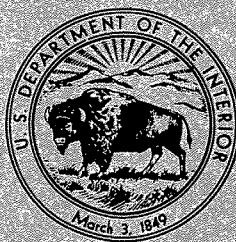
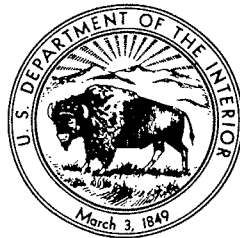


**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1975**



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

The Bureau of Indian Affairs proposes a budget of \$634.7 million for fiscal year 1975, of which the largest single item is \$219.0 million for Indian Education. Seventy million dollars of the total request is for the 1975 payment to the Alaska Native fund as authorized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, enacted December 18, 1971.

The Bureau's budget request for fiscal year 1975 is presented in a new appropriation structure which more clearly and adequately describes the activities and functions of the Bureau and its organizational structure. In keeping with this Administration's key policy which allows concerned Indians to assume the control and operation of Federally funded and administered programs, the new proposed structure includes a line item as a subactivity in the operation of the Indian Program appropriation entitled "Direct Indian Operations" for all programs with the exception of Trust Responsibilities and Services -- Indian Natural Resource Rights Protection and Real Estate and Financial Trust Services. There will remain implicit in this assumption of operations policy the fact that the Indian tribes, organizations, or individuals will make the determination of what they wish to assume and when they will do so. Also, as in the past, the right to return control and operation of programs to the Bureau is available at all times and in all instances. Bureau officials will act as brokers and never as salesmen.

This subactivity contains estimates of funds to be granted directly to or contracted directly with individual Indians, Indian tribes, or Indian organizations. In past years these funds were included as a part of regular program estimates. In addition, this new subactivity includes funds transferred from each program which will be available for payment of overhead or indirect costs incurred by Indian tribes or Indian organizations in contracting with the Federal Government for the provision of programs and services normally provided by Federal employees. This transfer of funds is based upon attrition of employees in programs to be contracted and, therefore, does not reduce in any way total program funds available. This will alleviate the concern expressed recently by several tribes that it costs them tribal and program dollars to do business with the Bureau.

Although funds are specifically earmarked for these purposes in this subactivity, in keeping with the policy of Indian self-determination, should the tribes or individuals elect not to enter into contractual arrangements, funds will be used by the Bureau to carry out programs in the same manner as in the past, which assures that services will in no way be terminated or diminished. This assurance to the Indian people is absolutely essential if this new system of delivery of services is to be successful and, therefore, has been explicitly spelled out in the "Program and Performance" statement of each appropriation.

Indian involvement and participation in the program planning decisions of the Bureau have again been stressed and upgraded. Local Indian priorities for the fiscal year 1975 Bureau budget were determined on an agency-by-agency basis by means of a priority analysis system. These priorities have been used to help develop the distribution of fiscal year 1975 funds down to the local level on a program-by-program basis. To familiarize Indian leadership with the Federal

budget process in general and the Department and Bureau processes in particular, a budget formulation and program planning workshop was developed for use at the agency level as a preliminary step to the fiscal year 1976 budget cycle. The workshop's major emphasis is to assist Indian leaders in establishing local priorities relating to the Bureau's programs under constrained funding levels.

The funds requested will provide for:

Indian Education - \$219.0 million. Among other efforts the requested funds will provide program assistance for approximately 100,000 Indian students who will be attending public schools. Monies are needed to provide for special educational projects such as special English language teachers, bicultural classes, kindergartens, and school-home coordinators.

Over 53,000 Indian youth will be attending Federal schools with an additional 4,000 being provided dormitory boarding services while attending public schools in communities near Indian reservations.

Under the Career Development Program Indian students are enrolling in colleges and universities in greater number each year. During fiscal year 1975, scholarship grants will be provided for approximately 14,700 Indian men and women as compared with 13,500 in fiscal year 1974. The majority of these students come from homes with income below today's national poverty level. About 11,000 Indian adults will be provided adult education services while another 8,000 will be assisted through adult vocational training activities throughout the United States.

Indian Services - \$96.3 million. The major emphasis of the Indian Services program in fiscal year 1975 will be aid to tribal governments and social services. The proposed increase of \$2.0 million to a total of \$10.9 million in aid to tribal governments will permit increased activity in the tribal government development program, as well as increasing the funding available for tribal comprehensive planning.

The proposal of \$63.7 million for fiscal year 1975 social services represents an increase of \$3.4 million over fiscal year 1974. This increase is necessitated by the increased unit costs for assistance to an estimated general assistance caseload of 75,000 persons and a child welfare caseload of 3,600 children. The tribal work experience program will be carried on by 31 tribes in fiscal year 1975 and will benefit an estimated 4,525 participants.

The fiscal year 1975 law enforcement budget of \$8.8 million will provide services to over 300,000 Indian people on 87 reservations in 17 states where local authorities have not assumed civil and/or criminal jurisdiction.

The Bureau's fiscal year 1975 budget calls for \$12.9 million for housing. While the bulk of new home construction on reservations is the responsibility of the Department of Housing and Urban Development under separate appropriations, Bureau of Indian Affairs' programs will account for 500 new homes and 4,400 renovations.

Tribal Resources Development - \$57.6 million. In fiscal year 1975, \$57.6 million is requested for the development of tribal resources, an increase of \$6.3 million over fiscal year 1974. Primary efforts will be directed toward increased Indian employment and income; an intensified program for the inventory, conservation, development and utilization of natural resources; and improved road maintenance services.

Assuming continued growth in the Nation's economy, the \$2.3 million increase in business enterprises, credit, and direct employment, along with efforts in other program areas, is expected to add about 5,000 man-years to Indian employment, with 800 resulting from placement services and additional contracts which provide on-the-job training.

An additional \$1.3 million over the fiscal year 1974 level for forestry and agriculture will be used to strengthen conservation and development efforts on Indian lands and will provide urgently needed technical services on leasing and harvesting arrangements to assure optimum returns to the Indian community. There will be \$1.0 million to begin a comprehensive inventory of energy resources, and \$0.5 million to improve obligatory Federal maintenance services in irrigation projects where the current maintenance level is resulting in deteriorating facilities and reduced water deliveries.

The \$1.2 million increase for road maintenance will provide increased maintenance services of approximately \$50 per mile for the Indian reservation road network of approximately 22,740 miles. This will improve useability and reduce road deterioration.

Trust Responsibilities and Services - \$17.9 million. The request of \$17.9 million for fulfilling the Government's trust responsibilities in fiscal year 1975 provides for an increase of \$3.4 million over fiscal year 1974. Primary emphasis will be directed to protecting Indian rights in water and other property, and in strengthening real estate and financial management services.

An increase of \$1.0 million for water rights protection work will provide for initiating 35 additional water studies, for completing 34 water use plans now underway, and for filing or appealing 8 additional litigation cases. In addition, programs will be strengthened to assure that environmental quality standards are being maintained.

A \$2.4 million increase for trust services will provide urgent backlogged land appraisal, lease, and management services; increasing the number of appraisals by 2,600, and land conveyance, rights-of-way, and other lease services by over 17,000. The total number of leases expected to be in effect exceeds 95,000. In addition, financial management and accounting services will be strengthened for the estimated \$465.0 million in tribal investments and individual Indian accounts being serviced.

General Management and Facilities Operations - \$63.0 million. Included in the fiscal year 1975 budget request are funds to provide for the general management and administration of the Bureau (\$6.1 million); annual program planning and development at the reservation level (\$3.0 million); safety management and employee compensation (\$1.7 million); and the rental, operation, repair and maintenance of physical facilities in support of Bureau programs (\$52.2 million). Included are funds transferred to the Department of Labor for employee compensation claims; and to the General Services Administration for space owned or leased by them which is being used by the Bureau.

Construction (Buildings and Utilities) - \$27.4 million. The construction program in fiscal year 1975 includes funds for 16 additional kindergarten classrooms and 16 related staff quarters; one day school building at Diomedes, Alaska; completion of Grey Hill High School, Arizona (renamed Tuba City High School); facilities at Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas; an administration building for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, New Mexico; and funds to cover inflated

construction costs at Navajo Community College, Tsaile Lake, Arizona. Funds will also provide for design drawings for future projects and the purchase of equipment for facilities now under construction.

Irrigation Construction - \$24.5 million. The proposed budget estimates for irrigation systems for fiscal year 1975 provides \$17.2 million for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project located in New Mexico and \$7.3 million for other Indian irrigation projects and related power systems.

Road Construction on Indian Reservations - \$59.0 million (Liquidating Contract Authority). The Bureau of Indian Affairs will continue to emphasize in fiscal year 1975 the need of developing adequate road systems on Indian reservations. The program will provide for grading of 446 miles, paved surfacing of 577 miles and gravel surfacing of 148 miles.

Alaska Native Claims - \$70.0 million. Included in the fiscal year 1975 budget request is \$70.0 million for the Alaska Native claims. These funds will be used for the settlement of land claims of Alaska Natives as authorized by P.L. 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. Funding to date has been \$12.5 million in 1972, \$50.0 million in 1973 and \$70.0 million in 1974. The Act requires that the claims be paid out in 11 years.

Navajo-Hopi. In 1962 a court determined that 1,822,082 acres of the Executive Act (1882) was owned jointly by the Navajo and Hopi. In 1972 the court ordered the Navajo tribe and the United States Government to reduce Navajo livestock to one-half the 1964 grazing capacity and to make a new carrying capacity survey, and order the Government to submit plans to implement the order. These plans were submitted and approved by the court.

A Flagstaff Office to implement the terms of the court order in the joint-use area has been established. This office will supervise grazing, issuance of grazing permits, removal and transportation of animals, permits for new construction of any kind, and the maintenance of law enforcement, including a special court and police. Funds for carrying out the court order including range capacity survey, range improvements and fencing, and other necessary activities for the control of grazing are estimated to be \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1974. Funds will be needed to continue these activities in fiscal year 1975, in addition to the operation of a judiciary and police system, in order to comply with the court order.

Federal Government Obligations. The Federal Government holds title, in trust, for 40.0 million acres of tribally-owned land and 10.3 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. In March 1973, the Bureau of Indian Affairs estimated about 543,000 Indians living on reservations and nearby, including all rural California Indians in counties containing trust land.

Program Direction. The Administration will continue to provide the American Indian the opportunity and assistance to live in prosperity, dignity and honor, and to help share 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
(In thousands)

Comparative Statement of 1974 Appropriation and 1975 Budget Estimate

Appropriations and Activities	Fiscal Year 1974			F.Y. 1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
	Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Amount Available		
OPERATION INDIAN PROGRAMS:					
1. Education	190,420	8,566	198,986	219,016	+20,030
2. Indian Services	92,476	1,442	93,918	96,304	+ 2,386
3. Tribal Resources Development.....	49,156	2,169	51,325	57,609	+ 6,284
4. Trust Responsibilities and Services	13,630	814	14,444	17,885	+ 3,441
5. General Management and Facilities Operations	51,339	2,347	53,686	62,993	+ 9,307
Total.....	397,021	15,338	412,359	453,807	+41,448
CONSTRUCTION:					
1. Irrigation systems.....	21,585	- - -	21,585	24,522	+ 2,937
2. Construction of Buildings and Utilities.....	33,022	- - -	33,022	27,353	- 5,669
Total.....	1/ 54,607	- - -	54,607	51,875	- 2,732
1/ Excludes transfer of \$116,000.					
ROAD CONSTRUCTION:					
1. General Road Construction-Approp.	43,000	- - -	43,000	59,000	+16,000
(Obligational Authority).....	(57,200)	- - -	(57,200)	(60,200)	(+ 3,000)
(Budget Authority).....	(150,000)	- - -	(150,000)	(75,000)	(-75,000)
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS:					
1. Alaska Native Claims.....	70,000	- - -	70,000	70,000	- - -
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.....	564,628	15,338	579,966	634,682	+54,716

OPERATION OF INDIAN
PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Operation of Indian Programs

Appropriation, 1973.....	<u>\$398,123,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1973.....		<u>\$398,123,000</u>
Appropriation, 1974.....	394,656,000	
Supplemental appropriation, 1974.....	2,365,000	
Second supplemental appropriation, 1974.....	15,338,000	
Contract authority.....	<u>707,000</u>	
Total appropriation, 1974.....		<u>413,066,000</u>

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1975

	<u>Base for 1975</u>	<u>Increase 1975</u>	
Education.....	\$199,693,000	\$ +19,323,000	
Indian Services.....	93,918,000	+ 2,386,000	
Tribal Resources Development.....	51,325,000	+ 6,284,000	
Trust Responsibilities.....	14,444,000	+ 3,441,000	
General Management and Facilities Operations	53,686,000	<u>+ 9,307,000</u>	<u>+40,741,000</u>
Net Increase, 1975.....			<u>+40,741,000</u>
Budget Estimate, 1975.....			<u>453,807,000</u>

Operation of Indian Programs

Analysis by Activity

	Fiscal Year 1973	Fiscal Year 1974			
	Amount Available	Total Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Transfers	Amount Available
1. Education.....	\$191,341,446	\$191,127,000	\$8,566,000		\$199,693,000
2. Indian Services.....	81,493,635	92,476,000	1,442,000		93,918,000
3. Tribal Resources Development..	51,187,498	49,156,000	2,169,000		51,325,000
4. Trust Responsibilities.....	13,117,120	13,630,000	814,000		14,444,000
5. General Management and Facilities Operation.....	52,004,555	51,339,000	2,347,000		53,686,000
Contract Authorization....	-271,192	-	-		-
Applied to Contract Authorization.....	793,492	-	-		-
Unobligated balance lapsing...	8,456,446	-	-		-
Total.....	398,123,000	397,728,000	15,338,000		413,066,000

Operation of Indian Programs

Activity	FY 74 as Appropriated	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Amount Available	F.Y. 1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
EDUCATION.....		\$191,341,446	\$199,693,000	\$219,016,000	\$19,323,000
Federal facilities	(146,488,800)				
Assistance to Public Schools	(25,352,000)				
Higher Education	(22,756,000)				
Adult Vocational Training	(19,035,400)				
Adult Education	(2,155,100)				
INDIAN SERVICES.....		81,493,635	93,918,000	96,304,000	2,386,000
Community Development	(210,500)				
Agricultural Extension	(2,350,200)				
Tribal Operations	(4,697,400)				
Comprehensive Planning	(1,044,600)				
Welfare Services	(60,736,300)				
Housing Improvement	(10,432,900)				
Housing Development	(2,621,600)				
Maintaining Law and Order	(12,325,600)				
Repair and Maintenance, Buildings and Utilities	(500,000)				
TRIBAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT.....		49,643,078	51,325,000	57,609,000	6,284,000
Direct Employment (Incl. OJT)	(17,108,100)				
Outdoor Recreation	(362,300)				
Industrial & Tourism Dev.	(2,255,900)				
Development of Indian A&C	(720,400)				
Credit Operations	(2,418,100)				
Road Maintenance	(6,892,600)				
Forestry	(7,165,400)				
Range Lands	(4,153,300)				
Fire Suppression and Emergency Rehabilitation	(800,000)				
Soil & Moisture Conservation	(9,014,900)				
Operation, Repair & Maint. of Indian Irrigation Systems	(1,624,900)				

Operation of Indian Programs (con.)

Activity	F. Y. 74 as Appropriated	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Amount Available	F.Y. 1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES.....		\$14,661,540	\$14,444,000	\$17,885,000	\$3,441,000
Indian Water Rights	(1,777,600)				
Real Property Management	(8,560,200)				
Real Estate Appraisals	(2,241,100)				
General Trustee Services	(1,588,000)				
Environmental Quality Services	(527,200)				
GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND FACILITIES OPERATION.....		52,004,555	53,686,000	62,993,000	9,307,000
General Administrative Exp.	(5,628,200)				
Management Evaluation	(306,300)				
Reservation Programs	(2,699,600)				
Employee Compensation	(717,000)				
Safety	(-)				
Plant Operations	(-)				
Repair and Maintenance, Buildings and Utilities	(25,798,500)				
Contract Authorization.....		-271,192	-	-	-
Applied to Contract Authorization.....		793,492	-	-	-
Unobligated Balance Lapsing.....		8,456,446	-	-	-
Total.....		398,123,000	413,066,000	453,807,000	40,741,000

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

1. Education

Subactivity	FY-1973 Amount Available	FY-1974 Amount Available	FY-1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
A. School Operations.....	\$115,290,446	\$122,177,000	\$119,234,000	\$- 2,943,000
B. Assistance to Public				
Schools.....	17,560,000	16,205,000	18,805,000	+ 2,600,000
C. Career Development.....	7,561,000	12,917,000	13,302,000	+ 385,000
D. Direct Indian Education Operations.....	50,990,000	48,394,000	67,675,000	+19,281,000
Total.....	191,341,446	199,693,000	219,016,000	+19,323,000

	Bureau Assistance Programs		Contracts and Grants to Indians		Total Program		
	FY-1974	FY-1975	FY-1974	FY-1975	FY-1974	FY-1975	
A. School Operations.....	122,177,000	119,234,000	8,364,000	19,969,000	130,541,000	139,203,000	+ 8,662,000
B. Assistance to Public							
Schools.....	16,205,000	18,805,000	9,147,000	9,147,000	25,352,000	27,952,000	+ 2,600,000
C. Career Development....	12,917,000	13,302,000	30,883,000	38,559,000	43,800,000	51,861,000	+ 8,061,000
Total.....	151,299,000	151,341,000	48,394,000	67,675,000	199,693,000	219,016,000	+19,323,000

A. School Operations: FY-1974, \$130,541,000; FY-1975, \$139,203,000; increase \$8,662,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
	Amount	Positions			
(1)	+3,862,000	-	-		To provide adequate operating funds for the Indian education program.
(2)	+4,800,000	-832	139,203,000	7,151	To provide for program improvements in school operations.
	<u>+8,662,000</u>	<u>-</u>			

Cost Factor Involved in Increases

- (1) Cost of living increases averaging 10% of the total non-personnel costs. (53,000 students; 4,000 provided dormitory; no change in FY-75).

Need for Increase:

(1) An increase of \$3,862,000 is requested to offset cost of living advances to date in the Indian school program. The cost of food has risen approximately 15% resulting in an increased cost of \$1,500,000 to the education program. The cost of textbooks has risen 10% over the past year. Other teaching aid (soft cover) have risen 11%. Cost of living increases in all goods and services other than food total \$2,362,000 or an average of approximately 8%.

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

(2) An increase of \$4,800,000 is requested to remove program deficiencies and to provide program improvements in general throughout the Indian education program. For example, a program deficiency in the area of providing boarding school students with adequate clothing and personal effects has been increasingly articulated over the past two years. Only \$5 per student was allocated last fiscal year for all clothing and personal effects. Other similar deficiencies have been identified.

Program improvements include the need for more attention to the special needs of Indian children as identified by the local school and community in choosing options available to them in control of the local education programs. This will necessitate financial assistance to support meaningful involvement and to carry out local determinations with respect to the thrust and direction of the education program.

Program of Work:

Under the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 USC 13), the School Operations program provides for the operation of boarding schools, dormitories, and day schools for Indian youth at the kindergarten, elementary, high school, and post-high school levels. A pilot program for pre-kindergarten children is presently underway at two locations.

