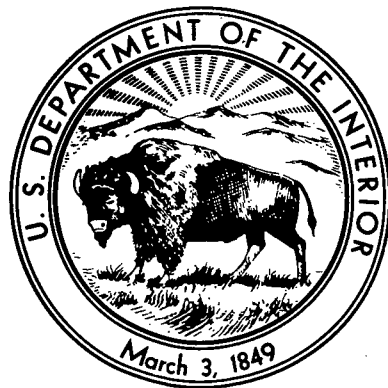
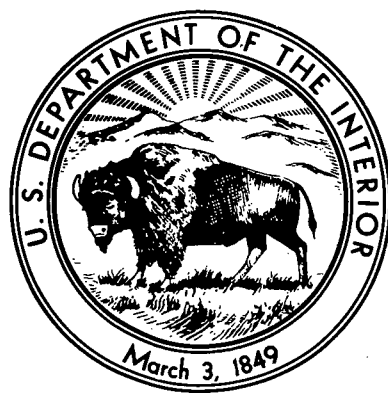


**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1979**



**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

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**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 1979  
Congressional Submission

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

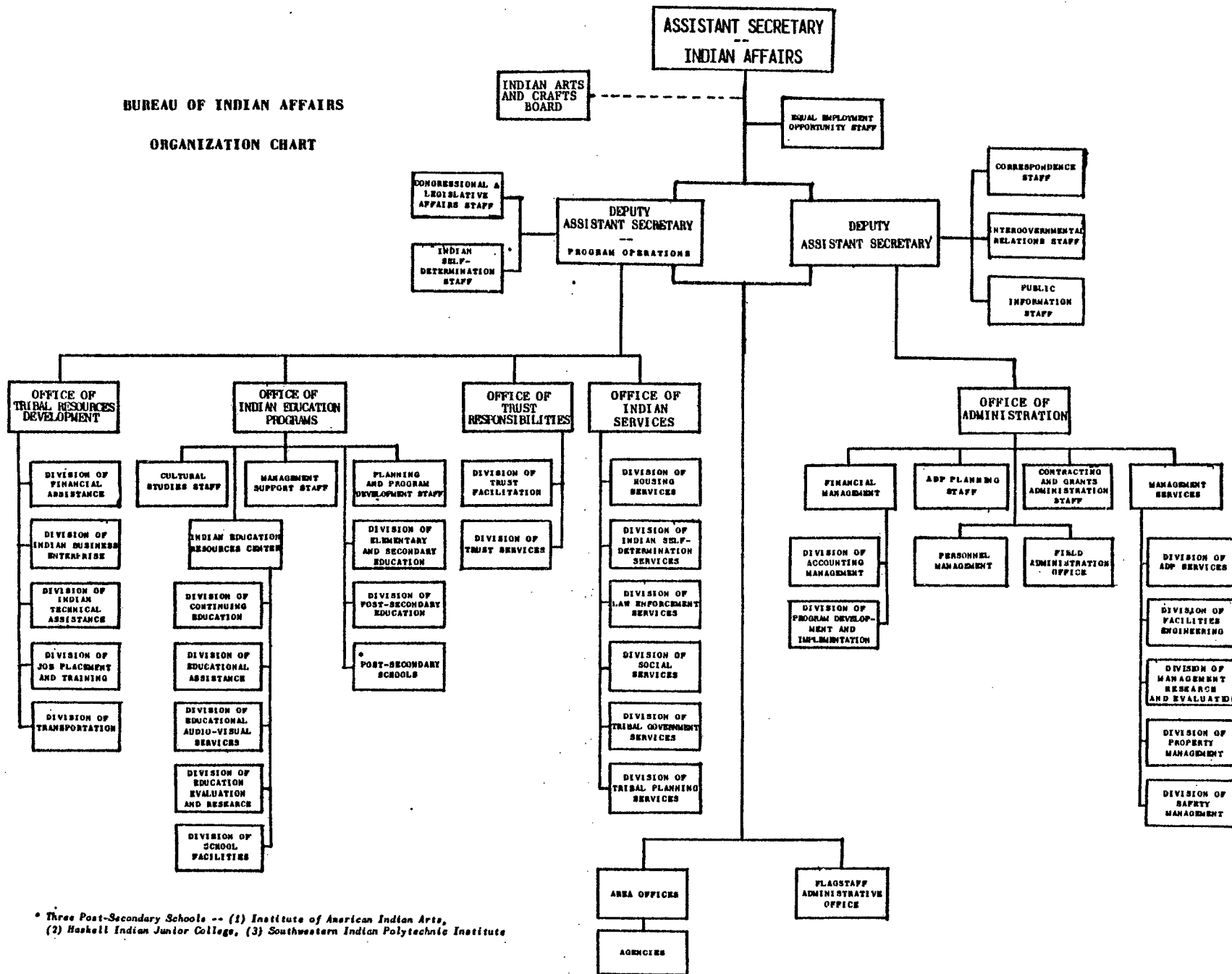
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SUMMARY

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
ORGANIZATION CHART



\* Three Post-Secondary Schools -- (1) Institute of American Indian Arts,  
(2) Haskell Indian Junior College, (3) Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute

General Statement

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in the War Department in 1824 and in 1849 was transferred to the Department of the Interior. The history of the relationship between Indian Tribes and the U. S. Government reveals that the mission of the BIA was founded on a government-to-government relationship and the trust responsibility. The Bureau, therefore, as an agent of the U. S. Government, recognizes a fundamental responsibility to American Indian Tribes, Alaska Native groups and the Tribal form of government. The Bureau's mission is presently viewed as three-fold:

- - to recognize and preserve the inherent rights of Tribal self-government and to strengthen Tribal capacity to govern, and to provide resources for Tribal Government programs;
- - to pursue and protect the sovereignty and rights of American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native groups in dealing with other governmental entities and the private sector; and
- - to fulfill and execute the Federal Government's trust obligation to American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native groups.

The Snyder Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 208; 25 U.S.C. 13) provided substantive law for appropriations covering the conduct of activities by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The scope and character of the authorizations contained in this Act were broadened by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.) and by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450). The authority of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs as delegated to him by the Secretary of the Interior is set forth in Parts 205 and 230 of the Departmental Manual.

The following summary provides a comparison between 1978 appropriations enacted to date and the 1979 request:

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
	1978 Approp- riation	1979 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	Perm. Empl. 12/31
<u>Appropriation</u>				
Operation of Indian Programs .. (\$)	677,181	761,256	+ 84,075	
	(FTP) 12,972	12,802	- 170	11,833
Construction .....	(\$) 64,153	86,815	+ 22,662	
	(FTP) 121	121	-	107
Road Construction .....	(\$) 75,335	71,410	- 3,925	
	(FTP) 378	375	- 3	383
Alaska Native Claims .....	(\$) 30,000	30,000	-	-
	(FTP) -	-	-	-
Total Federal Funds, BIA.....	(\$) 846,669	949,481	+102,812	
	(FTP) 13,463	13,285	- 173	12,378
<u>Trust Funds</u>				
Miscellaneous Appro.....	(\$) 15,630	17,200	+ 1,570	
(Indefinite Special Funds)....	(FTP) 321	321	-	339
BIA Trust Funds .....	(\$) 390,000	379,500	- 10,500	
(Permanent Indefinite).....	(FTP) 70	68	- 2	87
Total.....	(\$) 1,252,299	1,346,181	+ 93,882	
.....	(FTP) 13,854	13,674	- 175	12,804

## Highlights of 1979 Request

The changes between the 1978 programs and the requested 1979 programs are highlighted below by appropriation.

### Operation of Indian Programs:

#### Banded Programs

For the past few years the Bureau has used a system known as the Band Analysis, as a tool to provide opportunity for local Indian tribes to have input into the budgetary process. Priorities established by the tribes provide the basis for determining total funding levels and distribution for most of the on-going operating programs. There are two facets of this system which should be pointed out. First, the system does not provide additional funds, but rather gives tribes a chance to distribute among programs within established funding limits. Second, the system does not include all funds of the Bureau. In all of the budget decisions for FY 1979 by the Bureau and the Department, the "banded" programs were considered a single program. At all times total funds to be "banded" were the consideration, not the amount "banded" for an individual program. This is a necessary procedure to preserve the priorities established in the field by tribes.

#### Indian Education \$271.0 Million

In fiscal year 1979, \$271.0 million is requested for Indian education, an increase of \$21.9 million over the FY-1978 appropriation.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides a Federal school system comprised of 213 schools and 16 dormitories for 51,700 Indian students where public schools are not available or cannot meet the special needs of Indian children. Increased funding will provide for an additional 700 students in Federal and tribal schools, including operation of ten new kindergarten classrooms, and improved services at other educational facilities.

Included in the school system are three post-secondary institutions serving approximately 1,400 students. The majority of schools are operated by the Bureau; however, an increasing number are controlled, operated and managed by Indian groups under contractual arrangements with the Bureau. Where or when necessary residential programs are provided in conjunction with instructional programs, either Federal or public. The total number of boarding students served in FY 1979 will be 30,500 and day school enrollment will amount to 21,200.

In fiscal year 1979, over 182,000 students will be serviced under contracts with states, school districts, tribal organizations, or Indian corporations for special supplementary education through the Johnson-O'Malley Educational Assistance program.



During 1979, scholarship grants will be provided for approximately 20,000 Indian men and women. Higher education financial assistance from the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to meet the unmet financial needs of Indian students attending college.

It is anticipated that all eligible Indian students will be recipients of Bureau scholarship funds during FY 1979.

#### Indian Services \$194.7 Million

An increase in social services of \$8.9 million over the FY 1978 Appropriation to make a total of \$87.9 million, is proposed to meet increased unit costs in general assistance, child welfare assistance, and burial assistance.

The \$20.3 million housing program for FY 1979 will continue the long-range mission of the Bureau to eliminate substandard housing on Indian reservations. Through the Housing Improvement Program, approximately 430 new homes will be built, and 2,650 homes will be renovated and/or enlarged in 1978. The Bureau will continue to provide technical and staff assistance to enable tribes to successfully acquire and manage HUD sponsored housing.

The increase of \$2.9 million for a total program of \$35.7 million for Self-Determination Services in FY 1979 will increase the grant program to provide assistance to newly eligible tribes who might apply and provide additional funds to cover tribal overhead costs associated with P.L. 93-638 contracts.

#### Economic Development and Employment Programs \$84.7 Million

The FY 1979 request of \$84.7 million for economic development and employment programs is an increase of \$9.6 million over the FY 1978 appropriation. Approximately \$3.4 million is for employment programs to benefit an additional 870 participants. The requested increase for business enterprise development is \$1.3 million to provide additional financial assistance to Indian tribes. Also an increase of \$5.0 million for road maintenance is requested.

