance in obtaining fair and reasonable transportation rates and services for food and agricultural products is also supplied. Applications are made through the appropriate commodity division of an AMS field office. #4.

10.155 Marketing Agreements and Orders.

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 73-10, Title I; 75-137, Sections 3, 4, and 5.

Producers or handlers within a particular commodity industry or marketing area may apply directly to the Secretary of Agriculture for assistance in establishing or modifying a marketing agreement or order. These agreements and orders establish minimum prices, quality standards and an orderly supply for a particular market commodity. Requests for assistance must document the need for an agreement and are usually followed up by hearings or investigations that are aimed at establishing that an agreement or order will assist in the orderly marketing of a commodity.

10.159 Livestock and Poultry Market Supervision

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 67-51, 9 CFR 201.1.

Any person may register a complaint about an illegal practice taking place in the production, processing or marketing of livestock or poultry. Complaints may be submitted to any AMS field office. They may involve unfair, deceptive or monopolistic practices in the livestock, meat and poultry industry and awards for money damages are granted in some circumstances.

Summary

Programs under the Agricultural Marketing Service generally provide either technical information, technical assistance or investigatory services aimed at creating a fair and orderly marketing and distribution system for agricultural and farm products. To the extent that tribes or individuals market commodities eligible under these programs, they are eligible for the services like any other citizen.

ECONOMIC, STATISTICS AND COOPERATIVES SERVICE (ESCS)

The Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service is responsible for formulating, developing, and administering programs of economic research, analysis, and information as well as collecting and publishing statistics, all relating to food, agriculture, and rural resources and communities. The Service is additionally responsible for formulating, developing and administering research technical assistance programs on financial, organization, management, legal, social, and economic aspects of agriculturally related cooperatives. The activities of the Service consist mainly of economic analysis and research; crop and livestock estimates; review, coordination and monitoring data gathering surveys conducted by the Department; and the provision of technical assistance to cooperatives.

10.250 Agricultural and Rural Economic Research

Statutory Authorization and Regulations; P.L. 79-733, Title II; 83-690, Section 601.

Any organization or individual is eligible to receive research publications produced by the agency that analyze statistics compiled by the agency dealing with food, agricultural production and rural communities. Selected topics include export and import of farm products, rural development, natural resource management and food consumption statistics. Publications are obtained by writing directly to the agency.

10.251 Technical Assistance of Cooperatives

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 79-733, Title II; 69-450.

Rural and farm cooperatives, as well as farmers and rural residents interested in forming cooperatives may apply directly to the Deputy Administrator for Cooperatives of the Economics, Statistics and Cooperatives Service for information, technical assistance and advisory services related to the establishment, organization and management of cooperatives. Established cooperatives can seek assistance through a resolution of the cooperatives board of directors addressed to the appropriate official.

10.252 Agricultural Statistical Reports

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 79-733, Title II.

Persons involved in agricultural production, marketing, processing, transportation, as well as consumer groups, State and local agencies and individuals, may receive statistical reports relating to agricultural resources and economy, natural resources and rural communities. Selected topics include: crop and livestock estimates, commodity price reports, farm employment statistics and wage rates. Reports can be obtained by writing directly to the Deputy Administrator for Statistics; Economics, Statistics and Cooperatives Service.

Summary

Programs under the Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service provide technical information and assistance to individuals, organizations, businesses and cooperatives. Indian tribes and individuals can request this information and assistance on the same basis as any other citizen.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION (FmHA)

The Farmers Home Administration makes available grants and loans in various categories to assist rural and Indian tribal development. Its grants include Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants, Rural Development Grants, Rural Development Planning Grants, Rural Community Fire Protection Grants, Rural Housing for Domestic Farm Labor, grants and contracts for Mutual and Self-Help Housing, Rural Housing Supervisory Assistance Grants, Rural Housing Supervisory Assistance Grants, Very Low-Income Housing Repair Grants, Self-Help Housing Land Development Fund, Rural Housing Insurance Fund, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, Farm Ownership Loans, Soil and Water Loans to Individuals, Irrigation and Drainage Association Loans, Grazing Association Loans, Resource Conservation and Development Loans, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Loans, Recreation Loans to Individuals, Emergency Livestock Loans, Economic Emergency Loans, Emergency (Disaster) Loans and the Rural Development Insurance Fund. FmHA's loan authority provides a supplemental source of credit to augment funds from private lender, and programs require that a borrower obtain commercial credit when able to do so. FmHA is a decentralized agency with 42 State offices serving areas in which farms, homes, tribes or communities are located. Indian and rural farmers can apply for FmHA credit programs to help purchase and operate farms, provide new employment and business opportunities, acquire homes, and upgrade the standard of living as well as enhancing the environment of rural and tribal communities.

- 10.404 Emergency Loans
- 10.405 Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants
- 10.406 Farm Operating Loans
- 10.407 Farm Ownership Loans
- 10.408 Grazing Association Loans
- 10.409 Irrigation, Drainage and other Soil and Water Conservation Loans
- 10.414 Resource Conservation and Development Loans
- 10.416 Soil and Water Loans
- 10.418 Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities
- 10.419 Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Loans
- 10.421 Indian Tribes and Tribal Corporation Loans

- 10.422 Business and Industrial Loans
- 10.423 Community Facilities Loans
- 10.424 Industrial Development Grants
- 10.425 Emergency Livestock Loans
- 10.426 Area Development Assistance Planning Grants
- 10.428 Economic Emergency Loans

Summary

Programs administered by Farmers Home Administration provide loans for farm ownership and improvement, soil and water conservation and resource development, business and industrial projects and community services projects.

The program is primarily administered at the local level by a county committee system and a number of the loans require the use of land as collateral for the mortgage. Because of the unique status of tribal lands, it may be difficult for an individual or tribe to encumber the trust lands as required by a particular loan program.

The specific barriers to Indian participation in FmHA programs is discussed in the main text of this report, as well as Appendix D -- excerpts from a November, 1979 task force report on regulatory barriers inherent in FmHA programs that inhibit Indian participation. #6, 7, 9, 10.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION (FCIC)

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is a government corporation created to carry out the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, the purpose of which is to promote the national welfare by improving the economic stability of agriculture through a system of crop insurance, and to provide the means for research and experience to establish such insurance. Crop insurance is available to agricultural producers and provides protection from losses caused by natural hazards. Crop insurance programs are developed and analyzed in the headquarters office in Washington and administered through 16 regional offices.

10.450 Crop Insurance

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 75-430, Title V, The Federal Crop Insurance Act: 7CFR 401-413.

Eligible applicants include any owner or operator of farmland producing an insured crop (i.e., apples, barley, beans, citrus, combined crops, corn, cotton, flax, grain sorghum, grapes, oats, peaches, peanuts, peas, raisins, rice, soybeans, sugarbeets, sugarcane, tobacco, tomatoes, wheat, sunflowers, potatoes, sweet corn, and forage.) Applications are filed with a FCIC representative and insurance is provided against drought, freezes, insects and all other natural disasters causing crop losses. There is no indemnification for

losses resulting from negligence or failure to observe good farming practices.

Summary

This program is available to all agricultural producers of eligible crops and would be available to tribal farming enterprises as well as individuals.

FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY SERVICE

The Food Safety and Quality Service is responsible for assuring the prevention of food-related illnesses and correspondingly, for assuring consumers of safe, wholesome and nutritious food products which are accurately and informatively labeled by inspecting, certifying, standardizing, and grading certain agricultural commodities intended for human consumption. The Service assists public and commodity producers by purchasing surplus agricultural goods for use in domestic feeding programs. The Service is also responsible for establishing a uniform government food purchase specification system. The activities of the Service include meat and poultry inspection, commodity purchase services, egg products inspection and a voluntary commodity inspection and grading program.

10.476 Egg Products Inspection

Statutory Authorization and Regulation: P.L. 91-597, Egg Product Inspection Act; 7 CFR Part 2859.

Eligible applicants for this inspection program include all plants processing egg products and also all hatcheries and shell egg handlers who have an annual production from three thousand hens or more who pack for the retail consumer. Application is made directly to the agency that then certifies facilities meet the sanitation and operating requirements contained in the federal regulations (7 CFR Part 2859)

10.476 Meat and Poultry Inspection

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 85-765; 90-201; 90-492; 9 CFR 301.1-331.6; 9 CFR 390.1391.1; 9 CFR 381.1-381.225.

Any meat or poultry plant engaged in slaughtering or processing meat and poultry products for shipment in interstate commerce is required to undergo federal inspection. After receiving an application from a business planning to engage in these regulated activities, the service provides personnel to inspect the meat and poultry plants and certify that it meets federal regulatory standards for plant equipment and facilities.

10.478 Voluntary Commodity Inspection and Grading Programs

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 79-733, Title II; 7 CFR 2851-3, 7 CFR 2855-6, 7 CFR 2858, 7 CFR 2870-2871.

Dealers or owners of agricultural commodities may apply for inspection and grading of their products under this program. Application is made to the

local FSQS grading office and commodities are inspected by personnel of the service to determine if they need federal standards of product quality and are given a grade according to the degree of quality of the commodity.

Summary

All of the programs administered by the Food Safety and Quality Service provide inspection and grading of facilities, commodities and meat and poultry products to persons engaged in the production or processing of these products. Any individual or tribal enterprise that is engaged in the slaughtering or processing of meat and poultry products for inclusion in interstate commerce are required to undergo inspection of their products.

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service is responsible for administering, improving, developing and managing the lands, waters, and interests within the 154 national forests and 19 units of national grasslands. The Service assumes primary responsibility for the fighting and prevention of fires within the national forest system, as well as for the rehabilitation of lands destroyed by fire, insects or disease. Logging, conservation, reforestation, and stand improvement programs are administered by the Service in addition to its responsibilities for the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, and recreational facilities, and pollution abatement. The Service is authorized to acquire lands necessary to the protection of the national forest system. Research is conducted and disseminated through eight regional forest experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory and the Institute of Tropical Forestry in the areas of land and resource protection, forest resource economics, renewable resource management and utilization for forest and range management, and forest products and engineering. Cooperative forestry assistance is provided to the 50 States and U.S. trust territories to promote the protection and management of non-Federal forest lands.

10.652 Forestry Research

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 89-106, 95-307.

Non-profit institutions of higher education and research organizations, State and local governments and State agricultural experiment stations are eligible to apply for grants for research on forest management, development, and protection as well as utilization of wood and forest products. #1.

10.661 Grants to States -- Youth Conservation Corps

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 93-408, 92-597, and 91-378; 36 CFR 214, 43 CFR 26.

Tribes may apply through the State as sub-grantees to meet the cost of employment of young men and women (ages 15-19) to develop and maintain non-Federal public lands and waters using approved conservation practices. #1, 2.

10.663 Grants to States -- Young Adult Conservation Corps

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 95-93; 29 CFR 94, 97 (b); 36 CFR 215; 43 CFR 32.

Tribes may apply through appropriate state agencies as sub-grantees to develop employment programs for young men and women (ages 16-23). These employment programs will be designed to promote conservation of Federal and non-federal public lands and waters. #1, 2.

Summary

The Forest Service provides opportunities for research project grants and conservation corps of youth that provide employment and accomplish conservation projects on Federal and non-federal public lands. Tribally chartered educational and research institutions are eligible to apply for the project grants on the same basis as other institutions. For conservation corps projects, however, the tribal applicant would have to work with appropriate State agencies as a sub-grantee.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The Rural Electrification Administration makes insured loans and guarantees loans made by other qualified lenders to rural electric and telephone borrowers for the purpose of extending improving electric and telephone service in rural areas. In order to assure that construction and operation of the electric and telephone systems conform to approved standards, and that the systems continue to provide reliable service at the lowest possible cost to the consumer, the Rural Electrification Administration furnished business management and technical assistance to its borrowers. The Administration has Washington office personnel and a field staff who have expertise in the electric or telephone industry who are available to assist borrowers in specialized areas.

10.850 Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees

10.851 Rural Telephone Loans and Loan Guarantees

10.852 Rural Telephone Bank Loans

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 74-605; 7 CFR Chapter XVII.

Power companies, public utility districts, rural electric cooperatives, municipalities and other qualified power suppliers are eligible to apply for loans from REA under 10.850 for supplying electrical service on a continuing basis to rural areas. REA also guarantees loans from other sources that are use for this purpose. The telephone loan programs are available to telephone companies or cooperatives, non-profit associations and public bodies for the purpose of providing access to telephone service within rural areas. In the Act, "rural area" is defined as any area not included within the boundaries of any city, village or borough having a population in excess of 1,500 inhabitants, including both farm and non-farm population within the area.

Summary

The Rural Electrification Administration provides loans and loan guarantees for the purpose of providing access to reliable electric and telephone services in rural areas. Indian tribes may form cooperatives to provide these services to the reservation (assuming it would qualify as a "rural area" under the Act). These tribally chartered cooperatives could then make application to REA in order to receive funding for construction of facilities and purchase of equipment to provide electric and telephone service.

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION (SEA)

The Science and Education Administration was created to provide overall planning, support, and coordination for food and agricultural science and education programs. Through the Agricultural Research Service, it conducts and supports research across the broad range of food and agricultural sciences, communicating and demonstrating the results of research to farmers, processors, consumers and other interested groups. Providing facts and expertise in support of the policy and regulatory functions of the Department of Agriculture and other Government agencies, it makes use of library and computer information systems to assist the public, researchers and educators. The Administration responds to international food and agriculture needs through research and education, helping to identify priority problems for scientists to study, and initiates special projects to resolve problems identified. Its objectives and missions are oriented toward improving research, extension, technical information and higher education efficiencies in the areas of crop production and protection; animal production and protection; processing, storage, distribution and marketing; human nutrition; food, farm and human safety; natural resources and forestry; home economics, consumer services, and family living; rural and community development; and youth development.

10.875 Agricultural Research -- Basic and Applied Research

10.883 Technical Information Systems

10.884 Grants for Agricultural Research -- Competitive Research Grants

Statutory Authorization and Regulations; P.L. 89-106, 95-113; FR Vol. 43, No. 243, Part IV, December 18, 1978.

Nonprofit institutions of higher education and non-profit organizations that conduct scientific research are eligible applicants under 10.875. Such organizations may apply for grants to do scientific agricultural research and develop technical information relating to agricultural production. Anyone may request research results and technical information resulting from this research.
#1. 3.

The Technical Information Systems (10.883) are also available to any individual wishing to obtain information on agriculture, food and human nutrition and environmental and resource protection. Competitive Research Grants (10.884) are available to State Agricultural Experiment Stations, colleges and universities, research institutions, private organizations or corporations and individuals.

These grants are for the purpose of conducting research on food, agriculture and related areas and the funds may be used to cover all research costs (i.e. wages, equipment, materials, travel, publication and other direct and indirect costs.)

10.877 Cooperative Forestry Research

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 87-788, Cooperative Forestry Research Act; P.L. 92-318.

Certified State institutions engaged in forestry research may receive forestry project grants under this program to study management, development and protection of forest lands as well as utilization of wood and forest products. #1.

Summary

Programs under the Science and Education Administration provide technical information as well as funding for research projects. With the exception of grants made under the Cooperative Forestry Research program, tribally created or chartered private educational institutions or research organizations should be able to qualify for funding of particular research projects. Research cannot usually be limited to regional problems, however, but must be more national in scope,

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Soil Conservation Service provides assistance through conservation districts to land users and decisionmakers, including individual landowners and operators, community groups, units of government and Indian tribes. Assistance consists of technical assistance and the transfer of technology for the planning of conservation programs and the installation of needed conservation measures and practices on the land, including design, layout, and installation services. Technical assistance on special national soil, water, and related resource problems such as land-use planning, mine spoil restoration, control of erosion, sedimentation, agricultural related pollutants and protection and enhancement of the environment is also provided. The Service conducts soil surveys and investigations, water supply forecasts, evaluation of plant materials to determine their effectiveness for erosion control, administers a program of national land inventory and monitoring, and a program to appraise and develop USDA soil, water, and related resource conservation programs. Other technical assistance provided by the Service includes technical assistance to participants in the agricultural conservation cost-share program, participants in other programs involving land-use adjustments and soil and water conservation, and technical assistance in the planning and application of soil and water conservation practices for which loans are made by the Farmers Home Administration.

10.900 Great Plains Conservation

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 74-46, 84-1021, 86-793, 91-118; 7 CFR 631; FR Vol. 40, No. 223, p. 53370, November 18, 1975.

