

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1974**



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 \$544.7 million for fiscal year 1974, of which the largest single item is \$181.9 million for the education of Indian children. Seventy million dollars of the total request is for the 1974 payment to the Alaska Native fund as authorized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, enacted December 18, 1971

The funds requested will provide for:

Education--- \$181.9 million. Contracts with the states through the Johnson-O'Malley program in the amount of \$25.4 million will provide assistance to public school districts enrolling Indian children in public schools. Scholarship grants will be made to approximately 13,500 Indian college students and \$1.4 million is the Bureau's contribution to the operation of the Navajo Community College.

Funding for operation of Federal schools in the amount of \$136.9 million will provide for an estimated 41,795 students in 79 boarding schools; 18,796 students in 753 day school units; and 2,222 students in Indian contract schools.

Welfare and Guidance Services -- \$59.9 million. The request for \$59.9 million, which is an increase of \$4.9 million over fiscal year 1973, reflects a continuing rise in caseload to a level of 75,000 persons. The Tribal Work Experience program will continue on 30 reservations with an anticipated 4,250 participants. The needs of neglected and handicapped Indian children will be investigated and care will be provided.

Employment Assistance -- \$35.3 million. Direct Employment and Adult Vocational Training will provide service to 14,970 Indians in fiscal year 1974. Emphasis will be placed on providing funds to the field to allow the Indian tribes more voice in determining the training required.

Maintaining Law and Order -- \$8.3 million. There is an Indian population of approximately 307,000 on 87 reservations in 17 states where local authorities have not assumed civil and/or criminal jurisdiction. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to provide for safety and protection within these communities. Through counseling and other services, every effort will be made to prevent recidivism among the approximately 450 offenders released each year.

Forestry -- \$6.2 million. The objective of Indian forest management is to realize from the forest resources, the highest economic and social services for Indian owners on a sustaining basis. The \$287,000 increase reflected in the request will be used to utilize primarily protection needs of the Indian forest. In consultation with the Indians, forest management work plans are related with other uses of the forests, such as grazing, recreation, and watershed management.

Range Lands -- \$3.9 million. A United States Court Order Civil 579 was signed October 14, 1972 in which the Navajo Tribe and the United States are co-defendants. The Hopi Tribe of Indians is asking for a writ of assistance to secure protection of their undivided half interest in approximately 1.8 million acres of land lying adjacent to the Hopi and Navajo Reservations awarded in 1882 by Executive Orders. The cost in fiscal year 1974 to comply with the court order is estimated to be \$570,000. The \$1.1 million will provide for the establishment of management units that will increase forage production for use

of Indian-owned livestock. This involves the erection of fences, construction of watering facilities and implementation of cultural practices for range renovation. The completed units will be conducive to rotation grazing and the increased production of the Indian-owned lands can be used by Indian livestockmen, thereby increasing income for the Indians.

Tribal Operations -- \$4.3 million. In addition to the organizational activity resulting from the Alaska Claims Settlement Act, it is estimated that 34 awards totalling about \$75 million will be made by the Indian Claims Commission in settlement of claims against the United States for which research must be conducted to determine the Indian tribal beneficiaries of each award and in preparing and keeping current the tribal membership rolls.

The number of appeals from individuals denied tribal enrollment required to be processed for decision by the Secretary of the Interior increases with the number of membership and payment rolls prepared. In the Budget year, the Bureau will work with the tribes in preparation or bringing current approximately 165 tribal membership and/or payment rolls.

Soil and Moisture Conservation -- \$8.3 million. The request of \$304,000 increase in fiscal year 1974 will assist additional tribes in agricultural resource development proposals requested in their long-range reservation acceleration programs. The program provides assistance in farm, ranch, watershed, and reservation planning for the utilization and development of Indian soil, water, and forage resources. The soil and moisture technicians work directly with Indian people in an effort to teach the advantages of taking care of their soil, forage, and water resources. Special emphasis will be placed on greater Indian participation in decision making relating to use and management of their agricultural resources.

Indian Water Rights -- \$1.7 million. Protection of water rights has become one of the most vital issues facing the Bureau in its trust obligation for the protection of the lands and resources of American Indians. The Office of Indian Water Rights directs every aspect of the Bureau's and Department's effort to assert and protect the water rights of Indians. Since its inception in fiscal year 1972, the Office has assisted in the adjudication of 12 suits and filed an all important suit in the U. S. Supreme Court entitled U. S. v. State of California and State of Nevada involving the Pyramid Lake Tribe's interests. The progress of water inventories includes completion of first phase studies on 21 reservations and inventories are in process under contracts on 28 reservations.

Buildings and Utilities -- \$27.2 million. The buildings and utilities program provides primarily for construction of new school facilities including Ramah Navajo High School, New Mexico; Acoma Day School, New Mexico; a new K-12 grade school at Wanblee, South Dakota; and kindergarten classrooms and quarters at various locations. Also a grant of \$1.6 million is included to assist in the construction of the Navajo Community College.

Irrigation System -- \$16.8 million. The request of \$16.8 million will provide \$10.5 million for the continuation of construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Also \$6.3 million will be provided for the improvement, rehabilitation, betterment and extension of other irrigation projects. Approximately \$1.3 million is requested for engineering and supervision and surveys, investigations and plans.

Indian Reservation Roads (Liquidating Authority) -- \$43.0 million. The proposed program for fiscal year 1974 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. The program authority in fiscal year 1974 amounts to \$57.0 million which will provide for grading of 458 miles, paved

surfacing of 546 miles and gravel surfacing of 130 miles. Liquidating authority of \$43.0 million is requested for the budget year.

Alaska Native Claims -- \$70.0 million. Included in the fiscal year 1974 budget request is \$70.0 million for the Alaska Native Claims which represents an increase of \$20.0 million over fiscal year 1973. These funds will be used for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives as authorized by Public Law 92-203, December 18, 1971. This settlement will be accomplished in conformity with the real economic and social needs of the Natives and with their maximum participation in decisions affecting their rights and property.

Federal Government Obligations. The Federal Government holds title, in trust, for 39.7 million acres of tribally-owned land and 10.7 million acres of individually-owned land.

Population. The United States Census for 1970 reports there are 792,730 Indians and 34,378 Aleuts and Eskimos in the United States. This is a total of 827,108 Americans claiming Indian or Alaska Native ancestry. There are approximately 533,700 reservation Indians and about 295,000 living off reservations in urban and rural communities. Our estimates include for the first time approximately 38,000 rural Indians living in California counties containing Indian trust land and this should be taken into consideration when comparison is made with the total of 488,000 reported in March 1971.

Program Direction. The Administration will continue to provide the American Indian the opportunity and assistance to live in prosperity, dignity and honor, and the opportunity to help shape and determine their destiny through their participation and involvement. Continued emphasis will also be given to development of commercial and industrial potentials for increased Indian employment and income.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Comparative Statement of 1973 Appropriation and 1974 Budget Estimate

Appropriation and Activities	Fiscal Year 1973 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES:			
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$187,326,000	\$184,187,000	- \$3,139,000
2. Welfare and guidance services.....	65,537,000	69,312,000	+ 3,775,000
3. Employment assistance.....	42,427,000	35,307,000	- 7,120,000
4. Maintaining law and order.....	8,266,000	8,266,000	-
Total.....	303,556,000	297,072,000	- 6,484,000
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:			
1. Forest and range lands.....	8,146,000	10,159,000	+ 2,013,000
2. Outdoor recreation.....	353,000	353,000	-
3. Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.....	800,000	800,000	-
4. Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	17,362,000	17,362,000	-
5. Soil and moisture conservation....	9,785,000	10,089,000	+ 304,000
6. Maintenance of roads.....	6,592,000	6,592,000	-
7. Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	688,000	688,000	-
8. Management of Indian trust property.....	12,414,000	12,314,000	- 100,000
9. Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	24,867,000	24,867,000	-
10. Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems....	1,611,000	1,611,000	-
11. Environmental quality services....	523,000	523,000	-
Total.....	83,141,000	85,358,000	+ 2,217,000

Comparative Statement of 1973 Appropriation and 1974 Budget Estimate (con.)

Appropriations and Activities	Fiscal Year 1973 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
CONSTRUCTION:			
1. Buildings and utilities.....	\$39,219,378 ^{1/}	\$27,200,000	- \$12,019,378
2. Irrigation systems.....	16,800,000	16,800,000	-
Total.....	56,019,378	44,000,000	- 12,019,378
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY):			
1. Federal-Aid Highway roads.....	45,539,000	43,000,000	- 2,539,000
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.....	6,200,000	5,319,000	- 881,000
ALASKA NATIVE FUND.....	50,000,000	70,000,000	+ 20,000,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	544,455,378	544,749,000	+ 293,622

^{1/} Excludes transfer of \$58,622.

EDUCATION &
WELFARE SERVICES

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Analysis by Activities

Activity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973	Page Refer- ence
1. Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$166,989,210	\$187,326,000	\$184,187,000	-\$3,139,000	3
2. Welfare and guidance services.....	58,348,089	65,537,000	69,312,000	+ 3,775,000	13
3. Relocation and adult vocational training.....	39,362,275	42,427,000	35,307,000	- 7,120,000	17
4. Maintaining law and order.....	7,226,681	8,266,000	8,266,000	--	19
5. Fire suppression.....	1,438,642	--	--	--	
Contract authorization.....	693,295	--	--	--	
Applied to contract authorization.	271,192	--	--	--	
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	844,206	--	--	--	
Total.....	273,787,000	303,556,000	297,072,000	- 6,484,000	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Education and Welfare Services

Appropriation, 1972.....	<u>\$273,787,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1972.....		\$273,787,000
Appropriation, 1973.....	301,056,000	
Supplemental appropriation, 1973.....	<u>2,500,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1973.....		303,556,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1974

	<u>Base for 1974</u>	<u>Increase 1974</u>	
<u>Educational assistance, facilities and services:</u>			
Assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools.....	46,308,000	- 1,000,000	
Operation of Federal school facilities.....	138,038,000	- 1,439,000	
Community Development and Adult Education.....	2,980,000	- 700,000	- 3,139,000
<u>Welfare and guidance services:</u>			
Direct welfare assistance.....	47,735,000	+ 4,878,000	
Social services.....	7,327,000	-	
Welfare housing.....	10,475,000	- 1,103,000	+ 3,775,000
<u>Employment assistance:</u>	42,427,000	- 7,120,000	- 7,120,000
<u>Maintaining law and order:</u>	8,266,000	-	-
Decrease, 1974.....			<u>- 6,484,000</u>
Budget Estimate, 1974.....			<u><u>297,072,000</u></u>

1. Educational Assistance, Facilities and Services

Sub-activity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared with 1973
A. Assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools:				
Public Schools:				
a. Navajo peripheral.....	\$ 1,951,454	\$ 2,105,000	\$ 2,105,000	-
b. Other.....	21,675,429	23,247,000	23,247,000	-
Higher education.....	<u>15,002,615</u>	<u>20,956,000</u>	<u>19,956,000</u>	<u>- 1,000,000</u>
Total.....	<u>38,629,498</u>	<u>46,308,000</u>	<u>45,308,000</u>	<u>- 1,000,000</u>
B. Federal Facilities:				
(1) Boarding schools....	89,007,139	95,234,000	95,234,000	-
(no. of pupils - Boarding).....	(36,407)	(37,370)	(37,770)	+ (400)
(no. of pupils - Dormitories for Public school enrollment).....	(4,025)	(4,025)	(4,025)	-
(2) Day schools.....	29,125,139	31,251,000	31,251,000	-
(no. of pupils)...	(17,375)	(18,466)	(18,796)	+ (330)
(no. of units)....	(721)	(743)	(753)	+ (10)
(3) Indian contract schools.....	1,626,515	4,550,000	4,550,000	-
(no. of pupils)...	(714)	(2,222)	(2,222)	-
(4) Special Services:				
a. Program Direction	3,563,339	4,599,000	3,160,000	- 1,439,000
b. Transportation of boarding school students.....	1,100,621	1,004,000	1,004,000	-
(5) Summer Programs.....	<u>1,383,914</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total.....	<u>125,806,667</u>	<u>138,038,000</u>	<u>136,599,000</u>	<u>- 1,439,000</u>
C. Adult Education and Community Development.				
	<u>2,553,045</u>	<u>2,980,000</u>	<u>2,280,000</u>	<u>- 700,000</u>
Grand Total..	<u>166,989,210</u>	<u>187,326,000</u>	<u>184,187,000</u>	<u>- 3,139,000</u>

A. Assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools: Fiscal year 1973, \$46,308,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$45,308,000. Decrease -\$1,000,000. The decrease consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
\$ -	-	\$25,352,000		
-1,000,000	-	19,956,000		Non-recurring
<u>-1,000,000</u>		<u>45,308,000</u>	<u>4</u>	

Following are the planned distribution of funds by State for the Peripheral Dormitories and Public School Contracts:

<u>AREA</u> <u>STATE</u>	<u>Amounts</u>		<u>Increase (+)</u> <u>Decrease (-)</u>
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	
<u>ABERDEEN</u>			
Nebraska	\$ 673,000	\$ 670,000	- 3,000
North Dakota	750,000	740,000	- 10,000
South Dakota	1,650,000	1,640,000	- 10,000
<u>ALBUQUERQUE</u>			
Colorado	286,081	287,000	+ 919
New Mexico	1,487,919	1,488,000	+ 81
<u>ANADARKO</u>			
Kansas	80,000	102,000	+ 22,000
<u>BILLINGS</u>			
Montana	1,080,000	1,080,000	-
Wyoming	135,000	135,000	-
<u>JUNEAU</u>			
Alaska	4,859,000	4,859,000	-
<u>MINNEAPOLIS</u>			
Minnesota	1,350,000	1,350,000	-
Wisconsin	460,000	460,000	-
Iowa	150,000	150,000	-
Michigan	120,000	140,000	+ 20,000
<u>MUSKOGEE</u>			
Oklahoma	2,125,000	2,140,000	+ 15,000
Mississippi	10,000	15,000	+ 5,000
<u>NAVAJO</u>			
New Mexico	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Peripheral	2,105,000	2,105,000	-
<u>PHOENIX</u>			
Arizona	3,835,000	3,785,000	- 50,000
Nevada	245,000	245,000	-
Utah	10,000	20,000	+ 10,000

Funds by State for the Peripheral Dormitories and Public School Contracts:
(Con't)

AREA State	Amounts		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1973	1974	
<u>PORTLAND</u>			
Idaho	\$ 485,000	\$ 485,000	-
Washington	1,025,000	1,025,000	-
Oregon	71,000	71,000	-
<u>SACRAMENTO</u>			
California	350,000	350,000	-
<u>SOUTHEAST</u>			
Florida	10,000	10,000	-
Total	<u>25,352,000</u>	<u>25,352,000</u>	-

Program of Work:

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

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

As States and their local public school districts assume increased responsibility for basic education programs, public school assistance funds are made available for supplementary specialized education purposes that identify with Indian children. These programs will have a positive effect in improving educational achievement, reducing dropouts, and paving the way for entrance into improved employment opportunities or higher education programs. Some of these supplemental public school programs are:

1. Transportation for kindergarten children.
2. Employment of home-school coordinators and counselors.
3. Arts and Crafts programs.
4. Teacher aides and inservice training programs.
5. Workshops for teachers of Indian children.
6. Cultural enrichment programs.
7. Summer programs.
8. Parental costs.
9. Curriculum development.
10. Student conferences.
11. Special transportation.
12. Special library services.

The public school assistance funds are made available through contracts with the State Departments of Education and tribal groups operating on the basis of plans developed cooperatively 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 financial aid available, including other Federal programs of aid to education (Public Laws 81-815, 81-874, and 91-230), and any special situations or needs related solely to Indian children.

Financial 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, public school assistance funds are also used to provide subsistence for approximately 400 students housed in dormitories at Nome, Kodiak, and Bethel, and for over 1,000 students placed in urban boarding homes where high schools are available.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

The greatest accomplishment in the public school assistance programs funded under the Johnson-O'Malley Act in recent years has been the greatly increased involvement of local Indian Education Committees in the planning and monitoring of school projects. All schools or school districts receiving financial assistance now have these Indian Education Committees and the approval of these Committees is required for all projects.

Another achievement resulting from the development of Indian Education Committees has been a marked increase in special supplementary education programs. The number of these programs has approximately doubled in the past two years.

The enrollment of Indian students in public schools receiving financial assistance was 93,767 in fiscal year 1973, an increase of 6,987 over the previous year.

Approximately 800 individuals from the local communities, most of them Indian, were working in public schools as teacher aides, home visitors, and counselors. They are available, as cross-cultural interpreters of behavior, to administrators, 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 public schools.

During fiscal year 1973 more than 1,600 professionals and para-professionals working with Indian children in public schools were provided inservice training and educational support through training programs and summer workshops.

In the past two years, the number of special teachers and home visitors assisting Indian children in public schools has approximately doubled. In this same period of time, the number of kindergarten units has increased by more than 50 percent.

Contracts have been initiated with tribal groups in New Mexico and Wisconsin to administer the public school assistance programs.

Higher Education(- \$1,000,000)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Higher Education Assistance grants are designed to supplement other Financial resources available to help make a college education possible for needy Indian students. Other resources include a wide range of Federal programs; tribal scholarships; State, private and foundation grants; and, personal or family contributions of the student. The actual realization of assistance from other resources by Indian students fluctuates from year to year with a trend toward more dependency on Bureau grants.

In October 1972, the Bureau received a supplemental appropriation of \$2.5 million. These funds provided higher education grants to 1,708 additional Indian

students who were not currently attending college, but who had been accepted for enrollment, and to 2,109 married students requiring additional assistance since they had been originally funded as unmarried grantees.

Total Cost of Students Attending College

	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
Single Students	8,200	\$2,371 (1,478)	\$19,440,000 (12,121,000)
Married Students ^{1/}	5,300	\$4,257 (1,478)	\$22,560,000 (7,835,000)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	13,500		42,000,000 <u>(19,956,000)</u>

^{1/} In FY-1972 the majority of married students were funded based on single amounts. This practice of necessity will have to be continued through FY-1974.

	<u>Other Resources</u> ^{1/}		
	<u>F.Y. 1972</u>	<u>F.Y. 1973</u>	<u>F.Y. 1974</u>
Other Federal Programs (EOG, Work-Study, Loans and College Scholarships)	\$2,407,715	\$2,938,000	\$2,712,000
Tribal Scholarships	\$ 574,063	\$ 702,000	\$ 648,000
State, Private, Foundations Scholarships	\$2,117,896	\$2,600,000	\$2,400,000
Student & Family Contribution	<u>\$1,433,742</u>	<u>\$1,755,000</u>	<u>\$1,620,000</u>
Total	<u>\$6,533,416</u>	<u>\$7,995,000</u>	<u>\$7,380,000</u>

^{1/} A reduction of \$1 million is reflected in Higher Education (scholarships). It is estimated that the total funds requested will provide for the estimated 13,500 applicants with the assumption that Indian students will receive assistance from the Basic Education Opportunity Grant Program provided for in the Higher Education Act of 1972 which provides a basic grant to needy students of \$1,400 or one-half of the cost of going to college whichever is less.

FY 1974 Budget Analysis

<u>Students</u>		<u>Total Amount</u>
13,500	Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	\$1,478
	Other.....	615
<u>13,500</u>	<u>Total.....</u>	<u>2,093</u>
		\$19,956,000
		7,380,000
		<u>27,336,000</u>

Program of Work:

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

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. Three Indian Junior colleges receive basic administrative funding on behalf of approximately 1,000 Indian students.

At least 241 students are expected to be funded through special programs largely in the fields of Law and Education Administration. Of this number 60 students are expected to receive their advanced degrees this fiscal year.

The Program also provides placement assistance to graduates, supplementing the efforts of college, tribal, and State employment services. The earning potential of each year's graduates, based on the average starting salary of their respective professions, is estimated to exceed \$4 million in Fiscal year 1972, \$6 million in Fiscal year 1973 and over \$10 million in Fiscal year 1974.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

The number of full year students^{1/} assisted, increased from 6,623 in Fiscal year 1971 to 10,658 in Fiscal year 1972. In fiscal year 1973, 13,500 are expected to be funded.

The Indian Lawyer Program provided special grants to 110 Indian law students in some forty different universities in Fiscal year 1972, increasing to 167 in Fiscal year 1973. In Fiscal year 1973, 35 are expected to graduate and over 50 will do so in Fiscal year 1974.

Eighty-five Indian students were able to work toward their Masters' and Doctoral degrees in the field of Education Administration. This program is providing a solid basis for the future administration of schools by Indian professional administrators. Thirty students are expected to graduate in Fiscal years 1973 and 1974.

There was appropriated \$1.4 million for the Navajo Community College for Staff and administrative support. Two programs on the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Reservations in South Dakota received a total of \$450,000. These three programs enrolled 515 students in Fiscal year 1972, increasing to 700 in Fiscal year 1973 and to an estimated 1,000 in Fiscal year 1974.

Sixty-nine Indian students were assisted in four college Work-Study Programs in Fiscal years 1972 and 1973, thus providing training at the undergraduate level in critical area professions, such as social studies teachers, counselors, and Indian education teachers.

Job placement efforts were made on behalf of the 652 graduates in Fiscal year 1972 as well as those seeking more advantageous positions from previous graduating classes.

B. Federal Facilities: Fiscal year 1973, \$138,038,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$136,599,000; decrease, \$-1,439,000. The decrease 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>
- \$1,439,000	- 172	\$136,599,000	8,482	Reduction in program direction costs
<u>- 1,439,000</u>	<u>- 172</u>	<u>136,599,000</u>	<u>8,482</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Decrease

The decrease of - \$1,439,000 is the result of savings in program direction costs.

Program of Work:

(1) Boarding Schools (including dormitories):

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Amount	\$95,234,000	\$95,234,000	
Number of Pupils	41,395	41,795	400

Boarding schools provide instruction at the elementary, high school, and post-high school levels. Enrollment is composed 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 adjustments.

Dormitories house children who attend local public schools. These children do not have public schools available in their home communities they are

1/ Full-year students are those who completed the equivalency of at least two semesters of college work. A total of 13,066 individual students were assisted; however, in computing full-year students, two one-semester students were grouped as one; two part-time to equal one; and, two dropouts or summer session students to make one full-time.

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>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Amount	\$31,251,000	\$31,251,000	-
Number of units	743	753	10
Number of pupils	18,466	18,796	330

The majority of those students enrolled in Bureau day schools are the elementary grades with about 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 social-economic deprivation experienced in such locations. Kindergarten classes are provided for five-year-old children.

(3) Indian Contract Schools:

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Amount	\$4,550,000	\$4,550,000	-
Number of pupils	2,222	2,222	-

This activity provides for the development, training, and related expenses of Indian School Boards and for the operation of schools under management contracts to Indian School Boards or tribal cooperatives.

