PROPOSAL TO: Oklahoma State Economic Opportunity Office

RE: OEO Region VI Director's Discretionary Fund

FROM: Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity

KICKAPOO

COOPERATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

CONTENTS

		PAGE
I.	Overview	1
II.	The Kickapoo Situation	3
III.	Organization and Long-Term Objectives	5
IV.	Immediate Steps	8
V.	Priorities, Scheduling and Capital Needs	10
VI.	Role of OIO	14
VII.	Proposed Financing and Role of Discretionary Fund	15
	CAP Form 1	
	CAP Form 25, p. 1	
	CAP From 25, p. 2	
	CAP Form 25a	
	Appendix	

I. OVERVIEW

Oklahoma Indians have for many years been told that they are more fortunate than reservation Indians in other states precisely because Oklahoma Indians do not have to live on reservations. Oklahoma Indians are free, they have been told time and again, to enjoy all the benefits of white society, including individual land ownership side by side with non-Indians.

There is especially cruel irony in this contention because, far from being in this sense better off than reservation Indians, the vast majority of Oklahoma Indian people have lost to non-Indians not only the effective use of their land in economic terms but also their land base in a territorial and psychological sense.

The processes by which Oklahoma Indians have lost their land are many: millions of acres have been swindled, expropriated or otherwise taken away. This land is gone and it will never be gotten back. What land Oklahoma Indian people and Tribes still retain title to is, if it is of commercial value and with few exceptions, leased out to non-Indians. The terms of those leases yield the Indian landowners a relative pittance compared to the potential income from the actual use of the land. Perhaps worse, the relationship promotes and reinforces a cycle of dependence--lessor upon lessee, Indian upon non-Indian--manifest in the fact that thousands of Indian landowners are in perpetual debt--three, four, five hundred dollars--to their lessees, whose long-run interests are served by keeping the lessor just dependent enough that he won't seriously think about doing something else with his land.

Oklahoma Indians are familiar with a special farm vehicle called a "five-year lease truck". This is usually an old pickup

truck, worth a couple of hundred dollars and with a life expectancy of something under six months, which non-Indian lessees give as gifts to Indian lessors around lease signing time as an incentive for turning over their land at a fixed rent for five years instead of just one or two. This transaction naturally is not recorded at the Agency office of the B.I.A., and so the Indian landowner is even deprived of whatever small additional income he might have gotten in the future from adding the value of the truck onto the rent on his land.

OIO proposes a major project to demonstrate, with one Tribe (the Kickapoos, numbering some 250 families) and with a limited land area (a little over 6,000 acres), that this cycle of dependence can be broken and that the people can and will, when allowed to organize and control the project themselves, return the land to their own use and effective production of incomes for themselves.

OIO feels that the success of this project would have major impact in a number of important areas above and beyond the immediate well-being of the Kickapoo people, which of course is the project's primary concern. For one thing, it would demonstrate to other Oklahoma Tribes (many far larger than the Kickapoo--e.g., Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Cheyenne-Arapaho, Caddo, etc.) that, in spite of 100 years of repression, superimposed programs and ultimate frustration, such Indian group accomplishment <u>is</u> possible. Secondly, it would have a similarly healthy effect on the attitudes of non-Indian Oklahomans toward the Indians whose heritage they so proudly claim as part of their own. Lastly, it would provide a model for the development and funding of similar projects in other parts of Oklahoma, where the numbers of families and acres involved may be 10, 20, even 50 times the Kickapoos' numbers, and perhaps in other states as well.

II. THE KICKAPOO SITUATION

The Kickapoo people own a total of 6,169 acres located along the north bank of the North Canadian River between Jones and Shawnee, Oklahoma. About 140 Kickapoo families live on this land, which is situated in eastern Oklahoma County, southwest Lincoln County and northwestern Pottawatomie County. About 110 other Kickapoo families live in the small rural towns bordering the river within the area where the land is located.

Among these 250 families, who represent approximately 1,200 Kickapoo people, none derives its living directly from the land. 35 to 40 percent of their heads-of-household are presently unemployed. Due to national economic conditions accompanied with layoffs and the decreasing availability of jobs in many large cities such as Dallas, Los Angeles, and Chicago, a great many of the Kickapoo families who left Oklahoma in the past seeking jobs in these places are returning, currently at the rate of some two or three families per week. The returning families in most cases are moving in with their relatives, creating a severe shortage of living space for the people and severely overburdening the existing capacity to provide food and other necessities. Very few of the returning heads-of-household have jobs waiting for them; the Kickapoo unemployment rate, thus, is going higher still.