Any farmer or rancher in the Great Plains area having control of farmland for a minimum of 3 years to a maximum of 10 years is eligible to apply for payments and technical assistance for approved water and soil conservation practices. Applications are made to the county soil conservation district officer in the area where the land is located and a comprehensive plan must be developed for farming operations or land use which incorporates needed soil and water conservation practices. Funding is delivered through the State soil conservation agency. #2, 4, 9.

10.901 Resource Conservation and Development

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 74-46, 75-210, 89-703, 89-796, 91-343, 92-419; FR, Vol. 39, No. 179, pp. 33004-33008, September 13, 1974.

Eligible applicants under this program include public agencies and non-profit organizations with authority to plan and utilize resource conservation and development practices. Applications are subject to State review for compliance with State agency plans and procedures. Activities include fish and wildlife development, flood and erosion control, and water quality management. #2, 3, 9.

10.902 Soil And Water Conservation

Statutory Authority And Regulations: P.L. 74.46.

Owners and operators of private lands, as well as agencies of State, county and local governments (zoning and planning boards, etc.) may apply for technical assistance and information relating to conservation, development and use of soil, water and related resources. #1, 5, 9.

10.903 Soil Survey

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 74046, 89-560.

The Soil and Conservation Service prepares and publishes soil surveys on a county by county basis that are available to individuals and organizations. They are useful in determining soil characteristics for various land uses and conservation practices.

10.904 Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 83-566, 95-113, 92-419, 90-361, 89-337, 84-1018, 85-624, 85-865, 86-468, 86-545, 87-170, 87-703.

This program provides financial and technical assistance in developing improvements to protect and use the water resources in a watershed area. Eligible applicants include: Agencies of a state, county, municipality or town; soil and water conservation districts; flood prevention and control districts; and non-profit agencies with authority under State law to operate watershed im-

provement projects. Applications are subject to review for compliance with state-wide water resource plans. #1, 2, 3, 9.

10.905 Plant Materials for Conservation

Statutory Authority and Regulations: P.L. 74-46.

This program evaluates and introduces plant materials for use in soil, water and wildlife conservation practices. State and federal agencies, conservation districts and commercial seed growers and nursery operators may cooperate with local soil conservation offices, to participate in the program.

Any individual may obtain information from the Soil Conservation Service regarding water supply forecasts for use in managing water resources for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, recreation, power generation and drinking water supplies.

10.908 Inventory and Monitoring

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 74-46, 92-419, 95-192.

Any individual may obtain information collected by the Soil Conservation Service regarding farm land base, natural resources, erosion, pollution and other related areas.

Summary

Programs and services provided by the Soil Conservation Service make payments for conservation practices and improvements and provide a wide range of technical assistance and services to persons concerned with water, soil and resource conservation. Many of the payment programs require coordination with State agencies or compliance with a State-wide resource development and conservation plan, with funding being delivered through appropriate State agencies. Tribal entities or individuals are eligible to receive and utilize the technical assistance and information, but may be reticent to comply with State plans or place tribal conservation projects under the jurisdiction of State agencies.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

The programs of the Economic Development Administration are designed to reduce substantial and continuing unemployment in economically distressed areas, as well as to react to economic adjustment problems that may arise unexpectedly. EDA provides public works grants and loans and business development loans and guarantees in particular areas to encourage private sector investments that will create new permanent jobs. The Administration also provides grants for economic development planning purposes and for technical assistance in addition to supporting a range of evaluation and research activities aimed at increasing public understanding of the processes of economic growth and development. EDA also provides assistance for grants to noncoastal States, communities and Indian tribes which are adversely affected by energy resource development, a program designed to build State, tribal and local capacity to manage and finance rapid growth resulting from energy resource development.

Note: Statutory Authorization and Regulations for all of the following EDA programs: P.L. 89-136, 90-103, 91-123, 91-304, 92-65, 93-46, 94-188, 93-423; 13 CFR Chapter III.

11.300 Economic Development -- Grants and Loans for Public Works and Development Facilities.

This program may make grants and loans to Indian tribes and certain non-profit organizations to assist in the construction of public facilities designed to encourage long-term economic development in designated areas where chronic economic growth problems exist. This generally includes Indian reservations.

#2, 8, 9, application is made to the State EDA office and must clearly demonstrate how the project will impact on the economic development of the community. Moreover, the project must be consistent with the overall plan for economic development of the area, including state projects.

11.301 Economic Development -- Business Development Assistance

This program makes loans and loan guarantees to commercial ventures which provide employment or establish facilities which further economic development in the geographical area. For the purchase of fixed assets (such as land, buildings, equipment, etc.) federal loans cannot exceed 65% of the total cost, and there is apparently no exception to this for Indian tribes. On reservations with chronic deficiencies in the availability of capital, this 65% limit can create a barrier. Moreover, even though the statute does not limit the amount of loan funds available for working capital, administratively such loans are limited to short periods only.

Application may be made by Indian tribes, individuals and corporations in an economically depressed area to the State EDA representative.

10.302 Economic Development -- Support for Planning Organizations

This program provides grants to pay staff salaries and other administrative expenses of the eligible economic development organizations. Ordinarily 25% of anticipated expenses must be obtained from sources other than the federal government except that tribes are eligible for 100% funding for planning staff expenses.

Grants are for one year. Applications are made to the State EDA representative, but apparently with State concurrence. #2

11.303 Economic Development -- Technical Assistance

This program makes project grants and contracts for technical assistance in providing information and guidance to economically depressed areas as designated by EDA. It provides funds for administrative costs, feasibility studies, demonstration projects, management and operational assistance.

There are no specified eligibility requirements for the program so it is difficult to ascertain how much, if at all, Indians and Indian tribes may participate in this program. Most applicants are private, non-profit groups and state and local governments. Tribes or Indian organizations are not specified as eligible.

There appear to be no exceptions for Indians on the requirement that the grantee contribute 25% of the cost and that coordination of the project go through the State. Application is to the State EDA representative. #1, 2, 7.

11.304 Economic Development -- Public Works Impact Projects

This program provides grants for the purpose of providing "immediate, useful work to unemployed and underemployed persons" in areas designated by EDA as economically depressed. The funds may be used for construction of public facilities.

Indian tribes and public or private non-profit organizations (presumably including those created by Indian tribes) are among those specified as eligible applicants. The applicant must specify how the project will have a beneficial influence on the economic status of the community. Ordinarily grants are made for a maximum of 80% of the total cost, but Indian areas are eligible for 100% assistance. #8, 9.

11.305 Economic Development -- State and Local Economic Development Planning

As the title indicates, this program makes grants for planning staff salaries and similar administrative costs to "state and local governments." Indian tribes are not identified specifically as eligible. The purpose of the program is to help facilitate comprehensive planning for economic development. Program policy requires that at least 25% of the funds necessary for the project be provided by non-federal sources and there appears to be no exception for Indians to this requirement. Apparently, all of these funds go to State and urban planning projects. #1, 7.

11.306 Economic Development -- District Operational Assistance

This program makes grants to chief officers of governing bodies of economic development districts. Grants are generally small, limited to one year in duration and are for the purpose of providing practical professional assistance to local governments. Indian tribes are apparently not eligible for this program. #1, 2.

11.307 Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance Program -- Long Term Economic Deterioration.

This program provides grants for purposes of developing strategies and techniques to reverse long range economic deterioration of identified areas. Grants may be made for public facilities or services, business development, technical assistance, training and to establish revolving loan funds.

Eligible applicants are local governments and public or private non-profit organizations representing economic development areas as designated by EDA. Indian tribes are not identified specifically as eligible, but they apparently are eligible. Ordinarily a 25% contribution to the total costs is required of the applicant. #1, 3, 7, 8.

11.308 Grants to States for Supplemental and Basic Funding of Titles I, II, III, IV, and IX Activities.

Statutory authorization and Regulations: P.L. 89-136, as amended: 42 U.S.C. 3131, 3132, 3141, 3142, 3153.

This program makes grants and loans for the purpose of assisting in the construction of public facilities and other projects authorized by the other titles in the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Projects must be performed in accordance with a previously approved plan and they must be designed to encourage long-range economic development of the area.

Funds under this program are allocated to the states on a formula basis and the states, in turn, pass through the funds to eligible recipients. While Indian tribes are identified as eligible for funding under this program the mechanism of the state pass-through undoubtedly prevents many eligible tribes from participating. Also eligible as applicants are private or public organizations representing designated economic redevelopment areas. Profit-making corporations may also be eligible for business development loans under this program.

Application for the program is made to the state, and the state must contribute a minimum of 25 percent of the total cost of the project. #1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9.

11.309 Trade Adjustment Assistance

Statutory Authorization and Regulation: P.L. 93-618, Title II of the Trade Act of 1974.

This program makes grants and guaranteed loans to eligible applicants for the purpose of providing relief to the businesses, and communities which are hurt by increased imports of goods and services from abroad. Financial assistance provided under the program may be used for land, buildings, equipment and working capital consistent with a plan proposed by the applicant and approved by EDA for the economic recovery of the applying firm or community. Technical assistance provided under the program may be used to devise or implement the recovery plan.

To qualify as an applicant under the program a business firm or community must be certified by EDA as being influenced adversely by import competition as provided in the Trade Act of 1974. No mention of Indian business or tribes is made in the regulations or policy guidelines for the program, but presumably they would be eligible on the same basis as other firms and communities. #2, 3.

11.311 Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance Program -- Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation.

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 89-136, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3241, 3243, 3245; 13 CFR 308.1 et seq.

This program makes project grants to help qualified areas meet the unique employment needs which arise from a sudden and severe economic dislocation.

Grants may be made to assist an area in devising an overall economic recovery plan or for those areas which already have a plan, to assist in the implementation of that plan. For implementation, grants may be used to subsidize public facilities and services, business development, rent supplements and mortgage payment assistance, research, planning, and Technical assistance, unemployment assistance payments, training and relocation of individuals, and other related purposes.

Application may be made to the state or regional EDA representative by states, cities, redevelopment areas, Indian tribes or other political subunits. Also eligible are consortiums and public nonprofit organizations representing redevelopment areas. #2, 8, 9.

Summary

From the nature of most of the grants made by EDA and from the comments of tribal planners and other individuals in Indian country, it appears that while tribal agricultural projects are eligible for monies under these programs, they do not receive much money from them. A seemingly frequent reason for this lack of agricultural project funding is the apparent program emphasis in EDA on commercial development. EDA personnel perceive a great need for commercial and industrial development on reservations and they consider this type of program to be their main priority. EDA does assist tribes in hiring and paying tribal planners and these, of course, do get involved in agricultural programs as well as others.

Under the EDA statutory authorization, grants and loans may be let for anywhere from 50% to 80% of the total cost of a project. However, exceptions are made for Indian tribes where funding may be available for up to 100% of costs.

EDA has funded some agricultural projects, such as hydroponics projects and at least one major agribusiness development in Oklahoma. Some problems encountered with EDA programs involving agriculture include funding assistance for one year only (often start up costs) with no guarantees of future grants or loans for operation, marketing, and other future expenses, as well as the requirement of compliance with state or regional planning and development boards.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration supports research and development activities in fisheries management, marine ecosystems and technology, as well as environmental and weather services, having national or international impact. The Administration's mapping, charting and surveying services provide for charting the Nation's coastal regions, production of aeronautical charts for safe, efficient commercial and general aviation, and geodetic surveys. Its ocean fisheries and living marine resources programs provide safe fishery products, commercial and marine sports fishing programs, and conservation of fisheries resources and endangered species by protecting, developing and managing U.S. living marine resources. Other marine programs provide information for the management of the marine environment and its resources and provide for the development, testing and calibration of oceanographic instruments. Basic

environmental services provide fundamental networks of weather observations, communications systems, weather analyses and predictions, and maintenance essential for forecast and warnings, and for the operation of a national environmental satellite system. NOAA provides public forecast and warning services, global monitoring of climatic changes and conducts research into weather modification. Funds are provided to States for the management and protection of coastal zones, and to local units of government and individuals for fisheries and fishing related grants for development or compensation for loss.

11.405 Anadromous and Great Lakes Fisheries Conservation

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 89-304, as amended
16 U.S.C. 757a-f.

This program makes project grants for the purpose of improving the conservation, development, and enhancement of the nation's anadromous fish and Great Lakes fishery. Grants funds are used for construction of fish protection devices and hatcheries, research to improve management spawning area improvement, installment of fishways, and other related purposes. Grant funds cannot be used for law enforcement, public relations or construction of fish processing facilities, Also none of these grant funds may be used for projects in the Columbia River Basin.

Any individual or organization may apply for grant funds but all proposals must be "coordinated with the State fishery agency having responsibility for the resource to be affected by the proposal." Moreover the federal contribution cannot exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project. Thus while Indians and Indian tribes are technically eligible for this program, there are some practical difficulties in their participating. #2, 7.

11.406 Commercial Fisheries Disaster Assistance

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: P.L. 88-309, 92-590, and 90-551, 16 U.S.C. 779 (b), Reorganization Plan No. 4, 1970.

This program makes project grants to assist in restoring commercial fisheries which have failed because of a resource disaster. Grant funds cannot be used for law enforcement public relations, or construction of fish processing facilities, or to charter fishing vessels.

Eligible applicants are state government agencies which are charged with the responsibility of regulating commercial fisheries. Indian tribes do not appear to be eligible for this program. #1.

11.407 Commercial Fisheries Research and Development

11.410 Fishermen-Reimbursement of Losses

11.411 Fishing Cooperative Services

11.413 Fishery Products Inspection and Certification

11.415 Fishing Vessel Obligation Guarantees

- 11.418 Coastal Zone Management Program Development
- 11.419 Coastal Zone Management Program Administration
- 11.420 Coastal Zone Management Estuarine Sanctuaries

MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

The Office of Minority Business Enterprise was created to improve national conditions so that minority group members could be given an equal opportunity to participate in the American business system. The Office provides direct, general business services to minority individuals and firms seeking business information, counseling, financial packaging assistance, and assistance in identifying and exploiting business opportunities and new or expanded markets. The Office also provides direct, specialized business assistance services to minority firms in selected growth industries, to businesses associated with large-scale, economic development projects, and to firms in need of specialized guidance in acquisition, mergers, and divestitures. Professional consultant services are provided for firms needing more sophisticated assistance than that provided by other OMBE-funded organizations or qualified volunteers. In addition to its client services, the Office provides assistance in business development, research and development, and program development and management.

11.800 Minority Business Development -- Management and Technical Assistance

Statutory Authorization and Regulations: Executive Order 11625, October 14, 1971, 36 FR 19967.

This program provides free management and technical assistance to minority businesses who need help in starting or operating a business operation. Applicants receive counseling in financial and personnel management, construction, procurement, marketing and accounting.

Summary

The Executive Order specifically includes business enterprises owned or controlled by American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts in its definition of a minority business enterprise.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Community Planning and Development Office administers programs authorized by Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 which provides for grants to States and units of general local government for the funding of local community development programs. Funds are allocated between communities in metropolitan areas and those in nonmetropolitan areas. The Office also provides grants to distressed cities and distressed urban counties for the funding of economic development and neighborhood revitalization projects. Comprehensive planning grants are available to States, areawide planning organizations, municipalities and counties, and Indian tribes. Urban homesteading

programs administered by the Office authorize the HUD Secretary to transfer one to-four-unit HUD owned properties without payment to units of local government for use in such programs. The Office also administers the Rehabilitation Loan Fund and remaining Department obligations of Urban Renewal Programs.

14.203 Comprehensive Planning Assistance

14.211 Surplus Land for Community Development

DISASTER ASSISTANCE FUND: FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Under the provision of the Disaster Relief Acts of 1970 and 1974, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to use its own funds and resources to Federal Disaster Assistance Administration mission assignments in Presidentially-declared disasters. Such mission assignments usually provide, finance, and manage temporary housing for persons displaced by disasters.

14.701 Disaster Assistance

14.702 State Disaster Preparedness Grants

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has primary responsibility for administering the United States; trust responsibility to Indian tribal governments and individuals. The BIA provides a variety of support for the education of Indian children through direct operating of schools, support of tribally-operated schools, schools, and financial assistance to public schools serving Indian children. The Bureau also assists Indian adults by providing financial assistance for higher education, offering continuing education and providing direct support of some tribally-operated post-secondary institutions. The BIA provides assistance to tribes in self government and self determination, and direct support to tribal government provision of governmental services to tribal members. Through its economic development and employment programs, the Bureau endeavors to stimulate reservation economies and to assist Indian people to fully participate in those economies. Indian tribal organizations and individuals are assisted with securing and managing loans for resource and business enterprise development, housing, public utility facilities and education. The Bureau is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads on Indian reservations. The conservation, development and utilization of Indian land, water and resources, and assistance in agriculture and forestry development and additional activities of the Bureau. In carrying out the United States' trust responsibility, the Bureau is responsible for the protection of Indian rights and property, especially those related to land and natural resources, and the management of assets held in trust for Indian tribes and individuals. Programs are administered through area and agency field offices under the direction of a central office in Washington, D. C.