(4) Special Services:

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>Decrease</u> <u>Increase</u>
a. Program Direction	\$4,599,000	\$3,160,000	- \$1,439,000

A decrease of \$1,439,000 in the Program Direction will result in the reduction-in-force of a number of permanent Civil Service positions which primarily involve the Central Office of Education Programs in Washington, D. C. and Albuquerque, New Mexico, as well as administrative positions for education in the various Area Offices.

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>Increase</u>
b. Transportation of Boarding School Students	\$1,004,000	\$1,004,000	-

Transportation by plane, bus, and rail, and incidental expenses are provided pupils from their homes to and from boarding schools.

Program of Work:

Program Direction covers the salaries and expenses of Education Office 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 career 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, in-service training for Bureau Education employees.

(5) Summer Programs:

<u>FY-1973</u>	<u>FY-1974</u>	<u>Increase</u>
\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	-

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

C. Adult Education and Community Development: Fiscal year 1973; \$2,980,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$2,280,000; decrease - \$700,000. The decrease consists of:

<u>Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>- \$700,000</u>	<u>- 42</u>	<u>\$2,280,000</u>	<u>44</u>	Improved selection criteria to complement other Indian programs.

Cost Factors Involved in Decrease

Improved criteria for selection of priority projects to reflect financial needs of tribes consistent with other programs of tribal assistance.

Program of Work:

The Adult Education Program enables adult Indians, through part-time education near their homes, to improve their opportunities for employment or further education. Major emphasis is placed on preparation for high school equivalency examinations and basic literacy. Courses are also offered in a variety of other subjects including consumer economics, nutrition, safety, civics and Indian language and culture.

The Community Development program has as its major thrust, assisting tribes to become more involved in the administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs programs which provide for their needs and to assist Indians and Alaskan Natives to strengthen the organization of their communities. The budget also provides funds to assist tribes to introduce their priorities into the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget requests and to gain a better understanding of the decision making process by means of which the federal government determines the funding level for the Bureau of Indian Affairs programs.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

The contracting of Adult Education programs to tribal groups is continuing. Some 16 programs have been contracted to the tribes in whole or in part and others will be contracted during the current fiscal year.

In fiscal year 1973 over 8,000 Indian adults participated in BIA funded classes. While this figure appears to be less than the previous year it is not a real decline as reporting procedures were changed to more accurately reflect activities in the field. 859 high school equivalency certificates were reported. Most importantly, those securing jobs, promotions, entering college or other education programs increased from 172 the previous year to 619 this year.

The five pilot learning centers initiated in Alaska, Idaho, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona were enthusiastically received by the students. Additional centers were begun by joint use of BIA--USOE funding. Three small centers are in the planning stages in Washington. Additional centers will be established this year as funding permits.

This year an adult education program is being initiated in Alaska which previously had no real program. Additional funding was made available for new programs in Wisconsin and New York.

Community Development funds have enabled tribal leaders to become involved in the preparation of the BIA budget requests for F.Y. 1973, 1974 and 1975. This has meant that BIA budget requests reflect tribal priorities and desires. Tribal leaders have become more familiar with the operation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and have developed a better understanding of the decision making process by which the federal government determines the level of funding for Bureau programs.

2. Welfare and Guidance Services

	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared with 1973
A. General Assistance (Caseload).....	\$37,220,669 (61,915)	\$42,060,000 (69,000)	\$46,938,000 (75,000)	\$ +4,878,000 (+6,000)
B. Other Welfare Assistance:				
(1) Child Welfare (Caseload)...	5,019,180 (3,315)	5,400,000 (3,600)	5,400,000 (3,600)	- -
(2) Miscellaneous Assistance...	206,672	275,000	275,000	-
C. Social Services.....	<u>6,725,701</u>	<u>7,327,000</u>	<u>7,327,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal.....	49,172,222	55,062,000	59,940,000	+4,878,000
D. Housing Improvement.	<u>9,175,867</u>	<u>10,475,000</u>	<u>9,372,000</u>	<u>-1,103,000</u>
Total.....	<u>58,348,089</u>	<u>65,537,000</u>	<u>69,312,000</u>	<u>+3,775,000</u>

A. General Assistance: Fiscal year 1973, \$42,060,000; fiscal year 1974, \$46,938,000; increase, \$4,878,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(1)	\$+4,758,000	-	\$44,728,000	-	Increased caseload and unit costs.
(2)	+ 120,000	-	2,210,000	-	Increased number of TWEF participants.
	<u>+4,878,000</u>		<u>46,938,000</u>		

A. General Assistance: Cost Factors Involved in Increase

- (1) Increased caseload of 6,000 persons at unit cost of \$49.70 per month per person, \$3,578,000; and increased unit costs for 69,000 persons at \$1.43 per month per person, \$1,180,000, a total increase of \$4,758,000.
- (2) Work Experience costs for 250 additional employable assistance recipients at \$40 per month per worker, a total increase of \$120,000.

B. Other Welfare Assistance: Fiscal year 1973, \$5,675,000; fiscal year 1974, 1974, \$5,675,000; no change.

- (1) Child Welfare: Fiscal year 1973, \$5,400,000; fiscal year 1974, \$5,400,000; no change.
- (2) Miscellaneous Assistance: Fiscal year 1973, \$275,000; fiscal year 1974, \$275,000; no change.

C. Social Services: Fiscal year 1973, \$7,327,000; fiscal year 1974, \$7,327,000; no change.

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>
	-2	\$ 7,327,000	480

Program of Work:

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 1974 projections for social services and assistance are based upon caseload history, probable eligibility, and recognized trends.

The on-going increased 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 as increased.

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, building maintenance and development of recreational facilities contributed directly to the welfare of the reservation community; and tribes have had the opportunity to develop management experiences.

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, 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. 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.

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

Examples of Recent Accomplishment:

The TWEP program has provided constructive employment as well as opportunity for training to many Indian participants. TWEP projects include home construction and repair, road repair, building maintenance, and development of recreation facilities. These and other TWEP projects contribute directly to the reservation communities. TWEP also provides management experience opportunities to participating tribal groups. The chart below illustrates actual and projected TWEP participation for the indicated fiscal years.

	<u>TWEP Participation</u>		
	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>
Number of Tribes (average)....	29	29	30
Number of Participants (monthly average).....	3,800	4,000	4,250

D. Housing Improvement: Fiscal year 1973, \$10,475,000; fiscal year 1974, \$9,372,000. Decrease - \$1,103,000. The decrease consists of:

<u>Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>- \$1,103,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$9,372,000</u>	<u>16</u>	Improved selection criteria to provide for only the most needy cases.

Cost Factors Involved in Decrease

In the past two years sizeable increases well in excess of \$1 million have been added to Bureau estimates for improvement of housing in California. Total funds requested in FY-1974 will return this activity to a normal operating level.

Program of Work:

Based on the fiscal year 1972 Housing Survey there are some 103,300 Indian families for which only 30,100 existing dwellings are in standard condition. The houses which can be renovated to standard condition number approximately 20,500*. A total of 48,300 new homes are required to replace existing sub-standard dwellings and to provide homes for families now living with other families in overcrowded conditions.

Emphasis of the Bureau's Housing Improvement Program (HIP) will continue to be on renovation and enlargement of existing housing. During FY 1974 approximately 4,120 houses will be improved and 475 new houses constructed.

The renovation effort has been and continues to be an important element in reducing the total costs 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.

It has been found 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. Toward 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 were thought to be eligible for other federal programs but simply cannot be served. The existence of small isolated bands of Indians, land ownership problems, lack of land, and meager income make it impractical to use other federal housing programs. At present, people in these situations can only be

* Approximately 4,400 additional homes are in adequate condition which means that they are in standard condition except one or more utilities are not available.

served adequately by the Housing Improvement program.

The housing programs, wherever possible, will be coordinated with the Department of Labor training program, tribal work experience program, 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 1972 some 465 new homes were constructed and 3,940 were repaired. During fiscal year 1973, the program will provide more adequate or improved housing conditions for some 5,630 Indian families (530 new homes and 5,100 repairs).

3. Employment Assistance

Subactivity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Amount Available	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared with 1973
A. Direct Employment.	\$15,133,000	\$17,427,000	\$14,425,000	- \$3,002,000
B. Adult Vocational Training.....	<u>24,716,000</u>	<u>25,000,000</u>	<u>20,882,000</u>	<u>- 4,118,000</u>
Total.....	<u>39,849,000</u>	<u>42,427,000</u>	<u>35,307,000</u>	<u>- 7,120,000</u>

A. Direct Employment: Fiscal year 1973, \$17,427,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$14,425,000; decrease, -\$3,002,000. The decrease consists of:

Decrease (-)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
-\$3,002,000	- 4	\$14,425,000	264	Reduce Residential Training Center activity.
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Decrease

Termination of high cost training contract at Roswell, New Mexico and reduction in overhead cost at the Federal Employment Assistance Offices

B. Adult Vocational Training: Fiscal year 1973, \$25,000,000, Fiscal year 1974, \$20,882,000; decrease - \$4,118,000. The decrease consists of:

Decrease (-)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
-\$4,118,000	-22	\$20,882,000	324	Abolish Indian Solo Parent Project; Reduce Institution Training carried out under AVT;
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
-\$4,118,000	-22	\$20,882,000	324	

Cost Factors Involved in Decrease

Abolish Indian Solo Parent Project with 130 trainees (130 X \$7,700 average cost per trainee), - \$1,000,000
Decrease the number of institutional trainees by 1,025 - \$3,118,000.

Program of Work:

The estimate of \$14,425,000 for Direct Employment and \$20,882,000 for Adult Vocational Training will provide service to 14,170 Indians in Fiscal year 1974. Funds from Direct Employment are to be used to supplement AVT funds. The services will be provided as follows:

	<u>Persons served</u>			<u>Change</u>
	<u>F.Y. 1972</u>	<u>F.Y. 1973</u>	<u>F.Y. 1974</u>	
<u>Adult Vocational Training</u>				
Institutional Training	7,825	7,910	7,980	+ 70
Solo Parent	135	130	-	- 130
On-the-Job	<u>1,670</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	-
Sub-total	9,630	10,540	10,480	- 60
<u>Direct Employment</u>	3,690	4,565	3,330	-1,235
<u>Residential Training</u>	<u>1,545</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>360</u>	- 775
Grand Total	<u>14,865</u>	<u>16,240</u>	<u>14,170</u>	<u>-2,070</u>

Example of Recent Accomplishments:

Since the inception of the Employment Assistance Program through June 30, 1972, over 48,300 single persons or heads of families were placed directly into employment from which more than 101,400 persons benefitted. During Fiscal year 1972 there were 4,850 new entries into institutional vocational training increasing the total served since inception of P.L. 84-959 to 37,600 entries, 23,100 completions, 11,840 discontinuances with 2,660 still in training at the end of the fiscal year. From this training about 24,800 initial skilled job placements have resulted benefitting approximately 47,000 persons. On-the-job training placements have totaled 14,400 benefitting over 43,000 persons.

In F.Y. 1974, emphasis will be placed on getting employment assistance and adult vocational training funds to the areas and agencies which will allow the Indian tribes more voice in determining the types of training they desire and where they wish to seek such training. The reduction will be absorbed by terminating such high cost training contracts as the Solo Parent Program at San Diego and Roswell Training Centers and a reduction in over head cost at the Federal Employment Assistance Offices.

4. Maintaining Law and Order

Activity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
				1974 compared with 1973
Maintaining Law and Order..	\$7,226,681	\$8,266,000	\$8,266,000	---

Maintaining Law and Order: Fiscal year 1973, \$8,266,000; fiscal year 1974, \$8,266,000; no change.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
-	- 30	\$8,266,000		-
-	- 30	<u>8,266,000</u>	<u>271</u>	

Program of Work:

Provide criminal justice services to an Indian population of approximately 307,000 located on 87 reservations in 17 states where states and counties have not assumed civil and/or criminal jurisdiction. Criminal Justice Services include enforcement, judicial, detention, prevention and rehabilitation services.

Provide through Contract with Indian Organizations pre-release and after-release services to approximately 1,050 Indian offenders serving sentences in State and/or Federal penal institutions. Reduce recidivism of the approximate 450 offenders released per year by providing counseling and additional services in conjunction with the Department of Justice and other state and local agencies.

Provide, through contract, employment for approximately 100 community members on reservations in the States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming in a variety of fields that relate to reservation criminal justice system. This program was established in FY-1972 through a cooperative agreement with the Department's of Justice and Labor with provisions that the Bureau assume all costs in FY-1974.

Provide on-going training conducted by the Indian Police Academy for all BIA and Tribal employees involved in criminal justice services to Indian reservations. Training includes basic recruit, alcohol and drug abuse, detention operations and management, Fish and Game Management and Enforcement, criminal investigation and delinquency prevention, which is conducted at the Academy or through its outreach program on a regional basis.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

A total of 362 Bureau and tribal personnel were trained in Fiscal year 1972 in subjects ranging from recruit training to criminal investigation and delinquency prevention. Training conducted at the Indian Police Academy, Roswell, New Mexico or through regional outreach programs.

Two community service centers located at Crow and Colorado River Reservations have been provided with staff and training through contract. Individuals selected from the communities involved were trained to provide a full range of rehabilitative services including psychiatric, medical and counseling care for persons involved in alcohol and drug abuse. Complexes are also providing police, detention, and judicial services.

Through contract the Bureau provided rehabilitative services of 80 Indian youths from reservations located in the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Colorado and Nevada.

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Education and Welfare Services

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	10,108	10,157	9,885
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	1,211	1,211	1,186
Average number of all employees.	10,360	10,394	10,100
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	11,422	11,565	11,680
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	9,005	9,545	10,500

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior		Bureau of		
Appropriation Title: Education and Welfare Services		Indian Affairs		
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Increase (+)
	1972	1973	1974	Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations.....	\$273,304,790	\$304,784,808	\$297,072,000	\$-7,712,808
Contract authorization				
58 Stat. 266.....	- 1,500,000	- 1,500,000	- 1,500,000	-
Applied to contract authorization 58				
Stat. 266.....	+ 693,295	+ 271,192	+ 1,500,000	+1,228,808
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	1,288,915	-	-	-
Appropriation.....	273,787,000	303,556,000	297,072,000	-6,484,000
Obligations by Objects:				
11 Personnel compensation....	104,100,936	106,887,000	104,824,000	-2,063,000
12 Personnel benefits.....	9,995,857	10,421,000	10,682,000	+ 261,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons.....	6,500,090	7,103,000	7,093,000	- 10,000
22 Transportation of things.....	2,076,774	2,336,000	2,336,000	-
23 Rent, communications and utilities...	5,349,498	6,218,000	6,218,000	-
24 Printing and reproduction....	189,967	300,000	300,000	-
25 Other services...	63,175,984	73,393,000	74,393,000	+1,000,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	20,415,843	22,346,808	22,347,000	+ 192
31 Equipment.....	2,902,918	4,090,000	4,090,000	-
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	61,175,923	74,590,000	67,789,000	-6,801,000
Subtotal.....	275,883,790	307,684,808	300,072,000	-7,612,808
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges....	- 2,579,000	- 2,900,000	- 3,000,000	- 100,000
Total Obligations.....	273,304,790	304,784,808	297,072,000	-7,712,808

RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Resources Management

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$71,456,000	
Second supplemental appropriation, 1972.....	<u>4,308,000</u>	
Total available, 1972.....		\$75,764,000
Appropriation, 1973.....	<u>83,141,000</u>	
Total available, 1973.....		83,141,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1974

	<u>Base for 1974</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease 1974</u>	
<u>Forest and range lands</u>			
For forest protection needs and to sustain present level of timber sales activity.....		\$+287,000	
For administering Navajo-Hopi Joint-Use areas.....		+570,000	
For range land development and installation of management facilities.....	\$8,146,000	+1,156,000	+2,013,000
<u>Soil and moisture conservation</u>			
For increased assistance to tribes in agricultural resource development.....	9,785,000	+304,000	+304,000
<u>Employee compensation</u>			
Decrease due to reduction in pro-rata assessment under Employee compensation fund.....	817,000	<u>-100,000</u>	<u>-100,000</u>
Net increase, 1974.....			<u>+2,217,000</u>
Budget estimate, 1974.....			<u><u>85,358,000</u></u>

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
Analysis by Activities

Activity	F. Y. 1972 Amount Available	F. Y. 1973 Amount Available	F. Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973	Page Refer- ence
1. Forest and range lands.....	\$7,648,484	\$8,146,000	\$10,159,000	\$+2,013,000	25
2. Outdoor recreation.....	-	353,000	353,000	-	29
3. Fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.	4,742,823	800,000	800,000	-	31
4. Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	14,066,111	17,362,000	17,362,000	-	33
5. Soil and moisture conservation.....	7,324,190	9,785,000	10,089,000	+304,000	44
6. Maintenance of roads.....	6,135,550	6,592,000	6,592,000	-	51
7. Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	657,516	688,000	688,000	-	54
8. Management of Indian trust property.....	9,897,986	12,414,000	12,314,000	-100,000	56
9. Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	23,865,467	24,867,000	24,867,000	-	60
10. Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,425,873	1,611,000	1,611,000	-	62
11. Environmental quality service.....	-	523,000	523,000	-	65
Total.....	<u>75,764,000</u>	<u>83,141,000</u>	<u>85,358,000</u>	<u>+2,217,000</u>	

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1. Forest and Range Lands

Activity or Subactivity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
(a) Forestry	\$5,413,703	\$5,903,000	\$ 6,190,000	+ \$ 287,000
(b) Range lands	2,234,781	2,243,000	3,969,000	+ 1,726,000
Total	<u>7,648,484</u>	<u>8,146,000</u>	<u>10,159,000</u>	<u>+ 2,013,000</u>

(a) Forestry: F.Y. 1973, \$5,903,000; F.Y. 1974, \$6,190,000; increase \$287,000. 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>			
+\$287,000	-5	\$6,190,000	374	For forest protection needs and to sustain present level of timber sales activity.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

Prevention and presuppression, including: Seasonal fire control aids, lookouts, construction of fire breaks, preparation of fire plans, training in fire control, firefighting equipment, and other needs.

Need for increase:

The increase of \$287,000 will be utilized primarily to meet the critical protection needs of the Indian forests. In F.Y. 1971, average expenditure per acre for presuppression and prevention was \$0.18 on Indian-owned commercial forest lands, compared with \$0.31 per acre on such lands in the National Forests. In the event of another disastrous fire season such as those of the past two years, all of the increase would have to be used in protection activities, in addition to funds diverted from timber sales, forest management, inventory and other activities. This would inevitably have an adverse effect on the already curtailed income received by the Indian people from timber sales and local job opportunities.

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, wood-using and other business enterprises.
2. Protecting the forests from fire, insects, disease and trespass.

3. Developing the forests to harvest the full allowable cuts in accordance with sustained-yield forestry principles.

4. 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.

In consultation with the Indians, forest management work plans are related with other uses of the forests, such as grazing, recreation, and watershed management. Indian forests especially enhance the unique wildlife and recreational potentials on many of the Indian reservation. Development of these potentials would provide considerable income, employment, and business opportunities for Indians.

Examples of recent accomplishments:

Timber sale receipts are the prime source of income on many reservations. Trends in volume and value of timber sales in recent years are as follows:

TIMBER CUT UNDER CONTRACT, PAID PERMIT, AND SPECIAL ALLOTMENT
TIMBER CUTTING PERMIT

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Volume Cut (MBM)</u>	<u>Value</u>
1968	951,813	\$21,275,697
1969	974,332	32,935,311
1970	776,402	26,885,540
1971	770,927	23,324,943
1972	926,000	38,096,000
1973 estimate	862,400	35,237,740
1974 estimate	896,977	34,583,260

INDIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE FORESTRY PROGRAM

In fiscal year 1972, it is estimated that 18 tribal groups participated in financing their forestry programs, with approximately \$821,000 in direct contributions alone. Tribes also approve road construction and planting and seeding requirements in timber sale contracts, which are indirect contributions to Bureau programs, because they reduce the Indians' stumpage revenues. Starting in fiscal year 1973, the Indians are being given the opportunity to invest administrative fees in the intensive management of their forests. The amount of their investments could range between \$2 and \$3 million.

Every million board feet of timber sold generates an estimated 5-10 man years of employment, on or near the reservations, in logging operations and manufacture of lumber. Indians are increasingly taking advantage of these job opportunities, as shown by 1,250 in permanent jobs in 1959, and an estimated 2,726 in FY 1972. Indian tribes are showing increased interest in establishing enterprises, not only in logging and processing of reservation timber, but in providing the manpower for forest cultural projects and other forestry activities.

About one-third of the permanent Forestry staff, and over 95 percent of the seasonal staff are Indians. Indians receive training in the Forestry program in Student Trainee and Forestry Aid positions; by participation in training provided in fire schools; when hired as mill or other wood-using industry employees; and in the Indian crews established to handle forest development projects or forest fire suppression.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEDUCTIONS FROM INDIAN TIMBER SALE RECEIPTS

Administrative deductions are made from timber sale receipts under authority of the Act of February 14, 1920, as amended. In fiscal year 1974, the estimate of fees earned for deposit in the Miscellaneous Receipts account in the Treasury is approximately \$500,000.

(b) Range lands: Fiscal year 1973, \$2,243,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$3,969,000; increase \$1,726,000. 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) \$+570,000	-			For administering court order dated 10-14-72 involving Hopi-Navajo 1882 E.O.A.
(2) +1,156,000	-			For range land physical development and installation of management facilities.
<u>+1,726,000</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>\$3,969,000</u>	<u>154</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Initial cost involved the management of Hopi-Navajo Joint-Use Area of the 1882 Executive Order Reservation.
- (2) Costs involved in construction of physical facilities and improvements to improve production of Indian range lands.

Program of Work:

A United States Court Order Civil 579 was signed October 14, 1972 in which the Navajo Tribe and the United States are Co-defendants. This action is one in which the Hopi Tribe of Indians are asking for a writ of assistance to secure protection of their undivided half interest in approximately 1.8 million acres of land lying adjacent to the Hopi and Navajo Reservations awarded in 1882 by Executive Order.

In a 12 position detail for compliance plus a writ of assistance, the Court is ordering certain specific practices oriented toward protection of land assets against further damage, misuse; and the performance of other matters respecting proper performance of the rights of the Hopi Tribe. The schedules for these practices are partly 12 months and 18 months from date of Court order.

The posture of the United States as Trustee for tribal assets, and a party to the process is to comply with the order, and within such a procedure to cause as little economic displacement as possible of the residing eight to ten thousand Navajos and 140,000 animal units on the 1.8 million acres.