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

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

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

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

Funds were appropriated in FY-1974 for two pilot Parent-Child Development Programs (Pre-Kindergarten Pilot Program). Because of the trend toward Indian operation of Bureau programs, it was decided that proposals for contract solicited from all Tribes meeting basic program criteria for planning and implementation. Criteria require that programs coordinate but not duplicate existing resources.

On the basis of proposals submitted two tribes were selected for planning contracts: the Pueblo de Acoma and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. Planning has now been completed by both tribal groups and a contract for operation was signed with the Choctaw Indians on December 13, 1973. The contract for operation is in negotiation with Acoma.

At Choctaw the Parent-Child Development Program Choctaw Board of Directors is actively involved in decision making for operation of the program. One hundred children, pre-natal - 4 years, have been identified; staff has been employed; equipment has been ordered; preservice training is in process; and facilities are in process of renovation for day care services.

It is anticipated that operation of both Acoma and Choctaw day care centers and family day care programs will be in operation by February.

Within the past two years the reading programs at Phoenix Indian High School and Stewart Indian School, two schools in the Phoenix Area, received national recognition as two of the best reading programs in the United States.

An air bookmobile service has been established in the Bethel (Alaska) Agency. This service reaches over 30 Native village schools, supplying each with library books, film strips, records, tapes and other educational materials. Many deliveries are made within 24 hours by "bush" aircraft.

One of the most extensive and comprehensive research programs on Native education is in process in Alaska. The Alaska Native needs assessment program is being accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the State of Alaska, Native groups, students and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Two programs of self-evaluation and improvement of instruction have been incorporated as a part of the Muskogee Area program of educational accountability. The first, Instrument for the Observation of Teaching Activities, was officially implemented in September, 1973. Preliminary plans call for the official implementation of the second, Performance Evaluation for the Educational Leader, following an Area wide workshop in March of 1974.

NALAP (an acronym for Navajo Area Language Arts Project), a project to develop relevant second language learning materials for Navajo children, is in progress on the Navajo Reservation. NALAP materials have been field tested in twenty-two schools during the past two years. NALAP is a structural-sequential English language program which presents the grammatical structures of English in a sequence believed to be suitable for Navajo children learning English as their second language. The materials, through the use of numerous examples and meaningful activities, help children to internalize the structures of English by capitalizing on the thought process involved in language learning rather than on rote drill and model-mimicry. NALAP, Book I, containing ten units of 86 structural objectives has been revised and refined and will be used in over 50 per cent of Navajo Area schools during the 1973-74 school year. Additional units are also being developed.

In the area of research, a pilot project is in existence to determine success of pupils who learn to read initially in Navajo rather than English. This bilingual-bicultural program is in operation at Sanostee, Toadlena, Cottonwood, Greasewood and Pinon. Navajo is the language of instruction in this program. At the kindergarten and first grade levels, most of the instruction is in Navajo with time set aside for teaching English. At the first grade level, initial reading and writing is in Navajo. In the second and third grades, more English is used, and instruction is used in both languages.

B. Assistance to Public Schools: FY-1974, \$25,352,000; FY-1975, \$27,952,000; increase \$2,600,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)					
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	
(1) +2,055,000	-	27,952,000	-	To provide for increased enrollments in Johnson O'Malley assisted public schools.	
(2) + 545,000	-	-	-	To partially offset cost of living increases.	
<u>+2,600,000</u>	<u>-</u>				

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Anticipated enrollment increase of 7,500 students at an average cost of \$274, per student.

Need for Increase:

(1) An increase of \$2,055,000 is requested to provide for an unanticipated enrollment increase of 5,500 students in fiscal year 1974 and for an additional increase of 2,000 students expected in fiscal year 1975. This increase will permit the various public schools to return to fiscal year 1973 levels of support per pupil.

(2) The increase of \$545,000 will be required to partially offset cost of living increases and to provide for greater tribal and parental involvement to the extent possible.

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 aid to public school districts which face financial problems due to the presence of tax-exempt, Indian-owned lands within the district boundaries and the enrollment of relatively large numbers of Indian children.

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

As States and local school districts assume increased responsibility for basic education programs, Johnson-O'Malley funds are made available for special education purposes that identify with Indian children. Such programs will have a positive effect in improving education achievement, reducing dropouts, and pave the way for entrance into improved employment opportunities of higher education programs. Some of these supplemental programs are: Transportation for kindergarten children; Employment of home-school coordinators and guidance counselors; Arts and Crafts programs; Teacher aides and inservice training programs; Workshops for teachers of Indian children; Cultural enrichment programs; Summer programs; Parental costs; Curriculum development; Student conferences; Special transportation and Special library services.

The 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 aid available, including other Federal programs of aid to education (Public Laws 81-815, 81-874, and 89-10), and any special situations or needs related solely to Indian children.

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

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

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

The greatest accomplishment in the Johnson-O'Malley programs in recent years has been the greatly increased involvement of local Indian education

committees in the planning and monitoring of projects. All schools or school districts receiving Johnson-O'Malley assistance now have these Indian education committees and the approval of these committees is asked for all projects.

During the past year emphasis was placed on local Indian participation in programming the use of Johnson-O'Malley funds for education of Indians in public schools. In each school district an Indian advisory school board was chosen and in ten states Johnson-O'Malley funds were administered to eligible school districts through contracts with Indian corporations. It is likely that similar contracts will also be in effect next year in Oklahoma and Arizona.

Indian parents are establishing control over public school programs affecting their children. Evaluation reports show that Indian parents and students are more responsive to Johnson-O'Malley financed programs than in previous years.

During 1973 there was also an increase in the percentage of total Johnson-O'Malley funds spent for special need programs and a corresponding decrease in basic support funding.

The total number of Indian students served under this program again increased to a total of more than 98,000 in fiscal year 1974.

Administration of the Johnson-O'Malley program in the state of Idaho has been expanded to provide for more Indian involvement. Three people of Indian ancestry will administer the program; one located in Northern Idaho, and in Boise, and one in Southern Idaho.

Due to recent acquisition of land by the Burns Paiute Tribe in Oregon, the Harney County School District became eligible for Johnson-O'Malley funding and this year the Bureau negotiated a contract with the School District.

C. Career Development: FY-1974, \$43,800,000; FY-1975, \$51,861,000; increase \$8,061,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or
Decrease (-)

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(1)	+7,200,000	-	29,956,000	-	To meet increased cost of college scholarships.
(2)	+ 527,000	- 1	2,620,000	56	Increase in adult education services.
(3)	+ 334,000	- 51	19,285,000	281	Increase in adult vocational training services.
	<u>+8,061,000</u>	<u>- 52</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) College scholarship grants to 1,200 additional students at \$1,754 per student. Cost of living increases for 13,500 students at \$377 each per year.

(2) The increase in funds for this activity will allow the establishing of 15 or more learning centers and Adult Education programs at locations that presently have no programs with the additional used to fund deficiencies in

established operating programs.

- (3) Adult vocational training services to an additional 72 trainees.

Need for Increase:

This subactivity provides for a single, coordinated career development program. It will use a coordinated approach to solving the problems individual Indians face in career selection. A Career Counselor will be available locally who can provide funding for those activities deemed appropriate to assist the career development of the individual counseled. The funds would be used for any of a full range of activities under the Career Development Program such as, higher education, institutional vocational training, or adult education, separately or in combination. This funding approach would insure that these programs would complement each other in meeting the needs of the individuals served. The Career Counselor would be the single contact necessary for a client to enter a career development program. The counselor would also be well suited to act as a clearing agent for any funding assistance from non-BIA Federal, state, tribal, or private sources which might be available. Need for increase is detailed below.

- (1) College assistance grants for Indian students to attend college is an important part of the career development program concept. It is estimated that it will be \$29,956,000 within the total program in FY-1975.

Of the \$29,956,000 requested \$25,784,000 will be available for regular student scholarships. The remainder will be used for administration and special programs as shown in the following chart:

Special Scholarship Projects

	<u>FY-1974</u>	<u>FY-1975</u>
American Indian Law Program.....	\$ 678,850	\$ 678,850
Indian School Administrator's Program.....	265,000	265,000
Navajo Community College.....	2,058,000	2,058,000
Sinte Gleska College.....	200,000	200,000
Lakota Education Center.....	200,000	200,000
Tribal Contracts (Admin. Costs Only)	350,000	350,000
American Indian Scholarships, Inc. (Graduate Program).....	100,000	-
Area Office Projects.....	380,000	400,000
Central Office Projects.....	20,150	20,150
	<u>\$4,252,000</u>	<u>\$4,172,000</u>
Total		

In the interest of funding as many students as possible, the practice of funding married students with single student grant amounts will continue during FY-1975. The following table on college costs illustrates this increase. The average for single students attending public-supported institutions in FY-1975 is expected to be \$2,900:

COLLEGE COSTS ^{1/}

<u>Single Students:</u>	<u>FY-1974</u>	<u>FY-1975</u>
Private.....	\$ 3,496	\$ 3,846
Public.....	2,635	2,900

COLLEGE COSTS (Cont.)

<u>Married Students:</u>	<u>FY-1974</u>	<u>FY-1975</u>
Private.....	\$ 5,455	\$ 6,000
Public.....	4,550	5,000

1/ Estimates based on Area college cost averages plus U. S. Office of Education base statistics.

The Bureau's \$25,784,000 combined with the amount available from other resources will make a total budget of approximately \$42,630,000 for students who will be applying for assistance from the Bureau in FY-1975.

SOURCE OF SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING

	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Students Funded</u>	<u>Average Grant</u>
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	\$25,784,000	14,700	\$1,754
Other.....	16,846,000	-	1,146
Total.....	42,630,000	14,700	2,900
<u>Funds from Other Sources:</u>			
Other Federal Program (EEOG, Work-Study, Loans, & College Scholarships.....	\$ 5,698,000		
Tribal Scholarships & Loans..	600,000		
State, Private, Foundation Scholarships.....	3,000,000		
Student and Family Contribu- tions.....	7,548,000		
Total.....	16,846,000		

(2) Another important part of the career development program concept enables adult Indians, through part-time education near their homes, to improve their opportunities for employment or expand their education. An increase of \$527,000 will extend programs to Indians not now receiving services. Major emphasis is placed on expressed local needs which is generally 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 Contracting of these programs to tribal groups is continuing. Ten additional programs have been contracted to the tribes this year, in whole or in part, bringing the total to 26. Others may be contracted during the current fiscal year.

(3) The increase of \$334,000 will provide appropriate career development training to assist Indian people to qualify for and hold jobs on or near Indian reservations. The increase will provide institutional training services to about 135 additional students over the total assisted in FY-1974.

Program of Work:

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

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

The importance of adequate vocational counseling for post-secondary education is readily apparent. Contacts with high schools enrolling Indians will continue to be an integral function of the Area scholarship representatives as will expanded on-campus visitation. Indian input into the operation of the program includes contracts for scholarship services with **recognized tribal** organizations and contracts with on-and off-campus Indian organizations.

The Navajo Community College Act passed in 1971 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to assist the tribe in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the school. The annual sum for operation and maintenance of the college is not to exceed the average amount of the per capita contributions made by the federal government to the education of Indian students at federally-operated institutions of the same type.

Adult education services enable 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.

Adult vocational training services provide training and support services including, but not limited to, career and community counseling, tuition and monthly subsistence.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

In the past year about 11,000 Indian adults participated in BIA funded adult education activities, 1,200 obtained their high school equivalencies (GED's), some 325 unemployed were hired, 150 currently employed were promoted, 200 entered college, and 200 entered other full-time education programs.

Fourteen adult education learning centers operating on a full-time drop-in basis, with individual instructions, are now in operation with four more planned to become operational this fiscal year by joint use of BIA-USOE funds.

During FY-1973, 7,609 individuals were assisted directly through adult vocational training services to enter formal vocational training activities throughout the United States. Of the total number, 2,512 completed training and entered the tribal manpower resources of Indian tribal groups or chose to pursue working careers in urban areas. Two thousand nine hundred twenty-eight carried over into training during FY-1974

The Indian Lawyer, Educational Administration, and College Work-Study projects provided special scholarship grant assistance to 344 Indian students in FY-1973. These projects provide training at the under-graduate and graduate levels in critical area professions.

The total number of students assisted through scholarship grants increased from 12,438 in FY-1972 to 13,387 in FY-1973.

2. Indian Services

Subactivity	FY-1973 Amount Available	FY-1974 Amount Available	FY-1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
A. Aid to Tribal Government....	\$ 7,334,000	\$ 6,563,000	\$ 8,438,000	\$+ 1,875,000
B. Social Services.....	9,996,635	9,437,000	11,194,000	+ 1,757,000
C. Law Enforcement.....	7,983,000	10,353,000	6,681,000	- 3,672,000
D. Housing.....	4,343,000	4,374,000	4,190,000	- 184,000
E. Direct Indian Services Operations.....	51,837,000	63,191,000	65,801,000	+ 2,610,000
Total.....	81,493,635	93,918,000	96,304,000	+ 2,386,000

	Bureau Assistance Programs		Contracts and Grants to Indians		Total Program		
	FY-1974	FY-1975	FY-1974	FY-1975	FY-1974	FY-1975	
A. Aid to Tribal Government.	6,563,000	8,438,000	2,187,000	2,445,000	8,750,000	10,883,000	+ 2,133,000
B. Social Services.....	9,437,000	11,194,000	50,790,000	52,476,000	60,227,000	63,670,000	+ 3,443,000
C. Law Enforcement.....	10,353,000	6,681,000	1,682,000	2,162,000	12,035,000	8,843,000	- 3,192,000
D. Housing.....	4,374,000	4,190,000	8,532,000	8,718,000	12,906,000	12,908,000	+ 2,000
Total.....	30,727,000	30,503,000	63,191,000	65,801,000	93,918,000	96,304,000	+ 2,386,000

A. Aid to Tribal Governments: FY-1974, \$8,750,000; FY-1975, \$10,883,000; increase \$2,133,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or
Decrease (-)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(1)+ 146,000	-	2,474,000	10	To meet increased expenses in the on-going Agricultural Extension program.
(2)+ 116,000	-2	1,161,000	14	Increase tribal Comprehensive Planning capability.
(3)+1,871,000	-2	7,248,000	118	Expand TGDP, meet costs of new judgment fund legislation, improve tribal participation in budget process, continue Youth Work-Learn program and built-in cost increases in tribal operations.
<u>+2,133,000</u>	<u>-4</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

- (1) Increase in costs averaging 6% for existing state and tribal contracts in Agricultural Extension - \$146,000.
- (2) Expand tribal Comprehensive Planning by 11% or \$116,000.
- (3) Provide for increased average costs and additional contracts under TGDP (\$1,128,000); cost of new judgment legislation (\$320,000); improve tribal participation in the budget process (\$169,000); meet built-in cost increases in tribal operations (254,000).

Need for Increase:

(1) Agricultural Extension - Existing contracts with state universities and tribes in 18 states are all experiencing increased costs. A 6% increase of \$146,000 is required to permit operations to continue at the current level.

(2) Comprehensive Planning - The \$116,000 or 11% increase will permit this vital program to extend needed planning assistance to additional tribes.

(3) Tribal Operations - The following increases are required:

(In thousands of dollars)			
	<u>FY-1974</u>	<u>FY-1975</u>	<u>Change</u>
(a) Regular program built-in increase.....	\$3,145	\$3,399	\$+ 254
(b) Judgment fund legislation....	-	320	+ 320
(c) TGDP:	2,232	3,529	+1,297
<u>1</u> Contract program.....	(1,632)	(2,760)	(+1,128)
<u>2</u> Tribal participation in budget process.....	(100)	(269)	(+ 169)
<u>3</u> Youth Work-Learn program.....	(500)	(500)	(-)
Total.....	<u>5,377</u>	<u>7,248</u>	<u>+1,871</u>

Without the increase in TGDP it is estimated that from 60 to 100 tribal applications meeting all eligibility criteria of need would not be approved due to lack of funds.

The new judgment fund legislation, Act of October 19, 1973 (P.L. 93-134, 87 Stat 466) requires the Bureau to conduct public hearings of record in determining judgment use plans which are then to be submitted to the Congressional committees for approval. Estimated cost increase for this new program is \$320,000.

Tribes have participated in the formulation of all BIA budgets since FY-1973. The proposed increase of \$169,000 will meet rising costs in this phase of the program as well as providing funds for meetings of tribal officials regarding budget execution.

The regular tribal operations program consisting of constitutional and charter actions, judgment fund research, roll preparation and updating and technical advice to tribes on governmental matters will require an additional \$254,000 to operate at the same level in FY-1975.

Program of Work:

The Agricultural Extension program will provide technical advice and assistance to reservation Indian families, individuals and associations. Emphasis is placed on improvements in use of agricultural resources, homemaking and family economics. Services will be provided by home demonstration agents, county agents and youth activities such as 4H. The program will be carried out with a minimum of Bureau staff by using contracts with state universities and tribal councils.

The Comprehensive Planning program will provide Indian tribes with the resources required for them to develop and maintain comprehensive plans. As such this program will play a key role in the continued implementation of the Indian self-determination policy.

Under the new judgment fund legislation (Act of October 19, 1973, P.L. 93-134, 87 Stat. 466) the Bureau expects to conduct 50 hearings of record which will lead to judgment use plans submitted to Congressional committees for approval. Each plan will be submitted within six months after the appropriation act for the award.

During FY-1975 somewhere between 135 and 185 tribes will contract with the Bureau to provide Tribal Government Development Program services. This will represent a doubling of the FY-1974 effort. As a result the quality of tribal governmental administrative systems will be improved. Projects to be accomplished include: Development of election ordinances; Administrative plans; Tribal membership rolls; Development of governing documents and amendments thereto; Land assignment ordinances; and Plans for management of tribe's resources.

Tribal participation in the Bureau's budget formulation process has insured that tribal priorities are reflected in the budget. During FY-1975 the proposed program will provide funds for involving the tribes in the execution phase of the budget thereby providing the Bureau with tribal advice on how to carry out projects and programs which have been funded under tribal budget priorities.

The Youth Work-Learn program will be continued in FY-1975 as a clean-up program in and around Indian villages. In addition to the end product of cleaner villages the program has the purpose of providing young people with work opportunity and management experience in community projects.

Under the Tribal Operations program the Bureau will continue to provide technical assistance and advice to tribal governments to improve the quality of governmental services to Indians.

Upon request, the Bureau will explain and interpret various governmental services and procedures to tribal governments and present alternatives. The tribes will make their own choices for the management of their own affairs. The usual vehicle for a major change in a tribal government or its operations is a new or revised constitution or charter. The Bureau is currently working with tribes on approximately 110 tribal constitution or charter actions. In FY-1975, 53 such actions should be completed.

Also during FY-1975, the Bureau will work on 145 payment or judgment rolls. The Bureau plans to start 52 new judgment payment rolls, complete 19 other payment rolls, and prepare 74 tribal membership roll supplements. Enrollment appeals from judgment rolls prepared in prior years will continue to be processed and will increase the workload. Completion of judgment rolls in FY-1974 will contribute to the appeals workload in FY-1975.

The Bureau will continue to process attorney contracts for claims and other services, review attorney expense vouchers, organize meeting to review compromise claim settlements, and review tribal requests for loans to hire expert witnesses for claims litigation.