#### Natural Resources Development \$70.3 Million

The request of \$70.3 million for natural resource programs in FY 1979 will continue emphasis on energy-related resources. The program will expand and intensify mineral inventories and development planning on reservations with high energy development potential. The forest development program initiated in FY 1977 and expanded in FY 1978 will be continued. \$3.2 million is requested to continue farm unit development work on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Also included is a \$7.8 million base for fire suppression to eliminate late supplemental requests.

#### Trust Responsibilities \$42.4 Million

The FY 1979 request for \$42.4 million for programs to carry out the Federal trust responsibility represents an increase of \$10.1 million over FY 1979 base. An increase of \$0.4 million is proposed for activities to carry out the "Boldt" decision in the State of Washington, bringing to \$4.5 million the total requested for this work. An increase of \$5.7 million is proposed for other rights protection and environmental quality work, and an additional \$4.0 million is proposed to strengthen real estate and financial trust services.

#### General Management and Facilities Operation \$98.2 Million

Included in the fiscal year 1979 budget request are funds to provide for the general management and administration of the Bureau, \$13.4 million, including \$3.8 million for annual program planning and development at the reservation level;

safety management and employee compensation, \$3.9 million; operation, repair and maintenance of Bureau-owned physical facilities in support of Bureau programs, \$74.4 million; \$6.5 million for space provided by GSA in GSA-owned or leased facilities.

#### Construction (Buildings and Utilities) \$40.2 Million

The Construction program is estimated at \$40.2 million of which \$28.5 million is new construction at various locations within the Indian communities. The requested new construction projects are: Standing Rock Boarding School, North Dakota; Jemez School, New Mexico; Haskell Indian Junior College, Kansas; Lower Brule School, South Dakota; Napakiak School, Alaska; Pine Ridge Rehabilitation Center, South Dakota; Administration Building at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; Ft. Thompson Rehabilitation Center, South Dakota; Hopi Rehabilitation Center, Arizona; Ft. Peck Rehabilitation Center, Montana; Western Navajo Agency Administration Building, Arizona; Cherokee Agency Office Building, North Carolina; Navajo Irrigation Services Buildings, New Mexico; and Tulalip Fish Hatchery, Washington.

The program also includes funds for renovation of the North Star III (\$ 3.0 million) and Facility Improvements (\$5.0 million) to correct unsafe-unsanitary conditions in existing Bureau facilities. The remaining \$3.7 million will be used for program management and common program services.

#### Irrigation Construction \$46.6 Million

The Irrigation Construction program requests a total of \$46.6 million. Of the total, \$28 million is for continuing construction on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. The remaining \$18.6 million will be used to continue construction and rehabilitation work on selected high-priority irrigation projects and provide for common program services (\$0.7 million).

#### Road Construction \$71.4 Million

New budget authority of \$71.4 million is proposed for construction of the Indian road system. The proposed roads program for FY 1979 will allow the Bureau to continue its efforts in providing a transportation network which will be the skeletal support of reservation development and upon which social, economic and educational achievement may advance.

#### Alaska Native Claims \$30.0 Million

Included in the fiscal year 1979 budget request is \$30.0 million for payment to the Alaska Native Fund for 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.

#### Common Program Services \$31.8 Million

Common program services are funded at \$31.8 million in FY 1979. The entire increase of \$2.8 million over FY 1978 is to fund activities at the Area and Agency Office levels in accordance with tribal priorities as expressed in the band analysis process. The program provides for line management and administrative support at the field level.

#### Major reorganization efforts

As the attached Bureau of Indian Affairs organization chart demonstrates, a major change to the BIA organization was made in FY 1978. The Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs is now the primary policy making individual for the BIA and will serve as the principal advisor to the Secretary of the Interior on matters of

Indian policy affecting the entire Department. In directing the diverse activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs the Assistant Secretary will be assisted by two Deputy Assistant Secretaries, one responsible for program functions and the other for management and administrative functions.

Because of the above modification, an organizational restructuring of those staff offices which formerly reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been made. This structure will enhance the Assistant Secretary's ability to perform his policy making and advisory role to the Secretary.

We have recognized that the Bureau's field installations must perform both administrative and program delivery functions by specifying that line officers in the field will receive supervision from the Assistant Secretary through both of the Deputy Assistant Secretaries. This organization chart confirms the Assistant Secretary's philosophy that policy development and policy implementation is the responsibility of the entire Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Bureau is making significant improvements in its Construction and facility management programs. In the Navajo Area, de-centralization of facility management operations is expected to be complete by the end of FY 1978. This will bring the total Bureau facility management program into a de-centralized method of operation. The Bureau's construction project backlog is being reduced as appropriated funds are being obligated in a more timely fashion. An agreement has been entered into between the Bureau and the General Service Administration which will result in management improvement of the Bureau's operations.

The forest development initiative, in which the Congress has a special interest, is being implemented. The initial emphasis has been to survey the needs and develop plans for the projects. We are now proceeding with additional contracts with tribes for reforestation and timber stand improvement.

OPERATION OF  
INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs

The Operation of Indian Programs appropriation consists of a wide range of services to provide the American Indian with the opportunity to live in prosperity, dignity and honor. Special emphasis is placed on tribal participation and involvement in attaining these goals. Activities that provide these services are:

1. Education - The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides a variety of support for the education of Indian children through direct operation of schools, support of tribally operated schools, and financial assistance to public schools serving Indian children. The number of children attending Federal, tribal, and public schools is shown below;

	1977	1978	1979
Number of pupils:			
Federal and tribal schools.....	50,256	51,000	51,700
Public schools.....	155,430	162,275	182,000

The Bureau also assists Indian adults by providing financial assistance to students for higher education studies, by direct support of some tribally operated post-secondary institutions, and by offering continuing education programs in many communities. The number of participants in these programs is indicated in the following table:

	1977	1978	1979
Continuing Education participants:			
Higher education scholarships.....	17,000	20,000	20,000
Adult education enrollments.....	18,350	18,350	18,500

2. Indian Services - This activity includes municipal-type government services for Indian communities, along with assistance to tribes in self-government and self-determination projects. Also, the activities associated with the Navajo-Hopi settlement are included. Data are presented below on selected aspects of this activity.

	1977 act.	1978 est.	1979 est.
Social Service Caseloads:			
General assistance.....	61,500	61,500	61,500
Child welfare.....	3,300	3,300	3,300
Families receiving services.....	15,775	15,775	15,800
Family Houses Started:			
New.....	425	450	430
Rehabilitation.....	2,500	2,400	2,650
HUD-assisted.....	6,000	6,000	6,000

3. Economic development and employment program - This activity is designed to stimulate reservation economies, and to help Indian people participate fully in those economies.

Business enterprise development is encouraged and assisted through programs of technical and financial aid, with strong emphasis on enterprises owned and operated by Indian individuals and organizations. Indian tribal organizations and individuals are assisted with securing and managing loans for resource and business enterprise development, housing, public utility facilities, education, and other purposes. Individual Indians are assisted in qualifying for, finding, and occupying jobs both on and off the reservation consistent with their needs, capabilities, and desires. Roads are maintained to provide for the movement of people and goods as needed for the wellbeing of the community.

4. Natural resources development - This activity is designed to provide for the conservation, development and utilization of Indian land, water, and related resources. Resources are surveyed and inventoried, and agriculture and forestry development is assisted.

5. Trust responsibilities - Under this activity the Bureau's trust responsibilities toward the Indian people are carried out. This entails the protection of Indian rights and property, particularly those related to land and natural resources, and the management of assets held in trust for Indian tribes and individuals.

6. General management and facilities operation - This program provides for the general management functions and for the repair, maintenance, and operation of facilities which support the Bureau's programs. These functions include executive direction ; management administrative services; safety management; operation and maintenance of the Bureau's physical facilities; and provision of GSA-owned or leased facilities. Administrative costs of centralized support services and general management costs at the local levels are financed from the program activities served.

The total appropriation requested for 1979 is \$761,256,000 an increase of \$56,504,000 over the 1979 base program. Major program increases include Education, \$13.2 million; Indian Services, \$17.6 million; Economic Development and Manpower Programs, \$7.9 million; Natural Resources, \$3.1 million; Trust Responsibilities, \$8.4 million; and, Management and Administration, \$6.3 million. Approximately 85 percent of the above increases were determined by tribal priorities through the band analysis process.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Insertion. ". . . of which \$7,800,000 shall be available only for the suppression and emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or threatening lands of Indian reservations and for the emergency rehabilitation of burned over areas,"

Prior to the 1979 budget, only a token amount (most recently \$800,000) was initially provided for fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation needs, with a supplemental request to follow. There is a long history of supplemental requests made, which consumed a great deal of time, paperwork and energy, both in preparation and justification of the supplementals, and in the need to keep special records of "overobligations" made until such time as the supplemental would become available. Inclusion of this wording and the funds in the regular appropriation will virtually eliminate the need for supplementals.

2. Insertion. The phrase "for higher education scholarships . . . shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1980,"

Presently, an academic year, which begins in late August or September, spans two fiscal year periods of time. Correspondingly, the Bureau uses funds of the fiscal year which ends September 30 for the first semester portion of the grant award, and funds of the fiscal year which begins October 1 are used to cover the second semester portion of the grant. Under this practice any funds obligated to cover the first semester which become deobligated after September 30, as a result of student withdrawals, over-awards, etc., cannot be reobligated. Two-year authority would greatly minimize the substantial sums which would not be available for the program.

3. Deletion. "s 8 and . . . . of which not more than \$250,000 shall be available for payments pursuant to section 8(e) of said Act:"

Section 8(e) of Public Law 93-531 authorized the payment of legal fees and related expenses in connection with litigation authorized in this section. Shortly after enactment of this legislation Bureau officials met with attorneys of both sides of this matter. At that time they indicated a figure of \$250,000 would be needed by each tribe for these costs. Accordingly, a request for appropriations in the amount of \$500,000 was made. Subsequently, only a portion of that amount was originally appropriated. However, later appropriations through Fiscal Year 1978 have increased this to well over the \$500,000 estimate of the attorneys. In view of this, it would appear this obligation has been met by the Congress, and that all the funds herein requested should go directly for the livestock reduction and land restoration activity which remains to be completed.

4. Deletion. "Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior is directed, upon the request of any tribe, to enter into a contract or contracts with any tribal organization of any such tribe for the provision of law enforcement, if such contract proposal meets the criteria established by Public Law 93-638"

There is no objection to the language as such. However, it is redundant in that Public Law 93-638 requires this not only of law enforcement activity but of all the programs in the appropriation that meet the criteria.