Request to effectuate this program will require \$570,000 in fiscal year 1974. The funds will be used as follows:

Minimum compliance with court order	\$200,000
Internal and external fencing	<u>370,000</u>
Total	<u>570,000</u>

Determining the quantity, quality, condition, and potential production capabilities of 40.6 million acres of Indian owned rangeland and 1.25 million acres of Government rangeland administered for the benefit of the Indians; 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 condition 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 operative use units that provide opportunity and encourage maximum utilization by Indians. Range condition and trend studies and forage utilization checks are made to verify adjustment 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. Over 70% of all Indian rangelands are located in the arid southwest where it is necessary to resort to deep wells, pipelines, and paved catchment basins in alleviating the severe range water deficiencies.

Range inventories, range condition and trend studies, forage utilization checks, and other technical data indicates the average annual potential carrying capacity to be 50 percent greater than the current carrying capacity for proper stocking of the existing range forage. This potential can only be achieved when users of Indian rangelands understand and apply the basic principles of prudent range management over a period of time, and after completion of the physical development necessary for range improvement. The educational and training phases of the range program must motivate and encourage the Indians to choose the management and development techniques necessary to achieve and maintain the full range potential. Indian tribes are furnished assistance in the allocation of grazing privileges to tribal members. Grazing privileges not needed for allocation to tribal members are advertised and permitted after competitive bidding.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

In 1971 Indian rangeland furnished over 7,575,000 animal units of grazing. This produced livestock products with a gross value of \$66,028,000 of which \$50,699,000 was produced by Indian ranching operations. Indian stockman use of Indian rangeland has increased to 92.7% in 1970. 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.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

2. Outdoor Recreation

Activity or subactivity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
Outdoor recreation	--	\$353,000	\$353,000	--

Outdoor Recreation: F.Y. 1973, \$353,000; F.Y. 1974, \$353,000; "no change."

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
Amount	Positions			
--	+ 2	\$353,000	8	No increase is requested for this activity

The two new positions will assist Indian tribes to develop outdoor recreation facilities.

Program of Work:

One hundred and three thousand dollars will be used in pursuing the policy of the Bureau to develop and maintain all cultural, recreational, fish, wildlife, and other land use recreational practices. The major emphasis for Fiscal Year 1974 will be to build upon the limited planning base established in 1973. This will be conducting surveys of Indian reservations to determine outdoor recreation resources available, develop comprehensive plans, determine feasibility of all elements related to outdoor recreation, explore various sources of funding assistance, and coordinate with other Federal and state agencies funding and technical consultant resources not available in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

To the extent that funding will be available, financial assistance will be provided to tribes for development of worthwhile outdoor recreation projects which will facilitate habitat improvement and increase employment and income opportunities. Emphasis will be placed on those projects where tribes have an on-going, well-planned program.

The agreements with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the National Park Service recognize the Bureau of Indian Affairs' primary responsibility in assisting Indians to administer and develop their property, including fish and wildlife, natural beauty areas, historical sites, archeological ruins, and other outdoor recreation potentials. National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife assist in defining program needs which constitute the basis for action programs. In addition, aid is given in developing program methods, guides, standards, identification of staff and facilities needed, and provide, within their capabilities, technical assistance necessary to the programs beyond that maintained within the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Review and evaluation of proposed and taken action programs by technical experts is also provided by these agencies. Parts 501.2 and 502.1 of the Departmental Manual spell out the relationship of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the National Park Service in assisting Indians.

Whenever feasible, tribes will be encouraged to coordinate their programs for fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation with overall programs developed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and by States. Tribal programs, however, frequently have different objectives, depending on the part the tribe wants its fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation program to play in the overall reservation economy. The limited staff will enable the Bureau of Indian Affairs to assist tribes in taking advantage of the assistance available in planning and securing funds for project development. The principal benefits from this limited program will come from the more orderly development of the tribal resources and from the guidance tribes will be able to get from the Bureau of Indian Affairs staff in seeking out and making use of technical and planning assistance from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, National Park Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and States. Ultimate benefit will be increased income and job opportunities for Indians.

Two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) will be used to reimburse the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife who have been asked to provide continued technical fisheries assistance to Indians in connection with off-reservation treaty fishing rights. This will cover 25 Indian tribes in the State of Washington and the Columbia River drainage in Oregon and Idaho. The kind of information to be gathered is essential to and required by the Justice Department in its legal proceedings in developing and protecting Indian off-reservation treaty fishing rights which are being threatened by positions and actions being taken by States. Litigation is now in progress so this assistance to Indians at this time is vital.

In connection with the foregoing, in Fiscal Year 1973, initiation of the following activities has taken place:

- (1) Assisted tribes in biological interpretation of State programs and effects of proposed state regulations on off-reservation fisheries.
- (2) Provided biological and management data and advice concerning existing status of fishing resources, harvesting, and relative impact of Indian and non-Indian fisheries in the formulation of state and tribal fishing regulations.
- (3) Prepared technical material and provide testimony in litigation in off-reservation Indian fishing issues.
- (4) Coordinated exchange of resource data between tribes and the state and other Federal fishery agencies.
- (5) Provided biological data and management assistance in production and improvement of fishery resources supporting the off-reservation fisheries.
- (6) Assisted in means of improved utilization of the resources to benefit commercial subsistence and cultural uses.
- (7) As needs developed, provided other services pertaining to the off-reservation fishery resources assessment, management, and utilization.
- (8) Conducted field surveys of fish population and habitat in the marine and fresh water areas, Colorado River, Puget Sound, and coastal areas.
- (9) Arranged and directed consulting work with other Federal and state agencies, universities, or private concerns.

RESOURCES MANAGMENT

3. Fire Suppression and Emergency Rehabilitation

Activity or Subactivity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
Fire Suppression and Emergency Rehabilitation	\$4,742,823	\$800,000	\$800,000	--

Fire Suppression and Emergency Rehabilitation: Fiscal Year 1973, \$800,000; fiscal year 1974, \$800,000; no change.

The amount requested represents a continuation of the practice of requesting a token appropriation, to be followed with a supplemental request to cover the actual cost of fire suppression.

Program of Work:

Funds under this activity are used to pay the cost of suppression and emergency prevention of fires on or threatening forest and range lands on Indian reservations, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over 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.

The many variables such as weather conditions, effectiveness of prevention, presuppression, and suppression programs have marked effects on the number, location, and size of fires, and the eventual costs of suppression; therefore, reasonable estimates for future years are not possible. Neither can the necessity for emergency rehabilitation be forecast, or costs estimated, until the fires are extinguished and the situations evaluated. Severity of the burn, ground slope, rainfall, wind, and soil conditions are factors which determine the needed rehabilitation prescriptions required, if any.

	Calendar Years					5-year Average
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
No. of fires	1,225	1,122	1,085	1,542	1,768	1,348
Average acres per fire	28	39	33	33	101	46
Area burned (acres):						
Timberlands	7,919	11,346	3,935	5,824	116,764	29,158
Brush & grassland	25,852	31,905	32,392	44,512	62,385	39,409
Total Area Burned	33,771	43,251	36,327	50,336	179,149	68,567
Estimated damage	\$490,850	\$257,312	\$294,798	\$384,578	\$5,392,281	\$1,363,964
<u>Causes of fires:</u>						
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	
Man	67%	65%	68%	58%	58%	
Lightning	33%	35%	32%	42%	42%	

Obligations for each of the past five fiscal years were:

<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>\$880,915</u>	<u>\$1,191,002</u>	<u>\$1,032,413</u>	<u>\$4,826,675</u>	<u>\$6,935,015</u>

Obligations for fiscal year 1973, through December were: \$2,395,360.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

4. Agricultural and Industrial Assistance

Activity or subactivity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
(A) Agricultural extension	\$ 2,221,432	\$ 2,328,000	\$ 2,328,000	---
(B) Credit operation	2,107,538	2,241,000	2,241,000	---
(C) Reservation programs	2,884,972	2,532,000	2,532,000	---
(D) Industrial and tourism development	2,081,481	2,138,000	2,138,000	---
(E) Tribal operations	2,474,510	4,336,000	4,336,000	---
(F) Housing development	2,296,178	2,469,000	2,469,000	---
(G) Comprehensive planning	---	1,018,000	1,018,000	---
(H) Management evaluation	---	300,000	300,000	---
Total	<u>14,066,111</u>	<u>17,362,000</u>	<u>17,362,000</u>	---

(A) Agricultural Extension: F.Y. 1973, \$2,328,000; F.Y. 1974, \$2,328,000; "No change".

Increase (+) or
Decrease (-)

Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
---	---	\$2,328,000	12	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

Negotiation and administration of contracts with State Universities and colleges to provide extension services to Indian people on reservations.

Examples of recent accomplishments:

Extension personnel provide technical advice and assistance to reservation Indian families, individuals, and associations, on the best use of their resources, natural and human. Emphasis is placed on home making, family economics and development of youth activities, including 4H and the services of Home Demonstration Agents.

Contracts are negotiated annually with 18 states to assist the Indian people in their activities and special problems.

The increasing interest of the Indian people in the Agricultural Extension Program has resulted in taking advantage of social and economic opportunities as they present themselves leading to the betterment of life for the Indian families. Presently, approximately 210,000 people are served by Agricultural Extension with an additional 70,000 people needing this service.

(B) Credit Operations: F.Y. 1973, \$2,241,000; F.Y. 1974, \$2,241,000, "no change".

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
---	-20	\$2,241,000	122	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

The credit program strives to provide adequate capital to develop Indian resources to a point where Indians will enjoy a suitable standard of living from their own productive efforts and to help them assume responsibility for utilization and management of their own resources.

At the close of fiscal year 1972 total financing of Indian operations and enterprises was in excess of \$520 million. At the end of fiscal year 1972 there were unallotted commitments of approximately \$12 million and loan applications authorized of \$16.3 million for a total of \$28 million in approved loans with available cash of only \$2.2 million or a cash shortage of approximately 26.1 million. The total estimated Indian financing needs was \$1 billion at June 30, 1972. The following schedules indicate purpose of financing and showing status of revolving fund as of June 30, 1972.

STATUS OF THE REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

	<u>June 30, 1972 (Revised)</u>				
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Navajo- Hopi Fund</u>	<u>Oklahoma Fund</u>	<u>Expert Assistance</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unallotted Commitments 6/30/72	\$10,522,646	\$ 400,000	\$ 302,500	\$767,076	\$11,992,222
Applications Authorized	<u>14,205,766</u>	<u>1,450,000</u>	<u>741,765</u>	---	<u>16,397,531</u>
Total advances scheduled 6/30/72	24,728,412	1,850,000	1,044,265	767,076	28,389,753
Less: Cash Available for Loans	<u>729,536</u>	<u>883,556</u>	<u>75,938</u>	<u>577,416</u>	<u>2,266,446</u>
Shortage	<u>23,998,876</u>	<u>966,444</u>	<u>968,327</u>	<u>189,660</u>	<u>26,123,307</u>

SUMMARY OF TOTAL FINANCING NEEDS

BY PURPOSE

June 30, 1972

1. Financing of industrial development and group commercial enterprises		\$ 238,773,156
2. Financing of recreation development		69,785,500
3. Financing of utility systems, transportation terminals, community buildings, civic facilities, and other governmental purposes for which tax-exempt bonds may be issued		140,909,305
4. Financing of group arts and crafts enterprises		1,739,000
5. Loans to individuals:		527,566,471
(a) Land	\$ 92,872,200	
(b) Agricultural	129,384,700	
(c) Non-agricultural	32,844,400	
(d) Housing	181,513,200	
(e) Small Business	52,102,300	
(f) Education	7,244,600	
(g) Other	31,605,071	
6. Tribal land purchases		105,052,000
7. Expert Assistance		767,076
		<u>1,084,592,508</u>

SUMMARY

STATUS OF THE REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

June 30, 1972

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Navajo-Hopi Fund</u>	<u>Oklahoma Fund</u>	<u>Expert Assistance</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unallotted Cash					
Balance 7/1/71	\$ 610,522	\$779,860	\$30,694	\$730,310	\$2,151,386
Plus: Collections					
FY 1972	<u>1,340,214</u>	<u>103,696</u>	<u>63,787</u>	<u>2,578</u>	<u>1,510,275</u>
	1,950,736	883,556	94,481	732,888	3,661,661
Less: Allotments					
FY 1972	<u>921,200</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>18,543</u>	<u>155,472</u>	<u>1,095,215</u>
	1,029,536	883,556	75,938	577,416	2,566,446
Less: Reserve	<u>300,000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Cash Available for					
Loans 6/30/72	<u>729,536</u>	<u>883,556</u>	<u>75,938</u>	<u>577,416</u>	<u>2,266,446</u>

(C) Reservation Programs: F.Y. 1973, \$2,532,000; F.Y. 1974, \$2,532,000;
"No change".

Increase (+) or
Decrease (-)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
---	-12	\$2,532,000	115	No increase is requested for this activity

Program of Work:

The work funded as Reservation Programs divides into four general areas of activities as follows:

(1) Gathering, assembling, and analyzing basic demographic, social, and economic data on a reservation-by-reservation basis for use in program analysis and development. Close cooperation is maintained with the Bureau of the Census and other data sources. Outputs include the semi-annual Labor Force Report, contributions to the annual program and financial plan, and special reports as required.

(2) Preparing program plans, with supporting analytical studies, for each operating entity of the Bureau, and consolidating these plans into a Bureau-wide program plan. The program plan, with supporting analytical studies, is used within the Department as a basis for budget decisions and to support the Departments presentations to the Office of Management and Budget. In order to provide funding, staffing and output information for the annual program plan, the work also includes developing and maintaining the Bureau-wide Planning-Programming-Evaluation system. The system provides for periodic updating of program plans to reflect decisions made on funding and staffing levels. Analytical studies at the reservation level are important elements of the work. They evaluate program alternatives to provide a basis for sound decisions by Indians on the best methods of achieving their objectives.

(3) Continuing efforts are being made to improve the Bureau's data basis and to further expand a modern data gathering and use system (Management Information System).

(4) Assisting Indian tribes to develop plans for the expenditure of judgment funds.

Examples of recent accomplishments:

(1) During the past year the PPE Data System was expanded to measure actual accomplishments within the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The system now is the data base for reservation-by-reservation plans and identifies funding, staffing and accomplishments.

(2) The Indian Information System developed as a reservation-based resource information system was operated in cooperation with the Colorado River Indian Tribes. A study was performed to evaluate this system and other resource systems in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This study indicated the potential and broad plan for expanding this "model" to other reservation. Based on this plan, efforts to expand this system to another two reservation, Blackfeet and Fort Belknap, was begun.

(3) The annual Program Strategy Paper was produced for the FY 1974 Bureau of Indian Affairs budget cycle. Instructions for the FY 1975 cycle were developed and work on the FY 1975 PSP was started on a Bureau-wide basis. A form to collect data on tribal priorities with respect to new directions and emphasis in Bureau of Indian Affairs programs was developed to accompany the FY 1975 PSP guidelines.

(4) Assisted the Treasury Department to assemble Indian data for the first Revenue Sharing payments to be made to tribal governments.

(5) Continued liaison with the Census Bureau on data and reports on Indians derived from the 1970 Census.

(D) Industrial and Tourism Development: F.Y. 1973, \$2,138,000; F.Y. 1974, \$2,138,000; "No change".

Increase (+) or
Decrease (-)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
---	-16	\$2,138,000	60	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

The national strategy and goals of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in implementing its policy of developing commercial and industrial enterprises on or near Indian reservations in the decade of the 70's are aimed at: (1) continuing the concentration of efforts on activities tailored to meet the persistent employment and income needs of reservation Indians; (2) increasing the ownership of economic resources by Indian tribes, groups, and individuals; and (3) accelerating the effort to promote the development and/or expansion of trade and commerce in Indian home communities. Within this context, in Fiscal Year 1974, the industrial and tourism development program will strive to achieve the necessary integration with other Federal government agencies including commitments of both public and private sectors to provide better services to strategic commercial, industrial, and financial planning, research, and business assessment, all geared specifically to achieve the foregoing objectives. The specific program thrusts will involve: (a) assistance to tribal and private industries to improve and expand their enterprises and thereby generate additional job opportunities and payrolls in areas where Indians live; (b) in cooperation with Indian tribes, development of facilities to process agricultural, mineral, and other products from Indian-owned resources; (c) designing and instituting the kinds of training programs that will prepare Indian people as owners, managers, and employees of successful business enterprises; (d) assistance to Indian tribes in finding various sources of financing to fund locally proposed business ventures; (e) aiding Indian tribal groups in their efforts to establish Indian owned and managed commercial and financial institutions; (f) developing and disseminating information publicizing Indian commercial and industrial resource potentials as well as advantages of doing business in Indian labor force areas; and (g) providing economic research and technical assistance that will include market analyses for tribes, economic feasibility determinations, short and long run commercial and industrial development plans, and reservation resource inventories of natural, human, and capital assets.

Example of recent accomplishments:

The past year has been marked by fairly substantial progress made in several thrusts of the Bureau's industrial and tourism development program. Perhaps the most significant, at least in terms of its potential impact, has

been the progress achieved in Bureau of Indian Affairs' effort to assist in the creation of the American Indian Nation Bank (AINB). Funding commitments from Economic Development Administration, Office of Minority Business Enterprise, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs totalling approximately \$400,000 was obtained for the organizational start-up phase with the first year of operation planned for during Fiscal Year 1973. The basic principle of this project stems from a concerted effort by a group of American Indian organizers to establish a financial institution that would be owned and operated by the Indians and oriented toward meeting recognized financial requirements essential to the improvement in the economic status of American Indians. The foundation of this structure consists of the American Indian Nation Bank organized, operating and acting in unison with an established diversified financial institution, in this case the International Bank of Washington, D.C., which is committed to provide the necessary training and management consulting assistance to insure success of this venture.

Activities in the tourism development field resulted in the organization of another institution--The American Indian Travel Commission (AITC). The AITC was jointly funded by EDA and BIA in the amount of \$100,000 for the first year of operation. Its function is to provide the tribes with the kind of technical assistance and promotional support that is necessary to insure successful development of tourism on Indian lands. The creation of this Commission resulted from the realization by many tribal leaders of the need for a legal vehicle that would provide their tribes with a voice and technical expertise in the tourism and recreation business in an effort to compete for their rightful share of the \$105 billion leisure-time industry. When it is fully functional in Fiscal Year 1974, the AITC will actively solicit membership from tribes and components of the travel industry, and will specifically follow a program that would include among others: development of Indian package tours; promotion and advertising on a national basis; dissemination of business planning newsletter; exploitation of foreign travel market, particularly in preparation for the American Revolution of the Bicentennial in 1976; monitoring Federal, state, and local outdoor recreation legislation that could affect the tourism industry; management and staff training; world-wide reservation service; central purchasing; and central recordkeeping and financial feedback.

Also, in the tourism area, the second year of Bureau participation in the Discover America, and the Travel Showcase program has been completed. An exhibit depicting the beauty and historical heritage of Indian reservation lands, coast-to-coast, has resulted in the Bureau receiving over 16,000 individual requests for information on Indian tourism attractions and facilities.

Fairly modest achievements were further experienced in the Bureau's efforts of industrial plant location and expansion of existing industrial enterprises on several Indian reservations. As of December 1972, the industrial and commercial enterprises established in Indian labor force areas with the assistance of this program numbered 237, employing a total of about 7,400 Indians. This represents a net gain of 12 enterprises during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1973. The total Indian employment also increased slightly during this period although by and large it held steady, reflecting generally the national employment trends. The following are some examples of industrial and commercial activities that have taken place on Indian reservations during the past year:

The Union Manufacturing Company, based in LeRoy, New York, started manufacturing steel and plastic tool and fishing tackle boxes in a new operation on the Gila River Reservation in early 1973. Forty workers were employed during the first month and it is expected that about twice that number will be on the payroll at the end of 1973.

Jiffy, Inc., Pennsauken, New Jersey, manufacturer of over 800 household products such as adhesive picture hangers, started manufacturing

in early 1973 in Albuquerque. Some 50 workers were hired initially and it is expected that 250 will be employed ultimately.

O-Kay Turkey, Inc., turkey processing plant in Clinton, Oklahoma, started operation in July 1972. It has a total employment of nearly 100 of whom about 15 percent are Indians.

Tri-County Industries, Inc., Talihina, Oklahoma, manufacturer of women's clothing is constructing a new building. The 60 employees ($\frac{1}{2}$ of whom are Indians) are expected to be expanded to 80 workers by the end of 1973.

Eufaula Manufacturing Company, Eufaula, Oklahoma, maker of women's clothing, started operation in April 1972. The company is constructing a new building and had 26 workers at the start of 1973. The number is expected to double by the end of the year.

New-Style Homes, Inc., Westville, Oklahoma, announced during the early part of January of 1973 it would start operations this year and make 14-foot mobile homes. The company expects to hire about 80 employees, $\frac{1}{2}$ of whom will be Indians.

Gould, Inc., started operations on the industrial park at Pryor, Oklahoma, in early 1973. This manufacturer of small electric motors expects to have 200 on the payroll at the end of the first year's operation. Eight trainees were sent to the home plant at Watertown, New York, for training as supervisors in the Oklahoma plant. Three of these were Indians. The company stated 60 percent of its employees would be Indians.

Cherokee National Industries, Inc., Stilwell, Oklahoma, is expected to increase its 150 Indian employees to 250 at the end of 1973 when a new 24,000-sq. ft. building being constructed by the Cherokee Tribe will be completed. All employees are Indians.

Fabri-Cut, Inc., Pryor, Oklahoma, manufacturer of bedspreads, started in 1973 with 140 employees of whom 98 are Indians. The company is to double the size of the building and before the end of the year is to increase its Indian workers to a total of 125.

Stephens Manufacturing Company, Muskogee, Oklahoma, manufacturer of air-conditioning equipment and classroom heating equipment, expects to add 20 more Indian employees before the end of 1973. Total employment will be about 57, of whom approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ will be Indians.

Expansion of Escom on the Seminole Reservation continued at a good pace. This year, as in the past, the rental will exceed \$225,000. Escom signed a 55-year lease at a minimum of \$225,000 yearly. Some years it has exceeded \$300,000. Previously the tribe's income from the land was about \$10,000.

Modern Carpets plant in Poteau, Oklahoma, expanded to 225 persons. They will offer first priority to Indian workers but due to the lack of adequate housing, only 27 Indian workers have availed themselves of the jobs. They would prefer at least 50 percent Indian workers.

Lakota Products located on the Rosebud Reservation received two contracts, one of \$119,000 through GSA and another in excess of \$265,000 from HUD. All the workers are Indian except the manager who is an officer of Lakota Products.

Northrup Dakota on the Fort Berthold Reservation continued to expand having gone from 6 to 67 employees, of whom 21 are Indian workers. They need a technical training program (in house) to upgrade the Indian workers so that they can qualify and accept the skilled jobs.

MDS-Atron on the Turtle Mountain Reservation is right on schedule as to hiring and has 47 employees of whom 43 are Indian. The MDS firm has an excellent training program and should be offered any assistance to maintain and improve its growth.