In FY-1975, it is estimated that 28 dockets with awards totaling approximately \$56 million will be made by the Indian Claims Commission in settlement of claims against the United States. These awards, plus those of previous years, constitute the basis for the judgment work program. The Bureau conducts research to determine the modern-day beneficiary for each award and assists the Indian tribes in developing proposals for the use or distribution of these judgment funds.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

Agricultural Extension - Home demonstration and home gardening visits were made to 14,000 families and approximately 24,000 youths participated in 4H activities.

Under TGDP in FY-1973, the Bureau contracted with 74 tribal entities for over \$1.3 million in tribal administrative and operating procedures projects. Over 80,000 Indian people benefited from these projects.

During FY-1973, Tribal Operations accomplished the following: Conducted beneficiary research for eight judgments and prepared draft legislation for four more awards; Completed action on 104 tribal membership and/or payment rolls; Completed action on 43 tribal constitution and charter actions.

B. Social Services: FY-1974, \$60,227,000; FY-1975, \$63,670,000; increase \$3,443,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or
Decrease (-)

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(1)+2,157,000	-	49,095,000	-	Increase in General Assistance Unit Costs and increase in number of TWEF participants.
(2)+1,080,000	-	6,480,000	-	Increase in Child Welfare Unit Costs

Increase (+) or
Decrease (-) (Cont)

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(3)+	125,000	-	400,000	-	Increase in cost for miscellaneous assistance.
(4)+	81,000	-28	7,695,000	440	Increased administrative expenses.
	<u>+3,443,000</u>	<u>-28</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

- (1) General Assistance - Increased unit costs for 75,000 at \$2.25 per month per person, an increase of \$2,025,000. Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP) costs for 275 additional employable assistance recipients at \$40 per month per worker, \$132,000; a total increase for General Assistance of \$2,157,000.
- (2) Child Welfare - Increased unit costs for 3,600 children at \$25 per month per child.
- (3) Miscellaneous Assistance - Burial services for 250 persons at increased unit cost of \$100 each, \$25,000. Increased costs relative to assisting tribes to participate in the food distribution program.
- (4) Social Services - Increased expense associated with the administration of the General Assistance and Child Welfare Assistance Programs, \$81,000.

Need for Increase:

The Federal Government has assumed responsibility for providing financial assistance and other social services to Indian residents of reservation communities who are in need but who do not receive State or county assistance. The 1975 projections for assistance and social services are based upon caseload history, probable eligibility, and recognized trends.

Welfare Assistance and Social Services

	<u>FY-1973</u>	<u>FY-1974</u>	<u>FY-1975</u>	<u>Change</u>
General Assistance,..	\$42,060,000	\$46,938,000	\$49,095,000	\$ +2,157,000
(Caseload).....	(69,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(-)
Other Welfare Assistance:				
Child Welfare.....	5,400,000	5,400,000	6,480,000	+1,080,000
(Caseload).....	(3,600)	(3,600)	(3,600)	(-)
Miscellaneous Assistance	275,000	275,000	400,000	+ 125,000
Social Services.....	7,327,000	7,614,000	7,695,000	+ 81,000
(Staff)	(468)	(468)	(437)	(-31)
Total Cost...	55,062,000	60,227,000	63,670,000	+3,443,000

The Social Services staff provides a generic social services program which includes General Assistance, Child Welfare Assistance and individual and family counseling and related casework services.

The increased workload handled by the Social Services Staff is reflected by the significant increase in the average monthly General Assistance caseload during recent years; 1971, 57,665 persons; 1972, 61,915 persons; 1973, 69,000 persons (estimated), and 1974, 75,000 persons (estimated). Therefore, \$81,000 is required to provide for cost increases associated with administration of the General Assistance and Child Welfare programs. These cost increases are directly related to travel and office expenses of the Social Services staff of 440.

Program of Work:

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 Indians in need and will also provide for other costs related to welfare programs, including arrangements with tribes in need for meeting some of the costs of the food distribution program for eligible Indian families.

The successful Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP) will be continued and expanded as one way of providing the assistance needs of employable Indians. Constructive employment through TWEP has been provided for many Indian people, and in many instances, training opportunities have also been provided. TWEP projects such as home construction and repair, building maintenance, and development of recreational facilities have contributed directly to the welfare of the reservation community. TWEP has also provided management experience for participating tribes.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

In FY-1974 General Assistance was provided to 75,000 persons and Child Welfare benefitted 3,600 children. The chart below illustrates actual and projected TWEP participation for the indicated fiscal years:

<u>TWEP Participation</u>			
	<u>FY-1973</u>	<u>FY-1974</u>	<u>FY-1975</u>
Number of Tribes (average).....	29	30	31
Number of Participants.....	4,000	4,250	4,525

C. Law Enforcement: FY-1974, \$12,035,000; FY-1975, \$8,843,000; decrease \$3,192,000. The increase and decrease consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>					
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	
(1) - 3,528,000	-	-	-	Reduction of FY-1974 funding used to reimburse other Federal Agencies for expenses associated with Wounded Knee disturbance.	
(2) + 328,000	- 22	8,519,000	292	Meet increased costs in on-going programs.	
(3) + 8	-	324,000	13	Continuation of the program at Navajo.	
<u>- 3,192,000</u>	<u>- 22</u>				

Cost Factors Involved

In FY-1974 Congress added \$3,528,000 to the Bureau budget to reimburse other Federal Agencies for expenses associated with the disturbance at Wounded Knee. This one-time expenditure has been deducted (\$ -3,528,000) from the Bureau's FY-1975 budget.

Program of Work:

The Bureau is responsible for providing Law Enforcement Services to over 300,000 Indian people on 87 reservations in 17 states at a cost of \$8.8 million as follows:

<u>FY-1975</u>		
<u>Law Enforcement Program</u>	<u>(In thousands of dollars)</u>	
	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Staffing</u>
Program Supervision & Investigation.....	\$2,900	100
Enforcement.....	4,000	176
Prevention & Rehabilitation.....	600	4
Detention.....	400	5
Judicial.....	300	-
Other.....	<u>600</u>	<u>20</u>
Total.....	<u>8,800</u>	<u>305</u>

The Bureau expends approximately \$2.9 million and has a staff of 100 which provides program direction, supervision, and investigation. Approximately \$4.0 million and a staff of 176 provides reservations with enforcement services. Enforcement Services mainly consist of patrolling Indian communities. It is estimated that the above segments of the program in the FY-1975 will investigate in excess of 122,000 complaints which is an increase of 3,000 over FY-1974 and 8,000 over the fiscal year just completed. The Bureau expends approximately \$.4

million to operate 23 detention facilities of which approximately \$.2 million is contract funds. In addition to the above segments the Bureau will continue to provide prevention and rehabilitation services at an estimated cost of \$.6 million of which approximately \$.3 million is for operating the Prisoner/Release Program and judicial services at an estimated cost of \$.3 million. An additional \$.6 million is required to meet support costs.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

A Special Operations Services unit was established using personnel from the Bureau's Law Enforcement program. Special training and equipment necessary for civil disturbance control were provided and the unit was activated twice during FY-1974. Its presence played a part in preventing possible disturbances at Gallup, New Mexico and Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

The Prisoner Parole Program continues to be a success. The figures for FY-1973 indicate that during the year 599 inmates were released with 149 violating parole. This is a recidivism rate of 25% as compared with a national average of 75%.

D. Housing: FY-1974, \$12,906,000; FY-1975, \$12,908,00, increase \$2,000. The increase and decrease consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(1) +	12,000	-	10,402,000	19	Help meet increased costs in HIP renovation and replacement.
(2) -	10,000	-	2,506,000	96	Continue the Housing Development program of assistance to Indian Housing Authorities.
<u>+</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>-</u>			

The HIP request of \$10,402,000 will provide 4,400 renovations at an average cost of \$1,655 (\$7,282,000), and 500 new homes at an average cost of \$6,240 (\$3,120,000).

The estimate of housing need has been determined from the 1973 Housing Survey which shows:

Service population (families).....	106,900
Less: Existing dwellings - standard condition..	36,000
Existing dwellings - adequate condition..*	4,600
Subtotal.....	<u>-40,600</u>
Families in need of housing assistance.....	66,300
Less: Houses to be renovated to standard.....	<u>-19,200</u>
New homes required.....	<u>47,100</u>

* Adequate condition exists when a house is in standard condition except that one or more utilities is not available.

Program of Work:

As indicated above there are 66,300 families in need of housing assistance. During FY-1975 it is estimated that the proposed budget of \$12,908,000 will provide assistance to 10,900 families as follows:

New Homes

HIP..... 500

HUD commitments.....6,000

Renovations

HIP..... 4,400

Total..... 10,900

The total HUD program commitment for Indian housing amounts to 30,000 homes. As of June 30, 1973, some 15,000 houses had been delivered with 15,000 remaining to be constructed. The Bureau through its traditional Housing Development efforts will continue to provide technical and administrative assistance to tribes in developing housing project applications and proposals for financial assistance under Federal housing programs.

However, the Housing Development assistance provided the Indian people is changing to meet changing program needs. Three factors caused this change:

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.

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.

As the responsibilities of Indian housing authorities increase in scope and complexity, the technical advice, training and financial assistance required from the Bureau also increases.

As a consequence the Bureau program will have a heavy emphasis on training. This training will be available to both homeowners and housing authorities and will acquaint homeowners with home repair skills and home management techniques and also equip housing authorities' personnel with a better understanding of problems and anticipated needs of housing occupants as these needs relate to successful housing management.

Specialized training for housing authority personnel will provide authority personnel with up-to-date knowledge of HUD programs and requirements for participation therein and will enable the authorities to meet their responsibilities under greatly increased administrative and managerial workload resulting from the continued increase in units under occupancy.

In order to expand and improve upon the delivery of houses in remote areas and/or to people whose incomes are below standard levels for economic feasibility, the Bureau has been working with the Department of HUD and the Indian Health Service. These negotiations have produced agreements which should provide an excellent test for expanding delivery of decent shelter to such places as Alaskan remote villages. This cooperative effort will make housing

available on a large scale to people hitherto not included in nor qualifying for project-type housing programs.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

	<u>FY-1973</u>	<u>Estimated FY-1974</u>
HIP renovations.....	4,460	4,400
HIP New.....	514	500
HUD New.....	3,162	6,000
Indian Housing Authorities' Units under Occupancy.....	16,000	20,000

3. Tribal Resources Development

Subactivity	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Amount Available	F.Y. 1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
(a) Business Enterprise.....	\$5,167,495	\$5,137,000	\$5,980,000	+\$843,000
(b) Credit.....	2,104,203	2,316,000	2,677,000	+361,000
(c) Direct Employment.....	6,900,588	3,330,000	3,537,000	+207,000
(d) Roads Maintenance.....	5,925,814	6,361,000	7,117,000	+756,000
(e) Forestry and Agriculture.	19,037,357	19,788,000	19,772,000	-16,000
(f) Minerals, Mining, Irrigation and Power....	1,544,420	1,612,000	3,142,000	+1,530,000
(g) Direct Tribal Resources Development Operations..	10,507,621	12,781,000	15,384,000	+2,603,000
Total.....	51,187,498	51,325,000	57,609,000	+6,284,000

Subactivity	Bureau Assistance Program		Contracts and Grants to Indians		Total Program		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
	F. Y. 1974	F. Y. 1975	F. Y. 1974	F. Y. 1975	F. Y. 1974	F. Y. 1975	
(a) Business Enterprise.....	\$5,137,000	\$5,980,000	\$386,000	\$543,000	\$5,523,000	\$6,523,000	+\$1,000,000
(b) Credit.....	2,316,000	2,677,000	25,000	220,000	2,341,000	2,897,000	+556,000
(c) Direct Employment.....	3,330,000	3,537,000	11,411,000	11,898,000	14,741,000	15,435,000	+694,000
(d) Roads Maintenance.....	6,361,000	7,117,000	230,000	636,000	6,591,000	7,753,000	+1,162,000
(e) Forestry and Agriculture.	19,788,000	19,772,000	729,000	2,080,000	20,517,000	21,852,000	+1,335,000
(f) Minerals, Mining, Irrigation and Power....	1,612,000	3,142,000	-	7,000	1,612,000	3,149,000	+1,537,000
Total.....	38,544,000	42,225,000	12,781,000	15,384,000	51,325,000	57,609,000	+6,284,000

- a. Business Enterprise: F.Y. 1974, \$5,523,000; F.Y. 1975, \$6,523,000; increase, \$1,000,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
	Amount	Positions			
(1)	\$+500,000	-8	\$3,823,000	95	For professional business management counseling and technical assistance to tribal business enterprises.
(2)	+200,000	-	2,400,000	-	To finance additional OJT contracts with Indian community employers.
(3)	+300,000	-	300,000	-	Bi-Centennial Program.
	<u>+1,000,000</u>	<u>-8</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Thirty-three professional evaluations estimated at approximately \$10,000 each, \$330,000; support services to the American Indian Travel Commission, \$100,000; updating and printing of technical publications and promotional material involving Indian commercial and industrial development, \$56,000; \$14,000 to annualize October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise; total, \$500,000.
- (2) \$200,000 for 200 additional Indian trainees through on-the-job training contracts at an average cost of \$1,000 per trainee.
- (3) \$150,000 for development and expansion of Indian Services, and \$150,000 for the development of facilities in connection with the U. S. Bi-Centennial Program; total, \$300,000.

Need for Increase:

With the unemployment among the Indians residing on reservations hovering around 40% and the per capita annual income of approximately \$1,200, the development of jobs and other income opportunities, and the training of Indians to fill those jobs ranks high among needs. Hence, business enterprise development in Indian communities is an essential program ingredient. The requested funding increases will allow improvement of these conditions to an appreciable extent. The monies for the Bi-Centennial Program are needed to assure full participation of Indians in the national Bi-Centennial celebrations.

Program of Work:

In Fiscal Year 1975 the efforts in Indian business enterprise development will continue to focus on activities designed to (1) meet the persistent employment and income needs of reservation Indians; (2) increase the Indian tribal ownership of economic resources, and (3) accelerate the effort to assist the Indians in development and/or expansion of trade and commerce in Indian home communities. These objectives will be encouraged and assisted through a variety of technical and financial programs that include development of new and/or expansion of existing Indian owned and operated commercial and industrial establishments, on-the-job training assistance, promotion and development of Indian arts and crafts projects and Indian outdoor recreation resources.

The major program thrusts in the area of commercial and industrial development will include (1) continued emphasis on technical assistance to Tribal and privately owned businesses to improve and expand their enterprises; (2) continued emphasis on inducing manufacturers and businessmen to locate on or near reservation areas; (3) assisting the Indian Tribes in development of processing facilities of agricultural, mineral, and other products from Indian owned resources; (4) assisting Indian Tribes in finding various sources of financing to fund business ventures; (5) developing and disseminating information, publicizing Indian commercial and industrial resource potentials; (6) providing economic research and technical assistance that will include market analyses, economic feasibility determinations, short and long-range business development plans, and reservation resource inventories of natural, human and capital assets.

In pursuing the policy of the Bureau to develop and maintain cultural, recreational, fish, wildlife and other outdoor recreational practices, the program in Fiscal Year 1975 will be to essentially maintain the limited planning base established in Fiscal Year 1973. This will involve conducting surveys of Indian reservations' outdoor recreation resource potentials, 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 resources not available in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Also, included in this area of endeavor will be special funding to reimburse the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which will continue to provide technical fisheries assistance to Indians in connection with the off-reservation treaty fishing rights. This service will cover 25 Indian Tribes in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

In the development of the Indian manpower resources the program of work will continue to concentrate on designing and instituting the kinds of training activities that will prepare Indian people as owners, managers and employees of successful businesses. This concept will include direct contracts with industries for on-the-job training of Indian employees. It is estimated that in Fiscal Year 1975 the program will provide employment training opportunities for a total of 2,700 on-the-job training participants through some 80 on-the-job training contracts with industries located on Indian reservations.

In the area of Indian arts and crafts the program of work in Fiscal Year 1975 follows the pattern as specified by Public Law 74-355. Accordingly, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, organized to promote the development of Native American arts and crafts, will provide professional services to Indian, Eskimo and Aleut artists and craftsmen, with ancillary benefits to the general public, which include experimentation, correlation of public and private programs, technical advice, and 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. These are, the Southern Plains Museum and Crafts Center in Anadarko, Oklahoma; the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center in Rapid City, South Dakota; and the Museum of the Plains Indian and Crafts Center in Browning, Montana.

Finally, to insure full participation of Indians in the celebration of the national Bi-Centennial activities the Fiscal Year 1975 program of work is designed to promote projects stressing the theme of "Discover America With the First Americans." Emphasis will be placed on expanding and establishing additional Indian services in the Southwest (including Northern and Southern Pueblos, Navajo, Hopi, White Mountain Apache, Mescalero Apache, and Colorado River); in the Northern Plains area (including Montana and Wyoming reservations);

and in the Sioux Indian country (North and South Dakota reservations). Additional Indian Bi-Centennial projects will also be provided financial and technical assistance in other parts of the country based on potential contribution to overall Bi-Centennial objectives.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

On November 15, 1973, the American Indian National Bank opened its doors for business. This is the first such financial institution wholly owned and operated by and for the American Indians. The successful formation of this project was made possible with the technical assistance and financial aid provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and cooperative funding from EDA, OEO and OMBE, within the context of a program thrust designed to assist Indian groups in their efforts to establish Indian owned and managed financial institutions. The new Bank is the keystone of an envisioned national Indian structure that will eventually provide a multitude of services including full banking operations, capital for business ventures and insurance services to Indians throughout the United States.

The Bureau has provided technical assistance and financial aid in cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Agriculture which established an experimental jojoba nut acreage in Southern California. Potentially this will lead to the development of a jojoba nut plantation on Indian reservations in both California and Arizona in the next five years. In this connection, in cooperation with the University of Arizona assisted in laying a foundation for an Indian owned and operated jojoba wax candle industry.

One of the more significant accomplishments involving industrial development assistance to Indians has been the groundwork laid for the establishment of a camouflaged net factory at Devil's Lake, North Dakota. Again, this will be an Indian owned operation utilizing the management services of the Brunswick Corporation. The project includes a contract involving \$125 million with a potential employment of over 200 Indian people.

The Bureau has just completed its third year as a participant in the Discover America Travel Showcase. The Bureau's exhibit, one of 26 in the display, was shown in 34 major enclosed mall shopping centers throughout the Southwest and Southeast regions of the country. The Showcase has generated over 17,000 requests for information on Indian tourism attractions and facilities in 1973.

Financial assistance was provided to the Angoon Community Association in Alaska to cover essential expenditures for the operation of the Angoon Fleet. This was necessary to prepare the fishing fleet for the 1973 fishing season, thereby preventing the loss of employment and income of this community.

A total of 1,975 Indian individuals participated in Fiscal Year 1973 in on-the-job training contracts with industries located on Indian reservations. It is estimated that this number will increase to 2,500 by the end of Fiscal Year 1974.