5. Insertion. The phrase ". . . That none of these funds shall be expended as matching funds for programs funded under Section 103(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 as amended by the Act of June 3, 1977 (Public Law 95-40)."

This proposed language deals with the mandate in Public Law 95-40 requiring other agencies to provide matching funds as a condition for the receipt of Vocational Education Act monies. Since no funds have been requested for this purpose in our Fiscal Year 1979 submission, this language is consequently proposed.



Summary of Requirements  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs

<u>Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:</u>	<u>Perm.</u> <u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm.</u> <u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriation enacted to date, 1978.....			12,972	\$677,181
Adjustments to base and built-in changes:				
Adjustment for 1978 pay increase and related costs.....		+\$20,191		
Other increases.....		+ 14,256		
Other decreases.....	194	- 6,876		
Subtotal, adjustments to base and built-in changes.....			- 194	27,571
1979 Base.....			12,778	704,752

II-A-11

	1977 Actual		1978 Appropriation Enacted To		1979 Base		1979 Estimate		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) Over 1979 Base	
	Perm.	Amount	Perm.	Amount	Perm.	Amount	Perm.	Amount	Perm.	Amount
	Pos.		Pos.		Pos.		Pos.		Pos.	
<u>Comparison by activities:</u>										
Education:										
School operations.....	5,686	\$166,296	5,704	\$173,592	5,586	\$184,740	5,586	\$195,769	-	+\$11,029
Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance....	-	31,452	-	34,642	-	31,764	-	33,866	-	+ 2,102
Continuing education.....	89	38,952	90	40,934	90	41,378	90	41,406	-	+ 28
Subtotal.....	5,775	236,700	5,794	249,168	5,676	257,882	5,676	271,041	-	+ 13,159
Indian services:										
Tribal government services.....	191	9,344	190	14,135	187	14,762	187	18,067	-	+ 3,305
Social services.....	392	71,769	393	79,081	393	80,360	393	87,933	-	+ 7,573
Law enforcement.....	483	26,020	484	22,463	482	23,835	482	27,682	-	+ 3,847
Housing.....	121	15,319	121	20,168	121	20,158	121	20,284	-	+ 126
Self-determination services.....	37	31,788	37	32,791	36	32,912	36	35,662	-	+ 2,750
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program.....	6	4,878	6	5,025	6	5,025	6	5,028	-	+ 3
Subtotal.....	1,230	159,118	1,231	173,663	1,225	177,052	1,225	194,656	-	+ 17,604
Economic development and manpower program:										
Employee development.....	354	50,833	375	53,806	366	54,336	366	57,179	-	+ 2,843
Business enterprise development.....	225	12,301	239	8,946	232	9,388	232	10,209	-	+ 821
Road maintenance.....	226	10,832	239	12,329	237	13,092	237	17,331	-	+ 4,239
Subtotal.....	805	73,966	853	75,081	835	76,816	835	84,719	-	+ 7,903
Natural resources development:										
Forestry and agriculture.....	1,091	41,145	1,093	49,445	1,088	55,314	1,097	58,070	9	+ 2,756
Minerals, mining, irrigation, and power....	23	4,391	23	11,838	23	11,869	28	12,233	5	+ 364
Subtotal.....	1,114	45,536	1,116	61,283	1,111	67,183	1,125	70,303	+14	+ 3,120

Summary of Requirements (con.)  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>1977 Actual</u>		<u>1978 Appropriation Enacted To Date</u>		<u>1979 Base</u>		<u>1979 Estimate</u>		<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) Over 1979 Base</u>	
	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Perm. Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Comparison by activities: (con.)</u>										
Trust Responsibilities:										
Indian rights protection.....	73	\$ 9,289	75	\$ 13,405	74	\$ 14,133	76	\$ 19,456	2	+\$5,323
Real estate and financial trust services...	723	18,431	726	18,863	719	19,859	727	22,908	8	+ 3,049
Subtotal.....	796	27,720	801	32,268	793	33,992	803	42,364	+10	+ 8,372
General management and facilities operation:										
Management and administration.....	289	11,230	290	10,947	287	12,420	287	13,410	-	+ 990
Program support services.....	36	2,249	36	3,411	36	3,825	36	3,883	-	+ 58
Facilities management.....	1,586	69,664	1,593	71,360	1,568	75,582	1,568	80,880	-	+ 5,298
Subtotal.....	1,911	83,143	1,919	85,718	1,891	91,827	1,891	98,173	-	+ 6,346
Common program and administrative support services.....	1,253	(26,438)	1,258	(27,375)	1,247	(29,344)	1,247	(31,838)	-	(+ 2,494)
Increases.....									+24	+56,504
Total requirements.....	12,884	626,183	12,972	677,181	12,778	704,752	12,802	761,256		

Justification of Adjustments to Base and Built-in Changes  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Adjustment for 1978 pay increase and related cost</u>	<u>Per.</u> <u>Pos.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Total cost in FY 1978 of pay increase/anticipated		
FY 1978 pay increase supplemental.....	--	+\$20,191

The anticipated supplemental in 1978 of \$20,191,000 includes \$14,845,000 for the general schedule pay increase effective October 9, 1977 and \$5,346,000 for wage board pay increases granted or to be granted during 1978.

Other increases

Pay costs for tribal employees .....	--	+ 6,000
Additional amount for fire suppression.....	--	+ 7,000
Employees' Compensation Fund.....	--	+ 374
Rent payments to GSA (SLUC).....	--	+ 882
Total, other increases.....	--	+ 14,256

The additional funds included in the 1979 request will cover pay increases for tribal employees through 1979 in accordance with Public Law 93-638, sec. 106(h).

The additional amount of \$7,000,000 included in the 1979 request for fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation should virtually eliminate the yearly request for a supplemental to cover the costs of fire fighting.

The increase to the Employees' Compensation Fund is based on the Department of Labor's estimate for costs due to injuries or death of bureau employees.

The GSA conducted a fair annual rental (FAR) appraisal for 1979 which resulted in an increase from the 1978 rate. The 1978 estimate of \$5,618,000 has been increased to \$6,500,000 an increase of \$882,000. This includes \$280,000 for new space and \$602,000 for base costs.

Other decreases

Johnson O'Malley educational assistance.....	--	-3,100
Reduction of employees and annualization of pay costs.....	194	- 186
Quileute Housing.....	--	- 390
Papago Water Study.....	--	-3,200
Total, decreases.....	194	-6,876

A one-time congressional add-on for Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance of \$1,200,000 was received in 1978 to meet the costs associated with the transfer of bureau schools to local control in the State of Alaska. Funds are no longer necessary and have been excluded from the 1979 request. A \$1,900,000 congressional add-on for basic support to assist five States was received in 1978 as a one-time add-on to allow States additional time to meet their educational obligations to Indian children. These funds have been excluded from the 1979 request.

The net effect from an increase for programming the full year costs of the FY 1978 pay costs and a reduction in staffing in FY 1979, results in an overall decrease of \$186,000. The staffing decrease is distributed among programs based upon field estimates of where reduction could best be absorbed without affecting program mission objectives. The decrease considers program priorities and responsibilities and the intent of congressional directives. The reduction is in keeping with the Administration's effort to hold down Federal employment but to maintain essential services.

A one-time congressional add-on for the Quileute Tribe's special demonstration housing project was received in 1978 and has been excluded from the 1979 request,

In 1978, \$3,200,000 was added to our request for water developments on the Papago Reservation. The 1979 request does not include any funds for this project.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Education  
 Subactivity: School Operations

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1978 Approp- riation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Education & Training General(\$)	\$ 11,842.8	\$ 12,678.8	\$ 13,331.8	+ 653.0
Previously Private Schools (\$)	9,185.1	9,260.1	7,033.1	- 2,227.0
Centralized Schools (\$)	9,468.6	9,959.6	9,621.5	- 338.1
Special education (\$)	1,571.5	1,619.5	2,056.9	+ 437.4
Other Federal schools (\$)	103,063.5	111,331.5	123,351.8	+ 12,020.3
*Program Sub-total (\$)	167,746.5	178,039.5	188,595.1	+ 10,545.6
(FTP)	(5,692)	(5,573)	(5,573)	-
Common Program Services(\$)	5,845.5	6,690.5	7,173.9	+ 483.4
Total Requirements (\$)	\$173,592.0	\$184,740.0	\$195,769.0	+\$11,029.0
(FTP)	<u>(5,692)</u>	<u>(5,573)</u>	<u>(5,573)</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>
*Includes:				
Banded Program	152,158.5	159,942.5	171,820.1	+\$11,877.6
Non-Banded Program	15,588.0	18,107.0	16,775.0	- 1,332.0
Total	<u>\$167,746.5</u>	<u>\$178,049.5</u>	<u>\$188,595.1</u>	<u>+\$10,545.6</u>

Objectives

To develop and operate Bureau education programs which are designed to meet specific, identified needs of Indian children and youth. Attainment of this shall focus upon community-based programs developed with the involvement of Indian parents, students, tribes, and the Indian community.

To involve tribal governing bodies to the maximum extent possible in the planning development and implementation of all Indian education programs, including tribally controlled contract schools, summer programs, higher education assistance, off-reservation boarding school operations, etc.

Base Program

In fiscal year 1978, the Bureau of Indian Affairs provided a Federal school system comprised of 213 schools and 16 dormitories for over 51,000 Indian students where public schools are not available or cannot meet the special needs of Indian children. Included in the school system are three post-secondary institutions serving approximately 1,400 students. The majority of these schools are operated by the Bureau; however, an increasing number are controlled, operated and managed by Indian groups under contractual arrangements with the Bureau. Where or when necessary, residential programs are provided in conjunction with instructional programs, either Federal or public. The total number of boarding students served was 31,981 in fiscal year 1977 and day school enrollment amounted to 18,666.

Education and Training - General - This program will provide for salaries and related expenses to perform the following functions of Central Office staff personnel:

- a. Expenses for carrying out contract monitoring and evaluation responsibilities and to provide technical assistance and program direction for all Indian education programs.
- b. Continuation and expansion of management improvement projects, including an improved management information system, evaluation of boarding schools, bureauwide educational needs assessment.
- c. Continuation of Central Office responsibilities in the area of policy formulation, long-range planning and budgeting.

Previously Private Schools - Public Law 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (sec. 208) directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to "provide funds...to any tribe or tribal organization which controls and manages any previously private school." Based on availability of funds, allocations are determined on a formula basis using State average per pupil expenditures for the State in which the school is located adjusted to cost factors unique to Indian schools and consideration for residential students served.