As with many tribal groups, and importantly because they are relatively few in number and live close to each other, the Kickapoos are an extremely close-knit people. Apart from the natural feeling of closeness and obligation toward their immediate families and relatives, they are accustomed to working together and assisting one another. No big thing is made of it; it simply is the way things are done.

Their 6,169 acres of land are under either single or multiple ownership. Approximately 180 of the 250 families are landowners. 90 percent of the land is leased out. Lease terms usually permit the families who live on the land the use of up to five acres surrounding their house. A large part of the land is situated near the river and is rich, fertile, alluvial deposit or, commonly, bottom land. The remaining land is upland, composed principally of mixed sandy loam soil. While the upland soil is less fertile and productive than the bottom land, it is nevertheless a good strong soil, capable of being developed into very productive uses.

It is felt that the interest, close feeling and custom of cooperative effort among the Kickapoo people, together with the excellent economic base provided by their land, provide the necessary underpinnings for a successful project.

III. ORGANIZATION AND LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

The Kickapoo Tribal Chairman, Mr. James Wahpepah, is a strong, dedicated and respected person in the Kickapoo community. He, along with many other tribal members, has sought for some time the opportunity for the Kickapoo people to become involved in a project of this nature.

Structurally, it is planned that a legal entity will be formed initially among a group of interested Kickapoo landowners. The questions whether this Organization will be incorporated as a co-op or as a profit-oriented or not-for-profit corporation, as well as whether it will be tribally-or member-owned, have yet to be determined. It is certain in any event that the Kickapoo Tribe, as distinct from a specific individual or individuals, will be very much involved.

The initial group of interested Kickapoo landowners will constitute the nucleus of the organizational structure and will function as the Directors of the Organization.

A. The Organization initially will (1) oversee the entry into feeder pig production of the equivalent of 25 families, and (2) procure leases on Kickapoo land as present leases expire. About 20% of the land becomes available for new leases each year. If adequate capital is found, all Kickapoo land should be in Kickapoo hands by early 1977.

B. The Organization will direct the improvement and development of the land it leases. This involves land clearing, dam construction, terracing, preparation of soil for sprigging or seeding, fertilization, and finally sprigging or seeding in an improved variety of pasture grass. These steps are included in various programs sponsored by ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and

Conservation Service), on a cost share basis, usually between 50 and 75%.

C. The Organization will then direct the conversion of the developed land into its highest and best use, in order to maximize the efficiency of the utilization of each plot. For example, the upland is suited for the production of sheep and cattle. The bottom land is suited for the cultivation of all small grains, milo, alfalfa, intensive vegetable production, and fruit trees.

D. The Organization will make available to any interested Kickapoo whatever jobs arise from the activities of the Organization. Most workers will be employed by the Organization to work with any one of its operations and be paid by the Organization, probably on a commission basis. Or, at such time as a worker himself wishes to take over the lease of a plot and demonstrates an interest and capability that is satisfactory to the Directors, they will encourage and assist that person to enter into one or more enterprises for himself.

E. The Organization will provide the necessary technical assistance and training for any of the individual enterprises undertaken, possibly in the form of experienced personnel whose jobs would initially be to carry out day-to-day operations while training the other persons involved.

F. Finally and most importantly, the Organization will fully coordinate all operations under a single and truly cooperative structure, whatever its actual legal form. The landowner-operators, lessee-operators and employee-operators will agree to use their land according to the use scheduled by the directors. Finally, the Organization will locate and maintain marketing channels

whereby each product, produced by whichever of the three types of Kickapoo land operators, will be harvested, pooled, and marketed on a cooperative basis.

The trend in modern agriculture is of course toward larger farms, in order to defray variable costs and spread fixed costs over a larger base. The Organization in essence will be a cooperative farming and ranching venture. By operating as a single large farm it should be able to reduce, on a per-unit-of-output as well as on an absolute basis, one of the single most expensive cost items in agriculture--that of machinery and equipment.

In functional terms, the Organization will be both a cooperative production and cooperative marketing venture. It simultaneously will coordinate the production of crops and animals with one eye on the market and the other on maximizing the efficiency of land and equipment use, while at the same time pooling product in quantities sufficiently large to attract the best markets.