Some of the more notable accomplishments in the area of Indian arts and crafts development are: (1) completed initial presentations and began concentrated travel schedules of the extensive exhibitions Contemporary Southern Plains Indian Painting and Contemporary Indian Artists; Montana/Wyoming/Idaho, with catalogues published and distributed nationally by cooperating Native American enterprises; (2) produced, presented and published 25 one-person promotional sales exhibitions including an illustrated monograph for each; and (3) produced and distributed nationally over 20,000 copies of illustrated Source Directories promoting 100 Native American crafts marketing enterprises.

- b. Credit: F.Y. 1974, \$2,341,000; F.Y. 1975, \$2,897,000; increase of \$556,000. The increase 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>	
\$+556,000	-7	\$2,897,000	131	Provide more adequate credit services and assistance to Indian people.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) \$536,000 for additional contracts with Indian organizations to provide credit services to Indians.
- (2) \$20,000 to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise.

Need for Increase:

There is an urgent need to strengthen the professional capability of Indian Tribes to provide adequate credit and financing services of all sorts to Tribal organizations and individual members. To this end, the increase will be distributed selectively to those field locations indicating a high priority for the credit program. These would be places that have no credit officer or places where the credit volume is increasing rapidly. Following is a summary of estimated total Indian financing needs:

SUMMARY OF TOTAL FINANCING NEEDS

As of June 30, 1973

1. Housing (Other than loans to individuals, i.e., housing enterprises, apartments, rentals, group participation).		\$24,917,500
2. Financing of industrial development and group commercial enterprises.		231,010,440
3. Financing of recreation development		73,536,300
4. Financing of utility systems, transportation terminals, community buildings, civic facilities, and other governmental purposes for which tax-exempt bonds may be issued.		134,299,305
5. Financing of group arts and crafts enterprises.		1,714,000
6. Loans to individuals.		510,550,531.
(a) Land	\$98,745,700	
(b) Agriculture	88,939,800	
(c) Non-Agriculture	26,511,900	
(d) Housing	166,783,100	
(e) Small Business	90,492,200	
(f) Education	6,797,000	
(g) Other	<u>32,280,831</u>	
7. Tribal Land Purchase		105,227,000
8. Expert Assistance		<u>817,385</u>
Total Financing Needs		<u><u>1,082,072,461</u></u>

Program of Work:

The Credit Program strives to provide adequate capital to develop Indian resources to a point where Indians 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. Technical services for financial management is an essential part of the program.

The total Indian financing needs are estimated currently at \$1.08 billion as indicated in the table. This includes loan commitments of \$13.3 million and authorized loan applications of \$15.6 million, for a total of \$28.9 million in approved and authorized loans. With only \$3.3 million available in the Indian Revolving Fund for loans, there is a cash shortage of \$25.6 million. The program of work in F.Y. 1975 is designed to meet these needs to the extent possible through direct loans from the Revolving Loan Fund and by locating other financing sources. It has been estimated that the F. Y. 1975 effort will result in an increase over the previous year of 4,000 assisted loans, totaling approximately \$8 million; 500 Bureau supervised loans outstanding, with a value of \$3 million; and 9,000 additional financial management counselling contacts.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

During F.Y. 1973, 5,008 new BIA supervised loans were made totaling \$11.7 million, with 8,660 loans totaling \$67.4 million outstanding at June 30, 1973. The BIA also assisted in 23,040 loans from commercial sources totaling \$24.3 million; and 1,496 loans from other Federal agencies totaling \$37.7 million. Financial management contacts during the year totaled 47,166.

c. Direct Employment: F.Y. 1974, \$14,741,000; F.Y. 1975, \$15,435,000; increase, \$694,000. The increase 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>	
<u>\$+694,000</u>	<u>-38</u>	\$15,435,000	231	Increase program services to Indian applicants seeking permanent employment.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) \$660,000 for direct employment services to an additional 290 individuals and families at an average cost of \$2,275 per applicant.
- (2) \$34,000 to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise.

Need for Increase:

Because of funding limitations in F.Y. 1974, it is estimated that about 300 individual applicants will not receive urgently needed direct employment services. The increase will provide services to this backlog in direct job placement, and primarily on reservations, thereby contributing toward alleviating in some measure the persistent unemployment problem.

Program of Work:

The Direct Employment Program is designed to aid Indian people who possess an employable skill to find and retain suitable employment. Due to the changing

employment scene and the emphasis placed on reservation development, it is expected that more training and employment opportunities will need to be explored and developed directly on reservations. In F.Y. 1975 the program of services will include: Family support services, orientation, career counseling, maintenance at destination, transportation to job and living site, medical care, personal appearance guidance, tools for employment, emergency assistance, home purchase program, solo-parent child care assistance, large family assistance. Also, the residential family training centers at Madera, California and Bismarck, North Dakota will continue operation. These are designed to meet the needs of a "hard core" minority of Indian people who because of low achievement, low education and lack of motivation cannot take advantage of the regular institutional training.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

In F.Y. 1973 this program was redirected from providing urban oriented employment services to direct employment on or near Indian reservations with appreciable tribal involvement in determining major program services. As a result in that year, direct employment services were provided to 5,200 individuals and families and in F.Y. 1974 this number is expected to increase to 6,477.

- d. Roads Maintenance: F.Y. 1974, \$6,591,000; F.Y. 1975, \$7,753,000; increase, \$1,162,000. The increase 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>	
<u>\$1,162,000</u>	<u>-5</u>	\$7,753,000	287	To cover increased cost of road maintenance services.

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) \$1,120,000 for additional costs of approximately \$50/mile for road maintenance services of the Indian road network involving some 22,740 miles.
- (2) \$42,000 to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise.

Need for Increase:

The present level of funding (\$280/mile) is about 36% of the detailed need, representing approximately one-third of what States and counties are spending (\$775/mile) on similar type roads. The cost of materials, labor, fuel and equipment has risen approximately 12% over the past year. Also, the equipment used is unsafe and requires modification or replacement to meet the standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Finally, the road construction program is presently increasing the road maintenance requirements at a rate of an additional \$800,000/year.

Program of Work:

A detailed description of the services to be performed by this program is as follows:

- a. Paved surface maintenance - 3,288 miles of 2-lane bituminous covered roadway, most of which has been constructed to this stage of completion in the past ten years. To protect the investment and provide safe travel, work features of maintenance include repairs to bituminous surface, drainage clean-out and corrections, bridge and culvert maintenance, vegetation control and roadside

cleanup, plus preventative measures to avoid severe damage by normal weather and traffic causes. These routes are the most heavily used by the Indian and reservation traffic. This item includes the maintenance of 6 paved surfaced air strips.

b. Gravel surface maintenance - 2,185 miles of 2-lane natural gravel or crushed rock wearing surfaced roads, part of which is in the stage of being constructed to become paved surfacing, due to traffic demands. A portion of this surface type will remain as gravel-covered roadway serving as farm to market all-weather routes, with about 50 percent of these routes being sub-standard low-service roads serving 2 to 6 families as access roads connecting to a higher surface type route. The level of maintenance being provided is on an intermittent basis due to the heavier demand on the resources to protect the investment on the paved surface routes.

c. Earth surface maintenance - 11,875 miles of 2-lane roads. Many of these routes were built to a level which is now below today's standards. Approximately 50 percent are now being maintained on a scheduled basis, with the remaining miles receiving maintenance on an "on call" or "demand" basis. These roads, including most other surface types were the basic system as established in 1933. They were built by CCC, WPA and other depression era activities of that period by the Bureau. This item includes the maintenance of 35 earth surfaced airstrips.

d. Access trails - 5,125 miles of single lane roads serving recreation, cattle operations, conservation, range, forestry and other land use features. These routes are seasonally maintained on an as-needed basis. Usually light work is done, such as fill washouts, clearing fallen timber, and making the road passable to truck traffic only.

Included in the above is the emergency work required to repair damages due to floods and natural causes (slides, cave-ins, etc.), which consists of 10 to 20 percent of the workload which is classified as unscheduled work and falls into the surface type category. The Bureau also maintains airstrips. The airstrips maintained are usually repaired while completing similar type of work on nearby roads.

In addition, bridge repair and maintenance is performed on 49,890 linear feet of bridges. This work is also accomplished when the need arises.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

The maintenance services performed in Fiscal Year 1973 involved:

2,888 miles of paved surface roads
2,285 miles of gravel surface roads
12,175 miles of earth surface roads
5,125 miles of access trails roads
49,390 linear feet of bridges

e. Forestry and Agriculture: F.Y. 1974, \$20,517,000; F.Y. 1975, \$21,852,000; increase, \$1,335,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
	Amount	Positions			
(1)	\$+315,000	-18	\$7,257,000	354	For forest protection needs and to sustain present level of timber sales activity.
(2)	+387,000	-8	4,422,000	147	For physical improvements critical to development of range units.
(3)	+633,000	-32	9,373,000	421	For urgent soil and water conservation improvement measures.
	<u>+1,335,000</u>	<u>-58</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) \$262,000 for additional prevention and presuppression needs, including seasonal fire control aids, lookouts, fire break construction, training in fire control, preparation of fire plans, firefighting equipment, etc.; \$53,000 to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise; total, \$315,000.
- (2) \$365,000 for physical developments to improve range units; \$22,000 to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise; total, \$387,000.
- (3) \$570,000 for the installation of soil and water measures critical to conservation needs; \$63,000 to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise; total, \$633,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Wildfire control efforts on Indian lands are greatly underfunded. Additional cost will be necessary in timber sales preparation and supervision in order to prevent detrimental effects on the environment caused by logging activities. In the event of another disastrous fire season, 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.

Timber sales receipts are the prime source of income on many reservations; however, Indian owners are losing as much as \$4.3 million dollars a year in income from stumpage payments because of an underfunded timber sales program. The reservation communities are losing the social and economic benefits that would be generated by over 500 additional year-long job opportunities, which in turn would provide \$3.3 million more in wages. In a time of good market conditions such as we are presently experiencing, the loss is magnified.

(2) In the past, programs of other federal agencies have supplied sizable amounts of funds for physical development of individual Indian rangelands. These funding sources have recently been substantially reduced, which will curtail physical developments. Further, sustained emphasis is essential for the educational and training phases of the range program if Indian people are to continue to adopt the management and development techniques necessary to achieve the full potential production of the Indian range resource. It is

essential that the technical services and range physical development be expedited if the Indian owners and their communities are to realize the benefits of the improved condition and proper utilization of Indian rangelands.

Inventories and other technical data indicates an average potential grazing capacity 50% greater than the current estimated proper stocking. Over a period of time, this potential can be reached through an understanding and application of the basic principles of prudent range management, and after the development of necessary physical range improvements.

(3) Approximately 9 million acres now have a moderately severe active accelerated erosion condition. This means that 25% to 75% of the top soil from these lands has been removed (lost and contributing to the pollution of our streams and lakes). Erosion prevention is basic to maintaining the productive capacity of these lands, and the resulting Indian income potential, as well as reducing the siltation of streams, lakes and reservoirs.

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 sustained 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 reservations. Development of these potentials would provide considerable income, employment, and business opportunities for Indians.

This subactivity also provides funds 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 amount included is a token amount for fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation activities; uncontrollable factors in this category make it necessary for the Bureau to submit a supplemental request to cover the actual costs of fire suppression. Obligations for the past five fiscal years were:

<u>F. Y. 1969</u>	<u>F. Y. 1970</u>	<u>F. Y. 1971</u>	<u>F. Y. 1972</u>	<u>F. Y. 1973</u>
\$1,191,002	\$1,032,413	\$4,826,675	\$6,935,015	\$3,700,000

Obligations for Fiscal Year 1974 through December 31, 1973 were \$3,343,695.

Range program services determine the condition and potential production capabilities of 42 million acres of Indian-owned rangeland; help Indian owners design plans for developing, managing, and utilizing this resource for live-stock production while considering feasible benefits from wildlife, forests, recreation, watershed protection, farmsteads, and industrial and urban expansion. Range condition trend studies and forage utilization checks are made to determine needed adjustments in stocking rates, season of use, unit and pasture boundaries and to determine locations, sources, quality and location of range water and other rangeland development and improvement needs. Over 70% of all Indian range-lands are located in the arid southwest where range water deficiencies must be relieved by deep wells, paved catchment basins, and pipelines. Failure to provide this assistance or to make critical physical developments will adversely affect the already curtailed income of those Indians dependent upon the range resource for all or part of their livelihood.

The soil and water conservation program provides assistance for farm, ranch, watershed, and reservation planning for the utilization and development of Indian soil, water, and forage resources. These plans are based on information provided by soil and range inventories. Special emphasis will be placed on greater Indian participation in decision making relating to use and management of their agri-cultural resources. Technical assistance will be provided that furthers under-standing on the part of Indian people of basic soil conservation principles. Such understanding is basic to the success of the program.

Working with Indian owners, conservation measures are designed to fit each set of soil, slope, and erosion conditions 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. Such measures and good management on the part of land users make a maximum contri-bution to maintaining or increasing Indian income from their resources and to the Nation's environmental effort.

Today, non-Indians are producing and harvesting almost two thirds of the gross annual agricultural product from Indian lands. The program is designed to encourage and assist Indian owners to obtain the benefits from using and managing their own resources.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

Timber cut under contract, paid permit, and special allotment timber cutting permit:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Volume Cut-MBM</u>	<u>Value</u>
1969	974,332	\$32,935,311
1970	776,402	26,885,540
1971	770,927	23,324,943
1972	927,188	37,952,965
1973	972,935	56,928,350
1974 Estimate	930,810	67,654,420
1975 Estimate	928,428	67,921,335

Land protected: Forest and range total - 59,515,515
 Forest lands - 12,853,140

Number of fires suppressed: 1,945
 Reforestation: 10,500 acres
 Timber Stand Improvement: 31,400 acres

In 1972, Indian rangeland furnished over 7,600,000 animal unit months of grazing. This produced livestock products with a gross value of \$77,600,000 of which \$58,500,000 was produced by Indian ranching operations. This was an increase of \$15,200,000 and \$13,500,000 respectively over 1968. The total use of Indian rangeland by Indian stockmen increased from 90% in 1968 to 92% in 1972.

The Bureau has completed soil and range inventories on approximately 92 percent of the open Indian land to be mapped. Approximately 6 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.

f. Minerals, Mining, Irrigation and Power: F.Y. 1974, \$1,612,000; F.Y. 1975, \$3,149,000; increase, \$1,537,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total	Total	Explanation
	Amount	Positions	Program	Positions	
(1)	\$+1,000,000	-	\$1,000,000	-	Mineral inventories on Indian lands with emphasis on energy resources.
(2)	+537,000	+1	2,149,000	8	To maintain essential operation and maintenance work in Indian Irrigation systems.
	<u>+1,537,000</u>	<u>+1</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Initiation of a new program for inventory of Indian energy minerals and resources; \$1,000,000.
- (2) Increased costs of operations and maintenance work, and increased uncollected assessments, \$537,000.

Need for Increase:

Coal, geothermal, oil shale, uranium and other energy resources occur on Indian reservation lands. The President has issued directives to Federal public land agencies, and the States are being encouraged to develop long-range programs for all energy resources within their jurisdictions based upon a thorough analysis of the Nation's energy needs, environmental and economic objectives. It is imperative that the trustee initiate similar programs on Indian lands. The \$1,000,000 for mineral inventories is the first stage in an accelerated program which will directly involve the Indian in developing specific energy initiatives on a reservation-by-reservation basis.

The increase of \$537,000 to maintain operation and maintenance services in Indian Irrigation systems in fiscal year 1975 is to cover the payment of annual operation and maintenance charges assessed against Indian-owned lands included within various private and public irrigation districts and water user 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.

Program of Work:

The intensified minerals and mining program for fiscal year 1975 will involve an inventory of existing mineral leaseholds, reports, studies and data prepared by Federal agencies, colleges and universities, and private sources concerning all Indian mineral resources. The data collected will be analyzed for each reservation and made available to the tribal or individual Indian landowner to assist them to utilize their mineral resources to their maximum benefit. In subsequent years this will provide for informed Indian involvement in decisions concerning development, utilization and marketing.

The irrigation and power program provides funds to pay the operation and maintenance assessments for those Indians who are financially unable to pay their assessments. Paying the assessments for those Indians who are financially unable to pay will provide those water users both Indian and non-Indian who have paid their assessments, adequate and proper operation and maintenance services for which they were required to pay in advance. Also, proper and adequate maintenance avoids unnecessary and costly crop failures. Continued neglect of the system because of inadequate funds will eventually require major rehabilitation costs.

All collections from water users 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.

Indian 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 the 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 under this appropriation 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 to the United States.

2. Projects where the repayment capabilities of the land will not permit payment of the full annual operation and maintenance costs. Assessment rates for Indian water users on these projects are based on the ability of the Indian to pay and therefore do not cover the full cost of operation and maintenance. All or any portion of any unpaid assessment becomes a lien against the land for which such assessment is not paid. Funds requested for payment of costs under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account that part of the annual operation and maintenance cost on Indian-owned lands in excess of the annual assessment and any part of the uncollectible annual per acre assessment against Indian-owned lands. Funds so paid into the Collection Account to cover these costs become reimbursable debts due the

United States when used to pay all or any part of the annual costs included in the assessment rate. Costs in excess of the assessment rate are non-reimbursable.

3. Irrigated areas, such as subsistence garden tracts and tracts of a few acres which do not represent economical units, but 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 land-owners 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.

4. Trust Responsibilities and Services

Subactivity	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Amount Available	F.Y. 1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
(a) Indian Natural Resources Rights Protection.....	\$1,912,391	\$2,302,000	\$3,331,000	+\$1,029,000
(b) Real Estate and Financial Trust Services.....	11,204,729	12,142,000	14,554,000	+2,412,000
Total.....	13,117,120	14,444,000	17,885,000	+3,441,000

a. Indian Natural Resources Rights Protection: F.Y. 1974, \$2,302,000; F.Y. 1975, \$3,331,000; increase, \$1,029,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	+\$868,000	+1	\$2,643,000	11	To increase the number of water inventories and plans, and support necessary litigation.
(2)	+161,000	-7	688,000	33	To provide technical services required by NEPA.
	<u>+1,029,000</u>	<u>-6</u>			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) To process an increased number of water rights inventories and plans, and to acquire data to support additional litigation, \$866,000; to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise, \$2,000; total, \$868,000.
- (2) To make additional environmental examinations, assessments, and statements, \$156,000; to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise, \$5,000; total, \$161,000.

Need for Increase:

In fulfilling its role as trustee of Indian lands and related resources aggressive and effective action is demanded of the Government to protect the rights of Indians in those resources. As pressures mount on scarce resources, especially water and energy resources, program efforts must be expanded to assure that Indian rights are effectively protected. Further, it has been determined that the provisions of the National Environmental Protection Act of 1969 are included within the trust responsibilities of the Government, dramatically increasing the trust services workload.

Program of Work:

This program area includes the function of directing every aspect of the Interior Department's effort to assert and protect the water rights of Indians, i.e. to: (1) identify all Indian water rights problems on every federally recognized land base (277 reservations); (2) develop 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) coordinate initiating action, both initial or corrective, needed to establish or defend Indian water rights, including drafting regulations, reports or proposed legislation; (4) coordinate the preparation of water adjudication suits for submission through the Interior Department Solicitor to the Department of Justice; (5) monitor and plan strategy in State water rights cases having impact on Indian water rights; (6) coordinate, guide and supervise the Department's agencies, Bureau field staffs, and tribes, and advise and inform tribal attorneys, in all Indian water rights efforts; and (7) carry out all above activities with continuing consultation with the National Indian Advisory group, established by the Secretary of the Interior. 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.
4. Gather data to inventory Indian water resources and needs in all other federally recognized land base reservations.

