

Funding for Selected Major Government-wide Native American Programs

(BA, in millions)

	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1995 Actual	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Pres. Bud.	FY 1997 House	FY 1997 Senate	FY 1997 House +/- Pres. Bud.	FY 1997 Senate +/- Pres. Bud.
Department of the Interior:								
Bureau of Indian Affairs:	1,647	1,733	1,584	1,782	1,538	1,582	(244)	(200)
Bureau of Land Management:	10	59	59	60	62	68	2	6
Bureau of Reclamation:	91	93	105	117	101	109	(16)	(8)
SUBTOTAL, Major DOI Programs:	1,748	1,885	1,758	1,959	1,701	1,757	(258)	(202)
Department of Agriculture:								
Feeding Programs:	109	75	108	107	108	108	1	1
Department of Education:	459	534	454	550	483	N/A	(67)	N/A
Environmental Protection Agency:	38	52	85	99	97	99	(2)	0
Health & Human Services:								
Indian Health Service:	2,022	2,156	2,215	2,400	2,233	2,279	(167)	(121)
Housing & Urban Development:	401	534	480	546	535	545	(11)	(1)
Department of Labor	78	63	64	66	61	N/A	(5)	N/A
Department of Transportation:								
Indian Reservation Roads:	N/A	183	184	182	184	182	2	0
Smithsonian:								
Native American Museum	17	37	33	23	18	22	(5)	(1)
Total Federal Funding for Selected Native American Programs 1/	4,872	5,519	5,381	5,832	5,420	4,992	(512)	(324) 2/

1/ Selected major programs only; does not include all government-wide Indian programs.

2/ Incomplete due to lack of Education and Labor levels.

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This provides the reports and submissions of the following individual departments and agencies which contributed to the Annual Report of the Working Group on American Indians and Alaska Natives titled, *Two Years After the President's Meeting With Tribal Leaders*:

- ◆ **Agriculture**
- ◆ **Defense**
- ◆ **Education**
- ◆ **Energy**
- ◆ **Health and Human Services**
- ◆ **Housing and Urban Development**
- ◆ **Interior**
- ◆ **Justice**
- ◆ **Labor**
- ◆ **Treasury**
- ◆ **Corporation for National Service**
- ◆ **Environmental Protection Agency**

In addition, the Departments of **Commerce** and **Transportation** contributed to the *Annual Report*.

AGRICULTURE

FARM & FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

Increased American Indian and Alaska Native Awareness of USDA Services and Programs

Several USDA agencies are working together to heighten awareness of USDA services available to American Indian and Alaska Native communities. The Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) have joined in an extensive 2-year outreach program that explains programs and services in a series of local informational meetings in tribal communities. The outreach campaign is being conducted through a contract with the Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC). Outreach staff with the IAC are working with State and regional USDA offices to schedule and coordinate the grassroots meetings.

Improved American Indian Producer Participation in 1996 Farm Programs

FSA is making a concentrated effort to ensure that American Indian producers have equitable access to the new 7-year production flexibility program. To ensure the protection and lease value of American Indian agricultural land, FSA is working closely with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and has authorized the BIA to sign these 7-year contracts. FSA has enlisted BIA support in assuring that Tribes and individual Indian farmers take full advantage of the program signup. In addition, FSA is working directly with Tribes to communicate all aspects of the new programs to every eligible farmer.

Greater Participation by American Indians in Local FSA County Committee Elections

FSA has directed county offices to take the initiative to improve American Indian participation on local farmer-elected committees. Committee members, who are active farmers, have management oversight of program delivery, hear appeals, advise on credit issues, and approve conservation practices. Counties have been directed to increase contact with tribal governments and realty officials to ensure that all eligible American Indian landowners are fully aware of the opportunity to participate in county elections. FSA offices are also working directly with tribal governments and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to update the databases of agricultural producers and landowners.

Increased Cooperation Among Federal, State, and Tribal Governments

FSA is working to ensure implementation of President Clinton's directive on government-to-government relationships with Native American tribal governments. FSA offices in North Dakota, with five major American Indian reservations, and Montana, with seven reservations, have worked closely with Tribes to ensure farm program delivery. The FSA State office in North Dakota has held a series of three Agency conferences, with representatives from five USDA agencies, the BIA, the North Dakota State Department of Agriculture, the Intertribal Agricultural Council, livestock associations, and tribal leaders from North and South Dakota. In addition, the FSA State Executive Directors have held numerous individual meetings with tribes to work on relocating USDA offices to reservation areas, improving delivery of agricultural credit, and increasing the development of conservation practices on reservation lands. The FSA State office in Montana has been particularly creative in attempting to make the county-based

delivery of farm programs consistent with the political boundaries of reservations, which are many times bordered by several counties.

Participation in American Indian Trade Development Council

The American Indian Trade Development Council (AITDC) is a multiracial, nonprofit organization established to market American Indian products in international markets. The AITDC and FAS have been in partnership since 1992 when the AITDC began participating in the Market Assessment Program (MAP). The AITDC and FAS work closely to promote such products as range-fed beef, buffalo meat, and seafood products. With the support of FAS' Agricultural Attaches in Asia, AITDC has successfully promoted these products in Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore. FAS also provides training to American Indian exporters on how to participate in the MAP. FAS continues to work closely with IAC outreach coordinators to identify export-ready American Indian companies, and to recruit those companies for participation in MAP and other trade promotion activities. A trade mission will be conducted in the fall of 1996 to promote American Indian products in Hong Kong and China.

Export Assistance at Ninth Annual Indian Agriculture Symposium

FAS sponsored an "informational booth and exhibit" at the Ninth Annual Indian Agriculture Symposium last October providing resource information on "How to Export."

FOOD, NUTRITION, & CONSUMER SERVICES

FDPIR Fresh Produce Pilot Project

USDA's Food and Consumer Service (FCS) administers the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), which is offered in lieu of food stamps. FCS is working to improve the nutritional quality and variety of commodities provided under the program. In FY 1996, USDA established a pilot project under which fresh produce was made available to two Tribes participating in FDPIR. This represented a major departure from standard procedures, which had restricted the food package to items with long shelf lives due to the relative isolation of reservations and their limited storage capacities. In FY 1997, USDA plans to expand the pilot to encompass up to 18 additional sites. Expansion will take place through active partnerships in which Tribes, through the National Association of Food Distribution Programs on Indian Reservations, nominate Tribes for the pilot expansion.

FDPIR Food Package Review

In recent years, USDA has made incremental improvements in the FDPIR food package, which was received by an average of 114,000 participants in 1995. (About 325,000 other Indian and Alaskan Natives receive food stamps each month.) For example, new products such as lower-fat frozen ground beef and reduced-fat macaroni and cheese have been added, and product specifications have been modified to reduce fat, sodium, and sugar. However, the food package has not received a comprehensive review in a number of years, and USDA plans to initiate a FDPIR food package review in FY 1996, in full partnership with Native American cooperators.

This process should help provide a healthier and more appealing food package.

National Meeting for Indian State Agencies

FCS sponsored a national meeting for Indian State agencies that administer the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Held in Albuquerque February 6-8, 1996, the meeting brought representatives from the Native American WIC State agencies together to discuss unique challenges they face in administering the WIC program as a small State agency.

WIC Materials on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

FCS developed a new packet of WIC materials to increase awareness of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) among American Indians and Alaska Natives. Of the more than 7 million WIC participants, nearly 117,000 are women, infants, and children of American Indian or Alaskan Native descent. It is estimated that FAS affects approximately one out of every 1,300 births, and that American Indians and Alaska Natives have a rate two to three times higher than the overall population. The materials include the film "Sacred Trust," which won national recognition.

Computers for Tribal Colleges

FCS' Native American Program Manager facilitated the inclusion of 29 Tribal Colleges in an agency program which provides excess computer equipment at no cost to land-grant colleges. The 29 Tribal Colleges were given land-grant status by President Clinton in October 1994. To date, several Tribal Colleges have expressed interest in obtaining excess computer equipment.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance

Under Secretary Jill Long Thompson issued a policy statement acknowledging the rights of federally recognized tribal governments to impose Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance (TERO) requirements on subcontracts and subgrants under contracts and grants to the tribal governments and those for the benefit of tribal members.

RHS Native American Homeownership Plan

In conjunction with the President's Homeownership Initiative, the Rural Housing Service (RHS) identified barriers (USDA, tribal, and interdepartmental) to delivery of the Section 502 Direct Single Family Housing Loan Program within tribal trust land boundaries. A select group of field and national office participants, under the leadership of the RHS Native American coordinator, developed recommendations to resolve these barriers and increase homeownership in Indian country.

Guaranteed Section 502 Loan Pilot Program with Fannie Mae

The Rural Housing Native American pilot loan program was designed to meet the homeownership needs of Native Americans residing on Reservation Trust Lands. Under the Pilot, 25 Tribes will work in partnership with USDA and Fannie Mae in obtaining Guaranteed

Section 502 Housing loans for homes on restricted lands within each of the reservation boundaries. Twenty-five tribal governments will be selected based on a number of factors including the past successes of the tribal housing initiatives and the progressive, innovative nature of the tribal housing operations. RHS is working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), as the BIA is responsible for title searches on Trust Lands. A successful pilot will result in a minimum of 250 homes across Indian country. RHS and Fannie Mae have reached agreement with the Navajo Nation, and an agreement with the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians is close at hand.

Rural Development & ANA Partnership

The interagency agreement between USDA and the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) resulted in the first partnership between USDA Rural Development and the ANA. As such, it serves to strengthen the government-to-government relationship between the Federal government and the tribal nations. The agreement will improve eight tribal economies and the economies of the surrounding communities.

Increased Outreach

Rural Development has established Native American Program Coordinators in most of the States with significant American Indian populations. Meetings between the Rural Development national office and tribal members have been taking place in Indian communities. USDA officials attended a number of intertribal meetings throughout the country, including the National American Indian Housing Council Annual Convention. RHS actively participated in the recent Fannie Mae lender workshop on "Native American Housing: An Emerging Market."

New RHS Handbook

Rural Housing Service is developing a handbook for use by State and field USDA representatives. The handbook will have a customer service emphasis, be "user-friendly," and provide explanations and guidance for assisting tribal customers. It will include practical information for program implementation on Indian Trust lands.

Telecommunications Assistance

The Rural Utilities Service (RUS), through the distance learning and medical link program, is working with various Indian Tribes to help bridge the information and communication gaps that restrict the availability of educational and employment opportunities, and to improve access to medical facilities.

Water and Waste/Community Facilities

The Water and Waste (WW) program in RUS, and the Community Facilities (CF) program in RHS both represent a positive growth in programs helping the Native American community. In many cases these programs replace contaminated water supplies, provide running water where it previously had to be hauled to users, correct environmental contamination from disposal of untreated waste, and help build essential medical facilities in the communities.

For example, in the 3-year period FY 1990-92, USDA invested \$15.8 million in WW and CF projects for Tribes in 10 States. In the later 3-year period FY 1993-95, USDA invested \$38.5 million in WW and CF projects for Tribes in 15 States. This represents an increase of 145 percent for USDA investment in tribal WW and CF projects from the first period to the second. The number of States served is up by 50 percent, and the number of Tribes served is up almost 100 percent--from 14 in FY 1990-92 to 27 in FY 1993-95.

Rural Business Enterprise Grants

The Rural Business-Cooperative Service, which makes grants to finance development of small and emerging private business enterprises, has nearly doubled the investment in federally recognized Tribes--from \$3.5 million to \$6.6 million--between FY 1994 to FY 1995.

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians

The Community Facilities guaranteed loan program approved funding for the completion of new tribal headquarters on the Turtle Mountain Reservation. This project will consolidate all governmental agencies into one location, reducing overall costs and vastly increasing their efficiency. This project, one of the first USDA projects to be funded under this new program, is located in the Center of North America Coalition REAP Zone in North Dakota.

Pinon Unified School District

The Communities Facilities program funded phases two and three of this project located in Arizona, in the amount of \$2,800,000. These funds were used to finish construction of the school building and grounds as well as teacher housing. The project will upgrade the education for the Navajo Nation Reservation, and increase the number of teachers available to the school system.

Yankton Sioux Tribe

The Community Facilities program funded construction of a 10,000-square-foot substance abuse facility on the Yankton Sioux Tribe Reservation in South Dakota. This facility will house up to 20 full-time patients going through an intensive recovery program. The facility will be open and available on a 24-hour basis 365 days a year.

Alabama-Coushatta Indian Tribe

Sam Houston State University, in Huntsville, Texas, created a telecommunications network with the help of \$350,000 in RUS funds. These funds, part of a 1995 RUS Distance Learning and Medical Link Grant, will help bridge the information and communication gaps that have restricted availability of educational and employment opportunities for members of the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Tribe.

Havasupai Indian Tribe

The majority of the residents of the Havasupai Indian Reservation live in the Supai Village, which is approximately 2,500 feet below the rim of the Grand Canyon and accessible by foot, horseback, and helicopter. New digital equipment provided single party telephone service to

many of the residents, so emergency medical service via helicopter is now a phone call away. This Rural Telecommunications effort has also improved tourism opportunities, since visitors can now contact the local hotel, campgrounds, and visitor offices to obtain information, and it has allowed the school to be connected to distance learning centers.

Water 2000 for White Mountain Apache Tribe

A Water 2000 loan and grant was made to the White Mountain Apache Tribe in Whiteriver, Arizona. A \$1.3 million grant and \$1.3 million low-interest loan will bring a new water-delivery system to Whiteriver during the summer and fall of 1996. The RUS portion of the project will help control water-borne diseases that came from shallow contaminated wells and created major problems during the summer.

NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT

Natural Resource Handbook Under Review

The Forest Service drafted the *National Resource Book on American Indian and Alaska Native Relations* and is now reviewing comments of Tribes and others before printing. The book provides comprehensive information to further the working relationships with federally recognized American Indian Tribal Governments and their members. Some Indian Tribes possess rights they have reserved by treaty to hunt, fish, gather, or construct temporary structures in present-day national forests. Related training is also being conducted by Tribes and Forest Service staff across the country. The resource book and training will help USDA uphold the trust duties and responsibilities of the Federal Government toward Indian Tribes.

Sacred Sites

The Forest Service has formally advised all line officers and organizational units across the United States of the Executive Order on Indian Sacred Sites issued by President Clinton May 24, 1996. These sites are located across the country, particularly on western national forests. The use of the Executive Order should assist the ongoing consultation with Tribes, tribal members, and tribal practitioners to accommodate the use and protection of these sites.

Indian Traditions Practiced on National Forests

The Bighorn National Forest in Wyoming has successfully worked with the Crow, Northern and Southern Cheyenne, Shoshone, Arapaho, and Sioux Tribes and their tribal spiritual practitioners to accommodate the access to and ceremonial use of the "Medicine Wheel," a national historic landmark and sacred site of many Indian Tribes and their members. This was accomplished with the support of local communities, State Historic Preservation Officers, and many others.

Progress in Alaska

Formal agreements have been signed with most Southeast Alaska Tlingit and Haida tribal communities which acknowledge they are governments and provide ongoing consultation regarding national forest programs and activities. In another accomplishment, Forest Service

management of subsistence hunting and gathering continues in the Tongass and Chugach National Forests of Alaska, where Alaska Natives, rural residents, subsistence boards, the State, and other Federal agencies are involved. Also, natural resource conservation education camps--sponsored by Federal agencies, Alaska Native Tribes, and communities for Alaska Native youth--are held each year, and one was held south of Anchorage in June 1996.

Improvements in California

The California Region of the Forest Service is active with Tribes across the State. Workshops have been mutually conducted by Indian Tribes and the Forest Service, to improve understanding and effective consultation on planning, programs, and activities. An active relationship between the California Indian Basket makers and the Forest Service helps assure materials are available for basket making needs on national forests along the Sierra Range and in northern California.

American Forest Congress

The Forest Service facilitated the participation of Indian Tribes and tribal members in the Seventh American Forest Congress that occurred in January 1996 in Washington, D.C. This was the first time a number of American Indians participated in a Forest Congress.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota

Active consultation is occurring with the Great Lakes Tribes in northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The Bands of Chippewa Tribes within these areas are developing working agreements for the exercise of reserved treaty rights in national forests and the gathering of materials for cultural and traditional practices. The Chippewa National Forest in Minnesota is working with the Leech Lake Reservation on a separate formal agreement regarding tribal reserved rights on the forest. The Superior National Forest in Minnesota has included northern Minnesota Chippewa Tribes in a standing intergovernmental coordinating group.

Northern Region

The Northern Region of the Forest Service in Missoula, Montana, is consulting with the Tribes in Montana, Northern Idaho, and North Dakota to improve existing governmental relations with federally recognized Indian Tribes of these States. A formal action plan will result. Some Tribes have reserved treaty rights upon present-day national forests as well as continuing cultural practices or activities upon some of the Forests. Many of the Tribes and their reservations or lands adjoin the forests.

Pacific Northwest

Tribes are regularly included in the planning, programs, and activities of the Pacific Northwest Region and national forests of Washington and Oregon. Tribes are participating in the timber, fisheries and other natural resource issues of the Region. Many of the Tribes have reserved hunting, fishing, and gathering rights upon present-day National Forests of the region--which requires consultation and involvement of the Tribes.

Cibola National Forest

The Cibola National Forest of New Mexico has a formal agreement to share skill, knowledge, and technical assistance with the Navajo Nation of Arizona. The Forest Service is providing skilled people to assist the Nation in completing a tribal forest plan. The Cibola National Forest of New Mexico accommodates the use and spiritual practices upon the forest by the Sandia Pueblo Tribe and their members.

Higher Education Efforts

The Forest Service has an active outreach and recruitment initiative with the Tribal Colleges. This is resulting in the placement of some American Indians and Alaska Natives in the agency work force. Employment is possible as opportunities occur. There are other direct outreach efforts with Tribes or colleges and universities. An excellent formal relationship exists with the National Indian University at Haskell, Kansas.

Natural Resource Conservation Services Appointments

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has established a full-time American Indian Liaison, working out of Billings, Montana. This arrangement was devised in order to work more closely with the Intertribal Agricultural Council (IAC). Full-time NRCS offices have been established at Tribal Headquarters on the Blackfeet, Cheyenne River, Crow, Devils Lake Sioux, Flathead, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, Navajo, Northern Cheyenne, Rosebud, Rocky Boy's, and Umatilla reservations. Steering committee members and support staff for government-to-government workshops are currently located in Washington, D.C., Denver, and Phoenix. A Western Regional American Indian Liaison has been established in Albuquerque. An American Indian intern position has been established in Arizona. The trainee in the position will assist in natural resource conservation program delivery to Tribes.

IAC Working with USDA Agencies

An effective working relationship with the IAC has been fostered by assistance to Tribes and State leadership in Idaho, Minnesota, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wisconsin by NRCS, Farm Service Agency, and Rural Development in order to meet the requirements of Section 2501 of the 1990 Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act (FACTA). NRCS has aided agency coordination and travel support to the IAC who have, in turn, enhanced tribal participation in Section 2501 programs. Support for the IAC outreach worker effort includes funding, training, and assistance at State and Tribal meetings.

Information Efforts

Educational efforts (including a publication developed by the IAC under contract with NRCS) are underway on the formation of Tribal Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD). The effort is mandated through existing State, Tribal, or Federal laws. The Crow Conservation District in the State of Montana is the first of its kind to be formed through the new effort. Also, NRCS provided support for development of the poster which was used nationally during this year's American Indian History Month.

Employment Efforts

Two intern positions on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming are being supported by the Tribes there, with NRCS providing technical, hands-on training in natural resources conservation. A joint effort is underway with the Mississippi Choctaw Youth and NRCS to provide summer employment and to provide local assistance in natural resource conservation. NRCS is in the process of establishing a program to provide support and educational assistance to American Indian employees. NRCS American Indian employees, who are developing the program, are planning a kick-off meeting this fall.