15.107 Indian Action Team Programs

15.108 Indian Employment Assistance

- 15.117 Indian Business Enterprise Development
- 15.124 Indian Loans -- Economic Development
- 15.142 Self Determination Grants -- Indian Tribal Governments
- 15.143 Training and Technical Assistance -- Indian Tribal Governments

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The Bureau of Reclamation plans, constructs and operates facilities to irrigate lands, furnish municipal and industrial or other water supplies, and develop related hydroelectric power and flood control in the 17 Western States and Hawaii. Under the Small Reclamation Projects Act administered by the Bureau, loans and/or grants can be made to non-Federal organizations for construction or rehabilitation and betterment of small water resource projects. The Distribution System Loans Act is also administered by the Bureau, and provides for loans which can be made to organizations for the construction of irrigation and municipal and/or industrial water distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects.

- 15.501 Irrigation Distribution Systems Loans
- 15.502 Irrigation Systems Rehabilitation and Betterment
- 15.503 Small Reclamation Projects

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service conducts scientific and economic studies in fulfillment of its responsibility for the conservation, management, investigations, protection and utilization of sports fishery and wildlife resources. The Service conducts investigations, provides technical and planning assistance, and recommends fish and wildlife conservation measures on land and water resource development projects, sponsored, licensed, or assisted by the Federal government. Research is conducted to evaluate effects of exposure to environmental contaminants and other impacts on fish and wildlife resources, and ecosystems under stress from resource development are identified and analyzed. Ecological information is distributed to public and private land and water resource development organizations and training is provided to fish and wildlife professionals to assist in effective resource decision making. In carrying out its responsibilities for the enhancement and management of wildlife resources, the Service maintains an extensive wildlife refuge and national monument system and wetland management districts; directs and coordinates national migratory bird programs; administers selected parts of the Marine Mammal Protection Act; enforces Federal game laws and regulations; provides technical assistance in the management of wildlife on Indian and Federal lands; and provides direct and extension assistance to Federal, State, Indian and other public and private entities in the reduction of wildlife-caused damages. The Service assists in the development, management, and protection of inter-state and inter-

national fisheries and fisheries on Federal lands such as national parks, forests, refuges, and Indian reservations. Service biologists provide Federal assistance to Indian tribes and to Federal, State and other landowners in the management of sports fisheries. The Service identifies and lists endangered species, provides protection of such species and their habitats, and develops and implements recovery programs for individual species.

- 15.600 Anadromous Fish Conservation
- 15.601 Animal Damage Control
- 15.602 Conservation Law Enforcement and Training Assistance
- 15.603 Farm Fish Pond Management
- 15.604 Fishery Research -- Information
- 15.605 Fish Restoration
- 15.607 Environmental Contaminant Evaluation

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Geological Survey provides basic scientific data concerning water, land and mineral resources, and supervises the prospecting, development and production of minerals, and mineral fuels on leased Federal, Indian and outer Continental Shelf lands. Major activities of the Survey include topographic surveys and mapping, geological and mineral resource surveys and mapping, water resources investigations, conservation of lands and minerals, and land information and analysis.

- 15.804 Water Resources Investigations

OFFICE OF WATER RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

- 15.950 National Water Research and Development Program
- 15.951 Water Resources Research and Technology -- Assistance to State Institutes
- 15.952 Water Research and Technology -- Matching Funds to State Institutes
- 15.953 Water Resources Scientific Information Center

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

The Employment and Training Administration provides grants to States for unemployment insurance and employment services and is primarily responsible for administering Federal unemployment benefits and allowances. The Administration provides financial assistance predominantly by formula to over 450 State and local prime sponsors to design and operate comprehensive employment and training assistance programs to meet needs of their areas. Services include institutional and on-the-job training, work experience and vocational education and counseling, remedial education and job placement services. The Administration provides employment and training for unemployed youths through the young adult conservation corps, youth community conservation and improvement project, youth employment and training programs, youth incentive pilot projects, summer programs for economically disadvantaged youth and job corps. Other national programs provide additional employment and training assistance to special segments of the population which have particular disadvantages in the labor market such as Indians and other native Americans, veterans, older workers, displaced homemakers, migrant and seasonal farmworkers and persons of limited English-speaking ability. The Administration also provides part-time work opportunities in community service activities for unemployed low-income persons aged 55 and over, and administers the temporary employment assistance program which provides temporary employment assistance grants to state and local prime sponsors and Indian tribes during periods of high unemployment.

- 17.230 Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers
- 17.232 Comprehensive Employment and Training Programs
- 17.234 Employment and Training -- Indians and Native Americans
- 17.240 Youth Employment and Training
- 17.242 Summer Youth Employment Program

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (CSA)

The funds of the Community Services Administration support social services programs delivered to low-income persons at the local level by community action agencies. The Administration pays salaries and administrative costs of local community action agencies which administer CSA programs as well as programs of other Federal agencies targeted to assist persons of low-income. CSA programs as well as programs of other Federal agencies targeted to assist persons of low-income. CSA provides an energy crisis intervention program, designed to assist low-income families with energy costs brought about by severe and prolonged adverse weather conditions. Demonstration programs administered by CSA include community economic development and small scale projects aimed at addressing poverty problems in areas such as rural housing, energy conservation, solarization, Indians, and family counseling services.

- 49.011 Community Economic Development

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

The Small Business Administration counsels, assists, and protects the interest of small business, and provides aid to business firms and homeowners who have suffered losses through disasters. SBA activities include procurement assistance which assures small businesses a fair share of government procurements, and a minority enterprise business development program to assist in the establishment or expansion of minority or disadvantaged firms. SBA provides management assistance, investment company assistance, business loans, surety bond guarantees, pollution control equipment contract guarantees and nonphysical disaster loans.

- 59.002 Economic Injury Disaster Loans
- 59.003 Economic Opportunity Loans for Small Businesses
- 59.005 Management Assistance to Small Businesses
- 59.006 Minority Business Development -- Procurement Assistance
- 59.007 Management and Technical Assistance for Disadvantaged Businessmen
- 59.008 Physical Disaster Loans
- 59.009 Procurement and Technical Assistance to Small Businesses
- 59.012 Small Business Loans
- 59.013 State and Local Development Loans

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

The Water Resources Council was established to encourage conservation, development, and utilization of water and related land resources on a comprehensive and coordinated basis. It is assigned responsibility for implementation of water policy reform and administers six river basin commissions. The Council conducts comprehensive planning and makes planning grants to States to develop total water management programs.

- 65.001 Water Resources Planning

(iii) STATUTES AUTHORIZING MORE THAN ONE PROGRAM

<u>PUBLIC LAW NUMBER</u>	<u>PROGRAMS (CFDA NUMBER)</u>
95-279	10.052, 10.055, 10.058
95-334	10.054, 10.407, 10.409, 10.413, 10.416, 10.421, 10.425, 10.428.
95-113	10.056, 10.066, 10.067, 10.883, 10.884, 10.904.
79-733	10.150, 10.153, 10.154, 10.250, 10.251, 10.252, 10.478.

<u>PUBLIC LAW NUMBER</u>	<u>PROGRAMS (CFDA NUMBER)</u>
87-128	10.404, 10.406, 10.407, 10.408, 10.409, 10.413, 10.416, 10.418, 10.422, 10.423, 10.424.
81-171	10.405, 10.410, 10.411, 10.415, 10.417, 10.420, 10.427, 10.429.
92-419	10.406, 10.407, 10.408, 10.409, 10.413, 10.416, 10.418, 10.422, 10.423, 10.426, 10.429, 10.901, 10.904, 10.908.
89-117	10.405, 10.410, 10.411, 10.415, 10.417, 10.420.
89-106	10.652, 10.875, 10.883, 10884.
89-136	11.300, 11.301, 11.302, 11.303, 11.304, 11.307, 11.308, 11.311.
74-46	10.063, 10.900, 10.901, 10.902, 10.903, 10.905, 10.907, 10.908, 15.603.
74-605	10.850, 10.851, 10.852.
67-85	15.107, 15.108, 15.114, 15.117, 15.141.
93-638	15.130, 15.142, 15.143.
93-203	17.211, 17.218, 17.230, 17.232, 17.233, 17.234, 17.242, 17.243.
95-524	17.211, 17.218, 17.230, 17.232, 17.233, 17.234, 17.242, 17.243.
95-568	49.002, 49.005, 49.010, 49.011, 49.014.
88-452	49.002, 49.005, 49.010, 49.011, 49.014.
85-624	10.904, 15.601, 15.602, 15.603, 15,604, 15,607, 15.610.
84-959	15.108, 15.117.
75-430	10.051, 10.450.
83-690	10.059, 10.250.
89-754	10.405, 10.411, 10.417, 10.420.
87-703	10.414, 10.904.
83-566	10.419, 10.904.
93-567	17.211, 17.230.
84-1024	15.607, 15.608, 16.603, 15.610.
93-452	15.601, 15.608.

(iv) TABLE OF AUTHORIZING STATUTES AND PROGRAMS

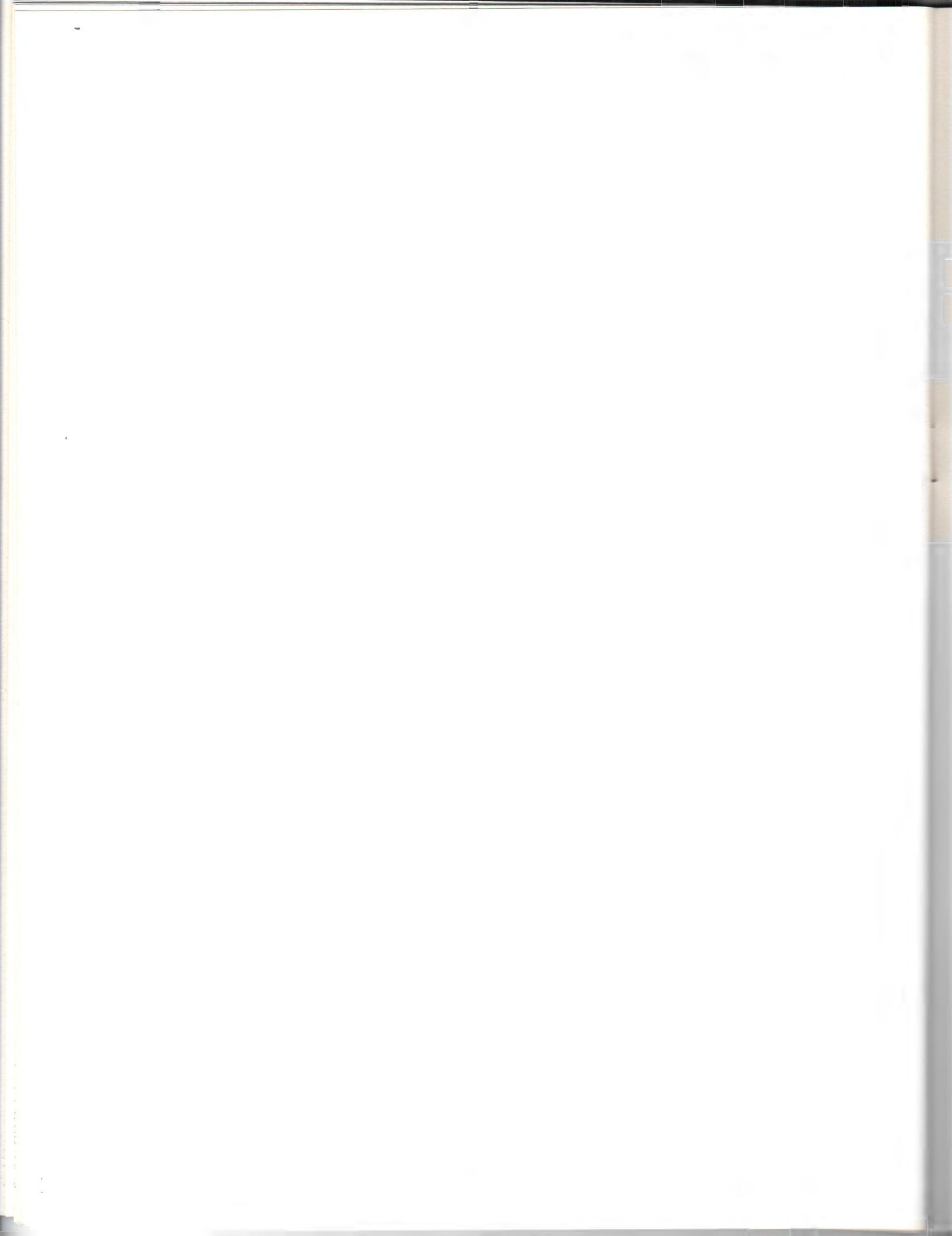
<u>PUBLIC LAW NUMBER</u>	<u>PROGRAM (CFDA NUMBER)</u>
85-36	10.025
62-430	10.025
93-629	10.025
62-275	10.025
84-979	10.025
90-484	10.053
91-524	10.060
91-559	10.062
95-313	10.064
94-211	10.065
73-10	10.155

<u>PUBLIC LAW NUMBER</u>	<u>PROGRAMS (CFDA NUMBER)</u>
75-137	10.155
67-51	10.159
69-450	10.251
94-68	10.404
92-310	10.417
78-534	10.419
91-229	10.421
93-357	10.425
94-35	10.425
94-517	10.425
90-448	10.427
93-128	10.427
97-128	10.429
91-597	10.476
90-201	10.477
90-492	10.477
85-765	10.477
95-307	10.652
95-408	10.661
91-378	10.661
92-597	10.661
95-93	10.663
84-1021	10.900
86-793	10.900
91-118	10.900
75-210	10.901
89-703	10.901
89-796	10.901
91-343	10.901
89-560	10.903
84-1018	10.904
85-865	10.904
86-468	10.904
86-545	10.904
87-170	10.904
89-337	10.904
90-361	10.904
95-192	10.908
93-618	11.309
83-560	14.203
91-152	14.211
93-383	14.219
73-383	15.124
93-262	15.124
73-167	15.130
84-130	15.501
81-335	15.502
81-451	15.502
84-984	15.503
89-304	15.600
91-249	15.600
93-362	15.600

<u>PUBLIC LAW NUMBER</u>	<u>PROGRAM (CFDA NUMBER)</u>
95-464	15.600
48-401	15.601
89-72	15.601
86-97	15.601
71-776	15.601
79-732	15.601
79-672	15.604
84-557	15.604
85-342	15.604
73-121	15.608
86-797	15.608
72-121	15.609
93-205	15.610
75-308	17.201
94-135	17.235
89-73	17.235
EXECUTIVE ORDER 11625	11.800

APPENDIX B

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT FROM AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVES
AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE



PROBLEM DESCRIPTIONS FROM AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE AGRICULTURAL
CONFERENCE

WORKING GROUP I

FORESTRY

- Problems with Bureau of Indian Affairs - Lack of Funds, Unfilled Positions, Low Morale, Single Use Approach, No Research Organization, Tribal and BIA Role Undefined.
- Need Better Education of Tribal Members In Resource Area.
- Lack of Funding For Forest Management (In all Areas).
- Securing Skilled Indian Personnel For Management of All Forest Resources.
- Cutting Plans To Maintain Recreation Area and Not Disturb Hunting and Fishing Must Practice Wise Multiple Use.
- Need Financial Assistance to Acquire Proper Harvesting Equipment in Rough Terrain.
- Federal Programs Do Not Recognize Special Status Sovereignty of Tribes.
- Need For Forestry Cooperatives To Help Small Tribes.
- Conflict of Interest Between Tribal Policy and all Other Policy. (I.E. Federal, State, Other Influences).
- Tribal Stumpage Not on Par With Stumpage Rates Off Reservation.
- Choosing Method of Harvesting, I.E. Sell Stumpage, Lease, Sell Logs, Sell Finished Products.
- Making Preparations For A Proposed Sawmill.
- Problem of D-2 Legislation On Alaska Lands.
- Need for Other Forest Products - Christmas Trees Etc.
- Reseeding Problems - Lack of Seed
- Fire Problems (Supression) in Rough Terrain.
- Lack of Enforcement of Road Standards In BIA Managed Sales.