The Fort Apache Timber Company which employs 250 Indians out of a total work force of 280. The Company's addition of the Cliveque sawmill has helped increase their employment requirements by adding over 100 positions in their work crews alone.

(E) Tribal Operations: F.Y. 1973, \$4,336,000; F.Y. 1974, \$4,336,000; "No change".

Increase (+) or
Decrease (-)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
---	-1	\$4,336,000	123	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

In addition to the organizational activity resulting from the Alaska Claims Settlement Act, it is estimated that in F.Y. 1974, 34 awards totalling about \$75 million will be made by the Indian Claims Commission in settlement of claims against the United States for which research must be conducted to determine the Indian tribal beneficiaries of each award and in preparing and keeping current the tribal membership rolls. The number of appeals from individuals denied tribal enrollment required to be processed for decision by the Secretary of the Interior increases with the number of membership and payment rolls prepared. In F.Y. 1974 the Bureau will work with the tribes in preparation or bringing current approximately 165 tribal membership and/or payment rolls.

In line with the Bureau's announced policies, it will continue to encourage the tribes through their tribal governing bodies to assume more of the management of their own affairs within the terms of their tribal constitutions and bylaws, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs prepared to be a source of aid when needed and requested. Tribal governing bodies will continue to be encouraged to modify their tribal organic documents and related administrative procedures to comply with the provisions of the 1968 Civil Rights Act providing, among other things, equal rights, protection and due process of law and generally to effect more viable governments. In conjunction therewith, the Tribal Government Development Program will make available during F.Y. 1973, under contract, funds to 82 tribal entities to initiate programs to increase the effectiveness of tribal leadership in managerial and governmental responsibilities. These contracts vary in amounts from \$5,000 to \$20,000. In F.Y. 1974, we propose to assist a similar number of tribal entities.

The Bureau will continue to process tribal contracts with claims attorneys, to organize tribal meetings for the purpose of approving or disapproving compromise settlements of claims cases by the attorneys, to audit attorneys' expense vouchers submitted to the Indian Claims Commission, and to review applications of Indian tribes for loans with which to employ expert witnesses in connection with the prosecution of tribal claims.

Currently the Bureau is working with tribes in the development of approximately 100 tribal constitution and charter actions. Approximately 104 membership and payment rolls are to be completed in F.Y. 1973 (an increase of 12 rolls over F.Y. 1972). As Indian tribal claims are settled by the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Claims, legislation must be drafted for consideration by Congress to authorize disposition of the judgment award. The work consists of research as to the identity of the tribe, successor in interest to each award, and planning with the tribe for the use of the money. In F.Y. 1973 there will be 17 cases researched and proposed legislation drafted; the anticipated total of 34 awards by the Indian Claims Commission will require extensive research and preparation of draft bills.

Many of the new awards, like a substantial number of the current cases, will be extremely complex, requiring in-depth research and one or more meetings, with the tribal groups involved. Pursuant to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Executive Report No. 1, April 1966, a socio-economic report pertaining to the ability of the tribe with a judgment award to manage its own affairs will accompany each draft of legislation for Congressional consideration.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

During F.Y. 1972 Tribal Operations accomplished the following:

1. Researched and prepared draft legislation on 28 awards;
2. Completed action on 92 tribal membership and/or payment rolls; and
3. Completed action of 24 tribal constitutions and charter actions.

Under the Aid to Tribal Government Program 82 tribal entities have been selected for F.Y. 1973 contract funding totalling \$1.3 million. The types of projects proposed included:

1. Development of election ordinances;
2. Administrative plans;
3. Tribal membership rolls;
4. Development of governing documents and amendments thereto;
5. Land assignment ordinances; and
6. Plans for management of tribe's resources.

The Indian service population which will benefit from this program is estimated at 84,000.

(F) Housing Development: F.Y. 1973, \$2,469,000; F.Y. 1974, \$2,469,000; "No change".

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
---	-1	\$2,469,000	112	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs will continue to 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 (HUD) programs are expected to provide 6,000 new houses for Indians in F.Y. 1974.

The Housing Development assistance provided the Indian people will be changing to meet changing program needs. Three factors are causing this change:

1. As the housing program progresses it begins to reach areas and people more difficult to serve adequately without more intensive and direct assistance from knowledgeable Bureau housing technicians.
2. As the Department of HUD continues to reorder its priorities and change its administrative structure, Indian housing authorities and others involved in HUD activities are increasing their reliance on Bureau technical staff; and
3. As the responsibilities of Indian housing authorities increase in scope and complexity the technical advice, training and financial assistance required from the Bureau also increase.

Training to provide expertise in the field of home ownership responsibilities such as credit, budgetary controls, housekeeping and maintenance will be provided through Bureau resources. 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 Indian housing authorities with the proper advice and guidance in order that they can obtain the maximum benefits from Federal housing programs. In addition to providing this expertise, the Bureau will also contract for services with the local housing authorities where possible.

Examples of recent accomplishments:

In an effort to provide the technical assistance to tribes, housing authorities and other tribal groups, the Housing Development Program has been involved with the training of various tribal individuals. The training has been provided through Management Training Contracts with the National Associations of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO). This training has taken place over the past three years and 15 Executive Directors of Indian housing authorities have received Certificates of Completion. These courses have been conducted in the Washington area in competition with other executive directors from all over the country.

In addition to training services, the Housing Development Program funds management services contracts with housing authorities having relatively few units under occupancy. Until such time as the authorities' monthly collections make them self-sufficient, the contracts provide funds for such items as rent collections, accounting services, maintenance, etc. The total funding for management training and management services provided the housing authorities over the past three years has amounted to approximately \$150,000 per year.

By the end of F. Y. 1974, Indian housing authorities will have an estimated 22,000 units in occupancy and an additional 6,000 units will be under construction and nearing the occupancy state.

(G) Comprehensive Planning: F.Y. 1973, \$1,018,000; F.Y. 1974, \$1,018,000;
"No change".

Increase (+) or
Decrease (-)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
---	-7	\$1,018,000	37	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

This activity is the key element in the implementation of the President's recommendations that comprehensive planning be extended to, involved with and approved by Indian tribes.

(H) Management Evaluation: F.Y. 1973, \$300,000; F.Y. 1974, \$300,000;
"No change".

Increase (+) or
Decrease (-)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
---	-7	\$300,000	3	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

This activity provides a positive approach for insuring: good management practices, adherence to administration policy and tribal involvement are followed. The funds requested includes travel reimbursement to tribal team members involved in evaluations.

5. Soil and Moisture Conservation

Activity or Subactivity	F. Y. 1972 Amount Available	F. Y. 1973 Amount Available	F. Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
				1974 Compared with 1973
(a) Soil and moisture conservation.....	\$6,827,799	\$8,029,000	\$8,333,000	+\$304,000
(b) Indian water rights	496,391	1,756,000	1,756,000	-
Total.....	7,324,190	9,785,000	10,089,000	+304,000

(a) Soil and moisture conservation: Fiscal year 1973, \$8,029,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$8,333,000; increase, \$304,000. 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>
\$+304,000	-5	\$8,333,000	464	Increase will assist tribes in agriculture resource development.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

The increase of \$304,000 is required to assist tribes in a very limited number of agricultural resource development proposals requested by many tribes in their long range comprehensive reservation acceleration programs.

Program of Work:

The 1974 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 upon 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 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 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 "borderline" lands. If erosion is allowed to continue, these still-productive lands will soon lose their productive capacity or have it greatly reduced.

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 and 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 \$332 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 almost two thirds (\$151 million) of the gross annual agricultural product (\$245 million) from Indian lands.

The estimate of \$8,333,000 will provide for the following major program features:

1. Land use investigations and planning.....	\$2,924,000
2. Application of measures.....	3,820,000
(a) Soil stabilization and improvement.....	\$2,021,000
(b) Water management.....	1,799,000
3. Operation and maintenance.....	<u>1,589,000</u>
Total.....	<u><u>8,333,000</u></u>

Examples 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 1972 a great number of individual contacts of this kind were made in addition to the 4,800 separate group meetings, with 110,422 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 96 percent of the open Indian land to be mapped. Data of this kind makes 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 soil 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 1972 the cooperators' investment in the soil and moisture work was \$34,974,677. Slightly over 6.5 million acres of Indian land are now being managed in a manner that allows maximum production and utilization of production consistent with sound environmental management.

(b) Indian Water Rights: Fiscal year 1973, \$1,756,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$1,756,000. No change.

<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>	
-	-	\$1,756,000	10	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

Indian water rights having become one of the most vital issues facing the Department of the Interior in its trust obligation for the protection of the lands and resources of American Indians, the Office of Indian Water Rights was established within the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It reports directly to the Secretary of the Interior through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The fundamental mission of the Office of Indian Water Rights is to direct every aspect of the Interior Department's effort to assert and protect the water rights of Indians. This includes: (1) identification of all Indian water rights problems on every federally recognized land base (277 reservations); (2) development of technical information and comprehensive lists of potential land and water uses for Indian reservations and communities needed to develop economically, including nature of and location of such use; (3) coordination of initiating action, both initial or corrective, needed to establish or defend Indian water rights including drafting regulations, reports or proposed legislation; (4) coordinate preparation of water adjudication suits for submission through the Interior Department Solicitor to Department of Justice. Monitor and plan strategy in State water rights cases having impact of Indian water rights; (5) coordinate, guide and supervise the Department's agencies, Bureau field staffs, tribes and advise and inform tribal attorneys in all Indian water rights efforts; (6) proceed to carry out all the above activities with continuing consultation with the National Indian Advisory group established by the Secretary of Interior with elected tribal leadership.

The order of carrying out such activities will be to:

- (1) accumulate information to support actions in Indian water rights matters currently in litigation.
- (2) acquire specific data to supplement and support any litigation where encroachment of Indian resources is threatened or imminent.
- (3) gather and record information necessary for Indian participation in the Western U. S. Water Plan. This includes comprehensive inventories of every federally recognized land base in 11 western states for submission to Westwide by 1975 and for use in final report by 1977.

(4) gather data to inventory Indian water resources and needs in all other federally recognized land base reservations.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

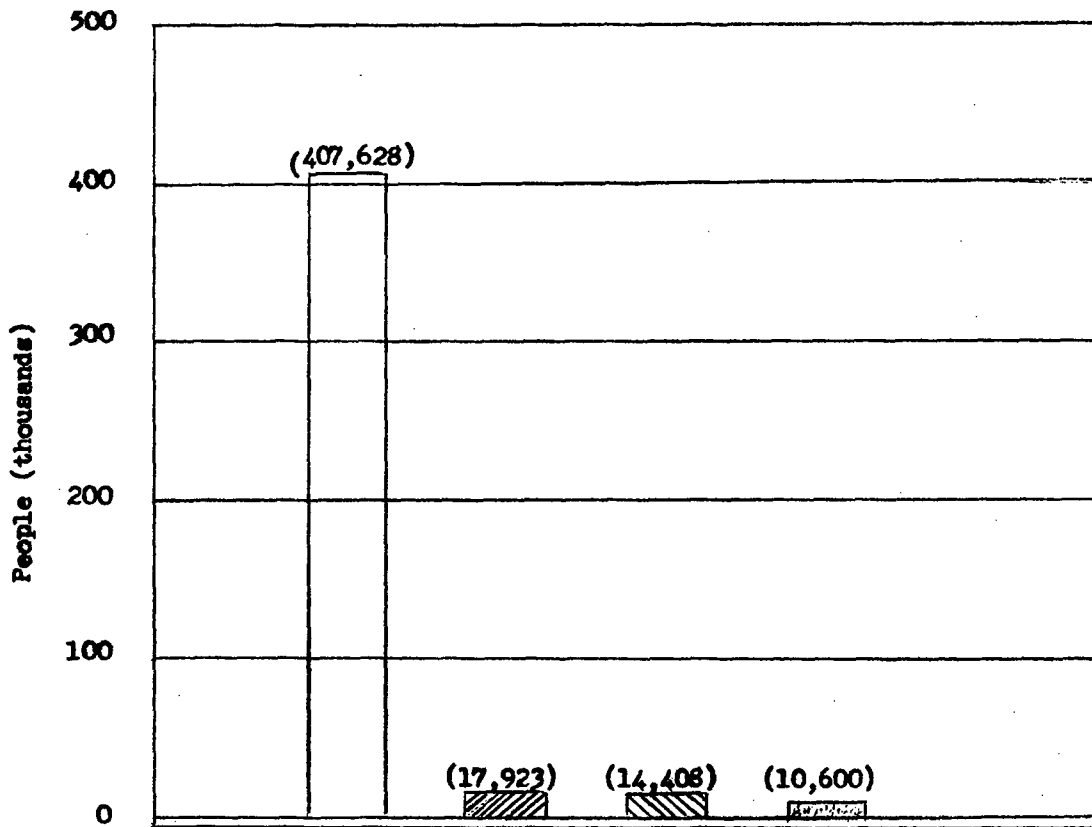
Status of adjudication suits includes: Actions being prosecuted in 12 cases. An important suit has been filed in the entitled U. S. v. State of California and State of Nevada in the U. S. Supreme Court involving the Pyramid Lake Tribe's interests.

The progress of water inventories includes completion of first phase studies on the following reservations: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Fort Hall, Spokane, Yakima (Portland Area); Rincon, La Jolla, Pala, Pauma and San Pasqual (Sacramento Area); Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute (Albuquerque Area); Crow and Northern Cheyenne (Billings Area); Lac Courte Oreille (Minneapolis Area); Navajo Reservation (Navajo Area); Salt River, Gila River, Papago, Yavapai and Fort McDowell (Phoenix Area).

The following inventories are in process under contracts on the following reservations: Rosebud (Aberdeen Area); United Pueblos (6), Ute Mountain Ute, Southern Ute (Albuquerque Area); Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Fort Belknap (Billings Area); Federation of Colorado River Tribes (4), Salt River Tribes (4), Pyramid Lake, Uintah and Ouray (Phoenix Area); Cahuilla, Hoopa, Pechanga, San Pasqual (Sacramento Area); Lac Courte Oreille (Minneapolis Area); Colville, Coeur d'Alene, Fort Hall, Lummi, Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Skokomish, Spokane, Quinault, Umatilla, Warm Springs, Yakima (Portland Area).

(Chart 1)

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

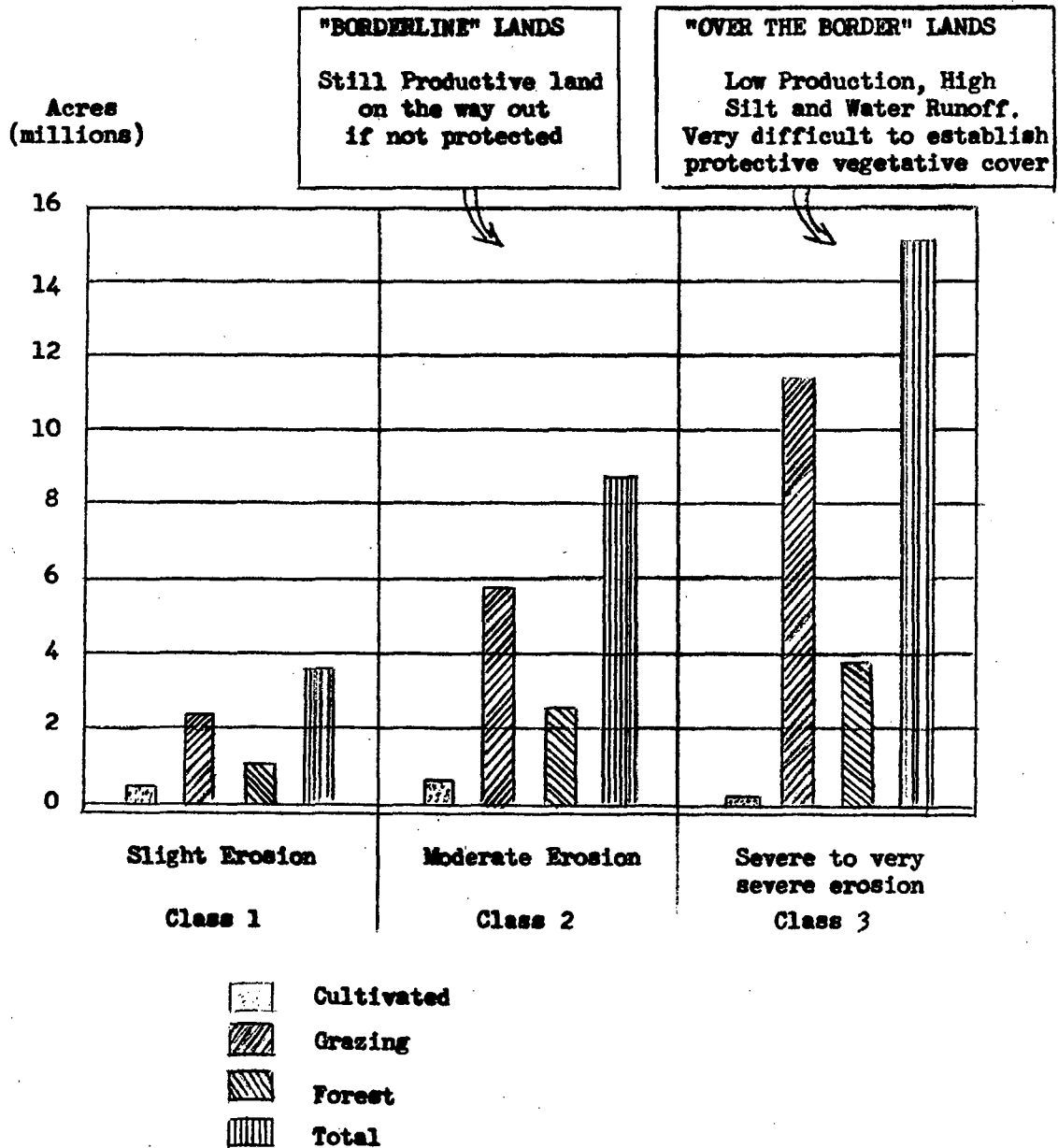


- Indian land owners not interested in using their lands but must understand conservation to be good landlords; includes all age groups.
- Indian operators now using their land and needing individual technical assistance
- Non-Indian people using Indian lands needing some technical assistance and requiring 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

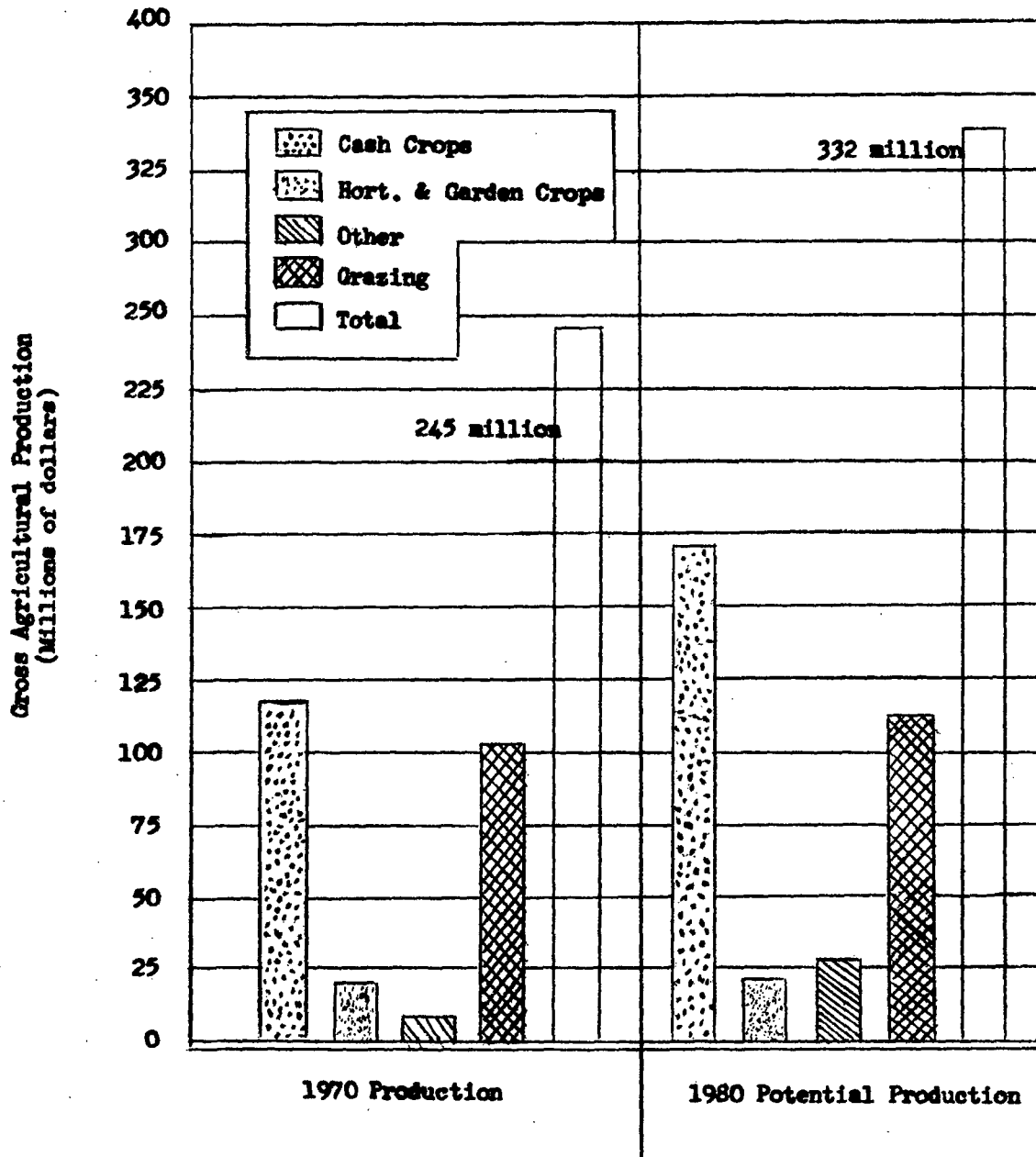
(Chart 2)

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



All figures exclude Alaska

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



All figures exclude Alaska

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

6. Maintenance of Roads

Activity or Subactivity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
Maintenance of roads.....	\$6,135,550	\$6,592,000	\$6,592,000	-0-

Maintenance of roads: Fiscal year 1973, \$6,592,000; fiscal year 1974, \$6,592,000; No change.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
--	-3	\$6,592,000	301	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

The estimate of \$6,592,000 will permit the Bureau to continue routine maintenance of 41 flight strips, 21,559 miles of roads, and 686 bridges on 177 Indian reservations 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 public road service.

There are 2,290 miles of pavement, 2,419 miles of all-weather gravel surface, and 16,850 miles of roads not surfaced or with an inadequate surface which at times becomes difficult for travel or occasionally impassable.

1. Regular maintenance - 14,104 miles of heavy traffic roads - \$5,355,700; 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 \$380 per mile per year.

