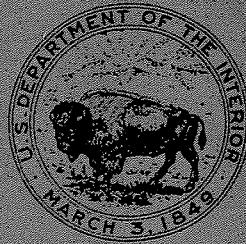


NAVAJO AREA OFFICE

~~III~~

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1972



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1972**



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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SUMMARY
STATEMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

The Bureau of Indian Affairs proposes a budget of \$408.3 million for fiscal year 1972. This amount represents an increase of \$52.5 million over the 1971 appropriations. The increases indicated in the new budget are designed to increase the momentum of the major goals set forth by the Administration to provide the American Indian with the opportunity and assistance to live in prosperity, dignity, and honor, and to emphasize the necessity of total Indian involvement and in keeping with the theme of the President's Indian message to Congress on July 8, 1970 -- "Self-determination without termination."

Education -- \$19.7 million. An increase of \$3,000,000 will help public school districts meet increased enrollments of 7,000 students and increases in operational costs through the Johnson-O'Malley program. Scholarship grants to an additional 2,300 Indian college students and provision of a more adequate funding base for all grant students will require an additional \$9,000,000.

In the Federal school activity, an increase of \$3,300,000 is requested for the enrollment of 1,665 additional students and an increase of \$2,900,000 is requested to offset cost of living advances in all phases of the program. The employment of 100 education coordinators by tribal groups and the training of Indian employees in paraprofessional positions in Federal schools will require \$1,500,000. The education coordinators will work with parents and other community residents toward greater Indian participation in the school programs.

Welfare and Guidance Services. The program as stated will provide financial assistance to 70,000 recipients at a cost of approximately \$45 per person per month. Also, 3,500 employable recipients, heads of households, will be afforded a work experience opportunity. In addition, 3,500 dependent, neglected, or handicapped children will be provided foster home or institutional care at a cost of approximately \$121 per child per month. An increase of \$3.8 million is required.

Maintaining Law and Order -- \$1.3 million. There are about 280,000 Indian people on 83 reservations in 14 States where the local authorities have not assumed civil and/or criminal jurisdiction. It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to provide for the safety and protection of these communities. An increase of \$0.5 million will be required to keep the program operating at the fiscal year 1971 level. An additional \$0.8 million is required for increased emphasis on prevention and rehabilitation, development of new training curriculum for the total community criminal justice systems on reservations; and extension and development of new contracts with tribal councils for assumption of criminal justice systems on reservations.

Maintenance of Roads -- \$0.5 million. This increase is needed because the speed and volume of traffic have constantly increased on the reservations generating requirements of more and better construction and maintenance to meet the transportation needs. Of the increase, \$225,000 is programmed for regular maintenance; \$150,000 is for occasional maintenance; \$101,000 is for heavy maintenance on main traffic roads; and \$15,000 is for increased airstrip maintenance.

Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Utilities -- \$2.4 million. Approximately 1,008,000 square feet of newly constructed buildings and related utility systems will require \$978,000 of first year repair and maintenance. First year costs are normally 75 percent to 90 percent greater than in subsequent years. An increase of \$1.4 million is required for increased cost of labor, materials, and services. Cost indexes developed by the Engineering News-Record will substantiate this increase.

Indian Business Development Fund -- \$1.5 million. The Indian Business Development Fund (IBDF) is a grant program aimed at increasing business ownership, income, and employment for Indians. The IBDF provides a readily available source of initial capital, on a grant basis, to Indian individuals, tribes, and associations for establishing business enterprises on or near Indian reservations. Such grants should facilitate the acquisition of additional financing from other sources, both governmental and private. In fiscal year 1971, \$3.4 million was appropriated for the Indian Business Development Fund and the progress in the program has been outstanding.

Buildings and Utilities. The Buildings and Utilities program of \$23.9 million provides new school facilities primarily for the continued expansion of the kindergarten program; a rebuilding program at Sherman High School, California, and Haskell Indian Junior College, Kansas; and for the replacement of a high school at Cherokee, North Carolina.

Irrigation Systems. The request of \$12.5 million will provide \$9.0 million for the continuation of construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project. For the improvement, rehabilitation, betterment and extension of other Indian irrigation projects, \$3.5 million will be used. The objective of this program is the development of all irrigable land on Indian reservations as a means of providing a better standard of living for resident reservation Indians.

Indian Reservation Roads. This program of \$30.0 million will provide for the improvement of 868 miles of road. This program is planned to provide better transportation facilities to support essential reservation and community development programs, Indian self-help programs, and, most important, the education programs. An amount of \$25.0 million liquidating authority is required to fulfill this program in fiscal year 1972.

Program Direction

The primary emphasis of BIA fiscal year 1972 programs is on assisting Indians to gain greater control over the educational, economic, and social development on their reservations. To this end, the Federal trust responsibility is reaffirmed while emphasizing a greater degree of Indian operation and control of BIA programs. Where tribes have expressed a desire, negotiations will be accelerated to achieve Indian administration and supervision of any or all BIA programs on reservations. This new emphasis will also encourage tribes to examine the idea of increased Indian participation in the planning and implementation of programs on their reservations.

Federal Government Obligations

The Federal Government holds title, in trust for Indians, to 39.6 million acres of tribally owned land and 10.9 million acres of individually owned land.

Population

There are about 700,000 Indians in the United States, 461,800 living on or near reservations held in trust for them by the Federal Government. The Indian and Alaska Native population differs from the national pattern in that Indian population has been increasing 3 percent a year -- about three times the

national rate. We expect a lower growth rate in the future for the on or near service population as birth rates are on the decline; and as off-reservation migration is stimulated by the employment assistance program and as higher education levels for young people are achieved. Indian households are large, averaging five persons per family compared to three and one-third for the Nation.

Poverty

Most Indians live in varying degrees of poverty which stems from cultural differences from the non-Indian society, a lack of educational opportunities, and an absence or underdevelopment of reservation resources. About 40 percent of the available Indian labor force is unemployed, with an additional 20 percent underemployed. Three quarters of all families have incomes below the poverty level. These handicaps are aggravated by geographical isolation and a fear of an abrupt ending of Federal service by unilateral action. Possession of land gives the Indian people a sense of security not necessarily related to its present or prospective economic contribution. This psychological fact, which has its counterpart in some non-Indian depressed areas, helps explain why Indians may choose to remain on land which currently offers limited economic support.

Educational Level

Attendance in educational institutions and academic achievements has shown dramatic improvement but Indians still have an educational level only two-thirds that of other Americans.

Health

The life expectancy at birth for Indians is 7 years less than for the average American.

Housing

There is a need to repair or replace 66,000 substandard Indian houses identified in a 1969 survey.

Objectives

- To encourage and assist Indian tribes to plan, design, administer, and supervise programs affecting their destinies.
- To achieve a level of living and an education for Indians equal to the average of the Country.
- To offer Indians a choice of remaining at home or migrating to urban areas equipped, in either case, with the skills to live in dignity and equality.

Indian Involvement

Individual Indians

Individual involvement comes about by Indians operating their own enterprises or by employment in any one of the varied programs conducted on the reservation by Government agencies or non-governmental businesses.

Tribal Governments

Daily tribal involvement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, other Federal, State, and local programs, and privately sponsored activities comes about primarily through more than 450 tribal governing bodies. Tribal governing bodies appoint committees for specific planning and programming purposes, such as education, enrollment, housing, welfare, budgets, land use, etc. The tribes, for instance, have now established 90 housing authorities. Through its close working relationship with tribal governing bodies, the Bureau processes annually hundreds of resolutions dealing with tribal budgets, leasing of tribal lands, law and order, tribal programs including special judgment funds programs, trusts, investments, Bureau and other Federal programs. No commercial, industrial or recreational projects are introduced on the reservation without the consent, participation and approval of the governing body.

Examples of the current new Indian involvement are:

Cherokee School. Development of plans for the Cherokee School, proposed for construction with BIA funds in fiscal year 1972 was through a Planning Committee comprised of (1) a Task Force, consisting of members of the Cherokee Tribal Council, parents, and business people; (2) the Work Force, consisting of the Superintendent of the Agency, his school administrators and curriculum specialists of the Washington Office; and (3) the Resources Committee, consisting of representatives of the teaching staff in Cherokee, colleges and universities, local public schools, regional laboratories, welfare agencies, and U. S. Public Health Service.

Zuni Plan. In 1968 the Zuni Tribal Council determined the need for long-range comprehensive planning for the development of their reservation and people.

Early in 1969, Tribal Governor Robert E. Lewis created an interagency team composed of persons representing the tribe, local State, and Federal agencies, with programs relevant to the general welfare of the Zuni people and the development of the reservation. This team, under tribal direction, translated the needs, desires, and goals of the tribe into the Zuni Comprehensive Development Plan. When completed, the 5-year plan contained 43 projects within major program goals of (1) increased individual income; (2) enhanced educational opportunities; and (3) improved living conditions. Total cost of the Plan is \$55 million.

To implement their Plan efficiently, the Zuni Pueblo has proposed that all activities on their reservation be directed by the Zuni Tribe. As a first step, on March 19, 1970, the Zuni Tribal Council requested that they be permitted to assume the responsibility for directing BIA programs and employees in a manner described in the Zuni Plan. An agreement has been granted to the tribe and they are now operating under the Plan.

Balanced Relationship

President Nixon speaks of the balanced relationship in the closing part of his Indian message:

"The Indians of America need Federal assistance -- this much has long been clear. What has not always been clear, however, is that the Federal government needs Indian energies and Indian leadership if its assistance is to be effective in improving the conditions of Indian life. It is a new and balanced relationship between the United States government and the first Americans that is at the heart of our approach to Indian problems. And that is why we now approach these problems with new confidence that they will successfully be overcome."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Comparative Statement of 1971 Appropriation and 1972 Budget Estimate

Appropriations and Activities	Fiscal Year 1971			Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
	Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available		
<u>EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES:</u>					
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$138,022,000	\$6,087,000	\$144,109,000	\$163,840,000	+\$19,731,000
2. Welfare and guidance services.....	52,142,000 1/	356,000	52,498,000	56,324,000	+ 3,826,000
3. Employment assistance.....	38,717,000	491,000	39,208,000	39,208,000	---
4. Maintaining law and order.....	5,659,000	181,000	5,840,000	7,115,000	+ 1,275,000
Total.....	234,540,000	7,115,000	241,655,000	266,487,000	+24,832,000
<u>RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:</u>					
1. Forest and range lands.....	6,938,000 2/	345,000	7,283,000	7,283,000	---
2. Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.....	140,000	---	140,000	1,340,000	+ 1,200,000
3. Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	12,163,000	510,000	12,673,000	13,306,000	+ 633,000
4. Soil and moisture conservation.....	6,225,000	351,000	6,576,000	6,576,000	---
5. Maintenance of roads.....	5,129,000	546,000	5,675,000	6,166,000	+ 491,000
6. Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	614,000	24,000	638,000	638,000	---
7. Management of Indian trust property.....	8,770,000	424,000	9,194,000	9,394,000	+ 200,000
8. Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	19,889,000	1,295,000	21,184,000	23,538,000	+ 2,354,000
9. Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,404,000	14,000	1,418,000	1,418,000	---
10. Indian business development fund..	3,400,000	---	3,400,000	4,900,000	+ 1,500,000
Total.....	64,672,000	3,509,000	68,181,000	74,559,000	+ 6,378,000

Comparative Statement of 1971 Appropriation and 1972 Budget Estimate (con.)

Appropriations and Activities	Fiscal Year 1971			Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
	Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available		
<u>CONSTRUCTION:</u>					
1. Buildings and utilities.....	\$12,335,401 ^{2/}	---	\$12,335,401	\$23,910,000	\$+11,574,599
2. Irrigation systems.....	7,475,000	---	7,475,000	12,475,000	+ 5,000,000
Total.....	19,810,401	---	19,810,401	36,385,000	+16,574,599
<u>ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY):</u>					
1. Federal-Aid Highway roads.....	20,200,000	---	20,200,000	25,000,000	+ 4,800,000
<u>GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:</u>	5,600,000	\$376,000	5,976,000	5,913,000	- 63,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	344,822,401	11,000,000	355,822,401	408,344,000	+52,521,599

- ^{1/} Includes \$16,925,000 in 1971 Supplemental Appropriation Act.
^{2/} Includes \$50,000 in 1971 Supplemental Appropriation Act.
^{3/} Excludes \$74,599 transferred to other accounts.

EDUCATION &
WELFARE SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Education and Welfare Services

Appropriation, 1970.....	176,703,000	
Supplemental appropriation, 1970.....	6,000,000	
Second supplemental appropriation, 1970.....	9,799,000	
Transferred to other accounts.....	<u>- 2,000,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1970.....		190,502,000
Appropriation, 1971.....	217,615,000	
Supplemental appropriation, 1971.....	16,925,000	
Pay Cost supplemental.....	<u>7,115,000</u>	241,655,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1972

	<u>Base for 1972</u>	<u>Increase 1972</u>	
<u>Educational assistance, facilities and services:</u>			
Assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools.....	\$25,750,000	12,000,000	
Operation of Federal school facilities.....	115,806,000	7,731,000	
Community Development and Adult Education.....	2,553,000	-	+19,731,000
<u>Welfare and guidance services:</u>			
Direct welfare assistance.....	39,525,000	3,605,000	
Social Services.....	6,333,000	221,000	
Welfare Housing.....	6,640,000	-	+ 3,826,000
<u>Employment Assistance.....</u>	39,208,000	-	-
<u>Maintaining law and order:.....</u>	5,840,000	1,275,000	<u>+ 1,275,000</u>
Increase, 1972.....			<u>+24,832,000</u>
Budget estimate, 1972.....			266,487,000

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Fiscal Year 1970	Fiscal Year 1971		
		Total Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$119,284,922	\$138,022,000	\$6,087,000	\$144,109,000
2. Welfare and guidance services.....	30,497,235	52,142,000	356,000	52,498,000
3. Employment Assistance.....	35,042,724	38,717,000	491,000	39,208,000
4. Maintaining law and order.....	5,098,546	5,659,000	181,000	5,840,000
Contract authorization.....	-835,260	-	-	-
Applied to contract authorization.	1,056,699	-	-	-
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	357,134	-	-	-
Total.....	190,502,000	234,540,000	7,115,000	241,655,000

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Analysis by Activity

Activity	F. Y. 1970 Amount Available	F. Y. 1971 Amount Available	F. Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 compared with 1971	Page Ref- erence
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$119,284,922	\$144,109,000	\$163,840,000	+ \$19,731,000	4
2. Welfare and guidance services..	30,497,235	52,498,000	56,324,000	+ 3,826,000	18
3. Employment assistance.....	35,042,724	39,208,000	39,208,000	-	22
4. Maintaining law and order.....	5,098,546	5,840,000	7,115,000	+ 1,275,000	24
Contract authorization.....	- 835,260	-	-	-	
Applied to contract authorization.....	1,056,699	-	-	-	
Unobligated balance lapsing....	357,134	-	-	-	
Total.....	190,502,000	241,655,000	266,487,000	+ 24,832,000	

1. Educational Assistance, Facilities and Services

Subactivity	F. Y. 1970	F. Y. 1971	F. Y. 1972	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Amount Available	Amount Available	Estimate	1972 compared with 1971
A. Assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools:.....	\$20,098,169	\$25,750,000	\$37,750,000	\$+12,000,000
Public schools:				
a. Navajo peripheral.....	1,620,445	1,750,000	1,925,000	+175,000
b. Other.....	14,710,306	17,902,000	20,727,000	+2,825,000
Higher education.....	3,767,418	6,098,000	15,098,000	+9,000,000
B. Federal facilities:...	97,506,940	115,806,000	123,537,000	+7,731,000
Boarding schools.....	69,702,664	82,675,000	87,559,000	+4,884,000
(No. of pupils - Boarding).....	(35,405)	(36,405)	(37,505)	(+1,100)
(No. of pupils - Dormitories for public school enrollment).....	(4,043)	(4,143)	(4,243)	(+100)
Day schools.....	21,695,665	26,108,000	27,321,000	+1,213,000
(No. of pupils).....	(16,790)	(18,180)	(18,645)	(+465)
(No. of units).....	(650)	(705)	(723)	(+18)
Indian School Boards..	859,250	1,034,000	1,096,000	+62,000
(No. of pupils).....	(389)	(721)	(721)	(-)
Special Services:				
a. Program Direction.	3,296,519	3,639,000	3,770,000	+131,000
b. Transportation of boarding school students..	747,897	900,000	954,000	+54,000
c. Indian education coordinators.....	-	-	1,300,000	+1,300,000
Summer Programs.....	1,204,945	1,450,000	1,537,000	+87,000
C. Adult Education and Community Development.....	1,679,813	2,553,000	2,553,000	-
Total.....	119,284,922	144,109,000	163,840,000	+19,731,000

A. Assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools: Fiscal year 1971, \$25,750,000; fiscal year 1972, \$37,750,000; increase, \$12,000,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
	Amount	Positions			
(1)	\$175,000	-	\$1,925,000	-	To meet increased costs of peripheral dormitory program.

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
	Amount	Positions			
(2)	2,825,000	-	20,727,000	-	To meet normal program increases in public schools educating reservation children.
(3)	9,000,000	-	15,098,000	4	To meet increased need for college scholarship grants to Indian youth.
	<u>12,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Contracts with public school districts in eight locations covering increased costs of educating out-of-district Indian children, \$175,000.
- (2) Contracts with State Departments of Education, tribal corporations, and public school districts for partial costs of educating increased numbers of Indian students and to meet increased operational costs, \$2,825,000.
- (3) Grants to an additional 2,300 Indian college students, increased operational costs, improved funding base, and other related costs, \$9,000,000.

Need for Increase:

Public Schools:

- (1) The increase of \$175,000 requested for the peripheral dormitory program is based upon the prior year's expenditures for educational services.
- (2) The increase of \$2,825,000 for State and tribal contracts is needed to meet additional costs due to increased enrollment and increased operating expenses.

Increased Enrollment - \$1,800,000:

To provide for an increase in enrollment of 7,000 students. There will be an increase of 300 students in the Alaska Boarding Home Program which will cost \$2,000 per student or a total of \$600,000. The remaining \$1,200,000 will be needed to meet the approximate \$180 per capita supplemental cost for assisting the remaining 6,700 students. Such funds will be used to help support the basic education programs for Indian children in approximately 100 public schools where they constitute a large part of the total enrollment. This assistance will need to continue until Office of Education P.L. 874 funds and State aid can adequately meet basic education costs. These funds will also be used for supplementing or fully supporting special programs and parental costs in schools already providing these services.

Increased Operational Costs - \$1,025,000:

As teacher salaries accelerate and other operational costs increase, additional funds are needed to assist the 79,780 students who will be served by the program. This is an approximate 5.5 percent increase in cost.

Basic program cost increases will be met in those schools requiring such funds. Special programs now in place will be continued.

Reading specialists and speech teachers have already demonstrated that by working with classroom teachers and directly with students, they can accelerate the learning process. So far, they are available in only a limited number of schools.

The same is true with teacher training programs, teacher aides, visiting coordinators and summer programs. States can only meet requests for a limited number of such programs.

Visiting coordinators are playing an important role in involving Indian parents in the education of their children. These coordinators are usually individuals of Indian descent who relate well to Indian people and school personnel. They work to bring about a closer relationship between the home, schools, and other agencies providing services to children. States and school districts having such services report improved attendance, reduced dropouts, increased number of graduates, and increased parental involvement in school affairs.

Teacher aides now employed not only free teachers for teaching responsibilities but they also provide a valuable link between the school and the community. Indian people in communities where their own people are employed as aides are becoming more interested in the education of their children and more involved in school affairs.

Summer programs not only provide recreational outlets for Indian children but they also offer educational opportunities where needed individual attention can be given to each student.

Increased costs for special transportation, tutoring and parental cost items (rental of band instruments, activity and related fees, material for industrial arts, home economics and crafts classes) must be provided if these important services to Indian children are to be continued.

The Boarding Home Program is supported with Johnson-O'Malley funds, with the State of Alaska providing tuition and foundation program support costs to the local districts enrolling these children.

The table on the following page shows the expected distribution of funds by States.

AREA State	Amounts		
	1971	1972	Increase
<u>ABERDEEN</u>			
Nebraska	\$ 400,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 150,000
North Dakota	450,000	590,000	140,000
South Dakota	1,335,000	1,530,000	195,000
<u>ALBUQUERQUE</u>			
Colorado	250,000	255,000	5,000
<u>ANADARKO</u>			
Kansas	50,000	55,000	5,000
<u>BILLINGS</u>			
Montana	710,000	875,000	165,000
Wyoming	100,000	110,000	10,000
<u>JUNEAU</u>			
Alaska	3,569,000	4,295,000	726,000
<u>MINNEAPOLIS</u>			
Minnesota	850,000	1,150,000	300,000
Wisconsin	425,000	540,000	115,000
Iowa	135,000	150,000	15,000
<u>MUSKOGEE</u>			
Oklahoma	1,550,000	1,905,000	355,000
Mississippi	10,000	10,000	-
<u>NAVAJO</u>			
New Mexico	2,553,000	2,953,000	400,000
Peripheral	1,750,000	1,925,000	175,000
<u>PHOENIX</u>			
Arizona	3,900,000	3,975,000	75,000
Nevada	190,000	205,000	15,000
Utah	10,000	5,000	-5,000
<u>PORTLAND</u>			
Idaho	450,000	475,000	25,000
Washington	790,000	900,000	110,000
<u>SACRAMENTO</u>			
California	150,000	189,000	39,000
<u>SEMINOLE</u>			
Florida	25,000	10,000	-15,000
TOTALS	<u>19,652,000</u>	<u>22,652,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>

(3) Higher Education. The increase of \$9,000,000 is requested to provide viable alternatives and adequate financial aid for Indian students in junior, four-year or graduate colleges.

	<u>F. Y. 1971</u>	<u>F. Y. 1972</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Number of Students	6,100	8,400	2,300
Amount of Grant	\$6,098,000	\$15,098,000	\$9,000,000

Grants are made to Indian students who want to attend college but lack the necessary resources to make attendance possible. There is an acute shortage of qualified Indian professional people. Even today only a limited number of teaching positions in Bureau and public schools are filled by Indian people. The need for these people in other professional fields is even more acute. To date, only a very small beginning (\$15,000-FY 71) has been made in providing funds for training law students. There are many other fields where training programs are needed if Indian people are to assume their proper leadership role. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is the primary funding source for the Nation's Indian youth.

The increase of \$9,000,000 is requested to provide basic financial aid to the rapidly increasing number of Indian college students.

The expected large increase in enrollment will result from:

1. A more adequate funding base.
2. The enrollment of larger numbers of married students who for the first time will be able to adequately feed and house their families under the grant program.
3. The increased number of students who would have chosen vocational training but now will enter college because of improved funding.
4. The normal enrollment increase pattern.

A study of Indian dropouts made by the Northwest and Southwest Laboratories indicated inadequate financing as a major reason for more students dropping out of college.

The majority of students receiving assistance from the Bureau's Higher Education Program come from homes with incomes below today's poverty level. The normal pattern for the Indian student is to look to the Bureau for service and support in his efforts to attend college. These needs can be expressed in the following manner:

1. A very minimal financial contribution from students and parents.
2. Lack of experience in the dominant society which calls for special counseling services.
3. A language handicap which requires tutoring classes and in the beginning a reduced academic load.
4. For many students, they are attending classes for the first time with non-Indian students. Even students who come from public schools have had very little experience in working with non-Indian students. This lack of experience can best be rectified by strengthening orientation programs, providing for special reduced size classes, tutoring and remedial services, and indepth counseling programs.
5. These students leave behind a rich Indian culture when they enroll in college. In order to maintain their identity and pride in their own culture and properly assist them in their new environment, colleges and

interested Indian groups are establishing on-campus Indian Studies Centers. These centers are designed to implement progress in many relevant curriculum areas. Colleges recognize the value derived from such programs, but faced with budgetary limitations, look to the Bureau for support.

The fiscal year 1972 budget will assist 8,400 students. The Bureau's share of this grant depends upon the amount of other resources that can be found. In most cases, the Bureau will continue to be the prime resource. The following tables will illustrate the costs of educating the estimated 8,400 students who will enroll in college in 1972 and the resources available:

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

	<u>Fiscal Year 1971</u>			<u>Fiscal Year 1972</u>		
	<u>Students</u>	<u>Grant Per Student</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Grant Per Student</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Single	(4,300) ^{1/}	\$2,012	\$12,274,000	6,400	\$2,300	\$14,720,000
Married	(1,800) ^{1/}			2,000	3,989	7,978,000
Total	<u>6,100</u>		<u>\$12,274,000</u>	<u>8,400</u>		<u>\$22,698,000</u>

^{1/} The 4,300 represents the estimated number of single students and 1,800 represents the number of married students who will receive assistance at the single applicant level.

RESOURCES

	<u>F.Y. 1970</u>	<u>F.Y. 1971</u>	<u>F.Y. 1972</u>
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	\$3,767,418	\$6,098,000	\$15,098,000
Other:	2,299,800	6,176,000	7,600,000
Other Federal Programs (Educational Opportunity Grants, Work-Study, loans, and other college-offered aid)....	207,500	3,500,000	4,500,000
Tribal scholarships.....	1,121,120	1,416,000	1,500,000
State scholarships.....	339,380	400,000	500,000
Student and family contributions..	427,800	610,000	800,000
Organizations, foundations, churches.....	204,000	250,000	300,000
Total.....	<u>6,067,218</u>	<u>12,274,000</u>	<u>22,698,000</u>

Program of Work

Public School Operations. Under the Act of April 16, 1934, as amended, commonly called the Johnson-O'Malley Act, the Bureau of Indian Affairs provides supplementary aid to public school districts which face financial problems due to the presence of tax-exempt, Indian-owned lands within the district boundaries and the enrollment of relatively large numbers of Indian children.

Many of the school districts on Indian reservations have insufficient funds to operate effective school programs even with State aids and general Federal aid to education programs. Such districts have little or no tax base. In these districts, Johnson-O'Malley aids are used to assure operation of a basic school program.

As States and local school districts assume increased responsibility for basic education programs, Johnson-O'Malley funds are made available for special education purposes that identify with Indian children. Such programs will have a positive effect in improving education achievement, reducing dropouts, and pave the way for entrance into improved employment opportunities or higher education programs.

The funds are made available through contracts with the State Departments of Education and tribal groups operating on the basis of plans developed co-operatively by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the contracting agency. The plans take into consideration the ratio of Indian children involved, local tax efforts, all other sources of aid available, including other Federal programs of aid to education (Public Laws 81-815, 81-874, and 89-10), and any special situations or needs related solely to Indian children.

Aid is also provided to cover the full per pupil costs of education of Navajo children housed in Federal dormitories who attend out-of-district public schools peripheral to the Reservation. A contract is negotiated with each such district for a specified number of Indian students. In addition to the full cost of education, funds are provided for parental items such as lunches, school supplies, etc.

In the State of Alaska, Johnson-O'Malley funds are also used to provide subsistence for approximately 350 students housed in dormitories at Nome and Kodiak and for over 1,000 students placed in urban boarding homes where high schools are available.

Higher Education. Grants are made to Indian students who cannot qualify for other types of scholarship aid or who require additional funds that cannot be obtained from other sources, and who would otherwise be unable to attend college.

Financial need is determined through the financial aids office of the college the student plans to attend or is attending. Although the demand for financial assistance from needy students other than Indians often depletes college resources, Bureau scholarship representatives will continue to support, where feasible, the "package" plan utilizing other financial assistance programs combined with Bureau funds to adequately finance Indian college students.

The importance of adequate vocational counseling for post-secondary education is readily apparent. Contact with high schools enrolling Indians will continue to be an integral function of the Area Scholarship representatives as will expanded on-campus visitation. Indian input with the operation of the Higher Education Program includes contracts for scholarship services with recognized tribal organizations, contracts with on- and off-campus Indian organizations, and higher education field meetings.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments

Enrollment of Indian students in public schools receiving Johnson-O'Malley assistance reached 72,081 in fiscal year 1970, an increase of 8 percent over 1969. During the same period, the number completing elementary school increased 11 percent and the number completing high school increased 12 percent for a total of 3,238 high school graduates.

During fiscal year 1970, more than 1,200 professionals and para-professionals working with Indian children in public schools were provided in-service training and educational support through training programs and summer workshops.

Approximately 460 individuals from the local communities, most of whom were Indian, were working in public schools as teacher aides and home visitors. They are valuable as cross-cultural interpreters of behavior to teachers, children and parents; they represent a way of incorporating Indian adults directly into the educational enterprise; and they provide a means by which Indian adults can become better informed concerning the education of their children.

In addition to the approximately 500 Indians serving on local school boards, most all local communities with a significant number of Indian children enrolled have Indian committees that work with the local schools in planning and executing Johnson-O'Malley programs. Indian corporations in two States have now taken over the administration of the program from State Departments of Education. Three more are making plans to do so.

Over the past two years, Johnson-O'Malley funds have made it possible for public schools to provide kindergarten experience for 3,000 Indian children.

College Education. In fiscal year 1971, 6,100 Indian students are being assisted with their college education through scholarship grants, a 42 percent increase over 1970. For the first time, opportunity for grant assistance was provided to assist a limited number of married students, graduate students, and supplemental assistance to Indian veterans.

Recognized Indian tribal organizations have indicated an interest and desire to more actively participate in the higher education of Indian youth through contracting for Bureau Higher Education services. One tribal organization, the All-Indian Pueblo Council of the Albuquerque Area, consisting of a unified effort of 19 Indian Pueblos, has successfully undertaken 90 percent of the Albuquerque Area Higher Education Program.

Overall, an estimated 350 Indian students will be awarded college degrees in fiscal year 1971, enabling the recipients to enter the labor force at a professional salary and standard of living.

