

WYOMING RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL



RURAL RESOURCE TEAM REPORT FOR NORTHERN ARAPAHO COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT WIND RIVER RESERVATION, WYOMING MAY 12-15, 2003

WRDC MISSION

*"TO CREATE PARTNERSHIPS THAT RESULT IN EFFECTIVE,
EFFICIENT AND TIMELY EFFORTS TO ENHANCE THE
VIABILITY OF RURAL WYOMING."*

THE WYOMING RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Wyoming Rural Development Council is a collaborative public/private partnership that brings together six partner groups: local/regional government, state government, federal government, tribal government, non-profit organizations and private sector individuals and organizations.

WRDC is governed by a Steering Committee representing the six partner groups. The Steering Committee as well as the Council membership has established the following goals for the WRDC:

- *Assist rural communities in visioning and strategic planning*
- *Serve as a resource for assisting communities in finding and obtaining grants for rural projects*
- *Serve and be recognized as a neutral forum for identification and resolution of multi-jurisdictional issues*
- *Promote through education, the understanding of the needs, values and contribution of rural communities.*

The Council seeks to assist rural Wyoming communities with their needs and development efforts by matching the technical and financial resources of federal, state, and local governments and the private sector with local development efforts.

If you would like more information about the Wyoming Rural Development Council and how you may benefit as a member, contact:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Northern Arapaho Resource Team Assessment

May 12-15, 2003

Process for the Development of this Report	pg. 3
Resource Team Members	pg. 4
Local Coordinators	pg. 5
Interview Agenda	pg. 6
Team Members Recommendations	pg. 8
Larry Keown	
Deb Farris	
Jo Ferguson	
Rod Proffitt	
Mary Randolph	
Antone Minthorn	
Janice Stroud	
Nancy Weidel	
What We Heard from What Was Said	pg. 122
What Was Said In The Interviews	pg. 125
Appendix	pg. 145
▪ Content analysis by Audie Blevins, University Of Wyoming	

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PROCESS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS REPORT

The Wyoming Rural Development Council (WRDC) has provided a resource team to assist the Northern Arapaho Nation of the Wind River Reservation in evaluating the assets and liabilities of the tribal members and in developing suggestions for improving the environment, social and economic future of the Northern Arapaho and the Reservation. The Northern Arapaho Tribal Council requested an assessment from the Wyoming Rural Development Council

Patrick Goggles of Northern Arapaho Tribal Housing and Milt Green of Cooperative Extension served as the contacts for the assessment and took the lead in agenda development, logistics and publicity for the assessment. Funding for the assessment was provided by the Northern Arapaho Tribal Council, the Wyoming Community Foundation, the Wyoming Rural Development Council and WIND – Wyoming Institute for Disabilities. Resource team members were selected to visit, interview citizens, business and community leaders; and develop a plan of recommended action for the Northern Arapaho. The team members were carefully selected based on their fields of expertise that the coordinators indicated would be needed to respond to the problem areas identified.

Before the team began the assessment, they were presented with cultural training by Larry Keown (LDK Associates) and Gary Goggles. The second day, before listening sessions began, the Resource Team members toured the Reservation with Milt Green and presentations included information on natural resources, employment and social issues, housing, and education, tribal college and a visit with Central Wyoming College and University of Wyoming Outreach. Listening sessions were held for 2 days and approximately 75 people participated. The team interviewed representatives from the following segments of the community: Program Managers, Northern Arapaho Business Council Members; Senior Citizens, School administration, Small Business Owners, Economic Development, Social Services, Disability Access/Challenges, government agencies, and citizens of Lander. Each participant was asked to respond to three questions designed to begin communication and discussion and to serve as a basis for developing the action plan. The three questions were:

- What do you think are the major problems and challenges you are facing?
- What do you think are the major strengths and assets of the Reservation?
- What projects would you like to see completed in two, five ten and twenty years on the Reservation and Arapaho lands?

Upon completion of the interviews, the team met to compare notes and share comments following the three days of intense study. A summary of information was presented to the Northern Arapaho Tribal Council members the final evening by Team Leader, Larry Keown.

RESOURCE TEAM MEMBERS

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**Resource Team Agenda
Community Assessment for the Northern Arapaho Tribe
Wind River Indian Reservation
May 12-15, 2003**

Monday 5/12		
Morning	Resource Team Arrives in Lander	Lander Inn
Afternoon	Cultural Training-Larry Keown and Gary Goggles	Lander Inn
6:00 p.m.	Dinner	Lander Inn
Tuesday 5/13		
8:00 a.m. – 5 p.m.	Depart from the Lander Inn for tour	Scattered locations across the reservation
Lunch	Central Wyoming College	
Dinner	Restaurant in Lander	
Wednesday 5/14		
8:00 a.m.	Depart from Lander Inn	
8:30 a.m. – 10 a.m.	Listening session with program managers	Northern Arapaho Housing Building “B”
10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Listening session with Northern Arapaho Business Council Members	Northern Arapaho Housing Building “B”
11:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Listening session with Seniors and other interested groups	Team will split into two groups – one at Ethete and one at Arapaho Senior Centers
2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Listening sessions at the school	Team members will split into 2 groups to cover sessions with: Students High School Teachers Junior High and Elementary School Teachers Location: Wyoming Indian Tech Center
Break	Move Back to Arapaho Housing	Ethete

Agenda continued...

4:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.	Listening session-small business and economic development	Northern Arapaho Housing “B”
5:30 p.m.	Depart back to motel	
6:30 p.m.	Dinner	Lander Inn
Thursday, 5/15		
8:00 a.m.	Depart from Motel	
8:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Listening Session – Social Services and Disability Access/Challenges	Northern Arapaho Housing “B”
10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Listening Session for Government Agencies – tribal, state and Federal	Northern Arapaho Housing “B”
11:30 a.m.	Depart back to motel	Lander Inn
12:00	Lunch	Lander Inn
1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Listening session for Riverton, Dubois and Lander	Lander Inn
2:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Team prepares final report	
6:00 p.m.	Dinner with presentation of report to Northern Arapaho Business Council and Guests	Lander Inn

Recommendations Submitted by Resource Team Members

Northern Arapaho Nation Community Assessment Report

Prepared by:

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P.O. Box 7059
Sheridan, WY 82801
307-673-4838**

Introductory Comments:

I would like to thank the Northern Arapaho Business Council and the Northern Arapaho People for making this assessment possible. The Council, through Patrick Goggles and Milt Green, did a superb job of organizing and coordinating the tour and listening sessions, providing the team refreshments and meals, and arranging and providing transportation around the reservation.

Most importantly, thank you to the Northern Arapaho People for being open and sharing their thoughts, concerns, hopes and dreams for the future. I realize that sometimes this was difficult and with a level of hesitancy and mistrust on how the information will be used. I also realize that much of the information was offered in a heartfelt way, and sometimes with a feeling of risk; however the team ensures the Council and People that the information they shared is highly respected and will be used only for the benefit of the Northern Arapaho People.

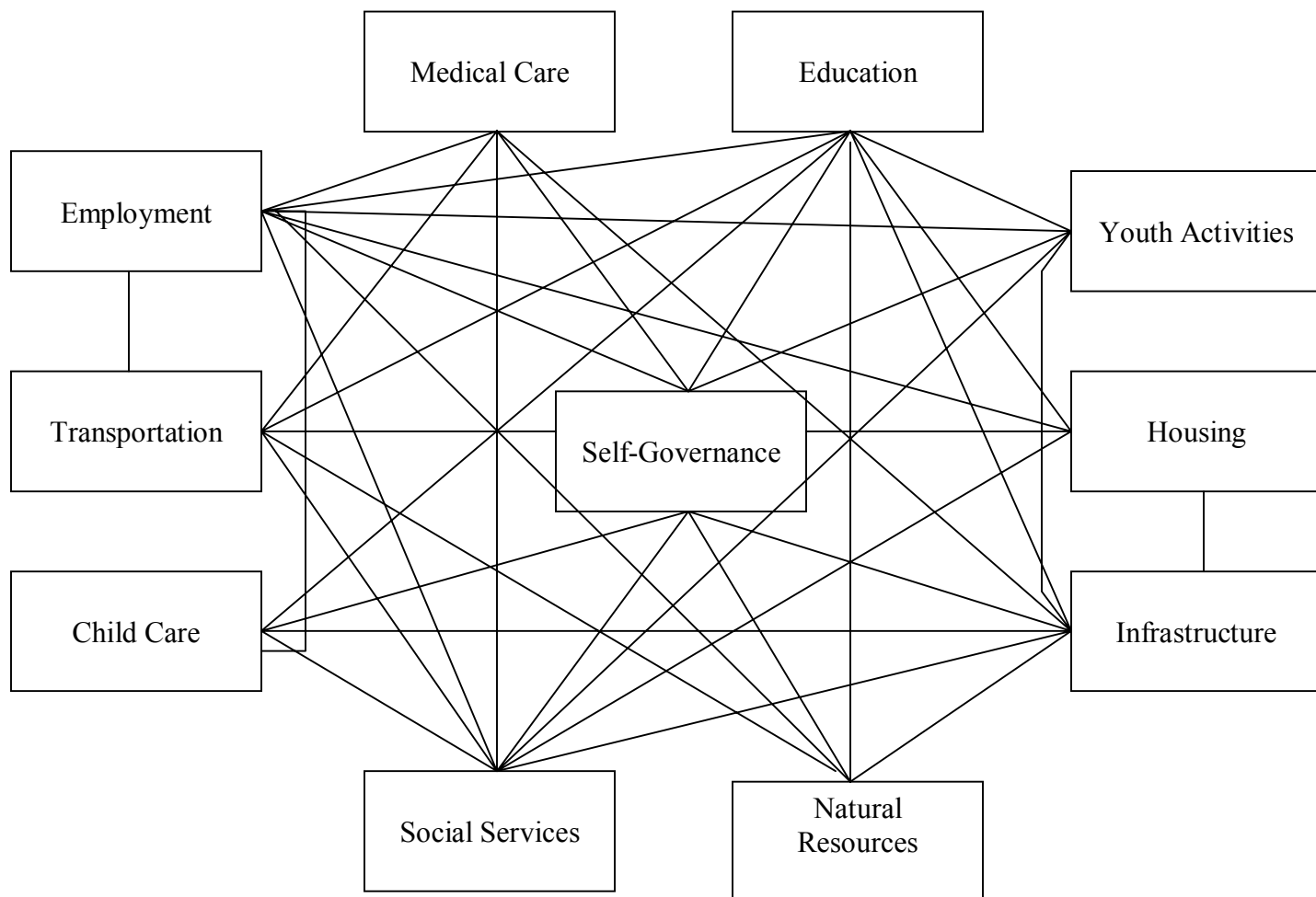
I have served on a number of community assessments in the past few years and appreciate the ability to sit up on the balcony and take an objective look into a community. One can see beyond the issues and concerns expressed by the people and begin to piece things together to come up with answers. However, looking into the Northern Arapaho Community was a little different. I came away learning something very different than with other non-Indian communities – that of what we take for granted. For example, receiving simple medical treatment at the Indian Health Service is an all day event often resulting in lost work time. The option is to seek medical care at an off-reservation medical facility. Most people in non-Indian communities think nothing of driving 100 plus miles in Wyoming for medical care. We simply jump in the car and go. Not so with man of the Northern Arapaho People – I was told how different it is. It is not a simple matter of jumping in the car and going. So many people have unreliable transportation, or no transportation at all. Even getting to Riverton or Lander, much less Casper or Billings can be a major hurdle for many people on the reservation.

What this leads me to is “how complex the social environment is on the reservation.” Addressing and resolving one issue does not necessarily mean the issue is resolved due to the interrelationships of so many other issues non-Indian people take for granted. I spend a lot time in the beginning of this report trying to explain this concept.

I admire the resiliency of the Northern Arapaho People and their ability to move forward regardless of the barriers and challenges they face. I wish them the best and offer my assistance in any manner that will benefit the Northern Arapaho People as a whole.

An Analysis of the Issues

As mentioned in the Introduction to this report, the social environment on the Wind River Indian Reservation is rather complex. I have developed an illustration below to display these complexities. However, **please do not try and figure out and/or analyze the illustration below.** It is merely intended to display the complexity of the issues for the Northern Arapaho Nation and how they are inter-related. The point is – addressing one issue at a time will not necessarily resolve that issue due to its linkage and inter-relationship with other issues. A comprehensive approach (coordination, cooperation, strategic planning, etc.) will be necessary to achieve the ultimate goal of Self-Governance. This illustration is not intended to be analyzed. **Please go to the next page for a simpler analysis of this illustration.**



This simplified version of the previous illustration displays the inter-relationship of various issues. Again, the point is that choosing to address one issue at a time will not necessarily completely resolve that issue. I will take one issue, Employment, and dissect it to explain my point in detail. Keep in mind that community members at the Community Assessment Listening Sessions presented these issues in a random manner. I am merely acting as a mirror for what was presented and organized the issues to display their linkages.

Employment: Let us presume that the issue of “Lack of Jobs” presented by community members is successfully addressed and there become ample employment opportunities for the Northern Arapaho People on the Wind River Indian Reservation and surrounding area. Let us further presume that the unemployment rate is compatible with other areas (10% or less). There are a number of inter-related issues that must be addressed in order for the people to fully enjoy those employment opportunities. For example:

Child Care – There must be adequate childcare services available for parents to fully enjoy an employment opportunity while at work.

Transportation – There must be available and reliable transportation for employees to get to their place of employment.

Highway Safety – There must be a safe transportation system (roads) for employees commuting to and from their place of employment.

Medical Care – There must be an efficient medical care system to reduce lost work time when one needs medical attention.

Wages/Benefits – There must be sufficient wages to make the employment opportunity worth the individual’s time; pay for childcare, elder care, medical expenses, transportation, etc.; and provide for an enjoyable quality of life. In addition, benefits for medical care, retirement, education, leave, etc. must be available to individuals to meet future expected and unexpected needs.

Skilled Workforce – There must be a skilled workforce (education and/or training) to fill the employment opportunities.

Drug/Alcohol Abuse – There must be a program to address drug and alcohol abuse to minimize lost time to employers and provide a stable workforce.

Accountability (Cultural) – There must be a stable workforce that recognizes the need for timeliness and reliability. In addition, employers will need to understand cultural needs for funerals, ceremonies, and family care.

Elder Care – There must be a program to provide elder care for employee’s families to fully enjoy employment opportunities since many younger eligible workforce people provide care for their elders.

It becomes apparent that a comprehensive approach will be necessary to fully move the Northern Arapaho Nation to a level of Self-Governance where the tribe is capable and able to address each and every issue in a comprehensive manner.

The following lists are not intended to be all-inclusive, however it provides a starting point for understanding the complexity of issues presented by tribal members.

Issue Resolved:	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Medical Care</u>	<u>Education</u>
Issues Linked:	Child Care Transportation Highway Safety Medical Care (lost work) Wages/Benefits Skilled Workforce Drug/Alcohol Abuse Accountability (Cultural) Elder Care	Transportation Highway Safety Health Insurance Facilities Efficiency	Employment (jobs) Wages/Benefits Housing Transportation Drug/Alcohol Abuse Drop Out Rate Special Education Outreach Coordination With Others GED Facilities Highway Safety
Issue Resolved:	<u>Youth Activities</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Child Care</u>
Issues Linked:	Transportation Drug/Alcohol Abuse Gangs Facilities Curfew Enforcement ADA Compliant Highway Safety	Employment Medical Services Youth Activities Shopping Child Care ADA Compliant Elder Care Maintenance Affordable Highway Safety	Employment Transportation Facilities ADA Compliant
Issue Resolved:	<u>Economic Development</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Infrastructure</u>
Issues Linked:	Skilled Workforce Education Business Savvy Facilities Incentives Marketing Venture Capital Banking/Funding Red Tape	Employment Cluster Philosophy Red Tape Accountability Transportation Multiple Families Mortgage Loans Collateral Management	Maintenance Need/Use Red Tape Community Support Utilities Capital Investments Skilled Workforce Management ADA Compliant

	Tax Base Entrepreneurship Resources Consumers Dollar Turnover Business Code Infrastructure	Infrastructure (Utilities, Water, Sewer, Phone) Culturally Compatible Maintenance ADA Compliant Affordable	
Issue Resolved:	<u>Social Services</u>	<u>Natural Resources</u>	<u>Self-Governance</u>
Issues Linked:	Transportation Facilities Drug/Alcohol Abuse Availability Staffing Funding Aftercare Child Care Employment Youth Activities Training Highway Safety	Balance (Exploitation) Long-Range Planning Value Added Inventory Management Depletion Sustainability Cultural Values Economic Development Access Marketing Skilled Workforce Infrastructure	External Relations Internal Government Constitution Business Code Council Turnover 638 Contracts/ Compacts Strategic Plan Wages/Benefits Staffing/Organization Taxation

How and Where to Begin

A comprehensive strategic approach leading to self-governance is the only solution to fully addressing all the issues with the Northern Arapaho People. We heard many times the desire and need for the tribe to break away from federal and state dependency and become self-dependent. This all begins with a comprehensive strategic plan and then building the capacity (human, financial, economic, infrastructure, etc.) to achieve the tribe's long-term vision – one step at a time. It must be realized that this process will be long-term and there are no quick repairs to the issues presented by tribal members.

Note: I will be meeting with Danny Jordan, Hoopa Valley Tribe Self-Governance Coordinator, in California this month. The Hoopa Valley Reservation has many parallels with the Wind River Indian Reservation – strong natural resource base, tribes recognized as sovereign nations, relatively remote from large populations and cities, and had many of the same issues we heard at the listening sessions. However, the Hoopa Valley Indian Tribe has become a very strong in sovereign nation with low unemployment, self-governance, and a strong economic base. Information from this meeting will not be available for this report so I will plan on presenting it to the Northern Arapaho Business Council when we deliver the final report for this assessment in July 2003.

Strategic Planning

“The road to self-governance has many forks. It’s difficult to know which fork in the road to take without knowing where you want to go. Each decision must be made carefully considering the wants, desires, hopes and dreams and heritage of the people; because it is their future and the future of their children that the road ultimately leads to.”

The Northern Arapaho People need a vision – one that defines a future and encompasses the peoples desires, hopes, wants, needs and rich culture. We heard many of those desires in the listening sessions and now it is up to the Northern Arapaho Business Council (not state or federal government) to define THEIR future. This is where self-governance begins. The strategic planning process provides the foundation, focus and direction with incremental steps for achieving the vision. In addition, tribal staffs all seek the same end, work in concert, and gear their programs to achieve the tribe’s vision for the good of the people.

A planning guide for another Indian tribe states:

“A good planning process can result in both enhancing the Tribe's ability to exercise sovereign powers and enhancing the Tribe's abilities to react to unexpected crisis issues. A good formula upon which to design a planning process is:

Vision/Mission + Goals + Communication + Evaluation/Feedback = SUCCESS

"Vision" and "mission" describe the direction and priorities for the Tribe and provides the "fuel" with which the vision and mission will be brought to reality. The vision for the Tribe must be based on a long-term perspective of where the Tribe intends to be at a certain point in the future.

"Goals" are the actual targets that measure the progress and set the course of direction for accomplishing the vision and mission. Goals must be realistic, understandable and measurable. "Communication" is the result of a clearly defined process that describes and explains the vision, mission and goals to the Council, managers, employees, Tribal membership, community and outside interests.

"Evaluation" and "feedback" are methods for determining what progress is being made toward accomplishing the goals, mission and vision. In multi-level organizations, communication, evaluation and feedback are critical to the Tribal Government accomplishing its mission. Evaluations and feedback provide necessary information to recognize progress as well as for identifying weak areas that need to be address in order for the Tribe to accomplish its mission.

Therefore, formal adoption of an alternative form of planning, decision making and problem solving typically is a great benefit to Tribal bureaucracies. A distinct advantage that is gained from having an alternative planning process for Tribal Governments is that a great wealth of wisdom, trial and error, and problem solving has evolved from these processes. The Tribal Council should formally adopt a specific process and communicate that process to your managers and employees and the Tribal membership so that they know how they can formally participate in the decisions and operations of their Tribal Government.”

The Assessment Listening Sessions (Question 3 – Ideas for the Future) provided many of the Arapaho People’s desires for the future and are a good starting point. In addition, the strategic planning work conducted for the EC-EZ Grant process a few years ago is another resource that information can be extracted from.

The strategic planning process includes three basic steps:

- A. Strategic Planning:
 - 1. Develop a Vision Statement (What kind of community does the tribe want to become?)
 - 2. Assess the Community (Inventory of peoples concerns and desires – essentially started with this assessment)
 - 3. Analyze Resources (Inventory of resources available in the tribe)
 - 4. Rank Problems and Opportunities (A prioritization and coordination process)
 - 5. Determine Long-Term Goals (Long-Term desires to achieve the vision)
 - 6. Select Strategies (Action items to achieve the goal and ultimately the vision)
- B. Implementation
- C. Evaluation and Monitoring

Resources to accomplish strategic planning include:

- 1. The WRDC has assisted many communities in strategic planning and has access to other resources that the tribe can use to accomplish the process. Contact:

Wyoming Rural Development Council
Mary Randolph, Executive Director
307-777-6430

- 2. EC-EZ Grant – A strategic planning process was initiated in 1997 for an EC-EZ Grant application. This document should be dusted off and reviewed – rather than starting over again. I facilitated these sessions and have a copy if the tribe can’t locate theirs.

Larry Keown
307-673-4838

- 3. Strategic Planning Guide – USDA Rural Development publishes “A Guide to Strategic Planning for Rural Communities” available through the Office of Community Development.

USDA Rural Development
Office of Community Development
Reporter’s Building, Room 701
300 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20024
1-800-645-4712
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ocd>

Themes and Issues

The remainder of this report contains my thoughts, opinions, and ideas about various themes and issues. However, taken individually, they will not necessarily address and resolve any particular issue due to the complexities defined above. They are offered in the hope that they may be utilized as part of a comprehensive program leading to tribal self-governance.

Theme: Community Capacity

Community Capacity is a critical component of moving toward self-governance. Community Capacity is defined as having the resources (human, financial, environmental, organizational, etc.) to govern and administer programs independently from Federal and state government control. Building Community Capacity begins with acquiring and developing those resources from within the Northern Arapaho people and working effectively with other levels of government.

A. Government-to-Government Relations – Many issues surfaced relating to federal, state, county and local government relations, such as, roles, programs, coordination, cooperation, taxes, roads, education, etc. We heard from tribal members that the surrounding communities are strongly dependent on the tribe for their economy and the tribe is dependent on these communities for goods and services. Therefore, the result is a mutually beneficial relationship that needs strengthening.

1. Self-Governance Coordinator – The tribe should create a “Tribal Self-Governance Coordinator” position to coordinate with federal, state, and local governments. The following paragraph is from an article published in the November 1999 edition of Sovereign Nations Newsletter, (***Hoopa Valley Tribe Moves Beyond Self-Governance to Create Business Environment*** By Daniel Jordan) and describes an office of Self-Governance.

“The Tribe designated its Self-Governance Office as the department responsible for implementing its Comprehensive Business Codes. We have issued eight Articles of Incorporation and/or Business Licenses (usually both) to Reservation-based businesses. Once we began implementing the Business Codes, we found that the Reservation’s business environment was quickly transformed from one that was typically full of questions about what jurisdiction applies, to whom, and when, to an environment where the Reservation has become one of the only places where businesses can come to and be sheltered from California’s over bearing laws and expensive business taxes. Coupled with the technical resources and expertise that we have acquired through resources, we are able to assist business interests in nearly any area in which that they may need help.”

2. Training Federal, State, and Local Government Officials – The Northern Arapaho Business Council has supported and participated in three “Building Effective Government and Business Relations With American Indian Tribes” in Thermopolis and Riverton. Over 100 participants representing federal, state, and

local government and business leaders have attended. I look forward to the tribe to continue supporting these workshops to enable government and business leaders to better understand tribal protocol, culture, and development of working relationships. I would be open to working closer with the tribe to host this workshop on the reservation.

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B. Internal Tribal Government – Process stability is critical when seeking to move in a long-term direction. The current situation with the Northern Arapaho Business Council is that codes, rules, agreements, programs, etc. are passed by resolution and can be easily reversed with a simple majority of enrolled members voting on an issue. In addition, the entire Council is up for election at the same time and complete turnover is always a possibility. As one of the first steps, I would suggest that the tribe consider developing a more stable form of government. These steps would be bold moves with the risk of being very messy. Such efforts might include:

1. A new constitution that outlines:
 - a. Preamble
 - b. Tribe Name
 - c. Membership
 - d. Governing Body
 - e. Nominations and Elections
 - f. Vacancies, removal, recall and referendum
 - g. Rights of Members
 - h. Powers and Duties of Tribal Council
 - i. Constitution Amendment Process
 - j. Bylaws (Council Officer roles, meeting procedures, minutes, quorum, etc.)

I would suggest a Constitution Reform Committee take the lead for the Council and work closely with tribal members to minimize the chaos this might create. Such a move must be orchestrated carefully to minimize the disruption of services and communication, provide for political stability, and demonstrate the benefit to tribal members. It also must not be politically motivated but accomplished in a manner for the good of the Arapaho people in achieving self-governance and self-determination.

2. Staggered terms for Council Members to maintain a level of continuity and transition during elections.

3. An Executive Director or CEO for the Northern Arapaho Business Council to coordinate activities and programs within the tribe. This would free Council Members from much of the administrative work and allow them more time to serve their constituency and focus on governance.

4. An Executive Director or CEO for the Joint Tribal Council (Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone) to coordinate activities and programs for those programs both tribes agree to share.

5. “Compacting” or “638 Contracting” more tribal programs with the BIA. The Council can request funding for indirect costs to administer these programs. I was told the ultimate goal of the Federal Government is for tribes to form a “Compact” for tribal governance and operations. The process begins with a Council Resolution and details can be found in 25 CFR 273.

Contact for “Compacting” or “638 Contracting” is:

Henry Graham
Contracting Officer
BIA Billing
406-247-7941

6. Forming a Public Affairs Office whose role would be to enhance communication internally and externally. Many people commented that information is lacking and there is a need to keep both tribal members and external constituencies informed of Tribal programs. The role of this office would be to disseminate information to:

- a. Tribal Members – regarding programs, government operations, business, community activities, events, etc.
- b. External Entities (governments, organizations, public, etc.) – regarding tribal operations, business opportunities, successes, events, marketing programs, etc.

7. Visit another tribe with similar values and issues that has successfully accomplished moving to self-governance and self-determination. One tribe that I have mentioned before is the Hoopa Valley Tribe in California. They are very open to hosting other tribes to talk about their history, barriers they faced and overcame, and where they are today.

Contact for Hoopa Valley Tribe:

Danny Jordan
Tribal Self-Governance Coordinator
Happy Camp, California
530-625-4211 Extension 106
djordan@pcweb.net

8. Creating a Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) to ensure the rich culture of the Northern Arapaho people is preserved in all elements of reform and moving toward self-governance. I heard many times that the Northern Arapaho people value and desire to retain their culture. Someone must be the “Tribal Conscious” to ensure that the culture is

preserved and not compromised in actions taken by the tribe. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina has one of the most successful, impressive and proactive Tribal Historic Preservation Offices in the nation.

Contact for Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians THPO:

James Bird, Director Cultural Resources
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719
1-800-357-2771
jamebird@nc-cherokee.com

Theme: Infrastructure

Numerous issues were presented regarding Infrastructure, including developing a business park, museum, public transportation, irrigation, water storage, improved communications, etc. I will focus on one area – Highway Transportation since I have worked extensively with Montana Tribes, Montana Department of Transportation, and Federal Highway Administration regarding transportation issues.

A. Highway Safety, especially the 17 Mile Road, was an issue presented by numerous individuals. People expressed concerns about the number of accidents, fatalities, and other safety issues (livestock, no shoulder, curves, etc.). A number of elements must be addressed to resolve this issue.

1. Jurisdiction – There appeared to be confusion over jurisdiction of the 17 Mile Road. Apparently it is managed by a number of entities – State, Fremont County, and BIA. The first step is that these jurisdictional issues be resolved to determine what funding is available to correct safety problems.

2. Accident Reports – Federal Highway Administration has safety funds available to address safety problems on highways under any agency's jurisdiction. However, accidents must be reported and documented with information about accident location, cause, contributing factors, etc. The State of Wyoming maintains this database and it is critical that the Tribe ensure accident data is entered into the system to qualify for Highway Safety Funding. If information has not been provided to the state, past records can be compiled to conduct the proper analyses for funding.

3. Funding – There are a number of funding opportunities available for the Tribe to address issues on the 17 Mile Road. Available funding will most likely come from numerous sources – State gas tax, county, Federal Highway Safety, and IRR. With multiple jurisdictions, this road will require a joint partnership between all these agencies with consolidated funding to address safety concerns. I would highly suggest that the Arapaho Tribal Leaders, WDOT Director, FHWA State Director, and County Commissioners meet together to establish the priority for this project. The sooner this effort begins, the sooner the road can be repaired and/or reconstructed.

Contact for the Federal Highway Administration:

Galen Hefterberg
Federal Highway Administration
Operations Engineer
307-772-2004 Extension 45

B. Directional Signage is lacking on the reservation. After a number of years of trial and error I am finally able to navigate around the reservation. I would highly recommend the Tribe embark on a program, in cooperation with the State of Wyoming to provide directional signage at the many road junctions showing direction and mileage to important communities, e.g. Arapahoe, Ethete, Fort Washakie, Lander, Riverton, Hudson, Kinnear, etc.

1. Provide directional and distance signage at all road junctions on the reservation.
2. Develop esthetically pleasing entrance signs at the reservation boundaries showing pride and a welcoming message for visitors.
3. Work with the State of Wyoming to provide a small inset map (like for large municipalities) on the Wyoming Highway Map. More details of roads and highways on the reservation can be displayed without printing a separate map.

Theme: Economic Development

A. Small Business Development and Survival – A number of issues were presented relating to economic development and business. One important element that I observed during the listening sessions is the large number of small business opportunities – from traditional craft making to agriculture enterprises. Just as you find at the national level, small businesses are at the heart of an economy and must be supported, nurtured, and incubated. Being a small business entity myself, I understand many of the difficulties small business face when attempting to be successful. However, these difficulties are compounded on the Wind River Reservation with limited capital, inability to acquire business loans, timeframes and red tape to build facilities, lack of a support base, lack of infrastructure (phones, internet, etc.) and marketing from a relatively remote area. The Northern Arapaho Tribe has the opportunity to expand and assist small business on the reservation. Following are some suggestions that might assist the tribe in achieving this goal.

1. Develop an On-Reservation Small Business Assistance Center that can support and assist reservation small businesses. Such assistance might include:
 - a. Forming a business cooperative to market small business products off the reservation. Such an effort would allow small businesses to market and advertise products at lower costs.
 - b. Develop a Northern Arapaho business service web site featuring small businesses and their products.
 - c. Searching for and acquiring capital for new small business and expanding existing

businesses.

- d. Hosting a Business Expo in various locations to market tribal products. A traveling display could cover a lot of the county at existing expos.
- e. Provide assistance with business planning.

Assistance can be provided by:

Deb Ferris
U.S. Small Business Administration
100 East "B" Street, Room 4001
Casper, WY 82601
(307)-261-6509

debra.farris@sba.gov

Margie Rowell
Wyoming Small Business Development Center
P.O. Box 252
Lander, WY 82520
307-332-7745
wsbdc@tcinc.net

- 2. Develop a Convention and Visitors Bureau to capitalize on tourism and convention opportunities. With the new casino being developed, an opportunity exists to provide value added options other than gambling, such as convention and meeting facilities.
- 3. Start a Tribal Bank or Credit Union was brought up by a number of individuals during the listening sessions. I believe this need was identified to make it easier to acquire credit and capital for business startups and expansion. There are a number of factors to consider, as well as pros and cons. Following is a report by Maria Valandra, Vice President Community Relations, First Interstate Bank, Billings on considering and starting a tribal bank. This report is extracted from a Community Assessment for the Chippewa-Cree Tribe (Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation) conducted last fall.