Workshops Continue

NRCS will conduct five workshops on "Working Effectively with American Indians" this summer at various locations throughout the United States. Thirteen of these workshops have already been conducted in eight States since 1992.

RESEARCH, EDUCATION, & ECONOMICS

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk Initiative

The Children, Youth, and Families at Risk Initiative--supported by USDA's Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) in partnership with State and county Cooperative Extension Services--provided funding and technical support for numerous programs focusing on Native American needs since 1991. They include:

- 4-H Yukon Fisheries**, an Alaska school enrichment fisheries education and mentoring program in Athabaskan Indian Village,

- Kuskokwim 4-H Fisheries**, an Alaska fisheries science and job training project in Kuskokwim River Native villages,

- Native American Family Empowerment Project** in Montana, with culturally appropriate family support programs for Indian families on seven reservations

- Oklahoma After School Care Program**, which focuses on prevention of school dropout, early sexual activity, and substance abuse by Cherokee youngsters,

- Sugar Bowl II**, a school-age child care program in South Dakota that promotes understanding and appreciation for diverse cultures in a nurturing environment with Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe,

- Pine Ridge Coalition and Youth Center**, a South Dakota program of recreation, education, and cultural activities with Sioux Tribe members,

- 4-H Challenge Project in Washington State**, which gives life skills to children, youth, and families at risk in a drug education program with the Colville Confederated Tribes, and

- Wind River Reservation Youth and Families at Risk Project** in Wyoming, which serves the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian youth with education and counseling concerning employment, substance abuse, domestic violence, teen pregnancy, and self-esteem.

Extension Indian Reservation Program

The Extension Indian Reservation Program (EIRP), which is administered by USDA's CSREES, provides extension agents through the State Cooperative Extension organization to selected Native American Tribes. The extension agents conduct programs of instruction on reservations in response to needs identified by the Tribes. The programs help American Indians develop agricultural enterprises ranging from rearing and restocking salmon in Washington, to growing specialty seed crops in Arizona, to establishing a farmers market in North Carolina, to vegetable gardening in Alaska. These efforts aim to bring the benefits of the land-grant universities to the Reservations, and to increase quality of life, income, and self-esteem. Here are some examples of this program:

--**Alaska.** An EIRP gardening and information project contributes toward the Tanana Chiefs Conference goal of increasing rural food production. Along with low-cost seeds and fertilizer, it distributes knowledge of basic gardening and special techniques for northern climates. Village gardens contributed an estimated \$148,500 in local food production to the region. Gardening not only reduces food bills, it also improves diets for the Athabascan people who participate. Another program in Alaska gives training and information on food preservation, which helps rural villagers safely store winter food supplies such as fish, game, and berries.

--**Arizona.** The Arizona 4-H Challenge program recently provided a 24-hour 3-day training in group facilitation using experiential (adventure-based) activities to 22 workers from several agencies on the Navajo Nation (Chinle). Training offered a model and activities to strengthen existing programming on the reservation. The program was set up through the Apache County Cooperative Extension Office, and similar training has been offered over the past year to American Indians and professionals working with them statewide.

--**Michigan.** Farmers Market Nutrition Program classes in nutrition education are held on the reservation for the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.

--**Nebraska.** Nebraska Extension's Indian Reservation Program, targeting youth in the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservations, engages youth and adults together on educational projects that benefit children, their families, and the community. A Federal grant helps support a part-time extension educator and efforts to help tribal members build self-esteem and make wise decisions regarding health and lifestyles. 4-H Cloverbuds Afterschool Program exemplifies special-interest 4-H programming; over 5,487 youth and adults participate through classes, one-on-one contacts, and educational workshops. Other programs include school release day child-care programs, youth festivals, wellness camps, development of local advisory committee to guide tribal youth/family programs, and implementation of family community leadership training.

--**New Mexico.** Thanks to CSREES Extension Indian Reservation Project, there is again a 4-H club at Zuni after over 15 years. Zuni 4-H members have learned about teamwork by helping other 4-H clubs off the Reservation with projects and fundraising activities; youth from these other clubs, in turn, work on Zuni 4-H projects. Several Zuni members attended 4-H State conference and improved leadership skills. Also, a 5-year agreement between New Mexico Extension and the Zuni Tribal Council concerning sustainable agriculture on an experimental farm involves reestablishment by the Zunis of

agriculture on their land; they receive advice on crops, varieties, and marketing that is sensitive to their own cultural practices. Current experiments include alfalfa, wheat, and Blue Corn. In yet another program in the State, the Jicarilla Apache Extension Agent is implementing the Willow Creek Youth Career Development Camp, a series of 1-week sessions to help Native American youth learn job skills, develop confidence, appreciate natural resource management, and develop a positive work ethic and leadership skills.

--**North Carolina.** Cherokee Reservation has had a farmers market in operation for 3 years even with drought conditions. Nine reservation families have averaged \$50 produce sales each Saturday throughout the summer; one family increased their income by \$1,600. Without the market, produce would have been given away or spoiled. Assisted by North Carolina Extension Service, families improved their marketing and increased family income. In another program, about 410 high-risk youth on the Cherokee Indian Reservation participated in drug and alcohol prevention education programs sponsored by Cooperative Extension. Many Indian youth became leaders who taught younger people, building stronger self-esteem and positive leadership qualities.

--**Oregon.** On the Warm Springs Reservation, EIRP teaches credit acquisition, budgets, and grazing strategies for cattle producers. 4-H works two separate parcels of tribal land, which are used for hay and cattle breeding, and to teach conservation methods. Another project aims to restore besieged riparian zones along the DesChutes River, which is a sensitive habitat for endangered Chinook Salmon. A cooperative effort among the extension agent, tribal and State fish biologists, environmentalists, and the community led to protection of a 5-mile stretch of tribally owned riverfront.

Endowment Fund for 1994 Land-Grant Institutions

The Higher Education Programs office of CSREES established an endowment fund for the 29 Tribal Colleges designated as 1994 land-grant institutions, authorized under P.L. 103-382. In 1996, the first of an anticipated series of five contributions of \$4.6 million has been invested by the U.S. Treasury. The interest earned for fiscal year 1996 will amount to about \$100,000 for use in fiscal year 1997 and will be distributed to the institutions by means of a legislated formula. The total for the endowment fund at the end of 5 years will amount to \$23 million. These funds will be used to facilitate teaching programs in the food and agricultural sciences.

Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants to Support Food and Agricultural Education

In 1996, the office of Higher Education Programs launched the Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program. This formula grants program provides \$50,000 for each of the 29 Tribal Colleges designated as 1994 land-grant institutions to improve teaching programs.

CSREES Fellows Program's First Participant from a 1994 Institution

The CSREES Fellows Program has been working for 5 years to bring faculty from developing institutions (1890 land-grants, Tuskegee, and the land-grant institutions in American Samoa, District of Columbia, Guam, Micronesia, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) to USDA for a 3-month summer professional development experience

that links these individuals and their institutions more closely to other parts of the land-grant system, including USDA. In 1996, eligibility was broadened to include the 1994 land-grant institutions. The first participant from such an institution is Ben Whiting, Director of the Environmental Science and Conservation Program at Sinte Gleska University, which is on the Rosebud Indian Reservation in Mission, South Dakota. He is a Fellow with the Higher Education Programs office and also is working with the range management staff of CSREES.

Economic Research Service Article

The Economic Research Service prepared an article, to appear in its periodical *Rural Conditions and Trends*, on changes in various Federal programs and funding affecting rural development. The article includes a section on Indian programs that provides a brief description of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Indian Education, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Indian Housing Development programs, as well as a map showing where Indian gaming is occurring in nonmetro areas.

MARKETING & REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Recent Commodity Purchases for Donation to Reservations

Conventional commodity donations to reservations are through programs for needy families. These donations have included canned vegetables and canned pork. The items listed below have been added in consultation with tribal advisers working with FCS and the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS).

Ground beef:	FY95	1,742,400 one-lb. packets	\$2,215,000
	FY96 to date:	1,188,000 " " "	\$1,798,000
Canned boned Poultry:	FY95	730,080 pounds in 29 oz. cans	\$1,415,700
Dried egg mix:	FY95	684,000 pounds in 6-oz. pouches	\$1,098,500

Federal-State Marketing Improvement Matching Grants

In 1995, \$71,500 was awarded to the New Mexico Department of Agriculture (NMDA) to help the Taos Pueblo reintroduce agriculture through a pilot program to develop production and processing capabilities for choke cherries and wild plums. Included in the program is a test kitchen, a catalog, indigenous recipes, packaging materials, and a product-delivery system. NMDA also received \$78,500 in 1994.

Cooperative Agreement

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has joined other USDA agencies in funding a 2-year cooperative agreement with the Intertribal Agriculture Council in Billings, Montana. This agreement, to which APHIS will contribute at least \$41,000 in

FY 1996 and FY 1997, supports creation of a "train-the-trainers" network utilizing six Native Americans to give more than 60 workshops to other Native Americans on the roles and activities of USDA. In January 1996, APHIS sent five representatives to Billings to give a panel discussion on how the agency is structured and what APHIS can do for American Indians. APHIS officials also distributed agency publications at this meeting. The audience was the six Indian trainers and the executive director of the Intertribal Agriculture Council.

Tobacco Program Recruitment

In 1995, AMS' Tobacco Division began a student career experience program on tobacco grading, an apprenticeship for high school and junior college students. In July 1995, the first group of trainees, including six Native Americans, reported for training in the Lumberton-Fairmont, NC, area. In December 1995, three Native Americans reported for training in the Greeneville, TN, area. The experience will provide opportunities to apply for career job vacancies grading tobacco. The program will continue in 1996.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Civil Rights Fact Finding

In response to a request from the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation), USDA's Office of Civil Rights conducted a fact finding trip in September 1995 to the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. Civil Rights staff met with tribal leaders and members to address the potential foreclosure on 27,000 acres of the trust property by FSA (formerly the Farmers Home Administration). Since that time, FSA and NRCS staff have improved their communication with Indian Tribes not only in North Dakota but nationwide. The problems of foreclosure on trust property and other issues identified by the fact finding team are being addressed by a joint group including FSA and BIA's Real Estate Services Division, with active participation by the Three Affiliated Tribes and the Intertribal Agricultural Council.

Arizona Workshop to Enhance Understanding and Program Delivery

USDA's Office of Civil Rights and the American Indian/Alaska Native Program Management Council sponsored a 3-day workshop in Tempe, Arizona, Dec. 12-14, 1995. More than 200 USDA employees attended the workshop on "Building Partnerships with Tribal Governments." The workshop gave USDA personnel a better understanding of the special legal relationship between Indian Tribes and the Federal Government, and it identified barriers impeding access to USDA programs by Indian tribes and people. More than 30 Native American tribal officials shared their view of how USDA could improve its relationship with Indian tribes, and they explained some Indian cultural practices.

DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Policy and Guidance

- On May 3, 1996, the Department of Defense (DoD) established principles for consultation with Native Americans as part of its environmental conservation program. The principles were established based on consideration of the strong religious and cultural ties to natural areas. The principles provide that, where applicable, DoD will consider the interests of Native Americans in land management decision-making through consultation to identify and protect Native American cultural resources. The DoD shall carry out consultations with Native American Tribal governments in a manner that respects the sovereign status of each such Federally recognized Tribe. The DoD shall consult to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law prior to taking actions that affect the protected interests of Federally recognized Tribal governments. Consultation shall be conducted with sensitivity to cultural values, socioeconomic factors, and the administrative structure of the native group.
- DoD issued its Environmental Planning and Analysis Instruction on May 3, 1996, which emphasizes partnering with and involvement of local governments and local communities in DoD's environmental planning process. It also directs that compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act must incorporate the analysis required under Executive Order 12898. Executive Order 12898 is the "Environmental Justice" Executive Order which requires a Federal agency to analyze whether its actions and policies have disproportionately high adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations or low-income populations.
- The Departments of Army, Air Force, and Navy are all working on guidelines geared specifically towards consultation between Native American organizations and their activities.
 - In the development of these guidelines, the Army held a significant 2-day meeting at Fort Sill in March with over 50 representatives of Native American Tribes. These representatives participated with members of the Army staff, Major Commands, and installations. The purpose of the meeting was to inform attendees of the Army's work under Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and to seek input on the development of its consultation guidelines. After publication, the Army intends to consult with Tribal governments on implementation of the guidelines.
 - The Army published an interim policy on Native American Cultural Resources on November 27, 1995. This interim policy provided guidance to Army Major Commands and installations regarding the implementation of the Presidential Memorandum on "Government to Government Relations" with Tribes and the implications of that memorandum on consultation with Native American Tribes on

cultural resources issues. The tenets of the interim guidance have been incorporated into draft Army Regulations on cultural resources which in being prepared for publication.

- The Department of Navy has published a two-map set that will provide information which will serve as the basis for its consultation efforts. The maps are designed to assist DoD personnel in understanding Native American concerns and fill consultation gaps where relationships with Tribes have not been established. The maps are specific to the Navy and show the Navy's installations, the locations of Tribes, and the lands historically occupied by Indian Tribes. The maps contain informative descriptions that outline issues that might require consultation, a brief history of the Tribe, current policies, and guidelines for consultation.
- A second set of maps has been created by DoD based on a geographic information system. These maps display DoD installations, and, historic and current Indian lands. Currently, map data is being refined. A users' manual is being created and spatial and text data are being prepared for electronic dissemination on the Inter-net World Wide Web.
- The Department of the Air Force initiated the development of an Air Force Native American Consultation Program as a supplement to the Air Force Instruction. The goals of the program are to identify Native American groups that Air Force installation personnel should consult with, field test the procedures at Air Force installations, and develop a guidance handbook.

Activities/Accomplishments

- The Air Force has several programs which center on its historic relationship with the Chumash Indians at the Vandenberg Air Force Base. One of these is involves the participation of the Chumash Indians in the planning, review, and execution of projects that could adversely affect their ancestral and contemporary cultural resources. When proposed activities threaten these resources, the preferred practice is avoidance by re-siting the activity. The Chamash Council is consulted early in the planning process for all major projects with information disseminated and input taken during formal meetings or hearings. When avoidance of sensitive resources is not possible or feasible, the Chumash participate in all phases of archaeological investigation of the sites and monitoring of ground disturbance during construction. This program has been in place since 1984 and has worked extremely well.
- There are several Tribal colleges participating in a DoD Environmental Scholarship, Fellowship and Grants program. The Tribal colleges are consortium member schools to some of the larger academic institutions such as New Mexico State University, Kansas State University, and Northern Arizona University. The students who benefit from such training are eligible to be hired by the Department of Defense, subject to the availability of positions,

and DoD priority placement. Funding was provided by Congress in Fiscal Year 94 for this program. The first students participating in the program are expected to graduate over the next two years. DoD is also participating in an environmental training program in the area of hazardous waste management, and asbestos abatement at the Haskell Indian Nation University.

- DoD has conducted a Native American consultation training course, for consultation required under NAGPRA, AIRFA, NHPA, and other environmental laws. DoD also sponsored a Native Hawaiian workshop as well as a forum, "Overview of Native Peoples' Cultures," to further consultation efforts.
- Robins AFB, Georgia, has developed a close relationship with the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. Robins and the Muscogee have worked on several projects and seminars for an educational program that brings Native American teachers from Oklahoma to middle Georgia to share their culture with the students. The Muscogee Nation and Robins AFB worked together on an exhibit at the bases' Museum of Aviation, entitled "Windows to a Distant Past". Together the base and Nation recreated in story, the rich Native culture that existed on this land.
- In accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), over 50% of Navy's archeological collections have been identified and assessed at a cost of at least \$1.5 million under DoD's Legacy Resources Management Program (LRMP). The LRMP was established by Congress in 1991 to enhance DoD's important natural and cultural resources management programs. An additional \$500K of funds have been requested to complete inventories of the Southeast region and California.
- The Army assessed the need for NAGPRA summaries at 167 Army installations. The Army produced summary reports for 95 installations at an average cost of \$12,500 each. Completion of all NAGPRA summaries places the Army at the forefront of compliance. These summaries are the focus of initiating and continuing consultation dialog with over 200 Tribes.
- Section 8072 of the Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1996 requires the Department of Defense to provide for "the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to Tribes, related administrative support, the gathering of information, documenting of environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation on Indian lands resulting from Department of Defense (DoD) activities. In response to this Congressional direction, the DoD devised a comprehensive program to: (1) establish a management information systems to house existing information on environmental impacts; (2) conduct preliminary assessments to determine the appropriate response actions for areas of reported environmental impacts; (3) develop a priority model for the purpose of allocating resources to address environmental impacts; (4) undertake model/demonstration projects; and (5) develop training material and prototype training programs with Native American and Tribal Colleges and Universities.

- In May, 1995, the Omaha District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) conducted two workshops in North Dakota and Montana with 19 Tribes. The purpose of the workshops was to become more familiar with the priorities and needs in the Indian Country and identify ways for the COE to respond to the Presidential Memorandum on "Government to Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments."
- There are numerous Shoshone, Paiute, and other Tribes in the vicinity of Nellis Air Force Base which have traditional and judicially recognized ties to the Nellis lands. The base began a long term Native American Interaction Program with 18 Tribes in January 1996. Subgroups of Tribal representatives met to work on issues of mutual concern with the Air Force. A second general meeting was held in late June 1996. Tribal representatives have examined archaeological collections from the Range Complex, been given an opportunity to comment on recent Air Force proposals, such as the renewal of the land withdrawal proposal, and made active partners in the base's cultural resources management program. Nellis is home to thousands of archaeological sites, including caves and rock art. Identification of sacred or traditional use sites is progressing. Results of studies are being shared with the Tribes.
- The Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, in collaboration with the Bureau of Land Management, hosted the Western Papequeria Cultural Resources Workshop on March 28, 1996. The workshop successfully brought together representatives from various Federal, State, local, and Tribal organizations to discuss cultural resource issues. Tribal participation included: Tohono O'odham Nation; Hia Ced O'odham Alliance; Gila River Community; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community; Cocopah Tribe; Yavapai Tribe; and Fort Apache Tribe. The workshop created positive relationships among the base, other agencies, regulators, and Tribes. It also helped lay the foundation for forthcoming intensive consultations on cultural resources management issues, including those pertaining to compliance with historic preservation laws in support of the NEPA documents for the renewal of the withdrawal status for the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range.

Activities under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program.

- K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Marquette, MI - The Sault Ste Marie Tribe of Chippewa signed a lease for 275 housing units, three industrial buildings and two commercial buildings. The Tribe is screening business proposals and expect to start major redevelopment activities by spring. Cooperation between the Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA), Air Force Base Conversion Agency, and the Tribe is greatly aiding the success of job creation of the base and redevelopment of the community.
- Williams Air Force Base, Mesa Arizona - Air Force recently negotiated the sale of the golf course to the Gila River Indian Tribe. The Air Force also conducted an inventory of natural and cultural resources and began consultation with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. In February 1995, the Air Force, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

developed a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement to ensure that individual data recovery investigations resulting from disposal and reuse of the base are tied together under a common research focus and methodology. The Agreement also addressed procedures for unanticipated discoveries.

- Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, ME - Former military housing units are being transferred to the Aroostook Band of the Micmac Native American Tribe.
- Naval Station Sand Point, Seattle, Washington - The City of Seattle and the Muckleshoot Tribe are finalizing an agreement that will address the Tribe's interests and the community's redevelopment plan by giving the Tribe land in the area of the closing base and access to part of the base. The Tribe was also given fishing rights and piers formerly associated with the closing base.
- Fort Wingate, Gallup, New Mexico - The Navajo and Zunis Tribes, working with the Council of Governments, is drafting an economic redevelopment plan at the request of Senator Dominici. Currently, the Navajos are using excess warehouse space for food distribution to Native Americans and an excess building for vehicle maintenance to service the food distribution vehicles.
- Umatilla Army Depot, Hermiston, Oregon - The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (comprised of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, Umatilla Tribes) participate on the LRA. The LRA is recognized by the DoD Office of Economic Adjustment to receive funds for reuse planning.
- Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, CA - The Rancheria Native Americans are members of the Local Redevelopment Authority's Executive Council and will participate in redevelopment planning. The Rancheria Native Americans desire excess property to establish the State of California's first Regional Youth Treatment Facility and are working with the local community in this process.