B. Federal Facilities: Fiscal year 1971, \$115,806,000; fiscal year 1972, \$123,537,000; increase, \$7,731,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
	Amount	Positions			
(1)	+3,300,000	+143	121,141,000	8,667	To provide for increased enrollments in Indian schools.
(2)	+2,931,000	-	-	-	To provide adequate operating funds for the Indian education program
		-	-	-	Item reduced \$369,000 due to program savings in paper work management.
(3)	+1,500,000	-	2,396,000	-	To raise the level of Indian participation and self-determination in the education program.
	<u>+7,731,000</u>	<u>+143</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) One hundred forty-three (143) permanent positions at an average annual salary rate of \$6,800, \$970,000; supplies, materials, and equipment for classrooms and dormitories \$1,200,000; travel and transportation of things \$120,000; rents, communications and utilities \$100,000; other services necessary in the education and care of children \$910,000.
- (2) Equipment, supplies, and materials for classrooms and dormitories \$1,720,000; travel and transportation of things \$315,000; rents, communications, and utilities \$780,000; other services \$485,000.
- (3) Contracts with tribal groups to provide education coordinator services in Indian communities, \$1,300,000; training for sub-professional Indian employees in dormitory positions \$200,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Increased Enrollment. An increase of \$3,300,000 is requested for 1,665 additional pupils. Enrollment in Indian schools is expected to increase by an estimated 2,450 pupils in 1972. Some of this increase will be dispersed over a wide range of schools and in such numbers that it is anticipated the schools can absorb them without additional funding. The estimate of 1,665 additional pupils for which this increase is requested would be distributed by areas approximately as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Pupils</u>		<u>Day Schools</u>	
	<u>Boarding</u>	<u>Dormitory</u>	<u>Pupils</u>	<u>Units</u>
Aberdeen	60	-	100	4
Albuquerque	500	-	60	2
Anadarko	100	-	-	-
Juneau	-	-	225	9
Muskogee	-	100	-	-
Navajo	300	-	-	-
Phoenix	140	-	80	3
Total	<u>1,100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>18</u>

In those locations where an Indian group is prepared to assume responsibility for the operation of a Federal school, the Bureau will enter into contracts with the Indian school boards. When this is done, the funds included here for Federal schools will be transferred to the Indian school board sub-activity. Estimates are that such transfers will be made at nine locations in 1972.

(2) Cost of Living Advances. A net increase of \$2,931,000, (\$3,300,000 less \$369,000 savings in paper work management) is requested to offset cost of living advances to date in the Indian school program.

Without increases to offset rising costs, Indian schools will be faced with curtailment of items directly affecting the well being of children. They will be forced to reduce the level of textbooks and other instructional materials, dormitory supplies and materials, and food, since these are items in which there is some flexibility. The Indian children who will be affected are for the most part those who live in remote areas which are not served by the public school system. Their communities lack the public utility and recreational facilities that exist in most American communities. The conditions of isolation and poverty found in these areas place the children at a distinct disadvantage in school achievement. To help overcome these disadvantages there is need for

higher levels of teaching materials and equipment and for more supplementary dormitory reading materials, recreation supplies, etc. The additional amount requested is needed to avoid curtailment in such program offerings.

Distribution of these increases by purpose would be approximately as follows:

Cost of Living Advances

<u>Item</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1972</u>		
	<u>Increase Requested</u>	<u>Total Available</u>	<u>Average Per Pupil</u>
Instruction..... (Personnel, travel, textbooks, supplies and materials, equipment, furnishings and other items related to instruction.)	\$850,000	\$39,313,000	\$700
Library and Pupil Personnel Services..... (Personnel, supplies, materials, textbooks, equipment, etc., related to library services, guidance, counseling, recreation, psychological services, school social work, and special education.)	247,800	7,512,800	124
Food Services..... (Food, personnel, supplies, utensils, etc., related to dining operations.)	440,000	17,299,000	374 Brdg. 90 Day
Dormitory Operations..... (Personnel, travel, furnishings, books, linens and bedding, laundry supplies and services, equipment, etc., related to domiciling of children.)	470,000	21,001,000	503
Local School Administration..... (Salaries and expenses of school superintendents, principals, registrars administrative and clerical-stenographic employees, and related expenses necessary to management and control of schools.)	176,000	7,074,000	117
Plant Operations..... (Costs of heating and utilities for school plants, including janitor services, garbage collection, fire and protective services.)	322,200	13,276,200	220
Pupil Transportation..... (Fares, bus operations including contract services, and personnel.)	88,000	3,295,200	59
Summer Programs..... (Supplies, materials, minor equipment, transportation, feeding, and related services for remedial and recreational summer activities.)	14,500	1,464,500	38
Program Direction..... (Personnel rendering supervisory services, supplies, materials, and related expenses.)	131,000	3,770,000	62

Fiscal Year 1972

<u>Item</u>	<u>Increase Requested</u>	<u>Total Available</u>	<u>Average Per Pupil</u>
(continued)			
Other.....	191,500	7,135,300	118
(Transportation of things, motor vehicle operations, and other administrative services not otherwise identified.)			

(3) Increased Indian participation. The increase of \$1,500,000 is requested to provide for the employment of tribal education coordinators, \$1,300,000; and for training of Indians occupying paraprofessional positions in Federal schools, \$200,000.

The increase of \$1,300,000 is needed for the employment of personnel by tribes to provide support to the education program. They will serve as the link between children at the school and their parents. Tribes or other local Indian organizations will select and place these education coordinators as aides to professional school staff. Representative activities that these individuals will perform include assisting the teacher in developing, administering and scoring examinations, tutoring individual students, visiting students' home to confer with parents about student problems and school attendance; participating in community meetings designed to increase parental support for school programs; and providing individual and group guidance and counseling for students. The amount requested will provide for the employment and orientation of 100 education coordinators.

The increase of \$200,000 is requested to finance training for Indian employees in paraprofessional positions in Bureau schools. These employees are by reason of their education and limited experience in the lower grade levels, yet by reason of their duties they spend more time with the children in these schools than any other group of employees. Upgrading their skills will enhance their abilities to assist students in their personal adjustment problems, matters of personal hygiene, etc., as well as contribute to increased Indian input in the education program.

The funds will be used for expenses of local and regional inservice training, Bureau conducted orientation and training workshops, and for contracts with universities and colleges of education covering training needs.

Program of Work

1. Boarding schools (including dormitories)

	<u>F.Y. 1971</u>	<u>F.Y. 1972</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Amount	\$82,675,000	\$87,559,000	\$4,884,000
Number of pupils	40,548	41,748	1,200

Boarding schools provide instruction at the elementary, high school and post high school levels. Enrollment is made up of those Indian children who do not have suitable education opportunities in their home communities, who are orphans or who, for social reasons, must be educated away from their homes. These schools must also provide a home living program to assist students in making social and cultural changes necessary for successful school adjustment.

Dormitories house children who attend local public schools. These are children who do not have public schools available in their home communities. They are enrolled at both the elementary and secondary levels. The dormitories provide housing, feeding, and out-of-school recreation and tutoring activities.

2. Day Schools

	<u>F.Y. 1971</u>	<u>F.Y. 1972</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Amounts	\$26,108,000	\$27,321,000	\$1,213,000
Number of units	705	723	18
Number of pupils	18,180	18,645	465

The majority of those enrolled in Bureau day schools are in the elementary grades with only around five percent in high school. Most of these schools are small schools in isolated locations. Programs are designed to compensate for the effects of isolation and economic and social deprivation experienced in such locations. Kindergarten classes are provided for five-year-old children.

3. Indian School Boards

	<u>F.Y. 1971</u>	<u>F.Y. 1972</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	\$1,034,000	\$1,096,000	\$ 62,000

This activity provides for the development, training, and related expenses of Indian school boards and for the operation of schools under contract to Indian school boards.

4. Special Services

	<u>F.Y. 1971</u>	<u>F.Y. 1972</u>	<u>Increase</u>
(a) Program Direction	\$3,639,000	\$ 3,770,000	\$131,000
(b) Transportation of boarding school students	900,000	954,000	54,000
(c) Education coordinators	-	1,300,000	1,300,000

(a) Program Direction covers the salaries and expenses of education employees rendering field supervisory services, as well as the education staff in the Central Office. Responsibilities of these employees include planning the overall academic and vocational program for Federal schools in cooperation with Indian tribes and with State and local officials; the development of increased Indian enrollment in public schools; teacher recruitment and inservice training for Bureau education employees.

(b) This provides for plane, bus, and rail fares, and incidental expenses of transporting pupils from their homes to and from boarding schools.

(c) This subactivity provides for the salaries and expenses of local Indian education coordinators employed by tribes under contracts.

5. Summer Programs

	<u>F.Y. 1971</u>	<u>F. Y. 1972</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	\$1,450,000	\$1,537,000	\$87,000

Summer programs provide remedial instruction to help Indian youth overcome academic deficiencies; and provide field trips, recreational and camping experiences to broaden the background of the children.

Examples of recent accomplishments

During school year 1969-1970, 52,195 Indian children were enrolled in 215 Bureau schools. In addition, domiciliary care was provided in 19 Bureau operated dormitories for 4,043 children who attend public schools. Of the Federal school enrollment, 74 percent of the students were in the elementary grades (kindergarten through eighth), 23 percent in high school grades, and 2 percent in postgraduate courses. Over 79 percent of the students were fullblood Indians. The record of completions was as follows: 1,939 high school graduates; 2,667 eighth grade graduates; and 318 students awarded postgraduate certificates of completion.

With special funding provided in 1971, upgrading of the program toward accreditation is under way at Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas. A consortium consisting of Haskell; the Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe; the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, Albuquerque; and Chilocco Indian School, Oklahoma, has been organized. This is viewed as a system which will provide maximum options, a stronger presentation of post-secondary programs to Indian students, more effective student referrals and better communication. The plan also provides a flexible and diverse program to meet the cultural needs and skills development for American Indian students in earning a livelihood through cultural arts, and specialized technical and vocational as well as general education programs.

Bilingual bicultural educational programs have been introduced in Alaska and on the Hopi Reservation in Arizona. Also a bilingual bicultural program for the first grade has been added on the Navajo Reservation.

Two curriculum bulletins on Environmental Education for American Indians have been developed and introduced as teachers' guides for the 1970-1971 school year.

An Administrator Exchange Program was conducted under an arrangement between the Bureau and the National Association of Secondary School Principals. This has involved administrative staff and students of Choctaw Central High School in Mississippi, the Turtle Mountain Community School in North Dakota, and Phoenix Indian School in Arizona.

Summer program opportunities were provided for Indian children and 18,540 students participated. Emphasis was placed on academic programs to supplement regular school courses at all levels, including precollege, and on student employment opportunities and local recreation activities.

A second National Indian Workshop on School Affairs was conducted in February 1970 under the sponsorship of the National Indian Education Advisory Committee. There were 200 Indian participants, and all instructors (13) were Indian.

C. Adult Education and Community Development: Fiscal year 1971, \$2,553,000; fiscal year 1972, \$2,553,000. "No change."

Program of Work

The Adult Education program will continue to stress basic literacy education, the development of high school equivalency programs, as well as to undertake a number of non-classroom oriented activities directed to the development of social skills, citizenship and economic self-sufficiency. In an effort to expand the number of persons served, a program initiated on the Navajo reservation, which hires Federal and public school teachers to work part time in developing Adult Education classes, will be expanded nationally. As vacancies occur in existing Bureau of Indian Affairs Adult Education positions, tribes served will be encouraged to contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to hire their own Adult Education staff.

Community Development - This activity will continue to stress staff training, particularly that of superintendents and officers in charge, in becoming more responsive to Indian needs and to encourage Indian tribes to take over and themselves operate programs and other activities which have traditionally been administered for them by the BIA. Funds are granted to Indian tribes to help them gain the training and expertise to take over traditional BIA programs by contract or by other means. Special emphasis is being placed in developing contracts with universities, with Indian interest groups and with other appropriate organizations to provide tribes and local

Indian communities with technical assistance and to develop pilot projects which will assist them to negotiate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to take over Bureau programs and activities.

Recognizing that Adult Education and Community Development often engage in a number of like activities and seek similar end results, every effort will be made to coordinate these programs for maximum mutual benefits.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments

Last year, as in the previous year, the increasing awareness of the Indian in bettering himself was manifested by an enrollment of over 5,000 individuals in basic education courses in the Adult Education program. High school equivalency certificates were awarded to 736 people.

Community Development contracts with tribal groups resulted in the tribal take-over of the Road Maintenance program of the Flathead Agency through the Elmo Dayton Community Development Project. The roads are now better maintained than before and the organization is actively seeking funding to extend its road system to further economic development of the area.

A contract with the Rosebud Sioux Educational Board resulted in a proposal that will take over all of the existing educational functions of the Rosebud Agency. This would place all of the diverse programs of the Bureau, Office of Economic Opportunity and the tribe under one organization. The tribal council has given its preliminary consent to this plan.

Community Development/Adult Education funds are being used in a joint venture with the Office of Economic Opportunity in establishing an educational radio network on the Ramah reservation. This network will enable all families at Ramah and the Indian operated high school to receive broadcasts originated and transmitted on the reservation.

A contract with the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida for a vacant Adult Education position and some additional Adult Education funds enabled the tribe to hire an Adult Educator who, in addition to holding classes, developed a proposal for the tribe to take over all of the Bureau activities within that agency. This contract proposal is in the final stages of negotiation and should be final early this year. Similar contractual arrangements are being explored with the Seminole Tribe of Florida that may lead to tribal take-over of the Adult Education and the education program at that Agency.

This year, \$40,000 of the Community Development/Adult Education budget was made available to pay tribal leaders for travel and other expenses in order that they might participate in the planning for the fiscal year 1973 budget.

A contract was let with the National Indian Training and Research Center (NITRC) at Arizona State University to develop a program designed to provide orientation and the necessary training for community development workers who will assist organized tribes, school boards and other recognized Indian interest organizations in negotiating tribal service contracts with the Bureau and other government agencies.

2. Welfare and Guidance Services

Subactivity	F. Y. 1970 Amount Available	F. Y. 1971 Amount Available	F. Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 compared with 1971
A. General Assistance.....	\$15,732,819	\$34,415,000	\$37,820,000	\$+3,405,000
(Caseload).....	(35,972)	(64,000)	(70,000)	(+6,000)
B. Other Welfare Assistance:				
(1) Child Welfare.....	4,200,458	4,900,000	5,100,000	+200,000
(Caseload).....	(3,300)	(3,500)	(3,500)	(-)
(2) Miscellaneous Assistance.....	127,083	210,000	210,000	-
C. Social Services.....	4,732,816	6,333,000	6,554,000	+221,000
D. Housing Improvement.....	<u>5,704,059</u>	<u>6,640,000</u>	<u>6,640,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total.....	30,497,235	52,498,000	56,324,000	+3,826,000

A. General Assistance: Fiscal year 1971, \$34,415,000; fiscal year 1972, \$37,820,000; increase, \$3,405,000. This increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
	Amount	Positions			
(1)	\$+3,225,000	-	\$36,390,000	-	Increased caseload and unit costs.
(2)	+180,000	-	1,430,000	-	Increase in Tribal Work Experience Program.
	<u>+3,405,000</u>	<u>-</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

- (1) Increased caseload of 6,000 persons at unit cost of \$43.32 per month per person, \$3,117,000; and increased unit costs for 64,000 persons at \$0.14 per month per person, \$108,000; a total increase of \$3,225,000.
- (2) Work experience costs for 500 additional employable assistance recipients at \$30 per month per worker, \$180,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Increased caseload and unit costs, \$3,225,000. The Federal Government has assumed responsibility for providing financial assistance and other social services to needy Indian residents of reservation communities who do not receive state or county assistance. The 1972 projections for social services and assistance are based upon caseload history, probable eligibility, and recognized trends.

The increase of \$3,225,000 will provide general assistance to an average monthly caseload of 70,000 persons at a total cost of \$36,390,000. This represents an increase of slightly less than 10% over 1971, most of which will be on the Navajo Reservation. It is expected that the drastic increase in

assistance caseload and costs on this Reservation which occurred during the past few years will not continue in 1972, and the estimated increase represents largely a carryover into 1972 of the increased caseload reached during the latter part of 1971. The caseload estimate anticipates the continued activities of Employment Assistance and other economic development programs to provide for a number of needy persons who would otherwise require assistance. The small increase in unit costs is for increased costs resulting from improved housing (i.e., maintenance costs for new or improved homes provided under the housing programs.)

(2) Increase in Tribal Work Experience Program, \$180,000. The Tribal Work Experience Programs provide work under tribal sponsorship for employable recipients of general assistance. \$30 per month in addition to an assistance grant is paid to each worker. During 1970 the program was in operation on 17 reservations. A monthly average of 775 persons was employed, and a total of 1,664 persons was employed at some time during the year. During the first half of 1971, Tribal Work Experience Programs were begun on 6 additional reservations, including the Navajo Reservation which has the largest program, and it is expected that approximately 3,000 persons will be employed. During 1972 this is estimated to increase to a monthly average of 3,500 persons. The increase of 500 additional workers at a unit cost of \$30 per month as an incentive allowance will be \$180,000.

B. Other Welfare Assistance: Fiscal year 1971, \$4,900,000, fiscal year 1972, \$5,100,000; increase, \$200,000.

(1) Child Welfare: Fiscal year 1971, \$4,900,000; fiscal year 1972, \$5,100,000; increase, \$200,000.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total	Total	Explanation
Amount	Positions	Program	Positions	
\$+200,000	-	\$5,100,000	-	Increase in unit costs

(2) Miscellaneous Assistance: Fiscal year 1971, \$210,000; fiscal year 1972, \$210,000; no change.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total	Total	Explanation
Amount	Positions	Program	Positions	
-	-	\$210,000	-	-

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(1) Increased unit costs for child welfare services, \$200,000. Necessary foster care and appropriate institutional care will be provided for dependent, neglected, and handicapped Indian children from reservations for whom such care is not available through established welfare agencies. The child welfare services program will require \$200,000 in increased funding of a built-in nature to cover increasing costs of foster care and institutional care. This assumes that the federally-aided state foster care programs, as a part of the state programs of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, will provide care for a number of Indian children who would otherwise have been dependent upon the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(2) None.

C. Social Services: Fiscal year 1971, \$6,333,000; fiscal year 1972, \$6,544,000; increase \$221,000.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
\$+221,000		\$6,554,000	445	To contract with tribes for Social Services. Item reduced \$74,000 due to improved paper-work management.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

To continue contracts with the Navajo Tribe and other tribes for services and administration in connection with increased caseloads. Contract funds will be used by tribes to continue employment for 47 tribal employees.

Need for Increase:

A portion of the 1971 supplemental appropriation was for contract funds for tribes for the second half of the year to provide services to a heavily increased general assistance caseload. The additional \$221,000 requested for 1972 will be used primarily for continuing contracts with these tribes for a full year. Most of these funds will be used on the Navajo Reservation. A small contract for social services will be entered into for the first time with Quinault Tribe in Western Washington.

Program of Work:

General assistance will be provided to needy Indians on reservations who are not eligible for public assistance under the Social Security Act (Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled) and for whom such assistance is not available from established welfare agencies or through tribal resources. Where possible, general assistance will be accompanied by rehabilitative services leading toward individual self-sufficiency. Tribes will be encouraged and assisted to develop work projects for employable recipients of general assistance. Contracts will be arranged where appropriate with interested tribes and Alaska Native Villages for the provision of social services to applicants for and recipients of general assistance.

Necessary foster care and appropriate institutional care will be provided for dependent, neglected, and handicapped Indian children from reservations for whom such care is not available through established welfare agencies.

Miscellaneous assistance will provide burials for needy Indians and for other costs related to welfare programs, including arrangements with some needy tribes for meeting some of the costs of the surplus food commodities programs for needy Indian families.

Applications and continuing eligibility for assistance will be appropriately investigated. The needs of neglected and handicapped Indian children will be investigated and when placement away from home is indicated, arrangements will be made for appropriate care. Appropriate counseling will be provided to tribal courts in connection with problems of children and provision of protective services, and staff services will be provided to assist in housing programs and programs for family use of judgment funds. Consistent efforts will be made to promote the development of Indian people toward management of their own affairs.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

In cooperation with tribes, the recent great increase in assistance needs has been coped with so as to minimize privation and suffering. The development of Tribal Work Experience Programs as a more desirable way of providing for the assistance needs of employable Indians has been encouraged, and the number of such programs has increased. In this way, constructive employment has been provided for many, including in many instances, opportunity for training; a number of tribal work projects such as home construction and repair, road repair, building maintenance and development of recreational facilities contributed directly to the welfare of the reservation community, and tribes had an opportunity to develop experience in management.

D. Housing Improvement: Fiscal year 1971, \$6,640,000; fiscal year 1972, \$6,640,000; "No change."

Program of Work:

Emphasis of the Bureau's Housing Improvement Program (HIP) will continue to be on renovation and enlargement of existing housing. During 1972, approximately 3,500 houses will be improved and 365 new houses constructed.

The renovation effort has been and continues to be an important element in reducing the total cost of achieving the goal of eliminating substandard Indian housing. This effort continues to operate very well with the benefits to the Indian families direct and satisfying. Concomitant with these direct savings are the indirect savings generated by providing decent, safe and sanitary shelter, thus reducing the health and social costs created by an unsafe and unsanitary environment.

We have found it most important that the renovation effort be of a quality and sufficiency that the recipient can take pride in the finished product. The renovations must include not only the basic necessities of water and utilities but must provide for the modern conveniences including living space and storage space that are so necessary for the paraphernalia of every day family living that is so much a part of modern family life. Towards this end HIP will begin to reevaluate and improve upon some of the earlier efforts that were undertaken.

The repair work envisioned also means completing those minor repairs to homes that are not worth repairing to standard condition but are to be repaired to enable the families to ward off the elements until they can obtain better shelter.

It is now apparent that there are certain segments of the Indian population and areas that we thought would be eligible for other federal programs but simply cannot be served, such as certain areas of the country where small bands of Indians have been living under the most miserable conditions. Additional factors such as land ownership problems, lack of land, and meager income also make it impractical to use other federal housing programs. At present, these people can only be served adequately by the Housing Improvement Program. An estimated 365 houses will be constructed in 1972.

The housing program, wherever possible, will be coordinated with OEO and Labor Department training programs, tribal work experience programs and tribal credit programs to provide construction training, home improvement and increased financial input.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

In fiscal year 1970 some 600 new homes were constructed and over 3,500 repaired. During fiscal year 1971, the program will provide more adequate or improved housing conditions for some 4,075 Indian families.

3. Employment Assistance

Subactivity	F. Y. 1970 Amount Available	F. Y. 1971 Amount Available	F. Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 compared with 1971
A. Direct Employment.....	\$11,797,154	\$14,935,000	\$14,935,000	-
B. Adult Vocational Training.....	23,245,570	24,273,000	24,273,000	-
Total.....	35,042,724	39,208,000	39,208,000	-

A. Direct Employment: Fiscal year 1971, \$14,935,000; fiscal year 1972, \$14,935,000; "No change."

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
-	-	\$14,935,000	263	To provide assistance in acquiring employment which will lead to self-support.

B. Adult Vocational Training: Fiscal year 1971, \$24,273,000; fiscal year 1972, \$24,273,000; "No change."

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
-	-	\$24,273,000	433	To provide training which will lead to self-support.

Program of Work

The estimate of \$14,935,000 for Direct Employment and \$24,273,000 for Adult Vocational Training will provide services to 17,450 Indians in fiscal year 1972. The services will be provided as follows:

	<u>Persons Served</u>			
	<u>FY 1970</u>	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>Change</u>
Institutional Training	5,505	8,250	8,250	---
(Regular Institutional Trainees)	(5,465)	(8,135)	(8,090)	-45
(Solo Parent)	(40)	(115)	(160)	+45
On-the-Job Training	3,715	3,965	3,965	---
Direct Employment	4,215	5,235	5,235	---
(Relocates)	(2,855)	(3,690)	(3,690)	---
(Residential Trainees)	(1,360)	(1,545)	(1,545)	---

Examples of Recent Accomplishments

Since the inception of the Employment Assistance Program through June 30, 1970, over 38,000 single persons or heads of families were placed directly into employment from which more than 81,000 persons benefitted. During fiscal year

1970 there were 3,935 new entries into institutional vocational training increasing the total served since inception of P.L. 959 to 27,917 entries, 17,518 completions, 7,948 discontinuances with 2,451 still in training at the end of the fiscal year. From this training about 18,000 initial skilled job placements have resulted, benefitting approximately 31,000 persons. On-the-Job training placements have totaled 12,696 benefitting over 38,000 persons.

The family residential training centers at Madera, California, and Roswell, New Mexico, are operated under contract by Philco-Ford Corporation and Thiokol Chemical Corporation respectively. Since inception these centers have accommodated 2,123 entries of which 1,200 have completed and 794 have discontinued with 519 families still in training. These centers have become extremely popular with Indian people in the lower education and lower skills group. The United Tribes Employment Training Center at Bismarck, N.D., operating under contract with the United Tribes Development Corporation and subcontract with the Bendix Corporation became operational in fiscal year 1970 with 131 family heads entering training.

During fiscal year 1970, the solo parent project "Hacienda Esperanza" was launched in San Diego, California. By June 30, 1970, there were 36 parents with 86 children in residence with approximately 100 additional applicants awaiting scheduling.

During 1970, 3,986 Indian youths were furnished assistance in acquiring summer employment through the efforts of Employment Assistance and other agencies.

4. Maintaining Law and Order

Activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 compared with 1971
Maintaining Law and Order.....	\$5,098,546	\$5,840,000	\$7,115,000	+ \$1,275,000

Maintaining Law and Order. Fiscal year 1971, \$5,840,000; fiscal year 1972, \$7,115,000; increase, \$1,275,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.+	\$475,000	-	\$5,615,000	298	To meet built-in cost increases. Item reduced \$25,000 due to program savings in paper work management.
2.+	250,000	-	250,000	-	Carry out Prisoner/ Parole Program.
3.+	500,000	-	1,200,000	-	Extension and development of new contracts with Tribal councils for assumption of criminal justice programs.
4.+	50,000	-	50,000	-	Development of new training curriculum for total community criminal justice system on reservations.
	<u>1,275,000</u>	<u>-</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

Replace 83 police vehicles at an average cost of \$2,050 (\$170,000); increase maintenance and operation of vehicles (\$20,000); increase 5,000 court cases at \$25 per case (\$125,000); increase cost of jail operations for the care and feeding of 3,000 additional prisoners at \$33 per prisoner in reservation jails and off-reservation contract facilities (\$100,000); and cost increase for other segments of program such as supplies, travel, equipment, etc., (\$85,000). Continue a working relationship with the Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University, to provide services for inmates in 10 major urban cities, at an average cost of \$25,000 per center (\$250,000). Provide Tribes contracting and Tribes wishing to contract for operation of a criminal justice program, additional resources to maintain and begin self-governing programs and also includes the purchase of 33 new vehicles (\$500,000); develop intensive

alcoholism prevention training courses as well as to develop new means of involving the community in the solution of their own problems (\$50,000).

Need for Increase.

There are about 280,000 Indian people on 83 reservations in 14 states where states and counties have not assumed civil and/or criminal jurisdiction. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the Federal government to provide for community safety. Latest crime statistics are for FY-1969 and show that:

<u>Item</u>	<u>F.Y. 1969 Statistics</u>	<u>Change from F.Y. 1968</u>
Reported Offenses	82,012	+ 20%
Court Dispositions	79,209	N/A
Grants of Probation	16,690	+ 38%
Average Daily Prisoner Count	722	+ 15%
Indian Civil Court Cases	11,933	+ 79%

A graphic indicator of the crime problem on Indian reservations is given by the following figures. The District of Columbia with a population of approximately 833,000 persons reported 94,635 crimes, not including routine traffic violations. The Indian community with a population of about one-third that of the District reported 68,981 offenses, not including routine traffic violations, or about 73% of the total crimes reported by the District. Based on the method of computation used in compiling crime rates for the uniform crime reports of the United States, which count only the founded crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny \$50 and over in value, and auto theft, the following table compares BIA F.Y. 1969 data with F.Y. 1968 national data.

<u>Population Group</u>	<u>Number of Jurisdictions</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Index Total 1/</u>	<u>Crime Rate 2/</u>
Indian Reservations 3/	83	280,000	3,914	1,398
Rural Area 4/	1,598	24,800,000	217,910	879

A most alarming and significant fact of crime on Indian reservations is the large number of repeat offenders who constitute the bulk of all persons arrested on reservations for alcohol related offenses. This reveals a major social, rather than a purely enforcement, problem.

- 1/ Selected crimes cited in text above.
- 2/ Per 100,000 population.
- 3/ F.Y. 1969 information.
- 4/ Uniform Crime Report, 1968.

Program of Work.

It is necessary to maintain the present level of enforcement services from all levels. This service includes judicial, detention and a minimal of prevention and rehabilitation efforts. Care will be taken not to expand the enforcement services but to direct their efforts to include prevention and rehabilitation as their main focus of activity.

Built-ins amounting to \$0.5 million will have to be met in order to keep the program operating at the FY 1971 level. Items to be covered are replacement of police vehicles and equipment, increased costs in operating and maintaining

vehicles, increases in overtime and premium pay and Civil Service Commission up-grading of Law and Order positions, increase in number of court cases and prisoners, and increased cost of on-going training effort.

Program improvement will require an additional \$0.8 million. Vital to the new thrust of prevention and rehabilitation is the necessity of involving individual communities in the solution of their own problems by providing them the option and opportunity to assume total management responsibility for their own affairs, thereby creating community problem awareness and sensitivity. This portion of the program will be accomplished through increased contracting.

Programs to reduce the number of repeaters in Federal and State Institutions who return to reservation residences will be developed, since their return with no practical and realistic intervention program only contributes to the total community criminal problem. It is planned to negotiate contracts with ten urban Indian centers in those cities where there are BIA Employment Assistance programs in operation. Funds will be utilized to hire one Indian worker for each center; preferably an ex-offender who will be responsible for the extension and coordination of services from the total community to the offender as he leaves the institution. The Institutes of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University, will have responsibility for the development of worker selection and training as well as evaluation of the total program.