Banking Services

Many of the listening sessions talked about how they needed a bank on their reservation. It wasn't clear to me if people think the tribe should own their own bank or that they should have an established bank open up a branch bank. There are many things that have to be in place for a branch bank to open its doors in a community. I recently attended a conference in Scottsdale, Arizona that addressed this issue. The following is an article about this subject that was in *Indian Country*. I thought you might be interested in what other tribes have to say about this subject.

Experts say bank ownership 'not a good fit for all tribes'

Posted: December 02, 2002 - 9:42am EST
By: Mark Fogarty / Today Correspondent

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. - Creating or buying a bank may not be the way for many tribes to go, several American Indian finance experts told a "Banking Opportunities in Indian Country" seminar sponsored by the Federal Reserve Board here.

Lance Morgan, Winnebago, made the point first, saying that the capital used to acquire or create a bank, as well as capital that must be held in reserve after it opens, may be too much money to be tied up for a tribe. Morgan is president of Ho-Chunk Inc., the development arm of the Winnebago tribe.

For tribes just starting to develop an economy, "I'm not convinced that banks are the answer," he said. The capital used becomes "dead money" that would be better employed for general economic development.

Banks may make sense for tribes that have reached "mid or late stage" economic development, he said, but "if you put your money in a bank and you don't have an economy, you're going to have trouble."

When the Winnebago tribe was starting out with Ho-Chunk in 1995, it had trouble getting financing, Morgan said. Finally, a bank gave it a loan when the tribe moved its deposits into the institution.

It has now bought a five-percent share in a local bank, and is looking to alternate methods of financing, like issuing bonds. "One day we're going to do one (bond financing)," Morgan said. But starting or buying a bank may be four to six years away for the tribe, he said. Morgan drew what seemed to be a surprising concurrence from the president of the trade group that represents Indian-owned banks, the Native American Bankers Association.

"A commercial bank is not the (only) answer," said J.D. Colbert, Muscogee. "I don't know of anything that is the (only) answer."

Colbert said Indian country should try to replicate all the intermediaries used to access capital in the dominant culture - including commercial banks, credit unions, community development financial institutions, small business investment corporations, mortgage companies and bond financing.

Colbert later said his group is looking to expand outward from the current 17 tribally or individual Indian-owned banks to represent those other kinds of intermediaries as well. Stephen Cornell, director of the University of Arizona's Udall Center of Studies in Public Policy, joined the chorus, saying, "Starting a bank is not for everyone. You have to be very sure what you bring to the party in starting a bank."

Cornell said nations interested in starting banks should ask themselves if they have the organization necessary successfully to operate one.

Two barriers to this, he said, are the instability of tribal government, and the fact that tribal enterprises tend to be heavily influenced by tribal councils, which may cause outside investors to shy away.

"Getting into the banking business is a very big step," he warned.

Rebecca Adamson, Eastern Cherokee, president of the Virginia-based First Nations Development Institute, also said that banks may not be every for tribe. "Not every tribe is going to have a bank. So you're going to have to have a banking relationship," she said. The following is taken from "A Guide to Tribal Ownership of a National Bank"

Preliminary Considerations

Before a tribal government decides to invest in a financial institution, it should consider whether a financial institution is the best organizational structure to achieve its objectives. To reach this decision, a tribe may want to consult with legal, financial, and business advisors. Alternatives to owning a financial institution could include creating a nonbank entity (e.g., a finance company or loan fund), a community development corporation (CDC), a small business investment company, or partnerships with existing financial institutions. Some of these structures may be used in conjunction with the establishment or acquisition of a tribally owned financial institution. Another consideration may be a Credit Union. The following is taken from the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) website:

Low-income designated credit unions are a unique form of credit union. They serve primarily low-income members in distressed and financially underserved areas. In the past few years, NCUA has emphasized the benefits these institutions provide to the many people who are often unserved by traditional banking institutions. NCUA also manages a Revolving Loan Fund and provides technical assistance grants to low-income designated credit unions.

The following are excellent Banking Resources:

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
"A Guide to Tribal Ownership of a National Bank"
www.occ.treas.gov/corpbook/tribal/tribalp.pdf

National Credit Union Administration
Nancy Padilla
703-518-6613
www.ncua.gov

Lac Courtes Orilles Federal Credit Union
Steven Scott
13394 W. Trepania Rd
Hayward, WI 54843
715-634-7772

Theme: Education

Numerous individuals presented their thoughts about the Wind River Tribal College. There are high hopes and expectations that this institution will provide many of the services and needs for the community regarding education, business development and services, coordination, adult education, vocational training, cultural education, economic development, etc. I do not have any specific suggestions, but want the Business Council to know the importance and hopes the Arapaho people have for this institution. It has become a focal point for positive change and has the potential to play a significant role in addressing many of the issues presented at the listening sessions.

Theme: Social

I have little to offer in the area of social services except one reference I can provide regarding health care.

A. Health Care – A number of individuals commented on the need for health care in the immediate vicinity of reservation communities due to the difficulty of traveling extended distances (Casper, Billings, etc.) – especially for elders. I visited with Northern Cheyenne Health Care Providers and they had a similar situation with diabetes on their reservation and the need for local dialysis. They had a bus going to Billings 3-4 times a week transporting individuals for treatment. Recently, the tribe has acquired a dialysis unit where individuals can now receive treatment in Lame Deer. The quality of life for individuals with diabetes has increased significantly without the need to travel to Billings 3-4 times a week.

Northern Cheyenne Contacts who made this happen are:

Mr. Charlie Bear Comes Out
Northern Cheyenne -- Tribal Health
P.O. Box 67
Lame Deer, MT 59043
406-477-4303

Ms. Lee Ann Bruise Head
Northern Cheyenne -- Tribal Health
P.O. Box 67
Lame Deer, MT 59043
406-477-4303

Theme: Land and Natural Resources

The Wind River Reservation is rich in natural resources – scenic quality, timber, range, oil and gas, gravel, water, wildlife, recreation, wind, etc. Numerous individuals at the listening sessions commented about these resources; however, they were concerned that development not result in

exploitation of the resources. Therefore, a careful balance must be achieved to maximize the benefits of use vs. overuse. The following suggestions are offered to achieve this goal.

A. Inventory all natural resources on the reservation to determine the current situation, amount of resources, and sustainable levels.

B. Develop a Land and Resource Management Plan to guide natural resource managers regarding sustainable uses and standards for management. The Tribe should ensure this plan does not become a bureaucratic document that makes it difficult to adequately utilize resources. The benefit of self-governance is that tribes can avoid the “red tape” that encumbers state and federal agencies in management of natural resources.

C. Always consider “value added” concepts when utilizing natural resources. This philosophy has been addressed many times as a key element to economic development. A few ideas to consider are:

1. Acquire a Micro-mill to process small diameter logs rather than export raw logs to outside mills. Other value added products can include processed house logs, posts and poles, rough lumber, etc. Further value added products can include finished log houses, snow fences, dimension lumber, pole buildings, etc. The Utah Rural Development Council has worked with small operators and acquired grants in Utah to procure this type of micro-mill. For more information on the Utah project contact:

Mary Randolph, Executive Director
Wyoming Rural Development Council
307-777-6430
mrando@wy.st.us

2. Gravel resources can be processed on the reservation to produce numerous value added products, such as highway and road aggregate, landscaping rock, landscaping boulders, cement, sand, etc. Avoid exporting raw gravel off the reservation to be processed for other products.

3. Water is a resource that has many value added opportunities. I know the tribe has been in numerous discussions with state and private entities regarding this issue. Opportunities include irrigation, municipal water, power generation, storage, bottled, etc.

4. Wildlife is a valuable value added resource. Numerous individuals expressed a desire for a wild buffalo herd. Value added opportunities are many for this idea and include: processed buffalo meat, wild buffalo viewing, buffalo jerky, traditional uses, etc. There is a grant program available for raising buffalo and information can be acquired at:

USDA Rural Business Cooperative Services
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/coops/vadg.htm>

5. Power generation from wind was an idea expressed by a number of individuals at the listening sessions. The Blackfeet Nation has been successful in developing a wind generation field in cooperation with a number of entities. The following article describes

the project:

Blackfeet Tribe Harnesses Wind Power

By Roy Nollkamper

As you approach Browning from any point of the compass, observe the skyline southwest of town and you'll see a new addition on the horizon.

Funded by a \$225,000 Department of Energy Grant, the Blackfeet Community College, with support from local entities has completed construction of a 100-kilowatt wind generator.

According to project coordinator Marty Wilde, the Zond wind turbine is operational and interconnected with the electric "grid" through Glacier Electric Cooperative's distribution system.

Several studies have investigated the possibility of using wind to generate electricity on the Blackfeet Reservation to, but this is the first time a study has resulted in a completed generating project. It is also the only project of its type to be done on a reservation.

Wilde was responsible for writing the grant for the college and soliciting aid from several groups to support and complete the project. Contributions, either in kind or in cash, included \$4,400 from the Blackfeet Tribe; \$12,000 from Blackfeet Community College; \$5,000 from Montana State University; \$20,000 from Zond Systems, Inc., the generator manufacturer; \$5,000 from Schmidt, Smith and Rush engineering; and \$40,000 from Glacier Electric Cooperative. Much of the legwork and installation was completed by students from the college as part of class projects. All labor was done by local contractors and volunteers.

The wind turbine is capable of generating a maximum 100 kilowatts of power and is expected to produce between 200,000 and 300,000 kilowatt hours of power annually. Since the power is being generated into Glacier Electric's system, the college will receive credit for the electricity at the cooperative's wholesale rate.

The tower is 80 feet high and the turbine blades are 30 feet long. The generator operates in winds up to 62 mph. It automatically stops at wind speeds above that.

According to Wilde, who operates his own wind energy development firm, Wilde Coyote Development Co., the generator will be a precursor to a more extensive wind-powered generation facility that may involve 80 or more similar turbines. The manufacturer, Zond, Inc., a Danish company with wind facilities worldwide, specializes in equipment that will withstand high wind speeds and still generate electricity.

Roy Nollkamper is director of member services for Glacier Electric Cooperative Inc.

Marty Wilde
Wild Coyote Development Co.
<http://home.centurytel.net/ctn31956/>

Informational Website:
<http://www.montanagreenpower.com/wind/browning.html>

Deb Farris

U.S. Small Business Administration
100 East "B" Street, Room 4001
Casper, WY 82601
(307)-261-6509
debra.farris@sba.gov

INTRODUCTION

It was an honor and a privilege to serve on the community assessment team for the Northern Arapaho Nation. I truly appreciate your kindness and hospitality. My sincere thanks to everyone that participated in one or more of the listening sessions. I would also like to express my gratitude to Patrick Goggles, Cindy Goggles and Milt Green for their dedication and organization. It is my hope that this report will provide new resources and information for your use.

This report is organized around the major themes identified by the resource team.

COMMUNITY CAPACITY

Challenge: The youth need more options, more things to do. More programs are needed that will provide services to youth such as drug prevention, employment assistance, after school activities and playgrounds. The community needs more day care options especially for the 6-7 year old children.

Solutions/contact: The Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI) Program is administered by the Office of Community Services and Families within the Department of Health and Human Services. JOLI is a job-creation program authorized by Congress under the Family Support Act of 1988.

Administration for Children & Families
Office of Community Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW
5th Floor West
Washington, DC 20447
Phone: (202)401-5282
Fax: (202) 401-5538
Web site: www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs

The McMurry Foundation is a strong advocate of programs and opportunities for children. This foundation may be able to provide funding for playgrounds in a very expeditious manner.

McMurry Foundation
1701 East "E" Street
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 261-9953

The Office of Justice Programs offers federal financial assistance to scholars, practitioners, experts, state and local governments and agencies. Discretionary grant funds are announced in the Federal Register or through program solicitations that can be found on their website. They

offer grants for establishing family and juvenile drug courts and discretionary grants. They have a children's justice act partnership for Indian communities and training and technical assistance.

United States Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001
Email: AskDOJ@usdoj.gov
Web Site: www.usdoj.gov

Donna Messerli is the grants manager for the Wyoming County Commissioners Association. She has a lot of experience with juvenile justice grants and travels the state ensuring counties are in compliance with federal grant dollars awarded to keep juveniles from being incarcerated with adults among other things.

Donna Messerli
IREACH
P.O. Box 2426
Casper, WY 82602
(307) 265-8086
Email: IREACH2@aol.com

Challenge: The community needs more grant writers.

Solutions/contact: The Wyoming Rural Development Council sponsors training for individuals in grant writing.

Mary Randolph, Executive Director
Wyoming Rural Development Council
2219 Carey Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
(307) 777-6430
Email: mrando@state.wy.us

Challenge: The citizens of the Wind River reservation would like to see the area cleaned up and beautified. This could include litter removal, planting of trees, flowers, and removal of discarded vehicles and making older buildings more attractive.

Solutions/Contacts: Clean up, paint up and spruce up campaign. This could be accomplished by designating one Saturday (like the third Saturday in May). Have a team leader for each category, tree planting, litter removal, buildings, etc. Each team leader would contact individuals to be members of their team and be responsible for coordinating and organizing where the efforts would occur. There could be a picnic at the end of the day to celebrate working together.

Trees are available from:
USDA Natural Resource Conservation District and

State of Wyoming Forestry Division
Mark Hughes
1100 W. 22nd Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-776-7586

INFRASTRUCTURE

Challenge: Communications, much of the reservation does not have phone service and Internet access.

Solutions/contact: The U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration has several objectives one of which is to extend the delivery of public radio and television to underserved areas of the United States as well as to bring the benefits of digital network technologies to communities throughout the United States. Some of these grant programs are competitive.

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
1401 Constitution Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 482-7002
Web site: www.ntia.doc.gov

Challenge: Lack of water and quality of drinking water especially in the Ethete area. Also, water storage, irrigation and utilities (water/sewer) are in short supply.

Solutions/contact: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has grant funding through the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and actually has a Tribal set aside contained in Section 1452(i) of the SDWA. Most of the funding is available for existing water systems however the EPA has stated that they believe the SDWA may be interpreted to permit the creation of new public water systems.

Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Mail Code 3213A
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 260-2090
Email: hotline-sdwa@epa.gov
Web site: www.epa.gov/safewater/tribal/tribsrf.html

Federal Catalog of Domestic Assistance:

www.cfda.gov

Challenge: Lack of playgrounds and recreational areas.

Solutions/Contact: The McMurry Foundation is a strong advocate of programs and opportunities for children. This foundation may be able to provide funding for playgrounds in a very expeditious manner.

McMurry Foundation
1701 East "E" Street
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 261-9953

Challenge: There is a lack of affordable and adequate housing for all Tribal members but especially for Senior citizens and the disabled. There is a need for extended family dwellings.

Solutions/Contact: The low-income housing tax credit was created to provide financial incentives for the development and/or rehabilitation and preservation of privately owned affordable rental housing. To this end, investors in affordable housing receive federal tax credits for 10 years. Investments in these tax credits can increase earnings, reduce an investor's effective tax rate and provide an attractive internal rate-of-return. It may be possible to research some of the larger investors nation wide in this program on the Internet. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), "The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) is the most important resource for creating affordable housing in the United States." HUD also has the 184-purchase program and Community Development Block Grant funding.

Department of Housing & Urban Development
Chris Stearns
150 East "B" Street, Room 1010
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 261-6250
www.hud.gov

Donna Messerli, owner of IREACH and IREACH2 Lifestyles, in Casper, Wyoming, has developed an eight unit dwelling to serve the housing needs of the disabled. She has indicated that she would be willing to talk about these projects and share the plans for the buildings should you be interested.

Donna Messerli
IREACH
P.O. Box 2426
Casper, WY 82602
(307) 265-8086
Email: IREACH2@aol.com

Other contacts for housing and information on creative solutions to housing shortages:

Debbie Wilson
Wind River Habitat for Humanity
Riverton, WY
(307) 857-8997
Fax: 856-0150

Dave Reetz
Preside of the Powell Valley Economic Development Alliance
P.O. Box 907
Powell, WY 82435
(307) 754-2201

Todd Wacaser
Town of Lovell
336 Nevada Avenue
Lovell, WY 82431
(307) 548-6551

USDA Rural Development
Billie Kirkham
508 N. Broadway
Riverton, WY 82501
(307) 856-7524

Cheryl Gillum
WCDA
155 North Beech St.
Casper, WY 82602
(307) 265-0603

Challenge: The community would like to build a hospital to provide service to the reservation.

Solution/Contact: Capital Assistance Funding A Rural Health Resource Guide
<http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/richspub/capasist.htm> Looking for funds to expand or renovate a building, purchase major equipment or construct a new facility can be challenging for a rural health provider. Funding for capital expenditures usually needs to be secured from a variety of sources, both public and private. This guide is designed to help hospitals, clinics, community health centers, and other rural health providers learn more about various funding options to meet their capital needs. It is not intended to be comprehensive, but to represent examples of federal grants, direct loans and loan guarantee programs, foundation funding, and other resources that may be potential sources of capital support. Rural Information Center Health Services, Rural Health In Brief No. 3, Revised February 1998.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Funding Opportunities

<http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/funding.htm>

Provides information and links in the following areas: Grants and Cooperative Agreements, RFP Solicitations, and Notices and Public Comment.

Federal Grant Opportunities Relevant to Rural Health

<http://www.nal.usda.gov/ric/richs/grants.htm>

The following list represents federal grant opportunities related to rural health. For each grant, the title, scope, and agency contact is provided. If you are interested in obtaining a grant application kit, or would like more information, please contact the grant administrator directly. The Rural Information Center Health Service located at the National Agricultural Library distributes information. Updated twice a month.

Challenge: The community would like to build a library, obtain additional funding for the Tribal College and possibly look at a cultural building.

Solutions/Contact: Recognizing that Native communities in the United States often have unique information and training needs, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is working with tribal leaders, librarians and educators in the southwest to help bridge the digital divide among Native Americans. The goal of the Native American Access to Technology Program is to empower Native communities through increased access to digital information resources. The program provides access to tools and technology to preserve local culture and heritage, as well as opportunities for communities to teach digital skills to its members. This foundation offers a variety of grants to Native American communities.

www.gatesfoundation.org

Economic Development

Challenge: Lack of access to capital. The community would like to build and support a business incubator and provide business training to prospective and existing entrepreneurs including home-based businesses.

Solutions/Contact: The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), through its Office of Native American Affairs (ONAA) is in the process of implementing a new Native American initiative that will provide small business opportunities and economic development services to this country's most underserved tribes. This initiative will consist of three major components:

1. Consultation with Tribal Governments, marketing and outreach and research.
2. Development of programs and training to enhance business opportunities.
3. Economic stimulus plans for Indian reservations leveraging Federal, other governmental and private sector resources.

U.S. Small Business Administration
Wyoming District Office
Deb Farris, Economic Development Specialist
100 East "B" Street, Rm 4001
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 261-6509
Email: debra.farris@sba.gov

For the past three years, the Northern Arapaho Nation, the Eastern Shoshone Tribe, the TERO office, SBA, Rural Development, New`e and many other agencies have partnered to sponsor the Native American Business Expo (NABE). NABE attendance continues to increase each year. Workshops are provided on a variety of business related subjects and the event is free to the public. For more information, contact Jim Large, TERO or Deb Farris, SBA.

The Small Business Development Center (SBDC) provides offers free business counseling services including assistance with business and marketing plans. Dwane Heintz, the Regional Director of the Region II SBDC office in Powell, conducts outreach to the Riverton area. Dwane's telephone number is 307-754-2139 or 1-800-348-5203. His email address is nwwsbdc@wavecom.net Additionally, there is a part time business counselor, Margie Rowell that provides services in the Riverton area. Margie can be contacted at 857-1174 or wsbdc@tcinc.net

The Wyoming Women's Business Center (WWBC) provides assistance to individuals who want to start or expand small businesses in the state. The WWBC also offers micro-loans for business start-up or expansion and works with local banks and economic development organizations to coordinate funding sources.

Wyoming Women's Business Center
P.O. Box 3661
Laramie, Wyoming 82071
Email: wwbc@uwyo.edu
Website: www.wyomingwomen.org

The Program for Investment in Micro Entrepreneurs (PRIME) was established in 1999. PRIME provides grant funding to qualified organizations for training and technical assistance to disadvantaged micro entrepreneurs; research and development and other activities.

SBA makes direct loans to qualified intermediaries which in turn provide small scale loans to start-up, newly established or growing small business concerns for working capital, materials, supplies or equipment. Intermediaries are required to repay loans from SBA over a ten-year period with no payments of principal or interest due during the first year.

U.S. Small Business Administration
Office of Financial Assistance
Jody Raskind, Chief
Microenterprise Development Branch
409 3rd Street, SW
Washington, DC 20016
(202) 205-6497
Website: www.sba.gov

The Revolving Loan Fund Program, one tool of the Economic Adjustment Program, assists small and medium sized businesses in economically distressed communities. It gives financial support to eligible intermediaries and the intermediaries use program funds to make loans, provide loan guarantees and offer financial assistance for establishing, enhancing and expanding businesses.

United States Department of Commerce
Economic Adjustment Division
14th & Constitution, Room HCHB 7327
Washington, DC 20230
(202) 482-2659
Website: www.doc.gov/eda

SOCIAL

Challenge: The community has problems with increased crime, drug and alcohol offenses, domestic violence, unemployment and services for the physically and mentally challenged.

Solutions/contact: The Office of Community Services and Families within the Department of Health and Human Services administer The Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI) Program. JOLI is a job-creation program authorized by Congress under the Family Support Act of 1988.

Administration for Children & Families
Office of Community Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW
5th Floor West
Washington, DC 20447
Phone: (202)401-5282
Fax: (202) 401-5538
Web site: www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs

The McMurry Foundation is a strong advocate of programs and opportunities for children. This foundation may be able to provide funding for some type of rehabilitation center for children in a very expeditious manner.

McMurry Foundation
1701 East "E" Street
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 261-9953

The Office of Justice Programs offers federal financial assistance to scholars, practitioners, experts, state and local governments and agencies. Discretionary grant funds are announced in the Federal Register or through program solicitations that can be found on their website. They offer grants for establishing family and juvenile drug courts and discretionary grants. They have a children's justice act partnership for Indian communities and training and technical assistance.

United States Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001
Email: AskDOJ@usdoj.gov
Web Site: www.usdoj.gov

Donna Messerli is the grants manager for the Wyoming County Commissioners Association. She has a lot of experience with juvenile justice grants and travels the state ensuring counties are in compliance with federal grant dollars awarded to keep juveniles from being incarcerated with adults among other things. She may have some ideas that will assist you.

Donna Messerli
IREACH
P.O. Box 2426
Casper, WY 82602
(307) 265-8086
Email: IREACH2@aol.com

Ticket to Work Infrastructure Grants support State efforts to enhance employment options for people with disabilities. More information on this program is listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA). It is also referred to as Medicaid Infrastructure Grants to Support the Competitive Employment of People with Disabilities.

<http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/P93768.htm>

www.cfda.gov

Northern Arapaho Assessment Report

**Jo Ferguson, Executive Assistant
Wyoming Business Council
214 W. 15th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-2802
jfergu@state.wy.us**

The opportunity to participate in the Community Assessment process for the Northern Arapahoe Nation on the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, gave us a chance to see the progress—past, present, and future—of a wonderful people and a wonderful place. These days, May 12-15, 2003, provided us with a gift to view the traditional way of life with current eyes; yet to dream new living patterns gazing into the future. Also, during these days we heard words of pride, hope, compassion, experience, strengths, and weaknesses.

From these words we heard the following on:

EDUCATION

Youth is our future. Early childhood is important to the nurturing of our youth to become independent responsible young people. The tribe is looking toward these young people to continue the rich Native-American traditions and to lead in ways that will make life more prosperous and comfortable on the reservation. A good resource for finding information on how to develop the pre-school child can be found by contacting:

State of Wyoming Early Childhood Development Council
Cheryl Selby, Coordinator
Department of Family Services
Hathaway Building
2300 Capitol Avenue, 3rd Floor
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-5878

For programs to help high school student's transition into useful careers, the contact would be:

State of Wyoming School-to-Careers Program
Cindy Rue, Coordinator
Department of Workforce Services
Herschler Building, 2E
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-8955

All residents herald the Tribal College as a definite asset to the community. Its interaction with many educational institutions is a superb beginning to a post-secondary vision for the youth. Perhaps the Tribal College can access a new opportunity for young Northern Arapaho students

who would like a career in nursing. A new legislative initiative was passed last March to help ease the nursing shortage in Wyoming. Young men and women can apply for a loan without cash repayment by working in Wyoming as a nurse or nurse educator after the student has completed the academic program. Information about this legislation—its guidelines and procedures--can be found on the website <http://legisweb.state.wy.us>. Click on 2003 General Session Bill Information; click on Senate Files; scroll to SF22—Nursing Education; click on Enrolled Act 90. That will give the information that will be contained in Wyoming Statutes.

Training of workforce also seemed to be of prime importance to the residents. One of the best new training efforts in the State of Wyoming is the Quickstart Training Program. This has several modules—customer service, manufacturing, and leadership. As new businesses come into the area, these training classes can be set to meet the needs of the employer and employee. The contact for this Workforce Training is:

Kelly Schramm
Wyoming Workforce Alliance
2121 Carey Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-8903

SOCIAL

The lack of health insurance for tribal employees was one of the issues brought up. To obtain information and help to pursue quality, affordable health insurance contact:

Peter Reis, Chief Support Services Officer
Wyoming Business Council
214 W. 15th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-2822

Substance and alcohol abuse were mentioned as on-going problems in both youth and adults. The theory of prevention is gaining popularity in the United States at this time. There is a three-year grant that was awarded to the State of Wyoming last fall called the 21st Century/State Incentive Grant. These monies are channeled to local communities for the purpose of prevention training in areas family management, drug and alcohol education. Many of these programs can be done in the after-school setting. The second round of this grant will be coming in fall, 2003. To obtain information contact:

Chris Ricketts
21st Century/SIG Coordinator
Department of Health
Substance Abuse Division
State of Wyoming
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-3744

INFRASTRUCTURE

Dependable transportation was an issue—not only around the reservation, but also to and from and surrounding towns. The possibility of public transportation was mentioned many times. Through the years monies have been set aside for rural public transportation. Some Wyoming communities have availed themselves of these funding opportunities. Currently, a transportation planning effort for all of Fremont County is being undertaken. The contact is:

John Black
Wyoming Department of Transportation
5300 Bishop Blvd.
Cheyenne, WY 82009
307-777-4181

Setting the basic groundwork for growth was mentioned many times. Information on obtaining planning grants will be found by contacting:

Steve Achter, Director
Investment Ready Communities
Wyoming Business Council
214 W. 15th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-2811

Housing is a concern on the reservation. The cluster concept does not work with the tribal culture of preserving family ties. Affordable, comfortable housing seems to be a real problem for all—young and old. Housing for disabled was mentioned several times. Funding for housing seems to be impossible. Here are two contacts:

George Axlund, Executive Director
Wyoming Community Development Authority
155 No Beech
Casper, WY 82602 307-265-0603

Ben Avery, Loan Officer
Wyoming Business Council
214 W. 15th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002 307-777-2863

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Wyoming Business Council and the Wyoming Rural Development Council have both subscribed to GrantStation, an Internet site with hundreds of granting and funding opportunities in many areas. The contact at the WBC is:

Jackie Neeley
Wyoming Business Council
214 W. 15th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002 307-777-2806

Resource Team Report

Northern Arapaho Nation – Wind River Reservation

Rodney B. Proffitt

Washakie County Planner
1001 Big Horn Avenue, #104
Worland, WY 82401
Phone: (307) 347-2741
FAX: (307) 347-7941
rodbp@trib.com

Introduction

Thank you for the opportunity to visit your community. I met many fine people, and had an experience I will remember a lifetime. The community expressed issues and projects that went far beyond the personal. You are truly a resilient people, and I felt privileged to be allowed to visit. This assessment represents a willingness to appraise future opportunities in a participatory manner – always a good sign for a community moving ahead.

Before I started on this report, I looked at the report done for Rocky Boy's Indian reservation by the Montana Rural Development Partners, Inc. This is an excellent report, and I recommend it to you. I have endeavored not to duplicate their work here.

I thought my education and experience were broad enough and extensive enough to make a contribution on this team, but the unique situation of the Northern Arapaho people has left me overwhelmed. I did more research on this one assessment than I did on all of the previous assessments combined, and I still feel I have not done enough. The recommendations I make in this report are simply a starting place to work from; much work and a lot more expertise than I can offer here is still needed.

Briefly, the issues I can offer insights on are as follows:

- ❖ Governmental organization(s)
- ❖ Land use planning
- ❖ Housing alternatives
- ❖ Economic development

Government Organization(s)

Challenge: We heard many people professing to want more self-governance. Therefore, it was surprising tribal governance on the Wind River Reservation is all done by resolution; there being no underlying foundation for guiding the conduct of either tribe. Self-governance requires time, money and commitment. It requires a willingness to invest in the future in a cooperative community spirit.

Whether its called a “constitution”, a “charter” or a “declaration”, it is important to ground governance in a flexible safety net of policies. Policies are fundamental and provide the building

blocks criminal, civil, regulatory law can be written. It describes the electorate, the governing units for that electorate and the components for creating the parameters of governance. Policy matters and gives stability and legitimacy to a government. In times of trouble, like the nation saw in this last presidential election, this document secures succession and solutions in times of trouble. On the federal level, there are checks and balances based on three separate branches of government (legislative, judicial and executive), which has proven to be worthwhile, but there are many forms government can take. This document does not set forth statutory law, rules and regulations, procedural nuances, etc., rather tells how those things get done and what to do in the event of failure, and that is a real need of this community.

Following a general policy document, statutory law seeks to “put teeth” in those policies. Then, under that umbrella of protection are the rules and regulations – finally, are the guidelines. Self-governance starts with general statements requiring interpretation, and becomes more and more specific, less flexible, and narrower in application until the guidelines, which are merely a chance to set parameters in the interpretation of the most specific of laws.

As the Northern Arapaho people have already found, uncertainty in the stability and coherence of government are deadly both internally and externally. It is hard to govern when the governed cannot rely on set standards of conduct. At the same time, business investment is difficult to attract when there is uncertainty, delay and a lack of cohesiveness to the regulatory fabric of the community. A constitution is generally structured to make it difficult to change, while guidelines need to be set up to be easily adjusted and updated.

Ideas and Contacts: My first thought was that tribal governments may all operate on resolutions, but I soon discovered in my research that the opposite is true. The best website I found to look through a variety of documents to formulate a government on is the National Tribal Justice Resource Center at www.tribalresourcecenter.org/ ; also see <http://madison.law.ou.edu/constitution/kickapoo/>

My recommendation is that each tribe on the reservation develop their own constitutional framework and develop a memorandum of understanding between the two that will coordinate efforts on various issues of interest. It may be that both tribes may want a single court system, which could be done with both tribes adopting the statutory and procedural respectively. To work through this process and facilitate its adoption, each tribe may want to retain its own legal counsel, and have a facilitator too. My recommendation for scholarly help in this regard would be the Native American Rights Fund (see contact information below)

The other part of the governance equation that needs to be looked at is the governmental units used to govern. Several people noted that sales tax proceeds are going to both the counties and the incorporated municipalities, but not to the reservation. It was obvious, many people felt slighted since tribal members were paying sales taxes, but not getting the benefits of those taxes.