EDUCATION

AUG 16 1996

Department of Education: items for possible inclusion in White House report on Administration accomplishments in Indian affairs

(1) The Department of Education (ED) has been working during this past year with the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies on a draft Executive Order for tribal colleges. The purpose of the Order is to expand Federal assistance for Indian institutions of higher education, promote tribal sovereignty and individual achievement, and advance the National Education Goals and Federal policy in Indian education. Importantly, tribal sovereignty and the Federal Government's unique relationship to American Indians and Alaska Natives would be reaffirmed by the order.

(2) ED worked successfully with Indian organizations on the restoration of funding for ED's Indian Education program after the House Appropriations Committee voted to eliminate that funding in the FY 1996 Interior Department appropriations bill. ED has continued, since then, to work closely with the Indian community on budget issues.

(3) In its proposal for reauthorization of the Carl Perkins vocational education program, the Administration proposed the continuation of separate programs for Indian tribes and organizations, and for tribally controlled vocational institutions.

(4) In FY 1995, ED made a \$500,000 grant to the Alaska Native Heritage Center in Anchorage to support its efforts in establishing a center on Alaska Native Art and Culture. The grant was made under the Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development program--the only time that program has been funded by Congress.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TITLE IX—INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Programs under the 1972 Indian Education Act were most recently reauthorized in 1994 as Title IX of the Elementary and Secondary Act (ESEA). Indian Education programs in ESEA demonstrate the national commitment to providing American Native children with equal opportunities to learn to challenging academic standards that build upon Native culture and community.

Improving education for American Native students is vital to the National Education Goals to prepare every student in America for responsible citizenship, continued learning, and productive employment. These objectives will not be achieved without equitable learning opportunities for American Indians. Legislative provisions specific to Native education emphasize priorities of preserving Native languages and cultures, involving Native parents and tribal leaders, preparing high-quality Native and non-Native school personnel, and addressing the total educational needs of students.

- The U.S. Department of Education's Indian Education programs serve 430,000 students in the public and BIA schools in 42 states through nearly 1,300 projects. Indian Education programs are not administered by the states; funds go directly to school, district, or tribal grantees.
- In FY 1996, American Indian students were served by approximately \$226 million dollars in Impact Aid funds for schools nationwide.

Indian Education Program Structure

The new Title IX supports a comprehensive approach to educational reform and ensures that American Indians benefit from national education reforms and receive the opportunity to achieve to high academic standards. The ESEA supports programs of direct assistance for the education of Native children and adults; the training of Native persons as educators and in other professions serving Native people; and research, evaluation, and data collection on Native education.

- **Formula Grants to Local Educational Agencies.** The new legislation promotes accountability for results and the integration of Indian Education services with other educational programs and with broader educational reforms underway in states and communities. Toward this end, the law requires each local educational agency (LEA) to develop a comprehensive plan for its overall approach to the education of Native students. The plan must describe how local, state, and federal funds available to the district will be used to pursue the LEA's goals for Native students. LEAs must report periodically to their communities on the progress they have made toward attainment of their goals.
- **Special Programs and Projects to Improve Educational Opportunities for Indian**

Children.

- Under the Demonstration Grants program, the Department makes discretionary grant awards to a number of entities, a large number of which are American Native organizations, for a variety of activities including: dropout prevention projects, partnership projects between local educational agencies and institutions of higher education, and programs to meet the needs of gifted and talented Native students. Through projects that provide counseling, home-school liaisons, tutoring, and cultural reinforcement, Indian Education programs can improve student achievement and graduation rates.
- The Professional Development program provides grants to institutions of higher education, as well as to other eligible applicants, to increase the number of qualified American Native individuals in professions serving Native people. These training programs result in a graduate degree. A 1994 study of the *Educational Personnel Development program*, which is designed to train educational personnel to serve American Native students, found that:
 - Nearly three-quarters of participants completed their degrees, and of those who did, 85 percent went on to work in education positions, 80 percent took education jobs in which at least half of the students served were American Native, and over 50 percent took jobs in which all the students served were American Native.
 - Nearly 90 percent of participants reported that the program was either "very important" or "extremely important" to their development as educators.
- The Department awards Fellowships to Native students in the fields of medicine, psychology, law, education, business administration, engineering, and natural resources. National evaluations of the fellowship and training programs have examined the extent to which participants complete their programs and go on to work in Native communities. A 1991 study of the *Indian Education Fellowship program* found that:
 - Seventy-four percent of undergraduates and 80 percent of graduate students were either enrolled in good standing or had completed their programs; and
 - About 60 percent of former Fellowship recipients had a job that involved them with members of the Native community.

• **Special Programs for Indian Adults.** The Adult Education program supports projects to enable Native adults to acquire basic literacy, complete secondary school through a high school equivalency program, and secure the education necessary for them to benefit

from vocational training.

American Indian students have shown real academic progress:

- In 1994, 45 percent of American Native high school graduates earned the core credits recommended by *A Nation at Risk*—a dramatic increase over the 7 percent reported in 1982. This demonstrates the high levels to which Native students can achieve upon completion of high school. However, the proportion of American Native high school graduates taking the recommended core credits is still below that for all high school students (52 percent in 1994).
- Scores on the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) for American Natives have improved between 1987 and 1995. Native students' scores increased by an average of 10 points for verbal and 15 points in mathematics. Likewise, between 1986 and 1995, American Natives showed the largest gains among all racial groups on the ACT assessment.
- The number of American Natives taking Advanced Placement exams in English, mathematics, science, and history increased by 481 percent from 1986 (415 students) to 1995 (2,412 students) compared to an increase of 220 percent for all races and ethnic groups. Native Americans represented .5 percent of all AP test-takers, about half their representation in the student population.
- According to the National Science Foundation and National Research Council, from 1978-79 to 1990-91 the number of American Native students who earned degrees in science increased by 12 percent for undergraduate degrees and by 30 percent for graduate degrees. These figures compare to a decline of one percent in the number of undergraduate degrees earned by students of all races and an increase of six percent in the number of graduate degrees.

Programs authorized by the Indian Education Act differ in several respects from those administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and from the other programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. While the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is responsible for the schooling of approximately 48,000 Native students in 187 schools, the Department of Education's Indian Education programs serve 430,000 students in the public and BIA schools in 42 states through nearly 1,300 projects. Whereas the BIA serves only Indians who are members of federally recognized tribes, the definition of "Indian" applicable to Title IX programs extends eligibility to state-recognized tribes and tribes terminated since 1940. And unlike formula grant programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Indian Education programs are not administered by the states; funds go directly to school, district, or tribal grantees. This practice reflects the traditional relationship between the federal government and Indian peoples.

The Office of Indian Education programs also differ from other federally funded Indian programs such as the Department of Education's Impact Aid program and BIA's Johnson-O'Malley Act. Impact Aid legislation was passed in 1950 to provide school districts affected by federal activities with funds for general operating expenses. Native students who live on non-taxable reservation lands generate dollars for school districts because of the additional financial burden they place on schools they attend. In FY 1996, Native students generated approximately \$226 million dollars in Impact Aid funds for schools nationwide. The Johnson-O'Malley Act (JOM) of 1934 was intended to facilitate the entrance of federally-recognized Indian children into public schools. In FY 1996, JOM funds will be primarily distributed through the Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) process. Under this distribution system, funds will no longer be specifically reserved for education.

WHAT IS WORKING: PROGRAM AIMS AND ILLUSTRATIVE RESULTS

The supplemental nature of Indian Education programs make the depth and breadth of their impact within a school or district difficult to assess. In addition, individual projects' goals and activities vary a great deal. For example, a project may focus on one or more broad areas such as K-12 academics, adult literacy, culture, counseling services, or the promotion of parent involvement. Despite these challenges, the reauthorized Indian Education programs enable a more coordinated approach to service delivery, stronger accountability systems, and greater flexibility in program design.

Several components of Indian Education programs are vital to the academic success of American Native students:

- (1) Enriching curriculum and instruction aligned with standards. A review of

school districts' comprehensive plans developed under *Formula Grants to LEAs* shows how districts are using all federal education program resources to meet the unique educational, cultural, and linguistic needs of Native students. Evidence from some Indian Education projects demonstrates the positive impact that Title IX can have:

- The academic program at Ganado Primary School, AZ, combines the goals, values, and traditions of Navajo culture with recent instructional and curriculum reforms including alignment with standards. Ganado has developed a more integrated program of reading, writing, and problem solving; many federally funded programs are fully integrated into the classrooms. Located in Diné Bi Kyah (Navajo reservation), Ganado enrolls approximately 450 children in grades K-2. The school's recently updated schoolwide program supports a holistic approach to education through a school-within-a-school format, intensive staff development, and parent involvement. The curriculum is designed to integrate the Navajo language and culture within disciplines and to promote literacy and language development. Ganado has been recognized by the Arizona Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, and in 1993 Ganado was named Arizona's Exemplary Reading Program by the Arizona Reading Association.
- The Wellpinit School District, WA, with support from Title IX, administers a program serving Native students in the district that seeks to improve student achievement and academic skills through supplemental academic services. While reinforcing cultural knowledge, this program has been successful in facilitating academic growth. Resources from Title IX have contributed three additional staff persons who provide supplemental services to the many students served by the program. This additional attention and assistance for American Native children have resulted in increased student test scores in reading and mathematics.
- The "Drop In, Not Out" program in the Grand Rapids School District, MI, has implemented several effective strategies with the support of Title IX. This dropout prevention and re-enrollment program for 7th-12th grade Native students has proven to be effective, as evidenced by high attendance rates and the rate of students' enrollment in college (80 percent in 1995). Since the beginning of the program twenty years ago, the Native dropout rate has decreased from 78 to 10 percent.

The Grand Rapids program is faced with significant challenges throughout the year. Students often exhibit high mobility patterns and do not attend school regularly. This program devises a curriculum to meet the individual

needs of these and other Native students who are considered at-risk. It focuses on student academic achievement through a "mastery learning" approach, which employs competency testing and other assessment techniques. Students are also given opportunities to apply their knowledge in practical settings. In partnership with the community, many students become involved in the summer program, serving as tutors, counselors, and teachers' aides working with younger students.

- (2) High-quality professional development is addressed through formula and discretionary grants. For example,

- The program at Grasswood Boarding School, AZ, on the Navajo reservation places a heavy emphasis on professional development and on ensuring that the education program is compatible with Navajo culture. All staff members receive training that addresses curriculum development and instruction—including the use of lesson plans that are culturally relevant and integrated with the rest of the curriculum—and that prepares them to participate in programs that provide student support services programs and promote family education and involvement. Title IX also supports the school's improvement plan by funding the parent education and involvement program and efforts to improve student attendance and retention. In addition, Title IX supports an extended day tutoring program for students who need additional instruction and practice to master the state's content and performance standards.

ENERGY

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Departmental Activities and Accomplishments

- Office of Congressional, Public, and Intergovernmental Affairs

In response to President Clinton's April 29, 1994 executive memorandum, the Office of Congressional, Public and Intergovernmental Affairs (CP) prepared a draft reaffirmation policy memorandum for Secretary O'Leary's signature. The Secretarial memorandum included as attachment's the President's April 29, 1994 memorandum as well as the Department of Energy's (DOE) American Indian Policy. It unequivocally represented that the President's memorandum outlines principles that define the Department's responsibility to ensure that it operates within a government-to-government relationship with all federally-recognized Tribal governments.

On May 18, 1994, Secretary O'Leary signed the Department's policy memorandum. The document, in the form of an American Indian Policy Booklet, was forwarded to American Indian Tribes and organizations who are involved in or impacted by Department of Energy activities. Since then, the Department has been vigorous in adhering to the letter and intent of both President Clinton's April 29th and Secretary O'Leary's May 18th memoranda. CP continues to coordinate, facilitate, and advocate the Department's American Indian Policy. Working relationships with American Indian Tribal Leaders as well as American Indian organizations have been established. Communication and consultation activities are ongoing and reviewed and revised as necessary. Training on the Department's American Indian Policy is provided to Headquarters and Field senior managers and when requested to external customers.

During the period April 15, 1995 through April 15, 1996, two issuances of The Energy Messenger, the Department of Energy's American Indian newsletter, were published. Each issue featured articles on significant DOE initiatives and activities of interest to its targeted readership. Readership includes American Indian Tribes, organizations, and others interested in Departmental American Indian activities. Many of the articles highlighted events and activities that directly involve DOE as well as Tribal Governments. The Energy Messenger has proven to be an effective venue that both informs and educates DOE and laboratory personnel on the importance of operating in a government-to-government relationship with Federally recognized Tribes.

- Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health

In August 1995, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health (EH) issued the final version of the Environmental Guidelines for Development of Cultural Resource Management Plans. This document will assist DOE facilities in developing site-specific cultural resource management programs. These guidelines provide DOE facilities

with the necessary framework to develop their own cultural resource management program. These guidelines were developed in consultation with the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and the National Park Service.

Tribal representatives have been afforded the opportunity to participate in the review of the draft cultural resource management guidelines. Comments received from Tribal officials were incorporated into the final version of this document.

Contacts have been identified at the operations office level for cultural resource activities, in addition to the designated DOE Indian Issues Points of Contact. Coordination of activities is strongly encouraged by EH to facilitate overall site-wide management.

The Office of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Policy and Assistance issued proposed changes to the Departmental NEPA regulations on February 20, 1996, which included changes to streamline the NEPA process and save cost and time without affecting quality. Consultation continues on a case-by-case basis. A recent notable example is consultation with the Absentee Shawnee in September 1995 concerning NEPA review for the disposition of human remains at the Department's Fernald Area Office.

EH activities have included workshops, presentation at NCAI events, technical assistance related to cultural resource activities, and providing site specific guidance. These activities have significantly increased DOE managers' awareness of their responsibilities.

- Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

- Government-to-Government Cooperative Agreements

Comprehensive cooperative agreements with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Nez Perce Tribe, the Yakama Indian Nation, the Pueblos of Cochiti, Jemez and Santa Clara, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes allow for the development of Tribal environmental capabilities to address health and safety issues and Tribal cultural concerns resulting from Environmental Management activities.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Nez Perce Tribe, and the Yakama Indian Nation implemented cultural resource programs which provided the Hanford site with valuable and time saving information regarding the identification and importance of cultural sites.

The Pueblos of Cochiti, Jemez, and Santa Clara are building up the technical capacity of each Pueblo to assist the Los Alamos National Laboratory in environmental monitoring and other activities which potentially impact each Pueblo.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation established an emergency response and preparedness program which equipped and trained emergency response personnel through the Tribal Fire Department to be first responders to effectively handle potential hazardous and radioactive materials transportation incidents across or near their lands.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes are interacting with the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory under a larger cooperative agreement to resolve concerns about the Laboratory's activities. One-year funding under the cooperative agreement enabled the Tribe to establish a Tribal cultural resource survey crew to assist the Department in managing the extensive cultural resources located within the Laboratory's jurisdiction. In addition, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes revised emergency response training activities in preparation for Departmental shipments passing through the reservation to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico and shipments resulting from the agreement signed between the Department and the State of Idaho. The Department of Energy assisted and coordinated with the Department of Navy in their initial contacts and negotiations with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes regarding concerns with Navy rail shipments of spent fuel through reservation lands to the INEL facility. The Department coordinated public meetings on Tribal lands and provided pertinent background information to the Navy regarding DOE's experiences with the Tribe and its various agreements. Upon the signing of an agreement between the Navy and the Tribe, the DOE will proceed with active discussions regarding its future highway shipments of spent fuel.

For the past year, the Seneca Nation of Indians in New York has been working with the Environmental Management program to establish a cooperative agreement to address their concerns resulting from activities at the West Valley Demonstration Project.

Other Projects

Under President Clinton's AmeriCorps program, the Earth Conservation Corps manages 80 Tribal youth whom are paid volunteers from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Nez Perce Tribe, the Yakama Indian Nation, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, and the Warm Springs Tribe to implement Tribal fisheries and watershed projects to restore salmon runs within the Columbia River watershed. Corps members build fences, remove debris from spawning beds, and help care for salmon smolts in Tribal hatcheries.

The Santa Fe Indian School in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is developing an integrated math and environmental sciences curriculum which targets American Indian high school students.

The Tribal Colleges Initiative is an ongoing project that brings together the Crownpoint Institute of Technology, the Navajo Community College, and the Southwestern Indian

Polytechnic Institute to recruit American Indian students for careers in technology and environmental sciences.

The State and Tribal Government Working Group is assisting the Environmental Management program to develop training for Environmental Management employees to provide an overview of Tribal governments and the government-to-government relationship.

- Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

During the period April 15, 1995 through April 15, 1996, the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM) was involved in many American Indian activities and interaction programs.

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is under a cooperative agreement with the OCRWM program. The scope of work includes Tribal input on spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste issues; conducting semi-annual NCAI Nuclear Waste Policy Committee meetings; conducting and participating in radiological emergency response workshops; and attending the semi-annual Transportation External Coordination Working Group (TEC/WG) meetings, and other major DOE transportation-related meetings as they impact the Tribes. The TEC/WG was established in 1992 to address DOE-wide transportation emergency preparedness issues and the requirements of Section 180(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, and includes coordination of radioactive materials transportation efforts as well as emergency management efforts.

It is important to note that, as a result of Congressional redirection provided through the Fiscal Year 1996 appropriations process, OCRWM was required to reduce budget allocations for each of its cooperative agreement groups to one-third of the amount requested.

During the period April 15, 1995, through April 15, 1996, the following activities occurred:

Meetings/Workshops Conducted by NCAI

May 1995:	Tribal Radiological Emergency Preparedness Workshop, Phoenix, AZ
June 1995:	Mid-Year Conference, Spokane, WA
July 1995:	Tribal Radiological Emergency Preparedness Workshop, Toppenish, WA
September 1995:	Tribal Radiological Emergency Preparedness Workshop, Keshena, WI
September 1995:	Committee Meeting, San Diego, CA

October 1995: Annual Convention/Committee Meeting, San Diego, CA
February 1996: Executive Council Winter Session, Washington, DC

Meetings Conducted by DOE Involving NCAI Representation

July 1995: Transportation External Coordination Working Group Meeting,
Kansas City, MO

January 1996: Transportation External Coordination Working Group Meeting,
San Antonio, TX

Input to OCRWM Issues

In July 1995, NCAI provided comments to the *Federal Register* Notice of Inquiry of DOE's intent to implement a program of technical assistance and funds to States for training public safety officials of appropriate units of local government and Indian Tribes through whose jurisdiction the Secretary of Energy plans to transport spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste. The training would cover both safe routine transportation and emergency response procedures. Shortly, a second *Federal Register* notice will announce OCRWM's Proposed Policy and Procedures on this issue to which Tribal comments are encouraged.

NCAI Accomplishments

In March 1996, the Executive Committee of the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA), also under cooperative agreement with OCRWM, unanimously agreed not only to accept American Indian Tribes as members, but also to encourage their membership as well. An Executive Policy was formulated and passed which interprets the present Alliance's by-laws to allow for Tribal membership both for Federally recognized United States Tribes and the recognized Canadian Tribes. CVSA will begin to develop a comprehensive approach to informing and training American Indian Tribes for the administration and enforcement of commercial vehicle and driver operation inspections over their highway systems, as well as membership in CVSA. This will benefit the Tribes by their involvement in ensuring the safe transportation of DOE's radioactive materials through the Tribal reservations.

On a continuing basis, OCRWM, through NCAI, encourages Tribal input and participation in its meetings, conferences, and any proposed activities concerning high-level waste management issues.

Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management/Yucca Mountain Site Characterization Project (YMP)

The YMP has continued its Native American Interaction Program (NAIP) during the reporting period. This program entails interactions with 17 Southern Paiute, Western Shoshone, and Owens Valley Paiute and Shoshone Indian Tribes and organizations from Nevada, California, Arizona, and Utah. The results of a DOE-sponsored study indicated that these Tribes and organizations have cultural, historic and religious ties to the Yucca Mountain area. Virtually all these Tribes and organizations have been a part of ongoing interactions for cultural resource protection on the YMP for almost ten years. Each Tribal entity is addressed through a formal government-to-government process whereby Official Tribal Contact Representatives (OTCRs) are appointed by Tribal officials. The designated OTCRs interact with the DOE on an ongoing basis through site visits and meetings which generally occur twice per year. Formal recommendations are received by the YMP regarding Tribal issues and concerns. Responses to the recommendations are formally transmitted from the YMP to the OTCRs and Tribal chairpersons.

During the Fall of 1995, YMP personnel visited the majority of the 17 Tribes, not only to provide information about general issues related to site characterization activities, but specifically to address the Repository Environmental Impact Statement scoping process. These informational briefings all took place within the scoping period and were meant to facilitate the Tribes' involvement in the scoping process, including development of comments that could be submitted before the scoping period ended on December 5, 1995.

In addition to these interactions, the YMP sponsored numerous speaking engagements, educational forums, exhibits, and site tours featuring a Southern Paiute individual involved in cultural resources issues in southern Nevada. During the reporting period, the YMP continued to honor commitments to the Tribes by providing updated project and cultural resources information to include the annual Site Environmental Report, annual Biological Monitoring Report, annual inventory of artifacts collected, Programmatic Agreement (with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation) annual report, and quarterly archaeological field activity summaries.

Of particular note was the development of a YMP video for the cultural resources program. This video titled, *Cultural Resources Program -Preservation Through Cooperation*, features many involved Native Americans and their views with regard to the repository program and cultural resources near Yucca Mountain. In addition, the video addresses the scientific aspects of the archaeology program conducted for the YMP by the Desert Research Institute. The video was sent to the Tribes and organizations who interact on the YMP, many of whom have used it for updating and training purposes at their Tribal locations.

In April 1995, an effort was initiated to obtain funds for Yucca Mountain area Tribes using the provisions of Public Law 93-638. This was a cooperative initiative between DOE and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). This effort was curtailed in June 1995, due to congressional activities that were indicating DOE would likely be facing a budget far less than what had been anticipated.

In February 1996, discussions were initiated to obtain surplus equipment for YMP area Tribes. This effort is focused on portable 10' x 30' units that are excess property at the Nevada Test Site. YMP personnel are coordinating this with a local office of the BIA.

- Office of Energy Research

The Office of Energy Research (ER) supports basic research that provides fundamental information for the development and improvement of energy technologies. This includes support for the operation and maintenance of major research facilities accessible to any qualified scientist from the academic, corporate, and government sectors. ER's mission includes ensuring (through support of training and education) the availability of skilled manpower to help solve energy related problems.

In keeping with this mission, ER contributed \$15,000 to the American Indian Science and Engineering Society to support its annual conference and to its scholarship initiative to American Indian students pursuing careers in the physical sciences.

ER also initiated an 18-month project, Native American Renewable Energy Education Project (NAREEP) as a joint effort by the University of California/Berkeley (UC/B) and DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. The goal of NAREEP is to assist in increasing the technical capability of American Indian Tribes in the area of renewable energy. The aim is to develop relevant curriculum materials for use by interested Tribal colleges and to train Tribal college teachers at the University to introduce a course offering in renewable energy in their respective colleges. The instructional materials will be available in electronic form, ported into the college's computer network and made accessible to students and faculty. The participating colleges will be linked to the University by the Internet to provide needed technical assistance.

- Office of the General Counsel

During the past year, the Office of the General Counsel (GC) worked with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe of southeast Idaho to identify deficiencies in their Tribal ordinance passed to regulate shipments of highway route controlled quantities of radioactive waste by truck through the reservation. Their ordinance appears to be preempted under provisions of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act but we are working with the Tribe to meet their needs through a negotiated workable arrangement between the Tribe and DOE.

Though the Office of General Counsel does not ordinarily have the role of initiating activities involving Tribes, it continues to support the activities of other offices related to Tribes. GC is working to involve the Seneca Nation in the West Valley Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the West Valley site near Buffalo, New York. Under provisions of Executive Order 12898, Tribal populations should not face "disproportionately high and adverse" impacts as a result of agency action. GC has requested specific data regarding fish consumption that the Tribe has not yet provided. The draft EIS was issued in February and expected to be issued in final form in August or September.

Lastly, the Office of the General Counsel is developing guidance on the conflict of interest issue for members of Tribes who work for DOE or its contractors. GC is in the process of familiarizing people with conflict of interest requirements. It will then solicit examples of situations that people are encountering. These examples will be used to refine the guidance materials.

• Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy/Denver Support Office

The Indian Energy Resource Development Program, authorized by Title XXVI of the 1992 Energy Policy Act, provides funding to American Indian Tribes to develop American Indian renewable energy and other energy resources. In fiscal years 1994 and 1995, 35 grants totalling \$6.5 million were awarded to 29 Tribes and Alaska Native corporations in 13 states. The projects cover the development range from feasibility studies to purchase and installation of equipment for commercial projects. Technologies include photovoltaics, biomass, wind, building energy efficiency, hydroelectricity, integrated resource planning, coal-fired cogeneration, and multi-sector natural gas. The Title XXVI program provides an important opportunity for assessing the technical and economic feasibility of renewable energy on Indian lands, and also for demonstrating DOE-developed technologies in real-life settings.

The following Tribes are awardees for FY 94 and FY 95:

Atka (Alaska), Cape Fox Corporation (Alaska), Chignik-Lagoon Village (Alaska), Haida Corporation (Alaska), Hualapai (Arizona), Hoopa Valley (California), Manzanita Band (California), Ute Mountain Ute (Colorado), Mohegan (Connecticut), Nez Perce (Idaho), Keewenaw (Michigan), Blackfeet (Montana), Jemez Pueblo (New Mexico), Jicarilla Apache (New Mexico), Nambe Pueblo (New Mexico), Picuris Pueblo (New Mexico), Devil's Lake Sioux (North Dakota), Standing Rock Sioux (North Dakota), Agdaagux (Alaska), Koniag Corporation (Alaska), White Mountain Apache (Arizona), Crow (Montana), Fort Peck (Montana), Laguna Pueblo (New Mexico), Zuni Pueblo (New Mexico), Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas (North Dakota), Lower Brule Sioux (South Dakota), Confederated Tribes of Colville (Washington), Oneida Tribe (Wisconsin).

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Resources and Administration

In April 1995, the Office of Human Resources and Administration (HR), in partnership with the American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES), designed, developed and implemented a Summer Diversity Partnership Program. This program gave 15 Native American students the opportunity to work within the Department of Energy in technical and non-technical positions. Through this program, students were given the opportunity to experience work in the Federal system and were exposed to a variety of projects. HR partnered with the Department's various program offices to coordinate the administration of the program and the recruitment of students. The program ran from June 1995 to August 1995.

This past January, HR began working with program offices to provide guidance on how to establish their own Diversity Partnership Program for 1996 and beyond. Each program office has been encouraged to make every effort to maintain, and if possible, to increase its program participation and student involvement while operating under fiscal constraints.

In October 1995, HR representatives attended and participated in the American Indian Science and Education Society's annual conference. The Department sponsored an exhibit booth that was visited by more than 300 conference participants. Each visitor received information about employment opportunities within the Department of Energy.

Energy Information Administration

The Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Indian Issues Point of Contact is Dolly Collier, a member of the Lummi Nation. She has served for many years on the Department of Energy's Headquarters American Indian Task Force. This year, the Task Force was responsible for a successful observance of American Indian Heritage Month. During the month of November many events were conducted in observance of American Indian contributions to this Nation. EIA also contributed \$1,000 toward this initiative. EIA will continue to support the Headquarters observance of American Indian Heritage Month.

In collaboration with the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Albuquerque Operations Office, EIA began preparations for the establishment of a Department of Energy Indian Issues Points of Contact (IIPOC) Web Site. The web site will enhance greater communication among the IIPOCs as well as with Tribal governments and American Indian organizations. The web site will also provide information on Departmental American Indian initiatives and activities. It is anticipated that this initiative will be finalized and operating at the end of April 1996. The web site address is <http://www.eia.doe.gov/IIPOC/homepage.html>.

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

The Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) American Indian Program (AIP) provides national leadership, identification of resources, facilitation of collaborations, and launching of technological initiatives in support of the Department of Energy's (DOE) mission to support its American Indian Policy. The AIP manager is responsible for carrying out this initiative.

The following is a list of collaborations, technological initiatives, and programs managed by the AIP manager:

DOE/LLNL Field Office In Shiprock, New Mexico

The DOE-funded field office was established on American Indian lands to work directly on Indian issues. The purpose of this field office is to assume a leadership role in coordinating conferences between Tribal leaders and DOE to identify areas where DOE can provide support and participate in establishing technological collaborations, initiatives, and programs. The field office has afforded the AIP manager the opportunity to conduct outreach efforts to 67 Tribes throughout the West, Southwest, and Midwest via collaborations with various Indian organizations.

DOE/LLNL POC Communications Project

This project is designed to increase communications between DOE, its field offices and American Indian nations. To achieve this end, the AIP Program Manager is on numerous boards and advisory committees and councils (i.e., Board of Regents, Southwestern Indian Polytechnical Institute, DOE Indian Issues Point of Contact, Corporate Advisory Board Member for American Indian Science and Engineering Society, State Advisory Board Member for the Comprehensive Regional Center for Minorities at New Mexico State University, Highlands, etc.)

Telecommunications Initiatives

The telecommunications strategic action plan for the Indian Nations is currently being developed. The Navajo Nation government and higher education institutions serve as the prototypes. The purpose of this initiative is to develop a model that will demonstrate how American Indians can be empowered to realize revitalization, socioeconomic advancement, self-sufficiency and infrastructure development. The telecommunications assistance initiative is designed to provide technical assistance in developing an electronic network infrastructure within American Indian higher education institutions. Its purpose is to develop and implement access to the Internet and other external networks. This model is intended to be a prototype that will be marketed to other Tribal organizations, colleges and entities.

Technical Assistance Program

This program is designed to assist American Indian organizations in developing proposals for technological initiatives and projects that involve DOE, additionally, to provide technical and administrative assistance in facilitating major collaborative efforts.

Waste Education and Research Consortium (WERC)

This program is designed to provide American Indian students with the opportunity to conduct research in the areas of hydrology, geology and soil analysis throughout Indian lands.

Geological Information Systems (GIS) Project

This project is designed to train American Indians on the wide applications of GIS on Indian lands.

Northern Arizona University and LLNL Atmospheric and Research Project

This project is designed to study the effects and impact of air particulates on American Indian lands utilizing American Indian researchers.

Educational Programs and Support Activities

The Science Honors Program supports 20 students from regional high schools to participate in science and engineering curriculums at tribal colleges.

The Science Consultant Program matches private industry with local schools to promote and encourage students to pursue careers in mathematics, science, engineering, and technology.

The Partnership for Environmental Technology Education (PETE) Program is a Tribal College Initiative (TIC) that is establishing environmental programs at Tribal colleges nationwide.

The Student Sponsorship Program is intended to sponsor students to attend scientific and technical conferences (i.e., AISES, SACNAS and AIHEC).

The Employment Program provides opportunities for science and engineering students to participate in research and development projects via summer, internship, and co-op employment at DOE facilities.

The University of California, Irvine, Computer Science Intern Program trains students to enhance their computer knowledge, capabilities, and placement in computer science fields.

The Southwestern Indian Polytechnical Institute Supercomputer Program is a six-week program designed to train high school students on DOE supercomputer utilization.

The All-Indian Science Bowl Competition Program is held on Indian lands for high school juniors and seniors to participate in a scientific team competition. The competition is held on an annual basis, at the Navajo Community College in Shiprock, New Mexico.

- Bonneville Power Administration

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is the first Departmental organization to prepare and effectuate an organizational American Indian Policy. The policy is consistent with both President Clinton's April 29, 1994, and Secretary O'Leary's May 18, 1994 memoranda. BPA conducted a formal signing ceremony of its American Indian Policy on March 26, 1996, in Spokane, Washington. Randall W. Hardy, Administrator and Chief Executive Officer, BPA, and Tribal Leaders from the 13 Columbia River Basin Tribes participated in the ceremony.

- Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming

During the time period April 15, 1995 to April 15, 1996 the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming had two internships with Native Americans. One student was obtained through the Fort Peck Community College, and the other student was obtained through the Denver Office of Bureau of Indian Affairs.

- Idaho Operations Office

The Idaho Operations Office (ID) continued to maintain an effective government-to-government relationship with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall, Idaho. ID receives funding from the Department's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management (EM) which is provided to the Tribes to enhance their ability to become meaningfully involved in the Department's EM program. This year, the funding instrument was converted from a grant to a Cooperative Agreement to increase accountability. The Tribal program supported by DOE funds includes two especially noteworthy projects that not only benefit the Tribes and DOE, but involve partnerships with several Federal agencies and will function to promote self-sufficiency. A Cultural Resource Survey Organization was established to train American Indian students to perform resource surveys and become credentialed enabling them to seek contracts and

generate income for the Tribes. This effort has attracted the Bureau of Land Management, National Park service, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Idaho State University, and many private entities as partners. A Community Monitoring Station is being constructed to enable the Tribes to continuously monitor real-time environmental conditions via state-of-the-art meteorological and environmental surveillance equipment that is being set-up with full public access. The project has a strong educational component and will enhance the Tribes oversight and emergency management capabilities. The State of Idaho and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are assisting with this project.

New initiatives also include an effort to revise the existing Working Agreement between DOE and the Tribes to more adequately encompass all American Indian Policy components and a series of community meetings presenting environmental, safety, and health topics of concern to the Tribal population. Throughout this past year, DOE has leveraged the support of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) to provide assistance in discharging DOE obligations to the Fort Hall Salmon Corps program and providing technical assistance to the Tribes. In addition, Lockheed-Martin, the operating contractor for the INEL, is administering a DOE-funded Native American Mentoring program that is providing employment and business development opportunities to several Shoshone-Bannock Tribal members.

Lockheed-Martin Idaho has licensed four technologies to an Alaskan Native American corporation for manufacturing and marketing. These technologies have a potential worldwide market in a variety of industries. The license calls for Piquiniq Management Corporation (PMC), Anchorage, Alaska, to manufacture a unique valve, valve stem and packing assembly, air jet pumping and fluid sampling system, all developed at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. Under the license, PMC will form a new corporation with Lockheed-Martin as part owner. The deal contributes to Lockheed's contract commitment to create new businesses and regional employment opportunities and decisions are currently being made on Idaho and Alaska based manufacturing sites.

• Southwestern Power Administration

The Southwestern Power Administration (SWPA) is currently in the process of developing a Cultural Resources Management Plan. The SWPA Indian Issues Point of Contact (POC) has been given the task of Cultural Resources Manager and has been contacting Tribes in Southwestern's six state area (OK, TX, AR, MO, LA, KS) to set up meetings to discuss each Tribe's knowledge of cultural resources. The SWPA POC has also been attending Intertribal Council meetings to keep abreast of issues of concern to the Tribes.

Albuquerque Operations Office

The Albuquerque Operations Office (AL) has aggressively strengthened its on-going, government-to-government relationship with its many Native American neighbors. AL has given its Native American programs high-level visibility by assigning upper-level Operations Office personnel to interact with Tribal leaders on a continuous basis. This relationship has led to cooperative programs in the areas of technology transfer, educational assistance, emergency response, cultural preservation and environmental oversight with the Pueblos of Cochiti, Jemez, Sandia, San Ildefonso, and Santa Clara, as well as the Santa Fe Indian School and the Navajo Nation. The information below summarizes significant DOE-AL/Native American collaborative efforts during the calendar year April 1995 to April 1996.

Cochiti Pueblo

AL and Headquarters personnel successfully negotiated an independent, comprehensive oversight, monitoring, and emergency response proposal with the Pueblo of Cochiti. Total funding of \$500,640 (\$480,795 new obligation, \$19,845 carryover) was approved; Project Period is August 13, 1995 to August 12, 1996. Because the Pueblos of Cochiti and Santa Clara have similar concerns within their specific ancestral lands, the two Pueblos are collaborating on much of the work to be done. Six (6) goals are identified in Cochiti Pueblo's scope of work:

Plan, organize, and implement the Cochiti Environmental Protection Office (CEPO) which includes five full-time and three part-time employees and technical consultant support. All staff positions have been filled, and training to satisfy the requirements of managing, administering, and technically supporting this program is ongoing. CEPO is operating at full capacity.

Implement an environmental, cultural, wildlife and range ecology impact statement. This project includes air, surface water, groundwater, and soil sampling and analysis; assessment of cultural resources; and an assessment of wildlife and range ecology. Site specific workplans for these projects are currently being developed, and field work should commence this spring.

Provide environmental assessments and impact statements related to current and future activities at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). These tasks are scheduled for completion later this fiscal year.

Develop a HAZMAT plan and response team for the Pueblo. The Plan will incorporate the protocol and methodology of HAZMAT programs at LANL, the New Mexico Environment Department, and the Counties of Sandoval and Santa Fe. The role

of the team for the Pueblo is that of first or second responder. Training for this role is ongoing and the Plan will be complete by the end of the project year.

Assess the economic impacts on the Pueblo relative to LANL operations. The economic impacts have been, and continues to be, a positive element in this program where the Pueblo has participated in identifying opportunities for LANL to provide enhancement to Cochiti's economic base.

Assess the health risks on the Pueblo environment from potential exposures resulting from radioactive and other toxic releases from LANL. CEPO staff will participate with LANL, and other agencies to expand and refine existing health studies being conducted at LANL and in surrounding counties. Work on this project will commence this summer.

Jemez Pueblo

DOE-AL successfully negotiated an independent, comprehensive oversight, monitoring, and emergency response proposal with the Pueblo of Jemez. Total funding of \$300,608 (\$290,442 new obligation, \$10,166 carryover) was approved; Project Period is October 1, 1995 to September 30, 1996. Three (3) main goals are identified in the scope of work:

Provide technical training and education to strengthen the administrative capabilities of the tribal leaders and staff relevant to environmental management and consultation, thereby achieving an effective and consistent administrative infrastructure. Training seminars have been and will continue to be held in subject areas such as National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA Section 106 Compliance Training), Government Protocol, and introductory and advanced Geological Information System (GIS) use. Invitations to attend these seminars have been sent to all other affected tribal representatives.

Equip the administrative and technical infrastructure with the necessary tools and information resources to permit effective environmental management and productive consultation. Activities, including development of an environmental information management system, complete with a hard and electronic copy "library," Internet access, and GIS hardware, software, and training, are underway.

Implement a resource assessment program to acquire base-line information that is necessary to address specific issues and accurately assess natural resource types and conditions situated within the geographical area of concern. This includes an Emergency Response Assessment that will identify personnel and notification procedures, and jurisdictional issues that need to be invoked in the event of an emergency; an Elk/Deer Assessment that will examine radionuclide levels in the local elk and deer population; a Geological/Hydrological Assessment that will study the condition of local water supplies

and source areas presently utilized as a resource by the Jemez people; and an Air Quality/Respiratory Assessment that focuses on the quality of air in the Jemez region and its relevance to the high incidence of respiratory illness in the Jemez community. Field operations and data collection have already begun.

Santa Clara Pueblo

AL and Headquarters personnel successfully negotiated an independent, comprehensive oversight, monitoring, and emergency response proposal with the Pueblo of Santa Clara. Total funding of \$411,900 (\$400,000 new obligation, \$11,900 carryover) was approved; Project Period is August 13, 1995 to August 12, 1996. As stated previously, Santa Clara and Cochiti Pueblos are collaborating on much of the work to be done. Six (6) goals are identified in Santa Clara Pueblo's scope of work:

Plan, organize, and implement the DOE Environmental Protection Office (DEPO) which includes three full-time and technical consultant support. All staff positions, with the exception of a Culturist, have been filled, and training to satisfy the requirements of managing, administering, and technically supporting this program is ongoing. DEPO is operating at full capacity.