- Competition With Livestock Grazing and Tree Reseeding.
- Slash Burning Problem.
- Moving Forest Products From Islands To Mainland.
- FmHA Employees Are Reluctant to Process Loan Applications For Forest Land Purchases, Which Hinders An Otherwise Excellent Program.
- Conflict of Forest Management With Strip Mining.

WORKING GROUP II

RANCHING AND LIVESTOCK

- Need For Long-Term Low Interest Financing For Livestock Producers and Farmers.
- Propose Cabinet Level Post For Indians To Make All Federal Agencies More Responsive to the Trust Responsibilities of the Federal Government to the Indian People.
- Financial Institutions Must be More Receptive to Indian Financial Needs. Examples: BIA, FHA, SBA, Banks, PCA, and Federal Land Bank.
- Need to Establish USDA Offices for Tribes on Indian Lands, with Direct Lines to Secretary of Agriculture.
- Agricultural Land Use Planning Grant Funds are Needed for: A) Individual Indian Landowners, B) Tribes, C) Cattle Associations, D) Tribal Enterprises, E) Indian Land Lease.
- Need for Agri-Business Low Interest/Long-Term Financing for Industries as Feedlots, Slaughter Houses, Etc. (With Forgiveness Clauses)
- Better and More Cooperation Between the Agricultural Agencies Delivering Services for Indian Farmers, Including Adequate Funding.
- Need of Financing and Technical Assistance for Developing Available Indian Lands.
- Encourage Tribes to Include Water Use in Their Long-Range Planning Strategies, and to Issue Water Permits.
- Need Information on Exporting of Livestock or Beef, and Other Farm Products and Including Other Market Information.

- The Need for Qualified Livestock Ranch Management
- Availability of Information and Access to Emergency Livestock Feed Programs on a Timely Basis.
- A Need for More Solid Contracts for Leases with Longer Terms, and a Sliding Scale Based on Product Produced.
- The Need for Veterinarian Services and Para-Professional Vets and Training.
- The Need for Disease and Health Control in Livestock.
- To Re-Enact the ACP Cost Share Fence Program of ASCS, Specifically, Division and Boundary Fences.
- The Need for Grant Funds to Study and Enact a Heifer Spaying Program to Offset Build-up in Cattle Numbers.
- The Need of Retaining and Training Seasonal Livestock Labor Forces.
- Establish a Training Strategy for Training Our Indian People in the Various Areas of Concerns in Agricultural Development in a Central Location.
- Extension Service Should Intensify Their on Farm Field Demonstrations and Training.
- Need for Wildlife and Predator Control.

WORKING GROUP III

TRIBAL FARMING

- Administrative Red Tape at All Levels Delays in Reaching Tribes. BIA Approval too Slow.
- FmHA and SBA Emergency Loan Program Don't Serve Tribes. Regulations or Laws Need to be Changed.
- Need Funds for (A) Development, (B) Operations, (C) Technical Assistance for Grant and Loan Programs and (D) Equipment Purchases.
- Need Management and Special Skills Training (Agri-Business)
- FmHA Requires Indian Farmer to go Through Hostile, Non-Indian Committee: A) Non-Access to Committee B) Need Successful Track Record C) Administrative Requirements too Restrictive.

- Hard to Get Loans and Bond Because Banks, Etc. are Unwilling to Lend on Trust Land Because of Sovereign Immunity.
- FmHA Loan Reuquirements are too Complicated. They Provide "Too Little, Too Late."
- Federal Agencies Regulate Land Use Often Resulting in no Consideration for the Tribe or Individual Indians. Inadequate BIA staff to Manage Indian Lands.
- Monitorium on Loan Funds Through Indian Financing Act. Because of Inconsistant Policies on Delinquent Loans, Program not Properly Funded.
- Heirship Policy Creates Problem in Financing, Leasing, Probate Rules (Including Non-Indian Heirs) and Regulations.
- Checker Board Status of Reservation Land Creates Inefficiency for Operations and Consolidation.
- County Extension Services not Reaching Indian Farmers in South Dakota, Washington, and Montana.
- Need to Consolidate Ownership Providing for Larger Owners to Reduce Paper Work in Allotments, Jurisdiction, Irrigation Right-Of-Way by Reducing Fragmentation so Tribe can Receive Benefit.
- Products Raised by Non-Indian are Competing with Indian Raised Products by Improper Identification and Advertizing, E.G: Wild Rice.

WORKING GROUP IV

INDIVIDUAL FARMING

- Need Better Communications Flow of USDA Programs Available and Plus More Local Indian Representation.
- USDA & Lending Institutions Need to be More Sensitive to Indians
- Need More Management & Technical Assistance to Individual Indians Provided Farmers and their Tribes for Example like Extension's Paraprofessionals or by Contract Services.
- Guidelines for Borrowing Money too Restrictive Especially for Individuals and With Trust Land.
- We Recommend the Land Acquisition Funding of FmHA Should be Extended to Individual Indians, Within Tribes. For Purchases to Continue or Place in Trust Former Trust Land, Fee Land: Provided Further that Individuals Purchasing or Selling Reservation Land Should Have Approval of the Tribal Government. This May Require New Legislation.

- Recommend Establishment of Indian Agriculture Scholarships for the Study of Ag-Related Vocational Training with Hands on Application.
- Need More Educational Emphasis with Open Lines of Communication on Career Opportunities in Agriculture and Related Industries as it Applies to High School and College Level on Site Courses.
- Recommend Interest Subsidy on Guaranteed Loan Programs and Deferred Graduated Payments for Indians. Explore the Possibility of Tax Exempt Interest on B&I Loans.
- Recommend FmHA Target Funds be a Higher Percentage for Indians and More Local Input.
- Need to Increase Exchange of Information on Successful Programs Between Tribes Using Tribal coordinators.
- Need Allocation of Water for Future Development of Farm Land with More Research on Development of Energy Efficient Irrigation Systems. We Recommend a Needs Assessment for Individual and Tribal Farming.
- ASCA Should Have More Contact with Individual Tribes and Gear Information to Indian Farm Question.
- Establish Indian Farm coordinators at the Local Level as Determined by Each Tribe to Provide Information Concerning all Economic Programs Individual and Tribal Available.
- Re-Establish Indian Agriculture Vo-Tech Schools with Emphasis Geared to Hands-On Training.
- Explore the Possibility of Getting Special Funding to Extend Extension Programs to the Total Indian Audience. The Local Area, Including Short Courses.
- Lack of Dependable Price Forecasting and Lack of Reasonable Market Access Both Regional and Export. Extension Should Expand Marketing Information to Indian Farm Producers.
- Recognize the Need for participation of Women in Home and Farm Management to Include Short Courses to be Included in the Decision-Making Process.

WORKING GROUP V

ACQUACULTURE

- Access to Capital.
- Indian Representation on Policy Bodies.
- Improved Land Management.
- Intertribal Cooperation
- Improvement in Water Quality and Availability.
- More and Continuing Research and Development.
- Insufficient Law Enforcement for Natural Resources.
- Access Needs for Technical Assistance and Education.
- Continuity of Labor and Job Opportunity for Indians.
- Mechanism to Form Cooperatives.
- Better Public Relations.
- Identify Indian Aquaculture Products.
- Develop Alternative sources of Cheaper Energy.
- Consumers and Fish Market Development.
- Government-Induced Divisiveness and Policy of Colonialism.
- Competition with the Private Sector.
- Negative Effects of Tribal Government Structure.
- More Inter-Tribal Communication.

WORKING GROUP VI

HORTICULTURE

- Federal Funding Should Be Made for the Life of Projects--Not on a Year to Year Basis
- Federal Grant Programs too Often Emphasize Just Paying Wages-- Not Teaching Skills, CETA is a Special Problem in this Respect.

- Commercial and Residential Development Taking Prime Agricultural Land.
- Need to Investigate, Develop and Promote Alternative Sources of Energy and Appropriate Technology.
- Need Improved Ways of Financing Greenhouses and Horticultural Development on Native Lands.
- Due to Rising Fuel Costs Federal Government Needs to Encourage Decentralized Agricultural Production and Development of Regional Marketing Systems.
- Need Better Coordination Between Federal Programs and Other Activities on Native Lands.
- Need to Investigate Potentials of Inter-Tribal Agreements: Marketing/Bartaring Systems, Training, Information Clearing Houses.
- Volume and Quality of Water are not Always Adequate.
- Marketing is a Problem, Especially Since Vegetables Often Can't Be Held Until Market Improves.
- Research and Development is Needed on New Crops and Improved Farming Technologies.
- High Cost of Fuel Used in Greenhouses.
- Farming methods and techniques are destroying farmland.
- Foreign competition severe, due to low labor costs in Mexico.
- Poor administration at local level of federal programs sometimes causes problems.
- Senate needs to pass bill on research and development of jojoba on native lands.
- Need adequate storage facilities for supplies.
- Insect and disease problems in greenhouses -- need for trained personnel to treat them.



APPENDIX C

DATA ON INDIAN PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION & STABILIZATION SERVICE



Data on Indian Participation in ASCS Programs

Attached find the summary of data compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service regarding, "Report on Participation in ASCS Programs and Operations by Racial Groups-1978".

The data regarding participation by American Indian and Alaskan Native individuals in the following ASC programs was compiled for thirteen (13) states which were identified by U.S.D.A.'s Office of Economic Opportunity as having with one percent (1%) of more minority population. (Arizona, California, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington.)

Attachment A, "Highlights on Report on Participation in ASCS County Programs and Operations by Racial Groups," identifies the methodology and categories analyzed.

Attachment B, is a summary of tabulations of the above categories for the year 1979.

The reader will note that the data gathered by U.S.D.A. does not give the percentage of American Indian and Alaskan Native population as compared to the total population eligible for each state and county. consequently, while the information is extremely helpful, the percentage of American Indian and Alaskan Native participation as compared to the total eligible population is necessary to accurately gauge whether or not non-participation would be viewed as significant.

The relatively low number of Indian and Alaskan Native participants identifies in various categories analyzed reinforces the consistent complaint of Indian representatives, that they have not been served by U.S.D.A. programs on a comparable level with non-Indian farmers for a variety of reasons which are discussed in this report.

While the U.S.D.A. is to be commended for the study and the reporting of this data, there is clearly room for significant progress in outreaching the Indian agricultural population.



HIGHLIGHTS OF REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN ASCS COUNTY PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS BY RACIAL GROUPS

PURPOSE STATEMENT: The purpose of this report is to reflect Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service's continued effort to insure equal access and opportunity without regard to color, religion, sex or national origin in ASCS (1) farm programs, (2) county office employment, (3) committee elections, and (4) appeals granted. The report is used by management and the Civil Rights and EEO Staff to attest to the strengths and weaknesses in the administration of ASCS farm programs and operations as they affect minority participation. This report is prepared for the (1) Secretary's Office of Equal Opportunity, (2) Office of the Administrator-ASCS, (3) Civil Rights and EEO Staff, (4) Deputy Administrator for State and County Operations, (5) all State Executive Directors, and (6) all managers.

AUTHORITY: USDA Administrative Regulations, 9AR20, Chapter 2, Section 1, paragraph 21, and ASCS Administrator's Memorandum No.83 dated October 23, 1969 established and endorsed the need for this report. Close collaboration on reporting requirements is maintained with the Chief, Program Evaluation Division of the Secretary's Office of Equal Opportunity.

COVERAGE:

A. Data Gathering

1. Farm Programs and Administrative Operations

Data have been gathered on participation in the 1978 farm programs and administrative operations from the 1,202 counties with one percent or more minority farm population. Minorities include Blacks, American Indians or Alaskan Natives, Asians or Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics.

2. County Office Employment

This section of the report is based on all ASCS county office statistics for all counties in the United States.

B. Ethnic Grouping

The report shows participation in ASCS farm programs and operations by regions. These regions include the States where most of the producers of a particular minority are located as identified by the Office of Equal Opportunity of the Office of the Secretary.

ETHNIC GROUPING OF STATES 1/

Table with 5 columns: Not of Hispanic Origin - Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Not of Hispanic Origin - White. Lists states and county counts for each category.

1/ Data were gathered from all counties shown in parentheses with respect to information on producers of record, deficiency payees and wool program payees. Data were obtained for ACP, FIP, Reconsiderations and/or Appeals, Public Meetings and Elections from counties with one percent or more minority farm population. This is reflected in the number not in parentheses.

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING TECHNIQUES:

The major consideration for analysis is comparison of the rate of minority participation with the rate of nonminority participation in ASCS farm programs and operations. Comparisons are also made with percentage relationships in the 1977 report 2/. For example, in county and community elections, the number of minorities voting in 1978 is compared with the number eligible to vote, and the percentage of minorities voting is compared with the percentage of nonminority voting. Significant differences are noted and similar comparisons are made. Changes in ASCS farm programs are considered for their effect on minority as well as nonminority participation. The format of this report conforms to management's need and the requirements of the Secretary's Office of Equal Opportunity.

HIGHLIGHTS OF REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN ASCS COUNTY PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS
BY RACIAL GROUPS - Continued

5. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS, GOALS AND RELATIONSHIPS:

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, applicable to the 1978-81 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton and rice, conditions program eligibility on participation in any required set-aside and limits plantings to the Normal Crop Acreage (NCA) established for the farm. In 1978, set-asides were in effect for corn, sorghum, barley and wheat. Thus, a farmer had to make a decision to enroll in the set-aside program and abide by the program requirements or ignore the set-aside program and plant as he chose. Farmers participating in the programs were eligible for loans, the farmer-owned grain reserve program, disaster payments and, if applicable, deficiency payments. Farmers not participating were not eligible for these benefits. Deficiency payments were made on the 1978 crops of corn, sorghum, barley, wheat and rice. Disaster payments were made to eligible producers who were prevented by natural disaster from planting, or when they were prevented from harvesting at least 75 percent in the case of cotton and rice, or 60 percent in the case of wheat and feed grains, of their normal production.

No participation goals for minorities were established since the programs were voluntary. Participating minorities and nonminorities equally qualified for program benefits whether participants were owner-operators, landlords, tenants or sharecroppers.

A. Other ASCS Farm Programs

1. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

(For detailed analysis and tables see pages 14-19.)

The data on ACP for this report were obtained from 1,202 counties with one percent or more minority population. In 1977 ACP was decentralized to allow county ASC Committees to exercise full authority to develop each county's practices for conservation material and services.

a. Not of Hispanic Origin - Black

The total number of Black producers requesting cost-shares was 8,710 with 7,555 approved for a rate of 86.5 percent. There were 156,930 White producers requesting ACP with 132,484 or 84.4 percent approved. The Black producers' approval rate was 2.1 percentage points higher than that of the White producers.

b. American Indian or Alaskan Native

There were 1,303 American Indian producers requesting ACP cost-shares with 1,081 or 83.0 percent approved. White farmers requesting ACP cost-shares numbered 72,159 with 61,135 or 84.7 percent approved. The White producers' rate of approval was 1.7 percentage points higher than the American Indian or Alaskan Native producers.

c. Asian or Pacific Islander

The number of ACP cost-shares requested by Asian or Pacific Islander producers was 655, of which 475 or 72.5 percent were approved. This was significantly higher than the 57.9 percent approved for Whites who made 14,592 requests for cost-shares and had 8,443 of those requests approved.

d. Hispanic

The number of Hispanic producers requesting ACP cost-shares was 2,799 with 1,972 or 70.5 percent approved. White producers made 30,770 requests for ACP assistance, and had 22,233 or 72.3 percent of those requests approved. This was 1.8 percentage points higher than the Hispanics' rate of approval.

2. FORESTRY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

(For detailed analysis and tables, see pages 20-25.)

The Forestry Incentives Program is a limited program and is applicable to approximately half of the agricultural counties. It is designed to encourage the production of timber by small landowners. Since designated counties for FIP did not include all counties with one percent or more minority population, no significant analysis or valid judgments can be made. The data reflected in this report are from the limited number of counties. Of the minority groups, only the Black minority had a significant number of FIP requests.

There were 209 requests made by Black producers with 157 or 75.1 percent approved. This was 5.8 percentage points lower than the nonminority's rate of 70.6 percent as 7,412 out of 9,168 requests were approved in that group.

3. DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS

(For detailed analysis and tables, see pages 10-11)

Minority payees accounted for a small percentage of total payees--about equal to their percentage of total farm producers. In the Black State grouping, 4,965 Blacks received payments comprising 2.6 percent of the total. White producers receiving payments in this State grouping totaled 187,359, or 96.2 percent of the total. In the Hispanic grouping of States, Hispanic payees totaled 1,663 or 1.5 percent of the total while White payees totaled 110,600 or 98.1 percent of the total. The American Indian or Alaskan Native and the Asian or Pacific Islander each had less than one percent of the total payees in their grouping of States.

(Continued)

HIGHLIGHTS OF REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN ASCS COUNTY PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS
BY RACIAL GROUP - Continued

5. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS, GOALS AND RELATIONSHIPS: (Continued)

A. Other ASCS Farm Programs: (Continued)

4. WOOL PROGRAM:

(For detailed analysis and tables, see pages 12-13)

The American Indian or Alaskan Native had the largest minority percentage of wool payees in their ethnic grouping of States. They represented 23.4 percent of the total payees in this State grouping, while White payees made up 74.7 percent of the payees in this group. There is no significant wool production among Blacks or Asian or Pacific Islanders. They comprise less than one percent of the wool production in their ethnic groupings of States. Hispanics fared slightly better representing 3.9 percent of the wool production in their State grouping.

B. Administrative Operations

1. APPEALS GRANTED

(For detailed analysis and tables, see pages 32-37)

The following table shows the percentage of appeals granted to racial groups in 1978 compared to the percentage granted to nonminority producers in their State groupings. All minority groups had a higher rate of appeals granted than did nonminority farmers.

PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS GRANTED

Blacks	92.7%
Nonminority	91.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	90.9%
Nonminority	86.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander	81.4%
Nonminority	79.3%
Hispanic	91.2%
Nonminority	89.1%

2. PROGRAM INFORMATION MEETING ATTENDANCE

(For detailed analysis and tables, see pages 26-31)

Of the 1,035 public information meetings held, 5,290 Blacks attended representing 12 percent of the total. Blacks averaged five in attendance per meeting, two less than their 1977 average attendance. The Hispanics had 763 attending the 334 public meetings held in their State grouping, or 5.3 percent of the total in attendance. The Hispanics' average attendance was two, which was less than the 1977 average of four per meeting. The American Indian or Alaskan Native minority had a significant decrease from their 9.8 percent rate for 1977. They averaged only two per meeting or 4.0 percent of the total attending. Ninety-three Asian or Pacific Islanders attended the 119 meetings held in their grouping of States. They average one in attendance per meeting in both 1977 and 1978.

3. COUNTY OFFICE EMPLOYMENT

County office employment increased 27.3 percent in 1978 with 10,673 total employees. Of these, 72.2 percent were female. Minority employment increased 51.8 percent while nonminority employment increased 26.5 percent. The ratio of minority to nonminority employees was two to five.

4. COMMITTEE ELECTIONS - MINORITY PARTICIPATION

(for detailed analysis and tables, see pages 62-67)

a. Eligible Voters

There were 2,160,519 eligible voters in the 1,202 counties with one percent or more minority farm population. Those casting ballots number 579,450 or 26.8 percent of the total. The total number of eligible minority voters was 280,752, with 60,621 or 21.6 percent voting. There was no significant change from the 1977 figures.

b. County Committee Members - Incumbent and Newly Elected

The county committee consists of three members serving 1-, 2-, and 3-year terms concurrently. Each year one committee member is elected to serve three years. This provides continuity of administration. All alternates, elected annually, are ready to serve when a vacancy develops on the county committee.

Ninety-five of the 3,525 county committee members for 1978 were minorities. This represented 2.7 percent of the total. The number of newly elected members was 1,256. Twenty-eight of these were minorities comprising 2.2 percent of the total.

The ninety-three minority alternates elected in 1978 represented 4.0 percent of the total 2,306 alternates elected. This was lower than the 104 minority alternates serving in 1977. This is the second year that minority alternates decreased since 1974. This is partly accounted for by minority farmers leaving farms at a faster rate than nonminority farmers.

HIGHLIGHTS OF REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN ASCS COUNTY PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS
BY RACIAL GROUPS - Continued

5. PRINCIPAL FINDINGS, GOALS AND RELATIONSHIPS: (Continued)

B. Administrative Operations (Continued)

4. COMMITTEE ELECTIONS - MINORITY PARTICIPATION (Continued)

C. Community Committee Members Elected

The minorities, with 340 community committee members elected in 1978 to serve in 1979, were 2.2 percent of the total 15,330 members elected. There was no significant difference from the percentage of those elected in 1977 to serve in 1978. The 724 minority alternates represented 7.1 percent of the 10,199 alternates elected. This percentage shows no significant change from 1977 figures either.

Blacks comprised 52.9 percent of the minority committee members elected, and 80.7 percent of the alternates compared to 55.5 and 81.3 percents respectively in 1977. The Hispanics with 20.3 percent of the minority members and 9.1 percent of the minority alternates showed a 4.0 percentage point increase in members when compared with 1977. American Indians or Alaskan Natives, with 20.0 percent of the members and 9.3 percent of the alternates, showed an alternate increase of 1.3 percentage points. The Asian or Pacific Islander group comprised 6.8 percent of the total minority members. Overall, most of the groups showed increases from the 1977 figures.

6. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS:

Please submit comments, suggestions, or recommendations concerning this report to the Director, Civil Rights and Equal Employment Opportunity Staff, P.O. Box 2415, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Management Services Division and Analysis Staff
in collaboration with
Civil Rights and Equal Employment Opportunity Staff

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

November 1979

Participation in ASCS programs is open to all eligible farmers regardless of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

TABLE I. --PRODUCERS OF RECORD BY RACIAL GROUPS AND PERCENT EACH IS OF TOTAL

UNITED STATES

STATE	NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - WHITE		NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - BLACK		HISPANIC		AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		COUNTIES INCLUDED IN REPORT	
	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL		
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-
ALABAMA	150,925	131,209	86.93	19,657	13.02	9	.01	42	.03	8	.01	67
ALASKA	517	495	95.74	3	.58	0		19	3.68	0		3
ARIZONA	28,245	7,673	27.16	23	.08	293	1.04	20,209	71.55	47	.17	14
ARIZONA	121,112	112,415	92.82	8,645	7.14	19	.02	16	.01	17	.01	75
CALIFORNIA	72,679	69,593	95.75	440	.61	1,175	1.62	43	.06	1,428	1.96	58
COLORADO	59,842	57,739	96.48	129	.22	1,622	2.71	175	.29	177	.30	59
CONNECTICUT	4,994	4,973	99.58	16	.32	0		3	.06	2	.04	8
DELAWARE	6,148	6,062	98.60	69	1.12	0		13	.21	4	.07	3
FLORIDA	42,918	39,475	91.97	3,231	7.53	93	.22	106	.25	13	.03	66
GEORGIA	158,577	145,612	91.83	12,925	8.15	7		18	.01	15	.01	160
HAWAII	2,290	891	38.91	1	.04	6	.26	0		1,392	60.79	1
IDaho	45,936	44,315	96.47	37	.08	64	.14	1,237	2.69	283	.62	43
ILLINOIS	254,644	254,161	99.81	452	.18	4		17	.01	10		102
INDIANA	201,021	200,617	99.80	331	.16	12	.01	46	.02	15	.01	92
IOWA	259,422	258,781	99.75	532	.21	7		98	.04	4		100
KANSAS	217,227	216,520	99.68	529	.24	50	.02	102	.05	26	.01	105
KENTUCKY	195,961	193,561	98.77	2,286	1.17	3		100	.05	11	.01	120
LOUISIANA	97,427	85,564	87.83	11,783	12.09	48	.05	24	.02	8	.01	64
MAINE	14,532	14,515	99.88	16	.11	1	.01	0		0		16
MASSACHUSETTS	27,851	26,663	95.74	1,167	4.19	3	.01	6	.02	12	.04	23
MASSACHUSETTS	6,649	6,576	98.89	67	1.01	3	.05	2	.03	1	.02	13
MICHIGAN	152,032	151,470	99.63	438	.29	79	.05	22	.01	23	.02	83
MINNESOTA	195,910	195,230	99.65	196	.10	10	.01	468	.24	6		90
MISSISSIPPI	154,643	122,928	79.48	31,533	20.39	10	.01	147	.10	25	.02	82
MISSOURI	218,740	217,913	99.61	740	.34	11	.01	57	.03	19	.01	114
MONTANA	49,416	46,760	94.63	175	.35	20	.04	2,438	4.93	23	.05	56
NEBRASKA	148,445	148,133	99.79	118	.08	44	.03	93	.06	57	.04	93
NEVADA	3,057	2,814	92.05	2	.07	49	1.60	182	5.95	10	.33	17
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5,169	5,150	99.63	11	.21	6	.12	0		2	.04	10
NEW JERSEY	10,256	10,164	99.11	65	.63	1	.01	0		26	.25	20
NEW MEXICO	35,940	18,002	50.09	58	.16	9,984	27.78	7,867	21.89	29	.08	32
NEW YORK	74,943	74,627	99.58	149	.20	38	.05	114	.15	15	.02	58
NORTH CAROLINA	302,836	265,730	87.75	33,251	10.98	9		3,831	1.27	15		100
NORTH DAKOTA	104,146	103,212	99.10	50	.05	2		881	.85	1		53
OHIO	192,329	191,703	99.68	559	.29	33	.02	8		26	.01	88
OKLAHOMA	148,629	141,946	95.50	2,196	1.48	59	.04	4,415	2.97	13	.01	77
OREGON	41,921	41,053	97.93	64	.15	35	.08	510	1.22	259	.62	36
PENNSYLVANIA	93,529	93,420	99.87	92	.10	6	.01	5	.01	6	.01	67
PUEERTO RICO	20,269	207	1.02	1,010	4.98	19,044	93.96	0		8	.04	5
RHODE ISLAND	1,132	1,131	99.91	1	.09	0		0		0		5
SOUTH CAROLINA	98,982	77,025	77.82	21,937	22.16	1		13	.01	6	.01	46
SOUTH DAKOTA	94,543	93,251	98.64	54	.06	3		1,232	1.30	3		67
TENNESSEE	213,835	205,507	96.11	8,271	3.87	9		39	.02	9		95
TEXAS	405,435	379,876	93.70	11,321	2.79	14,062	3.47	81	.02	95	.02	255
UTAH	26,193	24,367	93.02	46	.18	49	.19	1,611	6.15	120	.46	29
VERMONT	11,555	11,532	99.80	15	.13	1	.01	4	.03	3	.03	14
VIRGINIA	138,598	121,864	87.93	16,677	12.03	9	.01	34	.02	14	.01	99
VIRGIN ISLANDS	107	46	42.99	45	42.06	16	14.95	0		0		3
WASHINGTON	49,849	49,246	98.79	72	.14	90	.18	258	.52	183	.37	39
WEST VIRGINIA	49,567	49,434	99.78	91	.18	4	.01	16	.03	2		55
WISCONSIN	163,603	163,432	99.89	99	.06	14	.01	46	.03	12	.01	72
WYOMING	13,524	13,288	98.26	84	.62	46	.34	80	.59	26	.19	23
TOTAL	5188,030	4897,871	94.40	191,759	3.70	47,163	.91	46,728	.90	4,509	.09	3,075

TABLE II.--PAYEES BY RACIAL GROUP AND PERCENT EACH IS OF TOTAL

DEFICIENCY

UNITED STATES

STATE	TOTAL PAYEES	NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - WHITE		NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - BLACK		HISPANIC		AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		NUMBER OF COUNTIES REPORTING
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-
ALABAMA	7,204	6,269	87.02	933	12.95	0		2	.03	0		67
ARIZONA	298	285	95.64	2	.67	6	2.01	4	1.34	1	.34	8
ARKANSAS	9,414	9,274	98.51	138	1.47	1	.01	1	.01	0		53
CALIFORNIA	3,751	3,687	98.29	10	.27	20	.53	0		34	.91	40
COLORADO	8,056	7,966	98.89	13	.16	45	.56	6	.07	26	.32	46
CONNECTICUT	45	44	97.78	0		0		1	2.22	0		6
DELAWARE	348	346	99.42	1	.29	0		1	.29	0		3
FLORIDA	2,313	1,992	86.12	316	13.66	0		5	.22	0		38
GEORGIA	12,177	10,960	90.00	1,214	9.97	1	.01	2	.02	0		153
IDAHO	6,139	6,080	99.03	16	.26	4	.07	25	.41	14	.23	43
ILLINOIS	46,292	46,234	99.88	56	.12	1		0		1		102
INDIANA	27,552	27,489	99.76	51	.19	0		7	.03	5	.02	92
IOWA	81,846	81,655	99.77	171	.21	1		19	.02	0		100
KANSAS	76,580	76,389	99.74	135	.18	15	.02	35	.05	6	.01	105
KENTUCKY	10,139	10,050	99.12	87	.86	1		1	.01	1	.01	114
LOUISIANA	11,011	10,685	97.03	321	2.92	2	.02	3	.03	0		50
MAINE	146	146	100.00	0		0		0		0		12
MARYLAND	1,929	1,902	98.60	26	1.35	0		1	.05	0		23
MASSACHUSETTS	46	45	97.83	1	2.17	0		0		0		9
MICHIGAN	19,500	19,444	99.70	41	.21	11	.06	3	.02	1	.01	80
MINNESOTA	44,184	43,997	99.58	39	.09	0		148	.33	0		88
MISSISSIPPI	4,044	2,966	73.35	1,070	26.46	0		7	.17	1	.02	82
MISSOURI	37,247	37,132	99.69	110	.30	0		5	.01	0		111
MONTANA	7,365	7,189	97.61	39	.53	1	.01	133	1.81	3	.04	55
NEBRASKA	65,601	65,502	99.86	42	.06	9	.01	28	.04	20	.03	92
NEVADA	82	77	93.90	0		1	1.22	3	3.66	1	1.22	12
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	15	100.00	0		0		0		0		6
NEW JERSEY	390	387	99.23	3	.77	0		0		0		16
NEW MEXICO	2,923	2,817	96.38	3	.10	95	3.25	1	.03	7	.24	27
NEW YORK	7,081	7,032	99.31	14	.20	1	.01	34	.48	0		52
NORTH CAROLINA	13,020	11,471	88.11	1,344	10.32	0		205	1.57	0		95
NORTH DAKOTA	19,273	19,206	99.65	10	.05	0		57	.30	0		53
OHIO	15,887	15,846	99.74	33	.21	5	.03	2	.01	1	.01	88
OKLAHOMA	10,847	10,573	97.47	88	.81	5	.05	180	1.66	1	.01	72
OREGON	1,274	1,262	99.05	6	.47	1	.08	2	.16	3	.24	28
PENNSYLVANIA	6,907	6,900	99.91	5	.07	0		1	.01	1	.01	65
RHODE ISLAND	7	7	100.00	0		0		0		0		3
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,680	4,314	75.95	1,364	24.01	0		2	.04	0		46
SOUTH DAKOTA	33,657	33,571	99.74	12	.04	0		74	.22	0		67
TENNESSEE	6,304	5,972	94.73	330	5.23	1	.02	1	.02	0		91
TEXAS	62,995	61,307	97.32	322	.51	1,342	2.13	1		23	.04	228
UTAH	1,494	1,476	98.79	1	.07	0		0		17	1.14	28
VERMONT	98	98	100.00	0		0		0		0		12
VIRGINIA	7,143	6,079	85.11	1,063	14.88	1	.01	0		0		96
WASHINGTON	2,955	2,945	99.66	4	.14	0		5	.17	1	.03	28
WEST VIRGINIA	325	324	99.69	0		0		1	.31	0		33
WISCONSIN	27,268	27,241	99.90	22	.08	3	.01	2	.01	0		71
WYOMING	774	769	99.35	2	.26	0		1	.13	2	.26	20
TOTAL	709,626	697,417	98.29	9,458	1.33	1,572	.22	1,009	.14	170	.02	2,809