First, my research, which should not be taken as legal advice by any means, revealed that there are neither statutory nor constitutional impediments to organizing either municipal or county government within the boundaries of the reservation – save one. At W.S. §18-1-303(a)(ii), the law mandates that a county contain taxable property of at least seven million dollars (\$7,000,000.00).

This does not mean that the Wind River Reservation could not form as a County under State of Wyoming law, but that it would have to do so through the inclusion of taxable property at least equaling the prescribed amount. It would be my recommendation to seriously consider using prior recognized boundaries of the reservation that can be referenced and quantified. There are areas of taxable property with significant numbers of tribal members who would vote for creation of this County using the City of Riverton and Hot Springs County taxable lands.

Second, the urbanized areas within the reservation would also benefit from being incorporated as municipalities. Since municipalities receive much of their funding from sales tax proceeds distributed by the State of Wyoming, by incorporating, residents of the urbanized communities on the reservation could tap into those monies.

Utilizing State of Wyoming constitutional and statutory authority to organize governmental units on the reservation would provide a means to funding and more self-governance than the tribes now experience. Third, utilizing known governmental units and State law, would allow the tribes to take some burdens off the respective councils and combine efforts, gain credibility and cohesion, and separate functions for more efficient use of time and effort.

Separating these functions should also give comfort to developers and businesses seeking to locate on the reservation. Business tries to mitigate risk and deal in known quantities. Tribal councils are not familiar territory, and the fear that a resolution adopted by one council could be over-turned by the next is a real and immediate risk.

Municipal and county governance also leads into the next topic. Since State law already has a framework for municipal and county land use issues, the Northern Arapaho people will not have to “re-invent the wheel”, but can build on what is already there.

Contact:

Clela A. Rorex

Law Office Administrator

Native American Rights Fund

1506 Broadway

Boulder, CO 80302

(303) 447-8760

rorex@narf.org

Administrative / Land Use Issues

Challenge: The tribes of the Wind River Reservation have a very difficult challenge - to organize themselves in the face of growth and changing needs. With the tribal councils operating by resolution, research and enforcement are very difficult. The governing structure of the reservation impedes passage of complicated land use measures that need to be very organized in a clear and comprehensive form, and written so that interpretation has reference in judicial and statutory precedent.

The assessment team heard considerable comment about land use issues, including rising expectations of citizens who are concerned about a lack of infrastructure, incompatible uses, and undue delay in obtaining the right to use property. These are not idle concerns. People want to know their investment is protected, and not be jeopardized by unwanted and inappropriate land uses. Therefore, the challenge is not only to provide for the health, safety and general welfare of the community as it presently exists, but provide land use regulation that will be attractive to new businesses and potential residents.

The Wyoming subdivision act, as amended, has no application on the reservation, and the lack of zoning has made a bad situation just that much more problematic. From what I gathered listening to the comments made in the listening session, people are discouraged by the lack of planning for land uses. It is admirable that steps are being taken to identify land appropriate to various land uses, but it appears much more needs to be done.

IDEAS AND RESOURCES:

It is the recommendation of this observer that the layers of existing land uses need to be specifically identified and outlined. Government needs to know where it is before it can decide on where it needs to go.

For instance, transportation corridors need to be identified by level of use, Public infrastructure needs to be identified, public services, commercial areas, drainage, wetlands, etc., all need to be layered onto a single form. With each layer, it should soon be discernible, if hospitals and schools have been located appropriately for those they serve, where commercial areas need to be located, etc. GIS technology allows governmental units to plan for their land use needs, and many companies and organizations now offer these services.

Secondly, the reservation will want land uses to be planned around its infrastructure. Infrastructure is the most expensive and least flexible part of governing. Once a highway is built, it is difficult to change or adjust. Such things as fire protection, drainage, sewer and water lines, traffic patterns, are all considerations in creating an efficient and effective infrastructure around which land uses can thrive. Finally, parks and recreational considerations (playgrounds, tennis courts, etc.) Should be considered. This challenge is directed at public infrastructure concerns, aesthetic amenities, and efficient use of taxpayer money to provide these services.

User fees may be a consideration since there are no property taxes from which assessments could be made for infrastructure. Property is held in common and would not be conducive to the creation of improvement and service districts as defined in Wyoming state law, but I was recently made aware that rural homeowners associations in Wyoming are turning to the statutes related to grazing associations as a means to payment of common area improvement and maintenance expenses. The grazing associations operate on a user fee basis and may be appropriate in maintaining and improving the irrigation canal systems and other common infrastructure components on the reservation.

Many resources are available and more are cropping up all the time. I would recommend the following:

National: American Planning Association
www.planning.org

Public Law Group
Attn: Steve Chinn
1201 Walnut
Kansas City, MO
(816) 842-8600

The Orton Family Foundation
www.orton.org

State: Wyoming Association of Municipalities
www.wyomuni.org
George Parks, Executive Director
gparks@wyomuni.org
Phone: (307) 632-0398
FAX: (307) 632-1942

Housing Alternatives

Challenges: The Northern Arapaho Nation has formed its own housing authority, which is a great start. Unfortunately, this entity seems stifled by a number of issues that were prominent in the listening sessions. Not only are there socio-economic considerations, but also the tribal culture is not adaptable to the most prevalent form of housing configuration being offered – the so-called “cluster” housing. It came up over and over again that the regulations the housing authority was bound to enforce was not accepting of multi-generational family units within the same housing unit, and that family disbursement caused by the “waiting list” approach to filling housing units was causing a breakdown in the Northern Arapaho family structure.

The community infrastructure, and the financing for housing units dictate grouping lower-end structures to save costs. The configuration of the multiple units put residents in close proximity, but since neighbors have no formalized organization and are thrown together through the “luck-of-the-draw”, conflict was often the results. Frustration over the circumstances these residents find themselves in only fuels these conflicts.

Ideas and Resources: This is one area I think my recommendations might really stand a chance of success. First, the cost structure limits options, which is further limited by the realities brought on by limited infrastructure for housing (water, sewer, and access). Second, land for housing is done on a lease basis with so many restrictions and steps for approval that only an innovative approach seems workable. It would be extremely difficult to change the first factor, so I recommend really adapting the second factor to meet the needs of the community.

My recommendation is three-fold, with any of the three suggestions able to stand alone or act in combination with the other suggestions.

1. Reverse the approval process. Initiate approval for housing and building sites prior to having anyone come in and make application for a site. By having the site approval before hand, an applicant will be able to choose from pre-approved sites. Even if only a few steps in the process can be reversed to get a jump on individual applications, time and effort could be saved, and the risks mitigated.

2. Stay away from leases to individual homeowners and/or builders. Rather than seeking a 15 or 25 year lease to a particular piece of land; allow the tribal housing authority or some other approved entity hold the land, build the houses and maintain the property on behalf of the homeowner. One-way to do this is tried and true – the condominium. The homeowner only owns airspace with the land and improvements held by a common entity. Even existing housing that is now clustered could be converted to condominiums.

Another way, which is both old and new in its design is co-housing. Co-housing consists of private homes supplemented by common facilities. The common facilities are designed for daily use; they are an integral part of the community and typically include a dining area, sitting area, play room, etc. Given the social structure of family units within the tribe, this type of housing seems a workable alternative to consider. A conference on co housing is planned for Colorado soon, and there are already several communities that have formed in that State.

3. Develop a strategic housing plan. From the listening sessions, we were advised that a housing survey was being conducted. This is a good start, and should provide some insights into housing issues. Quantify and qualify the survey through statistical analysis to assure that those issues of importance are brought out, identified and seized on for discussion. Issues will remain just that unless every effort is made to create solutions for those issues, and that is where a strategic housing plan comes in. Such a plan will give you a focus, a timeline, and a gauge for success.

Contact:

The Cohousing Association of the United States
1504 Franklin Street, Suite 102
Oakland, CA 94612
Phone: (510) 844-0790
www.cohousing.org/

Economic Development

Challenge: Self-governance requires capital. We were presented with summary census information that included economic statistics. These figures were supplemented with other written materials, information gleaned from the listening sessions and our own observations of the reservation. The conclusion is inescapable that the reservation needs significant economic development activity.

Several years ago, the Economic Development Authority (EDA) commissioned a study of areas of high unemployment and Fremont County was one of the areas the study looked at. The study concluded that in most cases, by the EDA could get help to a “distressed” community to off-set high unemployment and low income levels, those most in need had already moved to other areas

to secure jobs. Therefore, EDA needed to concentrate on creating new jobs with the expectation that new jobs would attract new workers to the area. The lone exception was Fremont County. There, they found, people on the reservation tended to stay rather than move, or if a tribal member lost his job elsewhere, he would tend to return to the reservation rather than seeking an area with new opportunities for employment.

Wyoming, as a State, needs a good economic development program, but based on the EDA study, it would appear the tried and true efforts that will probably work elsewhere would not work on the reservation. Washakie County has high unemployment and low-income levels, and yet with a population of less than half that of the reservation, the County produces far more commercial/retail activity than that of the reservation. Washakie County is not “distressed” by EDA standards, but Fremont County, Hot Springs County, and Big Horn County all are.

Ideas and Resources: It appears to this observer many pieces to the puzzle that is economic development are already in place. The Northern Arapaho have been diligent in striving for economic development, and if not a success yet, those efforts have certainly kept the tribe from slipping even further into the doldrums. The Tribal College, the designation received as an Enterprise Zone, the work being done with AMERI-corp, are all steps in the right direction.

Also, the ideas for projects outlined for us are also good (Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2003). They build on assets and fill deficiencies. I especially thought the co-generation plant project was good. Power generation is moving away from the grid concept, becoming more regionalized, for a number of reasons so any project that will generate power locally is extremely forward thinking.

Returning to the issue of capital; it was mentioned that a number of tribes were forming a Native American National Bank. This concept has merit and could serve as a source of funding for the tribe. A casino generates a great deal of cash, and it behooves the tribe to keep cash assets as close to home as possible so it can serve other useful purposes. I would encourage tribal leaders to join this effort, and utilize it once its up-and-going. Even with this bank, efforts to form a credit union, a savings and loan association and other financial entities need to be pursued. “It takes money to make money” and the projects being looked at by the tribe are all generally capital intensive.

Federal economic development efforts are built around regional economic development districts. Every county in the State is now in a district, except Teton County. Grant applications for funding from EDA require that the applications go through the district and be based on the economic development plan for the district; a “CEDS”. There was no mention of the tribe participating in a CEDS or being actively involved in the economic development district associated with Fremont County. This is a serious concern, and I recommend that the tribe make every effort to get their projects included on the CEDS.

Contact:

John C. Rogers
Economic Development Administration
P.O. Box 10074
Federal Building, Room 196

Helena, MT 59626
Phone: (406) 441-1175
Fax: (406) 441-1176
edrmteda@peoplepc.com

Again, thank you for allowing me to participate in this community assessment. Good luck!

NORTHERN ARAPAHO COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT TEAM MEMBER REPORT

Mary Randolph
Wyoming Rural Development Council
Executive Director
2219 Carey Ave.
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-6430
307-777-6593 fax
mrando@state.wy.us

I would first like to join with the other team members in thanking the Northern Arapaho people for letting us share your lives for a few days. A great deal of thanks goes to the Tribal Council, Patrick Green and Milt Green for coordinating the assessment and to the numerous people and organizations that contributed food, time and resources to making this assessment successful. Thank you must also go to the Wyoming Community Foundation and WIND (Wyoming Institute for Disabilities) for supporting this assessment with a cash donation.

The Wyoming Rural Development Council has compiled this report for your use. This report has been put in a 3-ring binder, which is different than other assessments we have done. The rationale is that this assessment should be dynamic – as new information is received, new ideas found, it can be added. Also, the team felt strongly that some sectors were missed in the assessment – especially federal government (BIA), and there may be opportunities to come back and add to this assessment.

The next steps for this process will include:

1. My office will prepare a summary matrix of the team member reports. This will be in an easy format for you to read and digest the recommendations. This report will be sent to you a few weeks after you have received the final report.
2. Approximately 1 month after you have received the final report, the team leader will contact you to set a date for a priority-setting meeting. We have developed a process for this meeting that will lead community members into looking at the Team recommendations and prioritizing projects. We will help you get down to 5-8 top priorities to begin concentrating on. The important part of this step is that the community members help set the priorities.
3. This Assessment will also be located on the wyomingcommunitynetwork.com web site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMUNITY CAPACITY

Grant Writing

There are many opportunities for organizations and leadership on the Reservation to obtain grants. Grants are available through the federal government and private foundations for your projects. The Wyoming Rural Development Council does provide assistance in either searching for grants, providing grant writing assistance or providing grant writing training.

Grant Searches: The Wyoming Rural Development Council subscribes to “GrantStation” – a rural grant source that was developed for native tribes in rural Alaska. You can contact the Wyoming Rural Development Council, who will search the site for specific projects. The Wyoming Business Council also subscribes to this service and can be contacted.

Contact: Mary Randolph
Wyoming Rural Development Council
307-777-6430

or

Steve Achter
Wyoming Business Council
307-777-2811

Grant Assistance: The Wyoming Rural Development Council offers grant writing assistance to communities and non-profit organizations. If you should need assistance the contact is:

Contact: Mary Randolph
Wyoming Rural Development Council
307-777-6430

Grant Training: The Wyoming Rural Development Council supports the Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) organization grant-writing workshop. Each year Wyoming Rural Development Council offers scholarships and will pay the expenses for 2-3 people to attend the workshop. In-turn, recipients must be willing to give 40 hours of grant writing to the Wyoming Rural Development Council. The training will be held in Jackson, Wyoming November 17-21, 2003 and again in May 2004. To be considered as a recipient of this scholarship, contact:

Contact: Mary Randolph
Wyoming Rural Development Council
307-777-6430

Grants Available

Each year, the Wyoming Community Network offers grants to communities that have completed the Community Assessment Process. The grants will fund up to \$10,000 for a project identified

as a priority through your assessment. The applications are due the end of February each year. The Wyoming Community Network can also offer a wealth of technical assistance for community development.

Contact: Wyoming Community Network
307-777-6430
www.wyomingcommunitynetwork.com

The Wind River Reservation also qualifies for the USDA Forest Service Rural Community Assistance Program grants. Grants through this program are available to support grass roots community efforts to strengthen community leadership, mobilize people and resources, and build sustainable economies. You must have a community action plan completed to qualify for these grants, and this assessment you have just completed will to that!

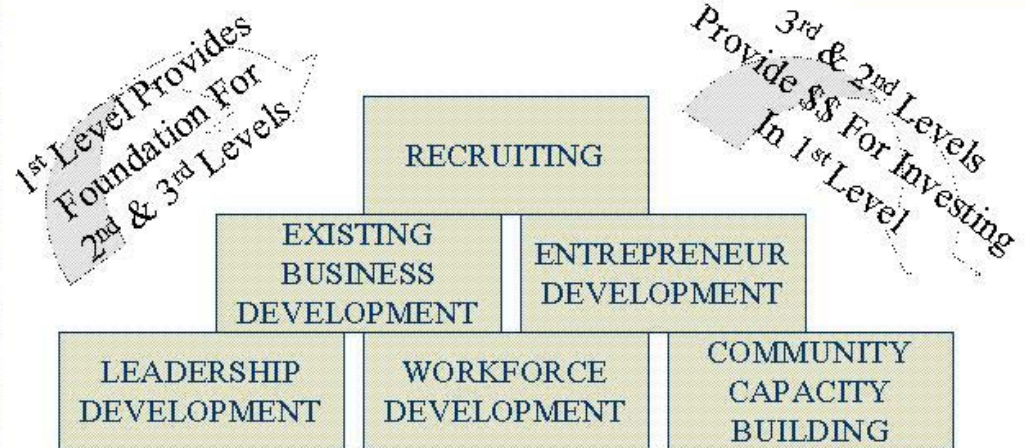
Contact: Gordon Warren
Shoshone National Forest
808 Meadow Lane
Cody, WY 82414
307-527-6241

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Many of the listening session discussions centered on economic development and new business development, job creation. People want good quality jobs, particularly for youth, to give them the opportunity to stay in the community. Certain steps must be taken before true success can be attained with a business recruitment or expansion program. Considerable academic research has been completed to determine what needs to be in place to insure success. The Wyoming business council has developed an approach that has proven successful. It is called “economic development building blocks, a holistic approach.” And I included a power point presentation that will serve as an explanation. For more information about implementing the building blocks, contact:

Contact: Roger Bower
Wyoming business council
213 w. Main, Suite B
Riverton, Wy 82501
rbower@state.wy.us
307-857-1155

Cycle of Development



LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

1. Leadership Institute
2. Active Civic Clubs
3. Community Leadership Recognition
4. Youth Leadership Program
5. Shared Community Vision
6. Volunteer Programs



WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

1. Local Training Institutions (including Technology)
2. School-to-Careers Participation
3. Adult Literacy Curriculum
4. Local Work Force Development Participation
5. Human Resources Manager Network
6. Summer Intern Program
7. On-The-Job Training



COMMUNITY CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Comprehensive Community Plan
2. Cultural & Recreation Opportunities
3. Adequate & Affordable Housing
4. Adequate Infrastructure
5. Strategic Community Health Plan
6. Good Schools
7. Adequate Police & Fire



EXISTING BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

1. CEO's/Plant Managers' Network
2. Community Business Advocacy Group
3. Main Street/Retail Business Development
4. Business Assistance Resources (SBDC, MAMTC, etc.)
5. Capital Resources Availability
6. Export Development



ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Community Based Venture Capital Group
2. Business Assistance Resources (SBDC, MAMTC, GRO-BIZ, RPC, WWBC)
3. Entrepreneurs Network Group
4. Business Incubators
5. Educational Programs
6. Mentoring Program
7. Business Challenge



RECRUITING

1. Local Economic Development Professional
2. Industrial/Business Park
3. Speculative Building Program
4. Marketing Program
5. Local Government - Anti-Red Tape
6. Local Incentives
7. Development Authority



LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

It was obvious that one of your richest assets is in natural resources. I have been involved in development of a resources management plan for the Kate's Basin Fire area and I encourage you to continue moving forward with the information and recommendations provided in that report. I also encourage you to continue to seek grant opportunities that will further that work.

Contacts: Mary Randolph (facilitator of the process)
Wyoming Rural Development Council
307-777-6430

or Jim Arnold
Wyoming State Forestry
307-777-6680

or Vincent Corrao
Northwest Management (Contractor)
P.O. Box 9748
Moscow, ID 83843

Wyoming Community Viz™ Partnership

In 2000, several entities in Wyoming came together to support a community planning software called Community Viz™. Community Viz™ is a suite of state-of-the-art community planning software. Working as an extension to ESRI's ArcView™ 3.2 GIS (geographic information system)

software, [CommunityViz](#)TM allows users to create and manipulate virtual representations of a town and explore different land use scenarios.

Professional planners, citizen planners, landowners, and interested citizens use this software to make informed and collaborative decisions about possible changes in their community. Communities visualize and evaluate different land use patterns, and make informed decisions on issues specific to their own communities.

A pilot project was tried in Albany County and was very successful. In August, 2003, a request for proposals to assist 4 –5 more communities in utilizing Community Viz will be released. To find out more about Community VizTM visit the [CommunityViz](#) web site to learn more about the suite of tools, how communities are using them.

To get information on the Request for Proposals:

Contact: Scott Lieske
 University of Wyoming
 307-766-3709

Wind River Indian Reservation Community Assessment Report

Prepared by:

Antone Minthorn

ATNI Economic Development

5206 Cayuse Rd.

Adams, OR 97810

541-566-9520

AntoneMinthorn@aol.com

Antone C. Minthorn Background Information

Antone Minthorn was born in 1935 and is an enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Antone served on the Umatilla Tribal Council for approximately 20 years as the Chairman of the General Council and Board of Trustees, respectively. Other positions held include:

- Umatilla Tribal Economic Development Committee,
- Umatilla Tribal Water Committee,
- Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI), First Vice President,
- ATNI, Chair, Economic Development Committee,
- ATNI, Economic Development Corporation, Board of Directors,
- Northwest Area Foundation (NWAFF), Board of Directors.

The Umatilla Indian Reservation was created by treaty with the United States Government in 1855 in the Walla Walla Valley in Washington Territory. The original treaty land base was 512,000 acres located in Oregon Territory. Further federal government actions, such as the reservation survey and Slater Allotment Act, reduced the reservation land base to 172,000 “checker-boarded” acres as it generally remains today. Other Indian Reservations created by the Walla Walla Treaty were the Yakama and Nez Perce.

The Umatilla Indian Reservation enrolled membership is about 2,400. The tribal confederation consists of three tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Walla. However, other Indians and Non-Indians also live on the reservation; the economy, which was non-Indian owned and controlled prior to tribe’s new gaming resort complex, was agriculture consisting of dry-land wheat farming and green peas processing; the Oregon Trail crosses the reservation along the federal I-84 Freeway system; several small towns border the reservation, Pendleton, Oregon being the largest with a population of 16,000; the reservation is within Umatilla County. The tribe’s relationship with the county and surrounding towns are good, at least at this time.

Revolutionary Change (1970-2003)

From 1975 to 1981, I worked for the Umatilla Tribal Development Office (TDO) as an Assistant Land Use Planner and Resident Planner. I was elected to tribal council in 1981-82 and stayed until 2001. I am fortunate to have been a part of the revolutionary development and growth of the modern Umatilla Tribal Government. There was a time, in 1970, when the Umatilla Tribe had no budget or staff. The tribe had paid out its cash reserves in per-capita payments and became totally dependent upon the local Bureau of Indian Affairs for a short time. Some representatives of the Umatilla General Council had argued that families were in dire need of help. It was true that there was widespread poverty but to distribute, per-capita, cash reserves was not the way to manage the problem, particularly when there was no viable tribal economy in existence. However, that situation has changed dramatically. Today, the Umatilla Tribe employs over 1,000 people from the local community and has a tribal unemployment rate of 17.0%. The Umatilla Tribes modern organization developments consist of:

- Tribal Government Headquarters, Administration, and Program Departments, such as, Natural Resources, Education, Family and Children Services, Economic Development;
- Essential Governmental Services and Facilities, such as, Police, Fire, Water/Sewer, Solid Waste, Zoning;
- Tribal Medical and Health Services and Facilities;
- HUD Low Rent Housing Projects and Mutual Help;
- Traditional Cultural Facilities, such as, a Longhouse and Museum;
- BIA Umatilla Indian Agency.

In terms of modern day economic development, the Umatilla Tribes has established these for profit enterprises:

- Tribal Farm Enterprise,
- Convenience Market,
- Tribal Grain Elevator,
- Gaming Casino with a Gift Shop and Restaurants,
- Adjoining Hotel with a Swimming Pool,
- Recreation Vehicle Park,
- Golf Course with a Pro Shop and Restaurant,
- Truck and Automobile Service Station,
- Mountain Lake Campground,
- Trailer Court and other Housing,
- Tribal Cultural Institute with Gift Shop and Restaurant.

Conclusion

The basic forces behind the tribal development successes include events such as:

- The adoption of the 1949 Umatilla Tribes Constitution and Bylaws document,
- Access to the 1960's federal War on Poverty Programs,
- Enactment of the 1975 federal Indian Self Determination Act,
- Passage of the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act,
- Strong policy leadership and decision-making from the tribal Governing Body,
- Strong support from the General Council members,
- Return of competent and experienced college educated tribal members,
- Loyal and competent non-Indian professional staff and consultants,
- Formal and productive government-to-government relations with federal, state, county, and city governments,
- Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP),
- Tribal Comprehensive Plan and Regulatory Oversight: Zoning, Water, Culture.

Major victories due to the cooperative approach include:

- Restoration of water and salmon to the Umatilla River which had been dewatered,
- Building a tribal economy where there was none,
- Restoring land that had been lost by tribal members due to the Allotment Act,
- Development of a middle income housing subdivision using tax credits,
- Adoption of Memorandum of Agreements with local community college and school districts,

Finally, the purpose of this brief on the Umatilla Tribes development history is to highlight the federal policies that affect all Indian tribes and what can happen when tribes use those policies, plus some of their own, to aggressively pursue a goal of nation building. Under the right circumstances of good leadership, the results can be dramatic and satisfying when it brings about strong sovereign government. Indeed, freedom and self determination provide the opportunity to competently manage your own affairs in protecting treaty rights and helping your people.

Ka-lo.

(Note: the information that follows was collected by team leader, Larry Keown at a closeout interview with Mr. Minthorn)

OBSERVATIONS MADE:

- Rich reservation in natural resources—timber, water, large populations of animals, open space and land base
- Tribe has incredible potential and can be successful.

SUGGESTIONS:

- Need Land Use Planning
Zoning
Define where and what they need
- Need to understand how to be competitive (gain a “business savvy”)
- Develop stronger economic development department with emphasis on entrepreneurship
- Need to do capacity building
- Build better tribal/state relations
- If governor is approachable, talks can occur.
- Try to maintain and sustain state/tribe relations with continual follow-up.
- What does state get back? What does tribe get back? Find win/win situations.
- Leadership; more community participation
- Need “fire in the gut” leadership—those who know how to channel energies into project
- County, state government individuals (non-Indian) who have same passions as Indian leaders
- Latent capacity in the well educated tribal members

Northern Arapaho Assessment Report

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I want to personally thank the Northern Arapaho Business Council for their foresight in inviting the Wyoming Rural Development Council to conduct a community assessment. I am honored to be a part of that community assessment team.

Community assessments, strategic planning, and proactive planning are the precursors to high-quality community development. The real strength of the community assessment is its commitment to reflect the needs and the visions of the community. This assessment is intended to be a tool that assists the Arapaho Nation to formulate their vision of what they want their future to be. This simple process surveyed tribal members to determine their visions for the future. The assessment team asked tribal members what they wanted their community to be like in 5, 10 or even 20 plus years. Then, we asked you, your ideas to make that goals- reality. You told us of your past successes, past failures and of lessons you have learned. You want to build your future in a way that honors the past and preserves your culture and sovereignty for future generations. I trust that this assessment will be a plan, a roadmap of how to accomplish your goals. Thank you for being so transparent in your articulating your ideas, your goals and your current challenges. Thank you for taking such good care of the assessment team, we enjoyed the wonderful food especially the homemade tacos and the amenities at the Lander Inn. Mostly, it was a trust to be told about your dreams and you're past challenges.

I hope that I have accurately reflected the ideas and the goals you shared. The assessment is to be a path, if you will, to take you from the idea to the fulfillment of your goals. I have researched many sources of financial and technical assistance that may be of service to you. In the end though, it is the passion of the people that will make positive changes for the future. I am honored to be part of this assessment team. It is a privilege to be invited into the dreams and the plans of the Arapaho people. It took great foresight and vision for the Business Council to invite us. Please contact me if there is anything I may do to facilitate this process. All through the assessment process, we were visioning. On a personal note, I went to the Crazy Horse Memorial prior to writing my portion of the assessment. I think Crazy Horse would embrace this process of visioning as he told us to "never give up your dreams."

*"When the legends die, the dreams end;
When the dreams end, there is no more greatness".*

MAJOR THEMES

Community Capacity

1. Utilize the many talented leaders, Tribal Elders and the strength of the Northern Arapaho culture to lead the people in more successful self-government. There are many leaders, elders, program managers, program staff talented persons and highly educated Tribal members residing in or around the Wind River Reservation. These individuals are highly motivated to provide leadership in a culturally appropriate manner. In fact, studies as those done by the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development substantiate that “successful tribal economies stand on the shoulders of culturally appropriate institutions of self-government that enjoy legitimacy among tribal members.” Therefore, it is imperative to insure that those in positions of Tribal leadership, Agency chairs and Administrators, and others in position of authority have the best tools possible to be as effective as possible. These would include proficiency in such areas as: grant writing, grant and loan administration, audits and financial data analysis, Board of Director training, meeting facilitation and visioning or strategic planning skills. Management and development training can be viewed as paths to further self-determination and away from poverty. The following is a list of possible sources of leadership development in any of these items.

- ◆ Invite tribal leaders(s) to be involved in some other community assessments so they can learn more about community development and planning. Contact: Wyoming Rural Development Council; Mary Randolph, Executive Director; 2219 Carey Avenue; Cheyenne, WY 82002; Telephone (307)-777-6430 or e-mail: mrando@state.wy.us or on the world wide web at: www.wyomingrural.org
- ◆ **Possible Funding Source 15.020 Aid To Tribal Governments**
Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior
Provides funds to Indian tribal governments to support general tribal government operations, to maintain up-to-date tribal enrollment, to conduct tribal elections, and to develop appropriate tribal policies, legislation, and regulations.
Funds may be used in a variety of ways to strengthen the capabilities of Indian tribes in self-government, community planning, and maintenance of membership records.

Pre-application Coordination: An informal conference with a Bureau of Indian Affairs agency representative is recommended.

BILLINGS AREA OFFICE, Bureau of Indian Affairs
Keith Beartusk
316 N., 26th Street
Billings, MT 59101
P: 406/247-7343
F: 406/247-7976

Wind River Agency
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Ft. Washakie, WY 82514

P: 307/332-7810
F: 307/332-4578
Ramon Ation

- ◆ The Heartland Center for Leadership Development has many ongoing courses and seminars for leadership training. The courses and resources range from community and economic development, health care issues, strategic planning and leadership development. Contact Vicki Luther, PhD and Co-Director; Heartland Center for Leadership Development; 941 O Street Suite 920; Lincoln NE 68508; Telephone (402)-474-7667 or e-mail: vluther@heartlandcenter.info
 - ◆ Grant writing- The Grantsmanship Center has numerous grant writing seminars and fundraising clinics. One was held in Casper, WY on January 27-31, 2003 in association with the Wyoming Contractors Association. The Grantsmanship Center can be reached at 1-800-421-9512; 1125 West Sixth Street; Fifth Floor PO Box 17220; Los Angeles, CA 90017 or on the world wide web at <http://www.tgci.com>
 - ◆ The Task Force on Persistent Rural Poverty in association with the Pathways from Poverty project has numerous resources, as well as, a state team. The contact person for Wyoming is : Linda Melcher, University of Wyoming; Box 3354 Univ. Sta.; Laramie, WY 82071; Telephone (307)-766-5181 or e-mail: lmelcher@uwyo.edu
 - ◆ Funds for Board training can be accessed through the USDA Rural Development Rural Community Development Initiative Funds. Contact Billie Kirkham, Rural Development Manager; Riverton Area Office, 508 N. Broadway; Riverton, WY 82501; Telephone (307)-856-7524, ext. 4 or e-mail: billie.kirkham@wy.usda.gov
 - ◆ The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development has numerous in-depth studies on the Internet. These studies range from Tribal Leadership Development to Gaming and Economic Impact studies to Land Use Planning. The website is: <http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/hpaied/overview.htm>
2. Create a climate for stable economic growth. There were several observations on ways to create a more secure environment for business development and a more consistent regulatory environment from the Tribe. The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development found several colorations for success among various Reservations. These are outlined in the study by Cornell, Stephen and Joseph P. Kalt, Reloading the Dice: Improving the Chances for Economic Development on American Indian Reservations This is listed on the Harvard website <http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/hpaied/overview.htm>
3. There is a need for planning and strategic infrastructure development. Many tribal members stated the Tribe needs to plan for future needs, as well as, being responsive to current needs.

Resources for strategic planning can be found at:

- ◆ USDA Rural Development has Technical Assistance and Training Grant Program to identify and evaluate solutions to water and waste disposal problems in rural areas. The contact person is Jerry Tamlin, Business and Cooperative Program Director; Federal Building, 100 East B. St. Room 1005; Casper, WY 82601 Telephone: (307)-261-6320 or e-mail at jerry.tamlin@wy.usda.gov

- ◆ There is an Economic Development Grant, Category 11.302 through the Department of Commerce:

It is intended to assist States, sub-state planning units, Indian Tribes and/or local governments strengthen economic development planning capability and formulate and establish comprehensive economic development, process and strategies designed to reduce unemployment and increase incomes.