New training methods and techniques that emphasize prevention and rehabilitation, youth development and involvement, as well as community training, will be developed and implemented on all reservations to create an awareness and an understanding of problems and the possibility of seeking community identified solutions.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments

Consistent with new program direction, that of placing priority on the prevention of adult and juvenile delinquent behavior as well as the rehabilitation of repeat offenders, plans for comprehensive community care and treatment centers are being developed. Services offered will include total criminal justice as well as rehabilitative services which will include medical, psychiatric, alcohol treatment and counseling. Two centers will be constructed and developed as models to demonstrate the feasibility and practicality of developing programs that feature and emphasize early intervention as a basis for rehabilitation. Staff for the centers will be drawn from members of the communities involved and will be professionally trained under a new careers program, which is being developed in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The centers will be located on the Crow and Colorado River Reservations.

In an effort to develop more community involvement, a new course in Criminal Investigation was commenced at the Indian Police Academy. Priority will be given to train Tribal employees to assume duties currently performed by Criminal Investigators which deal with the investigation of criminal offenses. New duties which include program administration, development of prevention and rehabilitative programs and other services will be performed by the Criminal Investigators. The course is 80 hours and scheduled to commence in January of 1971. Sixty persons have been screened and accepted for training. Training at the Indian Police Academy which will deal with juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, custodial and jail operation, probation and parole, game rangers and police clerical is also being developed. In addition, a monthly training bulletin is being developed and circulated to all Indian police departments. This bulletin will include information pertaining to material offered at the Academy as well as new developments in the criminal justice field.

A survey of training in the criminal justice system on all reservations is being currently conducted. This survey will be utilized for making adjustments where necessary and for development of new curriculum in the fields of alcohol prevention, probation, parole as well as youth services.

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Education and Welfare Services

	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	9,549	10,087	10,230
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	535	568	619
Average number of all employees..	9,335	9,869	10,043
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.5	7.5
Average GS salary.....	\$10,022	\$10,100	\$10,154
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$8,067	\$9,115	\$9,661

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior		Bureau of		
Appropriation Title: Education and Welfare Services		Indian Affairs		
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Increase (+)
	1970	1971	1972	Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations...	\$189,923,427	\$242,319,740	\$266,487,000	\$+24,167,260
Contract authorization				
58 Stat. 266.....	-1,500,000	-1,500,000	-1,500,000	-
Applied to contract authorization 58 Stat. 266.....	+1,056,699	+ 835,260	+1,500,000	+664,740
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	1,021,874	-	-	-
Appropriation.....	190,502,000	234,540,000	266,487,000	+31,947,000
Proposed Supplemental due to Civilian Pay increase.....	-	7,115,000	-	-7,115,000
Obligations by Objects:				
11 Personnel compensation....	82,615,102	90,788,000	93,427,000	+2,639,000
12 Personnel benefits.....	7,825,036	8,126,000	8,361,000	+235,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons.....	4,449,005	5,193,000	5,498,000	+305,000
22 Transportation of things.....	2,066,150	2,286,000	2,631,000	+345,000
23 Rent, communications and utilities...	3,792,085	4,528,000	5,408,000	+880,000
24 Printing and reproduction....	133,003	249,000	273,000	+24,000
25 Other services...	33,018,040	42,368,000	51,870,000	+9,502,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	17,191,101	18,913,740	20,805,000	+1,891,260
31 Equipment.....	1,432,011	3,775,000	5,173,000	+1,398,000
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	39,999,040	68,793,000	75,941,000	+7,148,000
Subtotal.....	192,520,573	245,019,740	269,387,000	+24,367,260
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges...	-2,597,146	-2,700,000	-2,900,000	-200,000
Total obligations...	189,923,427	242,319,740	266,487,000	+24,167,260

RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Resources Management

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$55,242,000	
Second supplemental appropriation, 1970.....	5,078,000	
Transferred from other accounts.....	<u>1,048,000</u>	
Total available, 1970.....		\$61,368,000
Appropriation, 1971.....	64,672,000	
Pay cost supplemental.....	<u>3,509,000</u>	
Total available, 1971.....		68,181,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1972

	<u>Base for 1972</u>	Increase or Decrease <u>1972</u>	
<u>Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation</u>			
To bring appropriated funds in line with current rate of obligations.....	\$140,000	+ <u>\$1,200,000</u>	+ 1,200,000
<u>Agricultural and industrial assistance</u>			
Reservation programs (Program analysis and development and statistics) to provide for Missouri River Project and to provide for business manager capabilities on estimate ten reservations.....	2,374,000	+ <u>437,000</u>	
Tribal operations to provide funds for increased workload.....	1,564,000	+ <u>196,000</u>	+ 633,000
<u>Maintenance of roads</u>			
To provide for upgrading and maintaining Indian roads.....	5,675,000	+ <u>491,000</u>	+ 491,000

	<u>Base for 1972</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease 1972</u>	
<u>Management of Indian trust property</u>			
To provide for payment to Employee Compensation Fund.....	500,000	+ <u>200,000</u>	+200,000
<u>Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities</u>			
To provide for maintenance to new facilities and increases in labor and services.....	21,184,000	+ <u>2,354,000</u>	+ 2,354,000
<u>Indian business development fund</u>			
To provide supplemental source of seed capital to Indians in aiding them in business.....	3,400,000	+ <u>1,500,000</u>	+ <u>1,500,000</u>
Net increase, 1972			+ 6,378,000
			<u><u>74,559,000</u></u>
Budget estimate, 1972..			<u><u>74,559,000</u></u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Analysis by Activities

Activity	F. Y. 1970 Amount Available	Fiscal Year 1971		
		Total Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available
1. Forest and range lands.....	\$7,599,503	\$6,938,000	\$345,000	\$7,283,000
2. Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.....	1,032,413 ^{1/}	140,000	---	140,000
3. Agricultural and industrial assistance	11,433,659	12,163,000	510,000	12,673,000
4. Soil and moisture conservation.....	6,589,690	6,225,000	351,000	6,576,000
5. Maintenance of roads.....	4,651,201	5,129,000	546,000	5,675,000
6. Development of Indian arts and crafts.	626,314	614,000	24,000	638,000
7. Management of Indian trust property...	8,599,357	8,770,000	424,000	9,194,000
8. Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	19,533,325	19,889,000	1,295,000	21,184,000
9. Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,412,533	1,404,000	14,000	1,418,000
10. Indian business development fund.....	---	3,400,000	---	3,400,000
Unobligated balance available, start of year (-).....	-150,000	---	---	---
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	40,005	---	---	---
Total.....	61,368,000	64,672,000	3,509,000	68,181,000

^{1/} \$192,413 made available from unobligated balance of the "Resources Management" appropriation by authority of Section 102, General Provisions, Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1970.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
Analysis by Activities

Activity	F. Y. 1970 Amount Available	F. Y. 1971 Amount Available	F. Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971	Page Refer- ence
1. Forest and range lands.....	\$7,599,503	\$7,283,000	\$7,283,000	---	34
2. Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation	1,032,413 ^{1/}	140,000	1,340,000	+\$1,200,000	36
3. Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	11,433,659	12,673,000	13,306,000	+ 633,000	38
4. Soil and moisture conservation.....	6,589,690	6,576,000	6,576,000	---	48
5. Maintenance of roads.....	4,651,201	5,675,000	6,166,000	+ 491,000	53
6. Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	626,314	638,000	638,000	---	57
7. Management of Indian trust property.....	8,599,357	9,194,000	9,394,000	+ 200,000	60
8. Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	19,533,325	21,184,000	23,538,000	+ 2,354,000	64
9. Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,412,533	1,418,000	1,418,000	---	66
10. Indian business development fund.....	---	3,400,000	4,900,000	+ 1,500,000	68
Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-150,000	---	---	---	
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	40,005	---	---	---	
Total.....	61,368,000	68,181,000	74,559,000	+6,378,000	

^{1/} \$192,413 made available from unobligated balance of the "Resources Management" appropriation by authority of Section 102, General Provisions, Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1970.

1. Forest and Range Lands

Activity or Sub-activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
(a) Forestry.....	\$5,560,801	\$5,182,000	\$5,182,000	---
(b) Range lands....	2,038,702	2,101,000	2,101,000	---
Total.....	7,599,503	7,283,000	7,283,000	---

(a) Forestry: Fiscal year 1971, \$5,182,000; fiscal year 1972, \$5,182,000; "no change."

Program of work: The objective of Indian forest management is to realize from the forest resources, the highest economic and social services for the Indian owners, on a sustaining basis. This basic objective is accomplished through:

1. Encouraging and assisting the Indians to participate in all phases of forestry activities through expanded employment and engagement in logging and wood-using business enterprises.
2. Developing the forests by harvesting the full allowable cuts in accordance with sustained-yield forestry principles.
3. Applying forest cultural practices such as reforestation and timber stand improvement to raise the productive capacity of the forest lands, and increase the allowable cut.
4. Protecting the forests from fire, insects, disease and trespass.

In consultation with the Indians, these forest management work plans are related with other uses of the forests, such as grazing, recreation, and watershed.

Examples of recent accomplishments: Trends in sales of Indian timber are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Volume Cut (M ft. B.M.)</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
1967	823,959	\$15,950,529
1968	951,813	21,107,858
1969	974,656	32,677,154
1970	776,412	27,208,224
1971 (estimate)	750,000	21,000,000
1972 (estimate)	700,000	19,600,000

Timber sale receipts are the prime source of income on many reservations. Annually recurring stumpage revenues enable many tribes to establish tribal enterprises, conduct tribal governments, and pay for services to help promote advancement of tribal members. The annual allowable cut from the Indian forests is currently calculated at 1.04 billion board feet scribner log scale. The program for 1971 will provide for an actual harvest of 750 million board feet, or only about 72% of the allowable cut; the 1972 program, only 67%.

Indian Participation in the Forestry Program: It is Bureau policy to encourage the tribes to make their funds available to finance part of the cost of their forest management. In fiscal year 1969, 19 tribal groups contributed \$686,738 to their forestry programs.

Repayment of Appropriated Federal Funds: Under authority of the Act of February 14, 1920, as amended, administrative deductions are made from timber sale receipts. They are deposited in the Treasury, as Miscellaneous Receipts, or in appropriate tribal accounts, depending upon the source of expenditures. In fiscal year 1969, the deductions earned for deposit in the Treasury were \$2,459,000; deductions for deposit in tribal accounts were \$679,000. Estimates for fiscal year 1972 are: Federal, \$1,474,000; Tribal, \$407,249.

(b) Range lands: Fiscal year 1971, \$2,101,000; fiscal year 1972, \$2,101,000; "no change."

Program of work: Determining the quantity, quality, condition, and potential production capabilities of 44 million acres of Indian owned rangeland; designing plans for developing and managing these grazeable resources for livestock production in optimum harmony with all other feasible uses and benefits for wildlife, forests, recreation, watershed protection, farmsteads, and industrial and urban expansion; establishing rangeland development and utilization standards; translating these standards into range and livestock management plans specifying the conditions under which grazing privileges can best be granted in accord with proper numbers and classes of livestock and time and duration of grazing seasons which will achieve the highest economic return consistent with undiminished perpetual use.

Rangeland areas are delineated to formulate practical use units and to furnish maximum encouragement and opportunity for use by Indians. Range condition and trend studies and forage utilization checks are made to guide adjustments in stocking rates, season of use, unit and pasture boundaries and to determine kinds and locations of range water and other rangeland developments and improvements needed. Over 70% of all Indian rangelands are located in the arid southwest where range water deficiencies must be relieved by deep wells, paved catchment basins, and pipelines.

Range inventories and other technical data indicate an average potential grazing capacity 50 percent greater than the current estimated proper stocking. This potential can only be reached through an understanding and application of the basic principles of prudent range management by the range users over a period of time, and after development of necessary physical range improvements. Therefore, emphasis must be given to the educational and training phases of the program to motivate and encourage the Indians to adopt the management and development techniques necessary to achieve the potential. Assistance is furnished to the Indian tribes in the allocation of grazing privileges to their members. Grazing privileges not needed for these allocations are advertised and permitted after competitive bidding.

Examples of recent accomplishments: In 1969 Indian rangeland furnished 7,000,000 animal unit months of grazing. This produced livestock products with a gross value of \$68,000,000 of which \$48,000,000 was produced by Indian ranching operations. This was an increase of \$6,000,000 and \$3,000,000 respectively over 1968. The rental value of the animal unit months of forage grazed in 1969 was \$15 1/2 million compared to \$14 1/2 million in 1968, an increase of \$1 million. The total use of Indian rangeland by Indian stockmen increased from 90% in 1968 to 91% in 1969. Indians are consistently increasing their own use of their rangelands and are improving the quality of their livestock. This is returning a higher percentage of the total forage and livestock products value to the Indians' economy.

2. Fire Suppression and Emergency Rehabilitation

Activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation..	\$1,032,413	\$140,000	\$1,340,000	+\$1,200,000

Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation: Fiscal year 1971, \$140,000; fiscal year 1972, \$1,340,000; increase, \$1,200,000. The increase consists of

Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
+\$1,200,000	--	\$1,340,000	--	To bring program in line with average obligations over past few years.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

The average yearly obligation amount for fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation over the past ten years is approximately \$811,000. The past three years, the obligations have exceeded \$1 million.

Need for increase: The token appropriation for this activity has been \$140,000 for many years, necessitating a supplemental request each year. The increase will establish a realistic amount for use in emergency suppression and rehabilitation activities, bringing the program in line with average obligations.

Program of work: Funds under this activity together with available tribal funds are used to pay the cost of emergency suppression and prevention of fires on or threatening forest and range lands on Indian reservations, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned areas which will not or have not naturally reseeded within a period of time to adequately prevent soil erosion, water pollution, siltation, and losses of watershed and other economic values.

Examples of recent accomplishments.

	Calendar Years					5-year Average
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	
No. of fires.....	888	1,308	1,225	1,122	1,119	1,132
Average acres per fire.....	51	25	28	39	32	35
Area burned (acres):						
Timberlands.....	2,369	5,334	7,919	11,346	3,948	6,183
Brush and grasslands....	42,721	26,769	25,852	31,905	32,394	31,928
Total Area Burned.	45,090	32,103	33,771	43,251	36,342	38,111
Estimated damage..	\$166,156	\$424,924	\$490,850	\$257,312	\$294,662	\$326,780

<u>Causes of fires</u>	<u>Calendar Years</u>				
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
(a) Man.....	54%	54%	67%	65%	67%
(b) Lightning...	46%	46%	33%	35%	33%

Obligations for each of the last five fiscal years were:

<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
\$324,546	\$592,295	\$880,915	\$1,191,002	\$1,032,413

Obligations for fiscal year 1971, through December 31, are \$1,519,311.

3. Agricultural and Industrial Assistance

Activity or sub-activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
(a) Agriculture extension.....	\$2,226,854	\$2,241,000	\$2,241,000	---
(b) Credit operations	1,988,221	2,046,000	2,046,000	---
(c) Reservation programs.....	2,318,839	2,374,000	2,811,000	+\$437,000
(d) Commercial and industrial development.....	1,363,467	2,121,000	2,121,000	---
(e) Tribal operations	1,409,751	1,564,000	1,760,000	+ 196,000
(f) Housing development.....	2,126,527	2,327,000	2,327,000	---
Total.....	11,433,659	12,673,000	13,306,000	+ 633,000

(a) Agriculture extension: Fiscal year 1971, \$2,241,000; fiscal year 1972, \$2,241,000; "no change."

Program of work: Extension agents counsel with individual Indians, families and groups on problems of everyday living with emphasis on family economics, homemaking, youth development through 4-H and other youth organizations and community development.

Through organized educational methods, Indians are encouraged to recognize and to take advantage of opportunity for social and economic betterment.

The estimate of \$2,241,000 will permit the Bureau to fund extension contracts at the current funding level. It does not, however, provide for cost increases that may take place over the fiscal year 1971 contract cost level.

Examples of recent accomplishments: In 1970, extension services were available to approximately 35,000 Indian families living on Indian reservations. There were over 14,000 Indian youths in 4-H or other youth clubs. This represents about 15 percent of the eligible Indian youth.

(b) Credit operations: Fiscal year 1971, \$2,046,000; fiscal year 1972, \$2,046,000; "no change."

Program of work: Financing is basic for the development and utilization of Indian resources. Credit operations are patterned to meet the requirement of expanding Indian participation in the operation and management of their commercial and industrial projects. The objective is to utilize Indian resources in a manner that will insure maximum Indian employment, income and involvement in the management of Indian owned enterprises.

Activation of the Indian economic development program requires that financing be approached in various ways. Each industrial, commercial, or business development project requires planned financing, whether it be operated on an individual, tribal or cooperative basis, or as a joint venture in association with non-Indian interests. Assistance is required; (a) to seek and obtain financing from any available source and upon terms most favorable to the Indians and their organizations; (b) to determine the economic soundness of the proposed project; and, (c) to insure business-like operations.

The present Bureau's credit program under the revolving loan fund for Indians, requires Indians to exhaust all possible sources of private and customary government financing, and to utilize their own funds, when available, before loans from the revolving fund are considered. There is pending legislation that would provide an increase of \$50 million in the revolving fund and would establish a loan guaranty and insurance fund of \$200 million for loans to Indians and Indian organizations. The proposal is in line with the President's message to Congress of July 8, 1970.

Examples of recent accomplishments: The total volume of financing has increased from \$100.4 million in 1959 to \$437 million in 1970. Customary institutions supplied 67 percent; Indian organizations 27 percent; and loans from the revolving fund account for 6 percent during 1970. This substantial increase in financing of Indians is indicative of the need for capital for the development of reservation resources. Most of the capital must be borrowed.

- (e) Reservation programs (Program Analysis and Development and Statistics): Fiscal year 1971, \$2,374,000; fiscal year 1972, \$2,811,000; an increase of \$437,000. The increase consists of:

	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
(1)	+\$237,000	16		16	To provide the funds for the Missouri River Proj. Program reduced by \$8,000 due to savings in paper work management.
(2)	+ 200,000	---			To provide business manager capability on estimated ten reservations in 1972.
	<u>+ 437,000</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>\$2,811,000</u>	<u>161</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

- (1) Sixteen permanent positions at average annual rate of \$13,072 (\$209,160); travel and support costs, \$22,600; and contractual services, \$5,240, = \$237,000.
- (2) Tribal business manager capability on at least ten selected reservations at an average annual rate of \$20,000, = \$200,000.

Need for increase: (1) Development planning assistance, \$237,000 to provide and extend Missouri River Basin Investigations Project work previously funded by the Bureau of Reclamation. The work involves accelerated reservation surveys, investigations, and technical planning assistance needed for high priority economic development planning of the type exemplified by the comprehensive Zuni economic development plan. Such plans are instrumental in the effective transfer to tribal leadership of the control or operation of Federally-funded and administered programs, as proposed in President Nixon's Message to Congress on Indian Affairs, dated July 8. The fiscal year 1972 program will be directed primarily toward resource inventories and development investigations designed to define Indian water needs and to assist the Indian people to share in expanding social and economic opportunities. Studies underway, or programmed to get underway, include inventories of soil and range resources; intensive soil surveys of

potentially irrigable reservation soils; and resource base studies of selected reservations to establish data bases for comprehensive development planning. The sixteen positions are transferred on a comparable basis and do not increase the Bureau's over-all total.

(2) Tribal business managers, \$200,000 to provide business manager capability on at least ten selected reservations in fiscal year 1972. This capability is needed to strengthen tribal participation and leadership for development activities and to further tribal self-sufficiency and self-determination. The tribal business manager will be a key element in the ability of tribes to take over the control or operation of Federally-funded and administered programs as proposed in President Nixon's Message to Congress on Indian Affairs, dated July 8, 1970. Such control will build greater pride, and resourcefulness within the Indian community. At the same time, programs which are managed and operated by Indians are likely to be more effective in meeting Indian needs.

Program of work: The Office of Program Analysis and Development (Reservation Programs) is responsible for coordinating the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System; a management information system and to prepare the Bureau's Program Memorandum submissions to the Department and the Office of Management and Budget. This program of work includes bringing together, on a continuing basis, basic information on people, natural resources, and funds for use in program development comparison, evaluation, analysis, and the selection of alternatives and priorities. The need for the operations of the Office of Program Analysis and Development is dictated by Government-wide emphasis placed on the use of the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System. This office continues to coordinate the tribal programs which are funded by judgment fund payments.

The gathering, assembly and updating of reservation development data will continue. These data are used primarily, but not exclusively, in the evaluation of programs and their potential in providing jobs and income for the Indian people. These data show the levels of income and unemployment at the various reservations and indicate the programs or program mix that will increase income and decrease unemployment. In cooperation with the Indian Health Service, contracts will be entered into with the Bureau of the Census for additional data on Indians from the 1970 Census.

The involvement of Indian leaders in program planning, development and execution will continue to be stressed. Within available resources, Indian tribes will be assisted in all phases of integrated programming, including the compilation of supporting data, multiple funding and in the selection of alternatives.

Examples of recent accomplishments: A Planning, Programming, and Evaluation Data System is being implemented. This system records current and projected funding and staffing requirements as well as anticipated accomplishments. The system incorporates data from all Indian reservations and is retrievable either on a reservation or aggregated basis. Data files are updated on a routine basis and feedback is provided to tribes on the current status of their program requests through the Program Memorandum. An automated system has been designed and put into use which combines the Reservation Development Studies with the Program Memorandum for agency and reservation use.

A Tribal Information System is being developed on a pilot basis at the Colorado River Reservation. This system is expected to provide accurate and timely information for the management of Colorado River Reservation resources. The development of this system is being guided by the Colorado River Indian Tribe and will provide the Indian people with resource and management information to accelerate enlightened self-development. It will secondarily provide the BIA and other users with information necessary to evaluate and structure programs to provide maximum benefit to Indian people.

Direct Indian participation in the development of the Fiscal Year 1973 Program Memorandum was effected this year. Meetings with tribal leaders and members were held during the months of September and October throughout the Indian country. These meetings included the Natives of Alaska. Although this was the first such effort, the Indian input was both encouraging and commendable. From this year's experience, the Bureau anticipates extensively increased Indian input in the subsequent Program Memoranda.

(d) Industrial and commercial development: Fiscal year 1971, \$2,121,000; fiscal year 1972, \$2,121,000; "no change."

Program of work: The principal objective of the B.I.A.'s Industrial and Commercial Development program is to assist American Indian tribes to expand local opportunities for employment and income, by concentrating on the development of non-agricultural activities, such as light manufacturing, processing, assembly, and service and commercial ventures, including tourism. The program is designed to identify and develop the highest and best uses of the economic resources (both human and natural) of individual Indian communities and to encourage Indian entrepreneurship as well as to attract job-generating and income-producing businesses to Indian occupied areas. Within this framework, location of industrial and commercial enterprises in Indian labor market areas will continue to be the main objective of this program in fiscal year 1972 in meeting the severe and persistent employment and income needs of reservation Indians. Specifically, emphasis will be focused on (1) promoting, contacting and negotiating with private industry for placement of new or branch plants on or near Indian reservations and thereby creating new employment opportunities; (2) intensifying the plant follow-up and expansion activity, the main purpose of which is to increase Indian job participation rates; and (3) developing new commercial and service enterprises including tourist facilities.

Examples of recent accomplishments: Notwithstanding the nation's general economic downturn in fiscal year 1970, progress was made both in the establishment of new industrial and commercial enterprises and the generation of new employment opportunities on or near Indian reservations. This is reflected by the following statistics: (a) 36 new industrial enterprises were established -- an increase of nearly 22% over the preceding fiscal year; (b) about 2,400 additional jobs were generated, of which some 950 were filled by Indian employees. These represent an increase of approximately 21% and 17% respectively over similar jobs generated in fiscal year 1969.

With these increases the total number of all industrial and commercial enterprises in Indian country rose to 202, employing close to 13,500 persons of which over 6,400 were Indian. The Indian payroll amounted to about \$25 million for an average annual wage of \$3,900 per employee.

Enterprises which have been established in Indian areas in fiscal year 1970 indicate the diversification of products and variety of businesses. They include electronic parts assembly operations on the Ft. McDermitt Reservation in Nevada, on the Isleta Pueblo and on the Jicarilla Reservation both in New Mexico; prefabricated home manufacturing plants on Standing Rock Reservation in North Dakota and on the Ft. Belknap Reservation in Montana; a mobile home facility at Shawnee, Oklahoma; lumber mills on the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico and on Rocky Boy's Reservation in Montana; furniture plants on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah, and at Geary and Fairfax, Oklahoma.

Women's apparel is now being manufactured on the Camp Verde Reservation in Arizona; plastic cups and containers on the Gila River Reservation in Arizona, and automobile seat frames on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. In Oklahoma plants employing Indians are making mobile sweepers at Sallisaw, mattresses at Ponca City, heating and air conditioning equipment at Muskogee,

lacquer at El Reno, and carpet yarn and bedspreads at Pryor. An unusual operation in Oklahoma is the hydroponics facility at Wetumka where tomatoes are being grown. On the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico new industrial plants have been established to make a diversity of products ranging from tennis shoes to cinder blocks and blasting materials. Magazines are printed on the Rosebud Reservation and textiles are being fabricated on the Lower Brule Reservation, all in South Dakota. Other Indian made goods include tool boxes made on the Kalispel Reservation in Idaho, fiberglass items on the Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation, Wisc. and tools and dies on the Red Cliff Reservation, in Wisconsin.

New commercial enterprises include: A laundromat on the Papago Reservation, a gasoline filling station on the Gila River Reservation and a motel and restaurant on the Navajo Reservation - all in Arizona.

- (e) Tribal operations: Fiscal year 1971, \$1,564,000; fiscal year 1972, \$1,760,000; an increase of \$196,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>+\$196,000</u>	<u>9</u>	\$1,760,000	130	To meet non-controllable program increases. Due to paperwork management, this program was reduced by \$4,000.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

Nine permanent positions @ \$13,300 = \$120,000 plus travel and support expenses = \$76,000. Total \$196,000.

Need for increase: The increase is required by the accelerated program of the Indian Claims Commission and the necessity to keep pace with the judgment awards granted. There are 291 cases awaiting action by the Commission which, pursuant to the Act of April 10, 1967 (81 Stat. 11), must be adjudicated by April 10, 1972. It is expected that the Commission will finalize about 96 awards involving the sum of approximately \$180 million. This program will: increase negotiations and consultations with Indian tribe beneficiaries on compromise settlements; multiply the number of awards for which proposed disposition legislation must be developed and the number of socio-economic reports made thereon; and, augment the compilation of judgment and membership rolls. In all activities, the field staff is involved in and completes the initial phases of the programs, as well as provides direct assistance in the broad objectives of this activity, i.e., much of the roll preparation work is done in the field, with enrollment appeals being processed through the field to the Washington Office where they become a substantial portion of the enrollment workload. In the case of judgment awards, the field staff furnishes the information for the detailed socio-economic reports required by Congress (April 1966 - Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Executive Report No. 1) as well as working with the tribal beneficiary groups on programs for the proposed use of the funds.

Program of work: The overall objective is to assist Indian groups and individuals to develop political stability and advancement enabling them to progress toward and to attain the major objectives of the President's July 8, 1970, message to Congress. To accomplish this, emphasis will continue to be on programs that encourage and assist the Indian community organization to become more closely related to the local political structures in order to effectively and successfully participate in the direct and indirect services available; on

programs designed to increase Indian capacity for political leadership and with the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, especially to assist tribal leaders in translating democracy and in acquainting them with administrative procedures; programs aimed at encouraging Indians to participate in elections held by all political units to which they belong; and programs that encourage the elimination of social conflicts between Indians and other citizens of the area in which they live.

Assistance continues to the Department in interpreting the intent of constitutions and charter provisions, in matters of membership, per capita and dividend payments, developing family plans for the use of tribal funds, including judgment awards, and action on tribal ordinances and resolutions to accomplish their objectives.

The Bureau will continue to process tribal contracts with claims attorneys which require Departmental approval; to organize tribal meetings for the purpose of approving compromises in claims settlements; to assist the Indian Claims Commission with auditing attorney expense vouchers; to keep the tribes informed as to the progress of their claims litigation; and to review the application of Indian tribes for loans with which to employ expert witnesses in connection with their claims.

As the Indian Claims Commission concludes its decisions on the claims dockets remaining before it, we expect in fiscal year 1972 we will have approximately 267 dockets on which extensive research will be conducted, and draft legislation developed to provide for the disposition of judgment awards resulting from 29 claims dockets. In relation to our preparation of draft legislation to dispose of judgment awards, Bureau appraisal is made of the capacity of the tribal beneficiaries and their individual members to manage their own affairs.

In fiscal year 1972, we will be involved in the preparation of approximately 105 membership and payment rolls (vs. 97 in fiscal year 1971). In the preparation of each of these rolls considerable staff work is required: in determining Indian blood quantum possessed by applicants for enrollment; review and determination of appeals filed by applicants rejected for enrollment; and in the disposition of cases involving dual tribal membership.

We anticipate completed action on the modification of 45 tribal constitutions and bylaws and involvement of approximately 1,800 tribal officials in tribal leadership and management training programs.

Examples of recent accomplishments: Responsibilities relating to compromises by the Indian Claims Commission, attorney contracts and expert witness contracts were executed timely. There is a tendency toward compromise settlements which necessitates somewhat more Bureau participation; however, no delay has been experienced as yet.