Until new contract schools can be put into the band analysis process, and in cases where the banded amounts do not meet the allowance determined by the formula, supplemental monies have been provided from non-banded amounts.

Centralized Schools - The Bureau's post-secondary school system at Haskell offers a comprehensive junior college general education program designed to provide students with an academic background preparing them for a four-year college/university setting, The Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute offers a vocational/technical program which employs the latest technology, equipment and methods. Incorporated into these programs and the specialization at the Institute of American Indian Arts is an emphasis on Indian art forms and identified special needs of the tribal and community groups served.

Special Education - Summer programs provide remedial and tutorial instructions to help Indian youth overcome social and academic deficiencies. Summer programs also fund field trips, recreational and camp experiences to broaden the background of the children.

Off-Reservation Boarding Schools - Off-reservation boarding schools provide instruction at the elementary and 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 special 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 adjustments necessary for successful school achievement.

The Bureau presently operates 14 off-reservation boarding schools with an enrollment of 5,869. (The Albuquerque Indian School with an enrollment of 349 was contracted to the All Indian Pueblo Council in FY 1977). The enrollments for FY 1978 and FY 1979 are expected to increase slightly.

Changes for FY '79

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1978 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)
Education & Training General	\$11,842.8	\$12,678.8	\$13,331.8	+653.0

The increase represents a continuing emphasis of the policy to move authority and responsibility for the direction of the school operations program to the lowest feasible organizational level. The increase in agency operations amounts to

\$868,700 reflecting tribal priorities for these functions, Concomitantly, there is a reduction in Central Office operating costs of \$215,700 resulting in a proposed net increase to the program of \$653,000.

The object class detail for the \$653,000 increase is

Positions other than Permanent	\$150,000
Personnel Benefits	15,000
Other Services	380,000
Supplies and Materials	108,000
Total	<u>\$653,000</u>

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1978 Appro- piation Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Previously Private Schools	\$9,185.1	\$9,260.1	\$7,033.1	- \$2,227.0

Our FY 1979 request for previously private schools is being reduced by \$2,227,000. Accordingly, school enrollment in FY 1979 will be held to the FY 1977 levels. Funds are provided for existing schools only. Funding for new starts will be requested on an actual rather than on a projected basis.

The object class detail for the \$2,227,000 decrease is

Other Services	\$2,227,000
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Proposed funding for FY 1979 is as follows:

	1979 Base	1979 Request	Change
<u>ARIZONA</u>			
Kitsillie	100.0	102.8	+ 2.8
<u>IDAHO</u>			
Couer d'Alene	49.5	56.8	+ 7.3
Ft. Hall	10.0	85.3	+ 75.3
<u>MINNESOTA</u>			
Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig	118.3	109.6	- 8.7
<u>MICHIGAN</u>			
Hannahville	186.8	126.1	- 60.7
<u>NEVADA</u>			
Duckwater	51.2	59.5	+ 8.3
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>			
Ramah	2,164.1	1,030.3	-1,133.8
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>			
Ojibway	379.0	559.0	+180.0
St. Michael	297.2	345.7	+ 48.5
Theo Jamerson	132.9	135.0	+ 2.1
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>			
Institute of Southern Plains	70.9	71.3	+ 0.4
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>			
Crow Creek	435.6	517.3	+ 81.7
Marty	593.4	670.8	+ 77.4
St. Francis	789.5	843.8	+ 54.3
<u>WASHINGTON</u>			
Pascal Sherman	355.4	412.4	+ 57.0
Puyallup	209.9	243.4	+ 33.5
<u>WISCONSIN</u>			
Lac Courte Oreilles	341.5	346.6	+ 5.1
Menominee	--	87.6	+ 87.6

Proposed funding...(con.)	1979 Base	1979 Request	Change
<u>WYOMING</u>			
Wind River	497.6	537.7	+ 40.1
Total banded	6,782.8	6,341.0	- 441.8
Non-banded	2,477.3	692.1	-1,785.2
Total	<u>9,260.1</u>	<u>7,033.1</u>	<u>-2,227.0</u>

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1978 Approp- riation Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Centralized Schools	\$9,468.6	\$9,959.6	\$9,621.5	- \$338.1

The decrease will bring the funding available to these schools more in line with the funding available to other Bureau schools. Cost reduction will be realized through improved management and program adjustments.

The funding for the three post-secondary schools is as follows:

School	FY 78	FY 79	Current Enrollment
New Mexico SIPI	\$2,931.1	\$2,831.6	361
New Mexico IAIA	1,777.6	1,717.3	235
Kansas Haskell	<u>5,250.9</u>	<u>5,072.6</u>	<u>785</u>
Total	\$9,959.6	\$9,621.5	1,381

The \$338.1 decrease is broken out by object class as follows:

Positions Other than Permanent	- 148.0
Personnel Benefits	- 15.0
Other Services	- 117.0
Supplies and Materials	- 50.1
Equipment	- 8.0
Total	<u>- \$338.1</u>

	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Summer Programs	\$1,619.5	\$2,056.9	+ 437.4

Tribes have requested an increase in the band of \$405,000. A non-banded increase of \$32,000 is for the continuation of the program at Haskell. Summer programs provide remedial and tutorial instructions to help Indian youth overcome social and academic deficiencies. Summer programs also fund field trips, recreational and camp experience to broaden the background of the children.

The \$437.4 increase is broken out by object class as follows:

Positions Other than Permanent	\$ 52.0
Personnel Benefits	5.0
Other Services	337.0
Supplies and Materials	32.4
Equipment	11.0
Total	<u>\$437.4</u>



(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	<u>1978 Appropriation Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1979 Base</u>	<u>1979 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)</u>
Other Federal Schools	-\$103,063.5	\$111,331.5	\$123,351.8	+ \$12,020.3

Proposed major program changes in other Federal schools include increases in (a) funding for the operation of newly constructed or expanded schools, and (b) funding banded programs as requested by the tribes in the band analysis process.

(a) Operation of newly constructed or expanded school facilities +\$975,000 as follows:

<u>State and School</u>	<u>Additional Education Dollars</u>
<u>ALASKA</u>	
Scammon Bay	\$85,000
Quinhagak	85,000
Chefornak	85,000
<u>ARIZONA</u>	
Kohatka	16,000*
San Lucy	16,000*
Upper Kaibito	16,000*
Xavier	16,000*
<u>LOUISIANA</u>	
Chitamacha	68,000
<u>NEVADA</u>	
Stewart	160,000
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>	
BACA	16,000*
Dzilh-na-o-dithle	16,000*
Huerfano Dormitory	16,000*
Jemez Day School	30,000
Ojo Encino Day School	16,000*
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>	
Fort Yates High School	200,000
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	
Riverside High School	134,000
Total	<u>\$975,000</u>

\* These kindergartens are in the FY 1979 construction budget request and are scheduled to be completed by August 1979. These amounts are for start up costs and one/one-and-a-half months operation. Remainder of operating funds will be requested in FY 1980.

(b) Banded Programs. The increase of \$11,045,300 reflects the development of tribal priorities for reservation boarding and day schools, off-reservation dormitories, and former BIA contract schools.

Positions Other than Permanent	\$ 974,000
Personnel Benefits	65,000
Other Services	9,716,000
Supplies and Materials	865,300
Equipment	<u>400,000</u>
Total	\$12,020,300

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Education  
 Subactivity: Johnson-O'Malley Educational Assistance

The Johnson-O'Malley funds are broken down into the following program components for comparison:

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
	1978 Approp- riation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1979 <u>Base</u>	1979 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Operational Basic Support	4,400.1	1,300.1	---	- 1,300.1
Supplementary Support	28,591.7	28,813.7	31,922.0	+ 3,108.3
Federal Dorm. Student Tuition	<u>700.0</u>	<u>700.0</u>	<u>700.0</u>	---
* Program Subtotal (\$)	33,691.8	30,813.8	32,622.0	+ 1,808.2
(FTP)	---	---	---	---
Common Program Services (\$)	<u>950.2</u>	<u>950.2</u>	<u>1,244.0</u>	+ 293.8
Total Requirements (\$)	34,642.0	31,764.0	33,866.0	+ 2,102.0
(FTP)	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Includes:				
Banded Program	\$ 89.8	\$ 89.8	\$ ---	\$ - 89.8
Non-Banded Program	<u>33,602.0</u>	<u>30,724.0</u>	<u>32,622.0</u>	+ 1,898.0
Total	<u>\$33,691.8</u>	<u>\$30,813.8</u>	<u>\$32,622.0</u>	\$ + 1,808.2

Costs breakdown by function for the above items are:

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
1. Operational Support:		
a. Estimated number of students	21,527	---
b. Average cost per student (\$)	149	---
2. Special Supplementary Support		
a. Estimated number of students	162,300	182,000
b. Average cost per student (\$)	176	175
3. Federal Dormitory Student Tuition		
a. Estimated number of students	1,100	1,100
b. Average cost per student (\$)	636	636

Objective

The policy of the Bureau is to enter into contracts for Federal assistance under the supplementary support programs to provide educational programs to qualified school districts, Tribal governments, or Indian organizations to meet the unique needs of Indian students and, where necessary, to provide general operating funds to schools and school districts educating Indian children. To assure maximum Indian participation in the direction of educational services to Indian communities and be more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.

Base Program

Provides supplemental education contract monies to State Departments of Education, school districts, Tribal Governments and Indian Corporations for the development of programs to meet the educational needs of Indian children based on cultural and language differences. In accordance with Bureau policy, provides both supplemental and basic programs to school districts not able to meet State minimum standards

due to a small or non-existent tax base, P.L. 93-638 Indian Self-determination and Education Assistance Act mandates maximum participation of parents in the development, approval, implementation and evaluation of project contracted under this program. In addition, it provides opportunity for tribal input into education programs in public schools.

One of the most significant accomplishments of the program has been the increased opportunity for involvement and participation of Indian parents in the education of their children.

As indicated by the following three year profile on appropriations, enrollments, and the types of contracts, it is evident that Indian tribes, and parents involvement in their childrens education is increasing.

<u>F.Y.</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
1975	28,352,000	115,225
1976	30,952,000	120,497
1977	31,452,000	147,862
1978	34,642,000	166,800
1979	33,866,000	182,000
<u>1972</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
4 Tribal Contracts	44 Tribal Contracts	121 Tribal Contracts
11 District Contracts	83 District Contracts	105 District Contracts
12 State Contracts	4 State Contracts	1 State Contract
<u>27</u>	5 Partical State Contracts	6 Partial State Contracts
	<u>136</u>	<u>233</u>

Changes for FY 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>1978 Appro- priation Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1979 Base</u>	<u>1979 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)</u>
Program Sub-total (\$)	33,691.8	30,813.8	32,622.0	+ 1,808.2

The program for basic support has been phased out reflecting a decrease of \$1,300,100 which has been partially offset by an increase of \$3,108,300 in supplementary support resulting in a net increase of \$1,808,200.