The local contact is Denver Region

Anthony J. Preite, Regional Director
1244 Speer Boulevard
Suite 670
Denver, CO 80204-3591
303-844-4715
303-844-3968 fax
e-mail: apreite@eda.doc.gov

4. Increase communication from the Tribal Leaders, among Tribal members and among Agencies that deliver program on or around the Wind River Reservation.
 - a. Utilize the existing Wind River News to publicize upcoming events, or decisions by the Tribal Business Council.

- b. Utilize the existing Wind River Reservation radio station via Public Service Announcements to keep tribal members informed of important events and decisions. Possible radio station funding sources: 11.550 Eligibility Requirements: Public Telecommunications Facilities-Planning and Construction (PTFP)

Applicant Eligibility: A public or noncommercial educational broadcast station; a noncommercial telecommunications entity; a system of public telecommunications entities; a nonprofit foundation, corporation, institution or association organized primarily for educational or cultural purposes; State, local, and Indian Tribal governments (or an agency thereof); or a political or special purpose subdivision of a State

Application Procedure: The application forms as furnished by the Federal Agency and approved by OMB must be used for this program. The Application Kit can be requested or retrieved from the web-site at <http://www.ntia.doc.gov>

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: \$6,300 to \$1,800,000. Average: \$393,090.

- c. Post fact sheets at strategic places as the Tribal grocery store, schools, senior centers or even churches.
 - d. Let people know that the Interagency Coordination Council meets once a month and is open to everyone.

5. We heard that there is fragmentation and even duplication of services available on the Reservation. It is difficult for persons to know what is available in the plethora of information. Several persons said a notebook or booklet of services would be helpful. Some even suggested an Office of Information or Referral. Another benefit of planning is that the Arapaho Nation can look for ways to partner and for common goals with the Shoshone Nation and with neighboring communities.

Such a project may be handled through the Americorp Program. The Wyoming Americorp contact is: Cathy Lyman; 122 West 25th Street, Room 1609; Herschler Bldg.

1st Floor West; Cheyenne, WY 82002; Telephone (307)-777-5396 or e-mail:
clyman@state.wy.us

6. There is a real resurgence of the Native Culture of the Arapaho people. This is evidenced from the restoration efforts of the language, to the reemergence of traditional crafts. The Nation wants to succeed and mark their success in Arapaho terms and defined by Arapaho standards. The strength and pride of the people is evident.

Native language is being restored and more people are becoming fluent in it.

Real resurgence of the language being taught in schools and as a class in college. (Possible funding sources will be discussed under the education portion and the museum portion of this report)

There are many very talented artists and crafts people. While this can and does provide some economic opportunities, there are more issues at stake than economics. There is a need and a passion for the traditional arts and crafts to continue and be passed unto the next generation. Many members stated that this is a young Tribe and it is imperative to teach the youth to insure a strong future that remembers the past.

Funds for the promotion of the arts can be applied for under the **Indian Arts And Crafts Board, Department Of The Interior in order to:**

Contact: Meredith Z. Stanton, Director. Telephone: (202) 208-3773. Use the same number for FTS.

7. All crimes must go through Tribal or Federal courts, domestic or social PL 280. Members advised us that Tribal courts need to be level and fair playing field for all involved, Indians and non-Indians. There should be more policy for consistency in rulings in tribal country. This will stabilize the environment for economic growth and development.

Funding for Tribal Courts can be accessed at:

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of The Interior

a. 15.029 Tribal Courts

Funds may be used for salaries and related expenses of tribal court judges, prosecutors, defenders, clerks of court, probation officers, juvenile officers, and other court personnel. Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs agency or regional office.

b. 15.030 Indian Law Enforcement

To provide funds to Indian Tribal Governments to operate police departments and detention facilities.

Funds may be used for salaries and related expenses of criminal investigators, uniformed officers, detention officers, radio dispatchers, and administrative support.

Regional or Local Office: Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs' field or district office.

Infrastructure

Many persons discussed the need for improved infrastructure to facilitate economic development, housing development and community development. The main areas that came from the listening sessions were: housing, public transportation and road improvements, utilities, medical services, and a community center. Please note that there were numerous discussions about a business park. This will be discussed under the Economic Development portion of this report.

Clearly without effective and reliable public transportation, many persons are unable to find and keep employment off the Reservation. There are so few jobs available on the Reservation, that the lack of adequate transportation is a contributing cause of the high unemployment rate and persistent poverty.

Transportation

20.518 Capital and Training Assistance Program for Over-the-Road Bus Accessibility

Federal Agency: Federal Transit Administration, Department Of Transportation

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Program funds may be used to finance the incremental capital and training costs of complying with DOT's over-the-road bus accessibility rule. Capital projects eligible for funding include adding wheelchair lifts and other accessibility components to new vehicle purchases, and purchasing lifts to retrofit existing vehicles. Eligible training costs include training in proper operation and maintenance of equipment, boarding assistance, and securement, handling and storage of mobility devices, and sensitivity training.

Applicant Eligibility: *Private* operators of over-the-road buses that provide intercity fixed route bus service, and other providers, including operators of local fixed-route service, commuter service, and charter or tour service.

Application Procedure: *FTA* conducts a national solicitation for applications. Grant awards will be made on a competitive basis. Paper applications are accepted. An original and two copies must be submitted to the appropriate FTA Regional Office. The over-the-road bus operators should submit their applications to the office in the region in which its headquarters is located. The application should provide information on all items for which the applicant is requesting funding. Detailed guidance for preparing applications is provided in an annual Federal Register Notice, "Over-the-Road Bus Accessibility Program Grants".

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$10,000 to \$ 50,000. Average: **\$20,000**.

Regional or Local Office: *See* Catalog Appendix for listing of Federal Transit Administration regional offices

REGION 8

Columbine Place
216 16th St., Suite 650
Denver, CO 80202-5120

Telephone: (303) 844-3242

Fax: (303) 844-4217

Regional Administrator: Lee Waddleton

Areas served: Colorado, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, and North Dakota

Headquarters Office: *Federal* Transit Administration, Office of Program Management, Office of Resource Management and State Programs, 400 7th Street SW., Washington DC 20590. Sue Masselink, Program Coordinator. Telephone: (202) 366-2053.

Web Site Address: <http://www.fta.dot.gov>

20.513 Capital Assistance Program for Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities

Federal Agency: Federal Transit Administration, Department Of Transportation

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Section 5310 funding may be used for eligible capital expenses needed to provide efficient and coordinated specialized transportation service for elderly persons and persons with disabilities. Projects must provide for the maximum feasible coordination of transportation services assisted under this section with transportation assisted by other Federal sources and must provide for the maximum feasible participation of private-for-profit operators.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: *Private* nonprofit organizations. Public bodies approved by the State to coordinate services for elderly persons and persons with disabilities and public bodies which certify to governor that no nonprofit corporations or associations are readily available in an area to provide the service.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: *See* Contact above for Region 8.

Headquarters Office: *Federal* Transit Administration, Office of Program Management, Office of Resource Management and State Programs, 400 7th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590.

Telephone: (202) 366-2053. Sue Masselink, Program Coordinator, (202) 366-1630.

Web Site Address: <http://www.fta.dot.gov>

20.514 Transit Planning and Research

FEDERAL AGENCY:

Federal Transit Administration, Department Of Transportation

Authorization:

(1) To foster innovation in public transit systems, through local demonstrations of promising, but risky, new technologies and service or operational concepts to provide information that can be used nationally, wherever sound decisions are needed on how best to improve service or reduce costs.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: *Grants* and cooperative agreements: Public bodies, nonprofit institutions, State and local agencies, universities, and legally constituted public agencies and operators of public transportation services, and private for-profit organizations.

Pre-application Coordination: *Although* applications for research, development and demonstration projects may be submitted at any time, potential applicants are encouraged to communicate with FTA before submitting formal applications.

Regional or Local Office: *None.*

Headquarters Office: *Associate* Administrator for Research, Demonstration and Innovation (TRI-1), Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Room 9401, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366-4052. Henry Nejako, Office of Research, Demonstration and Innovation, (202) 366-0184.

Web Site Address: <http://www.fta.dot.gov/research>

20.516 Job Access Reverse Commute

FEDERAL AGENCY:

Federal Transit Administration, Department Of Transportation

To provide competitive grants to local governments, nonprofit organizations, and designated recipients of Federal transit funding to develop transportation services to connect welfare recipients and low-income persons to employment and support services. Job Access grants will be for capital projects, to finance operating costs of equipment, facilities and associated support costs related to providing access to jobs.

Pre-application Coordination: *Applicants* must coordinate with: the State or local agencies that administer the State program funded under part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act, public housing agencies, the community to be served, and other stakeholders.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$23,550 to \$1,500,000. Average: **\$356,000**.

Regional or Local Office: Contact Region 8 as listed above

Headquarters Office: Office of Research, Demonstration and Innovation, Office of Research Management (TRI-30), Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Room 4401, Washington, DC 20590. Telephone: (202) 366-4052. Doug Birnie, Office of Research, Demonstration and Innovation. Telephone: (202) 366-1666.

Web Site Address: <http://www.fta.dot.gov>

15.033 Indian Economic Development Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

These funds are used to repair and maintain public roads serving Indian reservations, with particular emphasis on school bus routes and arterial highways; for snow removal, ice control, washout repair, and landslide removal; for replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance of the 745 bridges on Indian reservation roads; for operation and maintenance of a ferry across Lake Roosevelt serving the Colville Indian Reservation; and for the maintenance of public airstrips located on Indian reservations which are not maintained by other governmental entities.

Pre-application Coordination: *Tribes* must submit a needs request to have roads or facilities added to the system being maintained under this program. An informal preapplication conference is recommended. Technical assistance in preparing the application is available upon request

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$300 to \$500,000; Average: **\$100,000**.

Regional or Local Office: Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs' agency office.

Headquarters Office: Office of Trust Responsibilities, Division of Transportation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1849 C Street NW, MS-4510 MIB, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone: (202) 208-4359. Contact: LeRoy Gishi.

The need for housing was one of the most frequent topics. There were issues raised about the need for elderly housing, housing for families and individuals, credit and homeownership counseling, and the need for homeless shelter and transitional housing for the homeless. Another need cited was for housing for those transitioning from drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs.

Homeless Shelters and Transitional Housing

14.235 Supportive Housing Program

Federal Agency: Community Planning And Development, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

The Supportive Housing Program is designed to promote the development of supportive housing and supportive services to assist homeless persons in the transition from homelessness and to enable them to live as independently as possible.

Pre-application Coordination: An environmental assessment is required for this program. Any application that HUD determines would have a significant adverse impact on the human environment would not be eligible for funding.

Application Procedure: One application package prescribing the specific information that applicants must submit is available. The standard application forms as furnished by HUD must be used for this program. Any proposed project under this program must be consistent with the applicable HUD-approved Consolidated Plan and must be permissible under applicable zoning ordinances and regulations.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: HUD imposes the following limitations: (1) Acquisition and/or rehabilitation construction grants for the Supportive Housing Program may not exceed **\$200,000** (up to **\$400,000** in high cost areas); new construction may not exceed **\$400,000**; (2) funding of up to 75 percent for operating costs; (3) funding of up to 80 percent for supportive services cost; and (4) the program provides grants for leasing costs for up to 3 years.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: Designated contact person for the Supportive Housing Program in HUD Field Offices with a Community Planning and Development Division. National Office of Native American Programs; 1999 Broadway Suite 3390; Box 90; Denver, CO 80202 or Telephone: (303)-675-1600 or e-mail: Sec184_laons@hud.gov

Headquarters Office: John Garrity, Director, Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs, Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street SW., Washington, DC 20410. Telephone: (202) 708-4300, e-mail John_Garrity@hud.gov.

Web Site Address: <http://www.hud.gov/homeless/fedprog.cfm>

93.671 Family Violence Prevention And Services/Grants For Battered Women's Shelters_Grants To States And Indian Tribes

Federal Agency: Administration For Children And Families, Department Of Health And Human Services

To assist States and Indian Tribes in the prevention of family violence and the provision of immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

States: **\$718,710** to **\$7,204,366**.

Indian Tribes: **\$20,332** to **\$2,013,157**.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: William Riley, Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW., 5th Floor, Washington, DC, 20447. Telephone: (202) 401-5529. FTS is not available.

Web Site Address: <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs>

Funds for any community facility as a homeless shelter or Halfway House can be obtained through the Community Facilities loan or grant program through the USDA Rural Development. Contact Billie Kirkham, Rural Development Manager; Riverton Area Office, 508 N. Broadway; Riverton, WY 82501; Telephone (307)-856-7524, ext. 4 or e-mail: billie.kirkham@wy.usda.gov

Drug and Alcohol center or Halfway house

16.616 Indian Country Alcohol And Drug Prevention

Federal Agency: Office Of Justice Programs, Bureau Of Justice Assistance, Department Of Justice

To assist tribal governments in the development and implementation of programs to reduce alcohol abuse and crime.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

These funds will be made available to federally recognized Indian Tribal governments for the development and implementation of alcohol and crime prevention and intervention programs, including law enforcement.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: *None.*

Headquarters Office: *Office* of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Program Development Division, 810 Seventh Street, NW., Washington, DC 20531. Telephone: (202) 514-5943.

Web Site Address: www.ojp.gov/bja

93.243 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance

Federal Agency: Substance Abuse And Mental Health Services Administration, Department Of Health And Human Services

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA) was reauthorized by the Children's Health Action of 2000 (Public Law 106-310). Under this reauthorization, SAMHSA was given the authority to address priority substance abuse treatment, prevention and mental health needs of regional and national significance through assistance (grants and cooperative agreements) to States, political subdivisions of States, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, and other public or nonprofit private entities. Grants and cooperative agreements may be for (1) knowledge and development and application projects for treatment and rehabilitation and the conduct or support of evaluations of such projects; (2) training and technical assistance; (3) targeted capacity response programs (4) systems change grants including statewide family network grants and client-oriented and consumer run self-help activities and (5) programs to foster health and development of children.

Application Procedure: *All* applicants must use application form PHS 5161-1 (rev.7/00).

Application kits containing the necessary forms and instructions may be obtained by contacting: the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, PO Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345. Phone: (301) 468-2600 or 1 (800) 729-6686 or the National Mental Health Services Knowledge Exchange Network at 1 (800) 789-2647.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

The average is estimated to be **\$1,083,333.**

Regional or Local Office: *None.*

Headquarters Office: *CSAP* contact: Elaine Perry, Rockwall II Bldg., Room 9D18 (301) 443-1584; *CSAT* contact: Warren Hewitt, RWII, Room 615, (301) 443-8387; *CMHS* contact: Michael English, Parklawn Bldg. Room 11C-26, (301) 443-3606. Grants Management contact: Stephen Hudak, Division of Grants Management, SAMHSA, Room 630 RWII, (301) 443-9666. The mailing address for all of the individuals listed is: 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Web Site Address: <http://www.samhsa.gov>

Need for additional senior housing and assisted or nurse care facilities Included in this section are the sources of all multifamily housing including both elderly and special needs projects, as well as, family units.

10.438 Section 538 Rural Rental Housing Guaranteed Loans

Federal Agency: Rural Housing Service (RHS), Department Of Agriculture

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

The guarantee will encourage the construction of new rural rental housing and appropriate related facilities. Housing as a general rule will consist of multi-units with two or more family units. The guarantee may not be made for nursing, special care or industrial type housing.

Application Procedure: The lender originates the loan and performs the necessary underwriting and provides the documentation required by the RHS and request for guarantee to the RHS for consideration. See Billie Kirkham at USDA Rural Development.

Obligations: (Loans) FY 01 \$100,000,000; FY 02 est. \$100,000,000; and FY 03 est. \$100,000,000.

14.129 Mortgage Insurance Nursing Homes, Intermediate Care Facilities, Board and Care Homes and Assisted Living Facilities

Federal Agency: Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

To provide mortgage insurance to HUD-approved lenders to facilitate the construction or rehabilitation of nursing homes, intermediate care facilities, board and care homes and assisted living facilities.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Pre-application Coordination: For Traditional Application Processing (TAP) of a mortgage insurance application, the sponsor has an initial conference with the local HUD Multifamily Hub or Program Center to determine the preliminary feasibility for the project before a Site Appraisal and Market Analysis (SAMA) application (for new construction projects), or a feasibility application (for projects requiring renovation) is submitted.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: The maximum amount of the loan for new construction and substantial rehabilitation would be equal to 90 percent (95 percent for nonprofit sponsors) of the estimated value of the physical improvements and major movable equipment. For existing projects, the maximum is 85 percent (90 percent for nonprofit sponsors) of the estimated value of the physical improvements and major movable equipment.

Regional or Local Office: HUD Native American Programs Office as listed previously in Denver.

Headquarters Office: Office of Multifamily Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20412. Telephone: (202) 708-1142. **Web**

Site Address: <http://www.hud.gov/fha/mfh/fhamfbus.html>

14.867 Indian Housing Block Grants

Federal Agency: Public And Indian Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Affordable housing activities such as: Indian Housing Assistance; Development; Housing Services; Housing Management Services; Crime Prevention and Safety Activities; and Model Activities.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: For fiscal year 2002 the grants ranged from \$25,000 to \$94,502,939 with an average of \$1,101,585.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: *Inquiries* should be addressed to the Administrator, Office of Native American Programs.

Headquarters Office: Office of Native American Programs, Denver Program Office, 1999 Broadway, Suite 3390, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (800)561-5913.

Web Site Address: <http://www.hud.gov/progdsc/pihindx.html>

14.151 Supplemental Loan Insurance Multifamily Rental Housing

Federal Agency: Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

Authorization:

To finance repairs, additions and improvements to multifamily rental housing and health care facilities with FHA insured first mortgages or HUD-held mortgages.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

HUD, through the Federal Housing Administration, insures lenders against loss on loans made either (1) To finance additions and improvements of multifamily rental housing and health care facilities already subject to HUD/FHA insured mortgages or mortgages held by HUD, or (2) to finance energy conservation improvements.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Pre-application Coordination: *The* sponsor has a preapplication conference with the local HUD Multifamily Hub and Program Center to determine the preliminary feasibility of the proposed improvements before a formal application is submitted. This program is excluded from coverage under OMB Circular No. A-102. This program is eligible for coverage under E.O. 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs." An applicant should consult the office or official designated as the single point of contact in his or her State for more information on the process the State requires to be followed in applying for assistance, if the State has selected the program for review.

Application Procedure: *The* sponsor submits a formal application for review and approval or disapproval through a HUD-approved mortgage to the local HUD Multifamily Hub or Program Center. This program is excluded from coverage under OMB Circular No. A-110.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: *The* amount of the loan may not exceed 90 percent of the estimated value of the improvements, additions, or equipment.

Regional or Local Office: *All* projects are processed in Regional and Local Multifamily Hub or Program Center.

Headquarters Office: Office of Multifamily Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20411. Telephone: (202) 708-1142. Use the same number for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.hud.gov/fha/mfh/fhamfbus.html>

14.157 Supportive Housing for the Elderly

Federal Agency: Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

Authorization:

To expand the supply of housing with supportive services for the elderly, including the frail elderly.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Capital advances shall be used to finance the construction or rehabilitation of a structure or portion thereof, or the acquisition of a structure to provide supportive housing for the elderly, which may include the cost of real property acquisition, site improvement, conversion, demolition, relocation and other expenses of supportive housing for the elderly. Project rental

assistance is used to cover the difference between the HUD-approved operating cost per unit and the amount the tenant pays.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Pre-application Coordination: *This* program is excluded from coverage under OMB Circular No. A-102. An environmental assessment is required for this program.

Application Procedure: A Notice of Fund Availability is published in the Federal Register each fiscal year announcing the availability of funds to HUD Field Offices. Applicants must submit a Request for Fund Reservation, using HUD Form 92015-CA, in response to the Notice of Fund Availability (or a Funding Notification issued by the local HUD Field Office). This program is excluded from coverage under OMB Circular No. A-110.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: In fiscal year 2001, the smallest award was \$409,000, the largest award was \$12,495,200, and the average award was **\$3,847,399**.

Regional or Local Office: *Contact* the appropriate HUD office listed in the Catalog Address Appendix IV.

Headquarters Office: *Office* Housing Assistance and Grants Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410. Telephone: (202) 708-2866. Use the same number for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.hud.gov/cfda/2001/14157.cfm>

14.850 Public and Indian Housing

FEDERAL AGENCY: Public And Indian Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

To provide and operate cost-effective, decent, safe and affordable dwellings for lower income families through an authorized local Public Housing Agency (PHA).

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Operating subsidy funds are provided to PHAs to achieve and maintain adequate operating and maintenance service and reserve funds. Funds are made to PHAs based on the extent to which their projected total allowable expenses exceed their projected income from rents and other sources. Projected expenses are based on an Operating Fund formula, which calculates the cost of operating an average unit in a particular kind of building in a specific region of the country, plus average utility costs. Several public housing capital programs previously funded out of this program, including public housing development and major reconstruction of obsolete public housing projects, have been consolidated with public housing modernization under the Public Housing Capital Fund (14.872).

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Pre-application Coordination: *Execution* of Cooperative Agreement between local government and local PHA. Sites are subject to review by the chief executive officer of the unit of local government in accordance with Section 213 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. An environmental assessment pursuant to NEPA is required for this program.

Application Procedure: *PHAs* may submit a full proposal (HUD-52483- A) which includes, but is not limited to a project description, development method, offer of sale of real property, site information and financial feasibility pursuant to 24 CFR Part 941 and Handbook 7417.1 REV-1 and, if applicable, additional statutory or policy requirements governing the funds provided for the particular fiscal year. This program is excluded from coverage under OMB Circular No. A-110.

Obligations: FY 01 \$3,151,700,000; FY 02 est. \$3,635,980,000; and FY 03 est. \$3,530,000,000.

REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND LITERATURE:

24 CFR 990, 24 CFR 941, Handbook 7417.1 (Rev.-1) (Public Housing-Development Handbook), Handbook 7465.1 Rev-2. (Public Housing Occupancy: Admission).

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: HUD Field Office

Headquarters Office: Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410. Telephone: (202) 708-0950. Use the same number for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/pihindx.html>

Planning for Housing and Site Development

10.411 Rural Housing Site Loans and Self-Help Housing Land Development Loans

Federal Agency: Rural Housing Service (RHS), Department Of Agriculture

To assist public or private nonprofit organizations interested in providing sites for housing; to acquire and develop land in rural areas to be subdivided as adequate building sites and sold on a cost development basis to families eligible for low and very low income loans, cooperatives, and broadly based nonprofit rural rental housing applicants.

Application Procedure: The application will be in the form of a letter to the Rural Development Manager of the Rural Development (RD). Billie Kirkham

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

(523) \$9,380. (524) \$12,000.

Need for Credit and Homeownership Counseling

[National American Indian Housing Council](#)

Offers a four-day course as part of its Leadership Institute. For more information, contact NAIHC 900 Second Street, NE, Suite 305, Washington, DC 20002-3557, Phone 1-800-284-9165.

[Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation](#)

Offers homebuyer-counseling training for staff as part of its Training Institute. For more information, contact NRC at 1325 G Street NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20005-3100, (800) 438-5547.

[American Homeowner Education & Counseling Institute \(AHECI\)](#)

A national, nonprofit organization which was established in 1997 by Fannie Mae, mortgage industry partners and leaders in the housing industry (for-profit and nonprofit), to standardize the homeowner education and counseling industry. For more information, contact AHECI at 1156 15th Street, N.W. Suite 1220, Washington, DC 20005, 888-AHECI-99; Fax: 888-AHECI-77.

[Falmouth Institute, Inc.](#)

A for-profit training and publishing firm that specializes in Indian country issues. It offers a homebuyer-counseling course for trainers. For more information, contact The Falmouth Institute, Inc. 3702 Pender Dr., Suite 300, Fairfax, VA 22030, 800-992-4489.

[National American Indian Housing Council](#)

At the request of tribal housing agencies, NAIHC will provide on-site technical assistance to Indian housing professionals at no cost. NAIHC's technical assistance specialists work on-site, via telephone/fax, or e-mail. For more information, contact NAIHC 900 Second Street, NE, Suite 305, Washington, DC 20002-3557, Phone 1-800-284-9165.

[The Housing Assistance Counsel \(HAC\)](#)

A nonprofit corporation that offers training and technical assistance to organizations that serves

rural America. For more information, contact HAC at 1025 Vermont Ave., NW, Suite 606, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 842-8600.

There is an existing homeownership counseling service available on the Wind River Reservation through the Arapaho Housing Authority.

10.420 Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance

Federal Agency: Rural Housing Service (RHS), Department Of Agriculture

To provide Self Help Technical Assistance Grants to provide financial assistance to qualified nonprofit organizations and public bodies that will aid needy very low and low-income individuals and their families to build homes in rural areas by the self help method. Any State, political subdivision, private or public nonprofit corporation is eligible to apply. Section 523 Grants are used to pay salaries, rent, and office expenses of the nonprofit organization. Pre-development grants up to \$10,000 may be available to qualified organizations.

Contact Billie Kirkham

Funds for Home Repair

10.417 Very Low-Income Housing Repair Loans and Grants

Federal Agency: Rural Housing Service (RHS), Department Of Agriculture

Authorization:

To give very low-income rural homeowners an opportunity to make essential repairs to their homes to make them safe and to remove health hazards to the family or the community.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

The Very Low-Income Housing Repair program provides loans and grants to very low-income homeowners in rural areas to repair, improve, or modernize their dwellings or to remove health and safety hazards. Grant funds are only available to homeowners aged 62 or older who cannot repay a Section 504 Loan.

Applicants must individually apply see Billie Kirkham

10.433 Rural Housing Preservation Grants

Federal Agency: Rural Housing Service (RHS), Department Of Agriculture.

To assist very low- and low-income rural residents individual homeowners, rental property owners (single/multi-unit) or by providing the consumer cooperative housing projects (co-ops) the necessary assistance to repair or rehabilitate their dwellings.

See Billie Kirkham for an application. The applicant would be either the Tribe or the Tribal Housing Authority.

14.900 Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control in Privately Owned Housing

Federal Agency: Office Of Healthy Homes And Lead Hazard Control, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control grants are to assist State, Tribal, and local governments in undertaking programs for the identification and control of lead-based paint hazards in privately-owned housing that is owned by or rented to low- or very-low income families.

Application Procedure: Once the competitive Notification of Funding Availability (NOFA) is issued for fiscal year 2003 Lead Hazard Control Grant and Research Grant application kits can be obtained by calling the SuperNOFA Information Center at 1-800-HUD-8929.

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Hazard Control Grants: Ellis Goldman, Program Management Division, Office of Lead Hazard Control, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room P-3206, Washington, DC 20410. Telephone: (202) 755-1785 ext. 112; e-mail Ellis_G_Goldman@hud.gov. This telephone number is not toll-free.

Web Site Address: <http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/leadindx.html>

More housing even for moderate and above moderate-income persons

10.410 Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans

Federal Agency: Rural Housing Service (RHS), Department Of Agriculture

To assist very low, low-income, and moderate-income households to obtain modest, decent, safe, and sanitary housing for use as a permanent residence in rural areas.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Loans and loan guaranteed may be used to buy, build, or improve the applicant's permanent residence. Funds may be used for certain improvements to the dwelling. Manufactured homes may be financed when they are newly on a permanent site, purchased from an approved dealer or contractor, and meet certain other requirements.

Applicant Eligibility: *Applicants* must have very low, low or moderate incomes. In addition, applicants must be unable to obtain credit elsewhere, yet have reasonable credit histories.

Application Procedure: *For* direct loans, applicants must file loan applications at the Rural Development.

14.867 Indian Housing Block Grants

Federal Agency:

Public And Indian Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

To provide Federal assistance for Indian tribes in a manner that recognizes the right of tribal self-governance, and for other purposes.

Applicant Eligibility: *Indian* tribes or tribally designated housing entities (TDHE) (to be eligible for Indian housing block grant funds the tribe or TDHE must submit an Indian housing plan that is in compliance with the requirements of Section 102 of NAHASDA).

Application Procedure: *HUD* Office in Denver.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: *For* fiscal year 2002 the grants ranged from \$25,000 to \$94,502,939 with an average of **\$1,101,585**.

14.110 Manufactured Home Loan Insurance Financing Purchase of Manufactured Homes as Principal Residences of Borrowers

Federal Agency: Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

To make possible reasonable financing of manufactured home purchases.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

HUD insures lenders against loss on loans. Insured loans may be used to purchase manufactured home units by buyers intending to use them as their principal places of residence. The maximum amount of the loan is \$48,600, whether single or multiple modules. The borrower must give assurance that the unit will be placed on a site, which complies with local zoning and land development requirements.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: *All* persons are eligible to apply.

Regional or Local Office: *None*. Contact HUD at 800-767-7468 for a brochure, item no. 4340.

Headquarters Office: Chief, Home Mortgage Insurance Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW., Room 9272, Washington, DC 20410. Telephone: (202) 708-2121.

Web Site Address: <http://www.>

14.117 Mortgage Insurance Group Practice Facilities

Federal Agency: Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

Authorization:

To help people undertake home ownership.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

HUD insures lenders against loss on mortgage loans. These loans may be used to finance the purchase of proposed, under construction, or existing one-to four-family housing, as well as to refinance indebtedness on existing housing. Maximum insurable loans are as follows: one-family \$144,336; two family \$184,752; three-family \$223,296; and four-family \$277,512; except that the Secretary may increase the preceding maximum dollar amounts on an area-by-area basis to the extent the Secretary deems necessary, after taking into consideration the extent to which moderate and middle income persons have limited housing opportunities in the area due to high prevailing housing sales prices, but in no case may such limits, as so increased, exceed the lesser of (A) 87 percent of the Federal National Mortgage Association's Conforming Loan Limit, or (B) in the case of a one-family residence, 95 percent of the median one-family house price in the area, as determined by the Secretary; in the case of a two-family residence, 107 percent of such median price; in the case of a three-family residence, 130 percent of such median price; or in the case of a four-family residence, 150 percent of such median price. Designated areas of limited housing opportunities and maximum mortgage amounts may be obtained from local HUD Offices.

Application Procedure: *Application* is submitted for review and approval or disapproval to the local HUD Field Office through a HUD approved lending institution. HUD CASPER

14.159 Section 245 Graduated Payment Mortgage Program

Federal Agency: Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

Authorization:

To facilitate early home ownership for households that expects their incomes to rise. Program allows homeowners to make smaller monthly payments initially and to increase their size gradually over time.

Pre-application Coordination: *Application* conference with the mortgage lender submitting the application is suggested. This program is excluded from coverage under OMB Circular No. A-102. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Application Procedure: *Applications* are submitted for review and approval or disapproval to the local HUD field office through a HUD- approved lending institution.

14.869 Title VI Federal Guarantees for Financing Tribal Housing Activities

Federal Agency: Public And Indian Housing, Office Of Native American Programs, Office Of Loan Guarantee, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

To assist an Indian tribe or Tribally Designated Housing Entity (TDHE) to obtain financing for affordable housing activities under Title II of NAHASDA where an obligation cannot be completed without such guarantee.

Pre-application Coordination: *Applicant* submits a request for a Preliminary Letter of Acceptance (PLA) to HUD. The PLA is HUD's concurrence to proceed with the Title VI

application. The PLA is not an approval of the Title VI application or a commitment to approve or guarantee the Title VI loan. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Application Procedure: *Eligible* lenders are detailed in the statute. The lender assembles the Title VI application package and submits it to HUD. HUD will review the application for compliance with Title VI of NAHASDA and the implementing regulations.

Account Identification: 86-0313-0-1-604.

Obligations: (Guaranteed Loans) FY 01 \$1,234,034; FY 02 est. \$52,726,000; and FY 03 est. \$16,657,633.