TABLE III.--PAYEES BY RACIAL GROUP AND PERCENT EACH IS OF TOTAL

WOOL

UNITED STATES

STATE	NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - WHITE		NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - BLACK		HISPANIC		AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		NUMBER OF COUNTIES REPORTING	
	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL		
	-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-
ALABAMA	25	25	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
ALASKA	2	2	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ARIZONA	4,160	42	1.01	0	0	14	.34	4,104	98.65	0	0	12
ARKANSAS	66	66	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
CALIFORNIA	1,996	1,953	97.85	1	.05	38	1.90	1	.05	3	.15	54
COLORADO	1,306	1,142	87.44	2	.15	145	11.10	10	.77	7	.54	53
CONNECTICUT	147	147	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
DELAWARE	8	8	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FLORIDA	16	16	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
GEORGIA	39	39	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
HAWAII	1	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IDAHO	1,260	1,253	99.44	2	.16	4	.32	0	0	1	.08	43
ILLINOIS	4,651	4,650	99.98	0	0	0	0	1	.02	0	0	101
INDIANA	3,625	3,621	99.89	4	.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
IOWA	8,722	8,702	99.77	14	.16	0	0	6	.07	0	0	100
KANSAS	1,660	1,658	99.88	2	.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
KENTUCKY	378	374	98.94	4	1.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
KYBESSIANA	135	125	92.59	10	7.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
MAINE	269	269	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
MARYLAND	299	296	99.00	3	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
MASSACHUSETTS	174	173	99.43	1	.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
MICHIGAN	1,629	1,625	99.76	3	.18	0	0	1	.06	0	0	75
MINNESOTA	5,083	5,067	99.68	7	.14	0	0	9	.18	0	0	88
MISSISSIPPI	100	99	99.00	1	1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
MISSOURI	2,462	2,458	99.84	4	.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
MONTEANA	2,156	2,143	99.40	2	.09	0	0	11	.51	0	0	56
NEBRASKA	2,257	2,251	99.73	4	.18	2	.09	0	0	0	0	90
NEBRDA	134	131	97.76	0	0	3	2.24	0	0	0	0	15
NEW HAMPSHIRE	179	179	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
NEW JERSEY	158	157	99.37	1	.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
NEW MEXICO	2,564	429	16.74	0	0	467	18.21	1,668	65.05	0	0	29
NEW YORK	951	946	99.47	1	.11	0	0	4	.42	0	0	52
NORTH CAROLINA	218	216	99.08	2	.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
NORTH DAKOTA	1,860	1,858	99.89	2	.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
OHIO	6,813	6,801	99.83	11	.16	0	0	1	.01	0	0	88
OKLAHOMA	1,055	1,026	97.26	3	.28	2	.19	24	2.27	0	0	76
OREGON	3,087	3,084	99.91	2	.06	1	.03	0	0	0	0	36
PENNSYLVANIA	2,399	2,399	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
RHODE ISLAND	51	51	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SOUTH CAROLINA	7	7	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
SOUTH DAKOTA	5,314	5,303	99.79	2	.04	0	0	9	.17	0	0	67
TENNESSEE	210	210	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
TEXAS	6,420	6,378	99.35	4	.06	38	.59	0	0	0	0	188
UTAH	2,120	1,878	88.59	2	.09	4	.19	235	11.08	1	.05	28
VERMONT	157	157	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
VIRGINIA	2,230	2,219	99.51	10	.45	0	0	1	.04	0	0	84
WASHINGTON	827	819	99.04	1	.12	5	.60	2	.24	0	0	38
WEST VIRGINIA	2,481	2,469	99.52	12	.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
WISCONSIN	1,975	1,975	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
WYOMING	1,463	1,449	99.04	5	.34	3	.21	5	.34	1	.07	23
TOTAL	85,299	78,346	91.85	122	.14	726	.85	6,092	7.14	13	.02	2,372

TABLE VI.--PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD AND NUMBER ATTENDED BY RACIAL GROUPS

U. S. SUMMARY

STATE	NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD			ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE									ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE								
	TOTAL			NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - WHITE			NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - BLACK			HISPANIC			AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE			ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER					
	NUMBER	AVERAGE		NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE	NUMBER	PERCENT	AVERAGE			
	ATTENDING	ATTEND-		ING	OF TOTAL	ATTEND-	ATTEND-	OF TOTAL	ATTEND-	ATTEND-	OF TOTAL	ATTEND-	ATTEND-	OF TOTAL	ATTEND-	ATTEND-	OF TOTAL	ATTEND-			
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-	-16-	-17-	-18-				
NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	NO.	PCT.	NO.				
ALABAMA	37	1,733	47	1,544	89.09	42	189	10.91	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ARIZONA	11	189	17	94	49.73	9	1	.53	0	12	6.35	1	82	43.39	7	0	0	0			
ARKANSAS	20	804	40	751	93.41	37	53	6.59	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
CALIFORNIA	39	635	16	614	96.69	16	1	.16	0	5	.79	0	4	.63	0	11	1.73	0			
COLORADO	87	1,496	17	1,461	97.67	17	0	0	0	31	2.07	0	2	.13	0	2	.13	0			
CONNECTICUT	16	1,109	69	1,109	100.00	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
DELANARE	7	102	15	100	98.04	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.96	0	0	0	0			
FLORIDA	43	1,380	32	1,204	87.25	28	176	12.75	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
GEORGIA	151	5,598	37	4,845	86.55	32	753	13.45	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
IDAHO	20	737	37	734	99.59	37	0	0	0	1	.14	0	0	0	0	2	.27	0			
ILLINOIS	348	9,313	27	9,292	99.78	27	20	.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.01	0			
INDIANA	216	7,414	34	7,405	99.88	34	7	.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.03	0			
IOWA	454	12,666	28	12,665	99.99	28	1	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
KANSAS	283	10,817	38	10,774	99.60	38	14	.13	0	3	.03	0	24	.22	0	2	.02	0			
KENTUCKY	138	3,654	26	3,582	98.03	25	72	1.97	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
LOUISIANA	32	2,773	87	2,633	94.95	83	140	5.05	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MAINE	30	424	14	424	100.00	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MARYLAND	36	793	22	786	99.12	22	7	.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MASSACHUSETTS	2	185	93	185	100.00	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MICHIGAN	60	2,359	39	2,031	86.10	33	217	9.20	4	108	4.58	2	2	.08	0	1	.04	0			
MINNESOTA	487	20,195	41	20,187	99.96	41	0	0	0	4	.02	0	4	.02	0	0	0	0			
MISSISSIPPI	92	2,573	28	1,800	69.96	20	773	30.04	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MISSOURI	363	9,143	25	9,082	99.33	25	61	.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MONTANA	31	2,063	67	2,034	98.59	66	1	.05	0	0	0	0	28	1.36	1	0	0	0			
NEBRASKA	154	2,404	16	2,402	99.92	16	0	0	0	1	.04	0	0	0	0	1	.04	0			
NEVADA	6	70	12	38	54.28	7	0	0	0	1	1.43	0	30	42.86	5	1	1.43	0			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	154	15	154	100.00	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
NEW MEXICO	59	1,083	18	630	58.18	11	0	0	0	434	40.07	7	18	1.66	0	1	.09	0			
NEW YORK	31	814	26	806	99.02	26	2	.25	0	0	0	0	5	.61	0	1	.12	0			
NORTH CAROLINA	92	4,728	51	4,088	86.47	44	603	12.75	7	0	0	0	37	.78	0	0	0	0			
NORTH DAKOTA	190	10,389	55	10,359	99.71	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	.29	0	0	0	0			
OHIO	211	6,830	32	6,797	99.52	32	33	.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
OKLAHOMA	66	2,626	40	2,434	92.69	37	22	.84	0	4	.15	0	166	6.32	3	0	0	0			
OREGON	32	549	17	543	98.92	17	1	.18	0	2	.14	0	2	.14	0	1	.18	0			
PENNSYLVANIA	156	5,280	34	5,236	99.17	34	36	.68	0	7	.13	0	0	0	0	1	.02	0			
RHODE ISLAND	10	270	27	270	100.00	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SOUTH CAROLINA	71	2,458	35	1,704	69.33	24	753	30.63	11	0	0	0	1	.04	0	0	0	0			
SOUTH DAKOTA	141	5,559	39	5,509	99.10	39	1	.02	0	0	0	0	49	.88	0	0	0	0			
TENNESSEE	37	787	21	709	90.09	19	78	9.91	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
TEXAS	289	9,824	34	9,398	95.66	32	150	1.53	1	274	2.99	1	2	.02	0	0	0	0			
UTAH	12	217	18	215	99.08	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.92	0			
VERMONT	10	203	20	203	100.00	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
VIRGINIA	61	2,274	37	1,825	80.26	30	449	19.74	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
WASHINGTON	24	1,124	47	1,088	96.80	46	14	1.25	1	6	.53	0	7	.62	0	9	.80	0			
WEST VIRGINIA	44	972	22	972	100.00	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
WISCONSIN	198	5,432	27	5,428	99.92	27	2	.04	0	1	.02	0	0	0	0	1	.02	0			
WYOMING	6	139	23	139	100.00	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
TOTAL	4,913	162,341	33	156,283	96.28	32	4,630	2.85	1	894	.55	0	495	.30	0	39	.02	0			

TABLE VII. -- APPEALS AND RECONSIDERATIONS FILED AND PERCENT OF REQUESTS GRANTED BY RACIAL GROUPS AND SEX

U. S. SUMMARY

	TOTAL			NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN			HISPANIC			AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE			ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISL.			
	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.
MALE	629	93.96	589	93.89	40	95.00	38	95.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	617	94.17	576	94.12	39	94.87	37	94.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	10	80.00	9	77.78	0	100.00	0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	100.00	2	100.00												
MALE	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	121	76.62.81	114	72.63.16	0	0	0	0	4	2	50.00	3	2	66.67	0	0
FEMALE	110	69.62.73	104	66.63.46	0	0	0	0	3	1	33.33	3	2	66.67	0	0
OTHER	5	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0
	6	3	6	3	50.00				0	0		0	0			
MALE	570	91.75	564	91.67	6	100.00	6	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	533	85.71	527	85.71	6	100.00	6	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	7	85.71	7	85.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	86.67	30	86.67												
MALE	1,108	64.3	1,055	60.9	6	57.73	6	50.00	35	24	68.57	1	0	0	11	0
FEMALE	763	40	724	37.67	6	57.32	6	50.00	26	18	69.23	1	0	0	6	0
OTHER	30	20	30	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	315	58.10	301	57.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
MALE	1,900	67.4	1,890	67.4	0	0	0	0	10	5	50.00	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	973	50	964	50.48	0	0	0	0	9	5	55.56	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	29	17	28	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	98	67.83.37	98	67.83.37												
MALE	18	72.22	18	72.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	13	76.92	13	76.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	3	33.33	3	33.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	100.00	2	100.00												
MALE	50	67.94.00	50	67.94.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	42	95.45	44	95.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	6	83.33	6	83.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	280	84.07	280	84.07	30	96.67	30	96.67	29	96.67	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	239	87.87	239	87.87	25	86.92	25	86.92	24	94.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	31	70.97	27	68.87	4	100.00	4	100.00	4	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	90.00	9	88.89	1	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	731	83.72	694	81.83.72	37	83.78	37	83.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	659	83.92	626	84.03	33	81.82	33	81.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	45	36	41	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	27	85.19	27	85.19												
MALE	2,703	93.37	2,681	93.62	0	0	0	0	2	1	50.00	7	7	100.00	15	0
FEMALE	2,567	93.68	2,526	93.75	0	0	0	0	2	1	50.00	6	6	100.00	13	0
OTHER	163	86.67	15	86.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	163	132	140	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.00	2	0

CORPS., PARTNERSHIPS, CHURCHES, STATE, COUNTY, ETC.

(Cont.)

TABLE VII.-- APPEALS AND OR RECONSIDERATIONS FILED AND PERCENT OF REQUESTS GRANTED BY RACIAL GROUPS AND SEX

U. S. SUMMARY - (Continued)

STATE	TOTAL			NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - WHITE			NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - BLACK			HISPANIC			AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE			ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		
	RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS		
	NUMBER	GRANTED		NUMBER	GRANTED		NUMBER	GRANTED		NUMBER	GRANTED		NUMBER	GRANTED		NUMBER	GRANTED	
	REQS- TING	NUMBER	PERCENT	REQS- TING	NUMBER	PERCENT	REQS- TING	NUMBER	PERCENT	REQS- TING	NUMBER	PERCENT	REQS- TING	NUMBER	PERCENT	REQS- TING	NUMBER	PERCENT
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-	-16-	-17-	-18-	
NO.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	NO.	PCT.	
ILLINOIS	7,657	6,712	87.66	7,651	6,708	87.67	6	4	66.67	0	0		0	0		0	0	
MALE	7,362	6,465	87.82	7,357	6,461	87.82	5	4	80.00	0	0		0	0		0	0	
FEMALE	176	154	87.50	175	154	88.00	1	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	119	93	78.15	119	93	78.15	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
INDIANA	2,857	2,443	85.51	2,855	2,442	85.53	2	1	50.00	0	0		0	0		0	0	
MALE	2,760	2,361	85.54	2,759	2,360	85.54	1	1	100.00	0	0		0	0		0	0	
FEMALE	70	60	85.71	69	60	86.96	1	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	27	22	81.48	27	22	81.48	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
IOWA	7,915	6,828	86.27	7,912	6,826	86.27	1	1	100.00	0	0		0	0		2	1	50.00
MALE	7,694	6,642	86.33	7,691	6,640	86.33	1	1	100.00	0	0		0	0		2	1	50.00
FEMALE	129	108	83.72	129	108	83.72	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	92	78	84.78	92	78	84.78	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
KANSAS	7,501	5,332	71.08	7,498	5,331	71.10	1	0		1	0		0	0		1	1	100.00
MALE	7,151	5,072	70.93	7,148	5,071	70.94	1	0		1	0		0	0		1	1	100.00
FEMALE	157	114	72.61	157	114	72.61	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	193	146	75.65	193	146	75.65	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
KENTUCKY	494	421	85.22	491	419	85.34	3	2	66.67	0	0		0	0		0	0	
MALE	476	408	85.71	473	406	85.84	3	2	66.67	0	0		0	0		0	0	
FEMALE	16	12	75.00	16	12	75.00	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	2	1	50.00	2	1	50.00	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
LOUISIANA	647	628	97.06	600	581	96.83	47	47	100.00	0	0		0	0		0	0	
MALE	569	554	97.36	532	517	97.18	37	37	100.00	0	0		0	0		0	0	
FEMALE	42	41	97.62	34	33	97.06	8	8	100.00	0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	36	33	91.67	34	31	91.18	2	2	100.00	0	0		0	0		0	0	
MAINE	43	29	67.44	43	29	67.44	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
MALE	41	28	68.29	41	28	68.29	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
FEMALE	1	1	100.00	1	1	100.00	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	1	0		1	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
MARYLAND	261	197	75.48	260	197	75.77	1	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
MALE	246	187	76.02	245	187	76.33	1	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
FEMALE	6	3	50.00	6	3	50.00	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	9	7	77.78	9	7	77.78	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
MASSACHUSETTS	3	1	33.33	3	1	33.33	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
MALE	2	1	50.00	2	1	50.00	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	1	0		1	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
MICHIGAN	3,587	3,073	85.67	3,583	3,071	85.71	1	0		3	2	66.67	0	0		0	0	
MALE	3,502	3,005	85.81	3,498	3,003	85.85	1	0		3	2	66.67	0	0		0	0	
FEMALE	35	27	77.14	35	27	77.14	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	50	41	82.00	50	41	82.00	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
MINNESOTA	10,151	8,864	87.32	10,148	8,861	87.32	0	0		0	0		3	3	100.00	0	0	
MALE	9,772	8,513	87.12	9,769	8,510	87.11	0	0		0	0		3	3	100.00	0	0	
FEMALE	48	43	89.58	48	43	89.58	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
OTHER	331	308	93.05	331	308	93.05	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	

OTHER: = CORPS., PARTNERSHIPS, CHURCHES, STATE, COUNTY, ETC.