The Bureau is charged by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and various regulations, with the preparation and submission of environmental impact statements when a proposed action or activity is determined to be a major federal action having a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. The work program includes consulting with Indian tribes; consulting, assisting, reviewing, and commenting on environmental statements prepared by other agencies; monitoring on-going activities; examining proposed actions or activities to establish conformance with NEPA; preparing environmental assessments; preparing environmental statements, with public hearings and review procedures established by the Council on Environmental Quality.

Prior to the Davis vs. Morton Decision of the Tenth Circuit Court, the Bureau's environmental workload had been concentrated in the direct Bureau activities or operations, and the review, comment and coordination with other agencies and Indian tribes when Indian trust lands and rights were involved. This decision now requires that trust actions conform with provisions of NEPA. Problems are identified with the numbers of determinations required and the number of assessments and statements now needed to support our trust responsibilities.

The following table provides selected program workload and performance data:

<u>Item</u>	1973	1974	1975
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Indian trust land (mil. ac.).....	50.5	50.5	50.8
Rights protection services:			
Water rights inventories completed: a/			
Phase I (no.).....	24	31	55
Phase II (no.).....	1	15	30
Phase III (no.).....	0	1	1
Litigation cases:			
Filed or appealed (no.).....	10	4	8
Adjudicated (no.).....	0	1	4

Item (Cont.)	1973	1974	1975
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Environmental Protection Services:		(Estimated)	
Examinations completed (thousands)....	30	50	50
Assessments completed (no.).....	0	30	50
Statements completed (no.).....	0	2	4
Statements reviewed (no.).....	200	260	300

a/ Water rights inventory phases are defined as follows:

- Phase I -Identification of water resource base.
- Phase II -Identification of present and future water requirements.
- Phase III-Plan formulation and selection of programs or projects to satisfy present and future reservation water requirements.

b. Real Estate and Financial Trust Services: F.Y. 1974, \$12,142,000; F.Y. 1975, \$14,554,000; increase, \$2,412,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
	Amount	Positions			
(1)+\$1,304,000	+3		\$9,675,000	453	To provide critically needed real estate services and reduce backlog of 30,000 cases.
(2) +813,000	-4		3,045,000	117	To provide critically needed real estate appraisal services in a program with an increasing backlog.
(3) +295,000	-4		1,834,000	128	Additional services and equipment needed to carry out financial trust services.
<u>+2,412,000</u>	<u>-5</u>				

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) For additional contractual and personal services to process approximately 15,000 additional lease and other real estate transactions at \$82 per transaction, \$1,236,000; to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay increase, \$68,000; total, \$1,304,000.
- (2) For contracts to prepare approximately 2,650 appraisal reports at \$300 per report, \$795,000; \$18,000 to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise; total, \$813,000.
- (3) \$276,000 for improved equipment and additional contractual services in field offices to service an estimated additional \$20 million in individual Indian money accounts; \$19,000 to annualize the October 1973 Federal civilian pay raise; total, \$295,000.

Need for Increase:

The increase is needed in order to keep pace with the increasing number of real estate and financial transactions caused by tribal, Bureau, and other government agencies' programs. Indian landowners universally manifest an intense interest in their landholdings, regardless of whether a small fractionated interest or a large acreage is involved. They request, demand, and very properly

expect prompt and efficient action when leases, partitions, exchanges, probate actions or other related matters are needed. As trustee, the Government would be in an untenable position if it did not provide the quantity and quality of services expected of the trustee. The requested funds for 1975 will provide for steps toward a well-balanced trust services organization that will provide prompt and efficient services. The increases included are based primarily on the priorities expressed by Indian tribes through a formalized planning-budget formulation process that provides explicitly for tribal participation. Proposed funding levels reflect stated tribal priorities within the context of Federal expenditure decisions.

Program of Work:

In addition to the needs of individual Indians and tribes for real estate services, other public programs are concerned with the use or development of Indian lands. Examples include water rights protection, road construction, housing development or improvement projects, etc. Each of these requires some or all of the Bureau's real estate services support capabilities, such as title and records certification, preparation and finalization of appraisals, rights-of-way, deeds, leases, permits, decedents' family history data, estate trust or restricted property inventories, etc.

The protection of the environment is finally recognized as an issue of major importance, necessitating preplanning, inspection and compliance programs to bring into balance economic gains and long-term effects on the environment. Currently, coal and copper strip-mining operations, fossil fuel electrical generation, uranium mining and milling, agricultural development, industrial plants, and commercial operations are critical areas needing close supervision and continued monitoring for lease compliance. The environmental standards and protection provisions of the lease require a compliance and inspection program to fulfill the Government's responsibility as trustee.

The appraisal work program of the Bureau consists of professional appraisals, valuation counseling, land use planning, feasibility analysis and in some cases, HUD #701 grant land planning coordination. The appraisal of real estate is by far the largest and most important element in the program. The total normal workload of approximately 20,000 appraisals is for leasing arrangements, land acquisitions, land disposals, patents in fee, gift deeds, rights-of-way to State, Federal and county governments, easements for utilities, and land exchanges. At the present time, we are able to accomplish approximately 11,000 appraisals per year, leaving approximately 9,000 transactions without appraisal reports.

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 leasing and/or sale of trust property; from the sale of forest and other products produced on trust property; and the disbursement of per capita payments, judgments, awards, and claims. Indian Service Special Disbursing Agents are designated to carry out these responsibilities. In addition, field representatives serve as contact with Indians at the reservation level to perform work connected with the administration of trust properties.

The following table provides selected program workload and performance data:

<u>Item</u>	<u>1973 Actual</u>	<u>1974 Estimate</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>
Indian trust land (mil. ac.).....	50.5	50.5	50.8
Intermingled Government land (mil. ac.)	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lease and permit income from trust land (mil. \$).....	\$62.0	\$74.3	\$89.2
Real estate trust services:			
Cadastral surveys (miles).....	150	300	300
Appraisals (no.).....	10,986	13,150	15,800
Surface leases and R/OW actions serviced.....	52,631	63,200	75,800
Subsurface leases serviced.....	13,843	16,600	19,900
Land title conveyance actions serviced.....	9,755	11,700	14,000
Financial trust services:			
Tribal accounts serviced (mil. \$)...	\$345.5	\$330.0	\$325.0
Individual Indian money accounts serviced (mil. \$).....	\$123.0	\$130.0	\$150.0

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

5. General Management and Facilities Operations

Subactivity	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Amount Available	F.Y. 1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
(a) Management and Administration.....	\$ 8,465,000	\$ 8,571,000	\$ 9,106,000	\$+ 535,000
(b) Program Support Services.....	1,357,000	1,435,000	1,685,000	+ 250,000
(c) Facilities Management.....	38,013,555	40,355,000	46,163,000	+5,808,000
(d) Direct Tribal Facilities Operations.....	4,169,000	3,325,000	6,039,000	+2,714,000
Total.....	52,004,555	53,686,000	62,993,000	+9,307,000

Subactivity	Bureau Assistance Programs		Contracts and Grants to Indians		Total Program		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared with 1974
	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1974	FY 1975	
(a) Management & Admin- istration.....	\$ 8,571,000	\$ 9,106,000	\$- - -	\$- - -	\$ 8,571,000	\$ 9,106,000	\$+ 535,000
(b) Program Support Services.....	1,435,000	1,685,000	- - -	- - -	1,435,000	1,685,000	+ 250,000
(c) Facilities Manage- ment.....	40,355,000	46,163,000	3,325,000	6,039,000	43,680,000	52,202,000	+8,522,000
Total.....	50,361,000	56,954,000	3,325,000	6,039,000	53,686,000	62,993,000	+9,307,000

(a) Management and Administration: F.Y. 1974, \$8,571,000; F.Y. 1975, \$9,106,000; increase \$535,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>Amount</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Positions</u>	
(1) <u>\$+535,000</u>	\$9,106,000	293	For increased costs in supervising & monitoring contract operation and for reservation level annual program planning & development.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(1) Annualization of pay cost due to E.O. 11739 (averaging 4.77%) is reflected in the requested increase. Increased positions unit cost factor is \$25,850 including salary (GS-13/1), EBC (10% of salary), and associated operating costs (15% of salary).

Need for increase:

Increasing emphasis on contracting of Bureau programs with Indian tribes, organizations and individuals has created a situation whereby the contract negotiation, preparation, supervision and monitoring function is not adequately staffed and funded. With \$129,000 of the requested increase in funds and an additional five (5) positions the Bureau will be able to more effectively implement the contracting of Indian programs to Indians as they desire. The increased staff will be utilized at the Central Office level to set contracting procedures and policies and to supervise and monitor the Bureau-wide efforts of increased contracting in FY 1975.

Approximately \$48,000 of the increased funds are required to annualize the effects of additional pay costs due to E.O. 11739. These funds will allow maintenance of FY 1974 program levels for the management and administrative functions involved.

Approximately \$358,000 of the requested funds will be utilized to increase services at the reservation level for the program planning and development function. The increased funds will be distributed to expand programs as indicated by the priorities established by Indian tribes. It is anticipated that the overall program planning and development effort can be accomplished in FY 1975 with a reduction of one (1) position. Therefore, the net increase in positions for the subactivity is four (4) positions.

Program of work:

The program provides for executive direction and other general management and administrative functions at the Washington and Albuquerque Headquarters such as policy formulation; development of systems and procedures; program planning, development and budget; legislative development; public information; program audit and review; accounting management; property and supply; personnel management; records and communications; management research; and contract supervision and monitoring. These functions are involved in the support of the many programs of the Bureau. Administrative costs involved in the operation of a centralized accounting, payroll and data processing system; the Area Offices; and the Reservation Management at the agency level are charged to program funds.

The program provides for a management evaluation system which accomplishes scheduled and recurring checks and measurement of the effectiveness and responsiveness of Bureau program administration, with emphasis on management by objectives, at all organizational levels. The system schedules on-site visits to Bureau field installations by evaluation teams. Evaluation teams include Bureau headquarters and field personnel, tribal representatives and non-Bureau personnel. Obtaining the opinions and observations of tribal governing bodies during the general evaluation is stressed.

The program provides for a program planning and development function which primarily directly serves the reservation or agency level. The activities involved divide into three general areas of work:

- (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. Work outputs include the semi-annual Labor Force Report, contributions to the annual program and financial plan, and special reports as required.
- (2) Assisting Indian tribes in the preparation of annual program plans, with supporting analytical studies, for each operating entity of the Bureau. 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 and setting program priorities. The Bureau-wide consolidation of these program plans, with supporting analytical studies, is used within the Department as a basis for budget decisions and to support the Department's presentations to the Office of Management and Budget. The work includes developing and maintaining the Bureau-wide Planning-Programming-Evaluation Data System to provide funding, staffing and accomplishment information for the annual program plan. The system provides for periodic updating of program plans to reflect decisions made during the budget cycle on funding and staffing levels.
- (3) Continuing efforts to improve the Bureau's and tribes' data bases and to provide for modern data gathering and usage systems to improve information available to the Bureau and the tribes to make management decisions.

Highlights of recent accomplishments:

- (1) During FY 1974 the Bureau's fiscal management systems are being revamped to improve accounting efficiency and to provide for a functional classification of costs. The use of a functional classification in addition to the existing object classification will provide to the Bureau's management levels cost information more related to what work the Bureau does. This information should lead to more effective management decisions in accomplishing the goals and objectives of the Bureau. In addition, the functional cost classification and the Bureau's budget structure are being brought into conformance.
- (2) A plan of action for a comprehensive Bureau-wide management evaluation system has been developed and pilot evaluations will be conducted before the end of Fiscal Year 1974.

(3) The Planning-Programming-Evaluation Data System is currently being modified to be fully integrated with the finance system. The functional classification used to record cost information will also be used as program components in the planning and budgeting cycle. During the current year a concerted effort is being made to revise and improve the accomplishment portion of the PPE system. Field levels were canvassed to identify valid work accomplishment measures. The selected accomplishments will be used in planning efforts for the FY 1976 budget cycle.

(4) Indian involvement and participation in the program planning decisions of the Bureau has again been stressed and up-graded. Local Indian priorities for the FY 1975 Bureau budget were determined on an agency-by-agency basis by means of a priority analysis system. These priorities were used to help develop the distribution of FY 1975 funds down to the local level on a program-by-program basis. To familiarize Indian leadership with the Federal budget process in general and the Department and Bureau processes in particular, a budget formulation and program planning workshop was developed for use at the Agency level as a preliminary step to the FY 1976 budget cycle. The workshop's major emphasis is to assist Indian leaders in how to establish local priorities relating to the Bureau's programs under constrained funding levels.

(5) The Indian Information System, a reservation-based resources information and management system, is being expanded to two additional reservations. Data is now being provided from the Blackfeet and Fort Belknap Reservations on the land and human resources of these reservations. The system should provide these tribes with management information to foster their self-development. The computing system requirements of the IIS system are being evaluated so that it can eventually be expanded to all reservations requesting it.

(b) Program Support Services: F.Y. 1974, \$1,435,000; F.Y. 1975, \$1,685,000; increase \$250,000. The increase 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>	
(1) \$140,000	- -	858,000	33	Provide funds toward meeting the Bureau's safety needs.
(2) 110,000	- -	827,000	--	Provide funds to reimburse the Employee Compensation fund.
<u>\$250,000</u>	<u>- -</u>			

Need for increase:

(1) The increase of \$140,000 will provide limited funds toward meeting the safety management needs of the Bureau. The funds will be used to purchase safety-related supplies, materials and equipment in support of the program.

(2) The increase of \$110,000 provides for uncontrollable cost increases due to higher salary base for compensation, cost of medical care, and cost of living increases related to employee compensation claims.

Program of work:

(1) The program includes funds for the Bureau Safety Management Program which covers the safety activities required under Title 5, U.S.C., Section 7902, under P.L. 91-596, "the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970"; P.L. 91-54, "Construction Safety Act of 1969"; and Executive Order 11612. The total safety management activities cover approximately 17,000 employees, 55,000 Indian and Alaskan Native students, and 500,000 Indian/Alaskan Natives residing on or near Indian lands and/or Indian/Alaskan Native communities.

The Safety Management Program assists tribal councils, Indian-owned enterprises and all Bureau facilities to meet safety standards. The extremely high loss of lives, and severe economical impact upon Indians and their enterprises and/or communities, along with the human suffering from all accidents, which are preventable, can no longer be ignored or by-passed. The prime responsibility of the U. S. Government in its trust responsibility to the Indians is the protection and safety of Indian lives and their property. The Indian people are entitled to the same "protectivity" as P.L. 91-596 provides for men and women employed by Federal agencies and private enterprises.

Since 1952, 66 employees have been killed by work-connected accidents within the Bureau through 1972. During the same period 1952-1972, 6,537 employees have been injured sufficiently to be off-the-job for one day or more; many employees were permanently injured. Cost estimates for fatalities/injuries losses are estimated at \$115 million for the period 1952-1972.

(2) The program includes funds to reimburse the Department of Labor for employee compensation payments made due to injury or death of employees under the jurisdiction of the Bureau as required in Section 209 of P.L. 86-767.

Highlights of recent accomplishments:

(1) Industrial hygiene surveys were conducted at all installations for the five target health hazards. Training of employees in their rights and responsibilities for OSHA was completed. Training was conducted under the requirements of the Construction Safety Act and OSHA for 480 employees as required by the Department of Labor. A safety service contract was developed and initiated with the National American Indian Safety Council. This fiscal year 750 safety inspections have been completed.

(c) Facilities Management: F.Y. 1974, \$43,680,000; F.Y. 1975, \$52,202,000; increase \$8,522,000. The increase consists of:

<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-)</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Positions</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
(1) \$+ 400,000				Repair and maintenance of newly constructed buildings and utilities, and related costs.
(2) +1,500,000				Increased cost of labor, materials and services for repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.
(3) +1,375,000				Increased cost of fuel, utilities, labor and services for operation of facilities.
(4) +5,247,000				Provision of space and facilities under P.L. 313, The Public Bldgs. Amendment Act of 1972.
<u>\$+8,522,000</u>	<u>-111</u>	<u>\$52,202,000</u>	<u>1,770</u>	

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

- (1) Approximately 400,000 square feet of newly constructed buildings and related utility systems will be placed into operation during Fiscal Year 1975 at a first year cost of about \$1.00 per square foot.
- (2) and (3) Cost indexes developed by Engineering News-Record indicates increased cost for the following:

<u>Element</u>	<u>% Increase 6/30/72 to 6/30/73</u>
Building Costs	+ 7.6%
Common Labor	+ 4.8%
Skilled Labor	+ 3.9%
Materials	+16.1%

Need for increase:

(1) The \$400,000 is requested for repair and maintenance of newly constructed buildings and utilities. Our evaluation of new facilities maintenance needs, as well as data developed in the maintenance industry, indicates first year costs are from 75% to 90% greater than subsequent year requirements. New equipment and operating problems during the break-in period, require maintenance which is vital if the new facilities are to be placed into untroubled, useful service and if the Government's investment is to be protected.

(2) The \$1,500,000 is requested for increased cost of labor, materials and services related to repair and maintenance of existing Bureau facilities. The program will provide a 60% level of repair and maintenance without furthering efforts to reduce the current backlog of major repair projects, currently estimated at approximately \$25,000,000.

(3) The \$1,375,000 requested for facilities operations will provide funds to meet a limited portion of the increased costs for basic services and supplies presently experienced throughout the nation.

(4) The \$5,247,000 represents the funds required in Fiscal Year 1975 for space provided by GSA in GSA owned or leased facilities and for space leased directly by the Bureau of Indian Affairs under leasing authority granted by the GSA.

Program of work:

The repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities is a continuing program. The funds requested for this portion of the program will provide a minimum level of repair and maintenance of Bureau plant facilities located throughout the United States including Alaska. The Bureau operates and maintains approximately 8,550 individual buildings containing 28,900,000 square feet of floor area together with related utility systems to support facilities at 400 separate locations. Seventy-eight boarding schools, 19 dormitories and 121 day schools are among the facilities maintained and operated over an area stretching from Alaska to Florida. The average age of these facilities is in excess of forty years. Utilities operated and maintained at most agencies, which are frequently in a remote location, are equivalent to those of an average community and many are much more extensive due to central plants which provide electric power, hot water, steam, etc. In addition to normal operating requirements, these systems must be operated and maintained on an uninterrupted 24-hour basis to insure the health and safety of Indian school children and Bureau personnel.

The facilities operations portion of the program provides for the operation of utility systems to furnish necessary utilities and for operational services. The program includes the cost of personal services, material, supplies, vehicle operation, equipment replacement, upkeep of all tools and equipment used in furnishing utilities and operational services purchased from commercial or non-Bureau sources. Most of the Bureau's installations are in isolated locations, lacking the normal utilities and services usually available. This requires that the Bureau provide such essential utilities and services as electricity, water, sewage, janitorial, grounds care, heat, garbage and refuse disposal, etc. The facilities operations funds requested will provide an austere level of operation of Bureau facilities located throughout the United States including Alaska.