Regional or Local Office: None (see Headquarters Office below).

Headquarters Office: Paul S. Jurkowski, Director of the Office of Loan Guarantee, National Office of Native American Programs, 1999 Broadway, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: 1.800.561.5913.

Web Site Address: http://www.codetalk.fed.us/olg_titleVIindex.html

The HUD approved Section 184 Lenders in Wyoming are:

1. Central Bank and Trust; 285 Main St.; Lander, WY 82520 Telephone (307)-332-4730
2. Greenpoint Mortgage, contact Kim Wilkins at 1-800-462-2700
3. First Interstate Bank; PO Box 233 Main and Broadway; Riverton, WY 82501 telephone (307)-856-2211
4. First Interstate Bank; 735 Main St.; Lander, WY 82520 telephone (307)-332-7500
5. Major Mortgage; 2020 Carey Av; Cheyenne, WY 82001 telephone (307)-634-7100
6. Wells Fargo Home Mortgage; 616 North Federal PO Box BE; Riverton, WY 82501 Telephone (307)-856-2265

Many people expressed an interest in a Museum or cultural center, as well as, a community facility where dances or meetings could be held.

15.850 Indian Arts And Crafts Development

Federal Agency: Indian Arts And Crafts Board, Department Of The Interior

Authorization:

To encourage and promote the development of American Indian and Alaska Native arts and crafts.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Program planning assistance, such as the development of innovative educational, production, promotion, and economic concepts related to Native culture. Complaints about imitation American Indian arts and crafts that are misrepresented as genuine handcrafts are referred to appropriate Federal or local authorities for action.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Director, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Room 4004-Main Interior Building, Washington, DC 20240. Contact: Meredith Z. Stanton, Director. Telephone: (202) 208-3773. Use the same number for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.iacb.doi.gov>

15.922 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Federal Agency: National Park Service, Department Of The Interior

To provide grants to museums to assist in the documentation of Native American human remains and cultural items; to provide grants to Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations to assist in identifying human remains and cultural items, including sacred objects, with which they are culturally affiliated; and to provide grants to museums, Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations to assist in the repatriation of human remains and cultural items with which they are culturally affiliated.

Application Procedure: *Museums*, Federally recognized Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations may apply for annual grants in the form of planned activities and projects. Provisions of 43 CFR Part 12 applies. Applicants may contact the NAGPRA Grants staff at the National Center for Cultural Resources of the National Park Service at (202) 343-8161 or via e-mail at NAGPRA_Grants@nps.gov, or may obtain information by visiting www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/grants.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: From \$5,000 to \$75,000 for museum and tribal documentation grants; \$5,000 to \$15,000 for repatriation grants. Average amount for a documentation grant, \$64,430. Average amount for a repatriation grant, **\$10,490**.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: *Not* applicable.

Headquarters Office: National Park Service, National Center for Cultural Resources, 1849 C Street, NW., Room NC 340 Washington, DC 20240. Telephone: (202) 343-8161. Fax (202) 343-5260. Email: NAGPRA.Grants@nps.gov.

Web Site Address: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/grants>

45.149 Promotion of the Humanities Division of Preservation and Access

Federal Agency: National Endowment For The Humanities, National Foundation On The Arts And The Humanities

To fund, wholly or partially, projects that will promote the preservation of and provide intellectual access to resources held in libraries, museums, archives, historical organizations, and other collections that are important for research, education, and public programming in the humanities.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Grants support: a coordinated, national program for the preservation of brittle books and serials in college and university libraries; the bibliographic control of printed works; the arrangement, description and preservation of archival collections, still and moving images, and recorded sound collections; archival surveys; the documentation of collections of art and material culture; projects to produce bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other research tools and reference works; professional training in preservation administration and in the care of material culture collections; the stabilization of material culture collections; the work of regional preservation services; general preservation assessments and special consultations; research to improve preservation technology and procedures; projects designed to increase public understanding of preservation and access issues; and a national program for the cataloging and preservation of U.S. newspapers on a state-by-state basis. Expenses may include salaries and wages, consultant and other contract services, supplies and limited equipment purchases, travel, and per diem.

Pre-application Coordination: *After* reading program guidelines, potential applicants should submit brief descriptions of proposed projects prior to formal application to determine eligibility.

Telephone and e-mail inquiries are encouraged. The standard application forms as furnished by the Federal agency and required by OMB Circular No. A-102 must be used for this program. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Application Procedure: *Direct* application to Division of Preservation and Access, Room 411. Guidelines and application instructions are available online at <http://www.neh.gov/grants/grants.html> or are provided upon receipt of initial inquiry outlining eligible project. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

Records: Documentation of expenditures and other fiscal records must be retained for 3 years following the submission of the final expenditure report.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: FY 01 from \$20,000 to \$913,519. Average: \$213,580.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: *None.*

Headquarters Office: *Division* of Preservation and Access, National Endowment for the Humanities, Room 411, Washington, DC 20506. Telephone: (202) 606-8570. Use the same number for FTS. FAX (202) 606-8639. E-mail: PRESERVATION@NEH.GOV.

Web Site Address: <http://www.neh.gov>.

45.301 Institute of Museum and Library Services

Federal Agency: Office Of Museum Services, Institute Of Museum And Library Services, National Foundation On The Arts And The Humanities

To support the efforts of museums to conserve the Nation's historic, scientific, and cultural heritage; to maintain and expand museums and libraries educational roles; and to ease the financial burden borne by museums and libraries as a result of their increasing use by the public.

Pre-application Coordination: *The* standard application forms as furnished by the Federal agency and required by OMB Circular No. A-102 must be used for this program. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Application Procedure: *Applications* are submitted directly to the Institute of Museum and Library Services, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Room 609, Washington, DC 20506. Telephone: (202)606-8539. For General Operating Support, a museum must submit the designated application form containing the information requested in the form. This form requests a description of the museum including its purposes, programs, collections, audience served and the number and general duties of the staff. As part of the application each applicant museum must submit a financial statement for the 2 fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year for which application is made. Prior grant recipients must also submit an audited financial statement in addition to those in the application. Description of long-range plans for program and financial development must also be provided. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

Deadlines: Contact the Institute of Museum and Library Services for deadlines at (202) 606-8539 or imlsinfo@imls.gov.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: For fiscal year 2001, GOS awards were 15 percent of the Museum's operating budget up to \$112,500.

84.341 Eligibility Requirements: Community Technology Centers

Applicant Eligibility: State educational agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, other public and private nonprofit or for-profit agencies and organizations, or groups of such agencies, institutions or organizations are eligible to receive grants under this program.

The range of awards is estimated to be \$75,000 to \$300,000 in fiscal year 2001.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Division of Adult Education and Literacy, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20202-7240. Contact: Charles Talbert. Email: Charles.Talbert@ed.gov. Phone: (202) 205-8270.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE>

45.311 Native American Library Services

Federal Agency: Office Of Museum Services, Institute Of Museum And Library Services, National Foundation On The Arts And The Humanities

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

To support Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and organizations that serve and represent Native Hawaiians in providing library services to their communities.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally-recognized Indian tribes or organizations primarily serving and representing Native Hawaiians may apply.

Pre-application Coordination: The standard application forms as furnished by the Institute of Museum and Library Services and required by OMB Circular No. A-102 must be used for this program

Application Procedure: Applications are submitted directly to the Institute of Museum and Library Services, Office of Library Services, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Room 802, Washington, DC 20506.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Office of Library Services, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Room 802, Washington, DC 20506. Contact: Terri Brown. Telephone: (202) 606-5408 or 606-5227.

Web Site Address: <http://www.imls.gov>.

45.302 Museum Assessment Program

Federal Agency: Office Of Museum Services, Institute Of Museum And Library Services, National Foundation On The Arts And The Humanities

Application Procedure: To participate in the Museum Assessment Program, a museum must first apply to the American Association of Museums (AAM), 1575 Eye Street, NW., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005. E-mail: map@aam-us.org. Telephone: (202) 289-9118.

Deadlines: Contact the Institute of Museum and Library Services for deadlines. Telephone: (202) 606-8539. E-mail: imlsinfo@imls.gov.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: For fiscal year 2001, MAP: Institutional Assessment, MAP: Collections Management Assessment, and MAP: Public Dimension Assessment grants ranged from **\$1,775 to \$2,970**.

Information Contacts:

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Institute of Museum and Library Services, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Room 510, Washington, DC 20506. Contacts: Jeannette Thomas at (202) 606-8548, Public Affairs at (202) 606-8339, or imlsinfo@imls.gov. For general information visit www.imls.gov or call (202) 606-5226 for information on library programs and (202) 606-8539 for information on museum programs. The TTY number is (202) 606-8636.

Web Site Address: <http://www.imls.gov>.

Funds for any community facility as a Senior Center or services for a community center or senior center can be obtained through the Community Facilities loan or grant program through the USDA Rural Development. Contact Billie Kirkham, Rural Development Manager; Riverton Area Office, 508 N. Broadway; Riverton, WY 82501; Telephone (307)-856-7524, ext. 4 or e-mail: billie.kirkham@wy.usda.gov

There was a need expressed for additional playgrounds for the children.

15.918 Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property for Parks, Recreation, and Historic Monuments

Federal Agency: National Park Service, Department Of The Interior

To transfer surplus Federal real property for public park and recreation use, or for use of historic real property.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Surplus real property may be conveyed for public park and recreation use at discounts up to 100 percent of fair market value and for historic purposes without monetary consideration.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Pre-application Coordination: Park and recreation and historic applications are coordinated by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the General Services Administration, or in the case of legislated military base closures, the Department of Defense and its military components

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: Applicants for park and recreation purposes are requested to communicate with the following National Park Service Offices: the Southeast Regional Office, Boston Support Office, and the Pacific Great Basin Support Office. Applicants for historic purposes are requested to contact the Alaska Regional Office; the Columbia Cascades Support Office; the Midwest Support Office; the Pacific Great Basin and Pacific Island Support Office; the Philadelphia Support Office; the Rocky Mountain Support Office; the Southeast Regional Office, or the Southwest Support Office. (See Catalog Appendix IV for addresses.)

Headquarters Office: National Park Service, National Center for Conservation and Recreation, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW., MS 3622, Washington, DC 20240. Contact: Wendy E. Ormont (Federal Lands to Parks Program). Telephone: (202) 565-1184. National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services, Historic Surplus Property Program, 1849 C Street, NW., NC 200 Washington DC 20240. Contact: Gary Sachau, Telephone: (202) 343-9531. (Historic Surplus Property Program.)

Web Site Address: <http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/programs/flp>

There is a need for sewer and water infrastructure so new home sites can be developed, business can locate in the area and the community can grow and develop.

14.862 Indian Community Development Block Grant Program

Federal Agency: Public And Indian Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development
To provide assistance to Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages in the development of viable Indian communities.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

Pre-application Coordination: No preapplication required. Prior to submitting application, applicant must allow for citizen participation in application development. An environmental assessment is required for this program.

Application Procedure: Applicants must file an application on forms prescribed by HUD which describes the community development need and how that need will be addressed by the proposed project. Application must provide sufficient information for the project to be rated against selection criteria.

10.760 Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities

Federal Agency: Rural Utilities Service, Department Of Agriculture

Authorization:

To provide basic human amenities, alleviate health hazards and promote the orderly growth of the rural areas of the nation by meeting the need for new and improved rural water and waste disposal facilities.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds may be used for the installation, repair, improvement, or expansion of a rural water facility including distribution lines, well pumping facilities and costs related thereto, and the installation, repair, improvement, or expansion of a rural waste disposal facility including the collection, and treatment of sanitary, storm, and solid wastes.

Application Procedure: USDA Rural Development State Office administers the origination of utilities loans and grants. Contact Jerry Tamlin, Rural Business and Cooperative Program Director; Federal Building, 100 East B. St.; Casper, WY 82602 telephone (307)-261-6320 or e-mail: jerry.tamlin@wy.usda.gov

Web Site Address: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>

10.762 Solid Waste Management Grants

Federal Agency:

Rural Utilities Service, Department Of Agriculture

To reduce or eliminate pollution of water resources and improve planning and management of solid waste disposal facilities in rural areas.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds may be used to: Evaluate current landfill conditions to determine threats to water resources in rural areas; provide technical assistance and/or training to enhance operator skills in the maintenance and operation of active landfills in rural areas; provide technical assistance and/or training to help associations reduce the solid waste stream; and provide technical assistance and/or training for operators of landfills in rural areas which are closed or will be closed in the near future with the development/implementation of closure plans, future land use plans, safety and maintenance planning, and closure scheduling within permit requirements.

Application Procedure: Please contact the Rural Development State Office, Jerry Tamlin.

66.808 Solid Waste Management Assistance

Federal Agency: Office Of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection Agency

Available for the allowable direct cost expenditures incident to program performance plus allocable portions of allowable indirect costs of the institution, in accordance with established EPA policies. Projects can include the following types of activities: training, surveys, education materials and programs, studies, and demonstrations; assistance to such projects shall not include any element of construction, or any acquisition of land or interest in land, or any subsidy for the price of recovered resources.

Pre-application Coordination: Discussion with EPA Headquarters or the appropriate EPA Regional Office is advisable. (See Appendix IV of the Catalog for list of Regional Contacts).

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$5,000 to \$250,000; Average: **\$76,000.**

Regional or Local Office: Individuals are encouraged to communicate with the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog. **By Phone:**

303-312-6312

800-227-8917 (Region 8 states only) or via the internet at: <http://www.epa.gov/region8/feedback.html>

Headquarters Office: For information concerning grant applications and procedures, contact the Environmental Protection Agency, Grants Administration Division, 3903F, Washington, DC 20460. Telephone: (202) 564-5305.

Web Site Address: <http://www.epa.gov>

A lack of emergency services that can respond in a timely manner was cited.

15.031 Indian Community Fire Protection

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds may be used to support staff, train volunteer fire-fighters, repair existing fire-fighting equipment, and purchase additional equipment. Funds may also be used to purchase smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, fire escapes, and emergency lights for public building.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments performing fire protection services on their reservation.

Pre-application Coordination: An informal conference with the Bureau of Indian Affairs agency representatives is recommended.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$200 to \$138,000; Average: **\$10,000.**

83.554: Federal Emergency Management Services- Assistance to Firefighters

Beneficiary Eligibility: The ultimate beneficiaries of this program are the local or tribal communities serviced by the fire department including, but not limited to, local businesses, homeowners and property owners. Additionally, children under 16 years-of-age, seniors, and firefighters would be the beneficiaries since these groups are the targeted "risk groups" for the fire prevention program.

Application Procedure: Eligible applicants are required to apply for this program on-line via FEMA's new "e-grants" application process. The information requested on-line is an electronic version of the SF-424 (for background/contact information), FEMA Form 20-20 (for budget information), and FEMA Form 20-16A (for assurances and certifications).

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: The range of financial assistance (Federal share) granted in this program's first year was \$900 to \$700,000. The average award was about \$51,000.

There was a need for the maintenance and upgrade of many of the irrigation ditches

15.049 Bureau of Indian Affairs Facilities -Operations and Maintenance

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds are for the operation and maintenance of Indian irrigation projects and the Indian Dams Safety Maintenance Program. Funding is restricted to existing projects.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Pre-application Coordination: Informal preapplication conference is recommended.

Regional or Local Office: Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs agency office as listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog. ***Headquarters Office:*** Office of Trust Responsibilities, Division of Water and Land Resources, Branch of Irrigation, Power, and Safety

of Dams, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1849 C Street NW, MS 4513 MIB, Washington, DC 20240.
Telephone: (202) 208-5480. Contact: Ross Mooney.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

Economic Development

One of the common items of discussion was the fact that there are few goods and services on the Wind River Reservation. This does not allow the income to revolve several times before leaving the Reservation. Instead the dollars tend to leak out of the Reservation. The problem is cumulative, as the goods and services needed for a healthy small town economy are either not present or very limited, there are transportation issues to get to these services, the jobs that would be created by these small serve type businesses are not there. It will take a multifaceted approach through child care opportunities, transportation, business capital, business skill development and infrastructure expansion and improvement to facilitate the development of a healthy economy on the Reservation.

Business Development

1. Business Park

Funds for Business Park Development can be accessed through the USDA Rural Development Rural business Enterprise Grant Program. Contact Billie Kirkham, Rural Development Manager; Riverton Area Office, 508 N. Broadway; Riverton, WY 82501; Telephone (307)-856-7524, ext. 4 or e-mail: billie.kirkham@wy.usda.gov Funds are typically \$10,000 to \$90,000 in awards so additional funding will be needed for the development of a business park.

2. Funds for Business Park Planning and Economic Opportunity can be accessed through the USDA Rural Development, Rural Business Opportunity Grant. Contact Billie Kirkham, Rural Development Manager; Riverton Area Office, 508 N. Broadway; Riverton, WY 82501; Telephone (307)-856-7524, ext. 4 or e-mail: billie.kirkham@wy.usda.gov Funds are typically \$30,000 in awards.

3. Funds for any kind of Value Added Agriculture products as a meat processing or any other raw farm or ranch product produced by Arapaho Ranch, Tribal members or other farmers and ranchers can be accessed by contacting Janice Stroud, Area Supervisor; Federal Building Room 1005; 100 East B. Street PO Box 820; Casper, WY 82602; Telephone: (307)-261-0621 or [e-mailjanice.stroud@wy.usda.gov](mailto:emailjanice.stroud@wy.usda.gov) Grant awards for this program are for marketing, label development, planning, and in some cases working capital. Awards average \$175,000.

4. 14.862 Indian Community Development Block Grant Program

Federal Agency: Public And Indian Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development
To provide assistance to Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages in the development of viable Indian communities.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages may use block grants to improve the housing stock, provide community facilities, make infrastructure improvements, and expand job opportunities by supporting the economic development of their communities

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

The average grant in fiscal year 2001 was approximately **\$601,510**.

Regional or Local Office: Contact appropriate HUD Office of Native Americans in Denver, Co.

5. Gamins and its effects on the Reservation and the economies of the surrounding communities have been studied at the Harvard Institute web site as already given. This is an excellent source of technical assistance.

Capital opportunities for small businesses

59.005 Business Development Assistance to Small Business

Federal Agency: Small Business Administration

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Advises small business persons of all SBA and other government agency assistance services. This assistance includes the following: (1) Workshops for prospective small business owners; (2) management counseling, including assistance from SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives), and other volunteer groups; (3) management courses or conferences and seminars; and (4) educational materials to assist in management of small business.

Applicant Eligibility: Existing and potential small business persons, and in some cases, members of community groups are eligible.

Application Procedure: Personal or written application to SBA field offices. Contact Deb Farris, Economic Development Specialist; 100 B. Street; Room 4001 Federal Bldg. PO Box 2839; Casper, WY 82602. telephone: (307)-261-6509 or e-mail: debrafarris@sba.usda

59.012 Small Business Loans

FEDERAL AGENCY: Small Business Administration

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

To construct, expand, or convert facilities; to purchase building equipment or materials; and for working capital

Applicant Eligibility: A small business is eligible, which is independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field. Again contact Deb Farris.

Web Site Address: <http://www.sba.gov>.

59.046 Microloan Demonstration Program

FEDERAL AGENCY: Small Business Administration

OBJECTIVES:

To assist women, low-income, and minority entrepreneurs, business owners, and other individuals possessing the capability to operate successful business concerns and to assist small business concerns in those areas suffering from a lack of credit due to economic downturns.

Application Procedure: Microloan Borrowers: Apply directly to intermediary lenders. Intermediary Lenders: Apply to the SBA Office of Financial Assistance prior to deadlines and according to established procedures. Again contact Deb Farris.

Web Site Address: <http://www.sba.gov>.

15.032 Indian Economic Development

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds are used to administer tribal revolving loan programs and guaranty loan programs in order to develop resources to improve access to capital in tribal economies. Final approval of loan guarantees is restricted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Application Procedure: Initial applications to administer the program must contain the information specified in 25 CFR, Part 900, Subpart C, "Contract Proposal Contents." Completed applications should be submitted to the local Bureau of Indian Affairs agency office. In some instances, the application will be forwarded to the Regional Director for approval.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$5,000 to \$300,000; Average: **\$215,000**.

Technical Assistance

USDA Rural Development has a Guaranteed Business and Industry Loan program. This makes capital available to small and mid-sized businesses. A local lender actually underwrites the loan and Rural Development guarantees (often at 80%) the loan to the lender. Contact Billie Kirkham.

It is critical in any entrepreneurial development to provide technical assistance to those beginning and expanding their businesses. This can be in the form of marketing assistance, business plan development, environmental assessments, etc. The following list is some of the technical assistance resources found in Wyoming.

The NXLEVEL Course is an excellent opportunity for persons either starting their own business or considering this prospect. It leads the students through marketing, access of capital issues, planning, etc. USDA Rural Development can pay for these classes through our RBEG program, See Billie Kirkham. The Small Business Development Center has a list of statewide available NX Level classes. If interest is sufficient one can be scheduled in any area.

The Small Business Development Center (SBDC) provides a wide range of services to businesses and business owners. The SBDC that serves the Wind River Reservation is: Dwane Heintz; 143 South Bent St. Suite A; Powell, WY 82435 or telephone: (307)-754-2139 or e-mail: director@wir.net

Education

The Tribal College is a wonderful asset for the Arapaho Nation. There is a resurgence of language and culture due in part to the College. The College provide a unique opportunity to provide skills for employment and cultural enrichment. One individual mentioned that the Arapaho Ranch should work in concert with the College to provide teaching opportunities for skill development in agriculture and animal husbandry. The College was mentioned by many persons as a teaching institution not only for traditional degree courses, but as a vocational center and even a center where returning adult students could work on GED certifications.

84.116 Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

Federal Agency:

Office Of Assistant Secretary For Postsecondary Education, Department Of Education

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

The Fund provides project grants for activities sponsored by institutions and agencies that develop and demonstrate more effective approaches to the postsecondary teaching and learning.

Applicant Eligibility: Eligible applicants include a full range of providers of postsecondary educational services including but not limited to: 2 and 4-year colleges and universities,

community organizations, libraries, museums, consortia, student groups, and local government agencies.

Application Procedure: There is a two-stage proposal process. Preliminary proposals are submitted directly to the Fund. These five- page documents state the problem to be addressed, provide a description of the program, indicate an evaluation format and list a budget. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110. Successful preliminary applicants are invited to submit final proposals, also using Form ED 40-514.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202-5175. Contact: Joan Krejci. Email Joan.Krejci@ed.gov Telephone: (202) 502-7518.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/OHEP>

15.027 Assistance to Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and Universities

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

To provide grants for the operation and improvement of tribally controlled community colleges to insure continued and expanded educational opportunities for Indian students, and to allow for the improvement and expansion of the physical resources of such institutions.

Applicant Eligibility: Colleges sponsored by Federally Recognized Indian Tribes or tribal organizations which are governed by a board of directors, are in operation more than one year, admit students with a certificate of graduation from a secondary institution or equivalent, provide certificates, associate, baccalaureate and graduate degrees, are nonprofit and nonsectarian.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: \$154,000 to \$6,967,000; Average: **\$1,222,000**. The amount of the award is determined by the number of Indian students enrolled in the college. Indian Tribes may choose to supplement the funding provided by the grant program by identifying additional amounts in the Tribal Priority Allocations portion of the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget.

Headquarters Office: Office of Indian Education Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, MS 3512 MIB, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240. Contact: Garry Martin. Telephone: (202) 208-3478. Use this same number for FTS.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.oiep.bia.edu>

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

20.908 Tribal Colleges Entrepreneurial Training and Technical Assistance

Federal Agency: Office Of The Secretary, Department Of Transportation

OBJECTIVES:

To support Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) in advancing the development of human potential by providing quality educational experiences, training and employment opportunities to minority students interested in transportation-related careers, support the design and implementation of educational programs, and to encourage, promote and assist minority entrepreneurs.

Applicant Eligibility: Public and private nonprofit accredited institutions of higher education which, at the time of application, have an enrollment of undergraduate full-time equivalent students that is at least 25 percent Native American.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: Average: **\$80,000**.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Patricia A. Martin, Program Coordinator, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, S-40, Office of the Secretary, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Room 9414, Washington, DC 20590, or toll free (800) 532-1169. Telephone: (202) 366-2852. E-mail: Patricia.Martin@ost.dot.gov.

Web Site Address: <http://www.osdbu.dot.gov>

84.101 Vocational Education Indians Set-aside

Federal Agency: Office Of Vocational And Adult Education, Department Of Education

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

To provide vocational and technical education opportunities for Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Applicant Eligibility: Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Alaska Native entities are eligible for assistance under this program.

Application Procedure: The standard application forms as furnished by the Department of Education and required by OMB Circular No. A-102 must be used for this program. Application notices are published in the Federal Register. Applications must be prepared and submitted in accordance with program announcements which are published in the Federal Register.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

Grants averaged **\$393,000**.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Division of National Programs, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20202-7242. Contact: Gwen Washington. Telephone: (202) 205-9650. Internet: Gwen_Washington@ed.gov.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/ivep.html>

15.026 Indian Adult Education

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

To improve the educational opportunities for Indian adults who lack the level of literacy skills necessary for effective citizenship and productive employment and to encourage the establishment of adult education programs.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments.

Application Procedure: Initial applications must contain the information specified in 25 CFR, Part 900, Subpart C, "Contract Proposal Contents." Completed applications should be submitted to the local BIA agency or area office listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$100 to \$629,400; Average: **\$25,000**.

Headquarters Office: Office of Indian Education Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, MS-3512 MB, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240. Contact: Garry Martin. Telephone: (202) 208-3478. Use the same number for FTS.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.oiep.bia.edu/contact.htm>

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

15.045 Assistance for Indian Children with Severe Disabilities

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds may be used for physical and occupational therapy, speech therapy, direct academic services and administration including staff development. Funds may only be used for students who are enrolled in a Bureau-funded school.

Pre-application Coordination: A parent, classroom teacher, Tribal educator or other concerned party must identify a student as needing services and inform the head of the school attended by the student.

Application Procedure: The Individual Education Program is submitted to either the Institutionalized Program Coordinator at the Aberdeen Area Office or the Ft. Defiance Education Line Office or to the Office of Indian Education Programs Office in Washington, DC.

Headquarters Office: Office of Indian Education Programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 201 Third Street, NW, Suite 510, Albuquerque, NM 87102. Contact: Kevin Skenandore. Telephone: (505) 346-6544. Use the same number for FTS.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.oiep.bia.edu/sped.htm>

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

84.250 Rehabilitation Services American Indians With Disabilities

Federal Agency: Office Of Assistant Secretary For Special Education And Rehabilitative Services, Department Of Education

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Projects provide financial assistance for the establishment and operation of tribal vocational rehabilitation service projects for American Indians with disabilities residing on reservations.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Governing bodies of Indian tribes or consortia of those governing bodies on Federal and State reservations may apply.

Application Procedure: Applications should be submitted to the Department of Education, Application Control Center, 600 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20202. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

Regional or Local Office: The RSA Regional Offices. See Appendix IV of the Catalog for a list of RSA Regional Offices.

Headquarters Office: Rehabilitation Services Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20202. Contact: Pamela Martin. Telephone: (202) 205-8494.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS/RSA>

Social

There are many of the problems often found in areas of high unemployment and persistent poverty. Many of these relate to youth and domestic violence.

16.588 Violence Against Women Formula Grants

Federal Agency:

Office Of Justice Programs, Department Of Justice

Objectives:

To Assist States, Indian Tribal Governments, Tribal Courts, State And Local Courts, And Units Of Local Government To Develop And Strengthen Effective Law Enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women, and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving crimes against women. The Program encourages the development and implementation of effective, victim-centered law enforcement, prosecution, and court strategies

to address violent crimes against women and the development and enhancement of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Applicant Eligibility: All States, Commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States, as well as the District of Columbia, are eligible. Funds will be sub-granted to units of state and local government, state, local, and tribal courts, nonprofit nongovernmental victim services programs, and Indian tribal governments.

Application Procedure: Applicants submit proposals to the Office of Justice Programs on the Internet through the OJP Grants Management System (GMS). Standard Form 424 (Federal Assistance Applications). The receipt, review, and analysis of applications will follow Office of Justice Programs policies and procedures for the administration of grant applications. This program is subject to the provisions of OMB Circular No. A-110.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: Base amount **\$600,000** to each State, Commonwealth, and territory, and the District of Columbia. or possession of the United States. Remaining dollars will be distributed based on population.

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Violence Against Women Office, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, 810 Seventh Street, NW., Washington, DC 20531. Telephone: (202) 307-6026.

Web Site Address: [Http://www.usdoj.gov](http://www.usdoj.gov).

16.589 Rural Domestic Violence And Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program

Federal Agency: Office Of Justice Programs, Department Of Justice

Objectives:

To Implement, Expand, And Establish Cooperative Efforts And Projects Between Law Enforcement Officers, Prosecutors, Victim Advocacy groups, and other related parties to investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic violence, dating violence and child abuse; provide treatment, counseling and assistance to victims of domestic violence, dating violence and child victimization, including in immigration matters; and work in cooperation with the community to develop education and prevention strategies directed toward such issues.

Nineteen States qualify as rural for the purposes of this grant program: Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: State agencies in rural States may apply for assistance for Statewide projects. Local units of government in rural States and public and private entities in rural States also may apply directly for assistance.

Pre-application Coordination: This program is eligible for coverage under E.O. 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs." An applicant should consult the office or official designated as the single point of contact in his or her State for more information on the process the State requires to be followed in applying for assistance, if the State has selected the program for review. Application forms furnished by the Federal agency, in accordance with 28 CFR, Part 66 (Common Rule), must be used for this program.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: Varies, **\$50,000** to **\$500,000** for local and tribal projects and **\$50,000** to **\$900,000** for statewide, multi-jurisdictional, and tribal consortium projects.

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Violence Against Women Office, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, 810 Seventh Street, NW., Washington, DC 20531. Telephone: (202) 307-6026.

Web Site Address: <http://www.usdoj.gov/vawo>.

16.587 Violence Against Women Discretionary Grants For Indian Tribal Governments

Federal Agency: Office Of Justice Programs, Department Of Justice

OBJECTIVES:

To Assist Indian Tribal Governments to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women, and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Applicant Eligibility: OJP's Violence Against Women Office will accept applications for the STOP Violence Against Indian Women Discretionary Grant Program from current grantees and new Applicants.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

Varies, \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Violence Against Women Office, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, 810 Seventh Street, NW., Washington, DC 20531. Telephone: (202) 307-6026.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo>

Drug and alcohol

16.004 Law Enforcement Assistance Narcotics And Dangerous Drugs Training

Federal Agency: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department Of Justice

Authorization:

Objectives:

To Acquaint Appropriate Professional And Enforcement Personnel With (1) Techniques In The Conduct Of Drug Investigations; (2) Aspects Of Physical Security In Legitimate Drug Distribution; (3) Techniques In Analysis Of Drugs For Evidential Purpose; (4) Pharmacology, Socio-Psychological Aspects Of Drug abuse, drug education, and; (5) management and supervisory training for drug unit Commanders.

Applicant Eligibility: State, local, military, and other Federal law enforcement and regulatory officials; crime laboratory technicians and forensic chemists.

Pre-application Coordination: Nominations received through DEA Field Division Offices. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Application Procedure: Made in the form of a letter or a pre- printed application to the Divisional Office in the area or to the DEA Office of Training.

Regional or Local Office: See the list of regional offices of the DEA in the Catalog address Appendix IV.

Headquarters Office: Special Agent in Charge, Office of Training, Drug Enforcement Administration, F.B.I. Academy P.O. Box 1475, Quantico, VA 22134-1475 Contact: Gary E. Wade. Telephone: (703) 632-5011. FTS (703) 640-1105.

Web Site Address: <http://www.usdoj.gov>.