2. Occasional maintenance - 7,455 miles of light traffic roads - \$767,300; 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; from monthly to not more than once a year on some of the less important trails. Average cost of \$104 per mile per year.

3. Special maintenance - \$158,000; this sum provides for the repair of major damage caused by storms, fires, floods, etc.

4. Flight strip maintenance - \$41,000; this sum provides for surface blading of 41 flight strips which serve Indian communities for emergency air transportation.

5. Heavy Maintenance (Major restoration) - \$270,000; this sum provides for reshaping roadbed, resurfacing, major repairs to bridges and culverts.

The proposed amounts and total mileage of 21,559 is distributed to the Areas as follows:

ROAD MAINTENANCE

Area Budget Classification Breakdown for Fiscal Year 1974

Area	Total Funds	Miles Heavy Traffic	Amount Regular Maintenance	Miles Light Traffic	Occasional Maintenance	Amount Heavy Maintenance	Amount Special Maintenance	Amount Airstrip Maintenance
Aberdeen	\$881,000	1,775	\$806,700	45	\$4,300	\$60,000	\$10,000	--
Albuquerque	692,000	2,072	620,000	345	36,000	20,000	10,000	\$6,000
Anardarko	65,000	59	21,000	283	34,000	10,000	--	--
Billings	644,000	698	464,000	1,189	150,000	20,000	10,000	--
Juneau	61,000	55	32,000	--	--	10,000	5,000	14,000
Minneapolis	244,000	500	174,000	99	20,000	20,000	30,000	--
Muskogee	65,000	307	55,000	70	--	10,000	--	--
Nava jo	1,508,000	3,840	1,158,000	2,020	250,000	70,000	15,000	15,000
Phoenix	1,180,000	2,746	1,034,000	1,338	120,000	10,000	10,000	6,000
Portland	829,000	1,680	696,000	1,799	113,000	10,000	10,000	--
Sacramento	171,000	156	103,000	215	28,000	15,000	25,000	--
Washington	252,000	216	192,000	52	12,000	15,000	33,000	--
TOTAL	\$6,592,000	14,104	\$5,355,700	7,455	\$767,300	\$270,000	\$158,000	\$41,000

7. Development of Indian Arts and Crafts

Activity or Subactivity	F. Y. 1972	F. Y. 1973	F. Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Amount Available	Amount Available		1974 Compared with 1973
Development of Indian Arts and Crafts.....	\$657,516	\$688,000	\$688,000	-

Development of Indian Arts and Crafts: Fiscal year 1973, \$688,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$688,000. No change.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
-	-	\$688,000	29	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

The Indian Arts and Crafts Board encourages and promotes the development of Native American arts and crafts, and thereby fosters the cultural, social, and economic life of the Native American people. The Board seeks to innovate in the interpretation and preservation of these arts, to foster cultural education, and to stimulate support for Native American culture.

As specified by Public Law 355-74th Congress, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board provides the following professional services to Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut artists and craftsmen, with ancillary benefits to the general public: (1) experimentation; (2) correlation of public and private programs; (3) technical advice and assistance; (4) market research and promotion; (5) management advice; (6) trademark and related protective legislation.

These national advisory, promotional, and informational services are implemented primarily through three arts and crafts specialists and a coordinated system of three regional museums administered and operated by the Board: The Southern Plains Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Anadarko, Oklahoma; the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Rapid City, South Dakota; the Museum of the Plains Indian and Crafts Center, Browning, Montana.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

(1) Experimentation: Developed the concept for the Experimental Center for Arts and Crafts to stimulate professional artistic development in Alaska, and provided advisory assistance to implement the concept.

(2) Correlation of public and private programs: Completed planning, research, organization, production, and initial presentation of the extensive exhibitions CONTEMPORARY SOUTHERN PLAINS INDIAN PAINTING and CONTEMPORARY INDIAN ARTISTS: MONTANA/WYOMING/IDAHO. Implementation and sponsorship of such exhibitions by public and private programs include participation and services of Native American artists and their organizations; catalogues of the exhibitions published and distributed nationally by co-operating Native American enterprises; regional and national publicity provided by newspapers, wire services, magazines, and broadcast media; concentrated travel schedules for the exhibitions organized and subsidized by co-operating state arts councils.

(3) Technical advice and assistance: Provided a broad variety of advice and assistance directly to Native American individuals and such groups as Chitimacha Crafts Association (Louisiana), Allegany Indian Arts and Crafts Cooperative (New York), National Congress of American Indians (District of Columbia), Institute of American Indian Arts (New Mexico), Native American Merchandising Enterprise (Colorado). In addition, provided technical advice and assistance to other governmental agencies including National Endowment for the Arts, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, U. S. Information Agency, Smithsonian Institution, Federal Interagency Crafts Committee.

(4) Market research and promotion: Produced, presented, and publicized 19 one-man promotional-sales exhibitions including an illustrated monograph for each. These were the first professional showings of the work of the Native American artists and craftsmen represented. Also produced and distributed nationally over 20,000 copies of illustrated SOURCE DIRECTORIES promoting 100 Native American crafts marketing enterprises.

(5) Management advice: Assisted such groups as the Choctaw Crafts Association (Mississippi), Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual (North Carolina), and Miccosukee Tribe (Florida) to implement management and member training programs, increase efficiency of operations, expand promotional efforts, and obtain funding for these improvements through private foundations, state arts councils, and state vocational programs.

(6) Trademark and related protective legislation: Assisted two Native American crafts enterprises (South Dakota and Oklahoma) to develop, file, and defend trademark registration applications; provided information on existing Federal and state protective legislation in response to inquiries; requested Federal Trade Commission investigations of three instances of possible misrepresentation of imitation Native American crafts.

8. Management of Indian trust property

Activity or Subactivity	F. Y. 1972 Amount Available	F. Y. 1973 Amount Available	F. Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
(a) Real property management.....	\$5,908,805	\$8,041,000	\$8,041,000	-
(b) Real estate appraisal.....	1,990,840	2,065,000	2,065,000	-
(c) Employee compensation payment.....	602,490	817,000	717,000	\$-100,000
(d) General trustee services.....	<u>1,395,851</u>	<u>1,491,000</u>	<u>1,491,000</u>	-
Total.....	<u>9,897,986</u>	<u>12,414,000</u>	<u>12,314,000</u>	-100,000

(a) Real property management: Fiscal year 1973, \$8,041,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$8,041,000. No change.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
-	-16	\$8,041,000	462	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

The program will provide existing technical real estate management services to Indian landowners of 39.7 million acres of tribal land and 10.7 million acres of individual owned land. These services will protect the real estate assets while achieving the maximum benefits of ownership through the use and development of the resources. Emphasis will be placed on lasting employment, larger tribal and individual per capita income and increased self-reliance and participation.

The basic purpose of this program is to protect the rights of Indian landowners and aid them in the development and use of their resources. Real property management activities include: Maintenance of recording of land ownership records, including the continued implementation of an automated land ownership data bank for management purposes, rendering title and ownership status reports; researching family history data and preparing trust estate inventories for probate purposes, preparing and recording wills, procedural advise and preparation of conveyance or transfer documents to effect gifts, exchanges, partitions, heirship interest consolidations and disposals of real estate; conducting advertisements for sales 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 is the primary source of service to provide sound economic advice, criteria and procedures for the use and development of the natural

resources through surface and subsurface leasing and permitting activities operations. High emphasis is placed upon leasing and permitting because: Direct tribal and individual participation in the real property management process; provide a stable local economic base and employment opportunities; self reliance and encouragement for owner use and development through an increased knowledge of real property practices and principles; and retention of a viable Indian land base. Professional legal and technical services are offered for assisting in negotiations or advertisements for leases of lands, including oil and gas and other minerals, compatible with planned reservation development and environmental quality controls and individualized local services provide for distribution and investment of income, and conducting compliance inspections and enforcement of contractual development or operational provisions.

Continued assistance will be given to the 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.

The three special increases approved in the fiscal year 1973 program will be continued through fiscal year 1974 as planned. They are: Land surveys on Indian Reservations; assist the Alaska Natives in connection with their land selections regarding the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; and the ownership study of the Arkansas Riverbed.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

The benefits of the program for Indians include the maintenance of 44,943 surface leases, which produced an annual income of \$23,995,074, and 13,403 mineral leases which produced \$48,933,657 in bonuses, rents and royalties. The national demand for electrical energy has accelerated the search for minerals on Indian lands. This stimulated leasing of tribal and allotted lands resulted in an income increase of \$15,881,404 over the previous year, derived principally from the fossil fuel, coal and the fissionable fuel, uranium. Real Property Management services benefit Indian owners with personal assistance in acquiring lands, preparing gift deeds, processing probate proceedings, furnishing data on land ownership, and development of locally adaptable environmental protection practices and policies. The benefits of property management include increased employment from leases on land and mining developments. Many tribes and their members are almost totally dependent for their operations upon income earned from leases. Property management plays an important part in acquiring rights-of-way and processing self-help and mutual-help housing projects.

Indian people are becoming more involved in property management in concert with protection of their environment. More of the responsibilities for negotiating leases, developing environmental protection policies and ordinances, seeking lessees, acquiring the necessary legal signatures required for transactions, collecting and distributing annual rentals can all be accomplished by tribes. More effort should be made by Indians in determining specific land purchase or land consolidation programs. Tribes can take more responsibility for consolidating leases into economic units. Tribes should become more involved in title, boundary and water rights research, including the providing of staff and funds for these functions. Real property management is an indirect employment producer. It is estimated that about 150 jobs are created through long-term commercial leases, housing construction and other activities in which we give support. From the standpoint of income to Indians, real property management administered leases which produced an annual direct income of \$72,928,731 to individual allottees and tribes.

The Arkansas Riverbed study, during fiscal year 1973, was directed to the investigation of ownership for the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee Tribes. It is expected that during fiscal year 1974, other tribes with disputed ownership along the Arkansas River will be included in the ownership study.

(b) Real Estate Appraisal: Fiscal Year 1973, \$2,065,000; Fiscal Year 1974, \$2,065,000. No change.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
-	-9	\$2,065,000	123	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

The appraisal work program will produce 10,500 professional real estate appraisal reports in support of real estate transactions. Appraisals will provide valuation advisory information used in cases of land sales, leases, tribal land acquisitions, exchanges, acquisitions of easements and rights-of-way, credit loans and a wide variety of valuation advisory services to individual Indian landowners, tribal leaders and Bureau administrators for making sound real estate decisions. Services also provided by the program include the preparation of gross appraisals, feasibility studies, rangeland rental studies, valuation counseling, preparation of land use plans for specific sites, and HUD #701 planning grant coordination and assistance to tribes in obtaining these grants. Planners also assist the Bureau in reviewing plans for development submitted by long-term lessee developers.

Continued assistance will be given to supplying appraisal reports in connection with the Farmers Home Administration Loan Program (Public Law 91-229). This loan program will be used to purchase \$10 million worth of land. More rights-of-way will be appraised in connection with the expanded BIA Road construction program. A large part of the work will continue to come from appraisals needed in support of individual transactions setting aside homesites under the Mutual Help Housing Program. In addition, the normal workload of agricultural lease appraisals and appraisals for commercial and industrial developments will be furnished to the limits of staff capacity.

Further development of multiple regression analysis models on Indian reservations will be undertaken together with uses of other computer programs used in the appraisal profession for fast and accurate valuation analysis. These include equity capitalization, cashflow analysis and residual capitalization programs.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

In Fiscal Year 1972, the appraisal program prepared 11,703 real estate appraisals covering over 1.4 million acres of land. Appraisals totaled \$135.7 million in market value and \$6.3 million in annual rental income to tribes and individual landowners. Appraisals can be traced to the direct increase in annual rentals in several reservation locations. The appraisal production in fiscal year 1972 is an increase of 2,311 appraisal reports over fiscal year 1971, or an increase of about 20% in annual production. Increases can be attributed in part to increased management efficiency and new techniques, including computer technology. Even with this remarkable increase in production, a backlog of 3,500 appraisals were left unaccomplished at year's end. Approximately 100 site plans for specific developments were prepared in fiscal year 1972. Community plans were prepared and other planning and feasibility, analysis data was supplied throughout the Nation to assist in the economic development of reservation communities.

- (c) Employee Compensation: Fiscal Year 1973, \$817,000; Fiscal Year 1974, \$717,000; Decrease of \$100,000. The decrease consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
\$-100,000	-	\$717,000	-	Decrease due to reduction in pro-rata assessment for reimbursing Employee Compensation Fund.

These funds are 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.

- (d) General Trustee Services: Fiscal year 1973, \$1,491,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$1,491,000. No change.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>		<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>			
-	-	\$1,491,000	146	No increase is requested for this activity.

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 with the Indians at the reservation level and who perform work connected with the activities concerned with administration of trust properties.

9. Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Utilities

Activity or Subactivity	F. Y. 1972 Amount Available	F. Y. 1973 Amount Available	F. Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	\$23,865,467	\$24,867,000	\$24,867,000	-

Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities: Fiscal year 1973, \$24,867,000; fiscal year 1974, \$24,867,000. No change.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
-	-26	\$24,867,000	1,257	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

The Bureau maintains approximately 8,550 individual buildings containing 28,900,000 square feet of floor area together with related utility systems to support these facilities at 400 separate locations.

The Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Utilities program provides for the repair and maintenance necessary to keep these facilities and utility systems in such condition that they may be continuously utilized at their original or designed capacity and for their intended purposes.

Commercial facilities are not available to serve many of the Bureau's isolated locations, therefore complete services including heat, light, power, water sewer, garbage, etc., required to operate the schools, dormitories, kitchens, dining halls, quarters, office buildings, shops, garages, and other educational and recreational facilities, etc., must be operated and maintained by the Bureau.

Utilities maintained at most locations are equivalent to those of an average community and in many locations are much more extensive due to central plants which provide electrical power, hot water, steam, etc. In addition to normal operating requirements, these systems must be maintained on an uninterrupted 24-hour basis to insure the health and safety of Indian school children and Bureau personnel.

The \$24,867,000 will provide for maintenance of Bureau physical plant facilities located throughout the United States including Alaska for providing technical services to Indians and includes \$400,000 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."

Examples of recent accomplishments:

In fiscal year 1973 work continues on engineering performance standards and guides. Plant Management manual has been revised and is in the final stage of review before release to the field installations.

Plant facility inventories and useful life data have been updated.

Plant Management programs service 400 locations involving buildings and utilities. 78 boarding schools, 19 dormitories and 127 day schools are among the facilities maintained and operated over an area stretching from Alaska to Florida.

10. Operation, Repair and Maintenance of Indian Irrigation Systems

Activity or Subactivity	F. Y. 1972	F. Y. 1973	F. Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Amount Available	Amount Available		1974 Compared with 1973
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	\$1,425,873	\$1,611,000	\$1,611,000	-

Operation, Repair and Maintenance of Indian Irrigation Systems: Fiscal year 1973, \$1,611,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$1,611,000. No change.

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
-	\$1,611,000	9	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

The funds requested under this activity are 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 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 cost become reimbursable debts due the United States when used to pay all or any part of the annual costs included in the assessment rate. Cost 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 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 to 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.

11. Environmental Quality Services

Activity or Subactivity	F. Y. 1972 Amount Available	F. Y. 1973 Amount Available	F. Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
				1974 Compared with 1973
Environmental Quality Service.....	-	\$523,000	\$523,000	-

Environmental Quality Service: Fiscal year 1973, \$523,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$523,000. No change.

<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>	
-	-3	\$523,000	39	No increase is requested for this activity.

Program of Work:

This program authorized under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) but was only initiated in the Bureau during the current fiscal year.

Environmental analysis of significant BIA actions including preparation and review of environmental impact statements, holding public hearings, analysis of actions decided at least initially, as not requiring formal environmental impact statements. Review also means formal and informal review of environmental impact statements prepared by other Federal Agencies and referred through the Department to BIA for an interdisciplinary, substantive comment.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	3,992	4,091	3,931
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	564	564	564
Average paid employment.....	4,021	4,110	3,982
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$11,432	\$11,565	\$11,680
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	9,005	9,545	10,500

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior

Appropriation Title: Resources Management

Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing:</u>				
Total obligations.....	\$77,352,000	\$84,941,000	\$87,158,000	+\$2,217,000
Receipts and reimburse- ments from Federal Funds	-1,588,000	-1,800,000	-1,800,000	-
Appropriation.....	75,764,000	83,141,000	85,358,000	+2,217,000
<u>Obligations by Objects:</u>				
<u>Direct Program</u>				
11 Personnel				
compensation.....	45,819,000	48,104,000	47,254,000	-850,000
12 Personnel benefits..	4,868,000	5,540,000	5,882,000	+342,000
13 Benefit for former personnel.....	22,000	-	-	-
21 Travel and transpor- tation of persons.	2,803,000	2,940,000	2,800,000	-140,000
22 Transportation of things.....	1,722,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	+100,000
23 Rent, communications and utilities.....	2,223,000	2,300,000	2,700,000	+400,000
24 Printing and reproduction.....	147,000	150,000	200,000	+50,000
25 Other services.....	9,910,000	12,460,000	13,690,000	+1,230,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	5,935,000	7,215,000	7,500,000	+285,000
31 Equipment.....	1,654,000	1,800,000	1,900,000	+100,000
32 Lands and structures	90,000	100,000	200,000	+100,000
33 Investments and loans	35,000	-	-	-
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.	1,086,000	1,300,000	1,900,000	+600,000
42 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	17,000	-	-	-
44 Refunds.....	1,000	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	76,332,000	83,709,000	85,926,000	+2,217,000
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges...	-568,000	-568,000	-568,000	-
Total, Direct Program.....	75,764,000	83,141,000	85,358,000	+2,217,000

CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Appropriation 1973.....		\$56,078,000
Transferred to other accounts.....		<u>-58,622</u>
Appropriation (adjusted).....		56,019,378
Unobligated balance from prior year.....		<u>20,565,340</u>
Total available for obligation.....		76,584,718
<u>Decreases:</u>		
Buildings and utilities.....	\$58,390,830	
Irrigation systems.....	18,192,505	
Land acquisition.....	<u>1,383</u>	<u>76,584,718</u>
Subtotal....		<u> —</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
Buildings and utilities.....	56,704,000	
Irrigation systems.....	<u>18,763,000</u>	
Total available for obligation.....		75,467,000
Less: Unobligated balance from fiscal year 1973.....		<u>-31,467,000</u>
Budget Estimate 1974.....		<u>44,000,000</u>

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974		Budget Estimate	Total available 1974 compared to total available 1973	Page Ref.
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated balance from 1973			
1. Buildings and utilities.....	\$58,390,830	\$56,704,000	\$29,504,000	\$27,200,000	\$-1,686,830	69
2. Irrigation systems.....	18,192,505	18,763,000	1,963,000	16,800,000	570,495	82
3. Land acquisition.....	1,383	-	-	-	-1,383	-
	<u>76,584,718</u>	<u>75,467,000</u>	<u>31,467,000</u>	<u>44,000,000</u>	<u>-1,117,718</u>	

1. BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

\$27,200,000

This program provides construction funds for additional kindergarten classrooms; for staff quarters at Gray Hill High School, Tuba City, Arizona; for Ramah Navajo High School, Ramah, New Mexico; for a K-12 grade school at Wanblee, South Dakota; for Acoma Day School, Acoma, New Mexico; for continuation of the advance planning program; for project design and drawing; for water exploration and development program; for technical assistance and service; and for the purchase of equipment for projects previously funded for construction. Funds are also included for the Navajo Community College, Arizona.

A summary of projects by States and justification for each follows:

Buildings and Utilities Construction Program Fiscal Year 1974

Summary of Projects by States	Estimated Cost
<u>New Construction</u>	
<u>Arizona</u>	
Gray Hill High School (staff quarters).....	\$ 900,000
Navajo Community College.....	<u>1,600,000</u>
Total, Arizona.....	<u>2,500,000</u>
<u>New Mexico</u>	
Ramah Navajo High School.....	2,700,000
Acoma Day School.....	<u>4,000,000</u>
Total, New Mexico.....	<u>6,700,000</u>
<u>South Dakota</u>	
Wanblee School.....	<u>6,000,000</u>
<u>Bureau-Wide</u>	
Kindergarten classrooms and quarters.....	1,400,000
Advance planning.....	300,000
Water exploration and development.....	100,000
Deferred equipment.....	2,200,000
Design drawings.....	1,200,000
Technical assistance and services.....	<u>2,400,000</u>
Total, New Construction.	<u>22,800,000</u>
Major Alterations and Improvements.....	4,400,000
Total, Construction.....	<u>27,200,000</u>
<u>Gray Hill High School, Tuba City, Arizona</u>	<u>\$900,000</u>

Location: In Tuba City, approximately 75 miles north of Flagstaff, Arizona.

Existing Conditions: Construction of the new Gray Hill High School. This facility will provide modern, well-planned instructional space for about 750 students in grades 9-12. Dormitory space for 500 boys and girls will be available when the school opens in the fall of 1973 with additional dormitory space planned in Phase III. The common use facilities for a completed school of 1,000 pupils are included in the present structure. As the enrollment increases, additional dorms and teaching spaces will be added. Although Gray Hill High School will draw students primarily from the Tuba City region, its enrollment will

not be limited to Navajos living in that region. It will serve as a high school for those now having to attend secondary schools off the reservation.

Proposed Facilities: Phase II of the construction program calls for 45 additional staff quarters for the existing plant. Since no private rental housing is available in the Tuba City area, staff housing must be provided near the school. Forty staff quarters will bring the total number of staff housing units up to 72. These must be available before the school can operate next fall.

Project Cost Estimate, Phase II

Building construction.....	\$712,000
Utilities and site work.....	126,000
Contingencies.....	32,000
Job supervision.....	<u>30,000</u>
Total.....	<u>900,000</u>

Navajo Community College, Arizona

\$1,600,000

Location: On the Navajo Reservation, Tsaile Lake, Arizona.

Existing Conditions: Presently the operation of the Navajo Community College is taking place in the Many Farms High School buildings constructed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Many Farms, Arizona. This is a temporary arrangement until the college facilities can be completed. Construction work for the college is scheduled to be accomplished in three phases. First phase which is now under construction will provide for the enrollment of approximately 500 students. Phase one will include construction of dormitory; kitchen-dining hall, cultural center, technical vocational building, faculty office, maintenance and supply center, and the necessary utility and site improvements. Phase two will be comprised of additional dormitories for approximately 500 more students, a learning center, general classrooms, shops and laboratory, student union and necessary additional utility lines and site work. The third phase and scheduled final phase will add dormitories for another 500 students, additional general classrooms, physical education center, additional faculty office and administration building, teaching auditorium and the necessary utility and site work. This will bring the college facility up to the point where 1,500 students can be enrolled.