Public Law 91-313, "Public Building Amendments Act of 1972", requires that all agencies be charged for space and related services provided by GSA at approximate commercial charges for comparable space and services that may prevail as of July 1, 1974. Cost rates are based on "standard level user charges" for various types of building space, e.g. office, storage, parking and special use categories on a square foot unit cost. The Bureau of Indian Affairs currently occupies 1,127,443 square feet of space in GSA controlled facilities and/or leased facilities and \$5,247,000 represents the total funds required for this space.

Highlights of recent accomplishments:

- (1) In Fiscal Year 1974 work continues on engineering performance standards and guides. Facilities Management manuals are being revised, plant facility inventories and useful life data have been updated.
- (2) Facilities Management programs service 400 locations involving buildings and utilities. 78 boarding schools, 19 dormitories and 121 day schools are among the facilities operated and maintained over an area stretching from Alaska to Florida.
- (3) During Fiscal Year 1974, plans will be developed for a "Total Rehabilitation Program" at selected Bureau locations. The "Total Rehabilitation Program" will incorporate repair and maintenance funds and major alterations and improvement construction funds, to place all of the facilities in good usable condition at one time. In this manner, repairs and renovations on an "as needed" basis will be held to a minimum and a preventative maintenance program will keep the facilities in a sound operational condition thereafter. Due to the advanced age of Bureau facilities, the present level of funding has provided a minimum repair and maintenance program and does not lend itself to a "Total Rehab Program" approach. Plans and estimates are now being prepared to pilot this program when funds become available.

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior		Bureau of Indian Affairs			
Appropriation Title: Operation of Indian Programs		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Increase (+)
		1973	1974	1975	Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing:</u>					
Total obligations.....	\$390,895,362	\$413,065,508 ^{1/}	\$453,807,000		+\$40,741,492
Contract authorization					
58 Stat. 266.....	-1,500,000	-1,500,000	-		+1,500,000
Applied to contract authorization 58 Stat. 266.....	+271,192	+793,492	-		-793,492
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	8,456,446	-	-		-
<u>Appropriation.....</u>	<u>398,123,000</u>	<u>412,359,000^{1/}</u>	<u>453,807,000</u>		<u>+41,448,000</u>
<u>Obligations by Objects:</u>					
11 Personnel compensation.....	160,083,824	176,132,000	162,240,000		-13,892,000
12 Personnel benefits.....	15,981,513	17,560,000	16,235,000		-1,325,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons.	9,854,212	9,900,000	10,000,000		+100,000
22 Transportation of things.....	3,707,865	4,000,000	5,000,000		+1,000,000
23 Rent, communications and utilities.....	8,114,847	9,000,000	14,769,000		+5,769,000
24 Printing and reproduction.....	547,554	750,000	950,000		+200,000
25 Other services.....	99,492,749	95,492,000	126,981,000		+31,489,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	29,124,101	30,999,508	35,500,000		+4,500,492
31 Equipment.....	4,467,819	5,000,000	5,000,000		-
32 Lands and structures.....	435,066	300,000	300,000		-
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.	62,193,428	67,100,000	80,000,000		+12,900,000
42 Insurance claims and indemnities...	38,266	-	-		-
Subtotal.....	394,041,244	416,233,508	456,975,000		+40,741,492
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges.....	-3,145,882	-3,168,000	-3,168,000		-
<u>Total Obligations.....</u>	<u>390,895,362</u>	<u>413,065,508</u>	<u>453,807,000</u>		<u>+40,741,492</u>

^{1/} Includes \$15,338,000 proposed pay cost supplemental.

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Operation of Indian Programs

	1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	14,575	14,173	13,002
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	1,954	1,967	1,950
Average number of all employees.	14,173	14,349	13,173
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	12,042	12,660	12,787
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	9,535	10,155	10,815

CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Appropriation 1974.....		\$54,723,000
Transferred to other accounts.....		<u>-116,065</u>
Appropriation (adjusted).....		54,606,935
Unobligated balance from prior year.....		<u>39,155,658</u>
Total available for obligation.....		93,762,593
<u>Decreases:</u>		
Buildings and utilities.....	\$67,833,898	
Irrigation systems.....	25,399,062	
Land acquisition.....	633	
Direct Indian operations.....	<u>529,000</u>	<u>93,762,593</u>
Subtotal.....		<u>-</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
Buildings and utilities.....	26,832,000	
Irrigation systems.....	24,514,000	
Direct Indian operations.....	<u>529,000</u>	
Total available for obligation.....		<u>51,875,000</u>
Budget Estimate 1975.....		<u>51,875,000</u>

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1974	Fiscal Year 1975			Total available 1975 compared to total available 1974
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated balance from 1974	Budget Estimate	
1. Buildings and utilities.....	\$67,833,898	\$26,832,000	-	\$26,832,000	-\$41,001,898
2. Irrigation systems.....	25,399,062	24,514,000	-	24,514,000	-885,062
3. Direct Indian operations....	529,000	529,000	-	529,000	-
4. Land acquisition.....	633	-	-	-	-633
	<u>93,762,593</u>	<u>51,875,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,875,000</u>	<u>-41,887,593</u>

Activity	Bureau Assistance Programs		Contract and Grants to Indians		Total Programs	
	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1974	FY 1975
1. Buildings and utilities.....	\$67,833,898	\$26,832,000	\$521,000	\$521,000	\$68,354,898	\$27,353,000
2. Irrigation systems.....	25,399,062	24,514,000	8,000	8,000	25,407,062	24,522,000
4. Land acquisition.....	633	-	-	-	633	-
	<u>93,233,593</u>	<u>51,346,000</u>	<u>529,000</u>	<u>529,000</u>	<u>93,762,593</u>	<u>51,875,000</u>

1. Buildings and Utilities

\$27,353,000

Construction of Facilities

This program provides construction funds for additional kindergarten classrooms and quarters; construction of Diomedé Day School, Diomedé, Alaska; completion of Grey Hill High School, Tuba City, Arizona; construction of student housing, Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas; additional funds for the Navajo Community College, Tsaile Lake, Arizona; construction of Navajo Irrigation building, New Mexico; for advanced planning, design, and drawings; for water exploration and development; for technical assistance and service; and for the purchase of equipment for projects previously funded for construction.

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

Buildings and Utilities Construction Program, Fiscal Year 1975

<u>Summary of Projects by States</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
<u>New Construction</u>	
<u>Alaska</u>	
Diomedé Day School.....	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	
Grey Hill High School Completion (III).....	6,500,000
Navajo Community College.....	<u>1,000,000</u>
Arizona Total....	<u>\$7,500,000</u>
<u>Kansas</u>	
Haskell Indian Junior College (III).....	<u>\$2,850,000</u>
<u>New Mexico</u>	
Navajo Irrigation Building.....	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
<u>Bureau-wide</u>	
Kindergarten classrooms and quarters.....	1,988,000
Planning and Design.....	720,000
Water Exploration and Development.....	100,000
Deferred Equipment.....	2,895,000
Technical Assistance and Services.....	<u>3,500,000</u>
Total, New Construction.	<u>\$21,553,000</u>
Major Alterations and Improvements.....	5,800,000
Total, Construction, Buildings & Utilities..	<u>\$27,353,000</u>

DIOMEDE DAY SCHOOL, Alaska

\$1,000,000

Location: Little Diomed Island in the Bering Straits about half way between the Seward Peninsula and the Chukchi Peninsula of the Soviet Union. Three miles from Soviet Big Diomed Island.

Existing Conditions: Diomed Day School is the single most isolated school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The school building is situated near the rocky beach on the only school site available in the village. The school is in serious structural condition. It is too old and too dilapidated for rehabilitation and unless a new facility is provided soon there will be no school at all for the village children. There are serious heating problems in the staff quarters. Replacement will pose a problem because there is such a short season when construction is possible and transportation is limited to one stop a year of the BIA ship North Star. Construction materials will have to go in on the North Star unless special arrangements are made for another carrier to go to Little Diomed.

Proposed Facilities: Facilities for a K-8 educational program for 35 pupils include two classrooms, a school kitchen, storage, a guest room, one set of quarters, a generator and heating unit, water and sewage treatment plants and electric distribution system.

Project Cost Estimate

Building Construction	\$500,000
Utilities and site work	400,000
Equipment	(30,000)
Job supervision	60,000
Contingencies	<u>40,000</u>
Total	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

Grey Hill High School (III), Arizona

\$6,500,000

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

Existing Conditions: Construction of the first phase of the new Grey Hill School is complete. This facility provides modern, well-planned instructional space for about 750 students in grades 9-12 with 600 of this number in a boarding capacity. The first class of 9th graders has entered school this fall. The common use facilities for a completed school of 1,000 pupils are included in the present structure. As enrollment increases additional dorms and teaching spaces must be added. Although Grey Hill High School will draw students primarily from the Tuba City Agency, its enrollment will not be limited to Navajo children living near there. It will serve as a high school for those now having to attend secondary schools off the reservation.

This third phase of construction also provides 64 staff quarters since no rental housing is available in the Tuba City Area. This brings the total staff housing units up to 116.

Proposed Facilities: The proposal is to construct additional dormitory space for 400 pupils, additional classrooms, shops, swimming pool and landscaping to allow for an enrollment of 1,000 students. Sixty-four quarters and additional gym seating will also be included.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings Construction	\$5,782,000
Utilities and site work	248,000
Equipment	(660,000)
Job supervision	170,000
Contingencies	<u>300,000</u>
Total	<u>\$6,500,000</u>

Navajo Community College, Arizona

\$1,000,000

Location: On the Navajo Reservation, Tsaile Lake, Arizona

Existing Conditions: Construction work for the college is well underway and is expected to be fully operational in about one year. Since fiscal year 1972 the Federal Government, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs has provided \$5,500,000 towards the construction of the college facilities which when completed will provide space for 1,500 students. In fiscal year 1972, \$500,000 was provided; in fiscal year 1973, \$3,400,000 was provided; the President's Budget in fiscal year 1974 requested \$1,600,000 for a total of \$5,500,000. The purchasing power of this authorized funding level has been diminished because of the steady upward spiral of construction costs and it is now proposed to provide \$1,000,000 additional to compensate for the inflation in construction costs. This will assist the Navajo Community College in completing the college buildings.

Project Cost Estimates:

Buildings and Utilities \$1,000,000

Haskell Indian Junior College (III), Kansas

\$2,850,000

Location: Lawrence, Kansas

Existing Conditions: The students attending Haskell represent a cross section of Indian youth from more than 30 states. The Haskell program of trade-technical and business training has been expanded to include college courses leading to a junior college degree. If Haskell is to continue to attract students there is an urgent need for new student residence halls. The present dorm facilities were not planned for college age young people and are at best minimum in terms of space and quality. The men's residence facilities under the football bleachers are in extremely poor condition. They should be closed as soon as possible. None of the home living units are adaptable for use by married students and there is an increasing number of married students interested in the Haskell program. The present home living units were built for high school students rather than for college age young people and at some future date will require extensive remodeling to convert them to college-type facilities.

Proposed Facilities: It is proposed to remodel existing facilities, and build modern college-type home living units for 260 men and women as the first portion of a program which will eventually provide college type facilities for 1,250 students. They will provide living and study space with the privacy and freedom that college students need. The dorm will include two person rooms, lounges and other support spaces usually found in college dormitories. The \$1,930,000 that was reprogrammed by the Appropriation Committee in F.Y. 1974 appropriation is part of this request.

In subsequent years, the balance of the rebuilding will be accomplished by constructing the remainder of the student housing, remodeling the existing academic school building, construction of a field house, fine arts building, warehouse and an administrative office building.

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction	\$2,184,000
Utilities and site improvement	446,000
Equipment	(328,000)
Job supervision	100,000
Contingencies	<u>120,000</u>
Total	<u>\$2,850,000</u>

Navajo Irrigation Building, New Mexico

\$1,000,000

Location: Farmington, New Mexico

Existing Conditions: The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project was authorized by the Act of June 3, 1962 (76 Stat. 96). Construction was started during Fiscal Year 1963.

At the present time the project's construction and planning offices are located in Farmington, New Mexico, in rented buildings.

Proposed Facilities: When the project is in operation, there will be a need for an administration office, a shop building for repair and maintenance of operating equipment, storage sheds and quarters for a watermaster, pump operator and ditch-rider.

The administration building will contain a vault, drafting rooms, conference rooms, two restrooms and twelve offices.

The location of these buildings will be south of Farmington, Sec. 21, which is central to the project's operations when it is completed.

Project Cost Estimate

Building Construction	\$ 643,000
Utilities & Site improvement	242,000
Equipment	20,000
Job supervision	50,000
Contingencies	<u>45,000</u>
Total	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

Kindergarten Classrooms and Quarters, Bureau-Wide

\$1,988,000

Location: The kindergarten units will be constructed at 16 locations throughout the United States.

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

Presently the Bureau operates an elementary school at all but one of the proposed locations. These funds are proposed to construct kindergartens for additional children at 16 locations and will allow for the continued expansion of the kindergarten program. The following table shows the proposed locations of the new facilities.

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. Classrooms</u>	<u>No. Quarters</u>
Alaska		
Stebbins	1	1
Kasigluk	1	1
Nunapitchuk	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	3	3
New Mexico		
Isleta	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	1	0
North Dakota		
Turtle Mountain	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	2	2
South Dakota		
Eagle Butte	2	2
Manderson	1	1
Ft. Thompson	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	4	4
Navajo (Arizona, Utah, N.M.)		
Leupp	1	1
Canoncito	1	1
Aneth	1	1
Demehotso	1	1
Low Mountain	0	1
Toadlena	1	1
Sanostee	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	6	7
Total	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>

Project Planning and Design, Bureau-wide

\$720,000

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 planning and 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 1975:

	<u>Design Cost</u>	<u>Preliminary Project</u>	
		<u>Construction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>
Lower Brule High School, S.D.	\$100,000	\$ 1,926,000	\$ 172,000
Salt River Elem. School, Ariz.	140,000	2,140,000	471,000
Kyle High School, S.D.	198,000	3,017,400	494,000
Allen Elem. School, S.D.	150,000	2,568,000	310,000
Chitamacha School, La.	72,000	963,000	107,000
Ahfachkee School, Fla.	<u>60,000</u>	<u>802,500</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Total	<u>720,000</u>	<u>11,416,900</u>	<u>1,581,000</u>

Design Drawings for the Future Construction of
Lower Brule High School, South Dakota

\$100,000

Location: On the Lower Brule Reservation about 90 miles south of Pierre and 35 miles from Chamberlain, South Dakota.

Existing Conditions: Population on the Lower Brule Reservation has increased 7% per year during the past 5 years due to an increase in available jobs and housing. The dropout rate of high school students has also decreased from 25% in 1971 to 7% since temporary facilities have been erected at Lower Brule for their program. Prior to this time the high school students attended various public schools. The construction of the Lower Brule Boys Ranch will add another 30 students by 1974. Another 10 students have moved in with BIA Agency personnel due to the division of the Pierre Agency into two separate agencies, one of which is located at Lower Brule. High school enrollment was twice the expected number of students and reached 145 by the end of 1972. The existing temporary facilities are crowded and inadequate and the campus is muddy and unimproved. Facilities for industrial arts, library and media center, storage and physical education are lacking making it difficult to carry on a minimum program. The present temporary buildings that will be abandoned when a new facility is built are needed for a day care center, adult education and other community programs.

Proposed Facilities: A completely new high school plant for 175 students will include general classroom space, science, home economics, industrial arts, art, music, and physical education facilities. Support facilities will include cafeteria, learning resource center, plant management shop and staff housing.

Project Cost Estimate

Building Construction	\$1,350,000
Utilities and Site Improvement	450,000
Equipment	(172,000)
Job Supervision	36,000
Contingencies	<u>90,000</u>
Total	<u>1,926,000</u>

Planning and Design for the Future Construction of
Salt River Elementary School, Arizona

\$140,000

Location: On the outskirts of Scottsdale, Arizona.

Existing Conditions: The present program at Salt River begins with kindergarten and goes through the sixth grade. Facilities are old and the buildings are hard to maintain. They are crowded and poorly designed so that good educational programs are difficult to operate. The projected K-8 enrollment is 400 pupils.

Proposed Facilities: It is proposed to plan and design a completely new K-8 facility for 400 pupils to replace the present school. The new facility will expand the present one by including instructional space for grade 8. Special use spaces for science, home economics, exploratory shops, physical education, art and music will be included along with support facilities such as a learning resource center, plant management shop, cafeteria and administration space.

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction	\$1,680,000
Utilities and site improvement	320,000
Equipment	(471,000)
Job supervision	40,000
Contingencies	<u>100,000</u>
Total	<u>2,140,000</u>

Planning and Design for the Future Construction of
Kyle High School, South Dakota

\$198,000

Location: On the Pine Ridge Reservation approximately 20 miles north of Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

Existing Conditions: The present K-12 facility was built for elementary pupils but because of the need and demand the high school grades were added. This has over-crowded the school plant. Even with the addition of temporary classroom facilities for secondary students the plant is very inadequate. The auditorium has been divided into three classrooms so that it cannot be used for assemblies and programs. Madeshift classrooms for shop, art and science have been located in the basement of the old school and provide poor instructional space. The science lab does not even have water in the room. Home economics space is located in one small room. The small gymnasium must be used for dining space and this restricts its use for athletics and physical education. The library and media center have lost space to the high school business department and other classrooms needed for the academic program. Office space is also inadequate.

Proposed Facilities: The proposal is to construct a 300 student secondary school. This will allow the elementary grades to expand into the facilities originally provided for them. The proposed plant will include classroom or general instructional space, science, art, music, home economics, industrial arts and business laboratories, gymnasium, learning resource center, administrative space and the maintenance facilities required to take care of the school plant. Twenty staff quarters will also be included.

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction	\$2,400,000
Utilities and site improvement	420,000
Equipment	(494,000)
Job supervision	56,400
Contingencies	<u>141,000</u>
Total	<u>3,017,400</u>

Design for the Future Construction of Allen Day School

\$150,000

Location: 23 miles northwest of Martin, South Dakota and 110 miles east of Rapid City.

Existing Conditions: The school plant at Allen is 37 years old with the exception of a classroom and multipurpose room which was added in 1958. The old wooden structure is crowded and difficult to maintain. It has only two small offices and the small auditorium has been turned into a library. The art and some physical education classes are held in the basement rooms. The four classrooms will be inadequate to provide for the anticipated enrollment level of 300 students. The multipurpose room is very small and its use for lunch makes the scheduling of physical education classes difficult. Kindergarten and special education facilities are not included in the present building. The people in the community want their children to attend school at the home community through the ninth grade.

Proposed Facilities: The proposal is to replace the present facility with a new K-9 building for 300 pupils. The facility includes instructional space for pre-school, primary, intermediate and junior high school divisions, science, shop, home economics, music and art labs, gymnasium, learning resource center, kitchen/dining space and an administrative unit. A Plant Management shop, fifteen units of staff housing and landscaping will be included also.