16.005 Public Education On Drug Abuse Information

Federal Agency: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department Of Justice

Objectives:

To Provide Leadership In Coordinating And Facilitating The Involvement Of Law Enforcement And The Community In Drug Prevention and education activities.

Applicant Eligibility:

None. Priority is given to law enforcement agencies.

Regional or Local Office: Persons are encouraged to communicate with the field offices of the Drug Enforcement Administration for publications. See Catalog Appendix IV for a list of the addresses.

Headquarters Office: Congressional and Public Affairs Staff, Drug Enforcement Administration, Demand Reduction Section, Washington, DC 20537. Contact: John Lunt, Telephone: (202) 307-7936. Use the same number for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.dea.gov>.

16.609 Community Prosecution And Project Safe Neighborhoods

Federal Agency:

Office Of Justice Programs, Bureau Of Justice Assistance, Department Of Justice

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

The Community Prosecution program focuses on problem solving, strategic planning, and working in partnership with the community to prevent crime and violence and improve public safety. The Community Gun Violence Prosecution program allocates resources directly to chief prosecutors across the country to improve the long-term ability of prosecution agencies to more fully address the issue of firearm-related violent crime within their jurisdictions. Project Safe Neighborhoods is a new national strategy designed to remove gun wielding criminals from the streets and local neighborhoods. In addition to hiring new prosecutors, the funds will be available to support investigations, provide training, and develop community outreach efforts that will promote and improve public safety.

Applicant Eligibility: State, county, city, and tribal public prosecutor offices, including State attorney general offices that have responsibility for prosecuting matters involving firearm-related violent crime.

Application Procedure: The application procedure and time lines will be contained in the program solicitation. Concept papers are initially received by peer panels, then reviewed within the agency for final selections. The FY 2001 Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program application are submitted via the Internet-based Office of Justice Programs (OJP) at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA>.

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Department of Justice, 810 Seventh Street, NW., Washington, DC 20531. Contact: Program Development Division. Telephone: (202) 514-5943.

Web Site Address: www.usdoj.gov/bja.

16.710 Public Safety Partnership And Community Policing Grants

Federal Agency:

Office Of Community Oriented Policing Services, Department Of Justice

OBJECTIVES:

Grants are to be made to increase police presence and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community; to expand community policing efforts through the use of technology and other innovative strategies; to increase security and reduce violence in our nation's schools; to address crime and disorder problems; and to otherwise enhance public safety.

Applicant Eligibility: States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, other public and private entities, and multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia thereof.

Application Procedure: Applicant submits application and budget forms prescribed by the grantor agency and approved by OMB, as well as other required documentation (including required assurances, certifications, retention information, lobbying, etc.) outlined in the Application Kit. Application Kits are available from the grantor agency. At the time of submission, an original and two copies of the application are required with original signatures of both the Law Enforcement and Government Executive.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: As of fiscal year 2001, Awards ranged from \$1,275 to \$24,107,220. The average award was approximately **\$283,656**.

Application Kits and current edition of M7100.1, which are available from Headquarters.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 1100 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20530. Telephone: U.S. Department of Justice Response Center: 1-800-421-6770, or (202) 307-1480. Direct applications to: COPS Office, 1100 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20530. Send to the attention of the control desk for the specific program name.

Web Site Address: <http://usdoj.gov/cops>.

15.030 Indian Law Enforcement

Federal Agency:

Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds may be used for salaries and related expenses of criminal investigators, uniformed officers, detention officers, radio dispatchers, and administrative support.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments exercising Federal criminal law enforcement authority over crimes under the Major Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. 1153) and other Federal statutes on their reservations and operating a Law Enforcement Services program.

Pre-application Coordination: An informal conference with Bureau of Indian Affairs field representative or district commander is recommended. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$20,000 to \$20,000,000; Average: **\$200,000**.

Regional or Local Office: Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs' law enforcement field or district office as listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog.

Headquarters Office: Director, Office of Law Enforcement Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 417 Gold SW, Suite 120, P.O. Box 66, Albuquerque, NM 87103. Telephone: (505) 248-7937. Use the same number for FTS.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.bialaw.fedworld.gov>

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

15.063 Improvement And Repair Of Indian Detention Facilities

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds are provided for advanced planning, design, and construction for facilities improvement and repair to Bureau detention facilities (e.g. renovations, improvements, demolitions, or additions) when economically justified with emphasis on addressing critical health and safety needs identified in Bureau safety reports and meeting emergency needs.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments who have a prioritized Facilities Improvement and Repair project for a Bureau detention facility for which funds have been appropriated.

Pre-application Coordination: An informal conference with BIA agency representatives is recommended. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: Bureau of Indian Affairs agency or regional office as listed in Appendix IV.

Headquarters Office: Director, Office of Law Enforcement Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 66, Albuquerque, NM 87103. Telephone: (505) 248-7937. Use the same number for FTS; or Director, Office of Facilities Management and Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 201 Third St., NW, Suite 500, P.O. Box 1248, Albuquerque, NM 87103. Telephone: (505) 346-6522. Use the same number for FTS.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.doi.gov/bia/ofmc/cm.htm#3>

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

16.544 Gang-Free Schools and Communities Community-Based Gang Intervention

Federal Agency: Office Of Justice Programs, Office Of Juvenile Justice And Delinquency Prevention, Department Of Justice

OBJECTIVES:

To prevent and to reduce the participation of juveniles in the activities of gangs that commit crimes.

Applicant Eligibility: Part D funds are available under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, to public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations or individuals.

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20531.

Web Site Address: <http://www.usdoj.gov>

16.728 Drug Prevention Program

Federal Agency: Office Of Justice Programs, Office Of Juvenile Justice And Delinquency Prevention, Department Of Justice

Objectives:

To Reduce Drug Use By Encouraging The Promotion Of Multiple Approaches Including The Replication Of The Life Skills Training (Drug Prevention) Program, To Educating And Motivating Young Adolescents to pursue healthy lifestyles, fostering interpersonal and decision making skills which will help them choose alternatives to high risk behaviors.

Applicant Eligibility: Public and private agencies/organizations, all States and territories, and local units of government are eligible to receive funds.

Pre-application Coordination: This program is eligible for coverage under Executive Order 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs." Applicants should consult the office or

official designated as the single point of contact in their State to find out if the State has selected this program for review and for information on the process the State requires when applying for Federal assistance.

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC 20503. Telephone: (202) 395-6700.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org>

21.053 Gang Resistance Education And Training

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco And Firearms, Department Of The Treasury

Objectives:

To Help Prevent Youth Crime, Violence And Gang Association While Developing A Positive Relationship Among Law Enforcement, Families, and our young people to create safer communities.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Law enforcement agencies can only use the funds provided to administer the G.R.E.A.T. Program. This includes providing G.R.E.A.T. training for law enforcement officers and the purchasing of materials and supplies for the implementation of the program.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: All State, county, tribal and municipal law enforcement agencies in the United States and U.S. Territories.

Pre-application Coordination: None. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Application Procedure: Application forms are available annually for down load from the G.R.E.A.T. Program web site (www.atf.treas.gov/great/great.htm) or will be mailed upon request. Application forms may be obtained by contacting the G.R.E.A.T. Program Branch at 1-800-726-8080. Application for financial assistance shall be made on ATF Form 6410.1 Gang Resistance Education and Training Funding Application, OMB #1512-0548.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: The possible range of assistance is **\$3,500 to \$500,000**. Award amounts vary depending on community population size and funding appropriated by congress.

Regional or Local Office: The G.R.E.A.T. Program currently has five regional offices that are each run by a local law enforcement agency. The offices and contacts are: The Southeast Region, Lieutenant Brett Meade, Orange County Sheriff's Department, 2400 W. 33rd Street, Orlando, Florida 32839, 407-836-3740; The Northeast Region, Sergeant Steve Naughton, Philadelphia Police Department, Care of: Holiday Inn, 10th and Packer Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19148, 215-683-1871; The Midwest Region, Lieutenant Raj Ramnace, La Crosse Police Department, 400 La Crosse Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601, 608-789- 8202; The Southwest Region, Sergeant Wayne Bensfield, Phoenix Police Department, 620 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85003, 602-495- 0432; The Northeast Region, Ms. Merilee Laurens, Portland Police Department, 449 NE Emerson, Portland, Oregon 97211, 503-823-2078.

Headquarters Office: For further information, contact Christine Schneider Keyser, G.R.E.A.T. Branch; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, P.O. Box 50418, Washington, DC 20091-0418, (1-800-726-7070 extension 73127); or by sending electronic mail (E-mail) to: Great@atfhq.atf.treas.gov, or visit the G.R.E.A.T. website at www.atf.treas.gov/great/great.htm.

Web Site Address: <http://www.atf.treas.gov/great/great.htm>.

16.731 Tribal Youth Program

Federal Agency: Office Of Justice Programs, Office Of Juvenile Justice And Delinquency Prevention, Department Of Justice

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

To reduce, control, and prevent crime both by and against tribal youth; to provide interventions for court- involved tribal youth; to improve tribal juvenile justice systems; and to provide prevention programs focusing on alcohol and drugs.

Applicant Eligibility: Applications are only invited from Federally recognized tribes and Alaskan Native villages, however, tribes and villages may partner with others as applicable.

Pre-application Coordination: None.

Application Procedure: Applicants must submit a completed application form and other information outlined in the Application Kit to the Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The receipt, review, and analysis of applications will follow Office of Justice Programs policies and procedures for the administration of grant applications.

Deadlines: Consult the Application Kit or contact the State and Tribal Assistance Division, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the Office of Justice Programs for application deadlines. Telephone: (202) 307-5924.

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, 810 7th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20531. Telephone: (202) 307-5924. Contact: Laura Ansera, Program Manager, State and Tribal Assistance Division. Telephone: (202)-307-5924.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>

93.111 Adolescent Family Life Research Grants

Federal Agency:

Office Of The Secretary, Department Of Health And Human Services

Authorization:

To encourage and support research projects and dissemination activities concerning the societal causes and consequences of adolescent sexual activity, contraceptive use, pregnancy and child rearing. To determine ways to alleviate, eliminate or resolve negative consequences of adolescent sexual activity, pregnancy and childbearing for parents, children and their families.

Applicant Eligibility: State and local government agencies; private organizations (nonprofit and profit); institutions of higher education.

Pre-application Coordination: Not applicable.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Program Contact: Ms. Eugenia Eckard, Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, Office of Population Affairs, Department of Health and Human Services, 4350 East-West Highway, Suite 200, Bethesda, MD 20814. Telephone: (301) 594-4008. Grants Management Contact: Grants Management Officer, Office of Grants Management, Office of Population Affairs, Department of Health and Human Services, 4350 East-West Highway, Suite 200, Bethesda, MD 20814. Telephone: (301) 594- 4012. Use the same numbers for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.opa.osophs.dhhs.gov>

93.217 Family Planning Services

Federal Agency: Office Of The Secretary, Department Of Health And Human Services

OBJECTIVES:

To provide educational, counseling, comprehensive medical and social services necessary to enable individuals to freely determine the number and spacing of their children, and by so doing helping to reduce maternal and infant mortality, promote the health of mothers, families and children.

Applicant Eligibility: Any public (including city, county, local, regional, or State government) entity or nonprofit private entity located in a State (including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau) is eligible to apply for a grant. Faith based organizations are eligible to apply.

Pre-application Coordination: This program is eligible for coverage under E.O. 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs." An applicant should consult the office or official designated as the single point of contact in his or her State for more information on the process the State requires to be followed in applying for assistance, if the State has selected the program for review. This program is subject to the Public Health Systems Reporting Requirements.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: From \$47,791 to \$16,962,215; Average: **\$2,519,960.**

Regional or Local Office: Regional Health Administrator, DHHS Regional Offices (See Appendix IV of the Catalog for addresses). **Headquarters Office:** Program Contact: Ms. Susan Moskosky, Director, Office of Family Planning, Office of Population Affairs, Department of Health and Human Services, 4350 East-West Highway, Suite 200, Bethesda, MD 20814. Telephone: (301) 594-4008. Grants Management Contact: Grants Management Officer for Family Planning Services, 1301 Young Street, NW., Suite 766, Dallas, TX 75202. Telephone: (214) 767-3401.

Web Site Address: <http://www.opa.osophs.dhhs.gov>

93.052 National Family Caregiver Support

Federal Agency: Administration On Aging, Department Of Health And Human Services

Authorization:

Objectives:

To Assist States, Territories and Indian Tribal Organizations in providing multifaceted systems of support services for: (1) Family caregivers; and (2) grandparents or older individuals who are relative caregivers. Services to be provided include: information to caregivers about available services; assistance to caregivers in gaining access to the services; individual counseling, and caregiver training to caregivers to assist the caregivers in making decisions and solving problems relating to their caregiving roles; respite care to enable caregivers to be temporarily relieved from their caregiving responsibilities; and supplemental services, on a limited basis, to complement the care provided by caregivers.

These two authorities are for making grants to States and Territories under Title III-E and to Indian Tribal Organizations under Title VI-C to enable the provision of multifaceted systems of support services for family caregivers; and for grandparents or older individuals who are relative caregivers.

Applicant Eligibility: Project (Title VI-C) grants: Indian Tribal Organizations and Native Hawaiian organizations with approved applications under Title VI, Parts A and B.

Pre-application Coordination: Formula Grants - This program is subject only to the State Plan Consolidation Section of E.O. 12372. State plans are covered under this Section, but Intergovernmental Consultation Review is excluded. Project Grants (Title III-E): the standard application forms as provided by DHHS must be used for this program. Applicants are encouraged to consult with the Administration on Aging and the cognizant State Agency on Aging in the development of the application. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372. Project Grants (Title VI-C): standard application forms will be provided and may be used for this program. Applicants are encouraged to consult with the Administration on Aging in the development of the application.

Application Procedure: Formula Grants - Application Procedures: Consult with the appropriate Regional Office for State application instruction. Project Grants (Title III-E) - Grant Application for Federal Assistance (Nonconstruction Programs) are in accordance with program announcements developed by the Administration on Aging (AoA) and will be published in the Federal Register. As specified in the program announcement, application forms and instructions may be obtained by writing to the Administration on Aging, Grants Management Division, 330 Independence Avenue, SW., Cohen Building, 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20201. Project Grants (Title VI-C) - Grant applications are in accordance with program announcements developed by the Administration on Aging (AoA) and will be published in the Federal Register. As specified in the program announcement, application forms and instructions may be obtained by writing to the Administration on Aging, Grants Management Division, 330 Independence Avenue, SW., Cohen Building, 4th Floor, Washington, DC 20201.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: Formula Grants: FY 01 range from \$70,538 to \$11,359,851; average **\$2,015,357**. Project grants are as specified in the Project Grants (Title VI-C): Yvonne Jackson, Office for American Indian, Alaskan Natives and Native Hawaiian Programs, Administration on Aging, Department of Health and Human Services, 330 Independence Avenue, SW., Cohen Building, Room 4261, Washington, DC 20201. Telephone: (202) 619-2713. E-mail: Yvonne.Jackson@aoa.gov.

Web Site Address: <http://www.aoa.gov>

Numerous people commented on the lack of quality, availability and the timeliness for health care facilities and services on the Wind River Reservation

93.933 Demonstration Projects for Indian Health

Federal Agency: Indian Health Service, Department Of Health And Human Services

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Federal assistance is to be used for the following purposes: (1) Research, analysis, and investigation of a broad range of issues affecting the health of American Indians and Alaska Natives; and (2) demonstration projects and studies that provide American Indians/Alaska Natives with impetus and involvement in their health care and that promote improved health care to Indian people.

Application Procedure: Information on the submission of applications may be obtained from the Grants Management Officer, Grants Management Branch, Division of Acquisition and Grants Management, 801 Thompson Avenue, Suite 120, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Telephone: (301) 443-5204.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:
From \$27,000 to \$300,000. Average: **\$115,000**

93.100 Health Disparities in Minority Health

Federal Agency: Office Of The Secretary, Department Of Health And Human Services

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds are to be used for support of projects or activities consistent with the mission of the Office of Minority Health of the U.S. Public Health Service and the purpose of the Health Disparities Grant program. Funds are not to be used for the provision of health care, for construction, or to supplant ongoing project activities.

Application Procedure: Requests for the standard PHS application form (SF PHS 1561-1, Revised July 2000) and instructions for submission should be directed to Ms. Karen Campbell, Grants Management Officer, Office of Minority Health, Office of Public Health and Science, Office of the Secretary, Rockwall II Building, 5515 Security Lane, Suite 1000, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Telephone: (301) 594-0758. A signed original and two copies of the application are to be sent to the above address. Applications are screened upon receipt for completeness, responsiveness and conformance to the program announcement. Those applications judged to be unacceptable based on this initial screening will be returned

Web Site Address <http://www.omhrc.gov>

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$30,028 to \$50,000; Average: **\$49,146**.

93.290 National Community Centers Of Excellence In Women's Health

Federal Agency: Office Of The Secretary, Department Of Health And Human Services

Authorization:

To provide recognition and funding to community-based programs that unite promising approaches in women's health across the following six components: (1) Comprehensive health service delivery; (2) training for lay and professional health providers; (3) community-based research; (4) public education and outreach; (5) leadership development for women as health care consumers and providers; and (6) technical assistance to ensure the replication of promising models and strategies that coordinate and integrate women's health activities at the community level and improve health outcomes for underserved women. The focus of the CCOE initiative is to integrate, coordinate, and strengthen linkages between activities/programs that are already underway in the community in order to reduce fragmentation in women's health services and activities.

Applicant Eligibility: The CCOE applicant must be public or private nonprofit community-based hospitals, community health centers, or community-based organizations serving underserved women.

Application Procedure: Applications must be prepared using Form PHS 5161-1 (Revised July 2000). This form is available in Adobe Acrobat format at the following website: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/forminfo.htm> Questions regarding programmatic information and/or requests for technical assistance in the preparation of grant applications should be directed in writing to Ms. Barbara James, Division of Program Management, Office on Women's Health, Parklawn Building, Room 16A-55, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville MD 20857, email: bjames1@osophs.dhhs.gov. Requests for application kits and completed applications should be submitted to Ms. Karen Campbell, Grants Management Officer, Division of Management Operations, Office of Minority Health, Office of Public Health and Science, Rockwall II Building, Room 1000, 5515 Security Lane, Rockville, MD 29852. Technical assistance on budget and business aspects of the application may also be obtained from Ms. Karen Campbell, at (301) 594-0758.

93.129 Technical And Non-Financial Assistance To Health Centers And National Health Service Corps (NHSC) Delivery Sites

Federal Agency: Health Resources And Services Administration, Department Of Health And Human Services

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Recipients will be expected to provide certain technical and non-financial assistance to health centers and NHSC delivery sites.

Applicant Eligibility: Eligible applicants are private nonprofit entities, including State and regional primary care associations, and a limited number of public agencies.

Application Procedure: Application kits are obtained by writing to the HRSA Grants Application Center, 50 East Gude Drive, Rockville, MD, 20850.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

From \$175,000 to \$771,000. Average: **\$378,000.**

Web Site Address: <http://www.hrsa.gov>

93.302 Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities

Federal Agency: Health Resources And Services Administration, Department Of Health And Human Services

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Applications should be designed to improve the availability, accessibility and organization of health care for the children enrolled in the school and the underserved populations residing in the community.

Applicant Eligibility: Public or nonprofit private agency, institution, or organization. Profit-making organizations are not eligible.

Pre-application Coordination: Necessary coordination varies; Contact the HRSA Field Offices for details.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$100,000 to \$300,000; Average: **\$214,467.**

Regional or Local Office: Contact the HRSA Offices of Field Coordination.

Headquarters Office: Program Contact: Director, Division of Programs for Special Populations, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 9th Floor, 4350 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814. Telephone: (301) 594-4420. Grants Management Contact: Office of Grants Management, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 11th Floor, 4350 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814. Telephone: (301) 594-4235. Use the same numbers for FTS. Web site: www.bphc.hrsa.gov.

Web Site Address: www.bphc.hrsa.gov

93.926 Healthy Start Initiative

Federal Agency: Health Resources And Services Administration, Department Of Health And Human Services

OBJECTIVES:

To eliminate disparities in perinatal and women's health by enhancing a community's service system and infrastructure, and a State's infrastructure, directing resources and interventions to improve access to, utilization, and full participation of comprehensive perinatal and women's health services for high-risk women and infants.

Applicant Eligibility: Urban and rural communities with significant disparities in perinatal health, and the States with need to build their infrastructure/capacity to address and support those

communities trying to achieve the goals of the Healthy Start program. Eligible applicants are any public or private entity, including an Indian Tribe or tribal organization (as those terms are defined at 25 U.S.C. 450b). Community-based organizations, including faith-based organizations are eligible to apply.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

From \$150,000 to \$2,300,000. Average: **\$779,000.**

Regional or Local Office: Consult the appropriate DHHS Regional Office. (See Appendix IV of the Catalog for a listing of the Regional Offices.)

Headquarters Office: Central Office Contacts: Program Office: Director, Division of Perinatal Systems and Women's Health, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Public Health Service, Room 11A-05, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Telephone: (301) 443-0543. Grants Management Contact: Grants Management Branch, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Public Health Service, Room 18-12, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Telephone: (301) 443-1440. Use the same numbers for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov>

93.137 Community Programs to Improve Minority Health Grant Program

Federal Agency: Office Of The Secretary, Department Of Health And Human Services

To support minority community health coalitions to develop, implement, and conduct demonstration projects which coordinate integrated community-based screening and outreach services, and include linkages for access and treatment to minorities in high-risk, low-income communities; and to support minority community health coalitions involving non-traditional partners in carrying out projects to increase the educational understanding of HIV/AIDS, increase testing, and improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment serious.

Applicant Eligibility: Eligible applicants are private nonprofit community-based minority serving organizations which will serve as the grantee organization for the coalition. Members of minority groups: American Indians or Alaska Natives; Asians; Blacks or African Americans; Hispanics or Latinos; Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders; or subgroups of these populations.

Application Procedure: Requests for the standard PHS application form (SF PHS 1561-1, Revised July 2000) and instructions for submission should be directed to Ms. Karen Campbell, Grants Management Officer, Office of Minority Health, Office of Public Health and Science, Office of the Secretary, Rockwall II Building, 5515 Security Lane, Suite 1000, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Telephone: (301) 594-0758. A signed original and two copies of the application are to be sent to the above address. Applications are screened upon receipt for completeness, responsiveness and conformance to the program announcement. Those applications judged to be unacceptable based on this initial screening will be returned.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

From \$132,041 to 150,000; Average: **\$148,618**

93.887 Health Care and Other Facilities (Renovation or Construction Projects)

Federal Agency: Health Resources And Services Administration, Department Of Health And Human Services

To renovate, expand, repair, equip, or modernize health care facilities and other health care related facilities.

Applicant Eligibility: Eligible applicants include State and local governments, including their universities and colleges, quasi- governmental agencies, private universities and colleges, and

private profit and nonprofit organizations that are specifically earmarked in the Congressional Appropriation Bill.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$45,250 to \$24,945,000; Average: **\$1,164,135.**

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Program Contact: Mr. Eulas Dortch, Director, Division of Facilities Compliance and Recovery, Office of Special Programs, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 10C-16, Rockville, MD 20857. Telephone: (301) 443-5656. Grants Management. Contact: Mr. Neal Meyerson, Grants Management Specialist, Grants Management Branch, Office of Program Support, HIV/AIDS Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Room 7-89, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Telephone: (301) 443-5906.

Web Site Address: <http://www.hrsa.gov/osp>

Numerous Health care workers and others cited that there are not enough services for disabled individuals.

14.181 Supportive Housing For Persons With Disabilities

Federal Agency: Housing, Department Of Housing And Urban Development

Authorization:

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Capital advances may be used to construct, rehabilitate or acquire structures to be used as supportive housing for persons with disabilities. Project rental assistance is used to cover the difference between the HUD-approved operating costs of the project and the tenants' contributions toward rent (30 percent of adjusted income).

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Eligible Sponsors include nonprofit organizations with a Section 501(c)(3) tax exemption from the Internal Revenue Service

Pre-application Coordination: Applicants must forward a copy of their applications to the appropriate state or local agency for a review of the supportive services plan and a completed certification from the agency as to whether the provision of services is well designed to meet the needs of the anticipated occupancy must be included in the applicant's submission of its application to the HUD field office.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: In fiscal year 2001, the average award was \$1,077,494; the smallest, \$254,500; the largest **\$3,775,700.**

Regional or Local Office: Contact the appropriate HUD field office listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog. ***Headquarters Office:*** Office of Housing Assistants and Grants Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410. Telephone: (202) 708-2866. Use the same number for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/811main.cfm>.

84.132 Centers for Independent Living

Federal Agency:

Office Of Assistant Secretary For Special Education And Rehabilitative Services, Department Of Education

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Federal funds are used for the establishment and operation of centers for independent living which offer a combination of services. Services must include independent living core services

which mean information and referral services, training in independent living skills, peer counseling, individual and systems advocacy, and as appropriate.

Applicant Eligibility: The principal eligible applicants are the private nonprofit agencies that received funding directly or through sub-grants or contracts under the Centers for Independent Living program in fiscal year 1992. If funds remain available after all principal eligible applicants have been funded, other centers for independent living (as defined in Section 702 of the Rehabilitation Act) and State agencies may receive funding based on satisfactory applications (including territories and outlying areas).

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: Range: \$611,000 to \$5,522,000. Average: \$1,072,000.

Regional or Local Office: Appropriate Regional Commissioners, Rehabilitation Services Administration. See Appendix IV of the Catalog for a list of regional offices.

Headquarters Office: Rehabilitation Services Administration, Switzer Building, 330 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20202-2575. Contact: Brenda Bacergeay. Telephone: (202) 205-8292 (Voice) or (202) 205-8352 (TT).

Web Site Address: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS/RSA/PGMS/cil.html>.

17.720 Employment Programs for People with Disabilities

Federal Agency: Office Of Disability Employment Policy, Department Of Labor

To bring a heightened and permanent long-term focus to the goal of increasing employment of persons with disabilities by providing leadership, development policies and initiatives and awarding grants that further the elimination of barriers to the training and employment of people with disabilities.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: Specific grants range from \$15,000 to \$1,450,000, depending upon the individual type and requirements of the grant solicitation.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: None.

Headquarters Office: Assistant Secretary, Office of Disability Employment Policy, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20201. Telephone: (202) 693-7880; 202-691-7881/TTY; E-mail: InfoODEP@dol.gov. Contact: Gary Reed, Director of Operations.

Web Site Address: www.dol.gov/dol/odep.

84.234 Projects with Industry

Federal Agency: Assistant Secretary For Special Education And Rehabilitative Services, Department Of Education

To create and expand job and career opportunities for individuals with disabilities in the competitive labor market by partnering with private industry to provide job training and placement, and career advancement services.

Application Procedure: Applications should be submitted to the Department of Education, Application Control Center, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20202. The standard application kit as furnished by the Federal agency and required by OMB Circular No. A-102 must be used for this program. Department of Education No. 80-0013 must also be submitted.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: In 2001, the average continuation award was \$215,000; the average new award was \$188,000.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies or the RSA Regional Offices. See Appendix IV of the Catalog for a list of RSA Regional Offices.

Headquarters Office: Department of Education, Rehabilitation Services Administration, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20202. Contact: Sonja Turner and Kerrie Brown. Telephone: (202) 205-9396.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS/RSA/PGMS/pwi.html>.

93.130 Primary Care Services Resource Coordination and Development

Federal Agency: Health Resources And Services Administration, Department Of Health And Human Services

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Recipients will be expected to perform State-wide primary care planning and resource coordination, including Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance program, State Offices of Rural Health, Ryan White Area Health Education Centers, Maternal and Child Health, etc.; support health systems development, primary care practitioners retention and recruitment, National Health Services Corps monitoring activities, as well as activities relating to other special populations including rural populations; and conduct operational and administrative support activities.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Cooperative agreements will be made to a State, State agency, or other statewide public or nonprofit entity that operates solely within one State.

Pre-application Coordination: Not applicable

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: From \$100,000 to \$500,000. Average: **\$185,466.**

Regional or Local Office: Contact appropriate HRSA Field Office. **Headquarters Office:**

Program Contacts: Director, Division of State, Community and Public Health, Health Resources and Services Administration, Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 9-105, Rockville, Maryland 20857. Telephone: (301) 443-1648.

Grants Management Contact: Office of Grants Management, Bureau of Health Professions, Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 8C-26, Rockville, Maryland 20857. Telephone 301-443-6880. Use the same numbers for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.hrsa.gov>

93.223 Development And Coordination Of Rural Health Services

Federal Agency: Health Resources And Services Administration, Department Of Health And Human Services

Objectives:

To (1) Build Infrastructure Through Workshops, Conferences, Etc., (2) Develop And Provide Information To A Wide Audience, (3) Increase Awareness Of Federal And State Resources, And (4) Build Partnerships between Federal and State governments.

Applicant Eligibility: Nonprofit private organizations that represent national, State and local rural health constituencies. The applicant must represent National, State, and local constituency groups who are interested in and committed to improvements in rural health care.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: A range has not been established, only one award was made for **\$933,526.**

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Program Contact: Jennifer Riggle, Director, Office of Rural Health Policy, Health Resources and Services Administration, Public Health Service, DHHS, Parklawn Building, Room 9A-55, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Telephone: (301) 443-0835.

Grants Management Contact: Mr. Lawrence Poole, Grants Management Officer, Office of Grants Management, Bureau of Primary Health Care, East-West Building, 11th Floor, 4350 East-

West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814. Telephone: (301) 594-4235. Use the same numbers for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ruralhealth.hrsa.gov>

93.224 Community Health Centers

Federal Agency: Health Resources And Services Administration, Department Of Health And Human Services

Authorization:

Public Health Service Act, Section 330, As Amended, Public Law 104-299.

Objectives:

To Support The Development And Operation Of Health centers which provide preventive and primary health care services, supplemental health and support services and environmental health services to medically underserved areas/populations. Priorities will be focused on providing services in the most medically underserved areas and maintaining existing centers which are serving high priority populations. Centers must have demonstrated sound capacities in the following areas: fiscal and management capabilities; monitoring and assessment of project performance; development and implementation of mechanisms for improving quality of care; and maximization of third-party reimbursement levels, through improved project administration and management.

Applicant Eligibility: Public or nonprofit private agency, institution, or organization and a limited number of State and local governments. Profit-making organizations are not eligible.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

From \$45,000 to \$8,827,000; average of **\$1,364,000**.

Regional or Local Office: Contact the HRSA Offices of Field Coordination.

Headquarters Office: Program Contact: Director, Division of Community and Migrant Health, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 7th Floor, 4350 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Telephone: (301) 594-4300. Grants Management Contact: Office of Grants Management, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, 11th Floor, 4350 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814. Telephone: (301) 594-4235. Use the same numbers for FTS. Web site: www.bphc.hrsa.gov.

Web Site Address: <http://www.bphc.hrsa.gov>

93.301 Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grants

Federal Agency: Health Resources And Services Administration, Department Of Health And Human Services

OBJECTIVES:

To help hospitals: (1) pay for costs related to implementation of PPS; (2) comply with provisions of HIPAA; and (3) reduce medical errors and support quality improvement.

Applicant Eligibility: All small rural hospitals located in the 50 States and Territories.

Pre-application Coordination: Applicants are encouraged to apply as a consortium and consult with State Hospital Association and State Office of Rural Health. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Application Procedure: Application kits can be obtained by writing to HRSA Grants Application Center, GMO, 901 Russel Ave., Suite 450, Gaithersburg, MD 20879, or by calling 1-877-477-2123 or download at www.ruralhealth.hrsa.gov/ship.htm.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Program contact: Jerry Coopey, Office of Rural Health Policy, Parklawn Building, Room 9A-55, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD, 20857, 301-443-0835, 301-443-2803 (fax). Grants Management contact: Mr. Larry Poole, Grants Management Officer, Grants Management Office, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, East-West Towers, 11th Floor, 4350 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814, 301-594-42350.