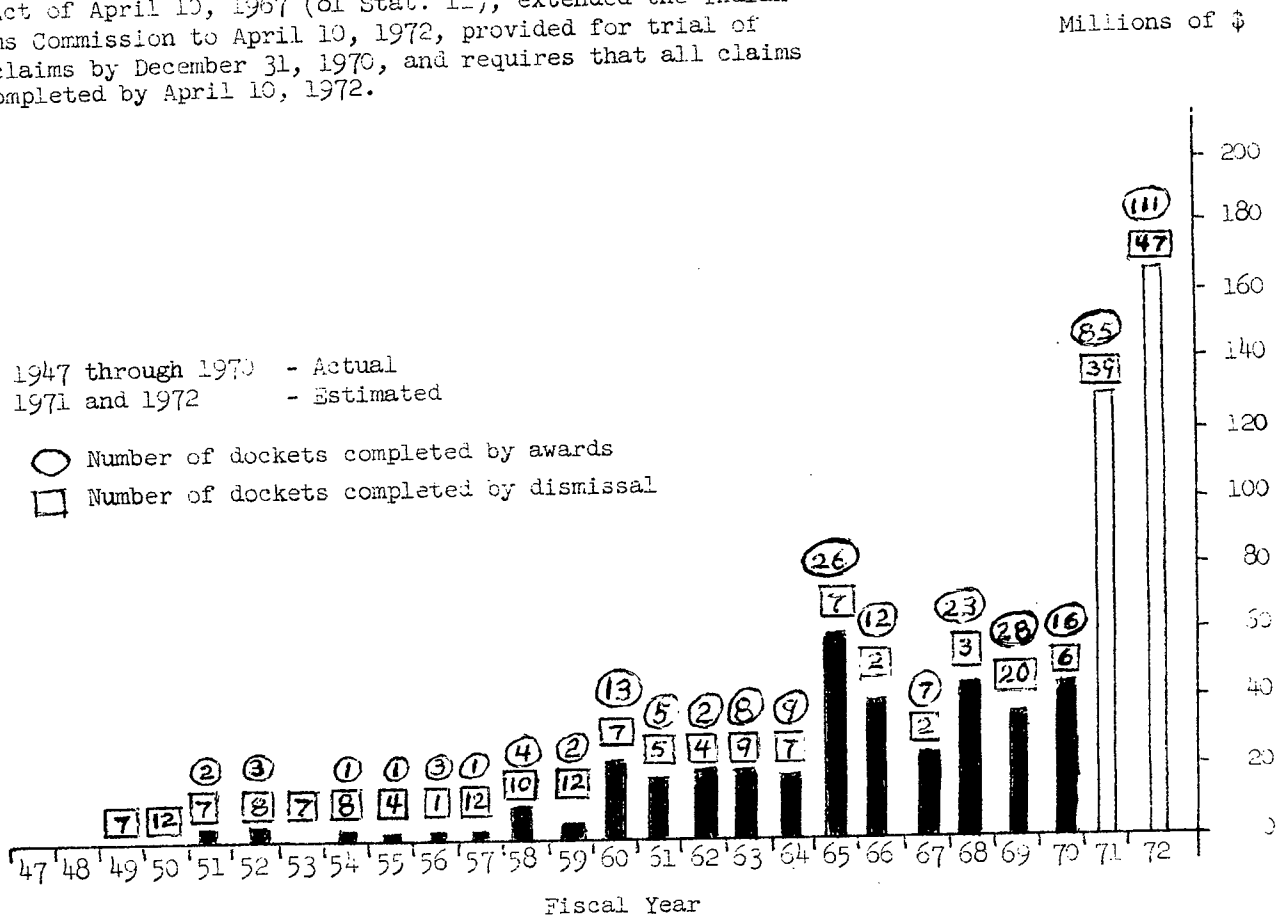
Of the total workload of the past two fiscal years, the field and Washington Office staff completed about one-fifth and one-fourth of the respective workloads. The workload for the fiscal years 1969 and 1970 and the first half of 1971 has been about level. However, with acceleration of awards being granted the carryover will increase and delays are possible.

Groups requesting actions on tribal constitutions and charters were given assistance with no requests going unanswered.

Rolls for the distribution of the California and Creek judgment funds are currently being made. Total enrollment estimated on these two rolls is 75,000 and 50,000, respectively. A significant increase in the number of enrollment appeals will result. Delay in the completion of rolls can be caused by a backlog of cases in the appeal process.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION CASES

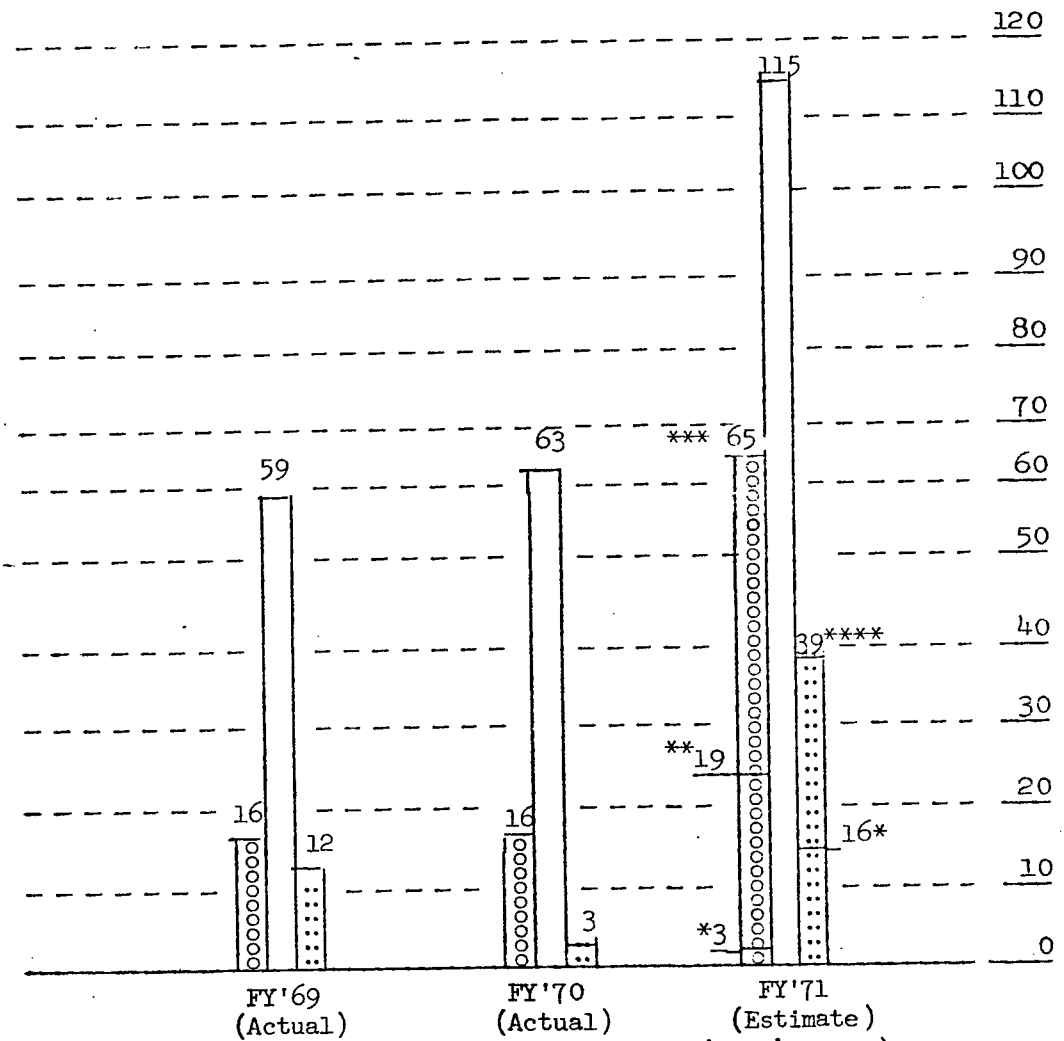
The Act of April 10, 1967 (81 Stat. 11), extended the Indian Claims Commission to April 10, 1972, provided for trial of all claims by December 31, 1970, and requires that all claims be completed by April 10, 1972.



The following charts show the level of accomplishments for the past two fiscal years, as well as projections for the current fiscal year.

As of July 1, 1970, 131 awards totaling \$341,439,203.20, for an average of \$2.5 million per award, were granted to Indian tribal groups. Of the total of 608 dockets filed, 158 were completed with awards for an average of \$2 million per docket, 150 were dismissed, leaving 290 pending.

- New Awards by Indian Claims Commission and Court of Claims
- Yearly workload, including carryover cases from previous fiscal year
- Awards disposed of through enacted legislation



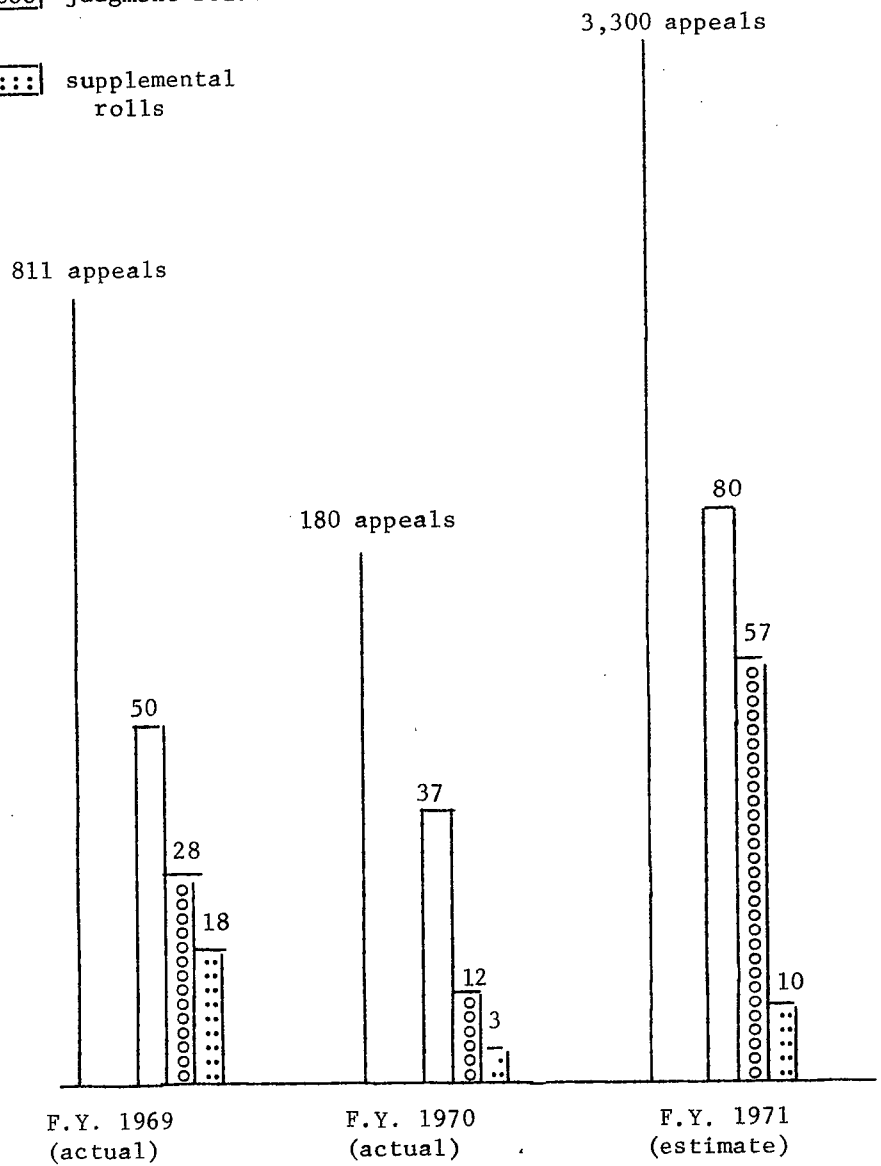
(* Actual)
 (**Anticipate Settlement)
 (***)Projection of ICC completion)
 (****Anticipate Judgment Acts)

_____ enrollment appeals

▭ membership & payment rolls

○○○○○○○○○○ judgment rolls

⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮ supplemental rolls



(f) Housing development: Fiscal year 1971, \$2,327,000; fiscal year 1972, \$2,327,000; "no change."

Program of work: The Bureau will provide technical and administrative assistance to tribes in developing housing project applications and proposals for financial assistance under federal housing programs. The Department of Housing and Urban Development programs are expected to provide 6,000 new houses for Indians in fiscal year 1972.

The type and kind of staff assistance provided the Indian people will be changing to meet the changing program needs. As the housing program progresses, it begins to reach those areas and people that are more difficult to serve. Technical assistance and advice must be more intensive and direct by knowledgeable housing technicians. For example, more of the Bureau personnel will be engaged in the broad range of housing activities and programs, especially those new programs of HUD, and the Farmers Home Administration that provide home ownership to the low income people. Expertise in the field of home ownership responsibilities such as credit, budgetary controls, housekeeping and maintenance will be required.

Assistance will be required in training and assisting the tribal housing authorities because of their greatly increased administrative and managerial work load. The Bureau intends to assist the housing authorities to contract for qualified personnel in order that housing programs can be administered efficiently and achieve maximum benefits for the families by exercising proper administrative and management practices. More important, it is essential to provide the prospective and present Indian homeowner with the necessary education through advice and counselling in order that he and his family can realize the benefits of living in a decent home.

By the end of fiscal year 1972, the housing authorities will have 16,000 units in occupancy and an additional 6,000 units will be under construction and nearing the occupancy stage.

Examples of recent accomplishments: As of June 30, 1970, a total of 5,500 HUD-assisted units were completed and under management by Indian housing authorities and an additional 2,100 units were under construction. During fiscal year 1971 construction is expected to begin on 6,000 additional HUD-assisted units.

4. Soil and Moisture Conservation

Activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
Soil and moisture conservation.....	\$6,589,690	\$6,576,000	\$6,576,000	---

Soil and moisture conservation: Fiscal year 1971, \$6,576,000; fiscal year 1972, \$6,576,000. "No change."

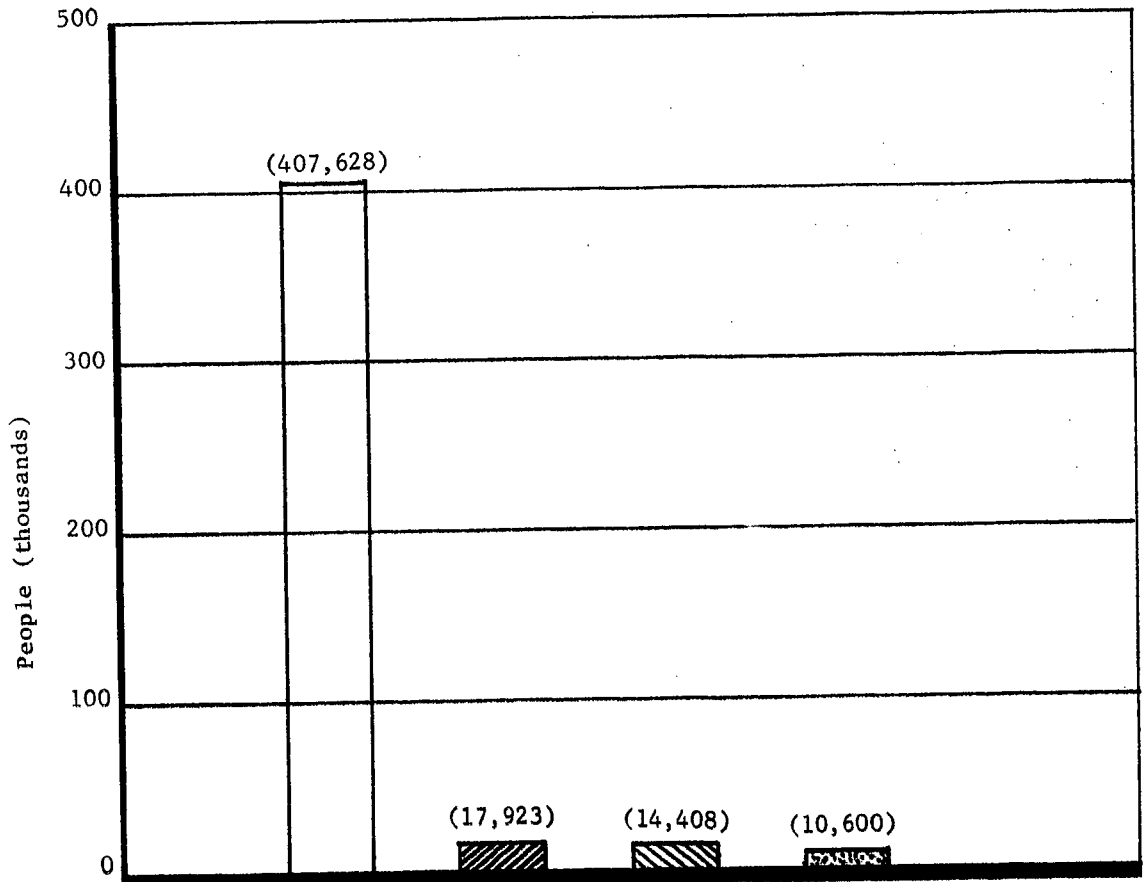
Program of work: The 1972 program will provide assistance in farm, ranch, watershed, and reservation planning for the utilization and development of Indian soil, water, and forage resources. These plans will be based on information provided by soil and range inventories being made as a part of this program. Special emphasis will be placed on greater Indian participation in decision making relating to use and management of their agricultural resources. Special technical assistance of a type that develops understanding on the part of Indian people of basic soil conservation principles will be provided. Such understanding contributes substantially to their efforts to bring into harmony the physical, social (including political) and economic factors that relate to efficient use, management, and development of agricultural and outdoor recreation resources and represents a major part of the work program. See Chart No. 1 for the volume of work in this phase of the program as reflected by the number of people needing some level of technical assistance.





The soil and moisture technicians work directly with Indian people in an effort to teach them how and the advantages of taking care of their soil, forage, and water resources, and to encourage and assist them in using these resources themselves. This close working relationship makes it possible to do a better job of planning for the use and development of these resources. A high percentage of these technicians are members of the local tribe who understand local customs and the need for conservation. These persons are a part of work units which are often located away from agency and area headquarters, so that they are accessible to the Indian, the lessee, and close to the land with which they are concerned. These technicians have the closest possible direct contact with Indians in the area they serve. Conservation measures are designed to fit each set of soil, slope, and erosion condition so as to: (1) correct ravages of erosion and depletion; (2) protect still-productive land against erosion and depletion; (3) improve productivity of the soil; and (4) control sediment which contributes nationally over 50 percent of the pollution to our streams and lakes. Such measures and good management on the part of land users make a maximum contribution to maintaining or increasing Indian income from their resources and to the President's environmental effort.

Chart No. 2 shows the active accelerated erosion on Indian lands and reflects the urgency and need for the program. More than 8,571,000 acres now have a moderately severe active accelerated erosion condition (class 2). This means that 25% to 75% of the top soil from these lands has been removed (lost) and at the present time the lands do not have adequate protection. These are "border-line" lands. If erosion is allowed to continue, these still-productive lands will soon lose their productive capacity or have it greatly reduced.

(Chart 1)

Numbers of People Needing Some Level of Technical Assistance
Related to Indian Agriculture Resource Development, Use and Management

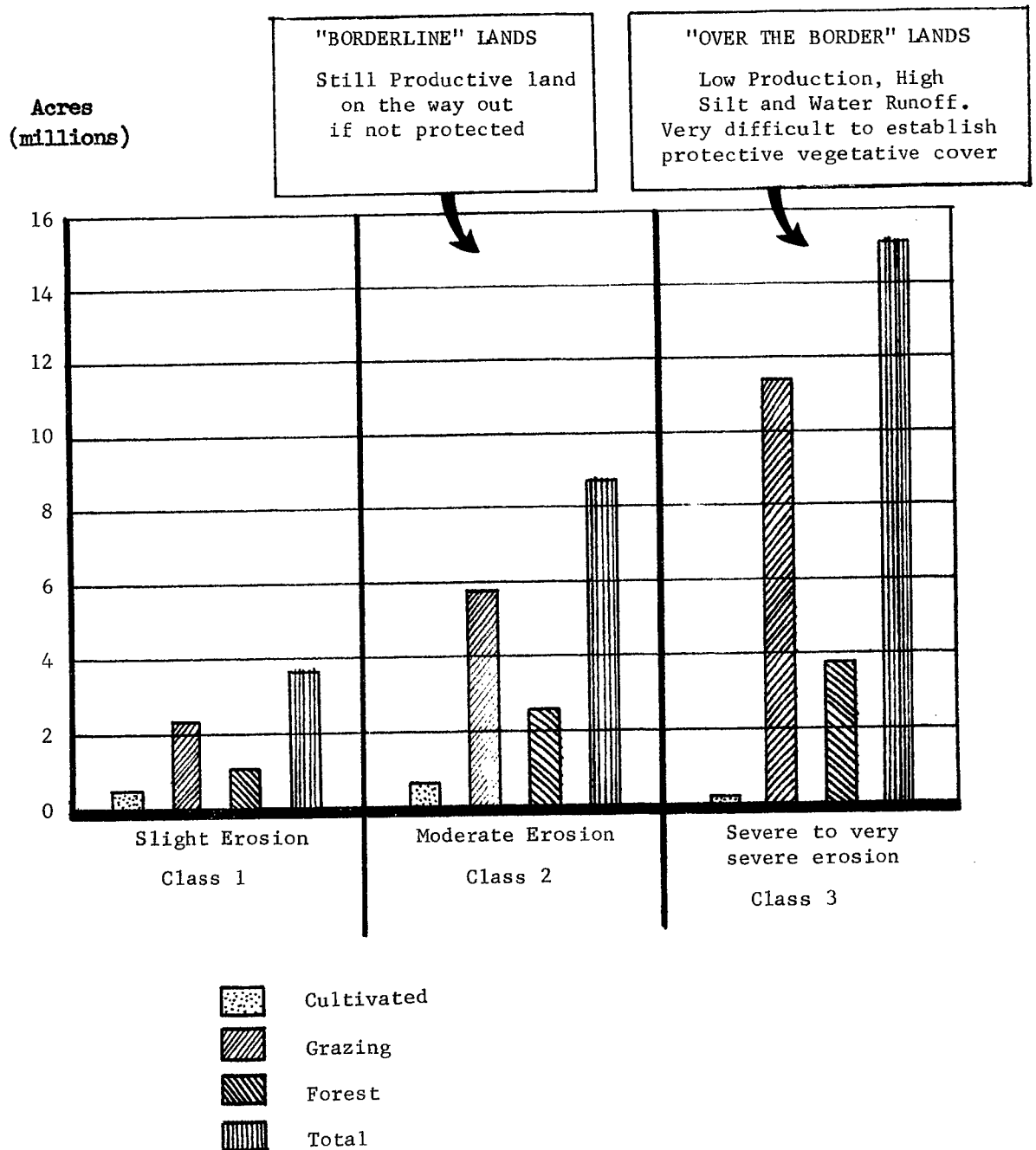


-  Indian land owners not interested in using their lands but must understand conservation to be good landlords; includes all age groups.
-  Indian operators now using their land and needing individual technical assistance
-  Non-Indian people using Indian lands needing some technical assistance and requiring individual conservation stipulations relating to lands used
-  Indians operating non-operative units needing retraining or relocation. Small % may expand and need detailed technical assistance

All figures exclude Alaska

(Chart 2)

ACTIVE ACCELERATED EROSION ON INDIAN LANDS
BY LAND USE AND EROSION CLASS



All figures exclude Alaska

Such losses will not only reduce Indian income from their still productive lands but will greatly intensify the job of establishing needed protective cover and mechanical measures necessary to reduce silt and water losses from these lands. The class 3 lands shown have lost more than 75% of their topsoil and have passed beyond the "borderline" and now have a very low productive capacity but are the greatest producers of silt pollutants and excess runoff water.

The economic potential resulting from protection of still-productive lands and improvement of soil productivity is shown in Chart No. 3. To reach the \$322 million potential shown will require the slowing of the active accelerated erosion now occurring and contributing so heavily to national pollution and at the same time drastically reducing the production power of Indian land resources. Also of equal or greater importance is the involving of Indian people and improving their abilities to develop, use and manage their resources. Today, non-Indians are producing and harvesting more than two-thirds (\$143 million) of the gross annual agricultural product (\$222 million) from Indian lands.

The estimate of \$6,567,000 will provide for the following major program features:

1. Land use investigations and planning.....		\$2,150,000
2. Application of measures.....		3,367,000
(a) Soil stabilization and improvement.....	\$1,787,000	
(b) Water management.....	1,580,000	
3. Operation and maintenance.....		<u>1,059,000</u>
	Total....	<u>6,576,000</u>

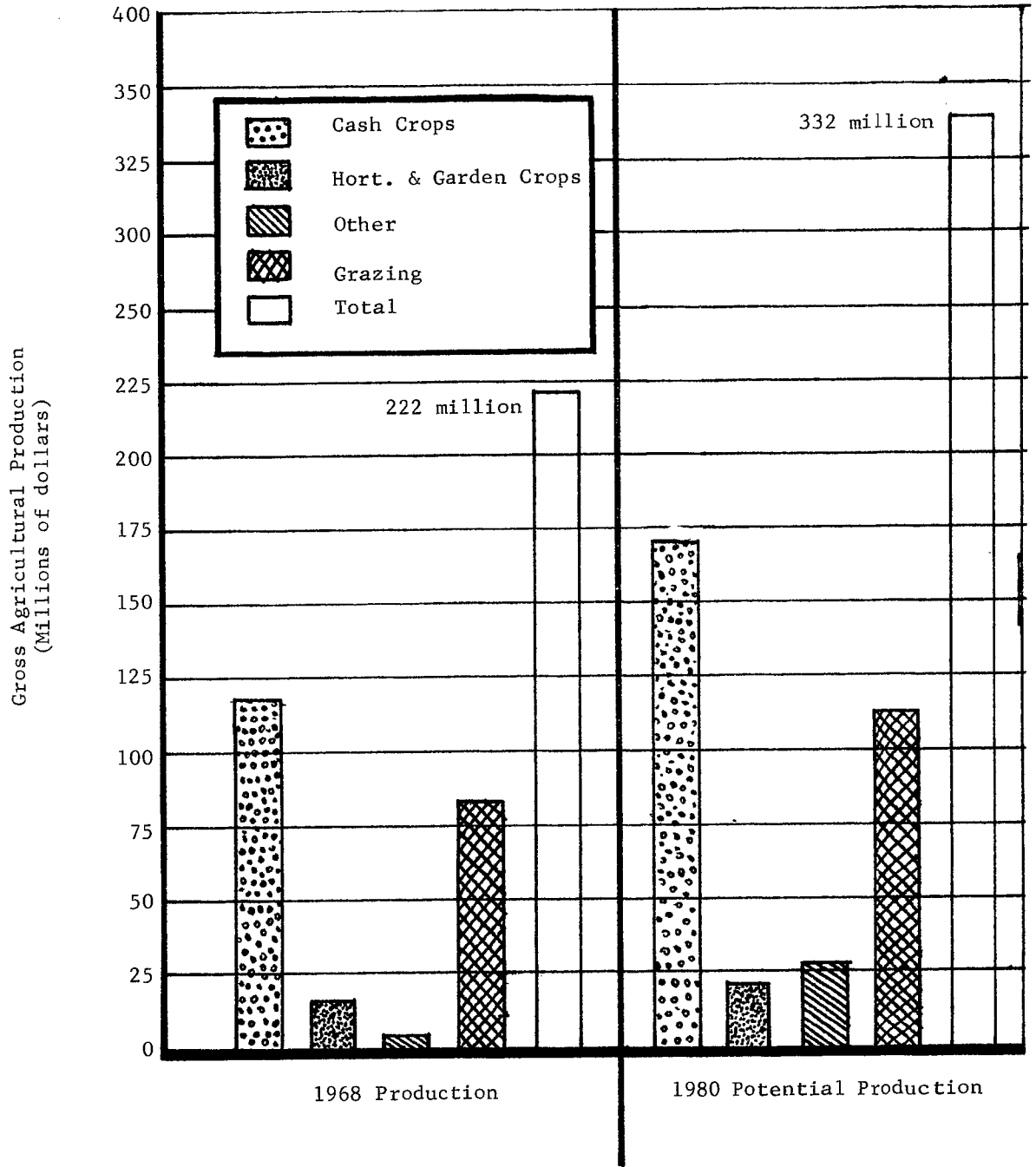
Highlights of recent accomplishments: Soil and Moisture Conservation accomplishments continue to be good on Indian lands. There is an apparent increase in involvement, in the use and management of Indian agricultural resources by those Indians using and managing these resources. Individual and group contacts made with Indian people each year, by the program, are beginning to be effective in helping Indian people to make their own decisions about the use and management of their resources. In 1970 a great number of individual contacts of this kind was made in addition to the 5,500 separate group meetings, with 97,434 individuals in attendance, held to assist Indians to better use and manage their resources.

To date, the Bureau has completed soil and range inventories on approximately 90 percent of the open Indian land to be mapped. Data of this kind make possible accurate planning of new areas and the revision of older plans. It is anticipated that inventories will be completed on Indian lands by 1974 if the present rate of inventories is maintained. This program furnishes technical assistance to the range management program by making the soil and range inventory and to the irrigation program by doing the necessary soils inventory work for developing irrigation farming.

Cooperators are continuing their investments in the program by increasing the application of practices such as brush control, cover crops, cropping systems, reseeding and fertilization. These are practices that improve the productivity of Indian lands and make conservation economically sound. In 1969 the cooperators' investment in the soil and moisture work was \$33,483,093.

Approximately 1,258,000 acres of Indian land have had management improvement during the past fiscal year. This means the lands are now being managed in a manner that allows maximum production and utilization of production consistent with sound environmental management. Slightly over 5.5 million acres of Indian land are now receiving this level of management.