The object class detail for the \$1,808,200 increase is as follows:

Grants, subsidies and Contributions	\$1,808,200
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Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Education

Subactivity: Continuing Education

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	1978 Approp- riation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1979 <u>Base</u>	1979 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Higher Education Student Grants	(\$) 26,505.0	26,505.0	26,505.0	- 0 -
Special Higher Educa- tion Programs	(\$) 3,487.0	3,487.0	2,620.1	- 866.9
Adult Education	(\$) 3,605.4	4,021.4	5,076.2	+ 1,054.8
Indian Controlled Community Colleges	(\$) 5,958.9	5,958.9	5,678.3	- 280.6
Program Sub-total	(\$) 39,556.3 (FTP) (90)	39,972.3 (90)	39,879.6 (90)	- 92.7 - 0 -
Common Program Services	(\$) <u>1,377.7</u>	<u>1,405.7</u>	<u>1,526.4</u>	+ <u>120.7</u>
Total Requirements	(\$) 40,934.0 (FTP) <u>(90)</u>	41,378.0 (90)	41,406.0 (90)	+ 28.0 - 0 -
*Includes:				
Banded Program	(\$) 9,193.9	9,473.9	10,243.6	+ 769.7
Non-Banded Program	(\$) <u>30,362.4</u>	<u>30,498.4</u>	<u>29,636.0</u>	- <u>862.4</u>
Total	(\$) <u>39,556.3</u>	<u>39,972.3</u>	<u>39,879.6</u>	- <u>92.7</u>

Objectives

Continuing Education encompasses four (4) distinct programs. These programs and their objectives include the following:

1. Higher Education Student Grant Program: Primary objectives are to (1) enable Indian youth and adults to attain the quality and level of education necessary to successfully compete for, and perform in, professional/technical jobs, at income levels at least commensurate with others having similar qualifications; (2) accommodate the growing need among tribal and Indian organizations for well-qualified, professionally/technically trained staff for tribal and/or related programs; and (3) generally enhance the educational, social and economic attainment of American Indians.
2. Special Higher Education Programs: Primary objective is to accommodate existing and/or expected demand for professional staff in specific areas such as law, forestry, engineering, administration, etc., through specially designed courses of study.
3. Adult Education: Primary objective is to increase basic educational and functional skills of adult Indians whereby they can (1) complete high school diploma requirements, or the equivalent; (2) improve proficiency for, or in, employment; and, (3) learn or improve skills and knowledge for their own self-enhancement as parents, citizens, consumers, employees and American Indians.

4. Indian Controlled Community Colleges: The Bureau's present role is to provide financial assistance to these institutions.

Base Program

The Student Grant Program, which makes it financially possible for Indian youth and adults to attend college, comprises the major portion of Continuing Education.

Eligibility is contingent upon an applicant being: (1) admitted for enrollment in an accredited college or university; (2) at least 1/4 degree Indian; and, (3) of a federally recognized tribe.

A large percentage of Bureau grantees receive Basic Educational Opportunity Grants and other D/HEW financial assistance. During academic year 1976-1977, D/HEW awards were made to approximately 50 percent of the Bureau grantees. The average size of the D/HEW grant to Bureau recipients was approximately \$800.

The Special Programs component of Continuing Education focuses upon the development of concentrated courses of study in specific professional areas such as Law, Education Administrators, etc. The areas of study are intended to accommodate the demand for well-qualified, professionally trained staff for tribal and Indian programs.

Programs funded during FY 1978 with continual funding plans for FY 1979, include the following:

<u>Course of Study</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>Change</u>
INMED (Univ. of North Dakota)	250,000	-	- 250,000
MPH (Berkeley)	153,000	-	- 153,000
Education Administration (Harvard)	260,000	260,000	-
Graduate Student Grants	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Indian Law Program (New Mexico)	1,350,000	1,350,000	-
Lummi	151,000	-	- 151,000
Teacher Training	239,000	-	- 239,000
Critical Professions	(500,000)*	(500,000)*	-
Other	84,000	10,100	- 73,900
<b>Total</b>	<u>3,487,000</u>	<u>2,620,100</u>	<u>- 866,900</u>

\*

This amount is included in the Law, School Administrators, and Graduate Programs.

The amount of financial assistance provided Indian Controlled Community Colleges is determined by the tribes as a part of the budgetary development program. The institutions and amounts of assistance planned for FY 1979, together with the FY 1978 assistance are as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>Change</u>
Navajo Community College	\$ 5,317.8	\$ 4,871.7	- \$ 446.1
Sinte Gleska	293.5	358.3	+ 64.8
Lakota	305.6	354.6	+ 49.0
Turtle Mountain	42.0	93.7	+ 51.7
<b>Total</b>	<u>5,958.9</u>	<u>5,678.3</u>	<u>- 280.6</u>

Changes for 1979

		(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
		1978 Appropria-	1979	1979	Inc. (+) or
		<u>tion Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Higher Education Student Grants	(\$)	26,505.0	26,505.0	26,505.0	---
Special Higher Education Programs	(\$)	3,487.0	3,487.0	2,620.1	- 866.9
Adult Education	(\$)	3,605.4	4,021.4	5,076.2	+1,054.8
Indian Controlled Community Colleges	(\$)	<u>5,958.9</u>	<u>5,958.9</u>	<u>5,678.3</u>	- 280.6
Program Subtotal	(\$)	39,556.3	39,972.3	39,879.6	- 92.7
	(FTP)	<u>(90)</u>	<u>(90)</u>	<u>(90)</u>	---

The decrease of \$92.700 is the result of an increase in Adult Education in the amount of \$1,054,800 as requested by the tribes. This increase is partially off-set by proposed decreases in (1) Special Higher Education Programs in the amount of \$866,900; and, (2) Indian Controlled Community Colleges in the amount of \$280,600.

The object class detail for the \$92.7 decrease is as follows:

<u>Object Classification</u>	<u>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</u>
Grants	- \$ 866.9
Other Services	+ <u>774.2</u>
	- 92.7

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Indian Services

Subactivity: Tribal Government Services

(Dollar amounts in thousands)					
		1978 Appropriation	1979	1979	Inc(+) or
		<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec(-)</u>
Aid to Tribal Government	(\$)	6,926.3	7,515.3	9,002.3	+ 1,487.0
	(FTP)	(165)	(162)	(162)	
Tribal Planning	(\$)	1,232.5	1,237.5	1,319.8	+ 82.3
	(FTP)	( 18)	(18)	(18)	
Agricultural Extension	(\$)	2,499.4	2,499.4	2,869.1	+ 369.7
	(FTP)	( - )	(-)	(-)	
Tribal Courts	(\$)	3,049.4	3,053.4	4,213.1	+ 1,159.7
	(FTP)	(7)	(7)	(7)	
*Program Sub-Total	(\$)	13,707.6	14,305.6	17,404.3	+ 3,098.7
	(FTP)	<u>(190)</u>	<u>(187)</u>	<u>(187)</u>	<u>-</u>
Common Program Services	(\$)	<u>427.4</u>	<u>456.4</u>	<u>662.7</u>	+ 206.3
Total Requirements	(\$)	14,135.0	14,762.0	18,067.0	+ 3,305.0
	(FTP)	<u>(190)</u>	<u>(187)</u>	<u>(187)</u>	<u>-</u>
*Includes:					
Banded Program	(\$)	10,995.6	11,220.6	14,104.7	2,884.1
Non-Banded Program	(\$)	<u>2,712.0</u>	<u>3,085.0</u>	<u>3,299.6</u>	+ 214.6
Total	(\$)	<u>13,707.6</u>	<u>14,305.6</u>	<u>17,404.3</u>	<u>3,098.7</u>

Objectives

To provide technical and financial assistance to 493 recognized tribal governments in these activities directly related to governmental functions. Assistance is provided to tribes with respect to government organization, documentation and processes as well as elections, membership rolls, judicial objectives and the general conduct of tribal government business. This activity is also responsible for compliance with the Indian Judgment Fund Act of October 19, 1973, 87 Stat. 466.

Through these activities resources are provided to enable Indian courts to comply with the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968.

Base Program

The accomplishments of this activity are manifested in the actions taken by tribal governments to provide governmental services to their members. It is also proper to recognize as outputs of the program the accomplishments of the Bureau in processing rolls, judgment awards, and tribal governing documents.

This activity also permits compliance with various Acts of Congress such as the Indian Civil Rights Act, the Indian Judgment Fund Act, and the Alaska Native

Claims Settlement Act. Aid to Tribal Government - Assistance is provided to tribes with respect to enrollment, elections, governmental document revisions and preparation, and tribal administration in general. Judgment awards are processed and hearings of record held as required by the Indian Judgment Fund Act of 1973.

An indication of the workload for aid to tribal government is shown by the following summary.

<u>In Process</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Judgment Cases	56	51
Judgment Rolls	130	154
Governmental Documents Actions	115	121
Appeals	5,700	5,900

Tribal Planning - is assisted through funding preparation of comprehensive plans, mapping activities, the special Indian aspects of the 1980 Census, and also the funding of an expert planning support group within the Bureau. Also included within tribal planning resources are the Bureau's Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC). In FY 1979 it is expected that the Bureau will operate 30 YACC and 55 YCC camps as opposed to 22 YACC and 49 YCC camps in FY 1978.

Agricultural Extension - contracted program whereby Indian tribes receive technical assistance from state land grants colleges in various aspects of agriculture, animal husbandry, home extension services, and 4-H clubs activities as they particularly apply to the situation on Indian reservations.

Tribal Courts - resources are provided for the operation, establishment or improvement of tribal judicial systems in compliance with the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968. It is estimated that in 1979 the 134 Indian Courts will handle approximately 125,000 cases.