Implement an environmental, cultural, wildlife and range ecology impact statement. This project includes air, surface water, groundwater, and soil sampling and analysis; assessment of cultural resources; and an assessment of wildlife and range ecology. Site specific workplans for these projects are currently being developed, and field work should commence this spring.

Provide environmental assessments and impact statements related to current and future activities at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). These tasks are scheduled for completion later this fiscal year.

Develop a HAZMAT plan and response team for the Pueblo. The Plan will incorporate the protocol and methodology of HAZMAT programs at LANL, the New Mexico Environment Department, and the Counties of Sandoval and Santa Fe. The role of the team for the Pueblo is that of first or second responder. Training for this role is ongoing, and the Plan will be complete by the end of the project year.

Assess the economic impacts on the Pueblo relative to LANL operations. The economic impacts have been, and continues to be, a positive element in this program where the Pueblo has participated in identifying opportunities for LANL to provide enhancement to Cochiti's economic base.

Assess the health risks on the Pueblo environment from potential exposures resulting from radioactive and other toxic releases from LANL. DEPO staff will

participate with LANL, and other agencies to expand and refine existing health studies being conducted at LANL and in surrounding counties. Work on this project will commence this summer.

San Ildefonso Pueblo

In September 1995, the San Ildefonso Environment Department submitted the Final Technical Report for the Pollution Sources/Risk Assessment project. Completion of that report was the final action specified for the project.

DOE-AL personnel met with San Ildefonso representatives in November 1995 to effectively close out the two cooperative agreement programs funded by DOE.

In March 1996, the San Ildefonso Pueblo submitted its first draft of a environmental monitoring and oversight proposal, "San Ildefonso Environment Department 1996 Plan of Operation." DOE-AL representatives disseminated the draft proposal and budget to the appropriate Area Office and Headquarters personnel for review, and contacted the Pueblo in writing, saying that an official response would be forthcoming.

Santa Fe Indian School

DOE-AL completed negotiations with the Santa Fe Indian School for a program to develop and implement a community based, environmental curriculum directed specifically at Native American students. Total funding of \$150,000 (\$150,000 new obligation) was awarded; Project Period is August 15, 1995 to August 14, 1996.

The Assistant Superintendent has appointed an Ad Hoc Community Based Education Team (CBEM) Advisory Committee. Four (4) Focus Groups have been identified.

Focus Group 1 will identify and use thematic-based issues as a means of making the academic/technical studies relevant to 'real time' issues, as well as facilitating study familiarity with the kinds of issues, problems, and topics Indian communities face today.

Membership includes tribal members or leaders, elders, employers (industry), educational specialists, etc.

Members of Focus Group 2 are providing consultation related to the identification of relevant competency-based measurements. Members of Focus Group 3 address the role of culture in guiding curriculum development for Indian students and consists of Santa Fe Indian School and other Indian school educators, tribal leaders, community representatives, and students. The scope of work is to provide a framework for environmental curriculum development in which Native American culture plays an important part during both curriculum development and implementation. Focus Group 4

reviews the evaluation of the CBEM. It consists of representatives from Santa Fe Indian School funding sources (DOE and Intel), Tribes, parents, students, representatives from other schools, and other interested parties. The role of this group includes reviewing the project evaluation design and the final draft evaluation report and curriculum guide.

Navajo Nation

DOE-AL continued to support the Navajo Nation's involvement in DOE's EM plans and their participation in the State and Tribal Government Working Group (STGWG). DOE granted the Nation's request for a five (5) month project period extension. Staff were hired for this project in July 1995. Significant progress has been made in training efforts, participation in DOE activities, procurement of field sampling and analysis equipment and all other program activities.

Los Alamos National Laboratory

The Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) is located on the Pajarito Plateau, near the Jemez Mountains in northern New Mexico, which is the ancestral homeland of several Pueblo Indian Tribes in the region. Official relations between LANL and American Indian Tribes are maintained in a spirit of support for the government-to-government relationship as recognized by the Federal government and sovereign Indian Tribes. LANL has working relationships with approximately 15 American Indian Tribal Governments and several Tribal consortia. Working relationships have been established to address environmental, health, cultural, education, employment as well as socio-economic issues of mutual interest.

Guiding Principles for Relations with Tribal Governments

The guiding principles for the Laboratory's relations with the Tribes are:

- DOE's American Indian Policy
- The White House Memorandum of April 29, 1994 on "Government-to Government Relations With Native American Tribal Governments".
- DOE Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary's memorandum of May 18, 1994 on implementation of the principles of the White House Memorandum of April 29, 1994.
- The Accords of December 1992 signed by the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Indian Pueblos of Cochiti, Jemez, San Ildefonso, and Santa Clara.
- The Laboratory's Cooperative Agreements of November 1994 with three Indian Pueblos near the Laboratory, Cochiti, Jemez and San Ildefonso.

Cooperative Agreements with three Indian Pueblos

Cooperative Agreements were signed in November 1994 with three Indian Pueblos near the Laboratory--San Ildefonso, Cochiti, and Jemez. Implementation of the agreements began in 1995. The agreements are designed to address environmental, cultural, educational, employment, and socio-economic issues and initiatives. The general objectives of the cooperative agreements are to ensure the development of mutually beneficial resolution to issues of concern and provide the foundation for successful long-term relationships.

Executive Meetings

The Cooperative Agreements call for annual executive-level meetings to discuss tribal participation in the decision-making process that may impact the environmental and cultural interests of the Tribes. The first annual executive meeting with Tribal leaders was held in February 1995. A subsequent meeting was held at the Cochiti Pueblo reservation in December 1995. Tribal governors from the Pueblos of San Ildefonso, Jemez, Santa Clara and Cochiti met with Director Sig Hecker and his senior management staff.

Environmental Quality Working Groups

These forums were initiated to facilitate dialogue and working relationships between LANL and Tribal staff on environmental issues of concern and interest. Meetings are held at least once a month at both LANL and Tribal locations.

Tribal-LANL Interactions on Water Quality

LANL water quality and hydrology staff actively interacted with several Tribes during the past year. Issues concerning potential impacts to water quality from past and present laboratory operations and commonly shared water quality interests were discussed.

A joint Tribal-laboratory plan for sampling and analyzing ground and surface water for tritium and other parameters was developed and implemented this past year. The plan calls for testing community and private wells, streams, springs, and other water sources on Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Cochiti, and Jemez Pueblo lands. Results have been documented and provided to Pueblo Environmental Departments.

Tribal Participation in Environmental Restoration Activities

Tribal-laboratory interaction was initiated this past year for the development of restoration work plans for certain canyons that drain from the laboratory onto Tribal lands and the Rio Grande.

Environmental restoration activities during FY 95 included characterization and background sampling, biological, archaeological, and cultural resource surveys with tribal members serving as advisors and escorts for the field teams. Two members of near-by Pueblos were placed on temporary employment with the field teams for training purposes.

A pilot study for initial implementation of restoration work plans for a major canyon located on both Laboratory and Tribal land was initiated on March 1, 1996, with cooperation from San Ildefonso Pueblo. The study provides an opportunity for development of an environmental restoration model that includes Tribal interests.

LANL Environmental Surveillance on Tribal Lands

LANL has conducted environmental surveillance activities for several years on bordering San Ildefonso Pueblo lands in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding with the Pueblo, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Energy. The environmental surveillance network has been expanded for certain activities in the past two years to include other Tribal lands, in response to concerns raised about potential impacts from laboratory operations.

Air Emissions Monitoring at Tribal Locations

Two air monitoring units, "AIRNET" and "TLDNET," are located onsite at the San Ildefonso, Taos, and Jemez Pueblos as part of the laboratory's environmental surveillance network. Results are published in LANL's Environmental Surveillance Report that is provided to the Pueblos.

Neighborhood Environmental Watch Network (NEWNET) units, are located at the San Ildefonso and Cochiti Pueblos. Information on atmospheric conditions both regionally and nationally can be accessed by the Tribes on the Internet.

A Wind Profiler, a device used to obtain data on meteorological conditions, is located at the San Ildefonso Pueblo.

Foodstuff and Soil Monitoring on Pueblo Lands

Produce, soils, fish, bees and honey have been collected from several Pueblo lands for analysis of radionuclide content and to assess the laboratory's potential impact on the human food chain. Radionuclide content in foodstuffs collected from the Pueblos, in general, have been indistinguishable from radionuclides in similar materials collected from regional areas. Results have been published in technical reports and have been provided to the tribes.

Risk Assessments and Studies Related to Cultural Use of Land and Resources by Indian Tribes

Consumption of natural resources in and around the laboratory area, for cultural and personal purposes, poses continuing questions concerning the impact on the health of Tribal people. A plan that will assist in the identification of potential exposure sources from laboratory-related contamination and that will also assist in the assessment of risks to Tribal members is now under development with Tribal participation.

Game animals, particularly elk, which traverse laboratory and Tribal lands, are regularly monitored, and killed animals are tested for radionuclides. A tribal member Laboratory employee participates in this activity. Technical reports on the Laboratory's game animal studies are provided to tribal government and environmental offices.

Radiological Performance Assessment

A Memorandum of Understanding between San Ildefonso Pueblo and LANL defines Pueblo-LANL participation and sharing of information for a Radiological Performance Assessment (RPA). The RPA will monitor a low-level radioactive solid waste storage facility at TA-54, Area G, which is near the Pueblo's land. This initiative has provided an unprecedented opportunity for Pueblo representatives to review detailed technical information and data on the facility. The Radiological Performance Assessment is the technical basis for determining the long-term safety of shallow-land burial of the Laboratory's low-level radioactive solid waste.

Tribal Consultation on the Collaborative Geophysical Investigation

Several Tribes were consulted to address cultural concerns on this geophysical seismic experiment in the Jemez Mountain area. A change in the application of technology in the culturally sensitive areas resulted in a compromise acceptable to three of the Tribes who had initially opposed the project.

Tribal Involvement in Cultural Resources Management

Issues related to protection of, and access to, cultural sites on laboratory lands are being addressed through consultation and site visits with Tribal, laboratory and DOE representatives. A Cultural Resources Working Group initiated by these entities provides a forum for Tribal consultation. Nine meetings directly related to cultural issues were held in the past year.

An ethnographic study to identify traditional cultural properties on DOE managed land is underway as a part of the Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement for the Laboratory.

Consultation with the Tribes has resulted in redesign of facilities and closure of an access road to protect cultural sites and stabilization of one site through re-seeding with native grasses.

Tribal Interest in a Site Wide Environmental Impact Statement for the Los Alamos National Laboratory

Several Tribes in northern New Mexico, in the past several years had called for a Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement (SWEIS) for the Los Alamos National Laboratory and in August 1994 DOE announced its intention for a SWEIS for the laboratory. The laboratory and DOE conducted meetings in 1995 on the scope and activities associated with the SWEIS.

As the lead agency, DOE has direct interactions with the Tribes on the SWEIS while the laboratory provides information on its operations, facilities and activities for studies associated with the SWEIS.

Tribal concerns about the Duel Axis Radiographic HydroTest (DARHT) Facility

Several Tribes have concern about potential impacts from the DARHT facility and its operations as well as about past PHERMEX (which DARHT will replace) operations. The issues of concern are impacts on cultural sites from the facility's location, and impact on the environment, water, soil, plant life and wild game and from past and future operations.

Detailed information has been provided to the Tribal leadership, environmental staffs, and Tribal cultural leaders through classified and unclassified briefings on the DARHT facility as well as through site visits. Resolution has been reached on several issues as a result of consultation with the Tribes.

Tribal Interest in the Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility

Tribes located downstream from the laboratory are concerned about the potential impact on water quality from the laboratory's Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility (RLWTF). RLWTF project staff have had several meetings with the Tribes on future Laboratory radioactive and industrial liquid waste management. Site tours of the existing facility and its operations have been provided.

Meeting for Indian Tribes on the Stockpile Stewardship Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

A special meeting on the Stockpile Stewardship Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) was held for Tribal governments at Santa Clara Pueblo on March 26,

1996. A DOE official from the Albuquerque Area Office briefed Tribal representatives from four Indian Pueblos in preparation of an upcoming public hearing on the PEIS.

Technical Assistance to Indian Tribes

A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by Jemez Pueblo and LANL for technical assistance and loan of laboratory equipment valued at over \$14,000 for the Tribe's DOE-funded wind energy feasibility study.

Water quality field-testing equipment valued at over \$8000 is on loan to Taos Pueblo to help improve the Tribe's water quality monitoring capabilities.

Technical advise and consultation is being provided to five interested Tribes on developing telecommunication capabilities and internet access.

Technical assistance supported with \$50,000 funding was provided to the Crownpoint Navajo Nation community for a community-wide communications pilot project.

Educational Initiatives

Student Recruitment and Employment

Approximately 50 American Indian students participated in the LANL student employment program during this past year. The students were placed in laboratory groups that were related to the students' interests, such as water quality and hydrology, environmental, safety and health, environmental assessments and resource evaluations, radioactive waste management, and cultural resource protection. Recruiting of American Indian students is coordinated by an American Indian Educational Outreach Specialist. American Indian high school students were briefed on the Laboratory activities and career opportunities and given tours of Laboratory sites and facilities.

Laboratory Support for a DOE-Funded Educational Initiative

The Laboratory is cooperating with the Santa Fe Indian School (SFIS) on developing a Science, Math, and Technology Community Based Curriculum Project as a way to address a long range need of the Indian Tribes for quality science education.

Tutoring of American Indian Students

Ten Laboratory employees serve as volunteer tutors for the Santa Clara Pueblo Tutoring Program. The tutors work with students in grades 1-12 and provide tutoring in math, science, and reading.

Scholarship Funding

The laboratory disbursed \$8,000 for scholarships to ten northern New Mexico Indian communities this past year. This effort demonstrates the laboratory's commitment to promote education in the Los Alamos area.

Environmental Training Initiative for Tribal representatives

This training initiative was funded in the amount of \$112,000, through the laboratory's small business initiative. It provides environmental management training for several Indian Tribes in northern New Mexico. The general goal of the program is to enable Tribal participants who complete the training to serve their Tribal governments and communities as environmental technologists, thereby fulfilling Tribal environmental program needs and providing Tribal capability for achieving environmentally sound economic development. The program is based at the Santa Fe Community College. Classes are held at the College, Cochiti Pueblo, Northern New Mexico Community College, Taos Pueblo, and Santa Clara Pueblo.

Meetings with University of California Representatives with Tribal Representatives

The University of California's (UC) President's Council on Environment, Safety and Health Tribal representatives met with the UC President's Council on Environment, Safety and Health (ESH) on July 24, 1995. This meeting served as a follow up to a meeting held one year previously and provided a status report on discussions of tribal concerns related to ESH issues at the Laboratory. The Panel's report from their earlier visit was provided to the Tribes for their review. The meeting was informative for both entities and it was understood that issues identified at the previous meeting were being satisfactorily addressed by the laboratory.

Cochiti Pueblo Meeting with UC Regents Committee on Oversight of DOE Laboratories

Cochiti Pueblo officials participated in a meeting of the UC Regents members and Laboratory officials on May 12, 1995. The Pueblo officials gave informal overviews on Pueblo concerns and interests about the Laboratory.

Other Activities

Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) staff assisted the Nambe Pueblo in a request for Laboratory assistance with the Industrial Partnership Office's Regional Economic Development Partnerships program for a DOE-funded project, "The Feasibility of a 1 MegaWatt Solar Generating Facility on Nambe Pueblo."

LANL Community Involvement and Outreach (CIO) Office personnel met with the Governors from the Pueblos of San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Cochiti, Jemez, Taos, San Juan, Tesuque, and the five Sandoval County Pueblo Consortium to provide information and answer questions about the DOE-University of California contract. Invitations were made to each Pueblo to participate in discussions of the contract renewal.

LANL staff assisted Northern New Mexico Community College in organizing the second Native American Student Leadership Forum. The forum sponsored by the Community College's American Indian Affairs Office brought together Tribal leaders and students to explore ways to strengthen the education of Indian students.

LANL staff attended a workshop sponsored by the Los Alamos Pueblos' Project (LAPP) at Ghost Ranch, New Mexico, entitled "Impact of Radiation Chemicals on Human Health: A Workshop for Pueblos and Rural Communities." Approximately 50 people attended, including community members, Tribal representatives, DOE personnel, and representatives of the All Indian Pueblo Council's Office of Environmental Protection.

Summary of Tribal-Laboratory Working Relations

The working relationships between the laboratory and Tribes have greatly improved in the past two years. The Laboratory, through its Principal for Tribal Government Relations, has daily communications and contacts with the Tribal governmental, administrative and environmental staffs. The Laboratory is regularly represented at meetings of several area Tribal consortia, such as the All Indian Pueblo Council.

The Director for Community Involvement and Outreach periodically meets with Tribal leaders while the Laboratory Director meets with Tribal leaders at least twice a year. Laboratory technical staff regularly meets and communicates with tribal environmental staff on issues of interest and concern. Joint Laboratory-Tribal Field excursions are made for collecting samples and there is on-going dialogue on activities of interest. Laboratory publications on environmental surveillance activities and results are regularly provided to the Tribes.

Sandia National Laboratories

Former Governor Ron Shutiva of Acoma Pueblo expressed interest in some long-term technology transfer relationships with the Sandia National Laboratories (SNL). The Sandia National Laboratories are located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. A summary of energy-related and environmental capabilities was drafted to be presented to him during a subsequent meeting. During the meeting, several issues were discussed, including wind and solar energy, waste management, geothermal energy, and groundwater purification. Three items were determined to be of immediate concern--waste management, liquid waste disposal (cesspools) to form wetlands, and domestic water quality and purification.

Appropriate SNL personnel were contacted to determine what preliminary information was needed from Acoma prior to a joint meeting which should take place soon.

SNL staff continued their efforts toward copyrighting the Portable Integrated Video System (PIVS) documentation and schematics for transfer to SunMart, Inc., a Navajo-owned company that markets Photovoltaic systems, telecommunication systems, and software. Unfortunately, it has been determined that the PIVS is not patentable or copyrightable. Therefore, the PIVS drawing packages have been simply transferred to SunMart, Inc. This is the first such transfer from NL to any American Indian-owned business. The official transfer ceremony began with a Navajo Medicine Man leading a traditional Navajo Blessing for the drawing packages. Following the conclusion of the transfer ceremony, demonstrations of PIVS were provided.

SNL Geophysicists received a request to perform electromagnetic surveys on Isleta Pueblo property. Isleta lands border DOE property to the south, just outside the Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute property boundary. The surveys were completed and were very helpful in characterizing the hydrogeologic structure in the area.

A five-member team of American Indian professionals from SNL and New Mexico Industrial Network Corporation are nearing completion of an American Indian Cultural Awareness workshop. This workshop should be extremely helpful to non-Indians who are or will be interacting with American Indians on an individual, business, or Tribal government level.

The College Bound Program at the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) continued throughout the year with 94 student participants. The goal of the program is to enrich the math/science education for low income, first-generation college students and facilitate their entrance into the science pipeline. Their afternoons are spent with Sandia scientists, engineers and technicians working on large-scale science projects such as Solar Cars, Petroglyphs, Solar Cookers, Video Production, Ecology/Geology, Astronomy, Architecture, and Airplanes. Computer instruction in the evening includes a four-course curriculum dealing with the use of the Internet, Fractals, Virtual Reality, and Super Computing. Senator Jeff Bingaman joined SIPI College Bound students during the summer on their tour of Sandia's Solar Tower facilities.

- National Renewable Energy Laboratory

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory is located in Golden, Colorado. In April 1995, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) participated in the joint DOE booth at the Native American Celebration in conjunction with Earth Day in Washington, D.C. on the mall. The exhibit was a combined partnership with Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Denver Support Office, Golden Field Office, and the San Francisco Operations Office.