Without a great deal of further study, it is felt that to estimate the number of families who will derive incomes as a result of the Organization's operation would be pure speculation. It is certain, however, that the number is substantial. The landowner-operator will derive income from his own land. The lessee-operator will derive income from someone else's land, but he will be paying its owner a better rent than its owner is getting now. The employee-operator will be paid by the Organization, which in turn will be paying an improved rent to the landowner. Thus, even the landowner who cannot or does not wish to work the land himself will be better off financially, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that the land is also producing income for other Kickapoos.

IV. IMMEDIATE STEPS

Apart from organizational work and a great deal of planning in regard to the terms and timing of acquisition of existing leases on Kickapoo land, the Organization must establish its credibility as a producing entity with the people as quickly as possible. It is felt that the best way to accomplish this is to help a number of Kickapoo people to get into the feeder pig business.

As mentioned previously, many of the families who live on the land are permitted the use of three to five acres of land surrounding their homes. Fifteen of these families, most of whom are currently unemployed, have been contacted and are eager to participate in feeder pig production. These families have had experience with hogs in the past and so would not need to be completely trained from the start. The few acres, water supply, and family labor are sufficient resources, assuming the availability of financing, to participate in feeder pig production at the supplemental income level of a 10 sow/1 boar production unit.

Also, the pastor of a Quaker Church in the McLoud area has expressed a desire to work with ten young Kickapoo men on the feeder pig production project. The Church owns 65 acres and the pastor has agreed to let the young men build their pens and farrowing facilities on this land at no charge. He has also agreed to work with them and help oversee the operation since he is acquainted with and is interested in agriculture. This will serve as a significant educational opportunity for the young men and will provide them with something which is theirs, as well as a source of supplemental income.

The initial capital investment for the fifteen families, each

at the 10 sow/1 boar level, would be approximately $2,000 per family, and for the 10 young men a total of $8,000. This would provide 10 sows and a boar, fencing, farrowing facilities and feed for each of the 15 families. The young men would receive 5 sows apiece, and since they will keep their sows together, jointly utilizing three boars, this will reduce considerably the amount needed for facilities.

Thus, a total of $38,000 would completely finance an equivalent of 25 families with a total of 200 sows. It is likely that the Organization would finance the initial feeder pig producers much as the Lost City feeder pig co-op has financed many of its members. The Kickapoo feeder pig producers will take advantage of the Lost City Co-op's marketing facilities, particularly as Lost City has recently developed a strong western Oklahoma market. The precise details of the relationship between the Organization and Lost City have yet to be worked out, but it is safe to say that the working arrangement will be a close one.

V. PRIORITIES, SCHEDULING AND CAPITAL NEEDS

The immediate top priorities for the Organization, after it is formalized, are (1) to get 25 families who have the available land and water successfully into the feeder pig business, and (2) to work out the timing and financing to acquire Kickapoo leases as they become available. The latter will require close cooperation with the B.I.A. Agency at Shawnee, where all the necessary records and maps are kept.

Until this detailed time schedule is complete it is impossible to make precise estimates as to exactly when given parcels and types of land will be available. This fact should be kept in mind in the discussion which follows. As leases are acquired, however, a number of steps will definitely be taken.

Upland tracts will immediately be cleared of trees and brush, the most expensive item in the development of the land. Once into pasture grass, this land will be stocked with sheep, for the purpose of lamb production. Lamb production is the lowest per-unit cost operation for utilization of such land and requires a minimum amount of machinery and equipment.

Bottom land tracts will be put into alfalfa, or possibly milo and some winter crop such as feed grains. Alfalfa is a good cash crop with a strong demand and will utilize the same machinery needed to work the pasture upland. The feed grains and expecially the alfalfa will be necessary as feed for the sheep.

Later, as more and more leases are acquired and the Organization's operations get the inevitable "bugs" worked out, other crops such as vegetables can be included. It is felt advisable to postpone intensive commercial vegetable production until a certain level of organizational maturity has been attained, due to the relatively large

machinery and equipment needs and to the general level of commercial sophistication involved.

Based upon this outline, a rough estimate of capital needs through 1973 may be shown as follows:

	Remainder 1971	1972	1973
Feeder Pig Operations	$38,000 (25 families)	$20,000 (10 families)	$20,000 (10 families)
Lease Acquisition	------	10,000	18,400
Land Development	------	18,000	18,000
Fencing	------	7,000	7,000
Stocking with Sheep	------	13,500	13,500
Machinery	------	20,000	------
TOTAL	$38,000	$88,500	$76,900

In the Fall and Winter of 1971, 25 families will be started into feeder pig production.