(Chart 3)
 PRESENT AND POTENTIAL GROSS PRODUCTION
 FROM INDIAN LANDS



All figures exclude Alaska

5. Maintenance of Roads

Activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
Maintenance of roads.....	\$4,651,201	\$5,675,000	\$6,166,000	+\$491,000

Maintenance of roads: Fiscal year 1971, \$5,675,000; fiscal year 1972, \$6,166,000; increase, \$491,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		Total	Total	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
(1)+\$225,000	---	\$4,713,000	---	Regular maintenance on heavy traffic road. Due to paperwork management this program was reduced \$9,000.
(2)+ 150,000	---	1,046,000	---	Occasional maintenance.
(3)+ 101,000	---	246,000	---	Heavy maintenance
(4)+ 15,000	---	41,000	---	Airstrip maintenance.
-	---	120,000	---	Special maintenance.
<u>+ 491,000</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>6,166,000</u>	<u>337</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Regular maintenance on 9,818 miles of heavy traffic roads @ approximately \$23 increase per mile, \$225,000
- (2) Occasional maintenance on 11,846 miles of light traffic roads @ approximately \$13 increase per mile, \$150,000
- (3) Heavy maintenance \$101,000
- (4) Maintaining airstrips \$ 15,000

Need for increase: The requested \$491,000 increase is needed because the speed and volume of traffic has consistently increased on the reservations. It is evident that the heavier traffic roads require more and better construction and maintenance to meet the transportation needs. The Bureau road system is being improved and increased maintenance funds are required to provide timely and needed repairs if the initial investments are to be protected and full benefits realized from the improvements. The increase will also allow the upgrading of 172 miles which previously received only occasional maintenance. This improvement is needed to provide road service for the reservations. In addition, bridge maintenance requires more attention.

\$225,000 of the proposed increase is programmed to regular maintenance which also includes the inspection and maintenance of 527 reservation bridges. This will allow an increase to \$480 per mile per year for heavy traffic roads.

\$150,000 of the increase is programmed to occasional maintenance. This will allow the addition of 1,295 miles of roads that previously received no planned maintenance. The 11,846 miles under this classification includes the remaining miles of local roads and the service roads which extend into the forests and the more isolated areas of the reservations. The total average cost for occasional maintenance is \$88 per mile per year.

\$101,000 of the increase is programmed to heavy maintenance on main traffic roads.

\$15,000 of the increase is programmed to airstrip maintenance.

Program of work: The estimate of \$6,166,000 will permit the Bureau to continue routine maintenance of 41 flight strips, 21,664 miles of roads, and 527 bridges on 177 Indian reservations in 23 states.

- a. Regular maintenance - 9,818 miles of heavy traffic roads - \$4,713,000; this sum provides for surface blading, repairing base failures, patching surface, shoulder and slope maintenance, replacement of traffic control signs, snow removal, ditch cleaning, and maintenance of drainage facilities. Average cost of \$480 per mile per year.
- b. Occasional maintenance - 11,846 miles of light traffic roads - \$1,046,000; this sum provides for work required to keep secondary roads and trails open to travel, such as blading, removing slides, filling washouts, removing fallen trees, and occasional shaping. Frequency of this maintenance varies with need and from monthly to not more than once a year on some of the less important trails. Average cost of \$88 per mile per year.
- c. Heavy maintenance (major restoration) - \$246,000; this sum provides for reshaping roadbed, resurfacing, major repairs to bridges and culverts.
- d. Special maintenance - \$120,000; this sum provides for the repair of major damage caused by storms, fires, floods, etc.
- e. Flight strip maintenance - \$41,000; this sum provides for surface blading of 41 flight strips which serve Indian communities for emergency air transportation.

The proposed amounts and total mileage of 21,664 is distributed to the Areas as follows:

Area Budget Classification Breakdown for Fiscal Year 1972

Area	Total Funds	Heavy Traffic	Amount Regular Maintenance	Miles Light Traffic	Occasional Maintenance	Amount Heavy Maintenance	Amount Special Maintenance	Amount Airstrip Maintenance
Aberdeen.....	\$1,000,000	1,623	\$790,000	309	\$140,000	\$60,000	\$10,000	--
Albuquerque...	480,000	845	364,000	1,513	90,000	10,000	10,000	\$6,000
Anadarko.....	120,000	128	56,000	212	44,000	10,000	10,000	--
Billings.....	677,000	830	497,000	1,191	150,000	20,000	10,000	--
Juneau.....	60,000	23	26,000	9	5,000	10,000	5,000	14,000
Minneapolis...	236,000	402	161,000	161	50,000	15,000	10,000	--
Muskogee.....	110,000	330	90,000	--	--	10,000	10,000	--
Navajo.....	1,297,000	2,425	977,000	1,253	220,000	70,000	15,000	15,000
Phoenix.....	968,000	1,672	742,000	2,810	200,000	10,000	10,000	6,000
Portland.....	663,000	1,280	537,000	4,192	106,000	10,000	10,000	--
Sacramento....	160,000	171	122,000	65	13,000	15,000	10,000	--
Washington....	395,000	89	351,000	131	28,000	6,000	10,000	--
Total....	6,166,000	9,818	4,713,000	11,846	1,046,000	246,000	120,000	41,000

Examples of recent accomplishments: The Bureau is responsible for the maintenance of 21,664 miles of roads and 527 bridges on 177 Indian reservations located in 23 states. The roads serve the non-taxable Indian lands, schools, health centers, community centers and routes of transportation between the Indian home and market or place of employment. The Bureau is responsible for these roads because the Indian lands are not served adequately by state or county roads. Generally, in Indian country the county organization does not exist or if it does it is not financially able to provide a road service.

This program will provide routine road and bridge maintenance to a system of roads which is classified as follows:

Feeder or access roads	-	4,186 miles
Community streets	-	577 miles
Local roads	-	12,360 miles
Service roads	-	4,541 miles
Bridges	-	39,386 feet

There are 2,160 miles of pavement, 1,291 miles of all-weather gravel surface, and 18,213 miles of roads not surfaced or with an inadequate surface which at times becomes difficult or impassable.

6. Development of Indian Arts and Crafts

Activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	\$626,314	\$638,000	\$638,000	---

Development of Indian arts and crafts: Fiscal year 1971, \$638,000; fiscal year 1972, \$638,000; "no change."

Program of work: The function of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board is to encourage and promote the development and expansion of Indian arts and crafts so as to improve the economic status of the Native American as well as to assist in developing and preserving a valuable American heritage. As specified by the Act creating the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Public Law 355-74th Congress, the Board, through its national museum, exhibition and publication program and its staff of arts and crafts specialists, engages in experimentation and provides advisory assistance to Indian artists and craftsmen with the objective of (1) establishing high standards of workmanship, (2) developing new products which have good market potential, (3) assisting in the development of production-marketing centers and (4) promoting products and artistic works created by outstanding Indian, Eskimo and Aleut artists and craftsmen.

As an important tool in implementing the Board's program activities, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board administers, operates and is actively engaged in the development of three of the finest, most important, cultural institutions in the United States devoted to the preservation, interpretation and presentation of Native American culture, namely, the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Rapid City, South Dakota; the Museum of the Plains Indian and Crafts Center, Browning, Montana; and the Southern Plains Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Anadarko, Oklahoma. In addition to carrying out a museum program to (1) professionally preserve and protect the rare and invaluable artifacts entrusted to the museums' care and (2) to present continuing historical exhibitions to provide the most tangible basis for the proudfest identification of the Indian people with their past cultural achievements, the museums engage in varied and diverse activities to benefit the Indian and general public with relevance to contemporary Indian culture designed to include presentation of the many creative and innovative accomplishments of Indian artists and craftsmen of the 20th century. As a vital promotional value to the participating artists and craftsmen and as a unique educational experience for other Indian artists and craftsmen, visiting school groups as well as for the Indian and general public, the museums present special sales-exhibitions of works by the most accomplished contemporary artists and craftsmen of the areas served by the respective museums. Other special educational activities include the use of educational presentations by the local area schools where the majority of Indian youth of the area attend school, in addition to the museums' programs creating special educational aids for use in local area classrooms. To further promote the artistic endeavors of the Native American, the museums provide a show place and merchandising center for use by Indian owned and operated craftsmen's cooperatives who sell the finest arts and crafts produced by Indian artists and craftsmen of the respective regions. And, in addition to technical and marketing advice provided to Indian artists and craftsmen, the museums conduct a variety of other advisory services and assist and coordinate the cultural activities of local, state and other federal agencies interested in the development of contemporary Indian arts and crafts, all of which are vital to meet increasing needs of the Native American.

Examples of recent accomplishments: In fiscal year 1968, the Board began development of two of the Museum and Crafts Center facilities operated and administered under its programs and also initiated work to coordinate varied program activities and services such as the creation of special exhibitions and publications. The major thrust of this phase of the Board's programs is directed to promoting and interpreting works created by contemporary Indian, Eskimo and Aleut artists and craftsmen, and to bring these works to the attention of a larger and more diversified audience. Through the coordination of these varied activities, the Board seeks to offer services focusing on contemporary Native American arts which directly benefit both the Indian and general public, Indian artists and craftsmen, students and scholars of Indian culture, and merchandisers in the field of arts and crafts, and to assist and coordinate the cultural activities of local, state and other federal agencies interested in furthering the development of contemporary Indian arts and crafts.

During the past year, work was completed on the first phases of development of the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center in Rapid City, South Dakota and the Museum of the Plains Indian and Crafts Center in Browning, Montana. New special exhibition galleries, designed and equipped to conform to professional museum standards, were created through the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs by remodeling portions of the existing facilities at both institutions, and thus enabled the Board to initiate a continuing program of special exhibitions to promote works of art by contemporary Indian artists and craftsmen. In addition, a highly innovative audio-visual presentation, WINDS OF CHANGE, was designed and created during the past year for installation at the Museum of the Plains Indian and Crafts Center to provide interpretation of the dramatic and inspiring history of the Plains Indian for the benefit of the Indian and general public. Covering historic events from the pre-contact buffalo hunting days of the Plains Indian culture, through the struggles of the 19th century to present day accomplishments in business, education, arts and politics, WINDS OF CHANGE provides an important historic interpretation of the museum's new exhibitions featuring historic specimens from the collections and, as a correlative presentation to the exhibition, presents the culture and history of the Plains Indian with impact and dignity.

As a part of its national museum, exhibition and publication program, the Board initiated traveling exhibitions of works by Indian artists and craftsmen of the United States. These exhibitions organized by the Board, are being toured by cooperating organizations including State Arts Councils, Museums, Universities, and other institutions. The traveling exhibitions were presented at the Board's three museum and craft centers and are scheduled for showings at other professional museums and galleries throughout the United States during the next two years.

Development of the educational activities initiated at the museum and crafts centers continues through regularly scheduled school tours of the museum and crafts center galleries and special exhibitions.

The Indian Arts and Crafts Board continued to support the Southeast Alaska Indian Cultural Center, located at Sitka National Monument, Alaska. Established during fiscal year 1969, through the joint efforts of the Board, the National Park Service and the Alaska Native Brotherhood, Sitka Camp No. 1, the Center provides an educational program designed to perpetuate the crafts and culture of the Indian of southeastern Alaska as well as to encourage an awareness of Native culture among the public at large, by providing a program of instruction and demonstration aimed at promoting and marketing arts and crafts traditional to the area such as basketry, skin and beadwork, tanning, woodcarving, and design and sewing ceremonial costumes. The program is conducted under the supervision of a Tlingit Indian assisted by Native experts in the various crafts.

In addition to technical and marketing advice provided to Indian artists and craftsmen, a variety of advisory services and expertise was provided to other agencies and organizations at the local, state and federal levels. As an example, through the Board's advisory services, significant works of art by outstanding contemporary Native American artists and craftsmen were included in the extensive "Objects USA" exhibition of present-day American crafts of the United States, acquired and organized by the Johnson Wax Company, which is currently being toured to major museums and galleries throughout the nation. Also, at the request of the United States Information Agency, the Board organized an exhibition of contemporary Indian crafts of the United States which was exhibited at the U. S. Pavilion at the Japan World Exhibition in Osaka, Japan, during 1970. Through the development of these services and activities, the Board was able to provide valuable advice and assistance to numerous other agencies and organizations including the American Crafts Council, the Smithsonian Institution, colleges, universities, museums, as well as commercial galleries, art dealers and crafts shops throughout the United States.

During the past year, efforts to improve craft production and marketing have been undertaken with special concentration on western Alaska where the Board is working with Native crafts co-operatives, federal agencies, private foundations and the Community Enterprise Development Corporation of Alaska to strengthen the co-operative efforts of the Native peoples.

7. Management of Indian Trust Property

Activity or Sub-activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
(a) Land management...	\$6,940,509	\$7,356,000	\$7,356,000	---
(1) Real property management.....	(5,072,929)	(5,433,000)	(5,433,000)	---
(2) Real estate appraisal.....	(1,867,580)	(1,923,000)	(1,923,000)	---
(b) Employee compensation payment.....	394,045	500,000	700,000	+\$200,000
(c) General trustee services.....	1,264,803	1,338,000	1,338,000	---
Total.....	8,599,357	9,194,000	9,394,000	+ 200,000

(a) Land management: Fiscal year 1971, \$7,356,000; fiscal year 1972, \$7,356,000; "no change."

(1) Real property management: Fiscal year 1971, \$5,433,000; fiscal year 1972, \$5,433,000; "no change."

Program of work: The program for fiscal year 1972 will continue to provide existing technical real estate management services to Indian landowners of 39.4 million acres of tribal land and 11 million acres of individually owned land at the same level as in fiscal year 1971. These services will protect the real estate assets while achieving the maximum benefits of ownership through use and development of the resources. Once again emphasis will be placed on lasting employment, larger per capita income and increased self-reliance.

Efforts will be made to assist tribal groups and organizations in the assumption of a greater role in real estate management. These include tribal leasing functions, tribal land purchases, programs for consolidations of fractionated interests, and land exchange programs.

Real estate management includes: maintenance and recording of thousands of land ownership records; rendering ownership title status reports; preparing and recording wills; preparing probate records; preparing various deeds, exchanges, partitions and other transfer documents; conducting advertisements for sale and aiding in negotiations for sales and purchases of land; preparing applications for patents in fee; issuing orders removing restrictions; and preparing legal documents for dozens of types of real estate actions.

The program will provide sound economic advice; prepare legal documents, prepare advertisements and aid in negotiations. Subsurface leasing and permitting include oil and gas plus other minerals. Professional services will be rendered, including economic, engineering, and legal advice. Land surveys and mineral mapping will continue to assist professional management.

Technical services will be provided to assist in community developments, such as, road construction, school construction, and mutual-help housing developments. Interests of tribes and individuals will be represented in legal cases of boundary disputes, water rights and mineral rights questions.

Continued emphasis will be placed on the full automation of land ownership records for the fastest most complete title services possible to speed consummation of land transactions.

Examples of recent accomplishments: Significant steps were taken to provide long overdue survey services to Indian reservations and rancherias in connection with litigation, suspected trespass and establishing land boundaries. Surveys are being made at the Hoopa Valley Reservation, California, to delineate the boundary. Also in California, several allotments on the public domain are being surveyed to support application for trust patents. Surveys have been completed at Big Lagoon, Sulphur Bank and Susanville Rancherias, plus the Lone Pine Reservation in California.

Surveys to settle boundary questions were also conducted at Yakima, Umatilla, Muckleshoot and Northern Idaho Reservations. This year, a survey of the Mississippi Choctaw Reservation was completed which sets forth the reservation boundaries.

Aerial photographs were taken of unsurveyed Navajo Reservation lands for survey and planning purposes. Marketable portions of lakeshore lots in Minnesota and Wisconsin reservations were surveyed and plotted to asten a program of leasing summer homesite lots.

Recent developments in mineral resource leasing have had great social-economic impact upon Indian reservations due to the large volume of dollars represented, the prospect of generating hundreds of new job opportunities and the long-term increase in the level of tribal and personal income from bonuses, production royalties and wages.

Some of the more outstanding of the many mineral lease sales conducted in the past fiscal year and the approximate amount of bonus money generated are: Uintah and Ouray (oil and gas) \$2,660,761; Crow Reservation (coal) \$718,000; Blackfeet Reservation (oil and gas) \$1,113,439; Pueblo of Laguna (uranium) over \$2,000,000.

- (2) Real estate appraisal: Fiscal year 1971, \$1,923,000; fiscal year 1972, \$1,923,000; "no change."

Program of work: The work program is to provide professional real estate appraisal, analysis, counseling, and land use planning service to Indian leaders, BIA administrators and several other Divisions of the Bureau engaged in transactions involving surface and subsurface estates in real property.

The policy of requiring these appraisals is recognition of the Bureau's obligation as trustee to protect the rights inherent in the Indian's ownership of real property, and to maximize the income from enlightened management of this asset.

Indian leaders and BIA administrators alerted and supported by the appraisal and land use planning functions have renegotiated expiring leases increasing rentals by a sum significantly greater than the general increases being observed on similar properties in the local market.

In addition to real estate appraisal services, this Bureau also serves growing communities which require land use plans for creating patterns of physical form designed to reverse the trend to rural slum blight, aid accelerated expansion of local economies, and develop a physical environment which supports needed social programs.

In counseling Indian leaders and BIA administrators, this Branch has prepared feasibility studies, cost studies, development schedules, site plans, and suggested restrictions, covenants and rental schedules to be included in the leasing instrument. This counseling has aided other Divisions in creating new commercial, industrial, agricultural, and recreational opportunities which have created income and jobs for Indian people.

Where mineral potential is concerned, the mining engineers and petroleum specialists of our program provide the needed capability for evaluation and royalty rate negotiations when leasing these properties for development.

The Indian people have recognized the need for land use planning and have responded to our initial efforts by requesting worthwhile planning programs in such number and diversity as to exceed the production capacity of our present planning staffs.

If our ability to respond to appraisal requests; requests for the land use planning services, counseling, analysis, and mineral valuation services can be improved in the next few years it is estimated the annual income from rents, bonuses, and royalties flowing from a diversified leasing program can be greatly increased.

Examples of recent accomplishments: The Land Use Planners in the Albuquerque, Minneapolis, Portland, Phoenix, and Navajo Area Offices have created numerous community plans and subdivision plans for hundreds of acres in support of the housing program. Planning work also has helped Public Health Service and many Tribal Councils in determining how best to develop their land resources.

The availability of market oriented appraisal information continues to aid increasing rents received for Indian lands. The most recent example is at Flandreau School in South Dakota where land rent has been increased significantly because the BIA and Tribal leaders for the first time have had appraisal services to guide their decision making.

An investigation has shown the feasibility of estimating rents (for some Indian lands) by statistical inference; in brief, agricultural land rents have been estimated by collecting data on leases for private agricultural lands near trust lands, then by coding characteristics of comparable leases and characteristics of leased land, the correlation between selected characteristics and rent may be calculated by computer. This process, which relies on multiple regression analysis, provides a formula that predicts the market rent for trust land similar to the rent for private land in the study area. Further refining of this process is underway to create for BIA and Tribal administrators improved appraisal services in the near future.

In fiscal year 1970 the appraisers completed 9,223 reports on properties having an estimated value of \$101,526,577, a slight increase over the 8,897 reports completed in fiscal year 1969. Even though production was increased, with fewer personnel in fiscal year 1970, there were 3,084 requests for appraisal services pending at the end of the year.

(b) Employee compensation payment: Fiscal year 1971, \$500,000; fiscal year 1972, \$700,000; increase, \$200,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		Total	Total	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
<u>+\$200,000</u>	<u>---</u>	\$700,000	<u>---</u>	To reimburse the Employees' Compensation Fund.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

To cover increased costs of hospital and insurance payments.

Need for increase: The increase will provide funds to reimburse the Employees' Compensation Fund for payments made due to injury or death of employees under the jurisdiction of this agency as required in Section 209 of Public Law 86-767.

(c) General trustee services: Fiscal year 1971, \$1,338,000; fiscal year 1972, \$1,338,000; "no change."

Program of work: The Bureau is charged by various laws and regulations with the trust responsibility of accounting for and disbursing individual Indian monies which come into the custody of Bureau officials as a result of administering trust or restricted properties of individual Indians, through per capita payments, judgments, awards, and claims. Indian Service Special Disbursing Agents are designated to carry out these responsibilities.

This sub-activity also finances positions of field representatives who serve as contact representatives with the Indians at the reservation level and who perform work connected with the activities concerned with administration of trust properties.

Examples of recent accomplishments: Trust funds are collected by the Bureau from the leasing and/or sale of trust property, from the sale of forest products produced on trust property, from sales of minerals, hay, and other products. These funds are then deposited to individual Indian and tribal accounts, and in numerous instances are distributed to several thousand individual Indian accounts resulting from the growing multiple-ownership or heirship situation. New data processing techniques are constantly being instituted for improvement of controls and record keeping to utilize to the fullest extent possible existing specialized staff and to implement and facilitate the use of electronic accounting techniques. This is resulting in better service to Indian beneficiaries through more current disbursing of funds to them. Field representatives have continued to work with Indian groups and individuals in the management, administration, and development of Indian trust property and related activities. There has been increased activity also in the field of investing individual and tribal funds at higher rates of interest, thus increasing their earnings.

The following table shows Investments - Tribal and Individual Indian Monies:

	Actual June 30, 1969	Actual June 30, 1970	Estimate June 30, 1971
1. Tribal Funds:			
In Banks.....	\$177,566,566	\$69,987,683	\$270,000,000
U. S. Securities.....	19,495,150	202,222,336	15,000,000
Government Agency Issues	1,000,000	---	---
2. Individual Indian Monies:			
In Banks.....	40,836,188	5,996,853	10,000,000
U. S. Securities.....	29,051,335	22,240,870	10,000,000
Government Agency Issues	---	44,505,018	55,000,000
Total.....	267,949,239	344,952,760	360,000,000
3. Interest earned.....	17,990,000	25,871,457	21,600,000

8. Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Utilities

Activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	\$19,533,325	\$21,184,000	\$23,538,000	+\$2,354,000

Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities: Fiscal year 1971, \$21,184,000; fiscal year 1972, \$23,538,000; an increase of \$2,354,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
(1) +\$ 978,000	4			Repair and maintenance of newly constructed buildings and utilities and related costs.
(2) +1,376,000	-			\$1,422,000 for increased cost of labor, materials and services and a decrease of \$46,000 due to program savings in paper work management.
<u>+2,354,000</u>	<u>4</u>	\$23,538,000	1,300	

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

Approximately 1,008,000 square feet of newly constructed buildings and related utility systems will be placed into operation during fiscal year 1972 at a first year cost of about \$.97 per square foot. The increase of \$978,000 will be used for the repair and maintenance of these facilities. A 6% cost factor was applied for the increased cost of labor, materials and services.

Need for increase: The \$2,354,000 requested will provide (1) \$978,000 for repair and maintenance of newly constructed buildings and utilities. Our evaluation of new facilities maintenance needs as well as data developed in the maintenance industry, indicates first year costs are from 75% to 90% greater than subsequent year requirements. New equipment and operating problems during the break-in period require maintenance which is vital if the new facilities are to be placed into untroubled, useful service and if the Government's investment is to be protected. (2) \$1,376,000 for increased cost of labor, materials and services. Cost indexes developed by Engineering News-Record indicate a three year average percentage increased cost for the following:

	Average 1967/68/69
Building cost	+ 7.9%
Common labor.	+ 11.0%
Skilled labor	+ 10.6%
Materials....	+ 4.3%

The program for the existing Bureau facilities will be maintained basically at the Fiscal Year 1971 level of repair and maintenance.

Program of work: The repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities is a continuing program. The total funds of \$23,538,000 requested will provide for maintenance of Bureau physical plant facilities located through-out the United States including Alaska, for providing technical services to Indians; and includes \$225,000 to fund a cleanup program in and around Indian villages. The purpose of this program is to provide young people with a work opportunity and experience in "community development."

Most of the Bureau's installations are in isolated locations, lacking the normal utilities and services usually available. This requires that the Bureau provide such essential utilities and services as electricity, water, sewage, heat, garbage and refuse disposal, etc., to insure uninterrupted operation on a 24-hour basis.

Examples of recent accomplishments: In fiscal year 1971 work continued on engineering performance standards and guides. As an interim measure, Department of Navy maintenance standards are still being used, to the extent feasible, as temporary guides.

Plant facility inventories and useful life data are being updated. Program evaluation studies will continue until all Bureau locations have been evaluated.

Plant Management programs service 400 locations involving buildings and utilities. 95 boarding schools (including 19 peripheral dormitories) and 147 day schools are among the facilities maintained and operated over an area stretching from Alaska to Florida.

9. Operation, Repair and Maintenance of Indian Irrigation Systems

Activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems...	\$1,412,533	\$1,418,000	\$1,418,000	---

Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems: Fiscal year 1971, \$1,418,000; fiscal year 1972, \$1,418,000; "no change."

Program of work: The estimate of \$1,418,000 is to cover the payment of annual operation and maintenance charges assessed against Indian-owned lands included within various private and public irrigation districts and water user associations, when the Indian landowner is financially unable to pay such charges; annual contract payments authorized by the Congress; and annual operation and maintenance costs for those projects not included within private or public irrigation districts and water user associations.

There are approximately 300 irrigation systems and units on various Indian reservations west of the Mississippi River, ranging in size from tracts of a few acres, such as subsistence garden tracts, to major projects of over 100,000 acres.

All collections are deposited in the operation and maintenance receipt account and are available for operating and maintaining the respective projects pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 895). These collections include payments by Indian and non-Indian water users and payments made on behalf of Indian water users who are financially unable to pay their assessment for current annual operation and maintenance. Collections from Indian water users for prior year assessments which have previously been paid from reimbursable appropriated funds are deposited directly into the Treasury to the Miscellaneous Receipt Account as a repayment of reimbursable indebtedness. Where non-Indians receive water services from Indian irrigation systems, they are required to pay the full per acre cost. The above referred to irrigation systems and projects fall in the following categories:

1. Projects which are economically feasible on the basis that there is a sufficient quantity of water to supply the assessable area. The lands have characteristics which will produce crops under sustained irrigations and have repayment capabilities which will permit landowners and water users as a whole to pay the full annual cost of operation and maintaining the system. The assessment rates on these projects are fixed to return the full operation and maintenance costs.

Any unpaid assessment becomes a lien against the land for which the assessment is not paid.

Funds requested for payment of assessments under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account that part of the uncollectible current annual per acre assessment against Indian owned lands. Funds so paid into the Collection Account to cover such unpaid assessments become reimbursable debts due the United States.

2. Projects where the repayment capabilities of the land will not permit payment to the full annual operation and maintenance costs. Assessment rates for Indian water users on these projects are based on the ability of the Indian to pay and therefore do not cover the full cost of operation and maintenance. All or any portion of any unpaid assessment becomes a lien against the land for which such assessment is not paid.

Funds requested for payment of costs under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account that part of the annual operation and maintenance cost on Indian-owned lands in excess of the annual assessment and any part of the uncollectible annual per acre assessment against Indian owned lands. Funds so paid into the Collection Account to cover these costs become reimbursable debts due the United States when used to pay all of any part of the annual costs included in the assessment rate. Costs in excess of the assessment rate are non-reimbursable.

3. Irrigated areas, such as subsistence garden tracts and tracts of a few acres which do not represent economical units, but do provide Indian landowners with a means of supplementing their livelihood. Because of the low income of the Indian landowners and water-users on these irrigated areas and tracts, it is not feasible from an economic standpoint to assess these lands. Accordingly, the operation and maintenance costs are non-reimbursable and do not become a lien against the lands benefited.

Funds requested for payment of costs under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account the total cost for operation and maintenance of these subsistence garden tracts and irrigated areas, or if no Collection Account has been established and it is not desirable or proper to establish such an account, the funds will be expended when necessary directly from the appropriation account.

4. Irrigation systems and reservoirs serving Indian-owned lands located within and operated by various private and public irrigation districts and water-user associations. Assessments for operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems and reservoirs serving these Indian-owned lands are made by the irrigation district or water-users association embracing and serving such Indian-owned lands.

Funds requested for payment of assessments under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account for payment of private and public irrigation districts and water-users associations for operation and maintenance costs assessed for Indian-owned lands included within such irrigation districts and water users associations. Funds used for payment of assessments covering these costs are reimbursable and become debts due the United States except for those payments that are non-reimbursable by legislation.

5. Projects that are operated by this Bureau at no cost to the Indian landowners and water users as provided for under legislation.

Funds requested for payment of assessments under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account appropriated funds for irrigation projects operated by this Bureau at no cost to the Indian water users as required by legislation.

Examples of recent accomplishments: This type of program is purely one that has to do with operating and maintaining irrigation systems and therefore does not lend itself to a statement of recent accomplishments, other than operation and maintenance.

10. Indian Business Development Fund

Activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared with 1971
Indian Business Development Fund...	---	\$3,400,000	\$4,900,000	+\$1,500,000

Indian Business Development Fund: Fiscal year 1971, \$3,400,000; fiscal year 1972, \$4,900,000; increase, \$1,500,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
	+\$1,500,000	---	\$4,900,000	---	To provide supplemental source of seed capital to Indians unable to obtain such financing for establishment of business enterprises which will employ Indians.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

150 grants @ \$10,000 = \$1,500,000

Need for increase: The Indian Business Development Fund (IBDF) provides a readily accessible source of grant capital to Indian individuals, tribes, and associations desiring to establish or expand Indian business enterprises which will employ Indians and be managed by Indians. This concept was predicated upon the belief that effective development of reservation resources can best be accomplished through direct and positive Indian initiative, leadership and involvement.

Lack of adequate financing has been and continues to be one of the main barriers in achieving the objective of the Indian people toward self-determination through intensive development of reservation resources. The additional funds will make available an urgently needed source of seed capital to Indians unable to obtain such financing so often required in the early stages of business development and in the acquisition of supplemental funds from other sources of credit.

Program of work: In fiscal year 1971, the initial year of the IBDF program, about 82% of the appropriated amount was allotted to agency superintendents for approval of projects. The remainder of the funds was retained in the Central Office for allocation by the Commissioner to multi-tribal organizations. In fiscal year 1972 a similar arrangement of allocating the greater proportion of funds to agencies is contemplated.

The program funds will be utilized by the Indians in accordance with policy and program criteria for approved projects. The fund will be used only for job and income generating programs on a project or business approach. The over-riding intent is that each project be an economically viable profit-making venture as soon as possible. Within this framework the fund will assist in the establishment of (1) industrial and commercial businesses such as manufacturing plants, shops, motels, service stations, arts and crafts, super-markets, and (2) enterprises in the natural resource areas of range operations, forestry, minerals, and agriculture.