In June 1995, NREL was an active participant on the task force on renewable energy projects on Indian lands that was held in Mesa Verde, CO. This meeting was hosted by the Center for Resource Management. NREL remains an active participant in the task forces' quarterly meetings.

During the period May through June 1995, NREL assisted the Denver Support Office in the review of the Title 26 proposals. Jim Williamson, NREL Indian Issues Point of Contact, chaired the evaluation meeting and involved NREL technical staff in the review of the proposals. NREL assisted in the preparation of the evaluation report for the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. From this review, sixteen Title 26 grants were awarded.

In October 1995, NREL assisted the Fort Peck Indian tribe with town meetings on the reservation. The NREL education office provided educational material and public information brochures on wind and solar.

In January 1996, NREL participated in the financing workshop for the Title 26 grantees. This was hosted by the Center for Applied Research in Santa Fe, NM. There were approximately 50 grantees in attendance.

In February 1996, NREL hosted the quarterly meeting of the task force on renewable energy projects on Indian lands at the NREL Visitors Center. The Center for Resource Management sponsored this event which was tied to the Mesa Verde conference in June 1995.

To date, there are 35 tribes including 5 Alaskan Nations participating in renewable energy and energy efficient projects.

- Nevada Operations Office

- Nevada Test Site Environmental Impact Statement

As a result of a meeting with the Consolidated Group of Tribes and Organizations in March 1995, the Nevada Test Site (NTS) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) American Indian Writers Subgroup was formed. The Subgroup met in May and June to prepare American Indian Comments for the NTS EIS. The document was finalized in June and included as Appendix G, *American Indian Comments for the NTS Environmental Impact Statement*, in the Draft NTS EIS.

The EIS Writers Subgroup met again in March 1996 to revise and finalize Appendix G.

Nevada Test Site Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Compliance Program

During the summer of 1995, Tribal representatives of the Consolidated Group of Tribes and Organizations (CGTO) visited the Nevada Test Site cultural collection in Las Vegas, Nevada, to view potential NAGPRA items that had been previously selected for Tribal review by the NAGPRA Subgroup. Two-hundred and sixty-seven (267) items were identified as NAGPRA items. A draft report was prepared and sent to the Tribes for review.

A meeting was held with the CGTO at the Nevada Test Site in November 1995 to discuss the preliminary findings of the Tribal review of potential NAGPRA items. The CGTO approved the 267 items and recommended that the items be returned to the CGTO. A CGTO Repatriation Subgroup was appointed to draft repatriation guidelines.

Traditional Cultural Properties

At the request of the CGTO, a field trip was taken to a high quality rock art site on the Nevada Test Site during the above November meeting. It was agreed that there would be Tribal representation in the Desert Research Institutes survey of the site this spring and further recording of the site this coming fall. The CGTO appointed a Rock Art Subgroup to participate in this project.

CGTO Representatives Meet With Top NV Officials

In March, 4 representatives of the CGTO met with the Acting Manager and Deputy Manager, Assistant Manager for Environment, Safety, Security, and Health and the Director of the Environmental Protection Division to discuss NV's American Indian Programs. Tribal representatives were very supportive and complementary of our efforts to involve the CGTO in NV programs. A very positive meeting and a significant step forward for the CGTO and NV in strengthening our government-to-government relationship with the Tribes and organizations of the CGTO.

\$40,000 Grant to the American Indian Science and Engineering Society

In September 1995, the DOE Nevada Operations Office funded \$40,000 to the American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES). This funding was used to provide nine \$1,000 Anderson Memorial Scholarships to undergraduate American Indian/Alaskan Native students pursuing degrees in science, math, and engineering. Funding of these scholarships is considered a mission-oriented necessity and is part of a long-range plan to increase the number of qualified American Indian scientists and engineers within the Department. The additional funds were used to support the awards banquet during the 17th Annual National Conference in Detroit, Michigan, November 9-12, 1995. The

conference is recognized as one of the nation's premier events which brings together Tribal leaders, corporate/government representatives, and college and high school American Indian students. The conference included a career fair which provided an invaluable opportunity for government agencies and private industry to recruit the nation's top American Indian students and professionals.

\$52,600 Grant to the American Indian Science and Engineering Society

DOE/NV provided a \$52,600 grant to AISES to support two, 5-day summer camp programs at the AISES Environmental Institute during the summer of 1995. AISES has developed a summer camp program that allows students to conduct projects and research in various areas to include forestry, wildlife, plants, geology, mining, hydrology, power generation, and solar energy. The objective of the camp was to stimulate students' interest in technical fields relating to the environment. The camp experience was divided into two, 5-day programs, one for forty 10th and 11th grade students and one for thirty college students. The camp experience also included lectures and demonstrations by speakers from various Federal agencies. One of the objectives of this program was to introduce students to American Indian professionals in Federal jobs in a positive and interactive atmosphere whereby students can realize the viability of a Federal career in science and engineering. AISES used this assistance to help fund accommodations, program and staff positions, special activities, excursions, transportation, and instructional costs.

These two instances of financial assistance have demonstrated DOE/NV's commitment to ensuring a future work force which is reflective of our community and to support science, math, and engineering education for Native American Indian students.

Western Area Power Administration

The Western Area Power Administration (Western) is located in Golden, Colorado. Western is involved in many activities with Native American tribes. These activities, summarized below, include power contracts, energy services, environmental studies, student cooperative and apprenticeship programs, power system studies and power transmission project construction.

Power Contracts

- Western provides, either directly or indirectly, electric power service to 45 of the 54 identified Native American reservations or irrigation districts within its 15-state marketing area. Currently, Western directly serves 17 Native American utilities or irrigation loads within its 15-state marketing area. Additionally some Tribes hold contracts with Western for transmission, engineering, and maintenance support.

- Western provides irrigation power to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.
- Western also contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide irrigation power to Fort Peck Indian Reservation and Fort Belknap Agency 3-mile pumping plant in Montana.
- Western provides the Turtle Mountain and Fort Totten reservations in North Dakota with firm power service. Both Tribes receive technical support for the Energy Services provisions of their contracts through an equipment loan program.
- The Ak-Chin Indian Community in Arizona contracts with Western from the Salt Lake City Area Integrated Projects for firm power and energy, transmission service, and design/construction activities for the Ak-Chin water supply project.
- The Colorado River Agency, made up of the Fort Mojave Tribe in California and Arizona, the Chemehuevi Tribe in California, and the Colorado River Indian Tribe in Arizona, has contracts with Western for power from the Salt Lake City Area Integrated Projects and Parker-Davis Project. Additionally, Western has provided engineering and energy services support, supervisory control and data acquisition, and hydro-integration support to the Tribes.
- The Tohono O'Odham Nation (formerly, the Papago Tribal Utility Authority) in Arizona has a contract with Western for power from the Parker-Davis Project.
- Western is working with the San Carlos Irrigation Project (SCIP), the Gila River Indian Community, and the San Carlos Apache Tribe, all in Arizona, to accomplish the divestiture of SCIP. SCIP also has contracts for power from Salt Lake City Area Integrated Projects and the Parker-Davis Project, as well as a contract for transmission service.
- Western provides Aha Macav Power Services with firm and nonfirm transmission service from the Parker-Davis Project and is indirectly marketing Navajo energy and capacity to Aha Macav.
- Salt Lake City Area Integrated Projects power in New Mexico and Arizona is provided by contract to the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA). The Western power provided to NTUA equates to an estimated yearly savings of nearly \$6,710,000 over other open market sources of energy.

- The Navajo Agricultural Products Industry in New Mexico has a contract with the Bureau of Reclamation, through Western, for economical hydroelectric power used by the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

Other Projects

- Western has formed a partnership with the Navajo Nation as a participant in and as the Lead Federal Agency for the environmental studies and public process required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the Navajo-sponsored Navajo Transmission Project. Western is also preparing power system technical studies for the project and leading the Western Systems Coordinating Council coordinated planning effort for the project. Western's contribution to the project since 1991 is \$5,769,500.
- Western is assisting the Fort Peck Tribes with the pre-feasibility assessment of a potential wind farm development on the reservation near Glasgow, Montana. Western staff has worked closely with the Tribes and their consultant, Bechtel Corp., to evaluate transmission alternatives to serve the 5-20 MegaWatt proposal. Western's estimated contribution for the study work is at \$5,000, with additional stability analysis planned.
- Western has entered into an agreement with the Navajo Nation to supply approximately 40 photovoltaic units to NTUA for installation at remote homes on the reservation. The Department provided \$300,000; Sandia National Laboratory and Western provided \$50,000 each.
- Western supports the Council of Energy Resources Tribes (CERT) by participating in the CERT Summer Internship Program. Western employs an intern for the duration of the summer, thereby contributing \$16,000 to the CERT program.
- Western's Small Business program contributes to Native American small businesses throughout our service territory. Awards included construction, computer components, gas density monitors and heavy equipment. Western continues working to facilitate outreach and marketing efforts to Native American firms.
- Western is working with the Hualapai Tribe regarding economic development on the Hualapai reservation. Presently, Western is investigating alternative resources for a photovoltaic pumping system for water and has contributed \$10,000 for development.

- A wood fuel supply assessment for the Fort Apache Timber Company was conducted for the White Mountain Apache Tribe. The assessment determined the quantities of wood fuel available for cogeneration. Western contributed \$45,000. The assessment served as the basis for a successful follow-up proposal to the Department of Energy for Title XXVI funding.
- A Navajo root fuel promotion project was conducted for the Indian Health Service in Shiprock. The project examined the feasibility of growing and harvesting rootfuels, specifically buffalo gourd, to replace coal and wood fuels in remote homes. Western contributed \$25,000.
- A project initiated by the University of New Mexico, in cooperation with the Navajo Nation, assessed the feasibility of producing much-needed biogas fuel from solid wastes generated in small, rural Navajo villages. The Western Regional Biomass Energy Program provided support for a technical and economic feasibility assessment using small-scale, high-solids, anaerobic digestion systems to supply fuel to these remote Native American villages. Western contributed \$24,000. A draft final report has been completed.
- Under a memorandum of understanding between DOE and the Bureau of Reclamation, Western has taken the lead in identifying renewable energy projects for Indian reservations.
- A Western technical staff member served as a reviewer for renewable energy proposals submitted to DOE for Title XXVI funding.
- Consultations on historic properties and cultural resources took place with the following tribes on the projects listed below:

<u>Project</u>		<u>Consultation</u>
Memorandum of Agreement	-	Three Affiliated Tribes, Devils Lake Sioux, Turtle Mountain Chippewas, Standing Rock Sioux, Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux
Navajo Transmission Project	-	Navajo Nation, Hopi, Hualapai, San Juan Southern Paiutes, Zuni Pueblo, Havasupai, Fort Mojave, Moapa Band of Paiutes, Las Vegas Paiutes, Southern Paiutes of Pahrump
Christmas Tree Pass Comm Site	-	Fort Mojave, Chemehuevi, Quechan, Hualapai, Havasupai, Colorado

River, Yavapai-Prescott, Hopi, Gila River

Topock Loop Line

- Fort Mojave, Chemehuevi, Quechan, Hualapai, Colorado River

- Western is assisting the Crow Tribal Public Utility Commission in its efforts to evaluate a potential coal-fired generation resource on the Crow Reservation.
- Western entered into an Agreement with the North Dakota Intertribal Reinterment Committee regarding the procedures to follow in the event Tribal remains are found on Western-owned lands. Tribes signing the agreement include the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara), the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, the Standing Rock Sioux, the Devils Lake Sioux and the Sisseton-Wahepton Sioux.
- Western is a cooperating agency in the Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Trinity River, part of the Central Valley Project in California. The Hoopa Tribe has been designated joint lead with FWS in this study. The Yurok Tribe has also recently been identified as being interested/affected by the proposed action and has been invited to participate. The project's purpose is to restore anadromous fish population in the main stem of the Trinity River.
- Western supported the Colorado River Agency/Colorado River Indian Tribe in gaining funding for through DOE's Grant Application for Indian Energy Resources for their Headgate Rock Hydro Generation Plant at Parker, Arizona. Western also operates the Headgate Rock hydrogeneration plant on behalf of the Colorado River Indian Tribe and is the marketing agent for Headgate Rock surplus power.
- Western conducted an Energy Services case study to document how the Aha Macav Power Services and the Colorado River Agency developed power authorities, negotiated utility status, funded and built system operations and implemented utility operations.
- Western, in its Energy Planning and Management Program outlined in its Federal Register Notice (Notice) dated October 20, 1995, rescinded the requirement that Native American Tribes must attain utility status before Western may sell firm power to tribes for use on reservations. In that Notice Western stated that, "The Tribes should receive their fair share of the marketable resources available." The Upper Great Plains Region began the process of marketing a 4% resource pool to tribes and other new customers in its marketing area with a Federal Register Notice dated January 29, 1996.

- Western, in partnership with the Bureau of Reclamation, is developing the procedures and contracts required to deliver power to the Min Wiconi water project. This includes the Oglala Sioux Rural Water Supply System, the Rosebud Sioux Rural Water Supply System and the Lower Brule Sioux Rural Water Supply System. These systems will be constructed, operated and maintained at no cost to the Tribes by Reclamation. Western will supply electric power for these projects. Project use power will provide 6 MegaWatts in the summer season with Reclamation funding the additional cost of power purchased by Western to meet these needs.
- Western is sponsoring three technical transfer workshops with the Manzanita Band of Mission Indians, a group which supports California Native American Tribes.
- Western nominated C&W Enterprises, a Native American owned firm in South Dakota, for a national Small Business Administration (SBA) Award. The firm has had numerous contacts with Western and will be receiving the SBA Administrator's Award of Excellence at a ceremony in Washington DC on May 2, 1996.

• Richland Operations Office

The Richland Operations Office is located in Richland, Washington. Three federally recognized Tribes are considered affected by Hanford operations as a result of their treaty rights affirmed in the Treaties of 1855. In recognition of this government-to-government relationship, the Richland Operations Office (RL) and each Tribe interact and consult on a direct basis. The Tribes' active participation in Hanford plans and activities is guided by the Department's American Indian Policy and the RL Indian Nations Program's proactive management style. In addition to the American Indian Policy, laws such as the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act require consultation with Tribal governments. The combination of the Treaties of 1855, Federal policy, laws and regulations provide the basis for Tribal participation in Hanford plans and activities.

DOE provides financial assistance through cooperative agreements with the Yakama Indian Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and Nez Perce Tribe to support their involvement in the environmental restoration and waste management activities on the Hanford Site and transportation issues involving reservation lands.

The three Tribes participate in formal groups such as the State and Tribal Government Working Group, the Hanford Environmental Dose Reconstruction Project's Native American Working Group as well as informal groups working on issues such as the

Columbia River Impact Assessment, land use planning, Natural Resources Trustee Council, and cultural resources. Through these forums the Tribes have been able to give input "up front" and have helped to identify Tribal and cultural values at the inception of projects, not just commenting on DOE decisions. These forums also serve as another line of communication where the Tribes can identify their views on work prioritization. As a result, DOE-RL has emphasized study and cleanup near the Columbia River, reflecting a Tribal priority. These forums are of a great benefit to the Department by increasing Tribal/DOE interaction which results in better communication and less time-wasting contention. The Tribes have also made presentations for DOE and the contractors on treaty rights, Tribal sovereignty, the U.S. Government's trust responsibility, and the unique status of Tribal governments. DOE-RL is implementing the Presidential Memorandum as well as the DOE American Indian Policy.

DOE Richland is providing work opportunities for Salmon Corps, a program within the National Service Corporation, Americorps. In conjunction with the Earth Conservation Corps, the Nez Perce Tribe, Yakama Indian Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, manage teams of American Indian Youth who are involved in extensive salmon habitat restoration. One of the many important projects the Salmon Corps is involved in is helping the Yakama Indian Nation prepare unused Hanford facilities for salmon rearing and release as well as potential commercial fish rearing.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) recently suffered some of the worst flooding in many years. Emergency response equipment and capabilities supported by the Department of Energy were a great benefit to the Tribe during this natural disaster. A CTUIR official stated that, "We (the CTUIR) would have been in a much worse situation if it had not been for the emergency response training and funding that we got through DOE."

Through the help of the DOE-RL Indian Nations Program the Nez Perce Tribe staff has established communications with a number of Hanford Programs and are able to meet consistently and openly about Hanford-related issues.

Carlsbad Area Office

The Carlsbad Area Office (CAO) is located in Carlsbad, New Mexico. CAO is directed by the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Land Withdrawal Act, Public Law 102-579. It provides technical assistance and funds for the purpose of training public safety officials and other emergency responders as described in part 1910.120 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, in any state or in Indian tribe through whose jurisdiction the Secretary of Energy plans to transport transuranic waste to or from WIPP.

CAO-WIPP was involved in continuous discussions with Tribal Governments that may be impacted by the transportation of transuranic (TRU) waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) site. The discussions were designed to establish a mutual and cooperative relationship that will lead to future cooperative agreements with impacted Tribes.

Attended significant regional and national meetings and conferences related to WIPP activities.

- Oakland Operations Office

The Oakland Operations Office (OAK) Tribal Outreach Program provided technical support to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's (LLNL) Communications Project. OAK participated in the initiative to interconnect the seven community colleges on the Navajo Reservation and to provide Internet access to these colleges, as well. OAK also conducted activities on radio communications as part of this effort.

- Oak Ridge Operations Office

The Oak Ridge Operations Office (OR) American Indian Issues Points of Contact has initiated dialogues with the Principal Chief, Eastern Band of The Cherokee Nation, on a wide range of topics. OR's initial attempt is to assist them in implementing the technology phase of their Educational Strategic Plan by placing at least three personal computers in each class room within the high school. We are exploring ways to obtain these computers from our surplus stocks. In addition to making computers available to the needs of the students for use and research, other discussions are ongoing concerning such topics as Research Participation Programs, Science & Engineering Research Semester for undergraduate Students, and the Science internship program.

- Savannah River Operations Office

The Savannah River Operations Office is located in Aiken, South Carolina. The Savannah River Operations Office appointed Larry R. Dillon, Indian Issues Point of Contact, as its American Indian Issues Point of Contact and drafted, and published its first ever procedure: "Contacts with American Indian Tribal Governments," SRIP 1230.2.1A. Mr. Dillon spoke or met with Tribal leaders from the Catawba, Cherokee, Osage and Creek Nations to establish working relationships.

- Bartlesville Project Office

The Bartlesville Project Office (BPO), located in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, completed a vertical integration plan to guide Tribes through the development process by which they

cease simply being royalty owners and begin to explore, produce, and market their own oil and gas resources. This plan is designed to increase revenue to Tribal governments. The Osage Tribe was successfully used as a prototype.

Three students were involved in the BPO summer intern program and two recruits were involved in the BPO "teacher training program".

Funding and Monitoring for FY 1996 Initiatives and Activities

For FY 1996, over \$18.8 million is allocated to support American Indian initiatives and activities. These initiatives and activities are managed by appropriate Department of Energy officials and coordinated through designated Indian Issues Points of Contact (IIPOC). There are approximately 52 Indian Issues Points of Contact throughout the Department of Energy. It is the responsibility of each Indian Issues Point of Contact to serve as an advisor and liaison between their respective program offices and Tribal Governments in fostering government-to-government relationships. The activities of the Indian Issues Points of Contact are guided and monitored by the Departmental Liaison for Indian Issues, Office of Congressional, Public and Intergovernmental Affairs.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SERVING NATIVE AMERICANS

Description of ACF Programs

ACF is responsible for Federal programs which promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. Of the six operating divisions within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) includes those programs with the highest percentage of funds to Native Americans outside of the Indian Health Service and the greatest number of discretionary grant funds.

Through its Federal leadership, ACF envisions: families and individuals empowered to increase their own economic independence and productivity; strong, healthy, supportive communities having a positive impact on the quality of life and the development of children; innovative partnerships with individuals, front-line service providers, local communities, American Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, states, and the Congress that enable solutions which transcend traditional agency boundaries; services that are planned, reformed, and integrated to improve access; and a strong commitment to working with people with developmental disabilities, refugees, and migrants to address their needs, strengths, and abilities.