In 1972 it is assumed that the Organization will be able to acquire leases on 600 acres of upland at $4/acre and on 300 acres of bottom land at $20/acre. To this $8,400 cost has been added $1,600 as a means for the Organization to help individual lessors refinance small debts to former lessees, possibly in the form of an individual loan guarantee fund at a local bank.

The development of the upland will be on a cost share basis with ASCS programs. ASCS will contribute approximately 65%, leaving the organization with a cost of approximately $16,000. The initial cost of machinery, which will be usable for 10 years, will be approximately $20,000.

In the Fall of 1972, 10 or more families will begin feeder pig production, costing $20,000. Also 1,000 head of female sheep, along with 50 rams, will be purchased to stock the 600 acres of upland. This stock will cost approximately $13,500. The 300 acres of bottom land will be prepared and planted in alfalfa, costing approximately $2,000. The 600 upland acres already under development requires fencing, which will have a useful life of at least 20 years before needing any major repair. The entire fencing of the 600 acres into 80 acre tracts and enough for working and holding pens will cost approximately $7,000.

In the Spring of 1973 it is assumed the Organization will acquire leases to an additional 600 acres of upland and 300 acres of bottom land costing a total of $10,000. Rent on the land leased in 1972 will cost another $8,400. This additional upland will begin to be developed at the cost share price of $16,000. The fencing of the new 600 upland acres will require an additional $7,000. The Fall of 1973 will again require $13,500 for an additional 1,000 mother ewes and 50 rams to stock the 600 new acres of upland. Also another $2,000 is needed to prepare and plant the new 300 acres of bottom land. Another 10 families will be added to the existing feeder pig producing group, costing an additional $20,000.

Throughout 1972 and 1973 every effort will be made to obtain financing to begin a group of families in the production of rabbits.

By the end of 1973, the Organization will have matured to the point that it will be operating with a substantial degree of efficiency. This will allow the Organization the firm basis on which to move into more involved and expensive areas of cattle, field crops, and especially intensive vegetable production and fruit trees.

It should be noted that there likely will be some day labor costs, as well as personnel costs for management of the Organization, over and above the estimates given. These will be quantified when enough facts are known.

It is planned that, when the Organization has reached full operation in 1973 or 1974, there will be three management personnel who will among themselves (with the concurrence of the Board of Directors) allocate land, equipment and people to the various projects. Preliminarily, one would be responsible for field grains and alfalfa production, one for all livestock and one for peanuts, vegetables and possible fruit trees.

VI. ROLE OF OIO

From the inception of the project until the time it is fully self-sufficient in every way, the role of Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity will be twofold: making sure the Organization has (1) adequate financing and (2) adequate technical assistance.

Commencing immediately, OIO will assign its co-op/agricultural specialist to devote whatever proportion of his time is necessary to helping the people successfully plan and implement this project. In addition a VISTA volunteer will be assigned immediately to assist, among other things, in developing all the land data necessary to properly plan the program of lease acquisition. An OIO field representative, recruited from among the Kickapoo people, will be assigned to assist in the development of the project, primarily through working with the people themselves.

It is felt that, through its experience with the Lost City feeder pig co-op (see APPENDIX for a recent brief evaluation) and other similar operations, OIO is perhaps uniquely qualified to undertake this project.

In addition, of course, maximum cooperation throughout will be solicited from local sources of technical assistance such as the Extension Service and Community Action Agencies.

II. PROPOSED FINANCING AND ROLE OF DISCREATIONARY FUND

The proposed sources of funds to implement this project are as ollows:

	Remainder 1971	1972	1973
eeder Pig perations	$38,000(A)	$20,000(B)	$20,000(B)
ease cquisition	-------	10,000(C)	18,400(D)
and evelopment	-------	18,000(C)	18,000(D)
encing	------	7,000(C)	7,000(D)
tocking ith Sheep	------	13,500(D)	13,500(D)
achinery	------	20,000(D)	------
OTAL	$38,000	$88,500	$76,900

A) OEO Region VI Director's Discretionary Fund

B) Emergency Food and Medical Service Funds, to be solicited either by the individuals involved or by the Organization itself, probably from the three Community Action Agencies in the area (Redlands, Oklahoma County and Action, Inc.).