The Bureau and other Federal agencies will continue to furnish technical assistance and monitor activities to the extent necessary, but the basic responsibility for the conduct of a specific project will rest with the respective grantee.

Examples of recent accomplishments: The Indian Business Development Fund has created considerable interest among the Indian people and shows a significant potential in generating both investment of funds from other sources and Indian employment in Indian-owned businesses. All funds were either committed or expended by December 30, 1970. A total of 264 new Indian-owned businesses was granted start-up financing and 105 were provided capital for expansion. It is estimated that in fiscal year 1972 these enterprises will provide a total of 3,380 man years of Indian employment with an income of almost \$11.3 million and the financing from the funds will generate additional capital of over \$16 million from other private and public lending sources.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Personnel Summary

	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions..	4,059	4,028	4,057
Full-time equivalent of other positions	391	391	599
Average number of all employees.....	4,207	4,159	4,395
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.5	7.5
Average GS salary.....	\$10,022	\$10,100	\$10,154
Average salary of ungraded positions. \$	8,067	9,115	9,661

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
 Appropriation Title: Resources Management Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Actual 1970	Estimate 1971	Estimate 1972	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations....	\$61,477,995	\$68,181,000	\$74,559,000	+\$6,378,000
Unobligated balance available start of year	-150,000	---	---	---
Transferred from other accounts.....	-1,048,000	---	---	---
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	+ 40,005	---	---	---
Appropriation.....	60,320,000	64,672,000	74,559,000	+9,887,000
Proposed supplemental due to civilian pay increase.....	---	3,509,000	---	-3,509,000

Obligations by Objects:

11 Personnel				
compensation....	39,591,940	43,201,000	45,176,000	+1,975,000
12 Personnel benefits	3,530,634	3,625,000	3,914,000	+ 289,000
21 Travel and trans- portation of persons	2,002,826	2,536,000	2,625,000	+ 89,000
22 Transportation of things.....	1,353,346	1,450,000	1,456,000	+ 6,000
23 Rent, communications and utilities....	1,696,416	1,706,000	1,762,000	+ 56,000
24 Printing and reproduction.....	139,836	148,000	150,000	+ 2,000
25 Other services....	6,415,830	5,186,000	6,141,000	+ 955,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	5,195,962	5,455,000	6,906,000	+1,451,000

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE--continued

	Actual 1970	Estimate 1971	Estimate 1972	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Obligations by objects--cont'd.</u>				
31 Equipment.....	1,065,034	930,000	985,000	+ 55,000
32 Lands and structures	43,467	100,000	100,000	---
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	1,190,047	4,614,000	6,114,000	+1,500,000
42 Insurance claims and indemities.....	15,657	---	---	---
Subtotal.....	62,240,995	68,951,000	75,329,000	+6,378,000
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges....	-763,000	-770,000	-770,000	---
Total obligations	61,477,995	68,181,000	74,559,000	+6,378,000

CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Appropriation 1971.....		\$19,885,000
Transferred to other accounts.....		<u>-74,599</u>
Appropriation (adjusted).....		19,810,401
Unobligated balance from prior year.....		<u>35,458,106</u>
Total available for obligation.....		55,268,507
<u>Decreases:</u>		
Buildings and utilities.....	\$42,917,231	
Irrigation systems.....	12,350,026	
Land acquisition.....	<u>1,250</u>	<u>55,268,507</u>
Subtotal.....		<u>---</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
Buildings and utilities.....	23,910,000	
Irrigation systems.....	<u>12,475,000</u>	
Total available for obligation.....		<u>36,385,000</u>
Budget Estimate 1972.....		<u>36,385,000</u>

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1971	Fiscal Year 1972			Total available 1972 compared to total available 1971	Page Ref.
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated balance from 1971	Budget Estimate		
1. Buildings and utilities.....	\$42,917,231	\$23,910,000	---	\$23,910,000	\$-19,007,231	74
2. Irrigation systems.....	12,350,026	12,475,000	---	12,475,000	124,974	85
3. Land acquisition.....	1,250	---	---	---	-1,250	
	<u>55,268,507</u>	<u>36,385,000</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>36,385,000</u>	<u>-18,883,507</u>	

1. BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

\$23,910,000

Construction of Facilities

This program provides for the construction of additional kindergarten classrooms and supporting quarters at 21 locations; a day high school at Cherokee, North Carolina; academic and related spaces at Sherman Indian High School, California; shops for Haskell Indian Junior College, Kansas; completion of the facilities at Carter Seminary, Oklahoma; and water exploration and development work.

In addition to the above construction work, these funds will provide for the purchase of equipment for schools funded for construction in prior years, preparation of working drawings and specifications for projects which are planned for construction in the near future, the advance planning of other future projects and for major alterations and improvements to existing buildings and utilities.

Prior to including a project in the fiscal year 1972 budget request for construction or design, it received a careful evaluation regarding the future need for the plant facilities. This evaluation indicated all of the proposed projects will be needed for the education of Indian children for the foreseeable future. To assist in arriving at this conclusion, a questionnaire was sent to each agency with the request that they consult with State, school district, and tribal officials in completing the forms. The questionnaire asked about the future plans of school districts and States for taking over the education responsibilities of children now attending Bureau boarding schools; plans of the agency, State or county for road improvements which could make attendance at a day school practical and also the agency plan in the event there was no alternative to the continuation of a boarding facility.

A project summary and a justification for each project follows:

<u>BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FISCAL YEAR 1972</u>	
<u>Summary of Projects by States</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
<u>New Construction</u>	
<u>Alaska</u>	
Kotzebue Water-Sewer Systems.....	\$399,000
<u>California</u>	
Sherman Indian High School.....	3,080,000
<u>Kansas</u>	
Haskell Indian Junior College Shops.....	2,500,000
<u>North Carolina</u>	
Cherokee High School.....	5,050,000
<u>Oklahoma</u>	
Carter Seminary Multipurpose Building and Kitchen.....	639,000
<u>Bureauwide</u>	
Kindergarten Classrooms and Quarters.....	2,590,000
Advance Planning.....	685,000
Deferred Equipment.....	1,980,000
Project Design Drawings.....	2,387,000
Water Exploration.....	100,000
Total, New Construction.....	19,410,000
Major Alterations and improvements.....	4,500,000
Total, Construction.....	23,910,000

KOTZEBUE WATER-SEWER SYSTEMS, Kotzebue, Alaska

\$399,000

Location. Kotzebue is located above the Arctic Circle on Kotzebue Sound, Alaska.

Existing Conditions. There are two water systems serving the Bureau operated school at Kotzebue. Water used for fire protection and flushing is obtained directly from Kotzebue Sound. The second system for drinking, cooking and washing water serves both the school and the Indian Health Service hospital. It is a salt water distillation plant located in the hospital building.

The water distillation plant is operating at full capacity and any future expansion to either the school or hospital will overtax the system. The school age population is increasing and it will be necessary to construct additional classrooms in the future for these children. This equipment is very costly to purchase and operate and is subject to frequent breakdown. It has been recommended by Bureau engineers that another means of providing potable water be used in lieu of expanding the present system because of cost and operating difficulties.

The Bureau sewerage system is connected to the Indian Health Service system. At the present time the sewage does not receive any treatment before it is dumped into Kotzebue Sound.

Under Public Law 86-121, the Indian Health Service is constructing a new water system and a sewage treatment plant for the community. By extending the water lines and connecting to the community system, the Bureau could be assured of an adequate supply of potable water at a reasonable cost. Also extension of the sewer lines and connection to the municipal sewerage system will correct the potentially hazardous health problem which could result from present practice of dumping raw sewage into Kotzebue Sound.

Proposed Facilities. It is proposed to transfer these funds to the Indian Health Service as the Bureau's share in the construction of the community system.

SHERMAN INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL, Riverside, California

\$3,080,000

Location. In Riverside, California, about 50 miles east of Los Angeles.

Existing Conditions. Sherman High School has been in operation as a boarding school for about 70 years. Until 1967 the school had an enrollment of 1,000 students. In 1967, many of the old buildings, some dating back to the time the school was started, were determined to be unsafe for further occupancy and they were abandoned. The condemned buildings included the academic classroom building, the gymnasium and the auditorium. The eight dormitory buildings and the kitchen-dining hall are all new structures having been built within the last eight years. In addition to these permanent buildings, a steel structure was erected in 1969 as a temporary measure for student activities and physical education.

With the loss of all academic classrooms, it was necessary to make other temporary arrangements in order to continue the education program. The enrollment was reduced to 800 students and the living rooms of the dormitories were converted to classrooms. This arrangement provides only minimum space for classes and precludes their use in the home living program.

It has been determined that the Sherman High School must remain in operation for the foreseeable future. Presently, the school offers academic, industrial arts and vocational programs to Indian children from California, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. These children attend Sherman because they cannot attend a public school or a Bureau day school because of the remoteness of their home or for social

reasons. There is a need to increase the capacity to 1,000 pupils based on the latest projections by the pupils' home agencies.

Proposed Facilities. It is planned to complete the rebuilding program at Sherman in two phases. The first phase proposed for construction includes all of the academic classrooms, home economic laboratories, instructional materials center and administrative area. Phase One work will include the following:

Academic Classrooms

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Social Studies | 9 - General Teaching Stations |
| 2. Language Arts | 6 - General Teaching Stations |
| | 2 - Reading Labs |
| | 1 - Language Lab |
| 3. Math-Science | 5 - General Teaching Stations |
| | 3 - All Science Labs |
| | 1 - Math Lab |
| 4. Business Education | 1 - Student Typing Classroom for 80 |
| | 1 - Student Typing Classroom for 40 |
| 5. Special Education | 2 - Special Education Classrooms |

Practical Arts

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Home Economics | 2 - Foods Labs |
| | 2 - Clothing and Sewing Labs |
| | 1 - Special Nursing Lab |
| 2. Driver Training | 1 - Training Lab |

Instructional Materials Center

1. Audio Visual Study Center
2. Reading Room and Stacks
3. Group Preview Room
4. Dark Room and Photo Copy Room
5. Material Preparation Room
6. General Library Work Room
7. Teachers Lounge

Administrative Area

1. Superintendent's Office
2. Principal's Office
3. 2 - Assistant Principal's Offices
4. Administrative Officer's Office
5. Plant Manager's Office
6. Registrar's Office
7. General Office Space
8. Conference Room
9. Mailroom
10. Vault
11. Personnel Office

Pupil Personnel Services

1. Guidance Director's Office
2. 4 - Guidance Counselor's Offices
3. Psychologist's Office
4. Psychometrist's Office
5. 2 - Social Worker's Offices
6. General Office Space
7. 3 - Counseling Rooms

- 8. Conference Room
- 9. Religious Coordinator's Office

Under Phase Two the rebuilding will be completed by constructing an auditorium, a gymnasium, a student center, fine arts center, a plant management shop, and a warehouse and storage building.

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

Phase I

Building Construction (96,400 SF @ \$23.90).....	\$2,303,960
Utilities and Site Work.....	425,000
Contingencies.....	124,040
Job Supervision.....	62,000
Equipment.....	(Future request)
Construction Services.....	<u>165,000</u>
Total.....	3,080,000
<u>To Complete Construction</u> (Future Request).....	\$3,850,000
<u>HASKELL INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE SHOPS, Lawrence, Kansas</u>	<u>\$2,500,000</u>

LOCATION. In Lawrence, Kansas, approximately 40 miles west of Kansas City.

EXISTING CONDITIONS. Formerly known as the Haskell Institute, this school has been in continuous operation since 1884. During this period the school provided an outstanding opportunity for Indian youth to acquire the skills necessary to seek and hold permanent working positions.

The students attending Haskell represent a cross section of Indian youth from more than 30 States. These are serious young people who come to school to learn and to gain the experiences which are needed to live in the adult world.

The Haskell program of trade-technical and business training has been successful and has now been expanded to include courses for students who are college bound. Initially there will be 200 students in the college program and 1,000 students in the trade-technical and business training program. Eventually the college program will be expanded to 400 with the trade-technical program remaining at the present level.

Facilities such as shops, classrooms, dormitories, etc. should compare favorably with those in other school systems. The existing structures housing the print shop and the electricity, electronics shops are substandard, time worn and inadequate in terms of size and equipment for a modern instructional program. The print shop building is over 60 years old. The brick walls are cracked and the wood floors sag from the weight of printing equipment and supplies. Electronics and electricity shops are in temporary space in two other buildings. The space is not adequate in size or arrangement for the purposes. New shops are urgently needed in order to fully implement these programs.

PROPOSED FACILITIES. It is planned to complete the rebuilding of the Haskell campus in several phases. The phase in fiscal year 1972 involves the construction of a Print Shop and Publications Building and an Electronics and Electricity Shop Building. The Print Shop will consist of four printing laboratories each with a classroom, darkroom, storeroom for materials, loading dock, toilets and offices. The Electronics and Electricity Building will include four electronic labs, two electricity labs each with a classroom, storeroom, toilets and offices.

In subsequent years, the balance of the rebuilding will be accomplished by constructing a new kitchen-dining hall; seven new dormitories; an instructional materials center; remodeling the existing academic school building, building #15 and shop building #50; constructing a new environmental health building; a field house; a fine arts building; a new warehouse; and an administrative office building. Completion of the rebuilding program is expected to take another four years.

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

Phase One

Electronics Building (22,020 SF @ \$31.00).....	\$682,620
Print Shop (32,120 SF @ \$31.00).....	995,720
East Perimeter Road.....	310,000
Utilities and Site Work.....	175,000
Demolition.....	20,000
Contingencies.....	107,660
Job Supervision.....	75,000
Equipment.....	(Future request)
Construction Services.....	<u>134,000</u>
Total.....	2,500,000

To Complete Construction..... \$27,000,000

CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL, Cherokee, North Carolina \$5,050,000

LOCATION. In Cherokee approximately 50 miles west of Asheville, North Carolina.

EXISTING CONDITIONS. The proposed replacement of the present high school buildings at Cherokee extends over a long period of time. For several years the Cherokee people and the Bureau worked with State officials and local public school officials toward a consolidated school system. The Cherokee people expressed their willingness to join the Swain and Jackson Counties in making a joint high school system. After an extended period, the county officials determined they could not consolidate the systems and this planning stopped. Enrollment of junior high and high school age students in the Cherokee High School will reach 500 in school year 1970-1971. It is projected that this number will increase to 600 by school year 1975-1976 and could reach 700 by 1980.

Over three years ago the Cherokee people asked for the replacement of the old high school. Classes were and still are being conducted in three old frame buildings. One of the buildings is only partially in use since a portion had been condemned because of fire hazards. The other two buildings provide make-shift classroom space. All three buildings are of frame construction and are over 40 years old. A recent inspection of the buildings indicated the structural floor members in one are rotted and infested with termites. An emergency repair program has kept the building from being condemned as a safety hazard. There are no other buildings available for the high school program. The Cherokee people took the lead in the replacement program. They formed programming and resource committees and participated fully in preparing the educational specifications for the project. They also responded in a material way by purchasing the land for the proposed new school and donating it to the Government.

The five major points in the education program at the new school is defined in the educational specification as follows:

1. A program that can assimilate with the State schools' system when feasible.
2. A program that meets the needs of all the young people and the needs of the people of all ages in the community.
3. A school which will become the center of community life in Cherokee.
4. A program which will incorporate into it the unique educational needs of the Cherokee people.
5. A program that could be utilized by the community more than 30 percent of the time, thus, a program that would enhance the community potentials the working hours of each day.

Design funds were requested in fiscal year 1971 to complete the working drawings and specifications and they were appropriated by the Congress. The Cherokee people have participated in this planning process and have approved the design prepared by the architect. This work is complete.

PROPOSED FACILITIES. It is proposed to construct a complete new high school for 600 students. The planning will provide for the possible future expansion of the school. The new school plant will include an instructional materials center, academic classrooms, business education laboratories, home economics laboratories, industrial arts shops, fine arts centers for visual and music arts, a physical education complex including a swimming pool, kitchen-dining area, and auditorium, plant management work room, storage and administration offices. In addition, the project will have utilities, site improvements in the form of streets, walks, curbs, gutters, lighting and an athletic field.

PROJECT COST ESTIMATES

Building Construction (168,350 SF @ \$24.00).....	\$4,040,400
Utilities and Site Work.....	440,000
Contingencies.....	218,600
Job Supervision.....	80,000
Equipment.....	(Future request)
Construction Services.....	<u>271,000</u>
Total.....	5,050,000

CARTER SEMINARY COMPLETION, Ardmore, Oklahoma \$639,000

LOCATION. In the City of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

EXISTING CONDITIONS. In fiscal year 1967, funds were appropriated to construct a new 128 capacity dormitory, a kitchen-multipurpose room and three quarters at Carter Seminary. The program was to replace antiquated and potentially hazardous buildings for these Indian children of Oklahoma who attend the Ardmore public schools in grades 1 through 12.

The project was designed and bid in March 1968; however, the low responsive bid exceeded available funds by a substantial amount and the bids were rejected. The project was rebid in July 1968 but only the 128 capacity dormitory and two sets of quarters were included in the bid invitation. This decision was made due to the unprecedented increase in construction costs and the belief that the complete project could not be obtained with the available funds. The bid quotations bore out this decision and a contract was awarded for the reduced program with the approval of the Congress. The existing quonset hut which is used for social activities and games and the kitchen-dining room which is

located in the basement of the old dormitory are continuing in use even though they are both in poor condition. There is a continuing need for this dormitory operation for the foreseeable future.

PROPOSED PROGRAM. To complete the construction program at this facility it is proposed to construct a new kitchen-multipurpose building, one set of quarters, remodel the Plant Management Shop, make utility connections, and provide sidewalks, drives, curbs, gutters and soil erosion control work. The working drawings and specifications are complete and ready to be bid.

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE.

Multipurpose and Kitchen (12,315 SF @ \$32.00).....	\$394,080
1 - 3 BR house (1,450 SF @ \$20.00).....	29,000
Plant Management Shop, Warehouse.....	70,000
Utilities and Site Work.....	60,500
Job Supervision.....	22,000
Contingencies.....	27,420
Equipment.....	(Future request)
Construction Services.....	<u>36,000</u>
 Total.....	 639,000

KINDERGARTEN CLASSROOM AND QUARTERS, BUREAUWIDE \$2,590,000

LOCATIONS. The kindergarten units will be constructed at 21 locations throughout the United States.

EXISTING CONDITIONS. The majority of Indian children who enter Bureau schools speak little or no English before they start school. This is a severe handicap and points out the need for a kindergarten experience for all Indian children. The nature and quality of learning experienced by the child at this age greatly influences his learning attitude and his success in later school endeavors.

Presently, the Bureau operates an elementary school at all of the proposed locations. These funds are proposed to construct kindergartens for additional children at each of the locations and will allow for the continued expansion of the kindergarten program. The Congress appropriated funds in fiscal year 1970 for 59 units, in fiscal year 1971 for an additional 19 units. This request will provide 22 more units. In future years, it is projected there will be a need for 35 more kindergarten classrooms at various Bureau school locations. There follows a table showing the proposed locations of the new facilities, and the number of classrooms and teacher quarters for each location.

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Classrooms</u>	<u>No. of Quarters</u>
Mandaree, North Dakota	1	1
White Shield, North Dakota	1	1
Loneman, South Dakota	1	1
Fort Totten, North Dakota	1	1
San Felipe, New Mexico	2	0
San Juan, New Mexico	1	0
Taos, New Mexico	1	0
Unalakleet, Alaska	1	1
Mekoryuk, Alaska	1	1
Alakanak, Alaska	1	1
Kiana, Alaska	1	1
Kwethluk, Alaska	1	1
Akiachak, Alaska	1	1
Tununak, Alaska	1	1
✓ Pinon, Arizona	1 ✓	1 ✓

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Classrooms</u>	<u>No. of Quarters</u>
✓ Nenahnezad, New Mexico	1 ✓	1 ✓
✓ Red Lake, Arizona	1 ✓	1 ✓
✓ Crystal, New Mexico	1 ✓	1 ✓
✓ Rock Point, Arizona	1 ✓	1 ✓
Second Mesa, Arizona	1	1
Santa Rosa, Arizona	1	1
	<u>22</u>	<u>18</u>

PROPOSED FACILITIES. It is proposed to provide new classrooms each totalling 1,200 sq. ft. of floor area. The rooms will have learning and activity space, a toilet room, a teacher's closet and a storage area. An outside play area with playground equipment will also be provided. The housing for teachers will contain two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, living room, dining room and storage. Necessary utility and site work will be included.

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

Building Construction, Alaska (18,455 SF @ \$44.00).....	\$812,020
Building Construction, other (35,345 SF @ \$22.00).....	777,590
Utilities and Site Work.....	415,000
Equipment.....	254,000
Contingencies.....	93,040
Job Supervision.....	109,350
Construction Services.....	<u>129,000</u>

Total..... 2,590,000

ADVANCE PLANNING, BUREAUWIDE

\$685,000

PROPOSED PROGRAM. The advance planning of projects permits an orderly compilation of facts and data which are necessary in preparing for the final design work and subsequently to justify a request for construction funds. The advance planning procedures include the preparation of Educational Specifications, a Program of Requirements and preliminary one-line drawings from which final design drawings and specifications can be completed at a later date.

The advance planning of a project involves architects, engineers, educators, local residents, students and individuals from private or public institutions who are interested in the education program for Indian children. The initial step is the development of an Educational Specification. This is a document prepared by the educators in consultation with the local residents, students and other interested individuals. It provides the architect and engineer with pertinent information concerning the educational aspects of the project. A Program of Requirements is prepared by the architect and engineer and it sets forth in technical terms the type of physical plant needed to implement the educator's program of learning. The Program of Requirements places all the technical data in one document for ready reference by the designers.

Following is the Advance Planning project list with the cost for preparing Educational Specification and Program of Requirements and the preliminary construction cost for each project. It is pointed out that the cost estimates are based on the proposed programs as submitted by the various area offices and are subject to revision as the planning process is developed.

<u>Project Name and Location</u>	<u>Advance Planning</u>	<u>Preliminary Construction Cost</u>
Standing Rock Elem. & High School, N.D.	\$100,000	\$6,000,000
Albuquerque Indian School, N.M.	40,000	4,000,000
Lame Deer High School, Montana	50,000	4,000,000
✓ Pinon Elem. School, N.M.	50,000	3,500,000
Red Rock Elem. School, Arizona	50,000	3,200,000
Polacca Elem. School, Arizona	25,000	500,000
Ramah Dormitories, New Mexico	40,000	3,500,000
Pine Ridge Elem. & High Schools, S.D.	125,000	7,000,000
San Felipe Elem. School, N.M.	25,000	1,600,000
Five Alaska Day Schools		
Shungnak		850,000
Kalskag		850,000
Akiak	80,000	850,000
Tununak		850,000
Galena		1,500,000
Planning Assistance to Tribes	<u>100,000</u>	<u>6,000,000</u>
	685,000	44,200,000

DEFERRED EQUIPMENT, BUREAUWIDE \$1,980,000

PROPOSED PROGRAM. In prior years, funds have been appropriated by the Congress for the construction of certain schools; however, funds for the purchase of equipment was not appropriated at that time. In some instances funds have been provided for the purchase of equipment but the rising costs for these items and for freight to transport the equipment to the project site have resulted in inadequate funding for these projects. In order for the new school plants to be operational, the equipment items must be provided. It is proposed to purchase equipment such as desks, chairs, tables, cabinets, maps, beds, lockers, mattresses, linens, buffers, waxers, pots, pans and other classroom, dormitory and kitchen equipment.

In addition to the purchase of equipment for new schools, it is proposed to begin an equipment replacement program for existing schools. In fiscal year 1972 it is planned to purchase replacement furniture for the dormitories at ✓ Intermountain School, Utah; Crownpoint School, New Mexico; Institute of American Indian Arts, New Mexico; Wingate High School, New Mexico.

Following is the list showing the school locations and the amounts for equipment:

<u>School Location</u>	<u>Equipment Amount</u>
✓ Gray Hill High School, Arizona	\$1,600,000 ✓
Bethel Dormitory, Alaska	68,000
Eufaula Dormitory, Oklahoma	30,000
Dormitory Replacements, 4 locations	<u>282,000</u>
Total.....	1,980,000

PROJECT DESIGN DRAWINGS, BUREAUWIDE \$2,387,000

PROPOSED PROGRAM. The Congress directed the Bureau to request funds initially for project planning and design work and then request construction funds when all planning is completed. It is proposed to accomplish all design work, drawings and specifications for the highest priority projects with these funds. It has been determined that each of the projects will be needed for the foreseeable future.

There are many advantages to be gained by completing the design work for projects before requesting construction funds. They include the opportunity to clear all obstructions from the path of a project in an orderly and timely manner. Also more accurate cost estimates can be prepared when the working drawings are complete. In addition, the education program can be developed, and the spaces needed for implementation of the program can be provided after full and complete discussion by all concerned parties.

Following are the projects to be designed in fiscal year 1972:

<u>Project Name and Location</u>	<u>Design Cost</u>	<u>Prel. Const. Cost, Est.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
Barrow Elementary and High School, Barrow, Alaska	\$225,000	\$5,000,000	Additional classrooms at both levels for an increasing enrollment.
Wanblee Elementary School Wanblee, South Dakota	165,000	2,000,000	Replace existing obsolete and sub-standard buildings with new 10 classroom school.
Seneca Boarding School Seneca, Oklahoma	135,000	1,630,000	Replacement of a dormitory and K-DH and 4 additional classrooms.
Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas	600,000	10,200,000	Replacement of a K-D, 4 new commercial classrooms and 7 dormitories.
Regional High School Dormitories, 5 Locations, Alaska	480,000	13,600,000	Continuation of the work on a network of dorms for rural Alaska youth.
Tuba City Elementary School Tuba City, Arizona	415,000	6,180,000	Replacement of existing obsolete substandard dorms and classrooms.
San Simone Elementary School San Simone, Arizona	198,000	3,000,000	New 12 classroom elementary day school for Papago children.
Acoma Day School Acoma, New Mexico	140,000	1,700,000	Provide new day school at Acoma so children can attend school close to home in lieu of attending other schools.
Red Lake Jail Red Lake, Minnesota	29,000	400,000	Replace existing sub-standard building and provide rehabilitation and treatment center.

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

Project Design Drawings..... \$2,387,000

WATER EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT, BUREAUWIDE

\$100,000

PROPOSED PROGRAM. One of the most essential factors in planning schools and other facilities is the determination of the availability of an adequate supply of potable water. This is particularly important in the arid regions of the country where the majority of the Bureau facilities are located. It is proposed to drill exploratory wells, perform testing and develop the wells at the following locations:

<u>Project Location</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Cook Creek, Washington.....	\$20,000
Welpinit, Washington.....	20,000
Ramah, New Mexico.....	20,000
✓ Borrego Pass, New Mexico.....	20,000
✓ Pueblo Pintado, New Mexico.....	<u>20,000</u>
Total.....	<u>100,000</u>

MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, BUREAUWIDE

\$4,500,000

The estimate of \$4,500,000 will provide for the continued elimination of unsafe and unsanitary conditions existing in Bureau plant facilities (including \$984,000 water and air pollution control projects); for correction of functional deficiencies; and for the modernization of existing facilities including the replacement of obsolete and deteriorated buildings and facilities which because of their relatively small size are not applicable for inclusion in the regular construction program. A high priority will be assigned to the correction of unsafe and unsanitary conditions with primary emphasis given to conditions existing in school and dormitory facilities.

The Major Alterations and Improvements Program by category is as follows:

- (1) Correction of Unsafe and Unsanitary Conditions. Included under this category are items which constitute a safety hazard or health problem to the students and occupants of Bureau operated facilities scheduled for continued use. Examples are: Correction of structural deficiencies; provision of fire safety requirements; improvements to inadequate water, sewage and plumbing systems; and the replacement of obsolete wiring and electrical systems.
- (2) Correction of Functional Deficiencies. Included under this category are items which, while not in the unsafe or unsanitary category, do constitute a definite problem in the efficient conduct of the various Bureau programs. Examples of deficiencies requiring attention are: inadequate and/or non-functional space to carry out a planned program function; utility systems requiring expansion to meet increased loads imposed by program requirements; structural alterations required in conjunction with the installation of additional or more modern equipment; conversion of heating plants to effect operating efficiencies; and other items of a similar nature required to keep pace with activity and program needs.
- (3) Modernization of Existing Facilities. Work under this category consists of the modernization of existing facilities scheduled for continued use including installation of modern kitchens, bathrooms, lighting systems, heating systems, etc., which are not unsafe or unsanitary, but are inefficient or obsolete due to age or other reasons.

2. IRRIGATIONS SYSTEMS

\$12,475,000

The budget estimate of \$12,475,000 will provide a program of \$9,000,000 for the Navajo Indian irrigation project being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and a program of \$3,475,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the improvement, rehabilitation, betterment and extension of irrigation projects and related power systems.

The ultimate goals of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Indian people are maximum economic self-sufficiency, equal participation in American life and equal citizenship privileges and responsibilities. The Bureau is working toward the attainment of these goals through three basic programs: Education, social and community development, and economic development of reservation resources. One of the approaches through economic development of reservation resources is the development of all irrigable land on Indian reservations as a means of providing a better standard of living for resident reservation Indians.

Development of Indian irrigation projects under such conditions must necessarily be correlated with and become an integral part of the total reservation program. For instance, if the economy of the reservation is built around a livestock program then production of feed on irrigable land will be the predominant crop in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the livestock in connection with fully developed grazing lands.

The early completion of all irrigation projects will make possible the determination of final per acre construction costs for reimbursement purposes and will greatly facilitate the program and policy of the Bureau in transferring the responsibility for operation and maintenance of the systems to the water users.