The following are abstracts of ACF program activities and accomplishments in serving Native Americans in FY 1996.

TRIBAL INITIATIVE

Most recently as part of the Administration for Children and Families Tribal Initiative, representatives from over 400 Tribes were invited to participate in three tribal partnership events the week of August 5, 1996 in Denver, Colorado.

o ACF Tribal Building Bridges Forum

This one-day seminar brought together ACF Central and Regional office staff with leaders from national tribal organizations around the nation to exchange information and ideas about ACF programs and services, and to develop mechanisms for ongoing collaboration.

Approximately fifty (50) Tribal Leaders representing Regional and National Tribal Organizations and representatives from State Government organizations, including: NGA, NCSL, Western Governors Association, Head Start State Collaborative Administrators and State Child Care Administrators, met with ACF staff to:

- Build awareness of ACF programs and services,
- Provide information to ACF of tribal needs for services,
- Improve program outcomes and service delivery for children and families by working in partnership with Tribal grantees,
- Reduce administrative burdens by simplifying reporting and application requirements, and
- Improve communication between ACF and Tribal Communities.

Outcomes:

Tribal, Federal and Regional Administrators identified barriers and will develop action plans for local tribal collaboration and partnerships.

ACF is developing a joint vision statement that describes how these ACF Programs will work to include the child, family and community in local action partnerships.

o Northwest Head Start Conference

The Northwest Coalition is a regional Head Start Association representing tribal Head Start grantees in Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, North and South Dakota and Colorado.

A conference for front line staff--teachers, bus drivers, directors, parents, and component coordinators was held as a first effort at joint collaboration with Tribal Child Care. One full day was devoted to joint sessions with Head Start and Tribal Child Care staff.

The Conference was technically a training conference with workshops on the following subjects: Transportation, School Transitions, Native Language Learning, Traditional Indian Parenting, etc.

In addition, a tribal consultation was conducted on August 6, 1996 with 26 leaders from the Northwest.

o National Tribal Child Care Conference

The annual National Tribal Child Care Conference brought an estimated 250 designated Tribal administrators and another estimated 150 staff together in our collaboration with the Northwest Indian Head Start Association to share a common vision of child care/head start collaboration.

The theme of the Child Care conference was "Networking: Investing in our Children's Future." This theme encouraged networking for collaboration and incorporated the use of the new emerging technologies to assist in management of Tribal program service delivery. Other topics included: Child Care/Head Start Collaborations; State/Tribal Relations; Automated Systems Reporting; Understanding the Welfare System; Creating Partnerships to Support Children and Families; and Streamlining Application and Reporting Procedures.

ADMINISTRATION FOR DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

The Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) provides formula grants for Protection and Advocacy Programs (P&A). The P&A system advocates on behalf of, and provide services to all persons eligible for treatment, services, habilitation, or who are being considered for a change in living arrangements.

An American Indian Consortium in Shiprock, New Mexico (Native American Protection and Advocacy Project (NAPAP)) was established to specifically serve Native Americans receives a P&A grant. The NAPAP has initiated outreach efforts in their service area and reached out to underserved populations in addition to providing services to the Navajo, Hopi and San Juan Southern Paiute reservations.

In addition, the Commissioner's Multicultural Committee includes members of the Native American Community who participate and contribute to the final design of the Annual Commissioner's Forum.

ADMINISTRATION FOR NATIVE AMERICANS

The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) promotes the goal of social and economic self-sufficiency of American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and other Native American Pacific Islanders, including Native Samoans. ANA is the only Federal agency which serves all Native Americans, including over 500 Federally recognized tribes in the lower 48 states and Alaska, approximately 60 tribes that are State recognized or seeking Federal recognition, Indian organizations, urban Indians, Native Hawaiian communities, and populations throughout the Pacific basin.

ANA announced the availability of FY 1996 funds for its three grant programs in a consolidated funding Program Announcement in the Federal Register on September 7, 1995. This announcement combined the following ANA grant programs: 1) Social and Economic Development Strategies (SEDS); 2) Environmental Regulatory Enhancement; and 3) Native American Languages Preservation and Enhancement into one comprehensive document. ANA awarded 217 new competitive grants and continuations under six application closing dates.

o Innovative "SEDS" Programs

Some of the accomplishments of the Tribes and other Native American communities with SEDS grants include the following innovative business enterprises: the **Navajo Nation** at Window Rock, Arizona, which has a Navajo Arts and Crafts Cooperative underway at Crownpoint, and includes several manufacturing shops operated by tribal members; the **Nambe Pueblo**, in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is the only Indian owned and operated tour business in Santa Fe; on the Island of Molokai, Hawaii, **Ke Kua'aina Hanuana Hou**, a group of Native Hawaiians, has cultivated a viable aqua-culture project based on growing edible seaweed for eventual purchase by gourmet restaurants; the **Tatitlek Village IRA Council** is in the process of establishing a self-sustaining shellfish mariculture business; the **Nez Perce Tribe** has begun an ambitious project to establish a horse industry based on a cross-bred Appaloosa, a central part of their cultural heritage. The **Standing Rock Sioux Tribe** has initiated a project to develop a Tribal Agricultural Resource Management Plan and implement a Tribal Agricultural Production and Marketing Cooperative. This will allow the tribe to proceed with efforts to manage its own

agricultural resources, thereby reducing BIA control in this area.

o National Organizational Grants - (CERT)

ANA also participates in National Organizational Grants. Currently ANA has an agreement with the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT). CERT is a consortium of fifty-three (53) tribes located across the United States dedicated to the development of managing tribal resources, developing collective tribal policies; and promoting and supporting educational opportunities in science, engineering and related business disciplines for Indian students. ANA has been instrumental in assisting CERT accomplishing the following: development of an oil and gas database for the Cheyenne/Arapaho Tribe; developing a tax code for the Walker Paiute Tribe; adoption of a CERT policy on Nuclear Energy and Radioactive Waste; and an Indian program for Indian students pursuing technical degrees.

o Native American Languages Preservation & Enhancement Project

In FY 1996, ANA continued its competitive grant program to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages. ANA awarded 13 grants totaling over \$1 million for activities including: data collection on current language use; development of specialized curricula; development of master/apprentice training programs; establishment of language immersion camps; compilation and transcription of oral narratives; and incorporation of language learning into tribal Head Start programs.

o Indian Environmental Regulatory Enhancement Projects

In FY 1996, ANA continued its competitive grant program to improve the capability of Indian tribal governments to regulate environmental quality. In 1996, ANA approved 23 projects totalling approximately \$3 million for projects to assist Tribal governments in planning, developing and implementing tribal environmental programs which are consistent with tribal culture.

o Department of Defense Environmental Mitigation on Indian Lands

In FY 1996, ANA awarded 12 grants totalling over \$2 million for the mitigation of serious damage to Indian lands due to Department of Defense activities. Some of the areas the projects address include: mitigating the damage to treaty-protected spawning habitats caused by artillery practice; damage caused to Tribal range and forest lands by gunnery range activities; low level flights over sacred sites and religious ceremonies; suspected leakage of underground storage tanks on lands taken for temporary war-time use by the Defense Department; and unexploded ordnance from gunnery and bombing practice on Indian lands that resulted in significant damage to rangelands, wildlife habitats, and stock water wells.

o Inter-Agency Agreements

ANA is involved in several Interagency Agreements with other Federal agencies to better promote the tribal agenda, enhance the tribal/federal partnership and strengthen the government-to-government relationship. At present, ANA has stimulated inter-agency

agreements with the following Federal agencies: Environmental Protection Agency, Indian Health Service, Council of Resource Energy Tribes, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Tribal Development Association, and the Department of Agriculture.

o Training and Technical Assistance

ANA awarded five contracts to provide short-term training and technical assistance to both current and prospective ANA grantees, in order to improve their efforts toward greater self-sufficiency. Although the contractors are not authorized to write applications, they assist potential grantees to conceptualize strategies for social and economic development, and then further translate those ideas into a viable application for ANA funds. This assistance is rendered in a very "hands-on" fashion, and provided free of charge to the recipient. As a result of this effort, there has been an increased number of successful grantees from geographically isolated and remote areas.

o Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund

The purpose of the Native Hawaiian Revolving Loan Fund (NHRLF) is to provide loans with reasonable terms and conditions to Native Hawaiians seeking start-up funds for business development or expansion. The NHRLF not only encourages business development, but seeks to increase overall social and economic self-sufficiency for the Native Hawaiian community. In FY 1996, ANA provided \$1 million to the NHRLF.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

o OCS/ANA Tribal Workshop

OCS and ANA are planning to hold a national tribal workshop from Oct. 30 to Nov. 1, in Washington, D.C. The workshop will be part of the follow-up to the Tribal Building Bridges Forum. Possible agenda topics include: improving program coordination and service delivery, reducing dependence on cash assistance and encouraging increased self-sufficiency, and providing information on OCS and ANA programs. We're requesting tribal input on the topics to be covered at the workshop, on how they should be presented, on possible presenters, and on what we can do to help tribes administer ACF-funded programs.

o Family Violence Program Technical Assistance

We are planning a technical assistant contract to assist tribal grantees in the area of domestic violence prevention and services.

o Reducing Tribal Reporting Requirements Under LIHEAP

Recent amendments to the LIHEAP statute significantly increased reporting requirements for grantees. We have authority to modify statutory requirements that aren't appropriate to tribes. We have proposed to exempt tribes from most of these new requirements and to limit the information they submit on households each fiscal year to the number of households the

grantees serve by LIHEAP component.

o Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

The CSBG program provides Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations with funds to lessen poverty in their communities. They currently reach 53 Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations. The FY 1996 allocation for Tribes is \$2,333,465, with Tribal grants ranging from \$1,181 to \$717,428.

Tribal Grantees receiving funds under the CSBG program are required to provide at least one of the following services and activities to low-income participants addressing the following:

- to secure and retain meaningful employment;
- to attain an adequate education;
- to make better use of available income;
- to obtain emergency assistance through loans or grants to meet immediate and urgent individual and family needs, including the need for health services, nutritious food, housing, and employment-related assistance;
- to remove obstacles and solve problems which block the achievement of self-sufficiency;
- to achieve greater participation in the affairs of the community; and
- to make better use of other programs related to CSBG.

Most Tribes fund a community services department or worker to provide emergency assistance for food, shelter, energy, health, transportation and elder services.

o Family Violence Prevention & Services Program

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Program funded 120 Tribes and Tribal Organizations for the purpose of reducing family and intimate violence through coordinated prevention and services strategies. The program provides funds for the provision of shelter services to victims of family violence and their dependents. In addition, the funds provide support for related services in shelter programs such as legal advocacy, family violence prevention counseling, and other prevention activities.

Participation in the program ranges from very small to very large Tribes. Since the program staff may be small in relation to the number of victims who need services, and may have to travel great distances, merely the fact that victims are provided an outlet (usually at shelters or safe houses off the reservations) from their abusive situations is the program's greatest accomplishment.

CHILD CARE BUREAU

o Block Grant Funds

Through a three percent Tribal set-aside in the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), approximately \$28,000,000 was awarded in FY 1995 to 226 Tribal grantees

representing over 500 Indian Tribes, Alaska Villages, and Tribal Consortia.

o Tribal Information Work Group

The Child Care Bureau meets twice a year with its Tribal Information Work Group to identify child care technical assistance needs and issues of Tribes and provide recommendations and input regarding the provision of technical assistance for Tribes.

o Tribal Child Care Conference

The Child Care Bureau holds an annual conference for tribal child care administrators. The 1996 conference was held in Denver, Colorado in early August and was highlighted earlier.

o Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is provided to tribal grantees through regional meetings, symposiums, and on-site meetings. Technical assistance is also provided through tribal-specific publications including: a "Tribal Resource Guide"; a "National Inventory of Computer Use by Tribal Child Care Programs"; and "An Analysis of Tribal Child Care Health and Safety Compliance Practices." The bi-monthly *Child Care Bulletin* also provides tribal specific articles.

o Consolidation of CCDBG Funds With Other Employment and Training Funds

At least 10 tribal grantees have elected to consolidate CCDBG funds with other employment and training funds through the submission of a consolidated application and plan for employment, training and related services to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, as authorized by P.L. 102-477.

o American Indian Higher Education Consortium Project

Through a collaborate project with the Administration for Native Americans, three tribal colleges have activities underway to provide training on health and safety in child care in tribal communities.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

The Children's Bureau was established by Congress in 1912 for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the welfare of children. Among the programs managed by the Children's Bureau are those for children in need of protection and families at risk of dissolution. Two programs provide for direct funding opportunities for Indian Tribes.

o Child Welfare Services

The goal of Child Welfare Services is to help keep families together. Child Welfare Services are available to children and their families without regard to income. Services include: preventive intervention aimed at keeping children within the home; services to develop

alternative placements, such as foster care or adoption if children cannot remain at home; and reunification services so that children can return home if at all possible. As of July 24, 1996, \$2,236,980 in FY 1996 funds have been awarded to Indian Tribes.

o Family Preservation and Support Services

Family Preservation and Family Support Services help state child welfare agencies and eligible Indian Tribes establish and operate integrated, preventive family preservation services and community-based family support services for families at risk or in crisis. Family preservation services are activities that help families alleviate crises that might lead to out of home placement of children because of abuse or neglect. Family support services, often provided by community-based organizations, are voluntary, preventive activities to help families nurture their children. These activities help to prevent the unnecessary separation of children from their families and improve the quality of care and services. As of July 24, 1996, \$2,079,470 has been awarded of the \$2,250,000 set-aside for Indians in FY 1996.

HEAD START BUREAU

o Grants

In FY 1996, the American Indian Head Start Program network has 130 funded grantees. These grantees are located in 25 states and represent the following tribes, villages and towns:

- 118 Federally recognized Tribes who directly operate programs
- 4 Inter-Tribal consortia representing 26 reservations, 12 colonies and 14 rancherias
- 8 Native Alaskan Regional Corporations serving 35 villages and cities.

In FY 1996, there were 18,858 children enrolled in the American Indian Programs Branch Head Start Programs. Indian Head Start program staff totaled 3,965 for School Year 95-96. The Indian network has 487 centers and 919 classrooms.

o Parent Child Centers

The Head Start Bureau provides resources to four Tribal Governments to operate Parent Child Centers. Earlier this year, the Bureau funded two Early Head Start programs which serve pregnant women, infants, and toddlers (ages birth to three years) and we expect to fund 5 additional programs later this year. Eight Tribes are funded to implement Substance Abuse programs for Head Start families.

o Transition Grant

The Navajo Nation has a major Transition grant from the Head Start Bureau to facilitate the transition of Head Start children to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and public schools. Other Transition activities are funded with the Crow Tribe, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians

and the Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma. Soon the Head Start Bureau, in collaboration with the Administration on Native Americans, will fund two native language projects.

o Tribal Consultation

Eight Tribal Consultation meetings around the country to provide elected Tribal leadership an opportunity to offer input and feedback on current regulatory and policy issues related to Indian Head Start.

OFFICE OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE

The Family Support Act gave Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations an opportunity to apply to operate a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) program. Currently, there are 76 Indian tribes, consortium of Tribes and Alaska Native organizations operating a JOBS program. In fiscal year 1996, the Tribal JOBS grantees received \$8,521,220 to operate their programs on behalf of Native American AFDC recipients residing in the service areas of the Tribal grantees. In fiscal year 1995, the Tribal JOBS grantees helped over 1,250 AFDC recipients gain employment at an average hourly wage of \$6.36.

Among multiple activities to provide assistance to Native Americans during the current fiscal year, the Office of Family Assistance has been involved with the following activities in support of the Tribal JOBS grantees:

o ACF Conferences

- Tribal JOBS Roundtable, St. Paul, Mn., August 19-21, 1996

o Other Conferences

- National Tribal JTPA Conference, Providence, RI April 22-25, 1996
- National Tribal Child Care Conference, Denver, August 4-8, 1996

o Technical Assistance Teleconferences

OFA staff have provided technical assistance to Native Americans Tribes and Tribal organizations in seeking grants under the Family Violence Prevention, Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals and Food and Nutrition Grant programs.

o Consumer Services

OFA staff also have assisted in the development of a draft tribal directory of ACF resources to assist Tribes become aware of various programs that they are eligible to apply for within the agency. Staff also are working on streamlining applications and reporting requirements for our Tribal grantees.

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

OCSE's activities involving services to Native Americans have substantially increased during the past year. These activities involved the actual delivery of technical assistance to Tribes and planning for more comprehensive services from both the Child Support Program and from other programs administered by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). These activities took place at both the central and regional office levels.

o Technical Assistance

A major activity by Child Support staff was the provision of technical assistance to the Congress on proposed amendments to welfare reform legislation related to services for Native Americans. The final conference agreement on the welfare reform legislation, the Personal Responsibility And Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, reflected some of these discussions and adds a State plan requirement under which child support agencies may enter into agreements with Indian tribes for the cooperative delivery of child support enforcement services in Indian country. The legislation also allows the Secretary of HHS, in appropriate cases, to make direct payments to Indian tribes with an approved child support enforcement plan under title IV-D of the Act.

The technical assistance that was provided by OCSE to Tribes was comprehensive and took the form of conferences, workshops, training sessions, and direct technical assistance. ACF and OCSE staffs encouraged States and Tribes to cooperate in resolving jurisdictional barriers in order to address the long-standing problem of inadequate child support enforcement services for Native Americans. These outreach and technical assistance efforts took place at both State and Tribal meetings and at conferences/workshops which focused on child support matters and matters related to the proper coordination of the CSE program with other social service programs administered by ACF.

o Work Group

OCSE has also formed a Native American Work Group with Federal and State staffs and with Tribal representatives. The goals of the work groups are to identify barriers and opportunities for States and Tribes to expand CSE services to the NA population; to solicit recommendations from Tribes and States on issues related to the implementation of the NA provisions of the recent welfare reform legislation; to develop training to both States and Tribes on the Child Support program; and to encourage cooperative agreements between States and Tribes.

o Tribal Liaison

A staff position has been added to OCSE, and filled by a Native American, to function as a liaison responsible for building relationships with the broader Native American community and for strengthening the links between the child support community and Native American populations needing program services. The specialist, working closely with the regional offices and state programs has undertaken activities for a proactive approach to child support enforcement. Among these activities, is the design of a computerized Native American Directory of information which could be used as a tool for technical assistance and training. Currently, NA data from the BIA and other NA sources is being entered into the directory.

o Regional Offices

Regional office staff in Regions VI, VIII, and X have coordinated a wide range of activities and provide technical assistance supporting the Child Support Enforcement program's mission. Activities have included technical assistance in the development of support guidelines and a Policy and Procedures Manual for the Navajo Nation, working with the Wyoming Department of Family Services regarding a proposal to expand their contractor's services to include paternity and child support order establishment services on the Wind River reservation, and working with the State of Washington in developing a tribal child support program.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
Improving the Health American Indians and Alaska Natives

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is a science-based, regulatory, and a consumer protection agency. The primary responsibility of the FDA is to ensure the safety of products in the marketplace. An equally important role of the FDA is one dedicated to consumer outreach and community education. These activities inform consumers about FDA policies and programs that can help them live longer and have healthier lives.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has planned and initiated several projects to forge links with American Indians and Alaska Natives, to provide education on FDA issues and policies, to foster adoption of their ideas and agendas into the realm of the FDA's policy making, and to plan and implement the Agency's overall public participation and outreach initiatives.