Changes for FY 1979

		(Dollar amounts in thousands)			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
		1978 Appropriation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1979 <u>Base</u>	1979 <u>Estimate</u>	
Aid to Tribal Government	(\$) (FTP)	6,926.3 (165)	7,515.3 (162)	9,002.3 (162)	+ 1,487.0 -
Tribal Planning	(\$) (FTP)	1,232.5 (18)	1,237.5 (18)	1,319.8 (18)	+ 82.3 -
Agricultural Extension	(\$) (FTP)	2,499.4 (0)	2,499.4 (0)	2,869.1 (0)	+ 369.7 -
Tribal Courts	(\$) (FTP)	3,049.4 (7)	3,053.4 (7)	4,213.1 (7)	+ 1,159.7 -

Tribal Government Programs - These programs are closely related in that they all provide resources which directly assist tribes in providing government services to their members, or enable the Bureau to meet its responsibilities with respect to various tribal government requirements such as rolls, claims, elections, planning and judicial services. The proposal for these programs amounts to \$3,098,700. Of the amount, \$2,884,100 was determined by tribes within their



tribal priorities and budget allowance as included in the FY 79 Band Analysis. Through their participation in the BIA budget process the tribes have collectively indicated that these funds for tribal government activity are a very high priority and should be included in the FY 1979 budget. The increase in non-banded programs is required by the increased cost of contracts and services related to roll and judgment case processing.

Regulations providing guidelines for the Secretary of the Interior to acknowledge Indian groups as tribes eligible for Bureau services are expected to be published in late FY 1978. Some 38 formal recognition petitions exist, and expressions of interest from 32 other groups are currently on file. We anticipate 50 additional petitions once the recognition regulations are published. The regulations envision hearings of record and historical research at the local level in conjunction with each petition. Contracting with historians and anthropologists is likely to be required.

The object class detailed for the \$3,098,700 increase is:

Other services (Contracts)	\$ + 3,010,700
Supplies and Materials	<u>88,000</u>
	3,098,700

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Indian Services  
 Subactivity: Social Services

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
	1978 Appropriation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1979 <u>Base</u>	1979 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc(+) or Dec(-)
Welfare Grants	(\$) \$66,177.2	\$66,177.2	\$71,950.0	\$+5,772.8
All Other Social Services	(\$) 10,240.7 (FTP) <u>(393)</u>	11,469.7 <u>(393)</u>	12,755.5 <u>(393)</u>	+1,285.8 <u></u>
*Program Sub Total	(\$) 76,417.9 (FTP) <u>(393)</u>	\$77,646.9 <u>(393)</u>	\$84,705.5 <u>(393)</u>	\$+7,085.6 <u></u>
Common Program Services	(\$) <u>\$ 2,663.1</u>	<u>\$ 2,713.1</u>	<u>\$ 3,227.5</u>	<u>\$ 514.4</u>
Total Requirements	(\$) \$79,081.0 (FTP) <u>(393)</u>	\$80,360.0 <u>(393)</u>	\$87,933.0 <u>(393)</u>	\$+7,573.0 <u></u>
*Including				
Banded Program	\$ 9,809.6	\$10,290.6	\$11,549.8	\$ 1,259.2
Non Banded Program	<u>66,608.3</u>	<u>67,356.3</u>	<u>73,155.7</u>	<u>5,799.4</u>
Total	<u>\$76,417.9</u>	<u>\$77,646.9</u>	<u>\$84,705.5</u>	<u>\$ 7,058.6</u>

Objectives

To provide Indian people and communities with financial assistance and social services which will enable them to effectively cope with individual and community social problems. In carrying out this responsibility, the Bureau must administer a program to provide necessary financial assistance and social services for Indians on or near the reservations and in the jurisdictions in Alaska and Oklahoma only when such assistance and services are not available through State or local public welfare agencies. The operational elements of the social services program are general assistance, child welfare assistance, miscellaneous assistance and social services.

Base Program

Welfare Grants will continue to provide, through general assistance, direct financial grants according to need determined by using the same budgetary standards applied by State welfare agencies for State public assistance programs. Additionally, Indians requiring institutional or nursing home care will be provided for. Employable Indians may participate in the Tribal Work Experiment Program (TWEPE) which provides and incentive payment of \$45 per month over and above the general assistance.

Through child welfare assistance, the Bureau will recruit foster homes, place Indian children in those foster homes when living in their own homes is not desirable or possible, identify handicapped Indian children in need of special care and arrange for such care, and provide services and consultation to tribal courts so as to assist them in carrying out more effectively their legal responsibilities for the protection and care of Indian children.

In addition to the ongoing child welfare assistance activity summarized above, special emphasis will be given to fulfilling the recent congressional mandate to provide for previously unmet child welfare needs among certain groups in the

Bureau's service population. In this regard, new or significantly strengthened child welfare services will be provided to children in foster care requiring post-crisis or post-placement social services; to children coming before the courts; to handicapped children, and to families experiencing child abuse or neglect as well as illness, marital and parent-child conflict, severe handicap of a family member, or marginal financial security, all of which may lead to family breakup. The funding for this program is included in the following table as Child Welfare Services to distinguish it from regular Child Welfare assistance.

Miscellaneous assistance will provide for burial costs for persons or families without other resources to defray burial expense and also provide for assisting tribes with costs associated with food programs.

Social Services will also continue to provide individual and family counseling services and assistance to tribes in the development of tribal social services and work experience programs as well as actual administration of the general assistance, child welfare assistance, and miscellaneous assistance programs.

The caseload and cost data associated with these programs are:

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>Change</u>
Gen. Assistance (caseload)	\$ 52,032.2 (59,961)	\$ 50,175.0 (61,500)	\$ 53,423.0 (61,500)	+\$3,248.0 (0)
Other Welfare Assistance:				
Child Welfare (Caseload)	9,328.1 (3,168)	11,168.2 (3,300)	13,590.0 (3,300)	+2,421.8 (0)
Child Welfare Services	-	3,800.0	3,800.0	(0)
Miscellaneous Assistance (burials)	971.0 (1,200)	1,034.0 (1,275)	1,137.0 (1,325)	+103.0
Social Services only caseload	9,570.7 (15,700)	11,469.7 (15,775)	12,755.5 (15,800)	+1,285.8 (+25)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 71,902.0</b>	<b>\$ 77,646.9</b>	<b>\$ 84,705.5</b>	<b>\$+7,058.6</b>

Changes for FY 1979

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
	1978 Appropriation	1979	1979	Inc(+)
	<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>or Dec(-)</u>
Welfare Grants	\$66,177.2	\$66,177.2	\$71,950.0	+ 5,772.8

The general assistance caseload will be an average of 61,500 persons per month in FY 1979. The average cost of providing general assistance to each of these persons is estimated at \$69.24 per person per month for a fiscal year cost of \$51,101,000. This cost reflects an expected unit cost increase of \$4.40 per person per month in FY 1979 over 1978. In addition, the Bureau's general assistance program will provide, through tribal contracts, work experience for an estimated 4300 employable general assistance recipients under the tribal work experience program (TWEPP). Approximately \$2,322,000, reflecting a work cost payment of \$45 per TWEPP participant per month, will be required to fund

the TWEP at that level of participation. The combined total cost for general assistance, therefore, is \$53,423,000; an overall increase of \$3,248,000 in FY 1979 over 1978.

An approximate average of 3,300 children per month will require child welfare assistance funding in FY 1979. Funding in the amount of \$13,590,000 is required for the Bureau to meet its responsibility of providing necessary protection and care, including foster and appropriate institutional care, for dependent, neglected, and handicapped children. This funding reflects an estimated \$343.18 unit cost per month per child, a unit cost increase of \$61.15 in FY 1979 over 1978.

In FY 1979, the Bureau must be prepared to meet the burial expenses of an estimated 1,325 indigent Indian persons. This reflects an increased burial assistance caseload of 50 in FY 1979 over 1978. The average cost of each burial is estimated at \$585.00, a unit cost increase of \$35.00 in FY 1979 over 1978. The total burial cost is estimated at \$775,125, an increase of \$73,900 in FY 1979 over 1978. The Bureau must also be prepared to assist tribes to meet costs associated with food programs. These costs are estimated to be \$399,850, an increase of \$29,100 in FY 1979 over 1978. The combined burial and food program miscellaneous costs for FY 1978 are estimated to be \$1,137,000, an overall miscellaneous cost increase of \$103,000 in FY 1979 over 1978. The object class detail for the \$5,772,800 increase in welfare grants is:

Other services (Contracts)	\$1,525,000
Supplies and Materials	57,800
Grants, subsidiaries and contributions	<u>4,190,000</u>
Total	\$5,772,800

	<u>1978 Appropriation</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Inc(+) or</u>
	<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec(-)</u>
Other Social Services (\$)	\$10,240.7	\$11,469.7	\$12,755.5	\$+1,285.8
(FTP)	(393)	(393)	(393)	

In fiscal year 1979, the Bureau proposes to provide counseling and other non financial assistance to an estimated 15,800 persons per month. These activities together with other costs associated with administration of the overall social services program (general assistance, child welfare assistance, miscellaneous assistance) will require estimated funding totaling \$12,775,500, an increase of \$1,285,000 in fiscal year 1979 over 1978.

This social service program is subject to tribal priorities through the band analysis and the proposed funding is largely the result of the collective tribal priorities for social services other than grants.

The object class detail for the \$1,285,000 increase is:

Other services (contracts)	\$1,264,800
Supplies and Materials	<u>21,000</u>
Total	\$1,285,800

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Indian Services

Subactivity: Law Enforcement

		<u>1978 Appropriation Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1979 Base</u>	<u>1979 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc.(+) or Dec(-)</u>
*Law Enforcement	(\$) (FTP)	\$21,706.3 (484)	\$23,025.3 (482)	\$26,687.3 (482)	\$+3,662.0
Common Program Services		<u>756.7</u>	<u>809.7</u>	<u>994.7</u>	<u>185.0</u>
Total Requirements	(\$) (FTP)	<u>\$22,463.0</u> (484)	<u>\$23,835.0</u> (482)	<u>\$27,682.0</u> (482)	<u>\$ 3,847.0</u>
 *Includes:					
Banded Program		\$18,383.2	\$18,862.2	\$22,808.1	\$+3,945.9
Non-Banded Program		<u>3,323.1</u>	<u>4,163.1</u>	<u>3,879.2</u>	<u>-283.9</u>
Total		<u>\$21,706.3</u>	<u>\$23,025.3</u>	<u>\$26,687.3</u>	<u>\$ 3,662.0</u>

Objective

To provide law enforcement and detention programs to over 380,000 Indians living on reservations in 19 states where there is tribal/Federal jurisdiction. Funds are used to develop and operate criminal justice programs designed to improve a situation which finds that the rate of major crimes on reservations is about 2,100 per 100,000 population compared to a rate of 2,000 per 100,000 in rural areas as a whole. The incidence of violent crimes in Indian country is over 1,000 per 100,000 compared to a rate of less than 200 per 100,000 in rural areas generally. Aggravated assaults are eight times more common on Indian reservations than in rural America generally. Murders are seven times as common and rape (including attempted rape) is more than four times as common on Indian reservations.