Web Site Address: www.ruralhealth.hrsa.gov/ship.htm

93.228 Indian Health Service Health Management Development Program

Federal Agency: Indian Health Service, Department Of Health And Human Services

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

The assistance is used for six types of management related projects: (1) Feasibility Studies; (2) Planning; (3) Tribal Health Management Structure Development; (4) Evaluation; (5) Technical Assistance; and (6) Federal Programs Analysis. Tribal management grants may not be used to support operational programs, or to supplant existing public and private resources. This assistance is available to federally-recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally-recognized tribes and tribal organizations.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Pre-application Coordination: An applicant under Public Law 93-638 seeking to serve more than one tribe must have approval of each tribe involved. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: Tribal Management Awards: range of \$50,000 to \$100,000; Average: **\$79,690**. Health Services Projects: range of \$85,000 to \$185,000; Average: **\$182,140**.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: See Appendix IV of the Catalog for Indian Health Service Area Offices.

Headquarters Office: Program Contact: For Tribal Management Program: Ms. Deanna Dick, Program Analyst, Office of Management Support, Indian Health Service, 801 Thompson Avenue, Suite 120, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 443-6290. For Health Services Projects and Grants Management Contact: Ms. Crystal C. Ferguson, Grants Management Branch, Division of Acquisitions and Grants Management, Indian Health Service, 801 Thompson Avenue, Suite 120, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 443- 5204. Use the same numbers for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ihs.gov>

93.237 Special Diabetes Program for Indians Diabetes Prevention and Treatment Projects

Federal Agency: Indian Health Service, Department Of Health And Human Services

OBJECTIVES:

To promote improved health care among American Indians/Alaska Natives through special diabetes prevention and treatment services projects with objectives and priorities determined at the local level.

Applicant Eligibility: The Public Health Service Act, as amended, states that the following groups are eligible to apply for grants: Indian Health Service (IHS) entities: Indian tribes or tribal organizations who operate an Indian Health program. This includes program under a contract, grant, cooperative agreement or compact with the IHS under the Indian Self-Determination Act; and Urban Indian organizations that operate an urban Indian Health program. This includes programs under a grant or contract with the IHS under Title V of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

From \$46,000 to \$5,000,000; Average: **\$350,350**.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: Program Contact: Dr. Kelly Acton, Director, Diabetes Program, Indian Health Service, 5300 Homestead Road, NE., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110. Telephone: (505) 248-4182. Fax: (505) 248-4188. Grant Management contact: Ms. Crystal C. Ferguson, Grants Management Officer, Grants Management Branch, Division of Acquisition and Grants Management, Indian Health Service, 801 Thompson Avenue, Suite 120, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 443-5204. Fax: (301) 443-9602.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ihs.gov>

93.970 Health Professions Recruitment Program For Indians

Federal Agency: Indian Health Service, Department Of Health And Human Services

Objectives:

(1) To identify American Indians and Alaska Natives with a potential for education or training in the health professions, and to encourage and assist them to enroll in health or allied health professional schools; (2) to increase the number of nurses, nurse midwives, nurse practitioners and nurse anesthetists who deliver health care services to American Indians and Alaska Natives; and (3) to place health professional residents for short-term assignments at Indian Health Service (IHS) facilities as a recruitment aid.

Applicant Eligibility: Public or private nonprofit health or educational entities or Indian tribes or tribal organizations as specifically provided in legislative authority.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Preference is given to applicants in the following order of

Pre-application Coordination: Not applicable.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

From \$50,000 to \$400,000. Average: **\$224,600**.

Regional or Local Office: Not applicable.

Headquarters Office: For Health Professions Recruitment and Health Resident Recruitment Contact: Mr. Darrell Pratt, Leader, Health Professions Support Team, Indian Health Service, 801 Thompson Avenue, Suite 120, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 443-4242. For Nursing Recruitment Contact: Ms. Celissa Stephens, Nurse Consultant, Nursing Program, Indian Health Service, 801 Thompson Avenue, Suite 300, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 443-1840. Grants Management Contact: Ms. Crystal C. Ferguson, Grants Management Officer, Grants Management Branch, Division of Acquisitions and Grants Management, Indian Health Service, 801 Thompson Avenue, Suite 120, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 443-5204. Use the same numbers for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.ihs.gov>

Often we heard that the lack of adequate child care including infant care, and after school care is a real barrier to working parents being able to return to the job market.

Child Care Development and Expansion

93.575 Child Care And Development Block Grant

Federal Agency: Administration For Children And Families, Department Of Health And Human Services

OBJECTIVES:

To make grants to States and Tribes to assist low- income families with child care. ***Applicant Eligibility:*** All States, the District of Columbia, Territories (Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), federally recognized Tribal Governments, Tribal organizations, Alaska Native organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

Pre-application Coordination: The Chief Executive Officer of each grantee must designate a Lead Agency, the duties of which shall include developing a plan. In conjunction with the development of the plan, the lead agency must hold at least one public hearing after at least 20 days of statewide public notice, to allow the public an opportunity to comment on the provision of child care services under the plan. In advance of the hearing, the lead agency must make the content of the plan available to the public. The lead agency must also coordinate the provision of services under the program with other Federal, State, and local child care and early childhood development programs. Also, the lead agency must consult with appropriate representatives of units of general purpose local government.

Regional or Local Office: Persons are encouraged to communicate with the Regional Administrators. Contact: Child Care Bureau,ACYF. Telephone: (202) 690-6782, Fax (202) 690-5600 or locally:

REGION VIII

Colorado
South Dakota
Montana
Utah
North Dakota
Wyoming

Thomas F. Sullivan, RA
Federal Office Bldg.
1961 Stout St., Rm. 1185
Denver, CO 80294-3538
303 844-1129 (phone)
303 844-2624 (fax)
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/wcrhub/index.htm>

Headquarters Office: Child Care Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 330 "C" Street, SW., Washington, DC 20447. Telephone: (202) 690-6782. Use same number for FTS.

Web Site Address: <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ccb>.

In addition, Health and Human Services has Tribal Conferences scheduled throughout the year at various locations. The list can be accessed at:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/ta/conf/index.htm#june>

Community Child Care Centers can be financed with USDA Rural Development Community facility loan and grant funds. If the child care facility is to be for profit then Rural Development can provide financing through our Rural Business Guaranteed Business and Industry Loan. In either case the contact person is Billie Kirkham.

Land and Natural Resources (2.5 million acres)

The Wind River Reservation is rich in area and natural resources. There are thousands of miles of lakes and streams, abundant wildlife, the highest mountain in Wyoming and a large water reserve. These natural resources we heard are one the best assets of the Tribe and something that must be protected through careful planning and development. **15.037 Water Resources On**

Indian Lands

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

Authorization:

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds are used by tribes to collect and analyze baseline data and to facilitate Water Rights Litigation and Negotiation activities; and for Water Management, Planning, and Development which are project specific awards that are made competitively.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments and Native American Organizations authorized by Indian tribal governments.

Pre-application Coordination: Informal preapplication conference is recommended. Technical assistance in preparing the application is available upon request. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Regional or Local Office: Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs' agency office as listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog. ***Headquarters Office:*** Office of Trust Responsibilities, Division of Water and Land Resources, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1849 C Street NW, MS 4513 MIB, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone: (202) 208-6042. Contact: Mo Baloch.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.doi.gov/bia/otrhome.htm>

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

15.040 Real Estate Programs Indian Lands

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

OBJECTIVES:

To provide real property management, counseling, and land use planning services to individual Indian allottees and Indian tribal and Alaska Native entities who own an interest in almost 56 million acres of trust land; to provide real estate appraisal services required in processing land transactions, and to protect and enhance the Indian leasehold estate by providing individual Indian landowners and Indian tribes with lease compliance activities.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments, Native American Organizations authorized by tribes, and individual American Indians.

Pre-application Coordination: Informal preapplication conference is recommended. Technical assistance in preparing the application is available upon request. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: For Real Estate Services, tribal award amounts vary from approximately \$1,000 to \$500,000. For Real Estate Appraisals, the cost of most appraisals is less than \$500 but can range up to approximately \$2,500 or more for large and/or complex properties; the average is \$1000. Lease Compliance awards range from \$250 to \$30,000 with most awards less than \$5,000.

Regional or Local Office: Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs' agency office as listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog. ***Headquarters Office:*** Office of Trust Responsibilities, Division of Real Estate Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1849 C Street NW, MS 4510 MIB, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone: (202) 208-7737. Contact: Larry Scrivner.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.doi.gov/bia/otrhome.htm#Land>

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

15.038 Minerals and Mining on Indian Lands

Federal Agency:

Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Minerals and Mining: Funding may be used to facilitate the inventory, development, and production of nonrenewable resources on Indian lands. Mineral Assessments: Funds are awarded competitively to support inventory programs and/or develop baseline data, but cannot be used for development purposes.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments and Native American Organizations authorized by Indian tribal governments.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments and their members, Native American Organizations, and/or individual American Indian mineral property owners.

Pre-application Coordination: Informal preapplication conference is recommended. Technical assistance in preparing the application is available upon request.

Award Procedure: Minerals and Mining: In most cases, awards can be approved at the agency level. In some instances, the application will be forwarded to the Regional Director for approval. The dollar value of awards depends upon the amount that has been prioritized by the individual tribe through tribal participation in the BIA's budget formulation process. Mineral Assessments. Proposals are paneled by the Office of Trust Responsibilities. Funds are awarded according to the order of ranking of the proposals.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: Minerals and Mining: Currently not contracted by any of the tribal governments. Mineral Assessments: \$25,000 to \$150,000; Average: **\$75,000**.

Regional or Local Office: Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs' agency office as listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog.

Headquarters Office: Office of Trust Responsibilities, Division of Energy and Minerals, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 12136 W. Bayaud Ave, Suite 300, Lakewood, CO 80228. Telephone: (303) 969-5270, ext. 234. Contact: Kim Snyder.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.doi.gov/bia/otrhome.htm#Energy>

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

15.035 Forestry On Indian Lands

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds are used to support activities of reforestation and commercial forest stand improvement; timber sales management; forest inventories and plans; forest program management and administration; and forest protection activities. Forest Inventory, Management Planning and Forest Development funds are awarded competitively.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments and Native American Organizations authorized by Indian tribal governments.

Pre-application Coordination: Informal preapplication conference is recommended. Technical assistance in preparing the application is available upon request. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$10,000 to \$1,000,000; Average: **\$100,000**.

Regional or Local Office: Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs' agency office as listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog. ***Headquarters Office:*** Office of Trust Responsibilities, Division of Forestry, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 849 C Street NW, MS-4513 MIB, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone: (202) 208-4837. Contact: Bill Downes.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.doi.gov/bia/otrhome.htm#Forests>

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

15.039 Fish, Wildlife, And Parks Programs On Indian Lands

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Tribes address fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreation issues and participate in associated resource management planning and other activities with their State and Federal counterparts. Also, funds are provided to restore bison to Indian homeland. Appropriations generally support continuous tribal programs and staffs, and are not usually available for new projects.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments and Native American Organizations authorized by Indian tribal governments.

Pre-application Coordination: Informal preapplication conference is recommended. Technical assistance in preparing the application is available upon request. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance: \$5,000 to \$800,000; financial assistance for 30 Fish Hatchery Maintenance projects ranges from \$1,500 to \$22,000; averaging **\$12,000**.

Approximately \$1,150,000 is awarded to the Intertribal Bison Cooperative that is used to support bison restoration programs of 50 tribes.

Regional or Local Office: Local Bureau of Indian Affairs agency offices are listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog. ***Headquarters Office:*** Office of Trust Responsibilities, Division of Water and Land Resources, Branch of Fish, Wildlife, and Recreation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1849 C Street NW, MS 4513 MIB, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone: (202) 208-4088. Contact: Gary Rankel.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.doi.gov/bia/otrhome.htm#Fish>

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

15.041 Environmental Management Indian Programs

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

OBJECTIVES:

To determine environmental impacts of Federal projects on Indian lands; to conduct surveys of Bureau of Indian Affairs controlled Federal lands and facilities, and of Indian lands, in order to identify hazardous waste sites, evaluate the potential threat to health and the environment, and develop the necessary remedial actions; to train area, agency and tribal staff in waste management principles; and to respond to emergencies and alleviate adverse health or environmental impacts.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments and Native American Organizations authorized by the Tribes.

Pre-application Coordination: Informal preapplication conference is recommended. Technical assistance in preparing the application is available upon request. This program is excluded from coverage under E.O. 12372.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$5,000 to \$250,000; Average: **\$25,000**.

Regional or Local Office: Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs agency office as listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog.**Headquarters Office:** Office of Trust Responsibilities, Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1849 C Street NW, MS 4516 MIB, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone: (202) 208-5696. Contact: Jerry Gidner.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>

15.050 Unresolved Indian Hunting And Fishing Rights

Federal Agency: Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Department Of The Interior

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Funds are used to support tribes engaged in negotiations with other fish and wildlife resource management authorities to clarify the scope of Indian hunting, fishing, and gathering rights; and the nature and extent to which such rights may be exercised.

Applicant Eligibility: Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments and Native American Organizations authorized by Indian tribal governments.

Pre-application Coordination: None.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:

\$50,000 to \$320,000.

Regional or Local Office: Applications may be filed with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs agency office as listed in Appendix IV of the Catalog.

Headquarters Office: Office of Trust Responsibilities, Division of Water and Land Resources, Branch of Fish, Wildlife and Recreation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, MS 4513 MIB, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone: (202) 208-4088. Contact: Gary Rankel.

Web Site Address:

<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>
project. C

Air quality

66.418 Surveys, Studies Investigations, Demonstrations And Special Purpose Activities Relating To The Clean Air Act

Federal Agency: Office Of Water, Environmental Protection Agency

Web Site Address: <Http://Www.Rurdev.Usga.Gov>

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS:

For construction of municipal wastewater treatment works including privately owned individual treatment systems, if a municipality applies on behalf of a number of such systems. Such works may serve all or portions of individual communities, metropolitan areas, or regions. A project may include, but may not be limited to, treatment of industrial wastes. The grantee must require pretreatment of any industrial wastes which would otherwise be detrimental to efficient operation and maintenance, or the grantee must prevent the entry of such waste into the treatment plant. The grantee must initiate an acceptable system of user charges.

Applicant Eligibility: Any municipality, intermunicipal agency, State, or interstate agency, or Federally-recognized Indian tribal government, having jurisdiction over waste disposal.

Pre-application Coordination: Preapplication assistance, including necessary application forms, and, where appropriate, a preapplication conference should be scheduled with the State water pollution control agency. The standard application forms as furnished by the Federal agency and required by OMB Circular No. A-102 must be used by this program. An environmental assessment is required for this program, which may require the development of an environmental impact statement by EPA.

Application Procedure: Application must be submitted through the State water pollution control agency to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. This program is excluded from coverage under OMB Circular No. A-110.

Range and Average of Financial Assistance:
\$10,000 to \$10,000,000. Average: **\$3,000,000.**

Norm Bishop of the Yellowstone Institute has volunteered to assist either the Eastern Shoshone Nation or the Northern Arapaho Nation in any of the wolf restoration efforts. He was the key player in providing training and biological research to the Nez Perce Nation who is responsible for managing the wolf packs on their Reservation. He can be contacted at: Norm Bishop, Yellowstone Association; P.O. Box 117; Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190
Phone: 307-344-2293

The Highpointers International is an international club of over 3000 persons, that sponsors club hikes to each state's highest peak. Gannett Peak is no exception. This could be a form of tourist development. The club Chairman is R. Craig Noland; State Highpointers Club; PO Box 6364; Sevierville, Tennessee 37864-6364 or e-mail: cnoland@highpointers.org

Reservation Assessment Report

Nancy Weidel

Historian and Coordinator of Education and Outreach, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office

777-3418; nweide@state.wy.us

A major theme underlying all the difficult issues facing the Arapaho tribe is how to preserve the traditions and culture of the tribe while at the same time building a better community, which will entail more interaction and integration into the mainstream white society. In an assessment of a traditional white community this would not be an issue.

The pride for their Arapaho traditions and culture evidenced by every tribal member to whom we listened, as well as the sense of community expressed in the genuine concern for the welfare of all its members, are tremendous assets that those of us in the white world would do well to emulate. These values cannot be bought and no price tag can be placed on them.

Please note: Some of the following recommendations are directed specifically to the Arapaho Tribe while others may require joint cooperation with the Shoshone Tribe.

Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)

Every state has a state historic preservation office (SHPO) which receives partial annual funding from the National Park Service (NPS) with the state providing some type of matching funds. Under federal preservation legislation, each SHPO is charged with documenting historic resources and reviewing projects receiving federal funds, such as those involving agencies like the BLM, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, etc., to ensure that potential negative impacts to historic resources are considered. Beginning in 1992, the National Park Service implemented a program that allows tribes to establish their own Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO), a move that essentially allows tribes to act as SHPOs.

The Arapaho tribe could work with NPS to become a THPO. An added incentive for becoming a THPO is that NPS guidelines for setting up a THPO note that “matching share requirements may be modified to the tribes” which is a benefit not available to SHPOs. This is a potential opportunity the tribe may want to fully explore; however, I must warn you that it is a very bureaucratic process.

The website address for more information about the National Park Service THPO program is: <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tribal/thpo>

There is also a National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers. If the tribe is interested in pursuing the THPO option, they should contact this organization which includes THPOs from such tribes as the Northern Cheyenne and the Chippewa Cree of Rocky Boy Reservation – both in Montana; the Standing Rock Sioux and the Cheyenne River Sioux of South Dakota. Their website is a wonderful resource on such topics as NAGPRA, the THPO program, tribal tourism, federal agencies, etc., all from the native viewpoint.

The website address is: <http://www.nathpo.org/>

Other Historic Preservation Options/Funding:

Should you decide at this point that you do not want to pursue THPO status, NPS does offer other preservation opportunities.

The Wind River Reservation is rich in a variety of archaeological and historic resources such as numerous petroglyph sites and St. Michael's Mission. Development of some type of historic preservation program, under control of the tribe, to document and protect such sites would benefit the tribe and help ensure these valuable resources that are part of the Arapaho story remain for future generations.

Assistance to tribes is available at the national level from (NPS) for a variety of historic preservation grants. The five grant categories are:

- 1) Locating and Identifying Cultural Resources
- 2) Preserving a Historic Property listed on the National Register (St. Michael's Mission is listed on the National Register)
- 3) Comprehensive Preservation Planning
- 4) Oral History and Documenting Cultural Traditions
- 5) Education and Training for Building a Historic Preservation Program

The grants are awarded once a year to federally recognized Indian tribes and the long term goal is to assist tribes in building sustainable Preservation Programs. The grants are competitive, particularly those involving oral history. The grant cycle is completed for FY 2003; assuming that NPS funding to tribes continues, the next deadline for applications should be sometime in January, 2004. The maximum grant award is \$50,000. **NOTE:** these grants require no cash match!

Website address: <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tribal/2003/HPFIndianGrantGuidelines.pdf>

NPS also has an American Indian Liaison Office that you can contact for tribal preservation questions. The website address for the office is: www.cr.nps.gov/ailo/ and includes contact information.

NPS Land and Water Conservation Fund

These federal grants, which can fund recreational facilities, are managed by the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources.

Website address: <http://wyoparks.state.wy.us/L&WCF.htm>

Contact: Todd Thibodeau, 777-6478; tthibo@state.wy.us

The Wyoming liaison for NPS is John Keck, located in Cheyenne. Should you decide you are interested in any of the NPS programs, I suggest you contact John and he will be happy to assist you.

Contact: John Keck, 632-3882; (307) 214-3854; John_Keck@nps.gov

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

The Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), staffed by professional archeologists and historians, can provide technical assistance on a number of issues concerning sacred sites, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and educational opportunities. Assistance is provided free of charge; however, little or no grant funds can be provided at this time.

The Wyoming SHPO website address is: www.spcrshpo.state.wy.us

SHPO contact: Nancy Weidel, Historian, Coordinator of Education and Outreach
777-3418; 742-9949; e-mail nweide@state.wy.us

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP)

The National Trust is a privately funded non-profit organization that “provides leadership, education and advocacy to save America’s diverse historic places and revitalize our communities”. NTHP is the largest historic preservation organization in the United States and is interested in preserving Native-American sites. NTHP was a partner in the successful effort to prevent oil and gas drilling at Montana’s Weatherman Draw – a site with significant 1100 year old petroglyphs – in 2002.

NTHP does provide technical assistance on preservation issues in Wyoming and also funds preservation projects. The grants are competitive and require a cash match.

Website address: <http://www.nationaltrust.org/>

Wyoming is part of the NTHP’s Rocky Mountain regional office; the Wyoming rep position will be filled presently and she/he will be eager to work with the tribe and visit the reservation should you request assistance

Contact: (303) 623-1504; e-mail: mpro@nthp.org

Historic Preservation as a component of a Comprehensive Plan

The need for a comprehensive plan to be developed for the Wind River Reservation came up in a number of listening sessions. Historic Preservation is often a component of city and county comprehensive plans throughout the United States. The overall planning process presents an ideal opportunity to include preservation issues that are unique to reservations such as identification and protection of sacred sites and traditional properties.

The Wyoming SHPO can provide the tribe with copies of comprehensive plans that include historic preservation issues.

NTHP (see above) can provide grant assistance to help the tribe include historic preservation in the comprehensive plan.

Museum Development

Unfortunately, the Assessment Team was unable to tour the museum at St. Michael's Mission (I did, however, have the opportunity to visit this museum two years ago) although we did visit St. Stephen's. I believe there is great potential for development of an expanded tribal museum at one of these two locations, which both have the advantage of location in historic buildings that are associated with a particular period of tribal/reservation history.

Interpretation of either historic complex which currently houses the two museums, along with copies of historic photographs that reside at a number of state repositories (UW's American Heritage Center and the Wyoming State Archives, for example, as well as at the three Fremont County Museums) and information already collected from oral histories, would help convey the complex story of the first decades of Indian/White relations on the Wind River Reservation. I believe that if such a museum were to be target-marketed to potential visitors they would come. Thousands of annual visitors tour Cody's Buffalo Bill Historical Center which includes the superlative Plains Indian Museum; why couldn't the Arapaho tribe capture some of those visitors who might also want to include a side-trip to the Reservation to tour a tribally developed and assembled museum? (see more on this topic below under Heritage Tourism).

The Institute of Museum and Library Service (IMLS) is an independent, grant-making agency that fosters leadership, innovation and lifetime learning by supporting museums and libraries. They offer grants which I've been told are highly competitive.

Website address: www.imls.gov

Technical assistance on museum development and standard museum policies can be provided by the professional staff of the Wyoming State Museum who could meet on the Reservation with interested parties. Staff could help clarify the tribe's vision for a museum as well as help to identify potential corporate/private sponsors who might help fund an expanded museum. Staff can also provide assistance in wading through the labyrinth of the IMLS website (see above). This is a free service the State Museum offers to all museums in the state of Wyoming.

Contact information: Marie Wilson-McKee, Director of the Wyoming State Museum; 777-7828; e-mail: mwilso@state.wy.us

Library

A well-organized library is essential for a well-rounded, educated community. The Wyoming State Library may be able to provide initial technical assistance and consultation on library procedures and services.

Website address: <http://www-wsl.state.wy.us>
Contact: Lesley Boughton, Director; 777-6333

Traditional Arts and Culture

How many men, women, and children of the Arapaho tribe currently pursue traditional arts that involve unique techniques handed down through generations? How many of those traditional skills have been lost over the last generation or two? Native-American traditional arts and culture are currently the focus – a “hot topic” – of such federal granting agencies as the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for Humanities, as well as at their sister agencies at the state level.

The Arapaho tribe may want to take advantage of this cyclical trend and explore opportunities for federal and state grants to support programs dedicated to preserving the tribe’s unique traditional arts and culture. “Education” is a buzzword in today’s grant world so any grant proposal should include an education component.

At the state level, the Wyoming Council for the Humanities (they supported the Arapaho “Bambi” project, pow-wows, etc.) and the Wyoming Arts Council can provide invaluable assistance and information on **federal and state grants** that can help support traditional arts and culture programs. My personal experience with both of these local agencies is that they are very receptive to funding well-written and defined grant proposals for Wind River Reservation projects. The professional staffs of both organizations can also help steer you through the myriad of federal funds for which the Arapaho tribe may be eligible in the areas of traditional arts and culture programs. Marirose Morris of the Wyoming Arts Council conducts grant-writing training for those who request that service.

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) website: <http://www.neh.gov>

National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) website: <http://www.arts.gov>

Contact Information for Wyoming Council for the Humanities (WCH): the new director is Marcia Britton, who will assume the job in July, 2003.

Office phone number: 721-9243

WCH website: <http://www.uwyo.edu/wch/>

Contact Information for Wyoming Arts Council (WAC): Marirose Morris, 777-7723; e-mail mmorri@state.wy.us

WAC website: <http://www.wyoarts.state.wy.us>

Tourism

Tourism is economic development and offers a tremendous untapped resource for the Wind River Reservation. The fastest growing segment of the tourism industry today is the niche market commonly known as “Heritage Tourism”. Studies have confirmed that the Heritage tourist is well-educated, has above-average disposable income, and desires an authentic experience. Certainly, not every visitor to Wyoming will want to experience a tour of the Wind River Reservation and you can thank your lucky stars for that as tourism is a two-edged sword. However, a well-defined tourism program could attract both out-of-state and in-state heritage tourists as well as foreign tourists who continue to be attracted to the so-called “Old West” which

includes Indians as well as the mythical cowboy. This presents an opportunity for the tribes to tell their stories and educate the general touring public about the authentic tribal histories associated with the establishment of the large reservations on the Northern Plains.

An excellent report titled “Tribal Tourism Toolkit” published in 2002 by the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) can be downloaded from the internet. The report offers a step-by-step guide for developing a tribal tourism program, and also includes a valuable appendix that includes sources of financial and technical assistance that may be available to the tribe. **I urge you to look closely at this report.**

Website address: <http://www.nathpo.org/Toolkit/NATHPO>

Community Building

The Wyoming Community Foundation (WYCF) is a non-profit organization with a mission to “ensure and enhance the quality of life for present and future generations of Wyoming people...”. The Foundation is interested in community building projects on the Wind River Reservation and could work with a group(s) to develop, perhaps, a non-profit organization that could become an affiliate of the Wyoming Community Foundation such as the Casper Area Community Foundation. The Foundation assists such non-profit groups and their WYCF affiliates in the pursuit of private funds to set up an endowment that would fund projects that enhance the quality of life in local communities. They are a valuable resource for Wyoming and have an excellent track record. Foundation President George Gault was formerly the Director of the Wyoming Department of Commerce and is an expert on economic and community development. The Foundation is located in Laramie; staff would be happy to meet with Arapaho representatives on the Reservation.

Website address: <http://wycf.org/>

Contact: Samin (Sam) Dadelahi; 721-8300; Samin@wycf.org

An affiliate of the Wyoming Community Foundation is the non-profit **Wyoming Women’s Foundation**, established in 1999 to help improve the economic status of women and enhance the economic futures of girls in Wyoming. In 2002, the foundation awarded grants to Wyoming organizations that supported a wide variety of projects from financial assistance to women in crisis situations, advocacy for visual arts, and outdoor activities that helped girls develop independence and self-reliance.

Website address: <http://wycf.org/wyowomens.html>

Contact: Susie Scott-Mullen, Vice-President of Programs, Wyoming Community Foundation; 721-8300

The Wyoming Nature Conservancy

The Wyoming Chapter of the national organization The Nature Conservancy is dedicated to preserving the plants, animals and natural communities by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. Dave Neary, Director of the Wyoming Chapter which is based in Lander, is

eager to work with the Arapaho Tribe; his organization could be a valuable resource in helping the tribe complete the survey of natural resources on the reservation. The Nature Conservancy has been very successful in devising innovative solutions to controversial land-use issues throughout the country. I urge you to set up a meeting with Dave Neary to see what services he can offer.

Website address: <http://www.tncwyoming.org/>
Contact: Dave Neary; 332-2971; dneary@tnc.org

Education

A well-educated population is a valuable asset for any community. Additional educational opportunities for all ages – pre-school; K-12; undergraduate and graduate programs, and lifelong learners would be a tremendous benefit to the Arapaho community.

I spoke with Dr. Judith Antell, Director of the University of Wyoming's American Indian Studies Program, specifically about the possibility of UW exploring the idea of developing a long-distance learning, advanced degree program in the Department of Social Work for the Wind River Reservation. Dr. Antell will initiate contact with the Department and propose the idea of such a program, although she did note that it would be up to the Department and UW to follow through. Apparently, such a program was discussed a few years ago with UW professors and tribal members but died when the UW Professor who spearheaded it accepted a job out of state.

Additionally, the University of Wyoming could also be approached about helping to develop, in partnership with tribal colleges in Montana, the Wind River Tribal College, and Montana's two universities, long-distance, advanced degree program(s) for Native-Americans. A major advantage to all college partners would be the potential to become known as a northern Rocky Mountain regional center for Native-American graduate studies. Given the number of tribes that are located in Wyoming, Montana, and the Dakotas, such an institution could attract a large number of students if the programs could be offered in at least a partial long-distance learning format. The various tribal colleges could offer the expertise of Native-American instructors and programs to the three universities. The universities could share their particular areas of expertise to the tribal colleges. This could be a long-distance, technically innovative model program for the rest of the country.

This ambitious type of partnership is obviously one that would involve quite a number of people from various institutions and tribes. However, I think it is an idea worth exploring; perhaps an Arapaho tribal member or Wind River Tribal College personnel could first approach the Montana tribal colleges about developing such a program. If there was interest from them, UW could be asked to join in on the discussion.

Contact: UW American Indian Studies Program: <http://uwadmnweb.uwyo.edu/aist/>
Judith Antell, Director: antell@uwyo.edu
Phone: 766-6520

The Wyoming Heritage Project (WHP)

The WHP is an innovative K-12 educational project developed jointly by the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Lucius Burch Center for Western Tradition, located in Dubois. The mission of WHP is to “develop a statewide, community-based education program that supplement and enhance learning by incorporating local and regional resources into the classroom that support elementary and secondary teaching standards in the state of Wyoming.” In short, it is a program that involves students in researching their community by collecting and documenting local history, including oral histories.

As co-director of the WHP, I would welcome the opportunity to work with select teachers to develop a WHP project(s) on the Wind River Reservation. There is funding available for pilot projects; match can be cash or in-kind.

Website address: Wyoming Heritage Project: **<http://wyomingheritage.state.wy.us>**
Contact: Nancy Weidel, SHPO Historian, Coordinator of Education and Outreach
nweide@state.wy.us ; 777-3418

Gambling

In the nearby states of South Dakota and Colorado, programs have been developed that support historic preservation by setting aside a percentage of the gambling revenue into a grant fund that can be used for a variety of historic preservation programs.

The idea of a set-aside fund could be considered by the Arapaho Tribe. Such a fund could support expanded tribal arts and cultural programs, as well as historic preservation projects, and could also be used as a cash match for larger pots of funding from such granting institutions as the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Depending on how popular gambling on the Reservation becomes, even a small percentage that is set aside could add up to millions as it has in Deadwood and Colorado.

Arts and culture are often neglected in a community that lacks funding for so many other crucial human services, but some support of the arts and culture results in an overall healthier place to live and can broaden the mind of a child in so many ways.

You could contact Deadwood and the State Historical Fund (Colorado) to find out what mechanism was used to establish a set-aside fund for special projects with gambling revenue.