Funding of the college buildings and utilities is to be provided by the following governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals:

1. Department of Housing and Urban Development
2. Bureau of Indian Affairs
3. Navajo Tribe
4. Economic Development Administration
5. Private industry
6. Private individuals
7. Foundations

The Congress has enacted legislation authorizing \$5,500,000 for the construction of buildings and utilities by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Navajo Community College. The schedule provides for the funding as follows:

Fiscal year 1972, \$500,000 (Supplemental); Fiscal year 1973, \$3,400,000; Fiscal year 1974, \$1,600,000 for a total of \$5,500,000.

Proposed Facility: It is proposed to provide \$1,600,000 toward the construction of Phase III facilities consisting of additional general classrooms, dormitory for 500, administrative offices, and physical education laboratory.

Project fund request..... \$1,600,000

Ramah Navajo Day High School, Ramah, New Mexico

\$2,700,000

Location: Ramah Navajo community is located in southeastern McKinley County and northwestern Valencia County, New Mexico, approximately 45 miles southeast of Gallup, 55 miles west of Grants, and 130 miles west of Albuquerque.

Existing Conditions: The Ramah Navajo High School presently is housed in the old Ramah Public School and leased to the Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc. The lease expires at the end of 1972, but the school board has an option until 1974.

The lease facilities provide academic instruction space for 150 secondary students. The facilities are poor and inadequate. It is not adaptable to current teaching methods. Ramah Navajo secondary students are also attending the following schools: Zuni Public High School, Ft. Wingate High School, Gallup Public High School, Grants Public High School, Albuquerque Indian School, and public schools in Utah.

Proposed Facilities: It is proposed to construct a new day high school for an enrollment of 210 students in grades 7-12. The Ramah Navajo High School is a non-Federal facility with the Bureau of Indian Affairs retaining ownership and control of the buildings. The school will continue to be nonfederally operated by contract to the Ramah Navajo School Board. In the future, a dormitory for 150 additional classrooms, student center, quarters and other support buildings will be provided for a total high school enrollment of 360. Construction of the day high school, which is Phase I, will include the following facilities: administrative offices; 8 general teaching stations; general and advance science labs; business labs; home economics; industrial arts shop; instructional materials center; kitchen-dining; gymnasium; staff quarters; and athletic field facilities.

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction.....	\$2,020,000
Utilities and site work.....	500,000
Contingencies.....	120,000
Equipment.....	(future request - \$395,000)
Job supervision.....	60,000
Total.....	<u>\$2,700,000</u>

Acoma Day School, Acoma, New Mexico

\$4,000,000

Location: Acoma Pueblo is located 65 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico and 15 miles east of Grante, New Mexico.

Existing Conditions: The Bureau presently operates Acoma School located in the village of Acoma. Elementary students at the primary and elementary levels are divided among three systems on and near the reservation proper. The junior high and high school age students are in public school facilities located on Laguna Reservation (Laguna-Acoma High School) and Grante High School.

The present program consists of a K-3 level for 92 pupils. Two kindergarten classrooms have been completed recently. The Acoma parents are insistent that their children attend elementary school at home rather than the public schools available to them. They feel that their children are ignored and are not having their social, educational and psychological needs adequately met. Since the public schools are controlled by non-Indian school boards, there is little opportunity for the Acoma people to have an influence in the school. Long bus rides are also required for many of the children who attend the public schools. By the time the students reach high school after attending their own school, they will be better prepared to compete with non-Indian students.

Proposed Facilities: The proposed program for Acoma School will include a K-8 grade level of 648 students. A total of 248 in the lower division K-3 and 400

in the upper division 4-8. Proposed facilities will include administrative facility; lower academics; 3 kindergartens, 12 teaching stations, and 1 music room; upper academics, 10 teaching stations, 1 general science, 1 shop, 1 home economics, and 1 band and chorus room; common facilities; 1 special education, 1 instructional materials center, 1 multipurpose-kitchen room, 1 gymnasium, and 1 plant management facility.

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction.....	\$2,898,000
Utilities and site work.....	872,000
Contingencies.....	175,000
Equipment.....	(future request - \$335,000)
Job supervision.....	<u>55,000</u>
Total.....	<u>4,000,000</u>

Wanblee School, Wanblee, South Dakota

\$6,000,000

Location: Wanblee is located in the northeast corner of the Pine Ridge Reservation and is isolated from the Agency (100 miles).

Existing Conditions: The present school facility is old, crowded and in poor condition. The present enrollment of 215 exceeds the capacity of the building by about 40 children and continues to rise. About 80 children each year who are in grades 1-8 go to other schools out of the community and it is among this group that the drop-out rate is so high.

Eight grades are housed in an old rammed earth building with the addition of a kitchen-multipurpose room of concrete block. A very small room is used for the principal's office. A mobile classroom and quarters unit houses the kindergarten program while two temporary classrooms are used for the 7th and 9th grades. Plans have been made to use a building in town for the 10th grade. The drop-out rate for high school students has dropped dramatically from over 85 percent to less than 10 percent as secondary grades have been added to the Wanblee program. Many families who have moved to town with a high school have indicated that they will move back to Wanblee when the high school is completed.

Storage is inadequate and the multipurpose room is in constant use with little space for storing dining tables. The rammed earth portion of the school is dilapidated and cold in the winter and without ventilation in the summer. The present plant barely meets the basic needs of the school program and is in need of replacement very soon.

Proposed Facilities: It is proposed to construct a new K-12 grade open plan school plant for 500 pupils. The program will be non-graded and children will progress at their own rate with much individual help and study. Educational spaces will be designed as learning suites where different kinds of activities can take place. Two K-6 learning suites on the lower floor will provide for 275 children while 225 7-12 grade pupils will use two general learning suites on the second floor. Facilities are also planned to provide space for arts and crafts, home economics, general shop, kitchen-dining-commons space, gymnasium-auditorium locker room space, library-instructional materials center, a music center with a common-assembly area, business education and administrative space. All grade levels or groupings will be able to use any facilities in the school plant as needed. Outdoor athletic facilities and an indoor swimming pool are also planned. These will provide year round recreation for the entire community.

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction.....	\$4,789,000
Utilities and site work.....	861,000
Contingencies.....	270,000
Equipment.....	(future request - \$507,000)
Job supervision.....	<u>80,000</u>
Total.....	<u>6,000,000</u>

Kindergarten Classroom and Quarters, Bureau-Wide

\$1,400,000

Locations: The kindergarten units and quarters will be constructed at 10 locations.

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.

These funds are proposed to construct kindergartens for additional children at 14 of the locations and will allow for the continued expansion of the kindergarten program. Since its inception in fiscal year 1970 the Congress has funded the construction of 110 kindergarten classrooms and, in future years, it is projected there will be a need for 85 more kindergarten classrooms at various Bureau school facilities. 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>
Nazlini, Arizona	1	0
Chilchinbette, Arizona	1	1
Eagle Butte, South Dakota	2	2
Hotevilla, Arizona	1	1
Oraibi, Arizona	1	1
Conchaita, Mississippi	1	-
Savoonga, Alaska	1	1
Akiachak, Alaska	1	1
Tokweek, Alaska	1	1
Polacca, Arizona	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	12	10

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction.....	\$1,130,000
Utilities and site improvement.....	185,000
Job supervision.....	35,000
Contingencies.....	<u>50,000</u>
Total.....	<u>1,400,000</u>

Advance Planning, Bureau-Wide

\$300,000

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 document is 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:

<u>Project Name and Location</u>	<u>Advance Planning</u>	<u>Preliminary Construction Cost</u>
Promise and Cherry Creek Day Schools, South Dakota.....	\$40,000	\$4,000,000
Zia Day School, New Mexico.....	25,000	2,500,000
Jemez Day School, New Mexico.....	25,000	2,500,000
San Juan Day School, New Mexico.....	25,000	2,500,000
Isleta Day School, New Mexico.....	30,000	3,000,000
Cibecue Day School Addition, Arizona...	30,000	2,800,000
Ft. Thompson Elementary, South Dakota..	30,000	3,000,000
Supai Elementary School, Arizona.....	25,000	2,500,000
Chitimacha Day School, Louisiana.....	20,000	2,000,000
Lower Brule High School, South Dakota..	30,000	3,000,000
Sac and Fox Elementary School, Iowa....	<u>20,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
Total.....	<u>300,000</u>	<u>29,800,000</u>

Water Exploration and Development, Bureau-Wide \$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 important in the arid regions of the country and in Alaska where little is known concerning the adequacy and potability of the water as well as in other parts of the country where Bureau facilities are located. It is proposed to drill exploratory wells, perform testing and develop the wells at the following locations in fiscal year 1974:

<u>Project Location</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Dunseith, North Dakota.....	\$20,000
Lame Deer, Montana.....	20,000
Lake Valley, New Mexico.....	35,000
Lukachukai, Arizona.....	<u>25,000</u>
Total.....	<u>100,000</u>

Deferred Equipment, Bureau-Wide \$2,200,000

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 were not appropriated at that time. In order for the new school plants to be operational, the equipment items must be provided. It is proposed to purchase such equipment as desks, chairs, tables, cabinets, maps, beds, lockers, mattresses, linens, buffers, waxers, pots, pans, and other classroom, dormitory and kitchen equipment for the following schools:

<u>School Location</u>	<u>Equipment Amount</u>
Cherokee, North Carolina.....	\$1,452,000
Napakiak, Alaska.....	37,000
John F. Kennedy, Arizona.....	6,000
Gray Hill, Arizona.....	247,000
Phoenix Gym, Arizona.....	46,000
Sherman Phase II, California.....	<u>412,000</u>
Total.....	<u>2,200,000</u>

Project Design Drawings, Bureau-Wide

\$1,200,000

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 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 1974:

<u>Project Name and Location</u>	<u>Design Cost</u>	<u>Preliminary Project Cost Estimate</u>	
		<u>Construction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>
Turtle Mountain High School, North Dakota .	\$350,000	\$5,375,000	\$884,000
Busby Elementary School, Montana.....	75,000	1,000,000	49,000
Laguna Junior High School, New Mexico.....	125,000	2,000,000	212,000
Kotzebue Secondary School, Alaska.....	300,000	5,256,000	1,035,000
Hopi High School, Arizona.....	250,000	3,858,000	1,032,000
San Carlos Jail Facility, Arizona.....	100,000	1,500,000	-
Moencopi Elementary School, Arizona.....	(in-house)	1,612,000	243,000
Santa Clara Day School, New Mexico.....	(in-house)	3,095,000	242,000
Total.....	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>23,696,000</u>	<u>3,697,000</u>

Technical Assistance and Services

\$2,400,000

Staff and related expenses to provide the architectural, engineering, and related technical services required for the design and construction of new facilities and the major rehabilitation of existing buildings and utilities required to carry out Bureau programs. Also, to provide design and construction services to Indians and Alaska Natives as requested.

Design drawings for the future construction of the Santa Clara Day School, New Mexico, and the Moencopi Elementary School, Arizona, are being accomplished in-house.

Major Alterations and Improvements

\$4,400,000

The estimate of \$4,400,000 will provide for the continued elimination of unsafe and unsanitary conditions existing in Bureau plant facilities (including 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 and 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.

Design Drawings for the Future Construction of Turtle Mountain High School, Belcourt, North Dakota

\$350,000

Location: On the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation in north central North Dakota, twelve miles from the Canadian border.

Existing Conditions: The facilities of Turtle Mountain are being expanded but are still overcrowded. A new elementary school is complete now and remodeling of the present junior high school has been essentially finished. The present high school facilities are overcrowded and inadequate for a good academic program.

The present K-5 enrollment of 1,100 pupils indicates that by 1980, the high school enrollment will begin to increase greatly. Immigration has been high and indications are that it will increase over the next few years. The present high school cannot possibly accommodate this number of students. The present facility has no art lab or adequate home economics and shop labs. A school survey shows that 65 percent of the pupils lack adequate reading skills; 56.6 percent of entering 9th grade students fail to complete high school; attendance is poor with 20 percent of the students attending less than 87 percent of the time; and a large number with speech, visual and hearing problems. Provision must be made for special programs for these children and in the present building this is not possible.

Proposed Program: The projected enrollment for grades 9-12 is 850 pupils. The high school will emphasize vocations and the world of work in a comprehensive high school program. Facility usage is planned for day and evenings so that community participation in adult educational programs is possible. The complete high school facility will include about 16 general teaching stations, home economics lab, industrial arts shop, art lab, music rooms, library and instructional materials center, gymnasium, administrative offices, food service areas and distribution education/business labs.

This project is being planned in the current fiscal year and should be ready for the design phase in fiscal year 1974.

Cost Estimate Breakdown for Future Construction

Building construction.....	\$4,630,000
Utilities and site improvements.....	500,000
Equipment.....	(future request - \$884,000)
Job supervision.....	65,000
Contingencies.....	<u>180,000</u>
Total.....	<u>5,375,000</u>

Design Drawings for Future Construction at Busby Elementary School \$75,000

Location: Busby School is located on the eastern side of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation sixteen miles west of Lame Deer and one hundred miles east of Billings, Montana.

Present Facilities: The Busby School presently provides a K-12 program for 98 boarding pupils and 223 day pupils. No music room or exploratory vocational shop facilities are available to the elementary students.

Proposed Facilities: The proposed addition to the Busby Elementary School includes a music room for band and chorus with storage space for uniforms, music and instruments and a vocational shop for exploratory courses in woodwork, drafting, metals, electricity and related subjects.

Cost Estimate Breakdown for Future Construction

Building construction.....	\$800,000
Utilities and site improvements.....	100,000
Equipment.....	(future request - \$49,000)
Job supervision.....	30,000
Contingencies.....	<u>70,000</u>
Total.....	<u>1,000,000</u>

Design Drawings for Future Construction of Laguna Junior High School \$125,000

Location: Laguna is centrally located on the 404,763 acre Laguna Reservation about 45 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Interstate 40.

Existing Conditions: No junior high school is available presently on the Laguna Reservation. Laguna children attend the elementary school (K-6) and then the public school for grades 7-12. The Indian people have almost no voice in public school policies affecting their children. Laguna culture and language (Keresan) are not included in the curriculum and Laguna holidays do not always coincide with those allowed by the school. A study in 1969 done by the University of Arizona listed 27.5 percent of the men and 33.6 percent of the women had received high school diplomas.

Proposed Facilities: A junior high school for 300 students in grades 7, 8, and 9 is needed on the reservation. The educational program will include instruction in historical background and customs. Parental involvement in the school will be sought after and encouraged. Individual help as needed should better prepare the Laguna pupils for a high school program and reduce the high drop-out rate.

The facility will include general teaching stations, an instructional materials center, gymnasium, administrative offices, cafeteria/auditorium space and the support facilities needed to make the school plant functional.

Cost Estimate Breakdown for Future Construction

Building construction.....	\$1,650,000
Utilities and site work.....	200,000
Equipment.....	(future request - \$212,000)
Job supervision.....	50,000
Contingencies.....	100,000
Total.....	<u>2,000,000</u>

Design Drawings for the Future Construction of the
Kotzebue Secondary School

\$300,000

Location: Kotzebue is situated twenty-six miles above the Arctic Circle near the end of the long narrow peninsula bounded on the north and west by Kotzebue Sound and on the east by Hotham inlet in northwest Alaska.

Existing Conditions: The present school facilities are overcrowded and are not adaptable to a modern secondary educational program. The population of Kotzebue has doubled every ten years and 200 new housing units already approved for construction promises to swell the population to 2,650 in grades K-6 and 500 in grades 7-12. The present capacity of the school is 700.

Parents are insisting upon a good high school program in Kotzebue so their children can remain at home rather than attend boarding schools away from home. The present building lacks adequate facilities for teaching music, art, shop, home economics and other career oriented courses. There is no room for special education or the kind of library-media career needed for a school of this size. The high drop-out rate of over 600 for high school students will no doubt continue if the school is not build and facilities provided for meeting the special needs of the young people. Remodel work, more individual attention and opportunities for career education are lacking in the present program due to lack of space. The new facility will provide the space needed for these programs thus reducing the drop-out rate.

Proposed Facilities: The proposed 7-12 grade secondary school will provide instructional spaces for about 100 pupils in grades 7 and 8 and 300 pupils in grades 9, 10, 11, and 12. These will include general classrooms, special spaces for advance math, music, art, business education, home economics, shop, instructional material center, gymnasium, kitchen/dining, storage, administrative offices and a teacher preparation area. The project will also include staff housing and additional plant management facilities. This information is being developed into a final functional requirement as a part of the fiscal year 1973 planning program. Final cost estimates will be prepared upon completion of design drawings.

Cost Estimate Breakdown for Future Construction

Building construction.....	\$4,616,000
Utilities and site improvements.....	360,000
Equipment.....	(future request - \$1,035,000)
Contingencies.....	215,000
Job supervision.....	65,000
Total.....	<u>5,256,000</u>

Design Drawings for the Future Construction of the Hopi High School

\$250,000

Location: On the Hopi Indian Reservation in north central Arizona.

Existing Conditions: At the present time there is no high school on the Hopi Reservation. Students in grades 9-12 must attend off-reservation boarding schools or move to a town and attend a public school. This is difficult for Hopi children especially because they are away from home when they should be learning Hopi traditions and participating in religious ceremonies. As a result, many Hopi youth are not able to be initiated or retain their own culture. Many of the young people fail to adjust to life in the off-reservation schools. Since there is no secondary school at home, Hopi students who cannot adjust to life off the reservation drop out of school. The new school will be a day operation which will allow all students to be bussed home every night.

Although no specific site has yet been agreed upon, the tribe is considering several possible locations. A definite selection will be made by the time the advance planning now underway is completed.

Proposed Facilities: A new secondary school facility for grades 9-12 for a projected enrollment of 800 students. The facility will include 18-20 classrooms, and special labs for science, art, music, home economics, shop, instructional materials center, gymnasium, kitchen-dining room, and administrative offices. Plant management and staff housing must also be included.

The above project information is being developed into a functional requirement as part of the fiscal year 1973 Advance Planning Program.

Cost Estimate Breakdown for Future Construction

Building construction.....	\$3,448,000
Utilities and site improvement.....	200,000
Equipment.....	(future request - \$1,032,000)
Job supervision.....	50,000
Contingencies.....	<u>160,000</u>
Total.....	<u>3,858,000</u>

Design Drawings for the Future Construction of San Carlos Jail Facility

\$100,000

Location: On the San Carlos Indian Reservation about 15 miles east of Globe, Arizona.

Existing Conditions: Annually, there are over 6,500 arrests on the San Carlos Reservation with the vast majority for drunkenness. The existing jail building is a totally inadequate facility with portions over 100 years old. It does not have facilities for juveniles nor any area for the care and treatment of alcoholism. The jail has a normal capacity of 24 prisoners but for several years it has averaged over 30 prisoners with high loads of 100 during periods of celebrations. Old age and the overcrowding has contributed to the deplorable physical condition of the plant. There is a great need for adequate, safe, and sanitary facilities for those individuals who are arrested.

Proposed Facilities: New facilities for 50 individuals are proposed with a detention area for adults and juveniles, a kitchen and dining room, alcoholic treatment center, courtroom, police headquarters, judges office, probation officers room and visitors room. The old jail will be demolished when the new construction is completed.

Preliminary Cost Estimate

Building construction.....	\$1,195,000
Utilities and site work.....	150,000
Equipment.....	50,000
Contingencies.....	55,000
Job supervision.....	50,000
Total.....	<u>1,500,000</u>

Design Drawings for the Future Construction of Moencopi Elementary School

Location: Moencopi is a Hopi village located about three miles southeast of Tuba City, Arizona, and 80 miles north of Flagstaff.

Existing Conditions: The present K-4 facility provides instructional space for 68 children. The rooms are small, inadequate, and overcrowded and are not adaptable to a modern educational program. A new K-8 facility in a new location is needed to accommodate the education program for these children.

Proposed Facilities: A K-8 school plant to provide instructional space for 150-200 children. These facilities will include nine classrooms, library-media center, multipurpose room with kitchen-dining space, showers and dressing rooms, office space, science lab, music room, art room exploratory shop and home economics labs and plant management facilities. Staff housing will be needed if none is available in the community. The construction of the new facilities will enable approximately 125 students to return from boarding schools and attend school as a day student.

The above facilities are being planned as a part of the fiscal year 1973 Advance Planning Program.

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction.....	\$1,200,000
Utilities and site improvements.....	120,000
Equipment.....	(future request - \$243,000)
Contingencies.....	65,000
Job supervision.....	45,000
Construction services.....	<u>182,000</u>
Total.....	<u>1,612,000</u>

Design Drawings for the Future Construction of Santa Clara Day School, Santa Clara, New Mexico

Location: Santa Clara Pueblo is located in North Central New Mexico, 35 miles northwest of Santa Fe.

Existing Conditions: The Bureau presently operates a K-6 academic program with 123 students. This is expected to increase to 239 students in a K-8 program by 1980 based upon birth rate and families moving back to the reservation. There is access to only three classrooms from a central hallway. Access to the other two classrooms is through the school kitchen.

The present academic program is housed in five classrooms, including two kindergarten units. The main academic building was constructed prior to 1927. The kitchen is also housed in the same building as the five classrooms. Since no dining room is available, the students have to eat in their rooms.

The school has no administrative offices on the school ground. The principal operates from a small room that was meant for a closet. Besides

serving as a principal's office, the room is used as a general storage for school supplies. No secretarial or reception space is available. Restroom facilities are quite old and were constructed when the building was erected prior to 1927.

No multipurpose building exists and music and physical education programs are carried out in the small classrooms and outdoors. No lounge or planning area is available to the staff for planning classroom activities. A new kitchen-dining facility handles the present enrollment only.

Proposed Facilities: The proposed K-8 program of 239 students will be non-graded and individualized instruction. The proposed facilities will include nine general teaching stations and specialized areas for general shop, home economics, art, music, science, instructional materials center, special education, gymnasium, administrative unit, plant management and staff quarters.

Cost Estimate Breakdown for Future Construction

Building construction.....	\$2,300,000
Utilities and site improvements.....	260,000
Equipment.....	(future request - \$242,000)
Contingencies.....	130,000
Job supervision.....	45,000
Construction services.....	<u>360,000</u>
Total.....	<u>3,095,000</u>

2. IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

\$16,800,000

The budget estimate of \$16,800,000 will provide a program of \$10,500,000 for the Navajo Indian irrigation project being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and a program of \$6,300,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the improvement, rehabilitation, betterment, and extension of Indian irrigation projects and related power systems.

On many Indian reservations irrigated farming is the basic economic industry and in some areas the only industry available to the Indians. On these reservations where land and water are the primary and basic resources, early and full development for irrigated farming is necessary and urgent if the Indians are to realize any benefits from such resources. Moreover, because of the acute competition for water on and adjacent to Indian reservations, particularly in the arid and semi-arid west, there is greater danger of the loss of water to the Indians unless these water supplies are put to beneficial use. On many of the Indian reservations the use of water for irrigation is presently the highest and best use. There is an immediate need for water, and plans and programs for the development of this water have already been made. However, if in the future it should be determined that there is a higher and better use for the irrigation water, such water may be diverted for these purposes. In the meantime, however, the water should be developed and used for Indians in order to preserve the water for the ultimate economic development of the reservation.