On those Indian reservations where the generation and/or the transmission and distribution of power are an integral part of the irrigation project, such power systems not only are serving their primary purpose of furnishing electrical energy for project purposes, but are furnishing power under contract to residents of the reservations and to local industrial and commercial enterprises on or adjacent to the reservation. Under these contract agreements with the customers, the Bureau has the responsibility to furnish a firm and adequate power supply.

Summary of Projects

	<u>Total</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Justification</u>
	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	
	<u>Cost</u>		
(a) Annual Contract Payments			
Fort Belknap.....	\$250,000	\$7,404	For payment of the thirtieth fixed annual contract installment due the Bureau of Reclamation for storage in Fresno Dam (No. 1-1-Ind. -18725) 8-16-46.
Tongue River.....	360,750	9,750	For payment of the thirty-second fixed annual contract installment due the Tongue River Water Users Association for storage in the Tongue River Storage Reservoir (Act of 8-11-39; 53 Stat. 1411).

(b) Irrigation Construction
and Rehabilitation

Arizona

Colorado River
Irrigation
Power \$35,382,000 (\$350,000
(294,000 See detailed justification.
See detailed justification.

San Carlos Project
Irrig. Joint Wks.
Power 31,000,000 (368,000
(240,000 See detailed justification.
See detailed justification.

California

Pala 596,000 25,000 Drill one irrigation well
including purchase and
installation of pumping
equipment and the rehabili-
tation of 1,000 feet of the
8-12 inch concrete pipeline
of the distribution system.

Rincon 504,000 25,000 Drill one irrigation well
including the purchase and
installation of pumping
equipment and the rehabili-
tation of approximately
1,000 feet of the 8-12 inch
concrete pipelines of the
distribution system.

Idaho

Michaud Project
(Fort Hall) 8,820,220 340,000 See detailed justification.

Montana

Crow 2,618,800 24,400 To continue the construc-
tion of laterals with
necessary structures to
serve 1,800 acres as
authorized by the Act of
6-28-46 (60 Stat. 333).

Flathead Project
Power 12,780,000 75,000 See detailed justification.

Fort Peck 3,788,300 185,000 See detailed justification.

Nevada

Duck Valley 7,928,640 100,000 See detailed justification.

Pyramid Lake	---	\$50,000	For construction of one pumping plant including the purchase and installation of necessary pumping equipment; construction of two miles of canal with necessary structures; and clearing and leveling of 250 acres including farm ditches and planting of soil improvement crop.
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New Mexico

Middle Rio Grande	\$4,000,000	75,000	See detailed justification.
Navajo Project	207,500,000	9,000,000	See detailed justification.
Northern Pueblos	7,260,000	(80,000	See detailed justification.
Southern Pueblos		(75,000	See detailed justification.
Zuni Pueblos	---	75,000	See detailed justification.

Wyoming

Wind River	5,424,000	25,000	For replacing 11 structures of various sizes and rebuild approximately 3.5 miles of laterals and 2.8 miles of canal.
(c) Water Right Litigation	---	115,000	See detailed justification.
(d) Surveys, Investigations and Plans	---	230,446	See detailed justification.
(e) Engineering and Supervision	---	<u>706,000</u>	See detailed justification.
Total Estimate.....		<u>12,475,000</u>	

The irrigation and power projects for which funds in excess of \$50,000 have been requested and for which detailed justification have been prepared are as follows:

Arizona

COLORADO RIVER PROJECT, \$644,000. The funds requested provide \$350,000 for irrigation construction and \$294,000 for construction and rehabilitation of the related power system.

Irrigation Construction, \$350,000. The Colorado River irrigation project is one of the largest and potentially the most productive of the irrigation projects under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Adequate water for the project's potentially irrigable area of 105,000 acres was assured in the Decree issued by the Supreme Court in the case of Arizona vs. California. Extension of the project lateral system is essential if the Colorado River Indian people are to realize the income potential of the reservation area for which they have decreed water. The Colorado River Tribe desperately needs this program to continue its progress toward economic self-sufficiency. The entire economy of the reservation, except for relatively minor recreational development, is based on the agricultural-

business complex growing from the direct use of the water-right resource. This growth, with accompanying cash income and job opportunities, has been significant. Of the Indian people employed on the reservation, approximately 59 percent are working on jobs related to agriculture and its development.

The proposed work features for fiscal year 1972 and estimated costs are as follows:

Engineering and inspection services for administration and control of design, and construction of irrigation and drainage facilities, to be constructed by lessees under long-term development lease contracts.	\$50,000
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Lining 2.1 miles of Lateral 90-56 from Station 42+39 to 150+00, and 3.7 miles of Lateral 90 from Station 565+00 to 760+00. Construction of 3 road crossings and 2 canal control structures.	300,000
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Power System Construction and Rehabilitation, \$294,000. The power system of the Colorado River Indian irrigation project serves over 1,600 residential customers and 300 commercial, agriculture, and government customers. The power demand brought on by irrigation development on the reservation, and recreation, homesite, and industrial development has increased steadily at the rate of about 16 percent per year. During the last five years the active customer accounts have more than doubled. With this continuing load growth sections of the system have reached or exceeded their capacity causing voltage drops which adversely affects customer service. The deficiencies were brought out in the 1967 power system study and report by R. W. Beck and Associates. The Beck report is being used as a guide for reorganizing, rehabilitating, upgrading, and extending the power system to keep pace with the growing economy in the area.

The proposed program for fiscal year 1972 will permit the continuation of work of relieving the existing overload and provide capacity needed to adequately serve power customers. The planned construction will promote the growth and success of enterprises which will benefit the Colorado River Indian Tribe. All funds advanced under this request will be repaid from power revenues collected from the sale of electrical energy. All funds appropriated prior to the 1965 fiscal year were repaid to the U. S. Treasury as of June 30, 1965.

The work proposed for fiscal year 1972 together with estimated costs is as follows:

Purchase and install oil reclosures.	\$40,000
Construct 69/12.5 kv substation and connecting line for Big River development.	100,000
Extend 69 kv transmission lines from Poston to Fish Farm.	154,000

SAN CARLOS IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$608,000. The funds requested provide \$368,000 for irrigation construction and rehabilitation, and \$240,000 for power system construction and rehabilitation.

The San Carlos project was authorized by the Act of June 7, 1924, and is designed to irrigate 100,546 acres of land, 50,546 acres on the Gila River Reservation, and 50,000 acres within the non-Indian San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District. All of the non-Indian owned lands and 41,000 acres of Indian lands have been prepared for irrigated farming.

Irrigation Construction and Rehabilitation, \$368,000. The flow of the Gila River is very erratic causing the project water supply to be unreliable. More than 120 wells have been drilled to supplement the river supply. In some years not more than 50 percent of the land can be farmed because of water shortages. Continuing severe drought conditions on the watershed of the Gila River has increased the need for pumping. The result has been a steadily declining groundwater table causing numerous wells to fail. New wells must be drilled to replace those that have failed and others must be deepened as the water table falls. Deepening requires additional well casing, column pipe assembly, larger electric motors, transformers, and protective equipment.

The butterfly valves at Coolidge Dam are over forty years old and are badly corroded and worn. Excessive silt wear is now occurring because of the low water level in the reservoir. These valves need to be replaced.

The work proposed for fiscal year 1972, and estimated costs, are as follows:

Drill and equip four new irrigation wells	\$160,000
Rehabilitate and deepen eight wells	193,000
Replace butterfly valves at Coolidge Dam	<u>15,000</u>
Total Irrigation Program	368,000

Power System Construction and Rehabilitation, \$240,000. The power system was designed and constructed primarily for pumping purposes. It now serves more than 5,100 customers and distributes more than 123,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy per annum. The system consists of two generating plants, 180 miles of high voltage transmission lines, 800 miles of distribution lines, and 22 substations.

Distribution line extensions are continually being required to provide service to new customers in the project area. These new customers include residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial accounts. A large number of the new extensions will be to serve industries located in either the Pima-Coolidge or Pima-Chandler Industrial Parks. Distribution lines, distribution transformers, electric meters, voltage correction equipment and switching equipment are needed.

The LaPalma Substation was constructed in the 1930's. A continuous customer load growth in this area consisting of irrigation pumping, as well as industrial, has dangerously overloaded the existing substation.

The existing Coolidge-LaPalma transmission line constructed in the 1930's is in very poor condition; the conductor is under-size to carry the load, the poles and crossarms have deteriorated to where maintenance is expensive and power outages are too frequent. It is proposed to construct a modern line with 336.4 MCM or larger conductor.

The work proposed for fiscal year 1972, and estimated costs are:

Customer Extensions	\$150,000
Rebuilt and Re-equip LaPalma Substation	<u>90,000</u>
Total Power Program	240,000

Idaho

MICHAUD UNIT, \$340,000. This project was authorized under the Act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1026). The construction was started in the fiscal year 1957 with an appropriation of \$500,000 and has continued each year since as funds were made available. This unit of the Fort Hall project will irrigate 21,000 acres of excellent land (20,195 acres Indian owned and 805 acres non-Indian owned) lying between the cities of Pocatello and American Falls. The water supply for the unit is derived from stored water in American Falls and Palisades Reservoirs constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. However, the water actually used is pumped from the Portneuf River in exchange for the stored water. A series of wells will also provide underground water to supplement the water pumped from the river.

The features of work and estimated costs for the fiscal year 1972 are as follows:

Engineering Plans and Surveys, \$55,000. For construction surveys, inspections, designs and engineering administrative supervision.

West Main Laterals, \$281,026. Completion of the five miles of West Main laterals, pipelines and appurtenant structures. Pipelines vary from 12" to 36" diameter.

Owl Canal Laterals, \$3,974. Installation and final adjustments of Owl lateral valves and vents.

Montana

FLATHEAD IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$75,000. The funds requested are for power construction.

The power supply for the Flathead Indian irrigation project power system is purchased and is received at a single delivery point at Kerr Dam, Montana, from the Montana Power Company. The energy is transformed from 115,000 volts to 34,500 volts and transmitted throughout the project's service area over transmission and distribution lines. Studies made of the power system by the Westinghouse AC Network Analyzer showed an urgent need to provide additional transmission line capacity as well as additional transformer capacity to substations. These studies also showed that the project's present as well as future transmission problems could best be corrected by the establishment of 69KV power supply and a 69KV transmission network. Since these studies, efforts have been directed towards upgrading and improving of the transmission and distribution systems to prevent overload outages.

During the Calendar Year 1969, the project sold 99,628,969 Kilowatt Hours of electricity and served 7,256 customers who are entirely dependent upon the project for electrical energy.

The program for the fiscal year 1972 provides for the purchase and installation of transformers to serve individual customers. The transformers are needed to provide more capacity as the user adds appliances; to serve new homes including those under the Indian housing program; and to connect new loads under sprinkler irrigation.

FORT PECA PROJECT, \$185,000. This project is located in northeastern Montana and was authorized by the Act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat. 558). Construction was started in 1909 and continued as funds were made available and the need for additional farmland arose. The project originally consisted of five separate irrigation units. Three units are no longer in operation. The two operating units, which embrace an ultimate irrigable area of 24,623 acres, are the Wiota

(Big Porcupine) Unit and the Frazer-Wolf Point Unit. Of the ultimate irrigable area, 24,623 acres, facilities have been constructed to serve 15,520 acres.

The basic industry on the reservation is livestock production. In order to meet the demand for winter feed there is an urgent need to extend irrigation facilities to certain of the lands not now irrigated and to rebuild and replace deteriorated irrigation facilities to certain of the other lands not now irrigated because of the need for rehabilitation.

Construction and rehabilitation work for this project is nearing completion. The program for the fiscal year 1972 is as follows:

Wiota Unit - \$64,535. For the continuation of the unit. The features of work and estimated costs are as follows:

<u>Main Canals, Conduits and Laterals</u>		\$54,300
Construction of 3.7 miles of laterals.....	\$33,300	
Installation of 30 structures.....	21,000	
<u>Surface Drainage</u>		10,235
Construct 1 mile of drain.....	4,000	
Install 8 drainage structures.....	6,235	

Frazer-Wolf Point Unit (Includes Little Porcupine Unit) - \$120,465. For the continuation and extension of the unit. The features of work and estimated costs are as follows:

<u>Main Canals, Conduits and Laterals</u>		\$108,644
Construction of 8 miles of laterals.....	\$70,144	
Installation of 55 structures.....	38,500	
<u>Surface Drainage</u>		6,000
Construct 1 mile of drain.....	3,000	
Install 3 drainage structures.....	3,000	
<u>General Property</u>		5,821
Oil House.....	3,960	
Weed Sprayer.....	1,861	

Nevada

DUCK VALLEY PROJECT, \$100,000. The Duck Valley irrigation project is within the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, which is located on the Nevada-Idaho State line with portions of the reservation lying in both States. This region is primarily a stock-raising country where the irrigated base properties are used to produce forage crops for winter livestock feed. Since about 1874, these hay crops have been the most important crop produced and there is every indication that hay production will continue to play a very important role in the economy of the reservation.

The project embraces 12,000 acres of which 11,045 acres are irrigated, in production, and totally used by tribal members. Of the irrigated land, 3,100 acres have been developed to modern high standards of land development, and an additional 1,000 acres will be developed under the 1971 fiscal year program. Much of the unimproved irrigated land is still irrigated by sloughs and meandering small ditches used back in the days when the irrigation water sources were from natural flooding of the Owhhee River. The main and firm source of water is from the normal flow of the East Fork of the Owhhee River and from storage at Wildhorse Dam. These two sources will provide an adequate supply of water for the 12,000 acres when fully developed.

The project works consist of Wildhorse Dam and reservoir, a concrete diversion dam, a loose rock diversion dam, 26 miles of canals, 58 miles of laterals, and 452 control structures. The program planned for fiscal year 1972 provides for improvements to increase hay production required to winter cattle that the range will support during other seasons.

The Duck Valley Tribal Council, in their July 1967 Economic Development Plan, gave top priority to land development as a means of helping tribal members obtain a sound economic standard. The work features proposed for the fiscal year 1972, together with estimated costs, are as follows:

Excavation of 6 miles of canals and laterals, and the construction of necessary structures and ditch pads.	\$18,000
Clearing and leveling 300 acres, construction of necessary farm ditches and structures, and establishment of first crop.	76,700
Excavation and structures for 2 miles of drains	<u>5,300</u>
Total Program	100,000

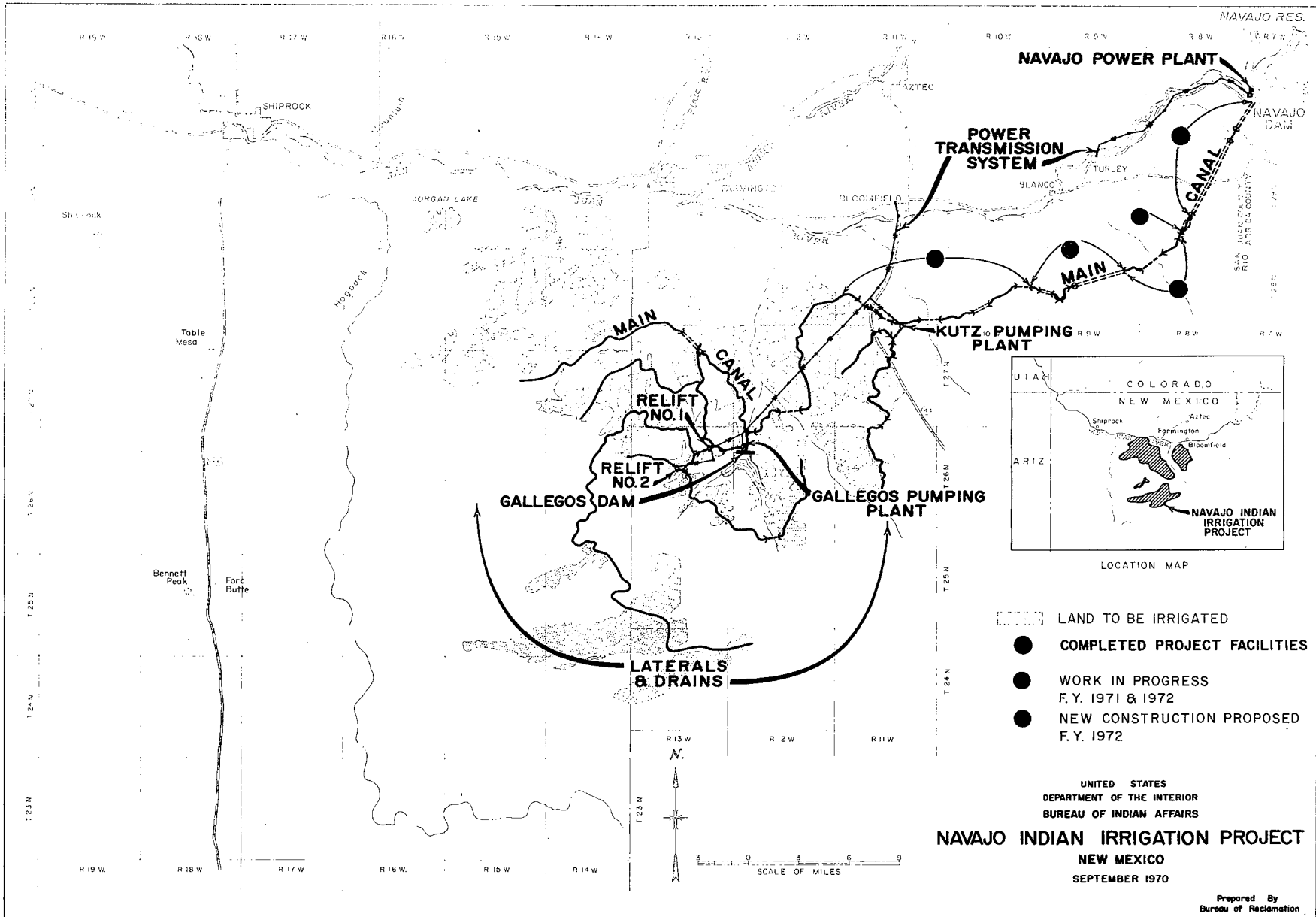
New Mexico

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE PUEBLO PROJECT, \$75,000. Irrigable lands of the Indian Pueblos of Cochiti, Isleta, Sandia, San Felipe, Santa Ana, and Santa Domingo, totaling 20,698 acres are included within the service area of the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, New Mexico. The Flood Control Act of 1948 and its Supplemental Act of 1950 authorized the construction of the Middle Rio Grande project. Work on Indian-owned lands within the Conservancy District is to be performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The rehabilitation work of the six Pueblo projects is designed to consolidate scattered land holdings in order to provide economic farm units, where possible, and to improve the irrigation distribution system. It is imperative that the projects for these Middle Rio Grande Pueblos be developed as soon as possible and irrigation water applied as a basic resource protection. Consolidation of the small tribal land assignment and relocation and realignment of laterals and farm ditches will permit and encourage increased use of irrigable lands. Effective use of modern equipment and efficient use of water is not totally possible at all Pueblos under the present land use pattern.

The proposed program for the fiscal year 1972 is as follows:

Sandia Pueblo, \$75,000. For the development of 238 acres of land which make possible additional farm units to Pueblo farmers. This includes clearing and leveling land and the construction of approximately 1.7 miles of canal to serve the newly developed land.



REGION 5

PROJECT DATA SHEET

PF-65 (12-68)
Bureau of Reclamation

Project and State		Completion Date	% Complete	Date
NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, NEW MEXICO - BIA		After F.Y. 1977	17	1-1-71

AUTHORIZATION Public Law 87-483, June 13, 1962, Amended September 25, 1970, Public Law 91-416	B/C RATIO 1.50	Date 1966
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LAND CERTIFICATION None required	DEFINITE PLAN REPORT None required <u>1/</u>
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SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA			
Total Federal Obligations	\$ 206,000,000	Allotments to June 30, 19 70	\$ 33,876,385
Net Property and Other Transfers	1,500,000	Allotments for F.Y. 19 71	<u>3,822,000</u>
Cash Advances--Non-Federal	.....	Allotments to Date	37,698,385
Adjustment	.....	Allotments Required for F.Y. 19 72	9,000,000
Total to be Allocated	\$ 207,500,000	Balance to Complete after F.Y. 19 72	\$ 159,301,615

ALLOCATIONS <u>2/</u>		REPAYMENT		AMOUNTS PER ACRE	
Irrigation	\$ 207,500,000	Amount Repaid by Irrigators	\$	Irrig. Invest. per Acre	\$ _____
Power	.....	Amount Repaid by Power	.....	Repayment of Invest-	Payment Capacity
M & I Water	.....	Amount Repaid by M & I Water	.....	ment per Acre:	per Acre \$ _____
Recreation	.....			By Irrigators	Annual Charges:
F & WL	.....			By Power Revenues	O & M \$ _____
Flood Control	.....			By M & I Water Users	Construction
Other	.....	Nonreimbursable	<u>207,500,000</u>		
Total	\$ 207,500,000	Total	\$ 207,500,000		Total \$ _____

STATUS OF REPAYMENT CONTRACT 3/

DESCRIPTION This project is located in Rio Arriba and San Juan Counties in northwestern New Mexico. The project plan of development provides for placing a total of 110,630 acres under irrigation. The project plan will provide a livelihood for an estimated 6,550 Navajo families as farm operators, custom laborers and employees in related service activities thus providing a higher standard of living for more than 33,000 Navajo Indians. The project also will provide a power supply of 23,000 kilowatts, primarily for operation of the project's pumping plants. Included in the total cost is \$4,298 for 249 acres of State-owned and privately-owned lands for canal right-of-way at an average of \$17 per acre and \$390,000 for acquisition of 14,075 acres of privately-owned lands lying adjacent to the Navajo Indian Reservation to increase the project area, at an average cost of \$28 per acre. All of the right-of-way required to be purchased for the canal has been acquired but no acquisitions have been made of the privately-owned lands to be added to the Reservation.

PROJECT DATA SHEET--2
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, New Mexico

Approximately 8 percent of relocation has been accomplished. The project lands are presently capable of providing only very poor grazing for livestock. When adapted to irrigation, they will be well suited for producing small grains, hay forage crops, vegetables, and fruit.

Footnotes:

- 1/ Re-evaluation report of Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, dated July 1966, revised August 1966, approved by Secretary of the Interior December 20, 1966.
- 2/ Allocation increased from \$176,500,000 to \$207,500,000. Increase reflected change in total obligations authorized under Public Law 91-416, dated September 25, 1970, for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, amending Public Law 87-483, dated June 13, 1962. Increase represents cost indexing from January 1966 prices to April 1970 prices.
- 3/ A form of contract between the United States, represented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Navajo Tribe of Indians, which provides for deferring the collection of construction costs so long as the benefited lands are in Indian ownership, will be prepared. Provisions relative to operation and maintenance, acquisition of land outside the reservation, rights-of-way, water rights, statutory directives on water allocations, and other more standard considerations are detailed in the contract.

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$9,000,000

Work Proposed, F. Y. 1972

Land Purchase Program, \$1,000. Provides for continuing preparatory work in connection with the acquisition of certain lands lying outside the Navajo Reservation.

Pumping Plants, \$14,000. Provides for preconstruction activity.

Canals, \$8,694,000. Construction of the Main Canal from Mile 16.7 to 18.5 and Mile 19.4 to 20.2, consisting of approximately 2.6 Mi. of concrete-lined open canal sections and two siphons and construction of Cutter Canyon Conveyance System Mile 8.0 to Mile 8.9 will be completed; construction of Mile 13.4 to 16.7 and Mile 18.5 to 19.4 consisting of Tunnels No. 3 and 3A and concrete-lined open canal will be continued and a contract will be awarded for construction of Main Canal Mile 29.4 to Mile 32.8 consisting of West Kutz and Horn Siphon and approximately 3.4 Mi. of concrete-lined open canal. Collection of field design data and preparation of designs and specifications for ensuing construction contracts will continue. Various contracts for relocation, removal, rearrangement and alteration of oil and gas pipelines and appurtenant facilities, and utility lines crossing canal right-of-way will also be executed.

Laterals, \$100,000)

Drains, \$70,000)

Navajo Powerplant, \$1,000)

) Collection of field design data will continue.

Other Project Costs, \$120,000. Represents costs for continuation of a program for developing a plan for settlement by the Navajos and for custodial O&M of completed project facilities.

<u>Change in Total Obligations</u>	<u>Obligations</u>
1971 Estimate.....	\$175,000,000
1972 Estimate.....	<u>206,000,000</u>
Change.....	+31,000,000

The change in total obligations represents cost indexing from January 1966 prices to April 1970 prices, authorized under Public Law 91-416, dated September 25, 1970, amending Public Law 87-483, dated June 13, 1962, authorizing Act for construction of Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

NORTHERN PUEBLOS, \$80,000. The work proposed for the Northern Pueblos for the fiscal year 1972 and the projects or Pueblos involved are as follows:

Nambe Pueblo, \$35,000. The Nambe Highline Canal is 3.8 miles in length and has a capacity of 15cfs. The main canal is so located that it can serve as a supply canal for the ultimate acreage of 700 acres. This canal is subject to high seepage losses and requires extensive maintenance. In addition, nine major flumes or siphons are required to convey the water supply through the 3.8 miles of canal reach. Most of these structures need to be rehabilitated. The work proposed for the fiscal year 1972 is the concrete lining of 1.5 miles of canal and the rehabilitation of one flume.

San Ildefonso Pueblo, \$10,000. The San Ildefonso Pueblo irrigation project has 10.9 miles of main canal, which serves 500 acres of land. The water supply is

obtained from waste water and one irrigation well. Additional water supplies are needed to assure dependable water for the developed land. The work proposed for the fiscal year 1972 is the drilling and equipping one irrigation well.

Santa Clara Pueblo, \$35,000. The Santa Clara Pueblo irrigation project consists of approximately 13.7 miles of main canal and laterals and approximately 950 acres of land. A dependable water supply for this project is obtained from the Rio Grande River. The concrete lining of all canals and laterals will conserve water and greatly improve the land use. The work proposed for the fiscal year 1972 is the concrete lining of the Santa Clara Middle Lateral for a distance of 2.0 miles.

SOUTHERN PUEBLOS, \$75,000. The work proposed for the fiscal year 1972 and the Pueblos or projects involved are as follows:

Acoma Pueblo, \$35,000. The Acoma Pueblo irrigation project includes 20.4 miles of main canal and 1,800 acres of land. Two of the ditches comprising a part of the canal system are the Sandoval and Acomita Ditches. The water losses from these ditches are estimated at 200-acre feet annually. For the fiscal year 1972 it is proposed to concrete line 1.3 miles of the Sandoval Ditch and 0.72 miles of the Acomita Ditch.

Zia Pueblo, \$15,000. The Zia Pueblo irrigation project includes 3.2 miles of laterals and 250 acres of land. Annual water supplies are limited and water losses in the unlined earthen ditches are high. For the fiscal year 1972, it is proposed to concrete line 0.8 miles of the Zia North Main Lateral.

Jemez Pueblo, \$25,000. The Jemez Pueblo irrigation project contains approximately 1,828 acres of land which is served by 20.4 miles of earthen canal. The water supply is obtained from the Rio Jemez by direct diversion. Under present conditions a high percentage of the available water supply is lost in the porous earthen ditches. These ditches also sustain annual damage from summer hillside floods which break the canals and interrupt irrigation service. For the fiscal year 1972 it is proposed to purchase and install approximately 2,700 lineal feet of concrete pipe.

ZUNI, \$75,000. The Zuni irrigation project consists of five separate units ranging in size from 100 acres at Tekapo to 1,600 acres at the Zuni Unit. Ultimate development of these units is limited by the available water supply. There are 4,727 acres of irrigable land under the present irrigation system. Preliminary hydrology studies indicate there is enough water available to irrigate 3,000 acres, providing adequate storage facilities and distribution systems are constructed.

A recent study by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation indicates that under maximum probable flood conditions, the storage dams upstream of the Zuni Village are not safe. If a maximum probable flood occurred it would cause a disaster such as that which occurred in the early 1960's on the Blackfoot Reservation in Montana. This would result in loss of life, property damages in the Zuni Village, and property damage to the Zuni Reservation lands. Future planning outlined in the Zuni Comprehensive Development Plan includes development of residential, industrial, and commercial investments in and around the Zuni Village which would also be endangered.

The irrigation program for the fiscal year 1972 is to have a complete hydrology and feasibility study on the watershed above the Zuni Village. These studies will provide plans, designs and locations for a storage structure or structures to provide protection against the occurrence of a maximum probable flood. This will also provide sites for recreation development in addition to providing irrigation, municipal and industrial water storage.

- (c) Water Right Litigation, \$115,000. For continuing water right litigation and making special studies and preparing material for use in connection with the protection of Indian water rights.
- (d) Surveys, Investigations, and Plans, \$230,446. This item represents the amount required for continuation of surveys, investigations, studies and plans for the preparation of Feasibility, Completion (Definite Plan), and Rehabilitation and Betterment Reports to be made for all existing Indian irrigation projects under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This work is necessary in order to establish a program for completing existing Indian irrigation projects presently authorized, developing additional Indian irrigation resources and for the rehabilitation and betterment of existing irrigation works with a view to transferring the operation and maintenance of the completed projects from the Government to acceptable water user organizations. This item also provides funds for studies covering the safety of dams, studies of Pueblo lands included in the tributary units of the authorized San Juan-Chama Trans Mountain Diversion Project, studies relating to Ute Indian lands included within the Central Utah Project, and studies for improvement of project power system.
- (e) Engineering and Supervision, \$706,000. This item represents the amount required to pay salaries, office rent, travel expenses, and miscellaneous expenses incidental to executing the irrigation program proposed for the fiscal year 1972. Staff employees engaged in irrigation activities are located in Phoenix, Arizona; Billings, Montana; Portland, Oregon; Sacramento, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Window Rock, Arizona; and the Washington or Central Office.