C) OIO seed capital

D) One or more of the following: local commercial banks, FmHA, B.I.A., or PCA (Production Credit Association).

Local EF&MS funds might also be a logical source of financing or individuals wishing to enter rabbit production, and for those ndividual lessor--or lessee--operators who wished to work for themelves rather than for the Organization.

It is felt that a decision by the Southwest Region Office of Economic Opportunity to allocate the "lead" money to this project will lend a great deal of strength to the various other applications for funding which will be made as development continues.

The guidelines for application to the Discretionary Fund indicate that it is Southwest Region OEO's intent to fund each selected project number fully, so that lack of staff, training and technical assistance, management capability, etc., will not deter completion of the grant's objectives. Obviously it would not be realistic to expect the Discretionary Fund to bear such a burden in a project of the magnitude of this one. That is why OIO is committing a good deal of its own staff capability to the project.

It is proposed, however, that in addition to the $38,000 for initial feeder pig production an additional $7,720 be allocated from the Discretionary Fund to cover salary, fringe benefits and mileage for a trainee co-op specialist who would work for the Organization under their guidance as well as that of OIO's co-op/agricultural specialist. We are in contact with a number of Indian people who have just completed a three-month co-op training course sponsored by the B.I.A. and the International Center for Cooperative Education. One or more of these people would definitely be available for such a position.

It is hoped that an early decision can be reached as to the acceptability of this proposal. For many obvious reasons, plus the fact that the feeder pig market is now headed upward for the first time in fourteen months, time is of the essence in getting people into the feeder pig phase of the project. Even if the actual funds can not be made available immediately, a firm commitment would enable OIO to proceed with interim financing from other sources in anticipation of

receipt of funds.

In sum, OIO feels that the project overall will be its most innovative and significant undertaking to date in the field of economic development. It will take a tremendous amount of work and cooperation for it to succeed. OIO is committing itself to that effort.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY - APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION *(Please type or print clearly)*

(For OEO Use) DATE RECEIVED

Form Approved. Budget Bureau No. 116-R0156

SECTION I. APPLICANT INFORMATION

1. APPLICANT AGENCY	2. DATE SUBMITTED	3. PROGRAM YEAR / END DATE	4. GRANT NO.
Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity	8 Oct 71	A / 30 Oct 72	

5. STREET ADDRESS	6. CITY	7. STATE	8. ZIP CODE	9. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	10. TELEPHONE *(Include Area Code)*
555 Constitution Ave.	Norman	Okla.	73069	Juanita Learned	405-329-3737

SECTION II. PROGRAM ACCOUNT SUMMARY

P.A. NO. (1)	PROGRAM ACCOUNT (2)	APPROVED PY ___ TOTAL PROGRAM (3)	APPROVED PY ___ NO. MOS. (4)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR TOTAL PROGRAM (5)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR FEDERAL SHARE (6)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR NON-FEDERAL SHARE (7)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR NO. MOS. (8)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR + 1 FULL-YEAR TOTAL PROGRAM (9)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR + 1 FULL-YEAR NO. MOS. (10)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR + 1 EXPANDED TOTAL PROGRAM (11)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR + 1 EXPANDED NO. MOS. (12)	REQUESTED PY + 2 EXPANDED TOTAL PROGRAM (13)	REQUESTED PY + 2 EXPANDED NO. MOS. (14)
84	Demonstration	-------	---	45,720	45,720	-----	12	------	--	------	--	------	--
TOTALS FROM ATTACHED PAGES *(If any)*													
TOTALS		-------		45,720	45,720	-----		--------		-------		--------	

SECTION III. CERTIFICATION

11. THIS APPLICATION HAS BEEN *(Check "a." or "b." as appropriate)*

a. ☐ Approved by the applicant's governing board.

b. ☒ Reviewed by the applicant's administering board and approved by ____ official.