(Continued)

TABLE VII: APPEALS AND OR RECONSIDERATIONS FILED AND PERCENT OF REQUESTS GRANTED BY RACIAL GROUPS AND SEX

U. S. SUMMARY - (Continued)

	TOTAL			NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN -			HISPANIC			AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE			ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISL.			
	RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS:			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS:			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS:			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS:			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS:			
	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.	NO.	PCT.
PI MALE	1,303	1,216	93.32	1,221	1,141	93.45	82	75	91.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI FEMALE	1,135	1,081	95.39	1,089	1,020	93.66	66	61	92.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PI OTHER	85	56	65.89	47	42	89.36	16	14	87.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		79	92.94	85	79	92.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	4,090	3,400	83.13	4,083	3,394	83.13	7	6	85.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	3,980	3,305	83.04	3,973	3,299	83.04	7	6	85.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	53	45	84.91	53	45	84.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		50	94.34	53	50	94.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	2,715	2,132	78.53	2,668	2,093	78.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	2,379	1,864	78.35	2,337	1,827	78.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	48	32	66.67	43	30	69.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		288	336	288	236	81.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	10,141	6,998	69.01	10,139	6,997	69.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	9,650	6,629	68.69	9,648	6,628	68.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	184	153	83.15	184	153	83.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		307	216	70.36	307	216	70.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	10	5	50.00	10	5	50.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	8	3	37.50	8	3	37.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	100.00	2	2	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	13	7	53.85	13	7	53.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	12	6	50.00	12	6	50.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1	1	100.00	1	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	22	22	100.00	22	22	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	22	22	100.00	22	22	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	297	200	67.34	273	182	66.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	284	191	67.25	265	177	66.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	10	7	70.00	5	3	60.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	2	66.67	3	2	66.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	1,142	1,007	88.18	1,141	1,006	88.17	1	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	1,090	964	88.44	1,089	963	88.43	1	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	38	31	81.58	38	31	81.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTI MALE	749	641	85.58	703	603	85.78	39	31	79.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	712	615	86.38	670	580	86.57	36	29	80.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	32	23	71.88	28	20	71.43	3	2	66.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	60.00	5	3	60.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MALE	10,947	7,689	69.81	10,939	7,681	69.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALE	10,870	7,651	69.83	10,863	7,624	69.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	29	37	77.08	29	36	76.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		21	72.41	29	21	72.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	4,887	4,636	94.86	4,879	4,630	94.90	5	5	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	4,715	4,483	95.08	4,708	4,478	95.11	4	4	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	90	86	95.56	89	85	95.51	1	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		82	87.81	82	67	81.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COPPE, PARTNERSHIPS, CHURCHES, STATE, COUNTY, ETC.

(Continued)

TABLE VII. APPEALS AND OF RECONSIDERATIONS FILED AND PERCENT OF REQUESTS GRANTED BY RACIAL GROUPS AND SEX

U. S. SUMMARY (Continued)

STATE	TOTAL			NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - WHITE			NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN - BLACK			HISPANIC			AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE			ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER		
	RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS			RECONSIDERATIONS & APPEALS		
	NUMBER : REQUES- TING :	GRANTED NUMBER : PERCENT : REQSTNG :		NUMBER : REQUES- TING :	GRANTED NUMBER : PERCENT : REQSTNG :		NUMBER : REQUES- TING :	GRANTED NUMBER : PERCENT : REQSTNG :		NUMBER : REQUES- TING :	GRANTED NUMBER : PERCENT : REQSTNG :		NUMBER : REQUES- TING :	GRANTED NUMBER : PERCENT : REQSTNG :		NUMBER : REQUES- TING :	GRANTED NUMBER : PERCENT : REQSTNG :	
	-1-	-2- NO. NO. PCT.		-4- NO. NO. PCT.	-5- NO. NO. PCT.		-7- NO. NO. PCT.	-8- NO. NO. PCT.		-10- NO. NO. PCT.	-11- NO. NO. PCT.	-12- NO. NO. PCT.	-13- NO. NO. PCT.	-14- NO. NO. PCT.	-15- NO. NO. PCT.	-16- NO. NO. PCT.	-17- NO. NO. PCT.	-18- NO. NO. PCT.
OKLAHOMA	1,394	1,264	90.67	1,383	1,254	90.67	3	3	100.00	0	0	0	7	7	100.00	0	0	0
MALE	1,323	1,206	91.16	1,313	1,197	91.17	3	3	100.00	0	0	0	6	6	100.00	0	0	0
FEMALE	40	38	95.00	39	37	94.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.00	0	0	0
OTHER	31	20	64.52	31	20	64.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	413	313	75.79	406	306	75.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100.00	5	5	100.00
MALE	327	242	74.01	322	237	73.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	100.00
FEMALE	13	8	61.54	13	8	61.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	73	63	86.30	71	61	85.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100.00	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	447	327	73.15	444	325	73.20	0	0	0	1	1	100.00	1	0	0	1	1	100.00
MALE	419	305	72.79	416	303	72.84	0	0	0	1	1	100.00	1	0	0	1	1	100.00
FEMALE	10	8	80.00	10	8	80.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	18	14	77.78	18	14	77.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	2	1	50.00	2	1	50.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1	1	100.00	1	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	448	389	86.83	361	309	85.60	87	80	91.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	420	367	87.38	344	297	86.34	76	70	92.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	27	21	77.78	16	11	68.75	11	10	90.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1	1	100.00	1	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,762	1,342	48.59	2,757	1,338	48.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	80.00	0	0	0
MALE	2,700	1,309	48.48	2,696	1,306	48.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	75.00	0	0	0
FEMALE	23	14	60.87	22	13	59.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.00	0	0	0
OTHER	39	19	48.72	39	19	48.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	696	633	90.95	653	591	90.51	43	42	97.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	656	603	91.92	615	563	91.54	41	40	97.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	29	19	65.52	27	17	62.96	2	2	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	11	11	100.00	11	11	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEXAS	2,694	2,027	75.24	2,550	1,910	74.90	10	5	50.00	133	111	83.46	0	0	0	1	1	100.00
MALE	2,536	1,906	75.16	2,395	1,791	74.78	9	4	44.44	131	110	83.97	0	0	0	1	1	100.00
FEMALE	53	31	58.49	50	29	58.00	1	1	100.00	2	1	50.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	105	90	85.71	105	90	85.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	226	176	77.88	225	175	77.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.00
MALE	215	168	78.14	214	167	78.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.00
FEMALE	5	2	40.00	5	2	40.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	6	6	100.00	6	6	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT	15	12	80.00	15	12	80.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	14	11	78.57	14	11	78.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	1	1	100.00	1	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	189	138	73.02	173	123	71.10	16	15	93.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALE	172	124	72.09	159	112	70.44	13	12	92.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMALE	15	13	86.67	12	10	83.33	3	3	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	2	1	50.00	2	1	50.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OTHER: = CORPS., PARTNERSHIPS, CHURCHES, STATE, COUNTY, ETC.

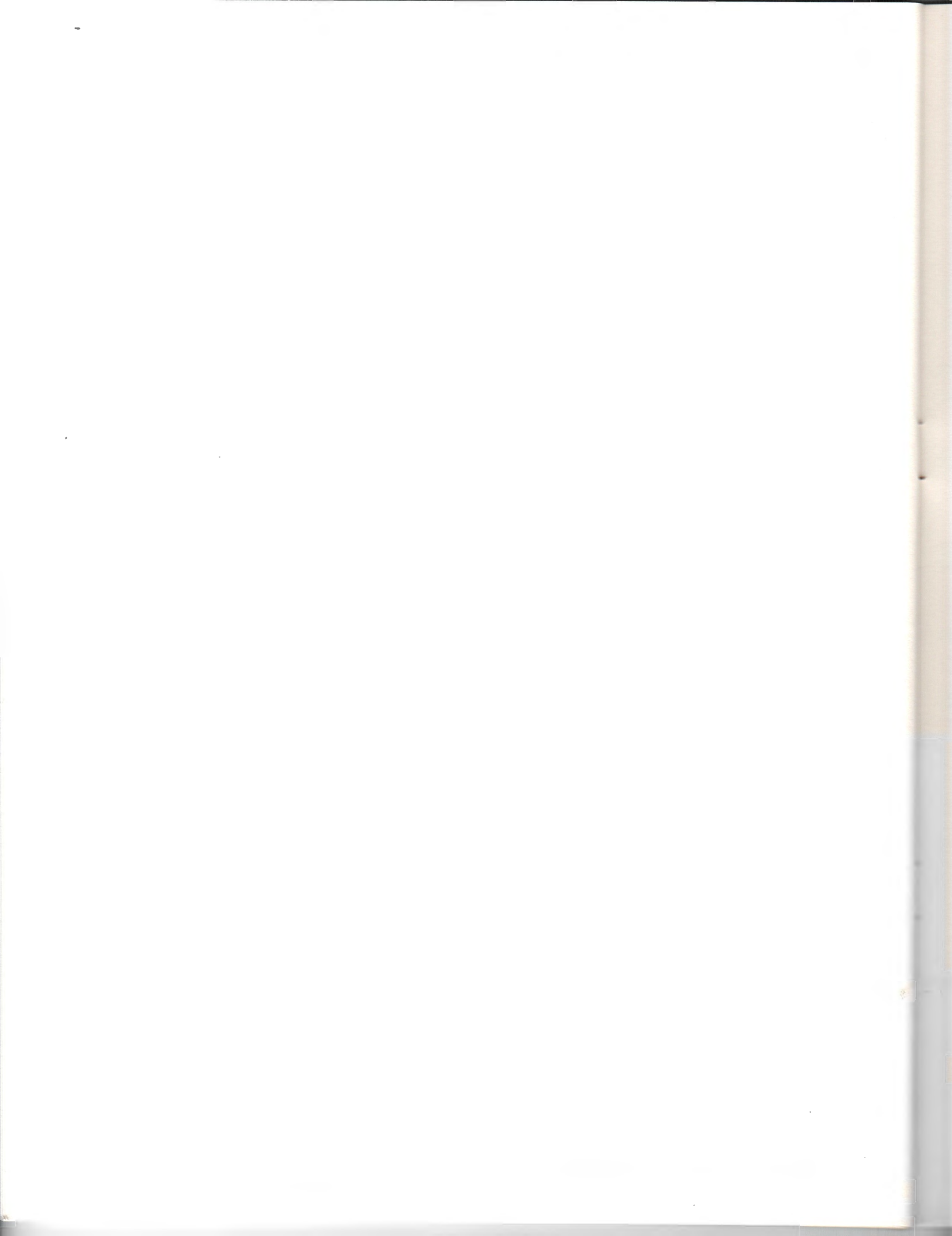
(Continued)

TABLE VII.--APPEALS AND OR RECONSIDERATIONS FILED AND PERCENT OF REQUESTS GRANTED BY RACIAL GROUPS AND SEX

U. S. SUMMARY - (Continued)

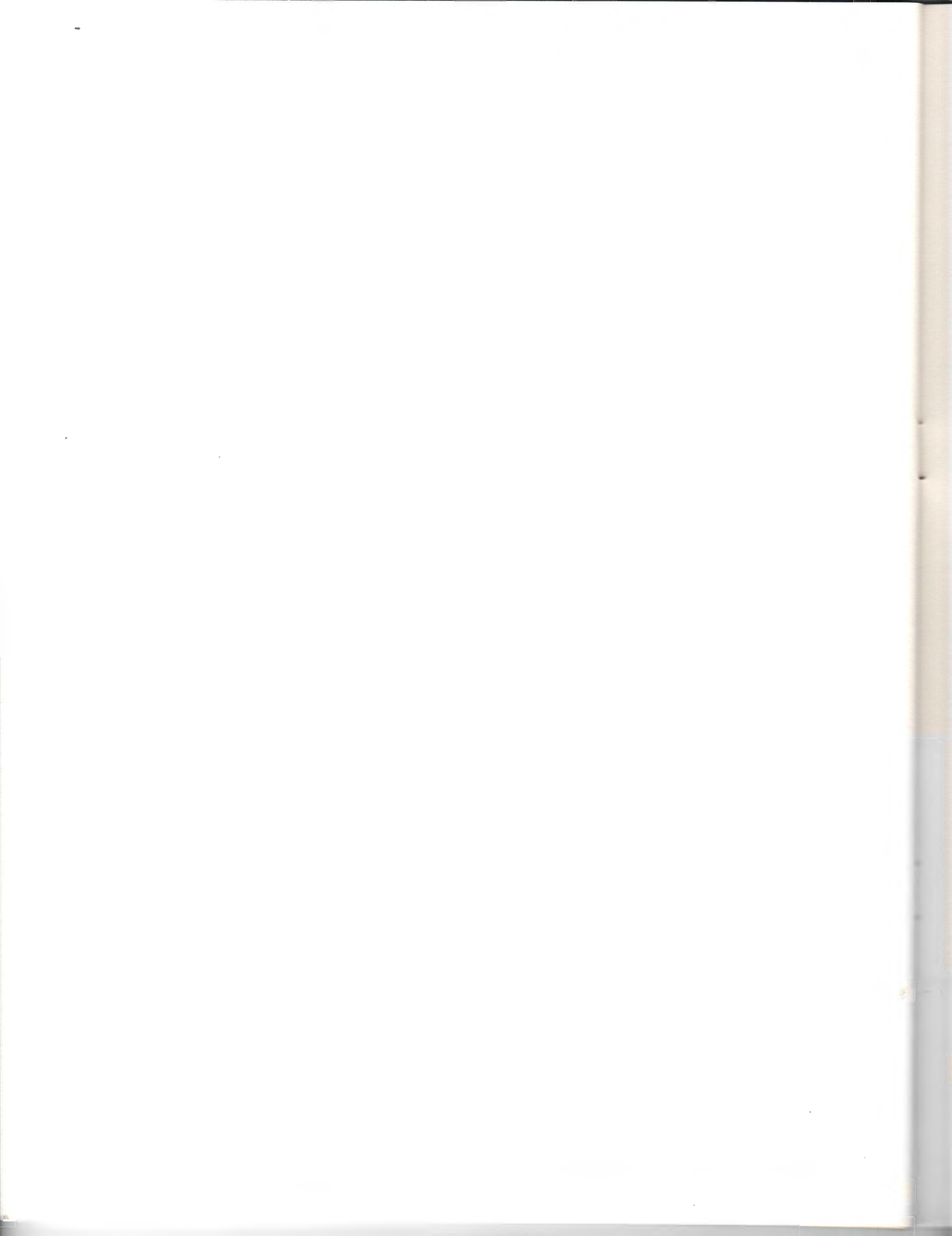
STATE	SEX	NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN												HISPANIC		AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISL.				
		TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK			NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN			HISPANIC		AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE		ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISL.				
		NO.	PCT.	GRANTED	NO.	PCT.	GRANTED	NO.	PCT.	GRANTED	NO.	PCT.	GRANTED	NO.	PCT.	GRANTED	NO.	PCT.	GRANTED	NO.	PCT.	GRANTED
PENNSYLVANIA	MALE	1,319	78.85	1,033	78.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	FEMALE	1,079	85.79-15	849	79.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	OTHER	226	77.88	174	77.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MINNESOTA	MALE	51	70.59	36	70.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FEMALE	49	71.43	35	71.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER	2	50.00	1	50.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	MALE	2,823	73.89	2,085	73.91	1	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FEMALE	2,742	73.96	2,027	73.98	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER	55	61.56	26	47.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	MALE	179	82.68	146	82.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	FEMALE	172	83.14	142	83.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	OTHER	3	50.00	1	33.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	MALE	98,403	79.43	77,455	79.38	475	89.68	426	89.68	219	166	75.80	92	86.96	80	86.96	48	86.96	80	86.96	48	
	FEMALE	93,775	79.45	73,875	79.40	416	89.66	373	89.66	200	153	76.50	80	74	92.30	39	92.30	80	74	92.30	39	
	OTHER	1,665	79.70	1,264	79.50	56	89.29	50	89.29	10	7	70.00	9	6	66.67	0	66.67	9	6	66.67	0	
		2,963	78.81	2,316	78.80	3	100.00	3	100.00	9	6	66.67	3	0	0	0	66.67	3	0	0	0	9

CORPORATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS, CHURCHES, STATE, COUNTY, ETC.



