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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Kathy,

FYI

Cheers,
TAG

BOB GLEASON
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

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FG006-01

IN

Indian- Box - I - A

Administration for Native Americans
Alaska Indians
Alaska Inter-Regional Private Industry Council
All Indian Pueblo Council
American Indians
American Indian Development Corporation
American Indian Leaders Advisory Council
American Indian National Bank
Apaches
California Indian Education Association Inc.
California Tribal Chairman's Association
The Chippewa Tribe
Cherokees - Indians
Choctaw
The Clary Institute

GLEASON, BOB

VERSTANDIG, LEE

Two Boxes from Bob Gleason, Office
of Intergovernmental Affairs, regarding
Indians. Filed in Oversize attachment 5-
8408 & 8409

BOB GLEASON
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Indian- Box - I - A

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BARRY GOLDWATER
ARIZONA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
COMMUNICATIONS, CHAIRMAN
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SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE
INDIAN AFFAIRS

July 2, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Office of Public Liaison
Room 134
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

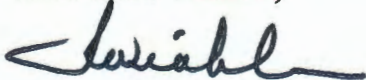
Many thanks for taking the time to see us yesterday. I very much appreciate having the opportunity to speak with you on various Indian matters and I was pleased to learn of the upcoming policy statement on volunteerism and private sector involvement.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of the Senate report accompanying the reauthorizing legislation for the Administration for Native Americans which gives you a concise background on ANA.

File

Again, many thanks.

With best wishes,



Phyllis T. Thompson

FACT SHEET: ADMINISTRATION FOR NATIVE AMERICANS

file

Introduction

The Administration for Native Americans is the only Federal Native American ^{agency} ~~program~~ which serves all Native Americans - American Indians, Hawaiian Natives and Alaska Natives-- without regard to where they live or what their tribal or group affiliation may be. Within this constituency is a wide diversity as to language, culture, legal status, size, resources and eligibility for services. Native Americans number about 1.6 million, most of whom are American Indians. Despite much progress in the last two decades, Native Americans rank at or near the bottom of almost every measure of social and economic well being in the nation. ANA's legislated mission is to promote social and economic self-sufficiency for Native Americans.

ANA's budget for FY '81 is \$33.8 million. The President's proposed budget for FY '82 requests \$28 million for ANA. The agency is headed by a Commissioner and is housed in the Office of Human Development Services in the Department of Health and Human Services.

Authorizing Legislation and Regulations

The Native Americans Programs Act of 1974, Public Law 93-644, as amended in 1978 by Public Law 95-568, authorizes the projects and activities of the Administration for Native Americans, including financial assistance grants, technical assistance and training, and research, demonstration and pilot projects. Regulations implementing the Act were published January 19, 1977 (44 CFR 1336).

History

The forerunner of the Administration for Native Americans was the Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) established in 1973 in what was then the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This office combined the Indian Division transferred from the Office of Economic Opportunity with HEW's Office of Indian Affairs. The Native Americans Program Act of 1974 extended the authorization for the program and also included, for the first time, Native Hawaiians as a part of the service population. In 1977, ONAP became the

Administration for Native Americans.

Program Directions

ANA currently operates on the principle that economic and social development are interrelated concerns and that development in both areas must be balanced to achieve self-sufficiency and to improve the well-being of Native Americans. This approach, developed in consultation with Native American leaders from all over the nation, moves the focus from increasing services, which fosters dependency, to increasing production, which fosters self-sufficiency. ANA has three major objectives:

- o Development of tribal and community institutions and Native American leadership to be responsible for meeting the needs of their members and to take charge of locally-determined social and economic development;
- o Development of diversified and stable economies and/or economic activities which provide jobs, promote economic well-being and reduce dependency on social services.
- o Development or improvement of social systems which safeguard the health and welfare of individuals, families and communities, not for services as an end to themselves, but services as a necessary support in achieving and maintaining a thriving and self-sustaining community.

To accomplish its objectives, ANA promotes coordination of Federal program efforts. For example, in 1980, ANA initiated or was involved in 30 interagency agreements relating to employment, energy, child welfare, environmental and occupational health, aging, rehabilitation and other areas.

Accomplishments

In 1981, ANA is providing direct funding to 200 reservation and off-reservation grantees. Many tribes, as an example, are using their funds to strengthen their planning, managerial, fiscal and judicial functions as units of government with responsibility for serving their own members. In addition, they are using their ANA funds to strengthen their economic base, including business and economic development. These approaches increase the ability of tribes to control their own affairs

and relate to the Federal Government on a government-to-government basis. An in-house evaluation based on a comparison of 1976 and 1978 performance data for 56 reservations revealed significant progress in planning and management in the majority of the tribal governments supported by ANA. As an example, improved management of the Three Affiliated Tribes on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota resulted in a savings of \$100,000 which the tribe turned back into services.

Grants to other groups -- off-reservation, nonprofit organizations, urban and rural -- are being used in many cases to establish links with other service providers in the community so that Native American citizens receive the services to which all citizens are entitled. Funds are also being used to stimulate economic development, thereby reducing the need for social services.

Here are two ANA success stories:

- o Thirty-nine Tribal Employment Rights Offices have been set up (14 in the past year) through interagency cooperation coordinated by ANA. Using their authority to enforce Indian preference and employment rights on reservations and exercising persuasion to stop discrimination in hiring practices off the reservations, tribes have experienced dramatic increases in employment -- in some cases as much as 300 percent. As a result of TERO, people are being placed in jobs and reliance on Federal assistance is reduced.
- o ANA is joining other public and private groups to strengthen the governing abilities of the 25 tribes who created the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT). Although otherwise poor, CERT tribes own significant amounts of the nation's energy resources. While they work to manage their resources for the benefit of the tribe and its members, tribes are also helping reduce the nation's dependency on foreign energy resources.