It is proposed to develop as quickly as possible water supplies and distribution systems needed to irrigate all acreages of Indian lands that are susceptible to being economically irrigated. This involved the construction of new and authorized irrigation systems and the extension and/or rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems in order that all irrigable Indian lands which are feasible for irrigated farming can be developed to their ultimate productive capacity. By so doing, this program will provide a means by which the Indians can put to beneficial use much of their valuable water which now is flowing off the reservation and is being presently used or planned for use by off-reservation developments.

Irrigated farming is a means of providing a better standard of living for resident reservation Indians and is oftentimes the only means available to the local Indians for improving their economic standard.

There are three irrigation projects that have related power systems which furnish power for the respective irrigation projects and Indian reservations. On these Indian reservations where the generation and/or transmission and distribution of power are an integral part of the irrigation project, such power systems are not only serving the primary purpose of furnishing electrical energy for project purposes but are authorized to furnish power to residents of the reservation as well as to local industrial and commercial enterprises on or adjacent to the reservation. Because of the dependency the consumers have upon these power systems and the contractual obligations, the Bureau has the responsibility to furnish a firm, adequate, and dependable power supply. To meet these obligations, as well as new power demands of the constantly growing number of customers, requires that the system be continuously improved, upgraded, and extended as any other such utility.

The irrigation construction program for fiscal year 1974 provides for the continuation of the construction, extension, rehabilitation, and betterment of irrigation and power facilities on certain listed irrigation projects and power systems. The program also provides for the continuation of the preparation of engineering and economic feasibility reports for existing and proposed projects for which such reports have not been completed.

The largest single irrigation construction program is the development of the Navajo Indian irrigation project, as authorized by Congress in 1962 and embracing 110,630 acres.

<u>Summary of Projects</u>			
	<u>Total Estimated Cost</u>	<u>1974 Estimate</u>	<u>Justification</u>
(a) Annual Contract Payments			
Fort Belknap.....	\$250,000	\$7,404	For payment of the 32nd 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 34th 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			
<u>Arizona</u>			
Colorado River			
Irrigation.....	35,382,000	1,000,000	See detailed justification
Power.....		600,000	See detailed justification
Pima Agency			
San Carlos Project			
Indian Works.....		100,000	See detailed justification
San Carlos Project			
Irrig. Joint Wks...	31,000,000	390,000	See detailed justification
Power.....		250,000	See detailed justification
Vaiva Vo.....	1,414,000	400,000	See detailed justification
<u>California</u>			
Pala.....	596,000	50,000	For replacement of existing pipelines in connection with rehabilitation of the distribution system. This completes the rehabilitation program.
Rincon.....	504,000	50,000	For replacement of existing pipelines in connection with rehabilitation of the distribution system. This completes the rehabilitation program.

Idaho

Michaud Project
(Fort Hall)..... \$8,820,000 \$202,000 See detailed justification

Montana

Blackfeet..... - 95,000 See detailed justification
Crow..... 2,618,800 130,000 See detailed justification
Fort Peck..... 3,788,300 200,000 See detailed justification
Flathead Project -
Power..... - 215,000 See detailed justification

Nevada

Duck Valley..... 7,928,000 200,000 See detailed justification
Pyramid Lake..... - 200,000 See detailed justification
Walker River..... 1,080,000 270,000 See detailed justification

New Mexico

Navajo-Hogback..... - 290,000 See detailed justification
Navajo Project..... 207,500,000 10,500,000 See detailed justification
Northern Pueblos..... 7,260,000 73,000 See detailed justification
Southern Pueblos..... - 99,000 See detailed justification
Zuni Pueblos..... - 70,000 See detailed justification

Utah

Uintah and Ouray..... - 100,000 See detailed justification

Wyoming

Wind River..... 5,424,000 42,000 For the replacement of the
Ray canal diversion
structure.

(c) Surveys, Investigations
and Plans..... - 526,000 See detailed justification

(d) Engineering and
Supervision..... - 730,846 See detailed justification

Total Estimate..... 16,800,000

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

Arizona

COLORADO RIVER PROJECT, \$1,600,000. The funds requested provide \$1,000,000 for irrigation construction and \$600,000 for construction and rehabilitation of the related power systems.

Irrigation Construction, \$1,000,000. 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 irrigation work for fiscal year 1974 is the extension and concrete lining of Lateral 90 for a distance of 6.7 miles at \$1,000,000.

Power System Construction and Rehabilitation, \$600,000. The power system of the Colorado River Indian irrigation project serves 2,189 customers which number includes commercial, agriculture, and government customers. The power demand brought on by irrigation development on the reservation and by recreation, home-site, 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 affect 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 1974 will permit the continuation of work relieving the existing overload and will provide capacity needed to serve power customers adequately. 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 United States Treasury as of June 30, 1965.

The proposed work for the power system for the fiscal year 1974 is as follows:

Construction of short extensions to existing power distribution system to serve new customers whose growth rate is between 250 and 300 customers annually.....	\$90,000
Construction of 69KV Bay at Headgate Rock for the Upriver substation.....	201,000
Construction of 10 miles of 69 KV transmission line to serve the Upriver substation.....	111,000
Construction of the 69-12, 2 KV Upriver substation.....	<u>198,000</u>
Total.....	<u>600,000</u>

Arizona

SAN CARLOS IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$740,000. The funds requested provide \$100,000 for rehabilitation of irrigation facilities on the Indian portion of the project and certain preconstruction activities, \$390,000 for construction and rehabilitation of facilities of the joint works and \$250,000 for power system construction and rehabilitation.

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

Irrigation Rehabilitation and Construction - Indian Works, \$100,000. The funds requested for fiscal year 1974 will be used to rehabilitate the following irrigation facilities serving the Indian lands of the Gila River Indian Reservation:

Replacement of 200 inadequate crossings and turnout gates @\$200 each.....	\$40,000
Rehabilitation of 20 water control structures @\$500 each.	10,000
Preconstruction activities relating to canal alignment and enlargement.....	<u>50,000</u>
Total.....	<u>100,000</u>

Irrigation Construction and Rehabilitation, \$390,000. 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 have 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 meters, transformers, and protective equipment.

The irrigation construction work proposed for fiscal year 1974 is as follows:

The drilling and equipping of 7 new wells.....	\$315,000
The construction of 3 new concrete water measuring structures (Parshalls) to replace old worn-out structures.....	20,000
Rehabilitation of 3 irrigation wells.....	<u>55,000</u>
Total.....	<u>390,000</u>

Power System Construction and Rehabilitation, \$250,000. The power system was designed and constructed primarily for pumping purposes. It now serves more than 5,800 customers and distributes more than 150,000,000 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.

The power construction work proposed for fiscal year 1974 is as follows:

Line extensions to new customers, build distribution lines, purchase transformers, conductor and metering equipment.....	\$200,000
Rebuild Hayden substation to 69 KV from 44 KV and move 44KV transformer to Coolidge Dam to handle increasing load on San Carlos Apache Reservation.....	<u>50,000</u>
Total.....	<u>250,000</u>

VAIVO VO IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$400,000. This project is a feature of the Santa Rosa Wash Multiple-Purpose Project, Papago Indian Reservation, Arizona, authorized by the Flood Control Act of October 27, 1965 (79 Stat. 1073).

The construction by the Corps of Engineers of the Tat-Momolikot Dam and St. Clair Reservoir on the Santa Rosa Wash will control, regulate, and store flood-flows originating on 1,750 square miles of watershed of the Santa Rosa, Jackrabbit, and Kohatk Washes, which have their confluence immediately above the damsite.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for the construction of the Vaivo Vo irrigation project which is estimated to cost \$1,414,000 (based on 1962 prices). The project will provide facilities for use of the stored waters for the irrigation of 1,640 acres of land within the Papago Indian Reservation. The work of this Bureau should be coordinated with the work of the Corps of Engineers and should go forward not later than fiscal year 1974.

The irrigation construction work proposed under this request is the initiation of the construction of the main canal and the drilling and equipping of twelve wells.

Idaho

MICHAUD UNIT, \$202,000. 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 proposed work for the fiscal year 1974 is the drilling of 7 deep wells.

Montana

BLACKFEET PROJECT, \$95,000. The Two Medicine Canal serves approximately 28,000 acres in the Two Medicine unit of the project. In order to supply sufficient water, the capacity of the canal must be maintained at 500 cubic feet per second (cfs) of water. At the present time, because of restrictions in the canal, the capacity is below the amount required. The funds will be used to continue the enlargement of the canal to the required capacity.

For continuing enlargement of the Two Medicine
 Main Canal to a 500 cfs capacity..... \$95,000

Montana

CROW, \$130,000. The Crow irrigation project consists of seven irrigation units. Three of the units have working agreements with private ditch and drainage districts or associations. Construction work authorized under the Act of June 28, 1946 (60 Stat. 333) is included in the conditions set forth in current contracts with the three irrigation districts. The work proposed for the fiscal year 1974 is the continuation of rehabilitation work and extension of the distribution systems serving these units prior to the take over of the operation and maintenance programs of these units by the districts involved. The work includes the rehabilitation of diversion dams, canals, laterals, and structures. The purchase and replacement of heavy equipment is very necessary in order to carry on the rehabilitation program. It is proposed, therefore, to purchase such equipment during the fiscal year 1974.

FORT PECK PROJECT, \$200,000. 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 farm land 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.

The construction and rehabilitation work for this project is nearing completion. The program for the fiscal year 1974 is the construction of 14.5 miles of laterals and 83 structures..... \$180,000

Five miles of drains with structures.....	<u>20,000</u>
Total.....	<u>200,000</u>

FLATHEAD PROJECT, \$215,000. The power system on the Flathead Indian Reservation is now serving approximately 7,900 customers. The expansion of the Flathead Lake and Arlee areas are adding over 150 accounts per year. In order to meet this load growth, it will be necessary to increase Kerr substation capacity by the installation of a 15-MVA transformer as well as increase the number and size of distribution transformers. Consequently, the above funds will be used as follows:

Kerr Substation-15 MVA Transformer.....	\$150,000
Distribution Transformers.....	<u>65,000</u>
Total.....	<u>215,000</u>

Nevada

DUCK VALLEY PROJECT, \$200,000. 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 are totally used by tribal members. Of the irrigated land, 4,100 acres have been developed to modern high standards of land development, and in addition 640 acres will be developed under the 1973 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 Owee River. The main and firm source of water is from the normal flow of the East Fork of the Owee 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 features of work proposed for the fiscal year 1974 are as follows:

Construct 10 miles of canals and laterals with necessary structures.....	\$78,000
Clearing and leveling 550 acres, construction of farm ditches, and establishment of first crop.....	<u>122,000</u>
Total.....	<u>200,000</u>

PYRAMID LAKE, \$200,000. The Pyramid Lake irrigation project has an ultimate acreage of 5,963 acres of which 970 acres are presently in production and assessed. Irrigation facilities serving these lands include Numana Diversion Dam, a loose rock diversion dam, 15 miles of canals, 7 miles of laterals, and 141 water control structures.

The irrigated lands are farmed by Indians and are divided into assignments ranging in size from 2 to 83 acres with the average being about 16 acres. The overall development program provides for approximately 26 land units on the bottomlands. Each unit will provide for a 100-head cattle operation. Full utilization of the rangeland will be attained when the cattle count reaches 2,600 head. This minimum land use unit meets the general needs as recommended by the University of Nevada, Fulcher's Economic Report, and the Nevada Indian Agency.

The proposed program for fiscal year 1974 by feature and estimated cost is as follows:

Construction of pumping station.....	\$10,000
Construct 8 miles of canals and laterals with necessary water control structures.....	60,000
Brush and level 485 acres, construct farm ditches with necessary control structures, and seed first crop.....	<u>130,000</u>
Total.....	<u>200,000</u>

WALKER RIVER, \$270,000. The Walker River irrigation project is located along the north end of Walker Lake in Mineral County, Nevada, and has an ultimate irrigable area of 4,000 acres, of which 2,750 are presently being served. The acres now being served include 200 acres of non-Indian owned land and 2,550 acres of Indian owned and operated land. The water supply is obtained from the natural flow of the Walker River and from storage in Weber Reservoir.

The distribution system serving the project was constructed in the early 1900's and is badly in need of major repairs.

At the present time some 81 Indian families of the resident population of approximately 500 individuals are engaged in agriculture, deriving all or part of their income from crops and livestock production.

The construction and rehabilitation program provides for the rehabilitation and improvement of the irrigation system now serving 2,750 acres and the extension of facilities to serve an additional 1,250 acres.

The work proposed for the fiscal year 1974 under this request is as follows:

Canal #1 (0.9 mi.).....	\$35,920
Lateral - 1A (5.25 mi.).....	124,080
Canal #2 (3.21 mi.).....	67,303
Drainage Canal (4.30 mi.).....	4,480
Engineering.....	<u>38,217</u>
Total.....	<u>270,000</u>

New Mexico

HOGBACK PROJECT, \$290,000. This project embracing 9,614 acres is the largest and most important of the existing projects or units on the Navajo reservation. A dependable water supply is obtained from the San Juan River. When this project is fully developed, it will provide 250 farm units and support approximately 2,000 Navajo Indian people.

The Act of July 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 470) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to transfer all irrigation units on the Navajo Reservation to the Navajo Tribe. Under an agreement made pursuant to this Act by and between the Secretary of the Interior and the Navajo Tribe, the tribe accepted the responsibility for operation and maintenance of all completed portions of the Hogback Unit. This unit should be completed at the earliest possible time in accordance with the agreement.

The work proposed for the fiscal year 1974 is the continuation of the concrete lining of the Hogback main canal for a distance of 3.5 miles.

REGION SOUTHWEST		PROJECT DATA SHEET			PF-65 (12-68) Bureau of Reclamation
Project and State		Completion Date After	% Complete	Date	
NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, NEW MEXICO - BIA		F.Y. 1979	24	1-1-73	
AUTHORIZATION Public Law 87-483, June 13, 1962, Amended September 25, 1970 Public Law 91-416		B/C RATIO 1.50		Date 1966	
LAND CERTIFICATION None required		DEFINITE PLAN REPORT None required 1/			
SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA					
Total Federal Obligations (Reclamation)		\$	Allotments to June 30, 1972		\$ 46,646,385
Total Federal Obligations (Other)		205,780,000	Allotments for F.Y. 1973		10,500,000
Net Property and Other Transfers		1,500,000	Allotments to Date		57,146,385
Cash Advances--Non-Federal		220,000	Allotments Required for F.Y. 1974		10,500,000
Adjustment		.....	Balance to Complete after F.Y. 1974		\$ 138,133,615
Total to be Allocated		\$ 207,500,000			
ALLOCATIONS 2/		REPAYMENT		AMOUNTS PER ACRE	
Irrigation	\$ 207,500,000	Amount Repaid by Irrigators	\$	Irrig. Invest. per Acre \$	Payment Capacity
Power	.....	Amount Repaid by Power		Repayment of Invest-	per Acre \$
M & I Water	.....	Amount Repaid by M & I Water		ment per Acre:	Annual Charges:
Recreation	.....			By Irrigators \$	O & M \$
F & WL	.....			By Power Revenues	Construction
Flood Control	.....			By M & I Water Users	
Other		Nonreimbursable	207,500,000		
Total	\$ 207,500,000	Total	\$ 207,500,000		Total \$
STATUS OF REPAYMENT CONTRACT					
3/					
<p>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 facilities. Included in the total cost is \$9,298 for 510 acres of lands for right-of-way at an average cost of \$18 per acre. Approximately 52 percent has been acquired. Included in the total cost is \$390,000 for acquisition of 14,075 acres of privately-owned patented lands susceptible to irrigation lying adjacent to the Navajo Indian Reservation to increase the project area at an average cost of approximately \$28 per acre; none of this has been acquired. Approximately 16 percent of the relocation work 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 fruits.</p>					

IA-91

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

Footnotes:

- 1/ Reevaluation Report of Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, dated July 1966, revised August 1966, approved by Secretary of the Interior December 20, 1966.
- 2/ No change in allocations from 1973 budget justifications.
- 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, is understudy.

New Mexico

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$10,500,000

Work Proposed, F.Y. 1974 1/

Pumping Plants, \$10,000. Provides for collection of field design data.

Canals, \$10,563,000. Construction of the Main Canal Mile 13.4 - 16.7 and Mile 18.5 - 19.4 will be completed. Construction will continue on another 12.6 miles of Main Canal consisting of Armenta, Kutz, West Kutz and Horn Siphons, Highway 44 Tunnel, Tunnel No. 4 and 8.4 miles of open concrete lined canal. Construction will be started on a 9-mile section of concrete lined Main Canal Mi. 32.8 - 41.8, including pumping plant structures, a service road, and an intercepting drain. A contract will be awarded for furnishing and installing natural pumps in the pumping plant structures. The pumps will provide required pressure for sprinkler type irrigation to Block 1 lands. Various contracts for relocation, removal, rearrangement, and alteration of oil and natural gas pipelines and appurtenant facilities and utility lines crossing canal right-of-way will also be executed. Right-of-way for Main Canal will be acquired. Collection of field design data and preparation of designs and specifications for ensuing contracts will continue.

Laterals, \$900,000. A contract will be awarded for construction of 18.5 miles of closed pressure pipe distribution system with pipe diameters ranging from 6-inch to 42-inch to provide water for sprinkler irrigation. Various contracts for relocation, removal, rearrangement and alteration of oil and natural gas pipelines and appurtenant facilities crossing lateral right-of-way will also be executed. Collection of field design data and preparation of designs and specifications for ensuing contracts for construction of lateral distribution systems for serving succeeding blocks of lands will continue.

Drains, \$400,000. Construction of the collector drains for Block 1 lands is included in the same contract for construction of the lateral system. Various contracts for relocation, removal, rearrangement and alteration of oil and natural gas pipelines and appurtenant facilities crossing drain right-of-way will also be executed. Collection of field design data and preparation of design data and preparation of designs and specifications for ensuing contracts for construction of drains for succeeding blocks of lands will continue.

Navajo Dam Powerplant (formerly Navajo Powerplant), \$100,000. Provides for collection of field design data.

Power Transmission System, \$60,000. Provides for initiating acquisition of right-of-way and to continue the collection of field design data.

Other Project Costs, \$137,000. Represents costs for continuation of a program for developing a plan for settlement by the Navajos and for custodial operation and maintenance of completed project facilities.

Consolidated Expenditures and Credits, -\$60,000. Represents nonappropriation cost transfers for space furnished by General Services Administration.

<u>Change in Total Obligations</u>	<u>Obligations</u>
1973 Estimate.....	\$206,000,000
1974 Estimate.....	<u>206,000,000</u>
No change.....	<u> -</u>

1/ Includes a non-Federal advance of \$110,000 in fiscal year 1974 by El Paso Natural Gas Company to cover additional costs due to change in the Main Canal alignment to accommodate the company's pipeline facilities. \$1,500,000 of application of prior year funds, and \$10,500,000 for an appropriation request.

NORTHERN PUEBLOS, \$73,000. The work proposed for the Northern Pueblos for the fiscal year 1974 is the concrete lining of Hiline Ditch on the Nambe Pueblo, for a distance of 2.0 miles, and 1.0 miles of lining of the Taos Pueblo ditch.

SOUTHERN PUEBLOS, \$99,000. The work proposed for the Southern Pueblos for the fiscal year 1974 and the projects or pueblos involved are as follows:

Acoma Pueblo, \$42,000. The features of work are as follows:

Pipe wasteway structure-Sandoval Canal.....	\$8,000
Concrete line Acomita Ditch for a distance of 1.0 mile....	21,500
Drill one irrigation well.....	12,500

Jemez Pueblo, \$57,000.

For concrete lining the east side main canal for a distance of 2.3 miles.....	<u>57,000</u>
Total.....	<u>99,000</u>

ZUNI, \$70,000. 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, provided 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 Blackfeet 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 1974 is the initiation of the program for the correction of structural deficiencies as disclosed by the recent Bureau of Reclamation study.

Utah

UINTAH AND OURAY PROJECT, \$100,000. This project, located in northeastern Utah, was authorized by the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375). Construction of the project was initiated in 1906 and substantially completed by 1922. There are 78,950 acres of land with water rights included in the project. About 30 percent of the project area is affected by inadequate surface or sub-surface drainage. A drainage construction and rehabilitation program is needed to relieve this situation in order to maintain the productivity of the land and/or bring back into production lands that are now temporarily non-assessable because of drainage problems.

This feature of work and estimated cost will provide for the construction of 10 miles of main and lateral drains and installation of necessary structures which will ultimately affect 15,000 acres of project lands..... \$100,000

Surveys, Investigations, and Plans, \$526,000. 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 of 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 including within the Central Utah Project, and studies for improvement of project power systems.

Engineering and Supervision, \$730,846. 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 1974. 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 Central Office.

Personnel Summary

Construction

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	343	343	115
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	268	365	362
Average paid employment.....	574	671	462
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$11,432	\$11,565	\$11,680
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$9,005	\$9,545	\$10,500
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	109	132	121
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	3	5	5
Average paid employment.....	106	127	117
Average GS grade.....	8.4	8.3	8.3
Average GS salary.....	\$13,335	\$13,480	\$13,750
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$11,280	\$11,506	\$11,736

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction	Bureau of Indian Affairs			
	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing				
Total obligations.....	\$40,244,617	\$45,117,718	\$75,000,000	+\$29,882,282
Transferred to other accounts.....	234,147	58,622	-	-58,622
Unobligated balance avail- able, start of year.....	-17,328,603	-20,565,340	-31,467,000	-10,901,660
Unobligated balance avail- able, end of year.....	20,565,340	31,467,000	467,000	-31,000,000
Appropriation.....	43,715,500	56,078,000	44,000,000	-12,078,000

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE (con.)