Website address: City of Deadwood Historic Preservation Office: <http://www.cityofdeadwood/>
Contact: Jim Wilson, Preservation Officer, (605) 578-2082

Website address: State Historical Fund (Colorado):
oahp.org/programareas/shf/shfindex.htm
Phone: (303) 866-2825

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WHAT WE HEARD FROM WHAT WAS SAID

After listening to all of the participants, the Resource Team reviewed what was said and condensed the comments down to a few basic statements or major themes. **These are in no particular order:**

MAJOR THEMES

Community Capacity

- Government to Government (External)
- Youth
- Day Care
- Cultural Heritage
- Good data
- Law and Order
- Dealing with red tape
- Government organizations
- Communication/collaboration
- Internal Government
- Taxation
- Grant Writing and skills
- Taxation

Infrastructure

- Business Park
- Roads-safe
- Museum
- Housing
- Public Transportation
- Playgrounds/recreation areas
- Utilities (Water/sewer)
- Fire/police/emt
- Irrigation (canals, etc.)
- Hospital/Medical Center
- Water Storage
- Treatment centers/Halfway House
- Communications – cable, phone, internet and satellite
- Library/multiple use

Economic Development

- Tourism
- Gaming
- Access to capital
- Business Incubator
- Ranch
- Competitive Business Savvy
- Business Training
- Shopping Center
- Increase turnover of dollars
- Home based businesses
- Workforce development

Education

- Tribal College
- Schools
- Vocational Training
- GED Testing sites
- Bilingual
- Cultural education/language
- Tribal endowment
- Sky People
- Outreach/Partnerships/other colleges (UW, CWC)

Social

- Crime
- Drug and alcohol
- Domestic violence
- Poverty
- Health care
 - Health insurance
 - Accessibility
 - Availability
 - HIS
 - Chronic illness treatment
- Unemployment
- Elder Care
- Day care
- Services for physically and mentally challenged

Land and Natural Resources (2.5 million acres)

- ½ M acre feet of sr. water rights
- Land use planning
- Capacity for new water rights
- Minerals and gas/coal bed methane

- Wind farms
- Tribal game and fish
- Value add to national resources
- Scenic beauty
- 100s of lakes and mountains
- Air quality
- Wildlife/recreation

WHAT WAS SAID AT THE INTERVIEWS

The Resource Team spent three days interviewing the local residents to hear what they had to say. Those being interviewed were directed to answer three questions:

- What are the major problems/challenges in the community?
- What are the major strengths/assets of the community?
- What projects would you like to see implemented in your community in the next two, five, ten or twenty years?

What are the major problems and challenges in your community?

PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES

- Lack of jobs
- Lack of transportation and getting folks to work
- Lack of jobs
- Day care
- Gang violence
- Violence against women
- High drop out rate
- Education
- Child care
- Housing/multiple dwelling
- People that fall through the cracks – don't meet criteria
- Housing – many people with disabilities don't qualify for programs
- Increase in birth rate in Northern Arapaho
- Lack of employment when folks return to reservation
- Higher educated students can't find professional work on reservation
- Fraud within social service programs
- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Lack of planning (2, 5, 10 even 50)
- Transportation
- Governmental structure
- Law and order (public law 280 – currently a non-280 reservation)
- Tribal court – people have to have confidence in them
- Lack of housing for Arapaho
- Lack of infrastructure
- Lack of water capacity – growth of community is at a standstill because of lack of infrastructure
- Establishing a place to live – difficult to get housing
- Housing challenges include obtaining a land lease to build is difficult and takes a great deal of time

- Challenging to enter workforce – positions on reservation are tied up politically and with family ties
- Difficult to get back on the reservation and find employment
- Higher education is difficult to finance – challenging to apply for tribal assistance – people in offices were not helpful in working through paperwork.
- Unemployment – not only on the reservation, but surrounding communities too
- Indians are not given preference in Lander or Riverton
- Prejice in Riverton and Lander in hiring Indians
- Lack of day care
- Youth activities area lacking – need drug prevention
- Cluster housing – not culturally acceptable
- Lack of water infrastructure
- Lack of village planning
- Elderly – not a component to deal with elderly advocacy
- Seeing abuse and neglect of elderly – who advocates for them
- Education – no education component
- Drop our rate high
- Taxes – dollars are not coming back to benefit the tribes
- Tourism – not capturing opportunities
- Testing of education WCAS
- Hard to please everyone through tribal government
- Problem with senior housing – especially in winter seniors need help
- Putting youth to work (180 participants in summer job training only put 20 to work)
- Lack of transportation to get to work
- No local based support and treatment program for substance abuse (meth use)
- Lack of law enforcement
- High rate of drop out,
- Teen pregnancy
- Affordable health and dental insurance lacking for employees – can't get into the clinic sometimes
- Elderly housing – needs for handicap ramps, access, etc.
- Sub-standard housing
- Undermines family unit when we don't have adequate housing
- Poverty – oppression
- Many multiple family dwellings
- Many multiple family dwellings
- Lack of care for elderly
- Education
- People are going without heat, water to pay bills – no natural gas
- Own millions of acres of minerals, gas, water, etc.
- Taxes – not getting our dollars back
- State to recognize us government to government
- State needs to have government relationship with both tribes
- Overcrowded housing
- We are taxed out here, but don't get any of it back
- Education – drop out rate

- Not enough infrastructure development to support housing, business
- Buildings are old
- Water development
- Taxed, but not getting funding back
- Crisis center – must be for youth and family
- Lack of bank
- Lack of tribal grants man
- Recognized on a government to government relationship with state
- Not business oriented
- Phone Service
- 17 mile road needs to be reconstructed (problem is jurisdiction also cattle at night)
- 17 mile road needs to be reconstructed (problem is jurisdiction)
- 17 mile road needs to be reconstructed (problem is jurisdiction)
- Transportation for senior medical treatment
- Health treatment
- Home safety for seniors
- Housing issues
- Substance abuse issues
- Need follow up services after care
- More employment opportunities
- No local businesses/economy
- No youth center
- Phones – get disconnected because people can't pay bill
- Infrastructure, roads, taxes
- Village planner
- Elderly infrastructure
- Education Component
- Housing
- Housing
- Bureaucracy is slow
- Losing Language
- Transportation
- Health care
- Public transportation unreliable
- Transportation to Casper for medical treatment
- Uncompleted projects
- Lack of housing
- Lack of facilities
- Need a good public library
- Need to plan for the infrastructure
- Need cooperation on water development
- Need a tax code
- Older buildings are tagged and not used
- Need library
- Need internet service

- Infrastructure is not keeping up with growth
- Need library – Indian people are using Riverton library
- Young people are carousing late at night – curfew not enforced
- There is no facility to put juveniles – promised by Janet Reno
- Need for housing – repair of existing structures
- Need adequate group home – youth
- Need youth recreational facility
- Repair homes in “Ben Gay Heights”
- Fremont County does not allow the tribe to compete for public facilities
- Funding needs of the tribe are not being met – tribe being left out
- Tribe needs more education and training options
- Training has been restricted to narrow areas and needs expanded
- Outside grants funding various projects are not being coordinated
- Grant funding has been too restricted to allow coordination
- There are key people that are frustrated putting ideas into action
- Kids really need some projects to do
- Drop-out rate can be traced to lack of jobs – no hope for the future
- There is a need for a tech school to provide services to the community
- Lack of things for kids to do
- Need for multi-purpose building – meetings, food service
- Activities for kids need to be organized; especially for summer
- Ditto for both of the comments made immediately above
- Planned activities have more leaders now, but need for parent participation
- Upper division area gets more attention, funding and attention than lower division
- There is a lack of communication by the leadership
- Ditto
- Ditto
- Ditto
- Senior Center is not getting adequate security
- Emergency services, snow removal, etc. not getting enough attention
- Youth need paid staff to support the programs being offered – not volunteer
- Projects are being done without any money for planning to fund operations
- Need for community recreational opportunities
- The community needs a business plaza – there is a need for a bank
- Business development is needed to engender pride
- Economic development is needed to bring jobs
- The waiting list for child care shows need for more child care facilities
- High unemployment rate (70-90%)
- No jobs except school or BIA or tribal offices
- Support around the State for the casino
- Pay sales tax, cigarette tax and it doesn't come back to the reservation
- Had a heck of a time getting BEAR plan done – met a lot of obstacles
- Mineral wealth is not going to last long
- Quality of oil is going down
- What we put into the neighboring towns is an influx of cash every 2 weeks from us

- Law Enforcement is bad – need understanding of us and cultural training
- Lack of job opportunities
- Not using empowerment zone enough
- Losing our language, but teaching in the school is helping to bring it back
- Arapaho Ranch – lost irrigation delivery system
- Lack of water storage
- Not using water well
- Population is growing
- Cluster housing – looks like slums
- Treated poorly in Riverton and Lander – followed around in stores, poor service
- Economic conditions are poor
- Catch 22 - we have the land, we have the people, but it is hard to bring employers onto the reservation because we don't have the infrastructure
- Mode of thinking is not very progressive (our mode is to survive, not progress)
- No money goes into economic development
- No extra money to do anything
- Writing grants to do projects, but it is mostly for government projects
- Time it takes to raise money
- Slow process to move ahead – spend a lot of time waiting
- Many things we have to do with the Shoshone involving natural resources.
- Don't have money to establish incentives to bring businesses in
- Very little support for small businesses after they get started
- Tribal government is not stable government – so when working with large corporations they don't feel confident – feel it is not a stable environment
- Takes too long to transfer homestead leases from family members
- Tribal Councils from both tribes not having joint meetings on a regular basis to meet on issues
- Changes should be made concerning the \$5,000 after going through the Homebuyers class
- Lack of affordable living and houses here on the Reservation. We need more infrastructures for more homes.
- We need more businesses and access to the lending institutions that have the money
- Victimization syndrome: blame whites for all negatives/this being taught in res schools
- Poor water management
- Social service beauracracy
- Overall communication problem; some on res know things others don't like bead making, crafts – this can be taught but not well-known info
- Unemployment
- Alcohol/drugs
- Lack of physical accessibility into tribal buildings (older buildings)
- Tribes are not bound to honor disability act – some have adopted their own act based on ada
- Transportation for people with disabilities (physical or medical reasons)
- Limited transit services (expensive – no set schedule)
- Independent living services – funding will be cut. (includes ramps, modifying bathrooms, etc.)

- Lander's independent living office is suppose to serve reservation, but they have limited budget so reservation folks seem to get put at the bottom of the list
- Discrimination of people with disabilities (ex: if you are a minority, maybe a woman, then have a disability – you have 3 strikes against you.
- On the Reservation 20% rate of disabilities (9% rate in white population) = 1400 people have severe disabilities
- Dilapidated and dangerous playground near WIC
- Younger woman (13-46) using drugs
- Lack of qualified people that can screen for disabilities
- Difficult to get documented disability by a licensed professional
- Generational welfare (many have grandparents that have never worked)
- Unemployment rate (70%)
- Lots of kids can't play ball because they have such long distances to get to school, busses, etc.
- No health insurance at Indian Health Services (every year services go down – now they aren't giving out medication for pain management)
- Many people are misdiagnosed – at HIS
- Cutting back on drugs they are giving out
- Many programs on the reservation that are federally funded and offer assistance (over 100) but there is NO coordination among them.
- If Indian people are turned down on a program, they won't go back again
- Service providers are overlapping
- No jobs for young people – when they get educated there are not jobs to come back here for
- So many social services on the reservations that everyone doesn't even know what they are
- Lack of information being shared – don't know what council is doing, what jobs are available, what new social services, announcements
- Unemployment
- Alcohol/drugs
- Drop out rate
- Beau racy (red tape to start business)
- Lack of Ecnomimc development
- Dollars not circulating on reservation
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Poverty
- Child neglect
- Drugs/alcohol abuse
- Unemployment
- Drugs/alcholo abuse
- Lack of housing
- County taxes not returned to Reservation
- Poor water management
- Communication
- Victimization

- Blame the white world for everything
- Social service beaura
- Unsafe playgrounds
- Drugs and alcohol
- No insurance
- High unemployment rate on reservation and in Fremont County
- Training goes on but no job market
- Social services doing what they have to do for training but no jobs
- Building outdated and inadequate to serve clients
- For every one that goes off assistance – two go on
- Adequate housing – weatherization, substandard, inadequate heating system, poorly designed heating systems, lead based paint, etc. Band-Aid approach to keeping housing sufficient
- Transportation – workers don't have adequate transportation to get to work
- Shortage of jobs providing a livable wage
- Alcohol and drug abuse – inadequate facilities for in-patient treatment, no aftercare, no follow-up, people fall off wagon within a week, no intensive care facilities in Wyoming
- No activities for young adults (16-25) – only entertainment is basketball
- No benefits for employees – health insurance, retirement, etc.
- Medical services – transportation for medical needs in SLC, Denver, etc. for cancer, heart, etc. medical treatment
- No money to receive health care – especially intensive care
- High profile diseases (cancer, heart problems, diabetes, etc.) dramatically increasing on reservation
- IHS has limited services to provide to tribal members – no dental care, all day to get service, etc.
- Not enough foster care for children when parents need treatment
- Not enough day care
- Little cooperation (assistance) from adjacent towns and county – tribe kept them alive when major industries closed – now ignoring tribe
- No defined needs for future – children – they are the future
- Roads are dangerous

LANDER LISTENING SESSION

- Northern Arapaho for cultural reasons does not have anyone clearly in charge or in a leadership role. Makes it hard to work positively with adjacent communities
- Trying to learn their culture, working relationships with their people. We in Lander, don't try to pursue building those relationships
- Adversarial relationships between State and Tribal governments in all issues – water, gaming, wildlife, etc.
- State and Federal adversarial relationship reflects in the local community – no way to resolve because decisions aren't made on local level
- Economic development – they do “fund” accounting, not “business” accounting. Difference in how we look at programs – they tend to see success when it keeps on going, we look at profit.

- Fragmentation of resources – ex: growbiz program (very narrow); SBIR (good programs, but limited) Need generalists that can hook up tribal members with contacts and resources.
- BIA has no presence and doing programs – seems to be a place where paperwork goes and gets lost
- Agencies that administer lands like BLM, have no incentives. Their motivations are different than the tribe - landowner issues on mineral rights issue needs to be resolved.
- Politics within tribe and families have sabotaged efforts toward improving economic projects.

What are the major strengths/assets of the community?

- Tremendous assets – need to look at the positive, people
- Culture
- \$25,000,000 of economy
- Land is beautiful
- Close family ties
- People
- Resources (natural)
- Rich culture and traditions
- Amount of \$\$ that is available for spending
- Culture, keeping the culture
- Potential for development of youth
- Schools, quality
- Many highly educated individuals – interact very professionally – giving back to the community
- Tribal college
- Tribal elders getting involved with the youth
- Reliance of the people – the will to continue in spite of diversity
- People – youth and elders
- Schools incorporate the culture (culture programs)
- Housing program
- Water
- Water
- Youth
- People are family oriented and committed
- Highest percentage of highly educated individuals
- Helpful people and open to new ideas, especially those with disabilities
- Traditions that we still practice and follow
- Natural gas
- Water
- Timber (millions of board feet)
- Respect within tribe
- Community orientation
- People and our strong culture

- Having the same goals and being concerned how it is affecting the tribal members
- Family
- Culture
- Land base
- Natural resources
- Workforce
- Traditional approach sustains us
- Respect for elders
- Monetary assets are all around us – need to develop them in a responsible fashion
- Arapaho Ranch
- Great potential for tourism
- Language
- Elders are an asset
- Artists (various – dancing, singing, painting, etc.)
- Basketball starts
- Wealth of money – take \$2,000,000 to Riverton and Lander every day
- Youth and Elders
- Building on our culture and tradition,
- Some employment
- People
- Culture
- \$25 million dollars of economy in Fremont County
- Culture
- People
- Arapahoe Ranch – developed to be a training facility
- The high school could be a real center for the community
- Culture of the people is really be stressed
- Leaders are really making a good effort – just frustrated
- Some facilities are there – they are just under-utilized
- Good, strong leadership
- Willingness to change
- Schools are the source for much employment opportunity
- Ditto
- Ditto and include the students
- Culture of the Arapahoe are their strength
- Land is another strength of the Arapahoe
- People, talented and unexplored asset
- Artists, craftsmen, etc. are a strength
- People and culture ditto
- Schools ditto
- Scholarship program of the tribe is an asset
- Artists and craftsmen have entrepreneurial spirit
- Kids have found hope in basketball
- Tribal College is a great start as an asset
- Churches are bringing people together

- Churches are a resource for many programs
- New Council will work with us
- Mineral wealth (shared with Shoshone)
- Lots of potential for tourism (tourists come through here)
- Have arts and crafts to sell to people
- Have a good workforce
- Access to capital
- Difficult to finance a business on the reservation
- Getting a house for a tribal members is difficult – even a lease on land
- Schools and teach native language
- Tribal College
- Empowerment Zone
- Over 200 lakes on the reservation
- Wildlife
- Mountains
- Communities being able to still take part in ceremonies
- Elders teaching young people the language
- College graduates
- Many Indian school teachers
- 205 students being funded to go to college
- Schools have cultural programs in the curriculum
- Elders involved in school programs
- Elders
- Museum
- St. Stephens
- St. Michaels
- Water
- Oil and Gas
- Minerals
- Need to manage our natural resources better
- Exporting electricity out of the state of Wyoming
- Arapaho Ranch
- Fortunate to have 2 towns closely to get services
- Getting fiber optics
- The traditional approach we have to other members within our tribe.
- Minerals
- New Businesses
- New water development projects
- Respect for the elders and our language
- Family unity
- Other caretakers than just parents
- Close-knit community
- Culture coming back
- Culture and family unity
- Family unity and culture

- Young people are a majority
- Youth are an asset
- Children are prized and loved
- Many programs that help people (over 100 agencies that receive funding)
- Tribal college
- Strong sense of community
- Close-knit families
- Recreational opportunities-fishing hiking
- Tribal college
- PDs development with UW, help educate families
- Diabetes program
- Drug and alcohol program
- Traditional culture
- Drugs court program
- Close-knit community
- Cultural Resiliency
- Strong family support
- Include of drug/alcohol victims
- GONA conference
- Sense of humor/resilient
- Schools
- Tribal college
- Cooperation of school
- Cultural strength
- Maintaining our culture
- UW and CC working with tribal college
- 789 truck stop
- Casino
- Elders
- 30-40- year olds interested in culture
- Youth
- Family unity
- Strong culture
- Proactive working with businesses to match workers with jobs
- Proactive training program for developing skills -- barrier is no jobs
- After individuals are trained they are fully qualified – SS mentors and coaches for 6 mo's after
- New building being planned and constructed this year
- SS provides vans to transport people to work
- One Stop Service concept – do all their business at one place
- Cultural sensitivity provides a safe environment for receiving social services
- Social services is very customer service oriented
- SS staff designed new building to meet needs of customers
- Programs provided and geared to providing services to tribal members – sell one product – Services
- Programs streamlined where it can't be streamlined anymore

- Good cooperation and collaboration with State – DFSS, governors office
- Good assistance from feds – TANF, DHHS
- Staff great (50), degreed,
- Culture and tradition
- People leave and come home – nothing changes!!!
- Commitment of personal services for needy members needing health care treatment – George has lived the situation and provides personal commitment and serves as advocate
- Good quality
- State bill 114 – will help solve some infrastructure problems. Allows tribes to be eligible to apply for mineral tax dollars.
- State Liaison between Governor and Tribes would be good
- Workforce

LANDER LISTENING SESSION

- Return of people with education and self-confidence
- New Council has professionals
- Human capital investment is paying off
- Land base – wealth that comes into tribes from mineral royalties
- Assets will filter through if we can overcome relationship barriers and then we can work together and it will be an asset to both of us
- Nationwide culture – cultural values of Native Americans
- Reduction of prejudice in communities
- Shifting of population (more diverse community in Riverton-many tribal members living and working there)
- Re-discovery of their culture – language classes
- Perception and mis-perceptions of what sovereignty means

What projects would you like to see implemented in your community in the next two, five, ten or twenty years?

- Business development – small business
- Need day care facilities
- Need for alcohol drug rehabilitation services
- Child care
- Housing
- Individual entrepreneurship
- Physical infrastructure to put us into the century
- Upgrade of Hwy 132 (DOI???)
- Ordinances and Codes – need to be looked out
- Master plan for reservation
- Need to develop law and order codes
- Tribal court needs to be
- Tribe needs to look at individual rights (need to educate young people on tribal rights)
- Need assisted living housing (for 65-75 year olds)
- Expand assisted living to ___ (for people with disabilities)
- Need to develop housing ownership
- Better line of communication between tribal government and public schools – need more cohesion/collaboration in teaching tribal
- Have office personnel be more helpful in giving assistance for programs
- More funding to put young people through school (higher education)
- More day care
- Activities for youth to keep them busy and out of trouble
- Need to focus on YOUTH – youth needs to be pushed to become future leaders
- Need infrastructure
- Need to “fix” roads
- 17 mile (between here and Arapaho) we have had many deaths which has taken away many people from this community that are needed. NEED TO BE LOOKED AT NOW!
- Need to look at developing a Planning Office
- Need an elderly advocacy office
- Need education component to advocate for education
- Need a tourism advocate
- Develop employees from within to move up – professional development
- Need to develop adult community (20 and older) – set up businesses, etc.
- Higher income type housing
- Continue with good relationship with new Governor
- Good relationships with everyone
- Encourage young people to get education
- See Wind River Tribal College expanded, student center, more classes
- More affordable housing on the reservation
- See financing for housing issue resolved (loans)

- State government and tribal government work together to get something done, ex. Casino
- Business development
- Business competition right on reservation
- Keep revenue here and build businesses
- Day care available for older (age 5-7 no where to go)
- Jobs for people coming out of incarceration
- Education – reservation and state; need to look at testing
- Tribal college accredited
- College accreditation – 1 YEAR PLAN
- In 10 years see a bustling shopping center
- See good things for both tribes
- Get the casino built – it will change a lot of things (housing, education)
- New tribal building
- Self-determination – not depend on state and federal
- Funding for a person to help seniors with housing problems
- Better transportation to get folks to work
- Need community treatment program that will provide service and follow-up
- Need more law enforcement
- More support for the teen parents
- Enough infrastructure to have enough housing units for everyone so they can stay on reservation and live in good housing
- Water lines, sewer lines – infrastructure
- Many areas that could be opened for housing
- Develop water
- Natural gas – could have our own power plant
- Need to become more business oriented
- Need stores – our \$\$ needs to bounce 2 or 3 times in this community before it leaves the reservation
- Important to develop sensibly
- Need to find funding sources for projects out here, then have 1 person responsible to get it done and get it done right
- Northern Arapaho have their police force
- Enterprises – tribal members start their own business
- 17 mile road get improved
- See people start their own businesses
- Buffalo back on the reservation
- Residence Councils get completed and develop resources
- Other agencies know that funding is available for people with disabilities to get a job and get to a job
- Businesses on the reservation and owned by tribal people
- Transportation
- Agreement between lending institutions and tribal councils – open the money up and lend! Biggest challenge holding things up
- If we borrow money we need to be accountable for it
- We don't want to see anymore trust land to go out of trust status

- Need to become viable with the lending institutions
- Tribe have more jurisdiction over land (water – air – have tribal standards)
- Water quality standards developed
- State recognize the tribe as a reservation
- More housing
- More infrastructure completed
- More businesses in the next 5-10 years
- Money released to tribal members
- No loans on trust lands – has to be a mechanism to lend
- Need new buildings to house agencies, business
- Need new houses
- Need accurate data for council and tribal members
- Child protection program – more social workers (40-80 cases per social worker)
- More funding for child protection program
- Need youth crisis center for youth and families (incorporate youth center with family)
- Need alcohol treatment center
- Health insurance
- Community Health Center (Riverton is trying to get one, but when our folks go to Riverton or Lander they face prejudice)
- Assistance with future water development projects
- Crisis center (re-hab center) for youth and families
- Problems are manifestoes our of lack of employment, lack of economic development
- Young people don't have anything to do
- Every drug that is in the US is available here
- Crisis center needs to be staffed by native Americans
- Tribal bank
- Community Center
- Businesses that are Indian owned
- Infrastructure, water lines, piping natural gas to some houses
- Re-hab center
- Youth activities and centers
- Little things for the youth
- Basketball courts – paved court and lights (let them play till midnight)
- Summer basketball league
- Youth organized activities, camping, hunting
- Become youth orientated
- Seek grant that would create a place for people to come and learn to do cultural activities (slice meat – tanning hides - beading)
- Hospital (long-term plan), ambulance system with our own people employed
- Magic wand
- Accomplish
- Develop log home manufacturing
- Arapaho gas/propane company
- Drug rehab center
- Recreation and youth center and programs in each community
- Business Counseling center – need to walk our people by the hand

- Shopping mall
- Bank
- Economic development center
- Training for economic development commission
- Tourism development
- Buffalo herd
- Stronger government
- Arapaho Outdoor leadership school
- Develop trails
- Arapaho family court system
- Strength in tribal court
- Leadership training
- Business College
- Phone Service
- Drug Enforcement on the reservation
- Gravel crusher
- Utility company
- Tepee Campground theme
- Dude ranch
- Equine therapy (people with disability) at Arapaho Ranch
- Handicap Accessible campground
- Convention center mixed with Casino
- Cultural center/history to preserve culture
- Need ramps instead of stairs for seniors
- More affordable housing on the reservation
- Health insurance and wellness program
- Have housing available for young people
- Youth activities and center
- Traditional food and diet program
- Need goals for the people and somebody to unify people and get them charged up to accomplish the goals. Need passion to move them ahead
- Economic diversity
- Planner
- Tourism
- Need better data – census information was wrong
- If Arapaho Council would quit focusing on issues with Shoshone Council and focus on getting things done.
- Economic Development program providing jobs and new business
- Diversity in housing to include special needs populations developed
- Clean up the Reservation to allow development of tourism
- More jobs, beautification
- Development of a business center with a bank, etc.
- Restoration of native languages to the people – re-develop heritage
- Develop a destination resort with a swimming pool, gambling, etc.
- Develop adequate housing – built around cultural values
- Develop a vocational training facility and improve Tribal College (accreditation)

- Develop a cultural center
- Get a good restaurant
- Get a recreational center
- Add more activities for kids to put them on an educational track
- Develop occupational tracks needed by the community like telecommunications skills
- Public utilities are all non-native peoples; that needs to change
- Governmental services have native peoples or training programs for native peoples and those need to be developed
- Health care is a problem that needs to be addressed. Things like diabetes could be curbed with more health care information and education
- Develop a strong sense of culture through jobs that give people pride
- Business starts with training – develop training programs
- Auto mechanics, and an auto shop
- Develop business to re-cycle money and generate cash coming in – value-added
- Add agriculture oriented vocational training
- Add transportation – railroad was here and is now gone; re-develop
- Casino would add jobs not just for reservation people, but people in Riverton and Lander
- Tourism would provide jobs
- Gaming (casino) will be good for Indian and non-Indian people
- Sell arts and crafts to tourists
- Catch the tourists as they are going to the Park
- Should be able to capitalize on tourists
- Would like to see Chamber of Commerce and people of Lander and Riverton understand us – see what we are like and all about
- Orientation to Indian culture
- Racial profiling
- Need long range plan for water
- Better living conditions for the people (not just adequate, but higher than that)
- A family should have their own home
- Home should be in good condition
- Could use some more senior housing
- Better relationships with cities and towns – especially with law enforcement, since we do put \$ into the community
- Develop higher and more jobs on the reservation – would not be as stereotyped
- Good telecommunications
- Infrastructure (water, sewer)
- Goal years ago was to survive and we still are
- Develop something that will help us grow in our economic development
- Our government needs to learn how to make a profit
- Small business incubator
- Need help with building or buying a home to put on land
- Need health care for Native Americans, tribal members regardless of their heritage or race
- Tribal member spouses should receive assistance with health care
- Rae won't be an issue
- Fringe benefits – health, medical and dental care

- Retirement plan
- Recreation for community members – fitness gym, roller skating, city park type facilities, aquapark,
- Day care that is quality and affordable for employees. Extended hour outside 8-5, Monday through Friday
- Staff retreats for program department employees quarterly
- More training and staff development for program employees
- Local, regular community transportation. WRTA is expensive if you need picked up other than at regular stops
- Housing for people who work and earn above poverty level
- Animal control – all pets should be licensed, have shots and be spayed or neutered. There are some strange looking dogs running around with no owners.
- New water lines with new sewer lines with access to power and fuel for same
- New rehab facilities and crisis centers
- More youth activities and centers
- A BANK!
- Develop a tribal disability act similar to ADA
- Teaching more compassion and tolerance of diversity in the lower grades
- See playgrounds built
- See playgrounds built
- Need area where children can play
- State WIC needs to look into assisting in Lander and Riverton – long distances make it very difficult for clients to get services
- Going to be a need for special ed programs and voc reahab
- Insurance for people that work for the tribe (Shoshone has insurance program)
- Like to see cooperative effort between the agencies giving out services
- If there was coordination it might reduce welfare fraud
- Keep my children on this reservation
- Clean up the community – grave sites
- Develop economic development
- Need more professionals
- See my kids get married and have my grandchildren around me
- Community needs assessment for people with disabilities
- Need independent living program on the reservation
- Might be good to have independent living program in education program
- Assisted living for people that have physical or mental handicaps – having services so they can stay in their own homes
- Bus system that gets people around when THEY want to not when someone else wants them to
- Expansion of small business opportunities – having people empowered with their own businesses
- More retail and commercial enterprises on the reservation
- Newspaper on the reservation by Indians that could include what the council is doing, what jobs are available, what new social services are available.
- Grass that grows

- Residential treatment community for women, so they can have their children with them while they are in treatment. Farm setting or something where they could almost be self sustaining.
- Homeless Shelter would be good
- Create an office information and referral (press releases, community newspaper, and referrals for programs.
- Grocery cooperative
- Have families instill culture and traditional values instead of teachers
- Strong support for Arapaho language K-12
- Higher High School graduate rate
- Higher education
- More education support groups for students going to college
- More employment
- Developed natural resources
- Recreation/swimming pool/softball leagues
- Expand tribal college/accreditation
- Schools become more community entity
- Educate parents about their child's education and get parents to participate
- More Indian business to create jobs
- Natural resource development but not exploitation
- Tribal students bring back college degrees
- Drug and alcohol education/trained people to return and help our people both tribes
- Gathering of Native American conference return/bring more educational workshops to community and help community
- More business on reservation
- More tourism
- Teaching arts and crafts to residents
- Safe play areas
- Drug issue needs to be addressed
- Adequate housing
- Educational opportunities other than CWC – more coordination with universities for advanced degrees (satellite linkage, internet, etc. classes) like Evergreen College
- Adequate health care – more funding to provide health care
- Providing dialysis on reservation
- HIS needs to build full scale hospital on reservation
- GED site at Arapahoe – very little cooperation between CWC and the reservation to complete GED's
- Activity Center
- Staggered term of leadership
- See more involvement of tribal members in community projects
- Continue to see dialogue between tribal leadership and community leadership
- Need to find programs that tribe and state agencies can work hand and hand in.(tourism) for example.
- Increase tourism and capitalize on the resources here in the middle part of the state

LANDER LISTENING SESSION

- Better quality of water and infrastructure
- Small Business Development Center to provide services on the reservation
- Tourism, museum and history = include more of Native American history
- State to recognize that reservation is a sizeable entity in the state – population is growing
- Infrastructure = housing projects
- Boundary lines – prepare for the fact
- Involve tribes in larger contracts
- Develop of resort opportunities under tribal control and tribal land
- Develop of tourist potential
- Leverage their opportunities today that are economically viable and culturally acceptable
- Resolution of mineral/land ownership

APPENDIX