Base Program

Bureau and Indian tribes provide enforcement services in locations where tribal governments have the power to adopt and enforce a tribal civil and criminal code. Generally speaking, tribal governments exercise some criminal jurisdiction in Indian country unless that power has been removed pursuant to Federal legislation. Conversely, State criminal and civil laws generally do not apply to Indians on reservations except where the State has assumed such jurisdiction pursuant to congressional authority.

Tribes are currently completing detailed criminal justice plans for each reservation under a planning program funded by the Bureau. The band analysis of tribal budgets indicate that to begin implementation of these plans in FY 1979 will require \$22.8 million. This planning effort requires community leaders and local law enforcement officials to give careful consideration to local problems and priorities concerning law enforcement and provide the Bureau with a plan of action based on their deliberations. In addition, the Bureau is now requiring adherence to a code of professional conduct comparable to that of other Federal law enforcement agencies. Detailed program standards are being developed for police and detention programs. An Inspection and Evaluation Unit visits reservations to assure compliance with the code of conduct and the program standards.

Work levels for the enforcement and detention program are estimated to be:

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Complaints investigated	172,000	195,000
Non-enforcement responses	480,000	510,000
Prisoners detained per day	500	590

Changes for FY 1979

		<u>1978 Appropriation Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1979 Base</u>	<u>1979 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)</u>
Law Enforcement	(\$) (FTP)	\$21,706.3 (484)	\$23,025.3 (482)	\$26,687.3 (482)	\$+3,662.0

Law Enforcement - This program, which provides enforcement and detention services on reservations in states where there is Federal and tribal jurisdiction, is mainly developed through the tribal band analysis system. In FY 1979 tribes will begin implementing their criminal justice plans. The proposed banded increase is partially offset by reductions in the non-banded portion of the program which covers the Police Academy, the Special Operations Service (SOS) Unit, the Inspection Unit and General Administration.

The object class detail for the total increase is:

Other services (contracts).....	\$+3,745,000
Supplies and Material.....	<u>-83,000</u>
Total	\$ 3,662,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Indian Services

Subactivity: Housing

		<u>1978 Appropriation</u> <u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Inc.(+) or</u> <u>Dec.(-)</u>
Housing	(\$) (FTP)	\$19,488.9 (121)	\$19,459.9 (121)	\$19,540.7 (121)	\$ +80.8
Common Program Services	(\$)	<u>679.1</u>	<u>698.1</u>	<u>743.3</u>	<u>+45.2</u>
Total Requirements	(\$) (FTP)	\$20,168.0 (121)	\$20,158.0 (121)	\$20,284.0 (121)	\$+126.0

Includes:

Banded Program		\$15,000.4	\$15,167.4	\$18,149.5	\$ 2,982.1
Non-Banded Program		<u>4,488.5</u>	<u>4,292.5</u>	<u>1,391.2</u>	<u>-2,901.3</u>
Total		<u>\$19,488.9</u>	<u>\$19,459.9</u>	<u>\$19,540.7</u>	<u>\$ + 80.8</u>

Objectives

To provide programs leading to the elimination of substandard housing on Indian reservations. To accomplish this goal will require the construction of 59,760 new homes and the repair of 28,930 existing houses. As part of the overall goal the Bureau's housing proposal for fiscal year 1979 is to provide, through the Housing Improvement Program (HIP), 430 new homes and 2,650 renovations and/or enlargements. Under the Housing Development Program tribes are assisted in acquiring HUD housing and also are provided resources to train and counsel families entering new homes.

The Bureau must also be prepared to provide staff and technical assistance to approximately 152 local Indian Housing Authorities and numerous tribal housing committees. This assistance was formalized in the HUD Indian Housing Regulations published March 9, 1976. This assistance will enable tribes to successfully acquire and manage 20,068 units of HUD sponsored housing that are now in various stages of development and construction.

The estimate of housing need has been determined from the 1977 Housing Survey which shows:

Service population (families).....	149,640
Less:	
Existing dwellings in standard condition.....	60,950
Families in need of housing assistance.....	88,690
Houses suitable for renovation to standard.....	28,930
New homes required.....	59,760

Base Program

Housing Improvement Program (HIP). This facet of the Bureau's housing program is designed to (1) deal with the estimated 28,930 houses which can be renovated to standard, and (2) provide new housing for certain segments of the Indian population that were thought to be eligible for other Federal housing programs but simply cannot be served.

The renovation effort has been and continues to be an important element in producing standard Indian housing. Indian families receive the direct benefit of improved housing which is decent, safe and sanitary and results in reduced health and social costs which might be created by an unsafe and unsanitary environment.

It has been found most important that the renovation effort be of a quality and sufficiency that the recipient can take pride in the finished product. Renovations must include not only the basic necessities of water and utilities but must provide for the modern conveniences including living space and storage space that are so necessary for family living. Repair work will also include minor repairs to homes that do not warrant repairs to standard but must be repaired to the extent that the resident families are protected from the elements and enjoy basic sanitary facilities until such time as standard housing can be provided.

Housing Development - The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 contained the first statutory set aside (in terms of units) for Indian housing construction financed by HUD. As HUD continues to reorder its priorities and change its programs and accompanying administrative structure, Indian Housing Authorities, Indian tribes, Indian organizations and others involved in HUD activities and Indian housing production are increasing their reliance on Bureau technical staff. This reliance requires the direct support of the Bureau Housing Development Program which provides technical and administrative assistance to Indian Housing Authorities in developing housing project applications and proposals for financial assistance under the Federal housing programs.

This technical and administrative assistance is now solidified in the Interdepartmental Agreement published as part of the Indian Housing Regulations of March 9, 1976. In accordance with these regulations and the Interdepartmental Agreement on Indian Housing, coordination meetings involving Indian Housing Authorities, HUD, BIA, IHS and other agencies involved in producing Indian housing will be held to work out action plans and time schedules. These action plans include, but are not limited to: site review, selection and development as they relate to the provision of water, sewer, house placement, access roads and streets: HUD approved BIA Homebuyers Training Program; execution of ACCS; execution of construction contract; construction schedule; and inspection during construction and upon completion. Under the Indian Housing Regulations, these items require increased bureau participation. Application and interpretation of statistical data, evaluation of program efforts and daily contact with Indian housing authorities also enable the Bureau to advise Indian housing authorities and HUD on housing and related community development programs and their progress.

The Bureau has promoted and developed a Resident Training and Counseling Program which has proved very successful. The overall goal of this training and counseling program is to enable Indian families to enjoy better living conditions through increasing their understanding of the benefits, advantages, requirements, responsibilities and the consequences of owning or living in a new home. In addition, this program also strives to acquaint homeowners and tenants with home repair skills and also equip housing authority personnel with a better understanding of the problem and anticipated needs of housing occupants especially as these needs relate to successful housing management.

Because of this program's success the Bureau's Resident Training/Counseling Program has been recognized by HUD as an approved homebuyer training program for Indian housing authority implementation under the counseling provisions of the new HUD Indian Housing Regulations. Under these regulations, the Bureau has been designated the executing agency for the training/counseling program of HUD-financed mutual-help housing projects. The Bureau housing staff is deeply involved in this effort and has a very vital role in extending to the housing authorities all the technical assistance necessary to implement this training program. Another major Bureau responsibility is to monitor and evaluate this



training program and report to HUD the progress of each housing authority's effort. Although HUD will make funding available for its new Indian homeowner-ship training for its new units, there still exists an overwhelming need for this kind of effort associated with existing or Bureau produced housing. The Bureau is expanding its program to assist those Indian housing authorities which do not have the prospect of receiving a substantial number of units from HUD and therefore will not have sufficient funding to carry out a meaningful program. Where appropriate, Bureau funds will supplement HUD effort and thus enable those housing authorities with very limited training funds to develop and implement a meaningful and positive training and counseling program. Also, within the availability of funds, the Bureau program will be extended to occupants of existing housing units (ownership, rental, HIP, etc.) since HUD funds can be used only for occupants of new units.

During FY 1979 the housing program accomplishments are expected to be:

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
New house starts (HIP)	450	430
Renovations (HIP)	2400	2650
HUD assisted new houses	6000	6000

Changes for FY 1979

		<u>1968 Appropriation Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1979 Base</u>	<u>1979 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)</u>
Housing	(\$) (FTP)	\$19,488.9 (121)	\$19,459.9 (121)	\$19,540.7 (121)	\$+ 80.8

The housing program is one which is largely subject to tribal band analysis priorities. In FY 1978 the Congress added \$3 million to the Housing program exclusive of the special add-on for the Quileute demonstration project. Tribes in setting their FY 1979 budget priorities proposed a \$3 million increase over the original FY 1978 Housing base. As a result of these two separate actions the projected housing program funding is relatively level with a small increase of \$80,800 to be used for HIP renovations.

In FY 1979 the non-banded proposed amount of \$1,391,200 provides funding for the Residential Training and Counseling Program (RICP) and overall program direction.

The object class detail for the \$80,800 increase is:

Other Services (contracts).....\$80,800

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Indian Services

Subactivity: Self-Determination Services

(Dollar amounts in thousands)					
		1978 Appropriation	1979	1979	Inc.(+) or
		<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec.(-)</u>
Contract Support	(\$) (FTP)	\$ 8,742.0	\$ 8,742.0	\$10,940.9	\$+2,198.9
Training & Technical Assistance	(\$) (FTP)	5,451.8 (37)	5,568.8 (36)	5,837.2 (36)	+ 268.4
Grants	(\$) (FTP)	17,493.1	17,493.1	17,567.8	+ 74.7
*Program Sub Total	(\$) (FTP)	<u>31,686.9</u> (37)	<u>31,803.9</u> (36)	<u>34,345.9</u> (36)	<u>+2,542.0</u>
Common Program Serv.	(\$)	<u>1,104.1</u>	<u>1,108.1</u>	<u>1,316.1</u>	+ 208.0
Total Requirements	(\$) (FTP)	<u>32,791.0</u> (37)	<u>32,912.0</u> (36)	<u>35,662.0</u> (36)	<u>2,750.0</u>

Includes:

Banded Program	\$15,781.5	\$15,781.5	\$17,486.4	\$+1,704.9
Non-Banded Program	<u>15,905.4</u>	<u>16,022.4</u>	<u>16,859.5</u>	<u>+ 837.1</u>
Total	<u>\$31,686.9</u>	<u>\$31,803.9</u>	<u>\$34,345.9</u>	<u>\$ 2,542.0</u>

Objectives

To provide, through grant and contract funds as well as through expert technical assistance, a coordinated program which will enable tribes to develop their capabilities to where they can fully exercise their rights of self-government and self-determination and effectively deliver or direct the delivery of services to Indian communities and their members. The self-determination program is intended to:

Provide tribes with the resources to develop soundly conceived and well-prepared plans to assume the operation of Bureau programs and services under contract;

Provide the resources required to train tribal officials and personnel in the knowledge and skills necessary to conduct and administer new programs and otherwise improve the effectiveness of tribal government;

Increase tribal ability to operate Federal programs under contract and enhance the overall quality and effectiveness of tribal government by establishing programs to improve managerial capacity as well as other facets of tribal administration and program operations; and

Provide tribes with the support necessary for them to plan, direct, administer, monitor, evaluate, and otherwise control the gamut of Federal services provided for the benefit of Indian people.