- To promote and increase access, diversity, and active participation in the planning and implementation in all education and education-related programs and services directed to American Indians and Alaska Natives toward a strategic plan to improve Indian education beyond the year 2000;
- The FDA is working to intensify recruitment of American Indians and Alaska Natives as Consumer Representatives on FDA Advisory Committees, and to increase participation in Agency decision making. The FDA consults with the Association of American Indian Physicians to recruit candidates for advisory committees.
- The FDA plans to design and implement seminars to explain how to effectively interact with the Agency through the advisory committee process, consumer representation, and administrative rule-making procedures.
- The FDA has increased outreach to American Indians and Alaska Natives through participation in a variety of school-based programs, annual conferences and exhibitions to expand outreach networks. These activities include interactions with the National

Congress of American Indians; Oklahoma's American Indian Family conference; Unity (Youth) conference; the Native American Aging Conference; National Association of Food Distribution on Indian Reservations; Court Oreilles Indian Reservation; Indian Health Clinic in Kashena, WS; Indian Health Clinic in Crandon, WS, the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, and the joint conference, "A Gathering of Indian Educators" by the National Coalition for Indian Educators and the Tribal Education Contractors' Association.

- To enhance communications between American Indians and Alaska Native populations;

- The FDA has convened meetings between FDA Policy makers and American Indian and Alaska Natives population leaders to: (1) continue discussions on issues highlighted at the Department of Health and Human Services's 1994 National Indian Health Summit; (2) participate in the 1996 annual conference of the National Indian Health Board to actively promote dialogue and cooperative planning for implementation of future activities; (3) convene a National Consumer Health Policy Symposium to establish a five-year public participation agenda and strategic plan; (4) explore opportunities for technical assistance; (5) increase participation in research; (6) provide information and outreach; and (6) recruit and retain health professionals and student interns;

- The FDA promotes the safe and practical use of regulated products through consumer education materials and outreach initiatives.

- The FDA has included American Indians and Alaska Natives as representatives on mailing lists to receive the Consumer Quarterly (a bulletin announcing key public participation opportunities and availability of consumer education materials).

- The FDA liaisons with Native American groups and communities and consults with the Indian Health Service

to assure that FDA initiatives are appropriate and culturally sensitive.

- Convene annual Consumer Health Policy Symposia, in Fiscal Year 1997 and in subsequent years;
- to create an agenda for long-term involvement in policy initiatives to foster dialogue, and to seek advice on practical approaches to enhance and to maintain acceptable levels of consumer satisfaction in American Indians and Alaska Native populations;
- To participate in and exhibit at national and regional conferences and workshops;
- To support ongoing Departmental initiatives and to create alternative pipelines for trained American Indians and Alaska Natives in medical, scientific, and health related professions;
 - The FDA conducts recruitment and outreach efforts to American Indians and Alaska Native populations through programs such as the Cooperative Education Program (CO-OP), Commissioned Officer Student Training and Extern Program (COSTEP), and the summer employment program.

**GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS WITH TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE**

Assessment of IHS Progress

- Between April 1995 and April 1996, the Indian Health Service (IHS) held an unprecedented number of meetings with tribes. Many meetings were with tribes that visited the Washington, D.C., area for the specific purpose of meeting with IHS officials. In some instances, tribal delegations came seeking information on initiatives and activities. In other instances, they requested an IHS assessment of the impact of pending decisions within the Executive and Legislative branches of government. Often they came to ask the IHS to work with them to develop ways to address identified issues.
- We believe that meetings with tribes have increased as a result of "endorsement by action" of the principles articulated in the Presidential Memorandum on Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments. They also have increased as a result of the emphasis Michael H. Trujillo, M.D., Director, IHS, has placed on the Agency being open, responsive, and supportive of tribes and Indian organizations.
- The 1995 Annual Meeting of the National Indian Health Board (NIHB), Tampa, Florida, is a prime example of the Agency's working relationships with tribes. Throughout the meeting, there was a strong sense of inclusion and appreciation for the programs of the IHS. Tribal presentations focused on the many ways tribes were working with the IHS to address tribal and Indian priorities and the exploration of ways to involve the IHS in tribal programs and advocacy.
- A significant proportion of the American Indian and Alaska Native population lives in urban areas. Although urban Indian health programs do not constitute a tribal government, the IHS considers them to be a major component of the Indian health care system. The IHS regularly consults with urban Indian health programs and their national association, the American Indian Health Care Association.

Year 1997 Fiscal Budget

- The fiscal year (FY) 1997 President's Budget demonstrates the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) ongoing commitment to improving the health of American Indians and Alaska Natives and to Indian self-determination, which includes assisting those tribes who wish to assume the administration of local health programs and services that would otherwise be provided by the IHS. An increase of \$43 million is requested by the President to provide water and waste disposal service to existing Indian homes. The provision of these services is the top priority of the NIHB and is critical in reducing incidents of waterborne and other communicable diseases, gastroenteric disease, and neonatal death rates. Increased funding (+\$ 16 million) is also requested for new health initiatives for women, children, elders, and urban Indians. The President's Budget proposal contains an additional \$46 million to cover the contract support costs incurred by tribes in their operation and administration of local health programs.
- Dollars: The discretionary portion of the HHS budget totals \$34 billion in budget authority, an increase of 5 percent over the FY 1996 policy level. The FY 1996 policy level is based on levels of the ninth Continuing Resolution, including an incremental policy adjustment. The President's Budget proposes a 8.7 percent, or \$174 million, increase in budget authority for IHS over the FY 1996 policy level of \$2 billion.
- FTE: Using a combination of early-outs, selective hiring freezes, and buy-outs, staffing for the entire HHS was reduced by nearly 3,300 FTE, or 5 percent between FY 1994 and FY 1995.
- In October 1993 (early FY 1994), the IHS had 15,440 FTE. Approximately 23 percent of the Agency's FTE (3,570) were at IHS Headquarters and Area Offices. By October 1995, staffing at IHS Headquarters and Area Offices had been reduced to 2,493. This is a 33 percent reduction. It is important to note that the IHS maintained its commitment to ensuring that reductions in staffing levels did not negatively impact on the delivery of health services at the local level. Throughout this same period (October 1993 through October 1995), FTEs at Service Units, the points of actual health services delivery, increased from 11,870 to 12,016.

Streamlining the Agency

- The Director, IHS, invited tribes and urban Indian health programs to work with the IHS to redesign the Indian health system and assure that recommendations for streamlining reflected their priorities. With their concurrence, the Indian Health Design Team (IHDT) was formed. The IHDT is structured with majority representation from tribes and urban Indian health programs. It continues to directly involve tribal and urban

Indian health leaders in the implementation phases of restructuring the IHS.

- The IHDT submitted its report, "Design for a New IHS," to American Indian and Alaska Native people, tribal leaders, tribal health directors, and IHS employees in December 1995. The report includes more than 50 recommendations. The recommendations provide ways to give power and authority to the local health care delivery site and outline structural changes for IHS at the Headquarters and Area levels. No recommendations were made for changes to the local delivery site, because the IHDT believes that any changes at the local site should be decided locally. The recommendations for IHS Headquarters and Area levels emphasized a role that supports and advocates for the local health services delivery level instead of controlling it.
- Implementation of IHDT recommendations is proceeding in two phases. Phase I streamlining efforts at IHS Headquarters are focused on essential core functions that are consistent with the advocacy and leadership role of the Agency. Other functions, and the resources to carry them out will be delegated to the field. Phase I restructuring is scheduled for completion by the end of FY 1997.

Phase II, which focuses on the restructure of Area level functions, is currently under way. Tribes in each IHS Area are meeting to consider changes to the functions of Area Offices and will submit recommendations to the IHDT. The Phase II Area plans for change are due in July 1996, with completion of Phase II scheduled for completion by the end of FY 1988.

Business Plan:

- The development of an IHS business plan is part of the broad strategy initiated by the Director, IHS, to redesign the IHS to meet the challenges of the future. Together with a commitment to culturally sensitive community-oriented care, pragmatic business planning is an essential ingredient to assure that Indian health programs are both solvent and a valued asset to Indian people well into the twenty-first century.
- The business plan, now under development by a workgroup comprised of elected tribal leaders, tribal health directors, business managers, accountants, physicians, nurses, Federal executives, and private sector consultants, is drawing on lessons learned from the business community. This inclusive mix is indicative of a new leadership style within the Agency, where all major policy is developed in partnership with Indian people.
- The business plan focuses on four primary issues: revenue generation, cost control, tribal shares, and internal business improvements. It is expected to be completed in FY 1996.

Supporting Self-Determination

- The Indian Self-Determination Contract Reform Act, P.L. 103-413, was enacted in October 1994. The Act simplifies the self-determination contracting processes and facilitates the assumption of Federal programs (e.g., IHS) by tribal governments and tribal organizations. It is important to note that tribes exercising self-determination may elect any of three options: to enter into a contract with the Federal Government to provide services it would have provided, to compact to provide these services, or to have the Federal Government continue to provide services through Federal programs.
- In compliance with P.L. 103-413, the HHS and the Department of the Interior (DOI) have developed proposed regulations.
- The Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) was developed by one of the largest committees ever convened for negotiated rulemaking, and included 48 representatives of tribal governments and organizations, 9 DOI representatives, and DHHS representatives. The NPRM was published January 24, 1996. Public comments were reviewed April 29-May 3 by the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee. The Final Rule to implement P.L. 103-413 was published in June 1996, and is to become effective within 60 days of publication.
- At the end of FY 1995, the IHS transferred more than \$770 million to support health delivery programs of tribal nations, through self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts. This represents approximately one-third of the IHS services budget for that year.
- The IHS is currently in its third year of the self-governance compacting demonstration project. The Agency has negotiated 29 self-governance compacts and 42 annual funding agreements for FY 1996, and transferred approximately \$300 million to 197 tribes in Alaska and 28 tribal governments in the lower 48 States. The process to select an additional 30 tribes to participate in self-governance compacting has been initiated.
- Tribes are currently advocating for legislation to make the self-governance compacting demonstration project a permanent option. They are also advocating that opportunities to compact for HHS programs be extended beyond the IHS and encompass the entire HHS. The IHS is actively supporting the tribes' efforts in this endeavor.

Pilot projects have been initiated with two compacting tribes, the Jamestown S'Klallam and the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibway Indians, to assess the impact of stable funding on a tribe's ability to plan for and manage health services programs. The pilot project encompasses cooperative IHS and tribal action to determine a tribe's base budget at a specific point in time, the negotiation of an agreement for the IHS to fund the compact

at the base budget level for a 3-year period, and an agreement that further funding negotiations will not be needed for the 3-year period, except when increases are authorized by the Congress. We anticipate that these two pilot projects will provide the information needed to permit the Agency to implement stable funding for other compacting tribes.

- The Director, IHS, in consultation with self-governance tribes, recently selected Ms. Paula Williams, a member of the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma, as the first permanent Director for the Office of Tribal Self-Governance (OTSG). The OTSG is currently establishing a Self-Governance Advisory Committee comprised of nine elected leaders from compacting tribes.
- A number of tribes have selected the third self-determination option which is to have the Federal Government continue to provide health services to their people and represent 65 percent of the IHS annual budget. When a tribe elects this option, the IHS provides a range of services that may include hospital and outpatient care, preventive and rehabilitative services, and the development and maintenance of health-related community infrastructures such as sewage treatment facilities. Although the IHS continues to provide health services in many American Indian and Alaska Native communities, the Agency works closely with local tribal leaders to plan needed services.
- Indian Health Service funds a federally, tribally, and urban Indian health program operated system which included 49 hospitals in 12 States, 180 health centers in 27 States, and 8 school health centers and 273 health stations in 18 States.

Facilitating Tribal-State Health Initiatives

- The HHS, the IHS, and the NIHB sponsored a series of five regional meetings with Indian tribal governments and State governments in 1995 to discuss State health reform as well as related Federal public health issues and Indian health issues. These meetings provided an unprecedented opportunity for representatives of Indian tribes, States, IHS, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), and the Public Health Service Regional Offices to discuss common issues related to State-initiated health care reform. The meetings produced new State, tribal, and Federal partnerships to address the health care needs of American Indians and Alaska Natives and further advocate for the government-to-government partnership that is actively supported by this administration.

State Initiatives

- The Director, IHS, recently established a State Initiatives Workgroup (SIWG). Tribal representatives to the SIWG are being recruited from each of the NHB designated areas.

Urban representatives will include representatives from the American Indian Health Care Association.

- The SIWG is the focal point for information, correspondence, policy, and legal perspectives on State health reform specific to American Indian and Alaska Native issues. The SIWG reviews 1915(b) and 1115 Medicaid waiver requests submitted by States proposing to implement a Medicaid managed care health system. The SIWG has provided technical assistance to several States and local tribal leaders for the development and implementation of Medicaid waiver proposals.
- As an example, the Oklahoma Health Care Authority submitted to HCFA for approval, a 1115 Medicaid waiver proposal to organize Medicaid managed health care plans, known as Soonercare. The HCFA developed, in consultation with the SIWG, a term and condition requiring the State to consult with Oklahoma tribes to develop an implementation plan specifying how the Indian health programs would operate under Soonercare. State officials and tribal leaders met several times and successfully developed an implementation plan. In accordance with the plan, all Medicaid clients, including American Indians, will be required to enroll in one of the health plans under the Soonercare program. However, Soonercare enrollees eligible for IHS services may obtain health services from any IHS, tribal, or urban Indian provider, even if these programs are not providers in the Indian enrollee's health plan network. Indian health program providers will bill Medicaid on a fee-for-service basis. Billed amounts will be deducted annually from capitation funds allocated to the various health plans.

Improving Tribal Access to Public Health Programs

- Philip R Lee, M.D., Assistant Secretary for Health, held a series of four regional meetings on Performance Measurement in Selected Public Health Programs with tribes, States, and other local public health organizations. Tribes and States are providing input to the HHS on the development of program performance measures for Federal public health programs proposed for consolidation by the Performance Partnership Grants proposal. Tribal participation in the HHS's consultation ensures the inclusion of Indian health concerns in the development of a national set of public health program outcome objectives.

Health Care Financing Administration Workgroups

- A Public Health Service/IHS Steering Committee has identified several important issues that require research and discussions with HCFA. The Director, IHS, is appointing workgroups composed of tribal representatives and IHS staff to address these issues including: managed care, long-term care, home health, and reimbursement for traditional medicine.

- Recently, HCFA and IHS proposed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) to implement a change in payment policy for Medicaid-funded health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. New policy supported through the MOA reinterprets section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act to allow the Federal medical assistance percentage to be 100 percent for Medicaid-funded services provided in health care facilities owned and operated or leased and operated by a tribe or tribal organization, pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, P.L. 93-638, as amended. Before the MOA is signed, it is being circulated to tribes and States for review and comment.

Indian Women's Health Initiative

- The IHS Director's 1994 vision statement established Indian women's health as a high priority for the IHS.
- The Indian Women's Health Steering Committee, composed of 20 tribal women, 2 tribal men, and 3 Federal employees, was established to advise the IHS leadership about Indian women's health needs, promote healthy lifestyles in American Indian and Alaska Native communities, and develop stronger community-level networks for Indian women.
- The committee has sponsored Indian Women's Health Conferences and provided exhibits at national meetings of the NIHB and the Headstart Program. It has developed a Women's Health Chart Series and an American Indian and Alaska Native Health Resources Directory. It has recommended performance standards for the IHS Area Directors specific to women's health issues and continues to provide important leadership for Indian Women's Health.

Traditional Medicine Initiative

- In 1995, the Director, IHS, launched the Traditional Medicine Initiative. The Agency has since met with traditional healers across Indian Country to solicit advice about addressing traditional medicine practices within the IHS programs.
- Many local programs have successfully blended western philosophy and medical practices with traditional healing practices of American Indian and Alaska Native people. In addition, the IHDT is considering ways the IHS can support relationships between practitioners in local Service Units and traditional healers.
- A national advisory board, composed of tribal traditional medicine people, is currently being established to assist the IHS in strengthening ties between the locally recognized healers and the Indian health system clinicians and chief medical officers.

Alcohol & Substance Abuse Services

- Individual Indian people, tribes, and Indian organizations have long provided the leadership necessary to address the problems of alcoholism and substance abuse in American Indian and Alaska Native communities.
- "Expanding the Circle 1996," a national conference to discuss alcoholism and substance abuse issues of importance to American Indian and Alaska Native communities, has been planned by Indian organizations and representatives of tribal groups receiving grants from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), HHS.
- The conference, co-sponsored by IHS and SAMHSA, will highlight successful and uniquely designed cultural approaches and program changes in treatment and prevention; explore the impact of national health care reform on Indian health services; promote collaboration between tribes, Indian organizations, States, and Federal agencies; promote successful, culturally-oriented training and capacity-building approaches; and will help Federal agencies set program goals and objectives by building on conference recommendations, the Healing Journey Accord (a planning document developed at the 1995 conference of the National Association of Native American Children of Alcoholics), and other identified American Indian and Alaska Native needs.

Injury Prevention Initiative

- The Indian Health Injury Prevention Initiative has adopted "building tribal capacity in injury prevention," as its mission. Capacity building includes understanding the etiology of injuries and developing culturally appropriate solutions within the existing tribal infrastructures, including tribal leadership, health, safety, education, and social services.
- Approximately a year ago, the Native American Injury Prevention Coalition was created by the four major tribes of North Dakota, with assistance from the IHS. This coalition is the first of its kind in the United States to advocate directly on behalf of its member tribes and all American Indians and Alaska Natives to increase awareness and promote solutions to traumatic injury. Numerous presentations on the coalition's work and long-term goals have been made throughout the country.
- A coordinating group, including tribes, Indian organizations, the IHS, the Centers for Disease Control, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, and the National Association of Governors' Highway Safety has been formed to host the "First Native American Lifesavers Conference" in Denver, Colorado. Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Chairman Jesse Taken Alive will be the Conference Chairman.

Youth Initiative

- The Director, IHS, is committed to addressing the challenges of protecting and promoting the health of American Indian and Alaska Native children and youth. A Youth Advisory Board composed of American Indian and Alaska Native youth is now being formed to provide advice and recommendations to the IHS. Unity National Indian Tribal Youth, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; the Boys and Girls Club of Northern Cheyenne, Lame Deer, Montana; and the National Indian Leadership Program, Gallup, New Mexico, have volunteered to assist with this effort and have recommended American Indian youth to serve on the Youth Advisory Board. A series of fact sheets on the health of American Indian and Alaska Native youth will be developed in FY 1996. Topics suggested for this series include: parent-child communication, physical activity and children, eating to stay strong and healthy, understanding the relationship between violence and substance abuse, and adolescent health services and benefits.

Elder Care Initiative

- The American Indian and Alaska Native Elder Health Care Initiative was launched in October 1995. Four representatives from tribes and Indian organizations and three IHS representatives provide the leadership for this initiative.
- The team has discussed with a number of government agencies, geriatric programs, and American Indian and Alaska Native programs, strategies for addressing the needs of elders and resources that can be developed for this population. A resource guide is now under development. Third party billing options are being pursued with HCFA and the IHS Contract Health Services Program to provide financial resources for elder health care. Interdisciplinary Team Training in Geriatrics is being planned; and recommendations to the Director, IHS, are being developed for an Elder Health Care Program.
- Networking with organizations, government agencies, and foundations, such as the American Association of Retired Persons, the Veteran's Administration, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation is continuing and is expected to contribute to the development of additional information and resources for American Indian and Alaska Native Elder Health Care.

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) has the following activities to report for the requested period of 1995 and 1996.

Health Services Research Agenda Building Conference for American Indians and Alaska Natives

AHCPR is assisting the Indian Health Service (IHS) in an effort to develop a health services research agenda that reflects the priorities and needs of American Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and IHS-supported urban Indian projects. The effort includes a survey of all federally-recognized tribes, Alaska villages, and IHS-supported urban projects, as well as an invitational conference to take place on August 26-27, 1996 in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Rural Health Research--Oklahoma Demonstration

In 1994, AHCPR awarded a five-year cooperative agreement to the University of Oklahoma to conduct demonstrations of managed care in rural areas, provide technical assistance, and disseminate project information. The principal goal of this center is to identify specific factors which promote the successful implementation of rural primary care networks. The Rural Northeast Oklahoma Demonstration Site is the Cherokee Nation.