A copy of this application has been forwarded to the State Governor's office. It is understood and agreed by the undersigned that any grant received as a result of this application will be subject to the general conditions governing CAP grants.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY - APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

PROGRAM ACCOUNT BUDGET *(Please type or print clearly)*

Form Approved, Budget Bureau No. 116-R

1. APPLICANT AGENCY	2. DATE SUBMITTED	3. PROGRAM YEAR / END DATE	4. GRANT NO.
Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity	8 Oct 71	A / 30 Oct 72	

5. PROGRAM ACCOUNT

a. P.A. NO.	b. NAME	c. BEGINNING DATE	d. END DATE
84	Kickapoo Land Development Program	1 Nov 71	30 Oct 72

6. SUBMITTED AS PART OF *(check one)*: a. [X] FUNDING REQUEST b. [ ] AMENDMENT REQUEST *(If this item is checked, attach CAP Form 25b, "Justification for Program Account Amendm*

SECTION I. BUDGET SUMMARY

COST CAT. NO. (1)	COST CATEGORY (2)	APPROVED PY TOTAL PROGRAM (3)	APPROVED PY NO. MOS. (4)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR TOTAL PROGRAM (5)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR FEDERAL SHARE (6)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR NON-FEDERAL SHARE (7)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR NO. MOS. (8)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR + 1 FULL-YEAR TOTAL PROGRAM (9)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR + 1 FULL-YEAR NO. MOS. (10)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR + 1 EXPANDED TOTAL PROGRAM (11)	REQUESTED PROGRAM YEAR + 1 EXPANDED NO. MOS. (12)	REQUESTED PY EXPANDED TOTAL PROGRAM (13)
1.	PERSONNEL COSTS	-------		5,720	5,720	-----		--------		--------		-------
1.1	SALARIES AND WAGES			5,200	5,200	-----						
1.2	FRINGE BENEFITS *(Employer's share only)*			520	520	-----						
1.3	CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACT SERVICES			-------	-------	--------						
2.	NONPERSONNEL COSTS	--------		40,000	40,000	--------		--------		--------		--------
2.1	TRAVEL			2,000	2,000	--------						
2.2	SPACE COSTS AND RENTALS			-------	------	--------						
2.3	CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES			-------	------	--------						
2.4	RENTAL, LEASE, PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT			-------	------	--------						
2.5	OTHER COSTS			38,000	38,000	--------						
	TOTAL COSTS	--------		45,720	45,720	--------		--------		--------		-------
	FEDERAL											

SECTION II. SALARIES AND WAGES *(Itemization of Cost Category No. 1.1)*

7. PAID PERSONNEL

NO. PERSONS (1)	TITLE OR POSITION (2)	ANNUALIZED SALARY (3)	NO. OF MOS. (4)	% OF TIME (5)	FEDERAL SHARE (6)	NON-FEDERAL SHARE (7)
1	Co-op Trainee	5,200	12	100	5,200	------
	TOTALS, PAID PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL				------	-------
	TOTALS, PAID NONPROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL				5,200	-------
	TOTALS, PAID PERSONNEL				5,200	-------

8. VOLUNTEERS

CATEGORY OF VOLUNTEER (8)	WAGE PER HOUR (9)	NO. OF HOURS (10)	NON-FEDERAL SHARE (11)
TOTALS, VOLUNTEERS			

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY - APPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

PROGRAM ACCOUNT BUDGET SUPPORT SHEET *(Please type or print clearly)*

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 116-R0158

1. APPLICANT AGENCY	2. DATE SUBMITTED	3. PROGRAM YEAR / END DATE	4. GRANT NO.
Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity	8 Oct 71	A / 30 Oct 72	

5. PROGRAM ACCOUNT

a. NUMBER	b. NAME	c. BEGINNING	d. ENDING
84	Kickapoo Land Development Program	1 Nov 71	30 Oct 72

6. BUDGET SUPPORT DATA

COST CATEGORY NO. (1)	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM AND BASIS FOR VALUATION (2)	AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ITEM: FEDERAL SHARE (3)	AMOUNT OR VALUE OF ITEM: NON-FEDERAL SHARE (4)
1.1	Fringe benefits @ 10%	520	------
2.1	Travel: 20,000 miles @ 10¢/mile	2,000	------
2.5	Seed Capital for financing the equivalent of 25 families to enter feeder pig production	38,000	--------

Appendix

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT REPORT

Submitted by: Elton D. Ford, Region VI Economic Development Coordinator

Requested by: George N. Poolaw - Oklahoma State OEO
Peter Graff, Director of Economic Division OIO

Place: Lost City Feeder Pig Cooperative

Dates: August 25 - 27, 1971

Purpose: To review progress and provide technical assistance to Lost City Co-op.

Remarks:

(1) Upon arrival in Tahlequah at noon Wednesday August 25th, discussions were held with Mr. Ben Southerland, Co-op specialist of OIO, Mr. Dan Hayes, Lost City Co-op Manager, and Mr. Herman Jones, Animal Husbandry Specialist, OIO.