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction	\$2,200,000
Utilities and site improvement	200,000
Equipment	(310,000)
Job supervision	48,000
Contingencies	<u>120,000</u>
Total	<u>2,568,000</u>

Design Drawings for the Future Construction of
Chitimacha Day School, Charenton, Louisiana

\$72,000

Location: Charenton, Louisiana approximately 100 miles west of New Orleans and 5 miles northeast of Baldwin, Louisiana.

Existing Conditions: The small classroom and kitchen building (2,474 Sq. Ft.) was condemned for use by the local public school board nearly 40 years ago. It was given to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1935 to use as a school for the Chitimacha Tribe. Although repairs have been made the building is in extremely poor condition and inadequate for a modern educational program. A toilet building was added in 1950 and a temporary classroom was erected in 1972. The entire facility is either obsolete or inadequate for the children it serves.

Proposed Facilities: The projected enrollment for the K-9 program at Chitimacha is 75 pupils by 1975. A completely new school facility will replace the present structure and provide classrooms, learning resource center, special use spaces for science, art, music, exploratory shop, home economics, physical education and cafeteria. Building 901 (kitchen and classrooms) and 902 (toilet building) will be demolished and the temporary classroom will be converted to employee quarters.

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction	\$694,000
Utilities and site improvement	206,000
Equipment	(107,000)
Job Supervision	18,000
Contingencies	<u>45,000</u>
Total	<u>963,000</u>

Planning and Design Drawings for the Future Construction
of an Addition to Ahfachkee School, Florida

\$60,000

Location: 45 miles from Clewiston, Florida on the Seminole Reservation approximately 80 miles northwest of Hollywood.

Existing Conditions: The present facility is crowded and has no multipurpose room. One of the classrooms has already been divided to make a room for the kindergarten children. The children must eat lunch in their classrooms because no dining space is available. More office and storage space is badly needed. The teachers must also commute over 40 miles one way because staff quarters are not available at the school. The present enrollment of about 44 pupils will increase to 70 in the next year or so. The physical education program suffers in rainy weather because there is no facility to handle it.

Proposed Facilities: The proposal is to construct two additional classrooms, a multipurpose room, kitchen-dining room, and two-3 bedroom staff quarters. This will allow students to attend school nearer home and provide the support facilities so badly needed.

Project Cost Estimate

Building construction	\$563,750
Utilities and site improvement	186,250
Equipment	(27,000)
Job supervision	15,000
Contingencies	<u>37,500</u>
Total	<u>802,500</u>

Water Exploration and Development, Bureau-wide

\$100,000

One of the most essential factors in planning schools and other facilities is the determination of the adequate supply of potable water. This is imperative in the arid region of the country, in Alaska where water development is relatively new and in other parts of the country at locations of Bureau facilities. It is proposed to drill exploratory wells, perform testing and develop the wells at the following locations in Fiscal Year 1975.

<u>Project Location</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Big Coulee School, So. Dak.	\$ 20,000
Pine Ridge, So. Dak.	25,000
Allen Day School, So. Dak.	20,000
Red Lake School, Arizona	25,000
Colville Agency, Washington	<u>10,000</u>
Total	<u>100,000</u>

Deferred Equipment, Bureau-wide

\$2,895,000

In prior years funds have been appropriated by 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 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>Project Location</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
Casa Blanca, Elementary School, Arizona	\$ 217,400
Ramah School, New Mexico	395,000
Acoma School, New Mexico	426,200
Wanblee School, South Dakota	591,900
Kindergartens (Bureau-wide)	383,000
Dorm Replacement (4 locations)	400,000
Chevak School, Alaska	178,600
Hooper Bay School, Alaska	136,900
Alakanuk I School, Alaska	<u>166,000</u>
Total	<u>2,895,000</u>

Technical Assistance and Services

\$3,500,000

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 complete Bureau buildings and utility systems. Also, to provide planning, design and construction advice to Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations as requested by them.

Major Alterations and Improvements Bureau-wide

\$5,800,000

Each year the average age of Bureau facilities increases with attendant demands for renovations as facilities become functionally obsolete. An additional burden to the program is the requirement for compliance with the Construction Safety Act of 1969 and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Until new construction replaces the majority of existing facilities, the demands for major alteration and improvement projects will increase.

The estimate of \$5,800,000 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.

2. IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

\$24,522,000

The budget estimate of \$24,522,000 will provide a program of \$17,200,000 for the Navajo Indian irrigation project being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and a program of \$7,322,000 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 development.

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 1975 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.

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS

	Total Estimated Cost	1975 Estimate	<u>Justification</u>
(a) Annual Contract Payments			
Fort Belknap.....	\$250,000	\$7,404	For payment of the 33rd 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 35th fixed annual contract installment due the Tongue River Water Users Assoc., 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	1,035,000	See detailed justification
Power.....	---	725,000	See detailed justification
Cocopah.....	---	73,000	See detailed justification
Pima Agency			
San Carlos Project			
Indian Works.....	---	110,000	See detailed justification
San Carlos Project			
Irrig. Joint Works..	31,000,000	509,000	See detailed justification
Power.....	---	287,000	See detailed justification
Vaiva Vo.....	1,414,000	440,000	See detailed justification
Salt River.....	---	190,000	See detailed justification
<u>California</u>			
Pala.....	596,000	30,000	For drilling an additional well to increase the water supply.
Rincon.....	504,000	30,000	For drilling an additional well to increase the water supply.

	Total Estimated Cost	1975 Estimate	Justification
<u>California (con.)</u>			
Hoopla.....	---	\$20,000	For rehabilitation of distribution system which has been damaged by flood and is in deteriorating condition.
<u>Idaho</u>			
Michaud Project (Fort Hall).....	\$8,820,000	222,000	See detailed justification
<u>Montana</u>			
Blackfeet.....	---	100,000	See detailed justification
Crow.....	2,618,800	143,000	See detailed justification
Fort Peck.....	3,788,300	218,000	See detailed justification
Fort Belknap.....	---	43,000	For rehabilitation of deteriorated distribution system.
Flathead Project Power.....	---	235,000	See detailed justification
<u>Nevada</u>			
Duck Valley.....	7,928,000	196,000	See detailed justification
Fallon.....	1,179,000	175,000	See detailed justification
Pyramid Lake.....	---	175,000	See detailed justification
Walker River.....	1,080,000	150,000	See detailed justification
<u>New Mexico</u>			
Navajo-Hogback.....	---	318,000	See detailed justification
Navajo Project.....	249,500,000	17,200,000	See detailed justification
Northern Pueblos.....	7,260,000	81,000	See detailed justification
Southern Pueblos.....	---	104,000	See detailed justification
Southern Ute.....	---	10,000	Construct 25 miles of farm laterals.
Zuni Pueblo.....	---	77,000	See detailed justification
<u>Utah</u>			
Uintah and Ouray.....	---	110,000	See detailed justification

	Total Estimated Cost	1975 Estimate	Justification
<u>Wyoming</u>			
Wind River.....	\$5,424,000	\$45,000	For purchase of construction equipment and initiation of rehabilitation program.
(c) Surveys, Investigations and Plans.....	---	608,000	See detailed justification
(d) Engineering and Supervision.....	---	<u>845,846</u>	See detailed justification
Total Estimate.....		<u>24,522,000</u>	

(b) Irrigation Construction and Rehabilitation, \$23,051,000. 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, \$1,760,000. The funds requested provide \$1,035,000 for irrigation construction and \$725,000 for construction and rehabilitation of the related power systems.

Irrigation Construction, \$1,035,000. 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.

Construction - Colorado River Irrigation Project:

Concrete lining of 6.3 miles of Lateral 90 from Tsosie Road to Main Drain.....		\$690,000
Extend Lateral 90 for 2.5 miles.....		295,000
(1) Earthwork and right-of-way on Lateral 90 from Main Drain to Tyson Wash.....	\$145,000	
(2) Road crossing.....	70,000	
(3) Water control structures.....	80,000	
Drill and equip two drain wells to relieve serious drainage condition in old Dixie Ranch area of the project.....		<u>50,000</u>
Total.....		<u>1,035,000</u>

Power System Construction and Rehabilitation, \$725,000. 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 grought 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 1975 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 1975 is as follows:

Construction - Colorado River Power Project:

Construct short line extensions to existing distribution system. For construction of new customer short extension from existing distribution facilities. System growth at a rate of 300 new customers annually is projected.....	\$200,000
Construct 69 KV - 12.5 KV substation at Big River Subdivision and 8 miles of transmission line.....	200,000
Substation.....	\$70,000
Transmission.....	130,000
Rearm and reinsulate 12 miles of distribution system in Big River Subdivision for 12.5 KV distribution.....	100,000
Construct a second 20,000 KVA 161-69 34.5 KV transformer and associated equipment at Headgate Rock Substation.....	225,000
Transformer cost.....	\$150,000
Other associated equipment...	75,000
Total.....	725,000

COCOPAHI PROJECT, \$73,000. The only natural resource owned by the Cocopah Tribe is a 528-acre land base. While this land lies within one of the most productive agricultural areas in the United States, there has never been a funding program available to develop these acres to their optimum production capability.

Of the 528 total acres, only 116 are considered to be properly developed and returning a fair market rental value to the tribe. An additional 128.47 acres are under lease but bring only a fraction of their true value.

The proposed funding would complete development on the 128.47 acres and incorporate, by subjugation, an additional 80 acres now in raw, brush covered condition.

The features of work proposed for fiscal year 1975 are as follows:

Rehabilitate irrigation facilities and land development of 128.47 acres.....	\$34,000
Construct irrigation facilities and perform land development for 80 acres.....	<u>39,000</u>
Total.....	<u>73,000</u>

SAN CARLOS IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$906,000. The funds requested provide for \$110,000 rehabilitation of irrigation facilities on the Indian portion of the project and certain preconstruction activities, \$509,000 for construction and rehabilitation of facilities of the joint works and \$287,000 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, \$110,000. The funds requested for fiscal year 1975 will be used to rehabilitate the following irrigation facilities serving the Indian lands of the Gila River Indian Reservation:

Replacement of 100 inadequate crossings and turnout gates at \$200 each.....	\$20,000
2.5 miles of 42-inch concrete lined ditch to PD-3..	30,000
8 miles of 28-inch concrete lined ditch.....	<u>60,000</u>
Total.....	<u>110,000</u>

Irrigation Construction and Rehabilitation, \$509,000. 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 1975 is as follows:

The drilling and equipping of 7 new wells.....	\$325,000
Rehabilitation of 8 irrigation wells.....	<u>184,000</u>
Total.....	<u>509,000</u>

Power System Construction and Rehabilitation, \$287,000. 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 1975 is as follows:

Line extensions to new customers, build distribution lines, purchase transformers, conductor and metering equipment.....	\$152,000
Rebuild Collidge Dam Substation.....	<u>135,000</u>
Total.....	<u>287,000</u>

VAIVO VO IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$440,000. 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 floodflows 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 is being coordinated with the work of the Corps of Engineers. Work began on both the Santa Rosa Project and Vaivo Vo Project in fiscal year 1974.

The funds proposed for fiscal year 1975 will be used to continue the construction of the Vaivo Vo Project.

SALT RIVER PROJECT, \$190,000. This project is located on the Salt River near Phoenix, Arizona, and has 9,300 acres of assessable irrigated land.

The features of work proposed for fiscal year 1975 are as follows:

Drill and equip two deep wells.....	\$100,000
Line 1/2 mile of main canal.....	50,000
Rehabilitate and deepen two wells.....	30,000
Replace or repair 10 irrigation structures.....	<u>10,000</u>
Total.....	<u>190,000</u>

Idaho

MICHAUD UNIT, \$222,000. 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 1975 is the drilling of 10 deep wells.

Montana

BLACKFEET PROJECT, \$100,000. The Two Medicine Canal services 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.

CROW, \$143,000. 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 1975 is the continuation of rehabilitation work and extension of the distribution systems serving these units prior to the takeover 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.

FORT PECK PROJECT, \$218,000. 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 separated irrigation units. Three units are no longer in operations. 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 1975 is as follows:

Construction of 10.0 Miles of laterals and 25 structures.....	\$100,000
Construction of 3.0 miles of drain.....	9,000
Construction of Relift station.....	16,000
Right of Way for Revetments.....	5,000
Purchase of truck and construction of oil house.....	43,000
O & M During Construction.....	10,000

Rehabilitation of 5.0 miles of lateral and replacement of 20 structures.....	<u>\$35,000</u>
Total.....	<u>218,000</u>

FLATHEAD POWER PROJECT, \$235,000. 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:

New Ravalli-Arlee 34.5 KV transmission line with 12.5 KV distribution underbuild.....	\$110,000
New 34.5/12.5 KV substation near Arlee.....	75,000
Extension and enlargement of 3-phase feeders.....	<u>50,000</u>
Total.....	<u>235,000</u>

Nevada

DUCK VALLEY PROJECT, \$196,000. 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 1974 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 Owhee River. The main and firm source of water is from the normal flow of the East Fork of the Owhee 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 fiscal year 1975 are as follows:

Construct 10 miles of canals and laterals with necessary structures.....	\$92,000
Clearing and leveling 104 acres, construction of farm ditches, and establishment of first crop.....	<u>104,000</u>
Total.....	<u>196,000</u>

FALLON INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$175,000. The Fallon project is encompassed by the Newlands irrigation project within the Truckee-Carson irrigation district boundaries. The formation of the Fallon Indian Reservation was based upon the August 5, 1906, Agreement that Indians holding 160-acre allotments in the Carson Sinks area without water rights could exchange their lands for 10-acre allotments with a paid-up water right.

The present reservation consists of 5,480 acres of which 4,877.3 acres have a water right. Only 3,025 acres are presently irrigated. The remaining land has been declared non-irrigable. Senate Bill 1222, introduced on March 14, 1973, requested 2,640 acres of the Public Domain to be added to the reservation. This would add sufficient good quality arable land to enable the Indians to utilize their full water right.

The funds proposed for fiscal year 1975 would continue the rehabilitation of the project.

PYRAMID LAKE, \$175,000. 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 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 1975 will construct 10 miles of canals and laterals with necessary water control structures.

WALKER RIVER, \$150,000. 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 fiscal year 1975 under this request is to rehabilitate 22 miles of existing canals and laterals.

New Mexico

HOGBACK PROJECT, \$318,000. 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 1975 is the continuation of the concrete lining of the Hogback main canal for a distance of 4.1 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. 1980	26 ^{1/}	1-1-74
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		
SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA					
Total Federal Obligations (Reclamation)	\$	Allotments to June 30, 19 73	\$ 57,198,385		
Total Federal Obligations (Other)	247,780,000	Allotments for F.Y. 19 74	14,000,000		
Net Property and Other Transfers	2,346,000	Allotments to Date	71,198,385		
Cash Advances--Non-Federal	220,000	Allotments Required for F.Y. 19 75	17,200,000		
Adjustment (Reimbursement) ^{2/}	-846,000	Balance to Complete after F.Y. 1975	\$ 159,381,615		
Total to be Allocated	\$ 249,500,000				
ALLOCATIONS		REPAYMENT		AMOUNTS PER ACRE	
Irrigation	\$ 249,500,000 ^{3/}	Amount Repaid by Irrigators	\$	Irrig. Invest. per Acre	\$ _____
Power	.....	Amount Repaid by Power		Repayment of Invest-	Payment Capacity
M & I Water	.....	Amount Repaid by M & I Water		ment per Acre:	per Acre \$ _____
Recreation	.....			By Irrigators	Annual Charges:
F & WL	.....			By Power Revenues	O & M \$ _____
Flood Control	.....			By M & I Water Users	Construction
Other	.....	Nonreimbursable	249,500,000		
Total	\$ 249,500,000	Total	\$ 249,500,000		Total \$ _____
STATUS OF REPAYMENT CONTRACT 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 benefitted lands are in Indian ownership is under study.					
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; of which 80 percent 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.					

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

Footnotes:

- 1/ Reduction in percent complete due to increase in total estimated obligations.
- 2/ Represents construction of roads and bridges funded from the road construction appropriation.
- 3/ Change in allocations and repayment from 1974 Budget Justifications:

	<u>1974</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Irrigation.....	\$207,500,000	\$249,500,000

The estimate was increased \$42 million for indexing prices.

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, \$17,290,000 1/

Work Proposed, FY 1975

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

Canals, \$13,535,000. Construction of Main Canal Mi. 20.2 - 20.9 and Mi. 26.4 - 32.8, consisting of Armenta, Kutz, West Kutz and Horn Siphons, Highway 44 Tunnel and open concrete lined canal will be completed. Construction will continue on another 14.5 miles of Main Canal Mi. 20.9 - 26.4 and Mi. 32.8 - 41.8, consisting of Tunnel No. 4 and approximately 13.5 miles of open concrete lined canal, which will reach the first block of lands to be irrigated. This construction includes pumping plant structures, a service road and Mi. 41.6 intercepting drain. A contract awarded in fiscal year 1974 for furnishing and installing the natural gas prime movers and pumps in the pumping plant structures to provide irrigation to Block 1 lands will continue. Construction will be started on the last 4.5 mile section of the Main Canal, Mi. 41.8 - 46.3, which includes Gallegos East and West Fort Siphons, open concrete lined canal and control checks. Construction will also be started on the Gravity Main Canal, Mi. 0.0 - 14.5. 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. Collection of field design data and preparation of designs and specifications of the Amarillo Canal will continue.

Laterals, \$1,890,000. Construction will continue on the distribution systems where initial water is scheduled to be available in the spring of 1976. 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, \$980,000. Construction will continue on the collector drains. Also, various contracts for relocation, removal, rearrangement and alteration of oil and natural gas pipelines and appurtenant facilities crossing drain right-of-way will be executed. Collection of field design and preparation of design data and preparation of designs and specifications will continue.

Navajo Dam Powerplant, \$600,000. The electric power requirements for operation of the project pumping facilities will be fulfilled in part by a 23,000 kW hydroelectric powerplant at Navajo Dam. In order to have power available to meet pumping power requirements for irrigation of project lands lying above the Main Canal, scheduled for fiscal year 1979, a contract for construction of Navajo Dam Powerplant will be awarded late in fiscal year 1975. A contract to furnish and install the powerplant turbine will also be awarded so that the delivery and installation of the turbine can be integrated with the construction of the powerplant structure.

Power Transmission System, \$100,000. The project's power transmission system will transmit the electric power from the power source to project pumping facilities. Part of the power transmission system is the Navajo Dam Powerplant Switchyard located at Navajo Dam and will be constructed under the same contract awarded for construction of the powerplant. Collection of field design data will continue. Acquisition of right-of-way will be completed.

Other Project Costs, \$580,000. Includes the cost of constructing roads and bridges. Also includes 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, -\$405,000. Represents nonappropriation cost transfers for Field Solicitor charges, miscellaneous items. Also includes an adjustment for the construction of roads and bridges for the Bureau of Indian Affairs funded from a separate allotment.

<u>Change in Total Obligations</u>	<u>Obligations</u>
1974 Estimate.....	\$206,000,000
1975 Estimate.....	<u>248,000,000</u>
Increase.....	<u>42,000,000</u>

The \$42 million increase is due to application of cost indexing.

1/ Includes a non-Federal advance of \$90,000 in fiscal year 1975 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.