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Obligations by object</u>				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
11.0 Personnel compensation...	\$7,868,000	\$9,138,000	\$7,165,000	\$-1,973,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	570,000	822,000	992,000	+170,000
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	9,000	-	-	-
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	578,000	600,000	600,000	-
22.0 Transportation of things.	442,000	500,000	500,000	-
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	419,000	500,000	500,000	-
24.0 Printing & reproduction..	52,000	100,000	100,000	-
25.0 Other services.....	1,812,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
26.0 Supplies and materials...	4,027,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-
31.0 Equipment.....	3,933,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	+500,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	10,047,617	6,105,718	42,143,000	+36,037,282
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	1,472,000	7,486,000	-	-7,486,000
42.0 Insurance claims and Indemnities.....	1,000	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	31,230,617	35,751,718	63,000,000	+27,248,282
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	-12,000	-	-	-
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	<u>31,218,617</u>	<u>35,751,718</u>	<u>63,000,000</u>	<u>+27,248,282</u>
ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation...	1,384,000	1,732,000	1,496,000	-236,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	115,000	157,000	134,000	-23,000
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	22,000	19,000	15,000	-4,000
22.0 Transportation of things.	48,000	132,000	101,000	-31,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	12,000	17,000	16,000	-1,000
24.0 Printing & reproduction..	3,000	6,000	4,000	-2,000
25.0 Other services.....	325,000	419,000	263,000	-156,000
26.0 Supplies and materials...	34,000	92,000	28,000	-64,000
31.0 Equipment.....	33,000	90,000	13,000	-77,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	7,050,000	6,702,000	9,930,000	+3,228,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	<u>9,026,000</u>	<u>9,366,000</u>	<u>12,000,000</u>	<u>+2,634,000</u>
Total obligations.....	<u>40,244,617</u>	<u>45,117,718</u>	<u>75,000,000</u>	<u>+29,882,282</u>

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 1972</u>			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads..	<u>\$40,558,519</u>	<u>\$39,086,163</u>	<u>\$9,967,383</u>	<u>\$49,053,546</u>	<u>\$27,260,786</u>	<u>\$21,792,760</u> 1/
			<u>Fiscal Year 1973</u>			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads..	<u>55,181,679</u>	<u>55,181,679</u>	<u>21,792,760</u>	<u>76,974,439</u>	<u>45,062,313</u>	<u>31,912,126</u> 2/
			<u>Fiscal Year 1974</u>			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads..	<u>57,000,000</u>	<u>57,000,000</u>	<u>31,912,126</u>	<u>88,912,126</u>	<u>57,000,000</u>	<u>31,912,126</u> 3/

1/ Available cash for liquidation is \$14,523,313; balance of \$7,269,447 is unfunded.

2/ Available cash for liquidation is \$15,000,000; balance of \$16,912,126 is unfunded.

3/ Available cash for liquidation is \$1,000,000; balance of \$30,912,126 is unfunded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Status of Cash Appropriations for
Liquidation of Contract Authority

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Appropriations.....	\$33,600,000	\$45,539,000	\$43,000,000
Unexpended balance brought forward.....	<u>8,184,099</u>	<u>14,523,313</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>
Total available.....	41,784,099	60,062,313	58,000,000
Less: Outlays.....	<u>27,260,786</u>	<u>45,062,313</u>	<u>57,000,000</u>
Unexpended balance.....	<u>14,523,313</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

JUSTIFICATION

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY) \$43,000,000

Liquidation Program (Cash)

Liquidation of Contract Authority (Cash Program) - 1972, \$27,260,786; 1973, \$45,062,313; 1974, \$57,000,000.

The estimate for the Road Construction Cash Program for fiscal year 1974 is \$57,000,000, including \$14,000,000 unexpended balance. This amount is required to liquidate \$14,000,000 of unliquidated prior year obligations and the 1974 program obligations that come due for payment during the fiscal year. This cash program will result in unfinanced obligations of \$30,913,000 at the end of the 1974 fiscal year.

Contract Authorization Program (Obligations)

Indian reservation roads - 1972, \$39,086,163; 1973, \$55,181,679; and 1974, \$57,000,000.

The contract authorization for this program originates in the Federal-Aid Highway Acts.

Need for Increase:

The basic objective of this program is to build an adequate road system on Indian reservations which will move the people, goods and services necessary for optimum economic, social, and educational development.

The Federal Government is responsible for the transportation system of 177 reservations, pueblos, and rancherias in 33 States. This responsibility is equivalent to providing a network of local roads to an area the approximate size of the combined States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia.

The reservations are in generally isolated rural areas thereby causing transportation to be an essential factor in the accomplishment of the development objectives. Tax-exempt 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. 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.

No local roads were built on Indian reservations during the period from 1900 to 1935. This was the period when the rest of America was getting its foothold on its transportation system. Since that time the Bureau's road construction program has made some gains but has not kept up with the need for improved roads.

A comprehensive study of the reservation areas has been made pointing up an overall backlog of need of \$979,000,000 to provide roads that are presently needed. From this total backlog of needs, an immediate goal is to improve to an adequate surface all of the arterial roads, all of the main connecting roads, all of the streets, and 50 percent of the local access roads. The cost of this immediate objective is \$628,447,000. An accelerated road construction program geared toward meeting this immediate objective was initiated in fiscal year 1973. The need for the proposed level of program in fiscal year 1974 is necessary if definite and positive gains toward the immediate objective are to be made in reservation road improvement.

The following is a brief synopsis of the 1974 fiscal year program of Indian reservation roads:

1. Grading and draining	458 miles	\$23,617,400
2. Paved surfacing	546 miles	19,762,600
3. Gravel surfacing	130 miles	1,984,000
4. Bridge construction	2330 linear ft.	2,521,000
5. Surveys and plans	908 miles	9,115,000

Grading and draining - \$23,617,400. We propose to grade and drain 458 miles of roads. This consists of acquiring the necessary right-of-way, providing adequate drainage and preparing a stable subgrade for the surfacing. The construction of this roadbed and providing proper drainage is the most important phase of road construction because without this all other phases of road construction are futile. The average cost is \$51,565/mile.

Paved Surfacing - \$19,762,600. We propose to pave 546 miles of roads. Paved surfacing consists of a mat type bituminous surfacing or equivalent. Such surfacing includes the necessary base course. The average cost for paved surfacing is \$36,197/mile.

Gravel Surfacing - \$1,984,000. We propose to gravel surface 130 miles of road. Such gravel surfacing includes the required base course. The average cost for gravel surfacing is \$15,261/mile.

Bridge Construction - \$2,521,000. We propose to construct 2,330 linear feet of bridges. Many bridges that are to be reconstructed have been declared unsafe or are carrying restricted load limits which limit free use of many roads. The average estimated cost is \$1,080 per linear foot.

Surveys and Plans - \$9,115,000. We propose to survey and design 908 miles of road. This work consists of preliminary engineering, soil sampling, investigations of alternate routes, the preparation of easements for the acquisition of rights-of-way, location surveys, and the preparation of detailed plans and specifications for construction. Because of environmental impact studies and the open hearings now being required of all new roads, much more lead time and study effort are required from the planning stage to the construction stage.

The fiscal year 1974 funds have been tentatively programed to the area offices which sometimes have jurisdiction covering several states, and to agencies under the areas. Often several reservations comprise an agency. Tentative distributions 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 - \$5,872,000. The program will grade and drain 74 miles, gravel surface 52 miles, bituminous surface 103 miles, construct 137 linear feet of bridge, and produce 243 miles of surveys and plans for future construction in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

Albuquerque Area - \$4,867,000. The program will grade and drain 38 miles, bituminous surface 33 miles, construct 150 linear feet of bridge, and produce 87 miles of surveys and plans for future construction in the States of Colorado and New Mexico.

Anadarko Area - \$1,064,000. The program will grade and drain 20 miles, bituminous surface 23 miles, construct 156 linear feet of bridge in the State of Oklahoma, and produce 34 miles of surveys.

Billings Area - \$5,361,000. The program will grade and drain 86 miles, gravel surface 55 miles, bituminous surface 54 miles, construct 265 linear feet of bridge, and produce 13 miles of surveys in the States of Montana and Wyoming.

Juneau Area - \$1,097,000. The program will grade and drain 6 miles and gravel surface 2 miles, and survey 20 miles in the State of Alaska.

Minneapolis Area - \$1,471,000. The program will grade and drain 6 miles, bituminous surface 8 miles, construct 396 linear feet of bridge in the States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and produce 37 miles of surveys.

Muskogee Area - \$1,284,000. The program will grade and drain 13 miles, bituminous surface 23 miles, construct 150 linear feet of bridge, and produce 28 miles of surveys and plans in the State of Oklahoma.

Navajo Area - \$16,491,000. The program will grade and drain 61 miles, bituminous surface 61 miles, construct 700 linear feet of bridge, and produce 242 miles of surveys and plans in the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

Phoenix Area - \$10,298,000. The program will grade and drain 90 miles, gravel surface 15 miles, bituminous surface 170 miles, construct 150 linear feet of bridge, and produce 63 miles of surveys and plans in the States of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah.

Portland Area - \$4,823,000. The program will grade and drain 43 miles, bituminous surface 63 miles, construct 140 linear feet of bridge, gravel surface 6 miles, and produce 90 miles of surveys and plans for future projects in the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Sacramento Area - \$988,000. The program will grade and drain 6 miles, bituminous surface 2 miles, construct 86 linear feet of bridges, and produce surveys and plans for 28 miles of construction in the State of California.

Southeastern Agencies - \$703,000. 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 15 miles, bituminous surface 6 miles, and produce 23 miles of surveys and plans and design at Albuquerque.

Engineering Supervision and Training - \$2,681,000. This item represents the amount required to pay salaries and related expenses for the Central Office

✓ administration of the road construction program and for on-reservation training of Indians in heavy equipment operation and maintenance as well as road construction.

Personnel Summary

Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	400	460	460
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	384	1,006	1,251
Average paid employment.....	748	1,417	1,675
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$11,432	\$11,565	\$11,680
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	<u>\$ 9,005</u>	<u>\$ 9,545</u>	<u>\$10,500</u>

**ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL
HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

Total number of permanent positions.....	7	7	7
Average paid employment.....	7	7	7
Average GS grade.....	7.8	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$12,121	\$11,611	\$11,765

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase(+) Decrease(-)
Program and Financing				
Total obligations.....	\$39,086,163	\$55,181,679	\$57,000,000	+\$1,818,321
Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-64,267,842	-55,181,679	-60,000,000	-4,818,321
Unobligated balance available, end of year..	<u>55,181,679</u>	<u>60,000,000</u>	<u>78,000,000</u>	<u>+18,000,000</u>
Contract authority				
(New) (Perm).....	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>60,000,000</u>	<u>75,000,000</u>	<u>+15,000,000</u>

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE (con.)

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Obligations by Object</u>				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
11.0 Personnel compensation....	\$ 8,723,000	\$14,447,000	\$16,646,000	\$+2,199,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	655,000	1,156,000	1,412,000	+256,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	505,000	550,000	600,000	+50,000
22.0 Transportation of things..	358,000	400,000	500,000	+100,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	1,083,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	+500,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction.	---	100,000	100,000	---
25.0 Other services.....	9,577,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	+500,000
26.0 Supplies and materials....	2,749,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	+2,000,000
31.0 Equipment.....	2,480,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
32.0 Lands and structures.....	12,148,163	21,571,679	19,022,000	-2,549,679
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	39,000	---	---	---
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	7,000	---	---	---
Subtotal.....	38,324,163	53,724,679	56,780,000	+3,055,321
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	-80,000	-80,000	-80,000	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	<u>38,244,163</u>	<u>53,644,679</u>	<u>56,700,000</u>	<u>+3,055,321</u>
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation....	95,000	99,000	104,000	+5,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	---
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	37,000	37,000	37,000	---
22.0 Transportation of things..	4,000	4,000	4,000	---
24.0 Printing & reproduction...	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
25.0 Other services.....	61,000	61,000	61,000	---
26.0 Supplies and materials....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
32.0 Lands and structures	635,000	1,326,000	84,000	-1,242,000
Total, Federal High- way Administration..	<u>842,000</u>	<u>1,537,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>-1,237,000</u>
Total obligations.....	<u>39,086,163</u>	<u>55,181,679</u>	<u>57,000,000</u>	<u>+1,818,321</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Federal-Aid Highway Roads

Area Budget Classification - Breakdown 1974

Area	Total Funds	Grade & Drain		Gravel		Surfacing Bituminous		Bridges		Surveys & Plans	
		Miles	Amount	Miles	Amount	Miles	Amount	Lin. Feet	Amount	Miles	Amount
Aberdeen	\$5,872,000	74	\$2,290,000	52	\$213,000	103	\$2,574,000	137	\$95,000	243	\$700,000
Albuquerque	4,867,000	38	2,227,000	--	---	33	1,864,000	150	169,000	87	607,000
Anadarko	1,064,000	20	419,000	--	---	23	467,000	156	94,000	34	84,000
Billings	5,361,000	86	2,897,400	55	771,000	54	1,054,600	265	325,000	13	313,000
Juneau	1,097,000	6	806,000	2	105,000	--	---	---	---	20	186,000
Minneapolis	1,471,000	6	313,000	--	---	8	510,000	396	371,000	37	277,000
Muskogee	1,284,000	13	370,000	--	---	23	570,000	150	150,000	28	194,000
Navajo	16,491,000	61	7,350,000	--	---	61	5,700,000	700	1,000,000	242	2,441,000
Phoenix	10,298,000	90	3,910,000	15	760,000	170	4,889,000	150	100,000	63	639,000
Portland	4,823,000	43	1,946,000	6	135,000	63	1,840,000	140	151,000	90	751,000
Sacramento	988,000	6	598,000	--	---	2	176,000	86	66,000	28	148,000
Southeastern	703,000	15	491,000	--	---	6	118,000	---	---	23	94,000
Engineering Super- vision & Training	2,681,000										2,681,000
Total	\$57,000,000	458	\$23,617,400	130	\$1,984,000	546	\$19,762,600	2,330	\$2,521,000	908	\$9,115,000

GENERAL
ADMIN. EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

General Administrative Expenses

Appropriation, 1972.....	\$6,161,000	
Total appropriation, 1972.....		\$6,161,000
Appropriation, 1973.....	6,200,000	
Total appropriation, 1973.....		6,200,000

Summary of Decreases, 1974

	<u>Base for 1974</u>	<u>Decrease 1974</u>	
General administrative expenses.....	\$6,200,000	\$ -881,000	
Net decrease, 1974.....			<u>-881,000</u>
Budget estimate, 1974.....			5,319,000

General Administrative Expenses

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Fiscal Year 1973		
	Fiscal Year 1972 Amount Available	Total Appropriation	Amount Available
General Administrative Expenses.....	\$6,158,824	\$6,200,000	\$6,200,000
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	2,176	- - -	- - -
Total.....	6,161,000	6,200,000	6,200,000

Activity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973	Page Refer- ence
General Administrative Expenses.....	\$6,158,824	\$6,200,000	\$5,319,000	\$-881,000	IA-108
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	2,176	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Total.....	6,161,000	6,200,000	5,319,000	-881,000	

General Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses: Fiscal year 1973, \$6,200,000; fiscal year 1974, \$5,319,000; decrease \$881,000. The decrease consists of:

<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>	
\$-881,000	-	\$5,319,000	327	Decrease of administrative costs.

Program of Work:

This program provides for Bureau-wide executive direction, budget, finance, personnel management, property management and management analysis.

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

General Administrative Expenses

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974
Total number of permanent positions.....	327	327	327
Full-time equivalent of other positions..	33	28	22
Average number of all employees.....	340	335	329
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$11,432	\$11,565	\$11,680
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	9,005	9,545	10,500

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations...	\$6,158,824	\$6,200,000	\$5,319,000	\$-881,000
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	2,176	- - -	- - -	- - -
Appropriation.....	6,161,000	6,200,000	5,319,000	-881,000
Obligations by objects:				
11 Personnel compensation..	4,329,494	4,459,000	4,444,000	- 15,000
12 Personnel benefits.....	440,010	453,000	452,000	- 1,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons....	361,001	205,000	205,000	- - -
22 Transportation of things.....	9,690	10,000	- - -	- 10,000
23 Rent, communica- tions and utilities.....	416,086	422,000	- - -	-422,000
24 Printing and reproduction..	30,317	35,000	35,000	- - -
25 Other services..	364,861	375,000	- - -	-375,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	166,003	188,000	190,000	+ 2,000
31 Equipment.....	48,015	60,000	- - -	- 60,000
Subtotal.....	6,165,477	6,207,000	5,326,000	-881,000
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges.	-6,653	-7,000	-7,000	- - -
Total obligations	6,158,824	6,200,000	5,319,000	-881,000

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 the 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 which 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 1974 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 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 \$14,841 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>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
1. Annual Authorization	\$ 2,903,684	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
2. Indefinite Authorization	13,555,459	13,530,000	13,505,000
3. Permanent Authorization	<u>106,718,492</u>	<u>152,178,000</u>	<u>129,005,000</u>
Total	<u>123,177,635</u>	<u>168,708,000</u>	<u>145,510,000</u>

Comparative Statement of Annual Authorization Activities

1. Education and Welfare Services	\$ 87,067	\$ 104,599	\$ 104,599
2. Resources Management	675,783	593,535	593,535
3. Construction and Land Acquisition	356,482	317,000	317,000
4. General Tribal Affairs	<u>1,784,352</u>	<u>1,984,866</u>	<u>1,984,866</u>
Total	<u>2,903,684</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TRIBAL FUNDS

Analysis of Annual Authorization by Activity

Activities	Fiscal Year 1973	Decreases	Increases	Fiscal Year 1974
1. Education and Welfare Services.....	\$ 104,599	...	...	\$ 104,599
2. Resources Management.....	593,535	...	...	593,535
3. Construction and Land Acquisition.....	317,000	...	...	317,000
4. General Tribal Affairs.....	1,984,866	...	...	1,984,866
Total.....	<u>3,000,000</u>	...	...	<u>3,000,000</u>

Analysis of Activities

Activities	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared w/1974
1. Education and Welfare Services.....	\$ 87,067	\$ 104,599	\$ 104,599	...
2. Resources Management.....	675,783	593,535	593,535	...
3. Construction and Land Acquisition.....	356,482	317,000	317,000	...
4. General Tribal Affairs.....	1,784,352	1,984,866	1,984,866	...
Total.....	<u>2,903,684</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	...

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Statement Relating to 1972, 1973 and 1974 Programs

1972 Appropriation (Annual Authorization)	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
1973 Budget Estimates (Annual Authorization, including supplements submitted to Congress).....	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
Total Appropriations for 1973.....	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
Deductions: (None) .....	...
Additions: (None).....	...
Total Estimate for 1974 (Annual Authorization).....	<u>\$3,000,000</u>

Tribal funds: Fiscal year 1973, \$3,000,000; fiscal year 1974, \$3,000,000; no change.

Status of Programs

Funds programmed under the annual authorization as shown on the following tabulation are to be used for various education and welfare programs, resources management, construction and land acquisition and general tribal affairs, including taxes and attorneys' fees. All amounts in the estimate have been requested properly by the Indians except the sum of \$14,841 shown for miscellaneous tribes. The amount under miscellaneous tribes is required to provide for additional tribal requests that can be anticipated during the fiscal year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION BY TRIBE

<u>STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	<u>\$911,314</u>	<u>\$877,500</u>	<u>\$877,500</u>
Fort Apache Agency--White Mt. Apache	25,000	...	...
Navajo	858,214	850,000	850,000
Salt River Agency--Salt River-Pima	22,600	22,000	22,000
San Carlos Agency--San Carlos Apache	5,500	5,500	5,500
<u>California</u>	<u>422,468</u>	<u>480,817</u>	<u>480,817</u>
Agua Caliente	115,261	116,452	116,452
Barona	284	525	525
Baron Long	325	650	650
Hoopa Valley	207,000	320,000	320,000
Morongo	33,463	...	...
Round Valley	17,500	...	...
Santa Rosa Rancheria	120	120	120
Santa Rosa (Kings County)	575	9,950	9,950
Torres and Martinez	1,400	1,900	1,900
Tule River	46,540	31,220	31,220
<u>Colorado</u>	<u>4,762</u>	<u>3,800</u>	<u>3,800</u>
Southern Ute	4,762	3,800	3,800
<u>Idaho</u>	<u>50,200</u>	<u>52,500</u>	<u>52,500</u>
Coeur d'Alene	16,700	17,200	17,200
Nez Perce	33,500	35,300	35,300
<u>Minnesota</u>	<u>52,131</u>	<u>71,867</u>	<u>71,867</u>
Red Lake	52,131	71,867	71,867

STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE (Continued)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
<u>Mississippi</u>	\$ 6,436	\$...	\$...
Mississippi Band of Choctaws	6,436	...	...
<u>Montana</u>	73,633	70,000	70,000
Blackfeet	18,000	18,000	18,000
Fort Peck	55,633	52,000	52,000
<u>New Mexico</u>	114,296	135,985	135,985
Jicarilla	101,080	122,785	122,785
Navajo and Ute Mountain	13,216	13,200	13,200
<u>Oklahoma</u>	343,262	382,567	382,567
Cherokee	15,000	15,000	15,000
Chickasaw	37,500	45,867	45,867
Choctaw	68,600	33,600	33,600
Creek	19,387	72,600	72,600
Kiowa, Comanche and Apache	2,500	...	...
Osage	200,275	215,500	215,500
<u>Oregon</u>	7,000	7,000	7,000
Umatilla	7,000	7,000	7,000
<u>Washington</u>	775,296	763,123	763,123
Colville	181,945	103,200	103,200
Hoh	1,250	1,250	1,250
Makah	20,600	67,500	67,500
Quinalt	20,400	20,400	20,400
Shoalwater	30	...	...
Spokane	51,000	32,450	32,450
Yakima	500,071	538,323	538,323

STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE (Continued)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
<u>Wyoming</u>	\$ 142,886	\$ 140,000	\$ 140,000
Arapahoe	71,443	70,000	70,000
Shoshone	71,443	70,000	70,000
<u>Miscellaneous Tribes</u>	...	14,841	14,841
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GRAND TOTAL	\$2,903,684	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
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ADMINISTRATIVE
PROVISIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Explanation of Language Change

The language provides for the purchase of 56 Police type vehicles of which 50 shall be for replacement only. The additional vehicles are needed to carry out the law and order responsibilities of the Bureau.

ALASKA
NATIVE FUNDS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Alaska Native Fund

Supplemental appropriation 1972.....	<u>\$12,500,000</u>
Total available, 1972.....	12,500,000
Appropriation, 1973.....	50,000,000
 <u>Decreases:</u>	
Alaska Native Fund.....	<u>50,000,000</u>
Subtotal.....	<u>-</u>
 <u>Increases:</u>	
Alaska Native Fund.....	<u>70,000,000</u>
Budget estimate 1974.....	<u>70,000,000</u>

Alaska Native Fund
Analysis by Activity

	Amount Available 1973	F.Y. 1974 Budget Estimate	Total Available 1974 compared to total avail- able 1973	Page Ref.
Alaska Native Fund....	\$50,000,000	\$70,000,000	+\$20,000,000	

The Alaska Native Fund will be used for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives and for other purposes. This settlement will be accomplished with certainty, in conformity with the real economic and social needs of Natives, with maximum participation by Natives in decisions affecting their rights and property, without litigation, without establishing any permanent racially defined institutions, rights, privileges, or obligations, without creating a reservation system or lengthy wardship or trusteeship, and without adding to the categories of property and institutions enjoying special tax privileges, or to the legislation establishing special relationships between the United States Government and the State of Alaska, as provided by Public Law 92-203 (85 Stat. 688), approved December 18, 1971.