(2) In the afternoon, various staff and members of the Co-op were visited.

(3) One of the central receiving, holding and shipping centers was visited.

(4) The Lost City Feeds, a subsidiary corporation was also visited.

(5) On Thursday morning Mr. Ben Southerland, other members of the staff and myself drove to Okemah (distance of about 130 miles) to view the receiving of pigs to be shipped from that area. This area consists of members who are being assisted by Okfuskee County CAA in cooperation with the Lost City Co-op.

(6) Thursday afternoon was spent in visiting the Hughes County CAA who also coordinates with the Co-op in their feeder pig program.

(7) Friday August 27th we drove to Tenkiller State Park to attend a meeting being held by North-East Oklahoma CAA directors. At this meeting a session was held concerning some of the findings of the Co-op. Those present were, Mr. John Montgomery, Deputy Director, State EOO Oklahoma City, State EOO field representatives, OIO staff members, CAA Directors of Hughes and Okfuskee counties and myself.

(8) Conclusions were made as a result of this meeting, that Mr. Montgomery would issue a memorandum to all CAA Directors in the area covered by the Co-op, encouraging them to coordinate their efforts and cooperate with the Co-op in servicing interested residents of their respective areas. Co-op staff would simultaneously visit the same CAAs to initiate the appropriate dialogue.

Observations:

(1) My professional opinion is that; this is a good rural development project making progress, which has the potential to be self sustaining in the very near future.

(2) The objectives and goals of the project coincide with those of OEO.

(3) Considerable federal monies have been and are being invested in this program, most of it will continue being used to alleviate poverty in the area covered.

(4) The technical staff supplied by OIO are capable, willing and dedicated to serving the people concerned with the Co-op and its activities ensuring its success.

(5) The present membership of approximately 125 members is not near the potential of the area served.

(6) Many potential participants have requested assistance but due to lack of adequate financing are not now being served.

(7) Most of these people are residents of 3 CAA areas who are not now cooperating with the Lost City Co-op.

(8) The State of Oklahoma, under the very capable leadership of Mr. Rex Sparger, Mr. John Montgomery and other staff personnel, have established as a priority, Economic Development type activities for their CAAs. This activity (Lost City Feeder Pig Association) is a prime example of this priority.

Recommendations:

(1) That concerted efforts be made to increase the present membership of the Lost City Co-op to at least 300 by next spring and that a goal of 500 members be established by end of 1973.

(2) Funds must be found to finance the interested low-income rural people of the 8 county area who are interested in becoming members of the Co-op.

(3) In the attempt to secure these needed funds; one step possible, is for the CAAs not now cooperating, to program their support and finances to the projects for the benefit and services of their interested residents, in the same or similar manner as the 3 CAAs that are presently cooperating.

(4) OIO should continue to supply the Co-op with technical assistance, supervision and some financing until such time as the cooperative is self sufficient.

(5) Efforts should be made to enlist the aid of Farmers Home Administration, as one source, in supplying the necessary financing of participants who qualify.

(6) Local CAAs now participating and those who will in the future, should seek and explore all avenues that might generate additional venture capital for their low-income interested residents. This might be accomplished by using the "Trust" approach that has been introduced by Oklahoma, or some other similar plan.

(7) Another idea to consider, could be that CAAs who are interested in cooperating with the project for the benefit of their recipients, need not contract in exact manner as has Hughes and Okfuskee counties but in a manner whereby no requirement be set that the association be a grant recipient of funds used to finance producers, rather the association could be used as an agent to service and collect loans, the principal amount to be paid back to a community development corporation or Trust, should the CAA wish to build in potential to reuse the money as a condition to using their funds in the proposed fashion.

(8) Finally and in summary; the Lost City Feeder Pig Association has made much progress, especially considering recent economic factors encountered. It is a feasible project which must be expanded. One obstacle that precludes adequate expansion is the lack of funds to finance the individuals. A solution to this need must be found. Hopefully some of the suggestions I have made will assist those concerned in eliminating this obstacle. A more economical and efficient use of OIO and Co-op staff time and energies can be utilized if more members are enrolled. At present they are driving many miles through areas where interested low-income people reside and who are not now being serviced. It would appear that if all persons concerned and those who have indicated to me their interest, will work together and coordinate their resources into a practical and workable plan, the Lost City Co-op and all other similar undertakings cannot fail in Oklahoma.