APPENDIX D

EXCERPTS FROM NOVEMBER, 1979 FmHA TASK FORCE REPORT ON
REGULATORY BARRIERS TO INDIAN PARTICIPATION IN FmHA PROGRAMS



I. FmHA Indian Outreach Program

The following items should be given consideration to alleviate the barriers in outreach activity:

1. National Office give support and direction to State offices as to the amounts or percentages of funds that should be used for minorities in each program. Program funding on a continuous basis is necessary to meet the targets. FmHA should actively solicit input from Indian tribes and organizations in establishing targets.
2. Travel funds should be made available and programmed separately from the regular travel funds for Indian coordinators. The control of such funds would be under the direction of the State office.
3. More incentive should be made available for FmHA personnel in those offices whose caseloads are predominately American Indians. County Supervisor job descriptions in the reservation and non-reservation areas serving Indians should be reviewed, updated, and adjusted accordingly taking in consideration the additional knowledge needed when working in Indian Affairs; Tribal/Federal relationship, Tribal/State relationship, Tribal government
4. The above moderate housing authority should be funded so critical housing needs for the higher income American Indian families can be met. Conventional lenders are hesitant and refuse to assist eligible families on reservations due to the trust status of the land.
5. Personnel ceilings should be increased in those states with significant American Indian populations. The additional personnel positions should be earmarked and designated for those county offices serving Indian populated areas. Location of more county offices on reservations is recommended. Full time Indian Affairs position should also be considered in states that have an Indian population of 25,000 or more. Arizona and South Dakota have already established such positions.
6. It would be very helpful if an agreement could be made between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and FmHA whereby the Superintendent of the Agency Office could give a conditional commitment to approve a mortgage. This is presently done by the area office which is time consuming.
7. An option form should be devised for trust property where the seller would be committed to one buyer for the term of the option. This would allow the buyer ample time to arrange financing.
8. Funds should be set aside for Indian tribes in the Housing Technical and Supervisory Assistance Program.
9. A policy statement is needed for all FmHA programs as to how the Indian preference policy and the equal opportunity and non-discrimination requirements will be carried out on Indian reservations. Specific references should also be made to the OMB A-95 exemption for tribes.

IV. Community Programs

1. That federally-recognized Indian tribes should be included in the definition of "public bodies" and "sponsoring local organizations" for RC&D and Watershed loans.
2. County Committee recommendations should not be required in the case of loan making to federally-recognized Indian tribes for community programs, RC&D and Watershed projects.
3. Tribal councils or its representatives should be included as an appropriate group to coordinate application processing.
4. The most significant barrier identified in 1942-A and 1942-I frequent reference to following State laws. Many federally recognized Indian tribes are not subject to State laws and to require them to follow State laws as a condition for financial assistance discourages many tribes from applying for any assistance. The following statements should be inserted in the 1942-I: "for the purpose of this instruction where State laws do not apply on reservations of federally recognized Indian tribes, tribal laws shall apply as appropriate for the circumstances. If no applicable tribal laws exist than FmHA will follow the State requirement.
5. Adequate funding should be provided for a continuing awareness and outreach activity of FmHA authorities caused by the everchanging personnel problems that occur within tribal governments.

V. Farmer Programs

A. Farm Ownership and Recreation Loans

1. Encourage BIA, and provide FmHA help if possible, to find a faster method of buying land on reservations. Primary problems concern individual Indians making arrangements to buy tracts involving undivided interests.
2. Encourage BIA expedite completion of title status reports on land transactions.
3. Legislation is needed that will allow farm ownership and recreation loans to be secured with leaseholds.

B. Soil and Water Loans

1. Long term leases should be made available on reservations that provide for reimbursement to the tenant for any unexhausted value of improvements when a lease is terminated or expired.

2. Title clearance on trust property, as mentioned in farm ownership applies to this loan program also.

3. Technical assistance is needed to plan development and special emphasis is needed for supervising borrowers.

C. Economic Emergency, Emergency, and Operating Loans

1. Long term leases are desirable or at a minimum, short term leases with renewal clauses.

2. Although many Indian tribes are federally and tribally chartered tribal enterprises should be included as an eligible applicant.

3. Provide operating funds for Indian cattle associations.

4. Reemphasize FmHA's goal of providing financial and technical assistance to the Indian family farmer. FmHA and BIA should jointly reconfirm their commitment to cooperate with tribes in providing this assistance.

D. Grazing and Irrigation and Drainage Loans

These are not significant programs. However, it is recommended that local FmHA offices be aware of the needs of reservations and furnish information on these programs to tribes and individuals in a timely manner.

E. Indian Land Acquisition Loan Program

1. Emphasize securing loans with income assignments not to exceed the value of the loan and use mortgage as an option of applicable within the tribes constitution.

2. Do not require a committee certification for this loan.

3. Legislation be proposed which would authorize using loan funds for real estate improvements and operating needs for tribally operated farms.

4. A debt reserve account should not be required.

5. Legislation is needed for a flat 5% interest rate or less for the length of the loan period.

6. Indian individuals should be eligible for loan funds to purchase lands, including fee lands, with tribal government approval if applicable with the tribal constitution.

F. General

1. FmHA needs more personnel to service and supervise loans on Indian lands.

2. Give preference to eligible Indian applicants or Indian tribes when selling acquired property located on reservations
3. Change FmHA Instructions to eliminate reference to State laws and use "appropriate laws" or similar terminology.
4. Need continuous source of lan funds in those programs being utilized on Indian lands. Traditionally, funding for those offices serving Indian people is insufficient to adequately serve both Indian and non-Indian areas.
5. FmHA's assistance to tribes with significant forest land holdings in financing forestry operations should be emphasized and the extent of FmHA's assistance be publicized to tribes.
6. A method that will complete timber cruises more expeditiously needs to be developed.
7. Legislation is needed to include Indian tribes as eligible entity to receive assistance under the Section 601 Energy Impact Area Development Assistance Program.
8. National office should direct State offices to establish more County offices on reservations to work full-time with the problems, concerns, and needs of the Indian people. The service center concept should be utilized more on Indian reservations.

VI Business and Industry Loan Program

1. Indian reservations that adjoin or are encompassed by an urban or urbanizing area are not currently eligible for B&I assistance.

A legislative change has been proposed to redefine "rural area" for B&I purposes by excluding "urbanizing" areas so designated according to the most recent decennial census. Excluding urbanizing areas would permit a larger number of rural residents to benefit from the program.

A legislative change would be necessary to redefine "urbanized areas" as related to Indian tribes.

2. More flexibility is needed for the allowables in the 10% participation requirement.

Alaskan Natives

Alaskan Natives are part of regional corporations for the most part rather than tribes, therefore, many of the barriers discussed are not applicable in Alaska. The barriers are so unique in providing FmHA services to Alaskan Natives that it was recommended they be dealt with separately.

The following are some points for consideration;

Farm Programs

1. Native lands are owned by large corporations.
2. Alaskan Natives are primarily fishermen and hunters, not farmers. They lack experience, training, and knowledge as it relates to farming and ranching (corporate) enterprises.
3. Large tracts of agricultural designated tracts remain completely undeveloped as do the markets and transportation systems to get farm products to the sale place.
4. Loan limit is \$200,000 on real estate improvements and \$100,000 on chattels. Much more capital is required to develop large native tracts.
5. Our programs do not provide for the large corporate approach to farming - only small family farm size corporate and individual operations whether for native or non-native.
6. What do the corporations wish to do with agricultural identified lands?

Housing

1. If corporate stock is shown as an asset on individual statements, it should be exempt from net worth limitations as it relates to interest credits.
2. Appraisals must reflect market value which may be less than the cost of construction in remote native areas. Security requirements need to be adjusted to allow loans to exceed market value determinations.

Community Programs & B&I

The high cost of providing the facility or service and the charge which must be levied for the service to repay the loan and operate is a problem. Remote areas and high transportation costs are major barriers.



ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

FEDERAL INDIAN DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, A STUDY (FIDAP), National Council on Indian Opportunity, Office of the Vice President, February, 1974.

A six month study conducted in 1973 to provide data on the extent of participation by Federally recognized Indian tribes in Federal Domestic Assistance Programs. All Federal agencies with programs providing service to or potentially available to Indian tribes were included in the survey. Information was obtained also from 29 representative Indian tribes. This is a comprehensive study with charts and tables, findings and recommendations.

STATUTORY BARRIERS TO TRIBAL PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, A STUDY, American Indian Law Center under Contract with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Albuquerque, New Mexico, May, 1976.

This study is limited to an examination of statutory barriers preventing or inhibiting the participation of Indian tribal governments or tribally chartered organizations in approximately 1,000 programs included in the Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog for 1975 or in programs recommended for examination on the NCIO study (see above).

AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY REVIEW COMMISSION, FINAL REPORT, Submitted to Congress, May 17, 1977.

Chapter Five, Tribal Government, in the section entitled: Status of Tribal Governments and the Delivery of Services, still provides a most comprehensive statement of the obstacles and inequities which exist in the delivery of services to Indian tribal governments. While some of the recommendations of the Chapter have been incorporated in recent legislation or regulations, the conclusions of the report essentially remain valid.

FIDAP ANALYSIS - 1977, American Indian law Center under Contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 30, 1977.

The focus of this study is the extent of tribal use of the Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog and the effectiveness of the information contained in the Catalog for tribal participation. The data was obtained from tribal questionnaire returns and from direct interviews with tribes. The analysis provides numerous specific recommendations for improved tribal access to programs, including recommended improvements to the computerized information system, FAPRS.

REPORT TO CONGRESS: IMPROVING THE DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION ON FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (As required by the Federal Program Information Act, P.L. 95-220), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), December 1978.

The Federal Program Information Act, enacted in December 1978 in response to an expressed need for more timely and accessible information regarding Federal Assistance Programs, directed the OMB to submit a report within one year of enactment to the Congress with recommendations for improvements to the present information distribution system. The study was conducted through a task force consisting of Federal and State officials and Congressional staff. Previous studies and reports were examined. The study tends to treat lightly known deficiencies and it contains no strong recommendations, except to state that a plan for improvements to the system should be developed and that GAO should be directed to conduct an independent assessment of the implementation of report recommendations.

MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN NATURAL RESOURCES, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, Committee Print, November 1976.

This source, a Senate Committee print, contains two GAO reports: 1) Indian Natural Resources -- Opportunities for Improved Management and Increased Productivity, Part I: Forest Land, Rangeland, And Cropland, and 2) Part II: Coal, Oil, And Gas, Better Management Can Improve Development and Increase Indian Income and Employment. Both reports recommend improved tribal management through planning, inventories, increased technical assistance and funding, and improved BIA monitoring of leases. The report also directs attention to conflicts in objectives as perceived by tribes and individual Indian resource owners.

OVERSIGHT ON THE PROBLEMS AND BARRIERS ATTENDENT TO INDIAN TRIBAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, Oversight Hearing before the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, September 8, 1977.

This oversight hearing centered attention on the statutory, regulatory and administrative barriers to tribal participation in Federal Domestic Assistance Programs which had been brought to the Committee's attention through studies and task force reports listed elsewhere in this bibliography. Testimony was received from the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the United Indian Planners Association, the American Indian Law Center, Department of Management and Budget of the State of Michigan, and from individual Indian tribes. The hearing record provides many specific examples of obstacles encountered by tribes in seeking program funding and the testimony presented generally supports increased agency/program coordination and information dissemination in order to improve service to Indian tribes.

INDIAN PROGRAM EVALUATION AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT, Hearing on S. 2712 before the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, April 17 and 21, 1978.

The Hearing record contains testimony on S. 2712, the Indian Program Evaluation and Needs Assessment Act. The Proposed legislation imposed the requirement of an annual report to the Congress by all Federal agencies administering special programs and services to Indians, a comprehensive needs assessment to be done every five years, and provided for the establishment of a Federal Interagency Council on Indian Affairs. Witnesses included representatives from National and regional Indian organizations, Federal agencies and Indian tribes. The testimony presented provides strong support for concepts and remedies incorporated in the bill.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO AMERICAN INDIANS, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, May 18, 1978 (78-110 GOV)

This document is a compilation and description of all Federal programs which specifically benefit American Indians and of some programs for which all Americans are eligible, but which are of special interest to Indians. The information has been provided by the agency administering the program in response to a request from the Congressional Research Service, and thus, the data differs substantially in comprehensiveness and format from agency to agency. The compilation has been updated from time to time at the request of the Congressional

POSSIBLE REGULATORY BARRIERS TO AMERICAN INDIAN PARTICIPATION IN FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS, Office of Equal Opportunity, Department of Agriculture, September 1978.

This is a compendium providing information regarding 23 programs administered by the Farmers Home administration. The information includes appropriation for Fiscal Year 1978, a brief description of the program, eligibility requirements and possible barriers. In addition, this report contains a commentary on the barriers and impediments identified for each program. The commentary concisely states why specific eligibility criteria and/or program delivery system elements constitute significant problems for individual Indian or tribal participation. This analysis, although stated in capsule form, reflects through knowledge of Indian conditions and status as related to the activity or need these programs are designed to assist.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE, Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Community Services Administration and the Department of Agriculture, co-sponsored, Summary Report, February 7-8, 1979 (Published, May 1979)

This agricultural conference was one in a series of conferences directed toward the needs of the nation's small farmers. The conference was designed to provide a forum where the problems of particular importance to Indian farmers could be prioritized and recommendations could be formulated to make Federal Assistance programs more responsive to the unique needs of Indian farmers. The preparation of a Summary Report was mandated by the Conference delegates in order to focus attention on the high-priority problems discussed at the conference and on the recommendations agreed to by the delegates. It is also intended to serve as a guide to ACTION, CSA, BIA and USDA for recommended changes in statutes and regulations.

INCREASING PARTICIPATION BY INDIAN TRIBES IN THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND, TASK FORCE REPORT, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior, August 1979.

This report is the result of a joint effort of the BIA, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the Office of the Solicitor. The objective of the Task Force was to seek avenues to facilitate Indian tribal participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a grant program for the planning, acquisition and development of outdoor recreation projects. The Task Force Report examines in great detail only one specific program, the L&WCF. The authorizing legislation for the L&WCF does not make provision for direct funding for Indian tribes, and consequently, Task Force recommendations include legislative as well as administrative remedies for improved tribal access.

REGULATORY BARRIERS TO AMERICAN INDIAN PARTICIPATION IN FmHA PROGRAMS, Task Force Report, Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, November 1, 1979 (Attached as Appendix D)

The Task Force Report divides the FmHA programs examined for possible regulatory barriers into six major program categories: Indian Outreach, Single Family Housing, Multiple Family Housing, Community, Farmer and Business Industry Loan Programs. The Task Force found programs affecting Alaska Natives sufficiently unique to warrant separate treatment. The treatment of each program area is comprehensive and all potential barriers have been taken into consideration by the Task Force. Recommendations are specific and practicable. The Task Force was composed of FmHA's national and field office personnel and representatives from the Office of Equal Opportunity. The Task Force Report also makes the recommendation

that time tables be established to accomplish the recommended changes once approved by the agency. Programs open to individual Indians as well as Indian tribes and communities were included in the review.

REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS FOR AND FmHA LOANS TO AMERICAN INDIANS OVER THREE FISCAL YEARS (1977, 1978 and 1979), Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, (prepared by Program Evaluation Staff), April 1980.

The purpose of this review is to establish the extent to which FmHA's Indian Outreach Program policy has been successful in increasing accessibility for Indians, on or off reservations, to all FmHA programs over a three year period. Applications for eight FmHA loan programs and loans made to for six FmHA programs were used as the data base. The data collected regarding Indian loan activity was compared to national figures and to similar data from nine selected states. Most of the information is presented in chart or table format. The Task Force Report concludes that the increased loan activity indicated in the review of the past three Fiscal Years (1977, 1978, 1979) is a sign of improved access to these programs by American Indians.

FOURTH NATIONAL INDIAN TIMBER SYMPOSIUM, Portland, Oregon, April 22-25, 1980 - Proceedings.

These proceedings include presentations to the Symposium by George E. Smith, Chief Forester, and Robert W. Miller, Assistant Chief Forester, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mr. Smith's presentation provides an overview of BIA's forestry programs nation-wide and a detailed description of BIA's efforts to implement the recommendations of the 1979 Symposium. Mr. Miller's speech is directed toward the recommendations formulated by Workshop C at the 1979 Symposium. Results from forest management inventories and needs assessments as of September 30, 1979 are provided table formate for all Indian forest lands held in trust and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act lands. In addition, Mr. Miller's narrative provides current information on BIA forest management program needs and funding.

COOPERATORS

The following tribes, organizations and groups have assisted with development of the American Indian/Alaska Native Agriculture Conference. They will assist in any follow-up activities.

Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians

Alaska Federation of Natives

Americans for Indian Opportunity

California Intertribal Council

Great Lakes Intertribal Council

National American Indian Cattleman's Association

National Congress of American Indians

National Tribal Chairmen's Association

Navajo Nation

Northeastern Tribes

Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity

United Indian Planners Association

United Southeastern Tribes

OTHER COOPERATING AGENCIES

Administration for Native Americans
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Division of Indian and Native American Programs
Department of Labor

Economic Development Administration
Department of Commerce

Office of Indian & Alaska Native Housing and
Community Development Programs
Department of Housing and Urban Development