NORTHERN PUEBLOS, \$81,000. The work proposed for the Northern Pueblos for the fiscal year 1975 is:

<u>Picuris Pueblo</u>	
Canal lining.....	\$27,000
<u>Tesuque Pueblo</u>	
Rehabilitate canal structures.....	27,000
<u>Taos Pueblo</u>	
Canal lining.....	<u>27,000</u>
Total.....	<u>81,000</u>

SOUTHERN PUEBLOS, \$104,000. The work proposed for the Southern Pueblos for the fiscal year 1975 and the projects or pueblos involved are as follows:

<u>Acoma Pueblo</u>	
Canal lining.....	\$26,000
<u>Jemez Pueblo</u>	
Canal lining.....	26,000

<u>Zia Pueblo</u>	
Canal lining.....	\$26,000
<u>Isleta Pueblo</u>	
Canal lining.....	<u>26,000</u>
Total.....	<u>104,000</u>

ZUNI, \$77,000. 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, provide 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 1975 is the continuation of the program for the correction of structural deficiencies as disclosed by the recent Bureau of Reclamation study.

Utah

UINTAH AND OURAY PROJECT, \$110,000. 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:

Construct 5 miles of main and lateral drain.....	\$50,000
Rehabilitate 20 miles of canal.....	<u>60,000</u>
Total.....	<u>110,000</u>

(c) Surveys, Investigations, and Plans, \$608,000. 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 the Ute Indian lands included within the Central Utah project, and studies for improvement of project power systems.

(d) Engineering and Supervision \$845,846. 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 1975. 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		
	1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	343	166	166
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	190	307	307
Average paid employment.....	494	611	454
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$12,042	\$12,660	\$12,787
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$9,335	\$10,155	\$10,815
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	111	131	138
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	5	6	6
Average paid employment.....	117	135	142
Average GS grade.....	8.5	8.5	8.5
Average GS salary.....	\$13,967	\$14,701	\$14,878
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$11,859	\$12,272	\$12,575

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction	Bureau of Indian Affairs			
	Actual 1973	Estimate 1974	Estimate 1975	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations.....	\$37,429,060	\$93,762,593	\$51,875,000	-\$41,887,593
Transferred to other accounts.....	58,622	116,065	-	-116,065
Unobligated balance avail- able, start of year.....	-20,565,340	-39,155,658	-	+39,155,658
Unobligated balance avail- able, end of year.....	39,155,658	-	-	-
Appropriation.....	56,078,000	54,723,000	51,875,000	-2,848,000

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE (con.)

	Actual 1973	Estimate 1974	Estimate 1975	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Obligations by object</u>				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
11.0 Personnel compensation...	\$7,378,000	\$9,262,000	\$6,527,000	-\$2,735,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	536,000	709,000	483,000	-226,000
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	449,000	600,000	500,000	-100,000
22.0 Transportation of things.	373,000	500,000	350,000	-150,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	303,000	500,000	300,000	-200,000
24.0 Printing & reproduction..	44,000	100,000	50,000	-50,000
25.0 Other services.....	2,762,000	3,000,000	500,000	-2,500,000
26.0 Supplies and materials...	2,803,000	4,000,000	4,984,000	+984,000
31.0 Equipment.....	1,210,000	4,500,000	2,895,000	-1,605,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	4,858,060	52,003,593	17,086,000	-34,917,593
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	7,314,000	3,086,000	1,000,000	-2,086,000
Subtotal.....	28,030,060	78,260,593	34,675,000	-43,585,593
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	-17,000	-	-	-
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	28,013,060	78,260,593	34,675,000	-43,585,593
ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation...	1,549,000	1,865,000	1,956,000	+91,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	143,000	183,000	195,000	+12,000
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of persons.....	21,000	30,000	37,000	+7,000
22.0 Transportation of things.	53,000	61,000	67,000	+6,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	17,000	26,000	31,000	+5,000
24.0 Printing & reproduction..	10,000	17,000	18,000	+1,000
25.0 Other services.....	148,000	197,000	368,000	+171,000
26.0 Supplies and materials...	26,000	33,000	42,000	+9,000
31.0 Equipment.....	17,000	22,000	25,000	+3,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	7,432,000	13,068,000	14,461,000	+1,393,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	9,416,000	15,502,000	17,200,000	+1,698,000
Total obligations...	37,429,060	93,762,593	51,875,000	-41,887,593

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 1973</u>						
Federal-Aid Highway Roads..	<u>\$55,181,679</u>	<u>\$52,758,566</u>	<u>\$21,792,760</u>	<u>\$74,551,326</u>	<u>\$40,630,645</u>	<u>\$33,920,681</u> 1/
<u>Fiscal Year 1974</u>						
Federal-Aid Highway Roads..	<u>57,000,000</u>	<u>57,000,000</u>	<u>33,920,681</u>	<u>90,920,681</u>	<u>57,000,000</u>	<u>33,920,681</u> 2/
<u>Fiscal Year 1975</u>						
Federal-Aid Highway Roads..	<u>60,000,000</u>	<u>60,000,000</u>	<u>33,920,681</u>	<u>93,920,681</u>	<u>63,500,000</u>	<u>30,420,681</u> 3/

1/ Available cash for liquidation is \$19,431,668; balance of \$14, 489,013 is unfunded.

2/ Available cash for liquidation is \$5,431,668; balance of \$28,489,013 is unfunded.

3/ Available cash for liquidation is \$931,668; balance of \$29,489,013 is unfunded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Status of Cash Appropriations for
Liquidation of Contract Authority

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Appropriations.....	\$45,539,000	\$43,000,000	\$59,000,000
Unexpended balance brought forward.....	<u>14,523,313</u>	<u>19,431,668</u>	<u>5,431,668</u>
Total available.....	60,062,313	62,431,668	64,431,668
Less: Outlays.....	<u>40,630,645</u>	<u>57,000,000</u>	<u>63,500,000</u>
Unexpended balance....	<u>19,431,668</u>	<u>5,431,668</u>	<u>931,668</u>

JUSTIFICATION

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY) \$59,000,000

Liquidation Program (Cash)

Liquidation of Contract Authority (Cash Program) - 1973, \$40,630,645; 1974, \$57,000,000; 1975, \$63,500,000.

The estimate for the Road Construction Cash Program for fiscal year 1975 is \$63,500,000 including \$4,500,000 unexpended balance. This amount is required to liquidate \$33,921,000 of unliquidated prior year obligations and the 1975 program obligations that come due for payment during the fiscal year. This cash program will result in unfinanced obligations of \$29,489,013 at the end of the 1975 fiscal year.

Contract Authorization Program (Obligations) \$60,000,000

Indian reservation roads - 1973, \$52,758,566; 1974, \$57,000,000; 1975, \$60,000,000.

The contract authorization program originates in the Federal-Aid Highway Act. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 contains authorization in the amount of \$75,000,000 to cover fiscal year 1975.

Need for Increase:

The Federal Government is responsible for the transportation system of 177 reservations, pueblos, and rancherias. This area of responsibility is equivalent to an area the size of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia.

A comprehensive road needs study of the reservation areas has been made pointing up an overall backlog of need of \$924,000,000 to provide roads that are presently needed.

From this total backlog of needs, an immediate goal is to improve up 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. This immediate objective at the proposed level of funding is scheduled to be accomplished with a 7-8 year accelerated road construction program which began in fiscal year 1973.

Adequate roads can mean the difference between almost total isolation and easy mobility which in turn is the major factor affecting educational, economic and social development of reservation communities. Most reservations are isolated from centers where basic services are available. Existing roads are, in many cases, meager trails with 84 percent of the total Bureau road mileage being earth surfaced. The prime reason why the average non-Indian communities are more developed than the average Indian community is that the non-Indian communities have adequate roads which allow the necessary interaction with twentieth century facilities.

Since Indian people have become more involved in developing their reservations, the requests for road improvements have greatly increased and exceed available funds. Improvement projects to provide all-weather, dustfree surfaces of community streets are generally very high on the priority list of Indian requests.

The reservations are in generally isolated rural areas thereby causing transportation to be an essential factor in the accomplishment of the objectives. Tax-free Indian lands are not served adequately by State and county roads. Most reservations are situated where no county governments exist, and in the instances where county governments do exist they are not financially able to carry out the road function.

The 1973 Federal-Aid Highway Act extended the roads responsibilities of the Bureau to include roads serving villages, groups, or communities in which Indians or Alaska Natives reside, in addition to the traditional requirement of serving various forms of Indian lands. Additional funds are needed to meet these added responsibilities.

Recent legislation requires the safety inspection of all bridges on the Bureau road system, and encourages the replacement of all unsafe and hazardous structures. This responsibility requires funds beyond the normal road improvement program level.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 has placed additional workload upon this program. It is estimated during fiscal year 1975 that the required environmental impact studies and the preparation and review of environmental impact statements will require 14 man years and approximately \$168,000 in personal services to perform this work.

The recent Occupational Safety and Health Act sets forth standards for equipment and work procedures which add considerable to the unit cost of road construction.

The following is a brief synopsis of the 1975 fiscal year program of Indian reservation roads:

1. Grading and draining	446 miles
2. Paved surfacing	577 miles
3. Gravel surfacing	148 miles
4. Bridge construction	2,803 linear ft.
5. Project planning	663 miles

Personnel Summary

Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

	1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	460	452	416
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	612	1,067	1,115
Average paid employment.....	1,004	1,466	1,480
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	\$12,042	\$12,660	\$12,787
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$9,535	\$10,155	\$10,815
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Total number of permanent positions.....	33	31	31
Full-time equivalent of other positions...	2	2	2
Average paid employment.....	35	33	33
Average GS grade.....	8.2	8.2	8.2
Average GS salary.....	\$13,918	\$14,763	\$12,514

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

	Contract Authority		Bureau of Indian Affairs	
	Actual 1973	Estimate 1974	Estimate 1975	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations.....	\$52,758,566	\$57,000,000	\$60,000,000	+\$3,000,000
Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-55,181,679	-2,423,113	-95,423,113	-93,000,000
Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	<u>2,423,113</u>	<u>95,423,113</u>	<u>110,423,113</u>	<u>+15,000,000</u>
Contract authority (New) (Perm).....	-	150,000,000	75,000,000	-75,000,000

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE (con.)

	Actual 1973	Estimate 1974	Estimate 1975	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Obligations by Object</u>				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
11.0 Personnel compensation....	\$10,526,000	\$14,688,000	\$14,859,000	+\$171,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	775,000	1,085,000	1,099,000	+14,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	520,000	550,000	550,000	-
22.0 Transportation of things..	530,000	530,000	530,000	-
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	1,946,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	+100,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction.	-	100,000	100,000	-
25.0 Other services.....	14,333,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	+2,000,000
26.0 Supplies and materials....	3,230,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-
31.0 Equipment.....	2,126,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
32.0 Lands and structures.....	16,835,566	14,613,000	12,937,000	-1,676,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	264,000	-	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	2,000	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	51,087,566	55,466,000	56,075,000	+609,000
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	-75,000	-75,000	-75,000	-
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs....	<u>51,012,566</u>	<u>55,391,000</u>	<u>56,000,000</u>	<u>+609,000</u>
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation....	402,000	397,000	417,000	+20,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	35,000	35,000	36,000	+1,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	129,000	129,000	129,000	-
22.0 Transportation of things..	42,000	42,000	42,000	-
24.0 Printing & reproduction...	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
25.0 Other services.....	418,000	418,000	418,000	-
26.0 Supplies and materials....	7,000	7,000	7,000	-
32.0 Lands and structures.....	707,000	575,000	2,945,000	+2,370,000
Total, Federal High- way Administration..	<u>1,746,000</u>	<u>1,609,000</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>+2,391,000</u>
Total obligations.....	52,758,566	57,000,000	60,000,000	+3,000,000

ALASKA
NATIVE FUNDS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Miscellaneous Appropriations
(Alaska Native Claims)

Appropriation, 1973.....	\$50,000,000
Appropriation, 1974.....	70,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>	
Alaska Native Claims.....	<u>70,000,000</u>
<u>Increases:</u>	
Alaska Native Claims.....	<u>70,000,000</u>
Budget estimate 1975.....	<u>70,000,000</u>

Miscellaneous Appropriations
(Alaska Native Claims)

	Amount Available 1974	F.Y. 1975 Budget Estimate	Total Available 1975 compared to total avail- able 1974
Alaska Native Claims	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000	- -

The Alaska Native Claims will be used for the settlement of land claims of Alaska Natives. This settlement will be accomplished 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE
PROVISIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Explanation of Language Change

The language provides for the purchase of 73 Police type vehicles of which 63 shall be for replacement only. The additional vehicles are needed to carry out the law and order responsibilities of the Bureau.

TRIBAL FUNDS

TRUST FUNDS

Highlight Statement

A. Tribal Funds:

Tribal funds are deposited into the U. S. Treasury pursuant to various acts of 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 some 700 accounts which are maintained separately by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and in a consolidated account in the U. S. Treasury which are used for the conduct of tribal financial programs, enterprises, businesses, per capita payments and other tribal affairs. Approximately fifty percent of tribal funds is derived from judgments or awards made pursuant to either general or specific acts of Congress. The remainder of the funds is derived from Federal management of tribal real properties, the title to which is held in trust by the United States for the tribes.

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. For the past several years, the Congress has required that special legislation be enacted to permit the expenditure of judgment funds. The Act of October 19, 1973 (87 Stat. 466) provides general authority for the distribution of funds appropriated in satisfaction of judgments of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, subject to certain conditions, including the development of a plan for the use of the funds. Funds derived from the management of tribal trust properties are available for tribal use in accordance with approved budgets under Permanent, Annual or Indefinite Authorizations.

Funds programmed under permanent authorization are made available under legislation which gives the Secretary of the Interior continuing authority to carry out the provisions of specific acts, and can be disbursed either through the Indian Service Special Disbursing Agents' accounts or advanced to tribes for disbursement by their bonded tribal treasurers under approved plans 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 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 includes two categories: (1) Annual definite; and (2) Annual indefinite.

Funds programmed under annual definite are not otherwise available for expenditure without Congressional action and the \$3 million requested for fiscal year 1975 is to provide the Secretary of the Interior with expenditure authority for the execution of programs, primarily for those tribes which are not sufficiently organized to be represented by a recognized governing body. 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.

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 to withdraw from tribal accounts in the Treasury, funds needed to carry out programs designated by a particular tribe and approved by the Secretary for 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 Special Disbursing Agents or by bonded tribal treasurers under plans of operation.

B. Alaska Native Fund:

This fund was derived from the settlement of land claims of Alaska Natives as authorized by the Act of December 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 688). Section 5 of the Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a roll of the Alaska Natives living at the time of enactment (December 18, 1971) by region, village or other residence as of the date of the 1970 census enumeration, to be completed on or before December 18, 1973. Thereafter (with the exception of a reserve for attorney and similar fees, and an equitable share for a thirteenth regional corporation, pending final decision as to whether to establish one, and completion of its final organization) all the assets of the fund are to be distributed at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year to twelve, or possibly thirteen, regional corporations on the basis of the relative numbers of Natives living in each region of the state, as ascertained by the roll.

C. Miscellaneous Trust Funds:

Included in this category are miscellaneous revenues derived from Indian reservations, agencies, and schools, which are not required to be used for other purposes, but are used to support schools and agency functions. It also includes contributions, donations, gifts, etc., to be used and/or invested with the income to be used for the relief and benefit of American Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Trust Funds

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
1. Annual Definite Authorization.....	\$ 2,615,816	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
2. Annual Indefinite Authorization.....	15,895,652	15,500,000	15,500,000
3. Permanent Authorization.....	134,829,521	145,500,000	83,500,000
4. Alaska Native Fund.....	50,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
5. Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	<u>3,829,751</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$207,170,740</u>	<u>\$238,500,000</u>	<u>\$176,000,000</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
ANNUAL DEFINITE AUTHORIZATION--TRIBAL FUNDS

Statement Relating to 1973, 1974 and 1975 Programs

1973 Appropriation.....	\$3,000,000
1974 Budget Estimate.....	\$3,000,000
Total Appropriation for 1974.....	\$3,000,000
Deductions: (None).....	...
Additions: (None).....	...
Total Estimate for 1975.....	\$3,000,000

Analysis of Annual Definite Authorization, Tribal Trust Funds, by Activity:

Activities	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Amount Available	F.Y. 1975 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease(-) 1974 Compared w/1975
1. Education and Welfare Services.....	\$ 93,549	\$ 105,675	\$ 105,675	...
2. Resources Management.....	765,562	841,612	841,612	...
3. Construction and Land Acquisition.....	276,677	343,074	343,074	...
4. General Tribal Affairs.....	1,480,028	1,709,639	1,709,639	...
Total.....	\$2,615,816	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	...

Tribal Funds--Annual Definite: Fiscal 1974, \$3,000,000; fiscal year 1975, \$3,000,000; no change.

Status of Programs

Funds programmed under the annual definite 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 \$291,827 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 DEFINITE AUTHORIZATION BY TRIBE

<u>STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	\$ 625,435	\$ 672,574	\$ 672,574
Colorado River	20,059	68,574	68,574
Navajo	572,876	569,000	569,000
Salt River--Salt River-Pima	22,500	25,000	25,000
San Carlos Agency--San Carlos Apache	10,000	10,000	10,000
<u>California</u>	<u>501,147</u>	<u>381,920</u>	<u>381,920</u>
Agua Caliente	116,452	115,470	115,470
Barona	464	500	500
Baron Long	650	650	650
Hoopa Valley	365,000	265,000	265,000
Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, Pomo Band	1,241	...	...
Santa Rosa (Kings County)	290	300	300
Tule River	17,050	...	...
<u>Colorado</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>6,200</u>
Southern Ute	6,200	6,200	6,200
<u>Idaho</u>	<u>52,500</u>	<u>52,500</u>	<u>52,500</u>
Coeur d'Alene	17,200	17,200	17,200
Nez Perce	35,300	35,300	35,300
<u>Minnesota</u>	<u>75,514</u>	<u>79,724</u>	<u>79,724</u>
Red Lake	75,514	79,724	79,724
<u>Montana</u>	<u>58,282</u>	<u>93,500</u>	<u>93,500</u>
Blackfeet	6,282	6,000	6,000
Fort Peck	52,000	87,500	87,500

<u>STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE (Continued)</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
<u>New Mexico</u>	\$ 107,305	\$ 108,000	\$ 108,000
Jicarilla	107,305	108,000	108,000
<u>Oklahoma</u>	320,772	398,991	398,991
Cherokee	4,870	...	...
Chickasaw	56,364	44,741	44,741
Choctaw	52,000	56,400	56,400
Creek	79,738	86,350	86,350
Osage	127,800	211,500	211,500
<u>Oregon</u>	999	...	...
Umatilla	999	...	...
<u>Washington</u>	787,914	844,764	844,764
Colville	153,200	113,200	113,200
Makah	15,441	23,940	23,940
Quinault	20,500	...	...
Spokane	39,450	38,020	38,020
Yakima	559,323	669,604	669,604
<u>Wyoming</u>	79,748	70,000	70,000
Arapahoe	39,874	35,000	35,000
Shoshone	39,874	35,000	35,000
<u>Miscellaneous Tribes</u>	...	291,827	291,827
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<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	\$2,615,816	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000