Personnel Summary

Construction

	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	412	385	385
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	305	475	300
Average number of all employees.....	701	841	666
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.5	7.5
Average GS salary.....	\$10,022	\$10,100	\$10,154
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$8,067	\$9,115	\$9,661
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	86	95	125
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	1	1	1
Average number of all employees.....	87	92	114
Average GS grade.....	8.6	8.6	8.6
Average GS salary.....	\$12,218	\$12,323	\$12,323
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$8,804	\$9,311	\$9,311

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction

Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Actual 1970	Estimate 1971	Estimate 1972	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations.....	\$29,628,442	\$55,268,507	\$36,385,000	\$-18,883,507
Transferred to other accounts.....	53,257	74,599	---	- 74,599
Unobligated balance avail- able, start of year.....	-38,875,805	-35,458,106	---	+35,458,106
Unobligated balance avail- able, end of year.....	<u>35,458,106</u>	---	---	---
Appropriation.....	<u>26,264,000</u>	<u>19,885,000</u>	<u>36,385,000</u>	<u>+16,500,000</u>

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE (con.)

	Actual 1970	Estimate 1971	Estimate 1972	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Obligations by object</u>				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
11.0 Personnel compensation...	\$7,663,000	\$9,000,000	\$7,760,000	\$- 1,240,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	551,000	583,000	522,000	- 61,000
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	437,000	500,000	450,000	- 50,000
22.0 Transportation of things.	655,000	300,000	200,000	- 100,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	166,000	300,000	200,000	- 100,000
24.0 Printing & reproduction..	52,000	100,000	100,000	---
25.0 Other services.....	1,734,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	- 500,000
26.0 Supplies and materials...	1,760,000	3,500,000	2,000,000	- 1,500,000
31.0 Equipment.....	1,265,000	4,000,000	2,500,000	- 1,500,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	13,488,442	27,294,507	11,709,000	-15,585,507
Subtotal.....	27,771,442	48,077,507	27,441,000	-20,636,507
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	-56,000	-56,000	-56,000	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	27,715,442	48,021,507	27,385,000	-20,636,507
ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation...	\$993,000	\$1,112,000	\$1,319,000	\$+ 207,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	78,000	93,000	119,000	+ 26,000
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	19,000	17,000	18,000	+ 1,000
22.0 Transportation of things.	29,000	72,000	80,000	+ 8,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	9,000	8,000	8,000	---
24.0 Printing & reproduction..	5,000	6,000	6,000	---
25.0 Other services.....	54,000	169,000	147,000	- 22,000
26.0 Supplies and materials...	13,000	13,000	14,000	+ 1,000
31.0 Equipment.....	6,000	20,000	20,000	---
32.0 Lands and structures.....	707,000	5,732,000	7,269,000	+ 1,537,000
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	---	5,000	---	- 5,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	1,913,000	7,247,000	9,000,000	+ 1,753,000
Total obligations.....	29,628,442	55,268,507	36,385,000	-18,883,507

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONTRACT AUTHORITY AND LIQUIDATION PROGRAM

	<u>Contract authority available</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Unliquidated obligations prior year</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated obligations carried forward</u>
			<u>Fiscal Year 1970</u>			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads..	<u>\$17,882,000</u>	<u>\$17,494,508</u>	<u>\$7,593,178</u>	<u>\$25,087,686</u>	<u>\$17,829,191</u>	<u>\$7,258,495</u> 1/
			<u>Fiscal Year 1971</u>			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads..	<u>20,787,492</u>	<u>20,787,492</u>	<u>7,258,495</u>	<u>28,045,987</u>	<u>25,859,739</u>	<u>2,186,248</u> 2/
			<u>Fiscal Year 1972</u>			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads..	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>2,186,248</u>	<u>32,186,248</u>	<u>25,000,000</u>	<u>7,186,248</u> 2/

1/ Available cash for liquidation is \$5,659,739; balance of \$1,598,756 is unfunded.

2/ Unfunded obligations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Status of Cash Appropriations for
Liquidation of Contract Authority

	1970	1971	1972
Appropriations.....	\$20,000,000	\$20,200,000	\$25,000,000
Unexpended balance brought forward...	3,488,930	5,659,739	---
Total available.....	23,488,930	25,859,739	25,000,000
Less: Expenditures.....	17,829,191	25,859,739	25,000,000
Unexpended balance.....	5,659,739	---	---

JUSTIFICATION

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY) \$25,000,000

Liquidation Program (Cash)

Liquidation of Contract Authority (Cash Program) - 1970, \$17,829,191; 1971, \$25,859,739; 1972, \$25,000,000.

The estimate for the Road Construction Cash Program for fiscal year 1972 is \$25,000,000. This amount is required to liquidate \$2,185,000 of unfinanced prior year obligations and the 1972 program obligations that come due for payment during the fiscal year. This cash program will result in unfinanced obligations of \$7,185,000 at the end of the 1972 fiscal year.

Contract Authorization Program (Obligations)

Indian reservation roads - 1970, \$17,494,508; 1971, \$20,787,492; 1972, \$30,000,000.

Need for increase:

The authorization program originates in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968. However, there is a reserved authorization of \$33,864,878 remaining from the 1968 Act which provided \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1970 and 1971. The 1972 program will be authorized from this reserve. This authorization will be available for use.

The basic objectives of the Bureau are the social and economic improvement of the Indian people. Bureau programs of education, economic development, and community services are designed to change the status of the Indian people from retarded to that of well-being. The standard of well-being to be achieved will enable them to live and compete with other segments of the population on an equal footing. The reservations are in generally isolated rural areas thereby causing transportation to be an essential factor in the accomplishment of the objectives. Tax-free Indian lands are not served adequately by State and county roads. There are reservations where county governments do not exist, and many instances where counties are not financially able to carry out the road function. The Bureau has the responsibility for roads on Indian reservations, pueblos, and rancherias in 23 States. This proposed program is planned to serve the Indian people and to assist the social and economic development of the Indian communities through more efficient movement of people and goods.

Program of Work

The following is a detailed description of the 1972 fiscal year program for Indian reservation roads:

1. Grading and draining	384 miles	\$12,418,000
2. Surfacing	868 miles	13,685,000
3. Bridge construction	3,369 linear feet	2,255,000
4. Surveys and plans	618 miles	<u>1,642,000</u>
		<u>\$30,000,000</u>

(1) Grading and draining - \$12,418,000. Our program is to grade and drain 384 miles of system roads. Right-of-way clearance, construction of drainage structures and excavating high ground for movement to low areas to form the roadbed are the essential features of this area of work. The results are a well-drained roadway having a minimum of curvature and grade to suit the terrain and still retain harmony with the landscape. Surfacing aggregate or bituminous pavement will be placed upon this stabilized roadbed. The average cost per mile is \$32,339.

(2) Surfacing - \$13,685,000. This estimate covers the surfacing of 868 miles of road, 539 miles will be paved with bituminous surface and 329 will have a surface of crushed aggregate or gravel. The average cost per mile for pavement is \$20,325. The average cost per mile for aggregate surfacing is \$8,297.

(3) Bridge construction - \$2,255,000. We plan to construct 3,369 linear feet of bridges. The average estimated cost per linear foot is \$669.

(4) Surveys and plans - \$1,642,000. The program calls for 618 miles of roads to be surveyed and designed. The work entails preliminary engineering, soil sampling, investigation of alternate routes, acquisition of rights-of-way, location surveys and preparation of detailed plans and specifications for construction.

The total 1972 program has been allocated to area offices which have jurisdictions sometimes covering several States, and to agencies under the areas. Often, several reservations comprise an agency. Tentative allocations have been made to individual projects based upon engineering estimates of cost. Occasionally, there may be a substitution of a specific project based upon unexpected development of other Bureau programs which affect priority but, taken as a whole, the proposal is quite firm. The distribution is as follows:

Aberdeen Area - \$3,800,000. The program will grade and drain 65 miles, gravel surface 59 miles, bituminous surface 145 miles, construct 530 linear feet of bridge and produce 122 miles of surveys and plans for future construction in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

Albuquerque Area - \$2,100,000. The program will grade and drain 22 miles, gravel surface 8 miles, bituminous surface 23 miles, construct 565 linear feet of bridge, and produce 76 miles of surveys and plans for future construction in the States of Colorado and New Mexico.

Anadarko Area - \$650,000. The program will grade and drain 8 miles, bituminous surface 24 miles, construct 160 linear feet of bridge, and produce surveys and plans for 20 miles of roads in the State of Oklahoma.

Billings Area - \$2,300,000. The program will grade and drain 46 miles, gravel surface 57 miles, bituminous surface 57 miles, and produce 45 miles of surveys and plans in the States of Montana and Wyoming.

Juneau Area - \$1,000,000. The program will grade and drain 4 miles, gravel surface 6 miles and produce 16 miles of surveys and plans in the State of Alaska.

Navajo Area - \$9,200,000. The program will grade and drain 89 miles, gravel surface 37 miles, bituminous surface 119 miles, construct 1,524 linear feet of bridge, and produce 80 miles of surveys and plans in the States of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

Minneapolis Area - \$800,000. The program will grade and drain 20 miles, gravel surface 20 miles, bituminous surface 14 miles, and produce 24 miles of surveys and plans for new construction in the States of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Muskogee Area - \$650,000. The program will grade and drain 6 miles, gravel surface 5 miles, bituminous surface 14 miles, construct 110 linear feet of bridge and produce 22 miles of surveys and plans in the State of Oklahoma.

Phoenix Area - \$4,700,000. The program will grade and drain 73 miles, gravel surface 45 miles, bituminous surface 80 miles, construct 270 linear feet of bridge, and produce 60 miles of surveys and plans in the States of Arizona, Nevada and Utah.

Portland Area - \$3,300,000. The program will grade and drain 34 miles, gravel surface 43 miles, bituminous surface 87 miles, construct 210 linear feet of bridge, and produce 30 miles of surveys and plans for future projects in the States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Sacramento Area - \$700,000. The program will grade and drain 7 miles, bituminous surface 7 miles, and produce surveys and plans for 13 miles of construction in the State of California.

Washington, D.C. - \$800,000. The program includes Central Office program supervision and central design at Albuquerque as well as operations at Cherokee, North Carolina, Choctaw, Mississippi and Big Cypress, Brighton and Miccosukee, Florida reservations. The field work will grade and drain 10 miles, gravel surface 8 miles, bituminous surface 10 miles and produce 110 miles of surveys and plans and design at Albuquerque.

Federal-Aid Highway Roads
Area Budget Classification - Breakdown 1972

Area	Total Funds	Grade & Drain		Surfacing		Bridges		Surveys	
		Miles	Amount	Miles	Amount	Feet	Amount	Miles	Amount
Aberdeen	\$3,800,000	65	\$1,508,000	204	\$1,785,000	530	\$280,000	122	\$227,000
Albuquerque	2,100,000	22	894,000	31	563,000	565	410,000	76	233,000
Anadarko	650,000	8	212,000	24	354,000	160	68,000	20	16,000
Billings	2,300,000	46	1,075,000	114	1,005,000	---	---	45	220,000
Juneau	1,000,000	4	618,000	6	262,000	---	---	16	120,000
Minneapolis	800,000	20	450,000	34	298,000	---	---	24	52,000
Muskogee	650,000	6	220,000	19	273,000	110	100,000	22	57,000
✓ Navajo	9,200,000 ✓	89 -	3,737,000 ✓	156 -	4,460,000 ✓	1,524 ✓	903,000 ✓	80 -	100,000 ✓
Phoenix	4,700,000	73	2,240,000	125	2,040,000	270	150,000	60	270,000
Portland	3,300,000	34	849,000	130	1,987,000	210	344,000	30	120,000
Sacramento	700,000	7	315,000	7	330,000	---	---	13	55,000
Washington	<u>800,000</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>328,000</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>172,000</u>
Total	<u>\$30,000,000</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>\$12,418,000</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>\$13,685,000</u>	<u>3,369</u>	<u>\$2,255,000</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>\$1,642,000</u>

Personnel Summary

Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	490	490	490
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	262	294	407
Average number of all employees.....	723	760	873
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.5	7.5
Average GS salary.....	\$10,022	\$10,100	\$10,154
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$8,067	\$9,115	\$9,661
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Total number of permanent positions.....	1	1	1
Average number of all employees.....	1	1	1
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$10,137	\$10,335	\$10,478

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Road Construction (Liquidation of
Contract Authority)

	Contract Authority		Bureau of Indian Affairs	
	Actual 1970	Estimate 1971	Estimate 1972	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations.....	\$17,494,508	\$20,787,492	\$30,000,000	\$+9,212,508
Unobligated balance avail- able, start of year.....	-42,146,877	-54,652,369	-63,864,877	-9,212,508
Unobligated balance avail- able, end of year.....	<u>54,652,369</u>	<u>63,864,877</u>	<u>63,864,877</u>	---
Contract authority				
(New) (Perm).....	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>	---

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE (con.)

	Actual 1970	Estimate 1971	Estimate 1972	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Obligations by Object</u>				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
11.0 Personnel compensation....	\$6,473,000	\$7,108,000	\$8,121,000	+\$1,013,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	566,000	570,000	600,000	+ 30,000
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	273,000	300,000	400,000	+ 100,000
22.0 Transportation of things..	263,000	275,000	350,000	+ 75,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	83,000	100,000	100,000	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction.	93,000	90,000	100,000	+ 10,000
25.0 Other services.....	1,378,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	---
26.0 Supplies and materials....	1,386,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	+1,000,000
31.0 Equipment.....	200,000	200,000	300,000	+ 100,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	6,814,508	8,963,492	16,099,000	+7,135,508
44.0 Refunds.....	3,000	---	---	---
Subtotal.....	17,532,508	20,506,492	29,970,000	+9,463,508
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	-67,000	-70,000	-70,000	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	17,465,508	20,436,492	29,900,000	+9,463,508
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation....	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$10,000	+ \$1,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	---
25.0 Other services.....	12,000	14,000	14,000	---
32.0 Lands and structures.....	---	320,000	68,000	- 252,000
Total, Federal Highway Administration.....	29,000	351,000	100,000	- 251,000
Total obligations.....	17,494,508	20,787,492	30,000,000	+9,212,508

GENERAL
ADMIN. EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

General Administrative Expenses

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$5,513,000	
Transfer from other accounts.....	<u>100,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1970.....		\$5,613,000
Appropriation, 1971.....	5,600,000	
Pay cost supplemental.....	<u>376,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1971.....		5,976,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1972

	<u>Base for 1972</u>	<u>Decrease 1972</u>	
General Administrative Expenses.....	\$5,976,000	-63,000	
Net decrease, 1972.....			<u>-63,000</u>
Budget estimate, 1972.....			5,913,000 ✓

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Activity	Analysis by Activity				
	Fiscal Year 1970	Fiscal Year 1971			
	Amount Available	Total Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Transfers	Amount Available
General Administrative Expenses.....	\$5,603,352	\$5,600,000	\$376,000	- -	\$5,976,000
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	9,648	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total.....	<u>5,613,000</u>	<u>5,600,000</u>	<u>376,000</u>	<u>- -</u>	<u>5,976,000</u>

Activity	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 compared with 1971	Page Reference
General Administrative Expenses.....	\$5,603,352	\$5,976,000	\$5,913,000	\$-63,000	109
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	9,648	- -	- -	- -	
Total.....	<u>5,613,000</u>	<u>5,976,000</u>	<u>5,913,000</u>	<u>-63,000</u>	

Administrative program: Fiscal year 1971, \$9,307,000; fiscal year 1972, \$9,444,000; increase \$137,000. The increase consists of:

	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount</u>	<u>Posi- tions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Posi- tions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(1)	\$+200,000	+20	\$3,531,000	320	To improve the effectiveness of the administrative systems.
(2)	-63,000		5,913,000	452	Due to program savings in public relations.
	<u>+137,000</u>	<u>+20</u>			

Cost Factors Involved In Increases

The \$200,000 will provide minimal funds to improve and to increase the effectiveness of the Bureau's administrative systems. Also, to improve financial reporting into a more timely and sophisticated system maximizing the efficient use of the electronic facilities. A National Archives and Record Service evaluation of our paperwork management program indicates that our last management inspection of field offices was made in 1959; records management training programs were non-existent; reports and forms control did not exist; records control and disposition schedules and filing systems had not been updated since 1962-64 and excluded major new program activities; microfilming and other modern record keeping techniques were not being used. There has been a dramatic increase in labor union activity, in negotiating exclusive agreements and in resolving complaints. Pressures for Indian involvement require that emphasis be given to training programs through which Indians may qualify for advancement to higher jobs.

This program provides for carrying out administrative functions concerned with the direction, coordination, and controlling of all Bureau program activities. Other functions include executive direction, budgeting, manpower and position management, accounting, information systems, property management, personnel management and management analysis.

The Bureau's proposed 1972 administration program totals \$9,444,000 of which \$5,913,000 is requested under the General Administrative Expenses appropriation and \$3,531,000 is allocable to program activities. A comparison of the program follows:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Change</u>
Share of participating program activities.....	\$3,232,000	\$3,331,000	\$3,531,000	\$+200,000
General administrative expenses appropriation..	<u>5,613,000</u>	<u>5,976,000</u>	<u>5,913,000</u>	<u>-63,000</u>
Total administrative program.....	<u>8,845,000</u>	<u>9,307,000</u>	<u>9,444,000</u>	<u>+137,000</u>

The total amount requested for administration, \$9,444,000 is approximately 2.3% of the total funds requested for the entire Bureau in 1972.

There follows a comparison of appropriation and funds available for administration for fiscal years 1962 and 1972. The comparison reflects a 1.8 to 1 increase in appropriations over funds available for administration.

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Appropriations...	\$159,603,000	\$408,344,000	\$248,741,000	155.8
Administration...	5,015,544	9,444,000	4,428,456	88.3

For fiscal year 1962, funds available for administration were 3.1% of total appropriations; in 1972 funds available for administration have dropped to 2.3% of total Bureau appropriations.

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
 Appropriation Title: General Administrative Expenses Bureau of Indian Affairs

	<u>Actual</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>Estimate</u> <u>1971</u>	<u>Estimate</u> <u>1972</u>	<u>Increase (+)</u> <u>Decrease (-)</u>
<u>Program and Financing:</u>				
Total obligations..	\$5,603,352	\$5,976,000	\$5,913,000	\$ -63,000
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	9,648	- -	- -	- -
Appropriation.....	5,613,000	5,600,000	5,913,000	+313,000
Proposed supple- mental due to civilian pay increase.....	- -	376,000	- -	-376,000
<u>Obligations by objects:</u>				
11 Personnel compensation..	4,218,235	4,505,000	4,536,000	+31,000
12 Personnel benefits.....	372,539	401,000	405,000	+4,000
21 Travel and trans- portation of persons.....	228,574	240,000	235,000	-5,000
22 Transportation of things.....	29,679	35,000	25,000	-10,000
23 Rent, communica- tions, and utilities.....	357,861	375,000	365,000	-10,000
24 Printing and reproduction..	60,863	70,000	65,000	-5,000
25 Other services..	271,115	275,000	227,000	-48,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	35,911	45,000	35,000	-10,000
31 Equipment.....	28,575	30,000	20,000	-10,000
Total obligations.....	<u>5,603,352</u>	<u>5,976,000</u>	<u>5,913,000</u>	<u>-63,000</u>

Personnel Summary
General Administrative Expenses

	Actual 1970	Estimate 1971	Estimate 1972
Total number of permanent positions.....	452	452	452
Full-time equivalent of other positions.	19	19	17
Average number of all employees.....	453	464	462
Average GS grade.....	7.5	7.5	7.5
Average GS salary.....	\$10,022	\$10,100	\$10,154
Average salary of ungraded positions....	8,067	9,115	9,661

TRIBAL FUNDS

TRIBAL FUNDS

Highlight Statement

Tribal funds have been deposited into the Treasury pursuant to various acts of the Congress to be made available for expenditure for the use and benefit of the respective tribal groups. About 300 Indian tribes, bands or identifiable groups have approximately 600 accounts in the U. S. Treasury which are used for the conduct of tribal financial programs, enterprises, businesses, and other tribal affairs. The source of these funds is largely from income derived from Federal management of tribal real properties, the title of which is held in trust by the United States for the tribes. Another significant source is judgments or awards made pursuant to either general or specific acts of Congress.

Tribal funds are available for various purposes, under various acts of Congress and are also subject to the provisions of tribal constitutions, bylaws, charters, and resolutions of the various tribes, bands or groups. Tribes who need their own funds which are on deposit in the U. S. Treasury are required to prepare budgets for approval. Funds are then programmed under three categories: Permanent Authorization, Annual Authorization, and Indefinite Authorization.

Funds programmed under the Permanent Authorization are made available under legislation which gives the Secretary of the Interior continuing authority to carry out the provisions of specific acts. Examples of such legislation are: Fort Peck Indians, Montana (68 Stat. 329), Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians (58 Stat. 271), and the Navajo Indians (64 Stat. 44). Funds programmed under Permanent Authorization can be disbursed either through the Indian Service disbursing agent's accounts or advanced to a tribe for disbursement by a bonded tribal treasurer under an approved plan of operation. These funds do not require annual approval by Congress but are reported annually in the budget schedules to give the Congress an opportunity to review the activity conducted under the authorities extended to the Secretary of the Interior.

In the absence of permanent expenditure authorization, annual appropriation by the Congress is required to permit the use of tribal funds. Such authority is provided annually in the Department of the Interior Appropriations Act and covers two categories: (1) Annual definite; and (2) Annual indefinite.

Annual definite encompasses the use of funds, primarily, of those tribes who are not sufficiently organized to be represented by a recognized governing body. Funds programmed under this type of authorization are not otherwise available for expenditure without Congressional action and the \$3 million requested for fiscal year 1972 is to provide the Secretary of the Interior with expenditure authority for the execution of programs, including such items as education of Indian children, compensation and expenses of tribal officers, councils, committees, and for various other purposes benefiting the particular Indian tribes. Expenditures made under this authority are individually made through Treasury regional disbursing offices, subject to the same regulations and procedures as appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury, and require annual approval by Congress.

The annual indefinite authorization in the Appropriation Act, under the heading Tribal Funds, provides the necessary authority, on an annual basis, for the Secretary of the Interior, for such purposes as are designated by a particular tribe, to withdraw from the tribal accounts in the Treasury funds to carry out programs approved by the Secretary and the conduct of tribal operations, including, but not limited to, management of tribal resources and other programs designed to improve the situation of the general membership. These funds are

advanced to tribes for disbursement by Indian Service disbursing agents or by bonded tribal treasurers under a plan of operation.

Some tribes employ more than one of the foregoing methods in conducting their affairs. In the last 15 to 20 years, many tribes have progressed to the point that they have taken over the management of their affairs and the disbursement of their funds under a plan of operation previously approved by the Secretary and it is the policy of the Bureau to encourage tribes in this respect. Annual audits made of tribal funds by certified accountants of commercial auditing firms are submitted to the Bureau for review and information.

Plan of work: No part of the funds contained in this estimate represents a charge upon the Federal Treasury. This item reflects the disbursement of funds to the credit of Indian tribes or bands under numerous special acts of Congress in compliance with the terms of the various trusts and for carrying out tribal programs recommended by the tribal governing bodies with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The budget schedule reflects under the Permanent Authorization disbursements from the tribal trust funds authorized by permanent legislation, and under the Annual and Indefinite Authorizations amounts requested annually by the various tribes for carrying out various tribal activities.

The estimate, therefore, is restricted to the funds requested annually as required by section 27 of the Act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 158).

Status of Programs

The amount of \$750,560 for miscellaneous tribes shown as the last line item of "Comparative Statement of Annual Authorization by Tribes" is required to provide for additional anticipated resolutions during the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Tribal Funds

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
1. Annual Authorizations.....	\$ 2,230,166	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
2. Indefinite Authorization.....	13,241,059	13,204,000	13,173,000
3. Permanent Authorization.....	87,939,551	115,715,000	52,669,000
Total.....	<u>\$103,410,776</u>	<u>\$131,919,000</u>	<u>\$68,842,000</u>

Comparative Statement of Annual Authorization Activities

1. Education and Welfare Services...	\$ 56,731	\$ 69,750	\$ 69,750
2. Resources Management.....	478,025	710,300	710,300
3. Construction and Land Acquisition.....	219,482	319,250	319,250
4. General Tribal Affairs.....	1,475,927	1,900,700	1,900,700
Total.....	<u>\$ 2,230,165</u>	<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TRIBAL FUNDS

Analysis of Annual Authorizations by Activities

	Fiscal Year 1971	Decreases	Increases	Fiscal Year 1972
1. Education and Welfare Services.....	\$ 69,750	--	--	\$ 69,750
2. Resources Management.....	710,300	--	--	710,300
3. Construction and Land Acquisition.....	319,250	--	--	319,250
4. General Tribal Affairs.....	1,900,700	--	--	1,900,700
Total.....	\$3,000,000	--	--	\$3,000,000

Analysis of Activities

Activities	F.Y. 1970 Amount Available	F.Y. 1971 Amount Available	F.Y. 1972 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Compared w/1971
1. Education and Welfare Services.....	\$ 56,731	\$ 69,750	\$ 69,750	--
2. Resources Management.....	478,025	710,300	710,300	--
3. Construction and Land Acquisition.....	219,482	319,250	319,250	--
4. General Tribal Affairs.....	1,475,927	1,900,700	1,900,700	--
Total.....	\$2,230,165	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	--

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Statement Relating to 1970, 1971 and 1972 Programs

1970 Appropriation (Annual Authorization)	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
1971 Budget Estimates (Annual Authorization, including supplements submitted to Congress)	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
Total Appropriations for 1971.	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
<u>Decreases:</u> none	
Subtotal	---
<u>Increases:</u> none	
Subtotal	---
Budget Estimate, 1972 (Annual Authorization)	<u>\$3,000,000</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION BY TRIBES

<u>STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	<u>\$ 266,271</u>	<u>\$ 268,100</u>	<u>\$ 268,100</u>
Fort Apache Agency--White Mt. Apache	4,969	5,000	5,000
Salt River Agency--Salt River-Pima	18,105	18,100	18,100
San Carlos Agency--San Carlos Apache	10,000	10,000	10,000
Navajo	233,197	235,000	235,000
<u>California</u>	<u>443,816</u>	<u>445,890</u>	<u>445,890</u>
Agua Caliente	104,900	105,000	105,000
Barona	525	525	525
Baron Long	650	650	650
Campo	50	-0-	-0-
Hoopa Valley	253,937	255,000	255,000
Pala	29,890	30,000	30,000
Round Valley	7,592	7,600	7,600
Santa Rosa (Kings County)	375	365	365
Soboba	250	250	250
Tule River	44,147	45,000	45,000
Torres & Martinez	1,500	1,500	1,500
<u>Colorado</u>	<u>3,743</u>	<u>3,800</u>	<u>3,800</u>
Consolidated Ute Agency--Southern Ute Tribe	3,743	3,800	3,800
<u>Idaho</u>	<u>42,769</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Northern Idaho Agency			
Coeur d'Alene	18,200	20,000	20,000
Nez Perce	24,569	25,000	25,000
<u>Minnesota</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>
Red Lake Agency--Red Lake	70,000	70,000	70,000
<u>Louisiana</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Choctaw Agency--Chitimacha Tribe	2,000	2,000	2,000

<u>STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>Montana</u>	\$ 117,446	\$ 118,000	\$ 118,000
Blackfeet Agency--Blackfeet Tribe	3,000	3,000	3,000
Fort Peck Agency--Fort Peck Tribe	114,446	115,000	115,000
<u>New Mexico</u>	140,266	146,000	146,000
Jicarilla Agency--Jicarilla Tribe	105,008	110,000	110,000
Mescalero Agency--Mescalero Tribe	19,860	20,000	20,000
Navajo & Ute Mountain	15,398	16,000	16,000
<u>North Dakota</u>	6,275	6,300	6,300
Fort Berthold Agency--Three Affiliated Tribes	6,275	6,300	6,300
<u>Oklahoma</u>	336,225	340,650	340,650
Five Civilized Tribes Agency			
Cherokee Tribe	1,500	2,000	2,000
Choctaw Tribe	44,000	45,000	45,000
Chickasaw Tribe	34,500	35,500	35,500
Seminole Tribe	3,147	3,150	3,150
Osage Agency--Osage Tribe	253,078	255,000	255,000
<u>Oregon</u>	47,418	48,000	48,000
Umatilla Agency--Umatilla Tribe	47,418	48,000	48,000
<u>Washington</u>	663,936	665,700	665,700
Colville Agency--Colville Tribe	103,779	104,000	104,000
Spokane Agency--Spokane Tribe	33,100	34,000	34,000
Western Washington Agency--Makah Tribe	66,439	66,500	66,500
Quinault Tribe	15,000	15,000	15,000
Shoalwater Tribe	1,109	1,200	1,200
Yakima Agency--Yakima Tribe	444,509	445,000	445,000
<u>Wyoming</u>	90,000	90,000	90,000
Wind River Agency--Arapaho Tribe	45,000	45,000	45,000
Shoshone Tribe	45,000	45,000	45,000
<u>Miscellaneous Tribes</u>	-0-	750,560	750,560
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	\$2,230,165	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000

ADMINISTRATIVE
PROVISIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Explanation of Language Changes

The language referring to the \$400 by which the general purchase price limitation on the purchase of police-type vehicles may be exceeded is proposed for deletion in view of the provisions of Public Law 91-423, approved September 26, 1970.

Public Law 91-423 provides that the Administrator of General Services shall make determinations concerning equipment and systems which are customarily incorporated into a passenger motor vehicle completely equipped for ordinary operation. Also, the law provides that the price of such additional equipment and systems shall not be considered in determining whether the cost of the vehicle is within any maximum price otherwise established by law. This will permit the purchase of police-type vehicles in the number specified herein equipped with police-type and safety features that are important for effective enforcement work, as may be prescribed by regulations issued by the Administrator of General Services.

The language provides for the purchase of 124 vehicles of which 91 are for replacements and 33 are new ones. The 33 additional vehicles and 83 of the replacements are police-type vehicles needed to carry out the law and order responsibilities of the Bureau.