Base Program

The enactment of P.L. 93-638 has afforded tribal governments opportunities for the exercise of an increasing number of activities which are generally characteristic of local government units and which results in Indian tribes having maximum control over their own affairs. However, the Self-Determination Act also recognizes that in many instances tribes have not yet developed the capacity to carry out these programs either because of lack of resources or because of inadequate development of their governmental and managerial capacity. To correct this situation the following is provided:

Contract Support--is provided to help tribes meet overhead costs associated with P.L. 93-638 contracts. Auditable overhead costs of a tribe which cannot be directly charged to a given contract are placed in an indirect cost pool which is then expressed as a rate applicable to all service contracts administered by the tribe. Funds are also provided to pay severance or relocation costs of Federal employees displaced by tribal contracts and contract support funds are also used to pay for audits which are required to establish approved overhead rates.

Training and Technical Assistance--is offered to participating tribes either directly by Bureau staff or under contractual arrangements with outside sources. This training and technical assistance is intended to provide a resource available to tribal staff so that they may acquire the skills necessary to conduct and administer new programs and otherwise improve the effectiveness of tribal government.

The training and technical assistance program also provides the BIA staff responsible for administration of the Self-Determination program and also funds for evaluation programs whereby tribes may use various techniques to monitor and evaluate BIA programs which are operated for their benefit.

Grants--Section 104 of P.L. 93-638 authorized grants to tribal governments for purposes of increasing tribal ability to operate Federal programs under contract and also to enhance the overall quality and effectiveness of tribal government. Approximately 450 tribes have taken advantage of the opportunity to improve the tribal government capacities through Self-Determination grants.

Changes for FY 1979

		(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
		1978 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Contract Support	(\$)	8,742.0	8,742.0	10,940.9	+2,198.9
Training & Technical Assistance	(\$) (FTP)	5,451.8 (37)	5,568.8 (36)	5,837.2 (36)	+ 268.4
Grants	(\$)	<u>17,493.1</u>	<u>17,493.1</u>	<u>17,567.8</u>	<u>+ 74.7</u>
Total	(\$) (FTP)	<u>31,686.9</u> (37)	<u>31,803.9</u> (36)	<u>34,345.9</u> (36)	<u>+2,542.0</u>

This proposal would provide additional funds to cover tribal overhead costs associated with P.L. 93-638 contracts. Recent field surveys indicate that the need for this type of assistance is increasing. This is due to two factors: an increased level of contracting which in turn has increased total overhead costs for tribes; and actual approved overhead rates as determined by independent audit have been somewhat higher than anticipated.

The small increases in training and technical assistance and grants are intended to keep the programs operating at their FY 1978 levels and provide assistance to newly eligible tribes who might apply.

The object class expenses are as follows:

Other services (contracts).....	\$2,467,300
Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	<u>74,700</u>
Total.....	\$2,542,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Indian Services

Subactivity: Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1978 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc (+) or Dec (-)
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	(\$) (FTP) 4,807.0 (6)	4,807.0 (6)	4,847.3 (6)	+40.3
*Program Subtotal	(\$) (FTP) 4,807.0 (6)	4,807.0 (6)	4,847.3 (6)	+40.3
Common Program Services	(\$) 218.0	218.0	180.7	-37.3
Total Requirements	(\$) (FTP) 5,025.0 (6)	5,025.0 (6)	5,028.0 (6)	+ 3.0 -
*Includes				
Banded Programs	-	-	-	-
Non Banded Programs	\$4,807.0	\$4,807.0	\$4,847.3	\$ +40.3
Total	4,807.0	4,807.0	4,847.3	+40.3

Objectives

To carry out provisions of the Act of December 22, 1974, P.L.93-531, 88 Stat. 1712 which requires the Secretary of the Interior to reduce stock and restore the range capacity on lands lying within the former Navajo-Hopi Joint-use area.

Base Program

Navajo-Hopi - program will be continued as required by P.L.93-531 which was enacted in 1974. The following table shows what was required to comply with the Act and what the accomplishments will be through FY 1978 as well as projections for FY 1979 based on this budget.

	Total Required	Projected thru FY 1978	FY 1979 Proposal
Stock Reduction:			
Sheep Units (No.)	160,000	140,000	10,000
Fencing:			
Boundary (miles)	287	80	143
Interior (miles)	820	820	- -
Acres Restored (No.)	90,000	30,000	60,000
Water Developments (No.)	60	6	50

By the end of FY 1978 the voluntary portion of the stock reduction program will be completed which accounts for the small number of sheep units for FY 1979.

Changes for FY 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)				
	1978 Appropriation	1979	1979	Inc(+)
	<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>or Dec(-)</u>
Navajo-Hopi (\$)	\$4,807.0	\$4,807.0	\$4,847.3	\$ +40.3
(FTP)	(6)	(6)	(6)	-

The Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act requires, among other things, that the range land in the former Joint-Use Area be restored to its grazing capacity. In order to do this fences must be built, range land treated to restore vegetation and water developments provided. The increase of \$40,300 will meet built-in cost increases in the program.

The object class expense is as follows:

Supplies and Materials . . . . \$40,300

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Economic Development and Employment Programs  
 Subactivity: Business Enterprise Development

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1978 Approp- Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)
Commercial Enterprise Development(\$) (FTP)	2,883.6 (38)	3,016.6 (35)	3,285.3 (35)	+ 268.7 (0)
Credit & Financing(\$) (FTP)	5,023.6 (182)	5,273.6 (178)	5,780.8 (178)	+ 507.2 (0)
Arts & Crafts Board (\$) (FTP)	738.0 (19)	764.0 (19)	767.0 (19)	+ 3.0 (0)
*Program Sub-total (\$) (FTP)	8,645.2 (239)	9,054.2 (232)	9,833.1 (232)	+ 778.9 (0)
Common Program Services (\$)	300.8	333.8	375.9	42.1
Total Requirements(\$) (FTP)	8,946.0 (239)	9,388.0 (232)	10,209.0 (232)	+ 821.0 (0)
*Includes:				
Banded Program	6,319.7	6,573.7	7,324.5	+ 750.8
Non-Banded Program	2,325.5	2,480.5	2,508.6	+ 28.1
TOTAL	8,645.2	9,054.2	9,833.1	+ 778.9

Objectives

To provide technical and financial assistance to Indian tribes, organizations and individuals with the aim of increasing employment and income levels through stimulating the development of trade and commerce, including tourism and recreation on Indian reservations and communities.

Base Program

The programs included in the Business Enterprise Development activity involve Commercial Enterprise Development, Credit and Financial services and promotion of Indian Arts and Crafts.

The Commercial Enterprise Development Program - efforts are to assist the tribes in the establishment of new and/or expansion of existing Indian business enterprises on or near Indian reservations with specific emphasis on increased Indian ownership, management, and employment. In FY 1979 services provided will include: (1) financial assistance to tribes in the form of grants for feasibility studies, market analyses, economic evaluations, etc., all leading to potential establishment of business enterprises on reservations, (2) professional assistance to tribal and Indian industrial and commercial organizations desiring to expand facilities or business volume; (3) continuation of the thrust of assisting tribes in their efforts to develop corporate and government contracts for Indian produced

goods and services; (4) cooperation and coordination with other Federal agencies involved in Indian economic development efforts; and (5) professional assistance to tourism projects on Indian reservations.

It is estimated that the base program will assist about 3,000 Indian individuals involved in various business endeavors and over 1,200 commercial and industrial enterprises. A principal thrust will be the development of sources for new contracts or extensions of current production contracts with government agencies and private industry for Indian-owned and operated companies. Marketability of over \$34 million in contracts were generated in FY 1977, and it is expected that a level of \$38 million for FY 1978 will be achieved. Contract payrolls exceeded \$13 million in 1977 and will increase by 15% in FY 1978.

Credit and Financing Program - will assist federally recognized Indian tribes and other organizations, as well as individual Indians, to obtain financing needed to develop and utilize their own resources to improve economic conditions on Indian reservations, and to administer the programs under the Indian Financing Act which include the Revolving Loan Fund, Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund and the Indian Business Development Program.

The work to be accomplished in FY 1979 will include the following activities:

Technical services to assist in evaluating proposed investment ventures and in developing those that appear worthwhile; work with banks and other financial institutions to develop loan programs for Indians including loans guaranteed or insured under the Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund; assistance to Indians in obtaining credit from other Federal agencies and from private sources; administration of the Indian Revolving Loan Fund, including the processing of loan applications, making loans, receiving and depositing collections, etc.; administration of the Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund, including the development and review of loan packages, processing and paying interest subsidies and other costs, receiving and depositing collections, etc.; technical services to Indian borrowers and grantees to help them succeed in the enterprise or other venture for which they received a loan or grant; assistance by credit staffs at Area and Agency levels; assistance to Indians in preparing financing plans and budgets for proposed business enterprises and in many other credit and financing matters.

The base program for FY 1979 resulting from the Indian Financing activities is estimated to include technical assistance and administrative services on approximately 200 guaranteed and insured loans with a face value of over \$100 million; technical assistance to nearly 1,800 recipients of IBDP grants from prior years funds amounting to \$25.5 million; and technical assistance and services on an additional \$14 million of direct loans made from the Indian Revolving Fund.

Indian Arts & Crafts - the Indian Arts and Crafts Board created by the Act of Congress (P.L. 74-355) encourages and promotes the development and expansion of Indian arts and crafts so as to improve the economic status of the Native Americans as well as to assist in developing and preserving a valuable American heritage. As specified by the Act the Board through its museums, exhibitions, and publication programs and its staff or arts and crafts specialists, engages in providing comprehensive technical advice and assistance to Indian artists and craftsmen in all phases of their work.

The base program will provide the following professional services to Indian, Eskimo and Aleut artists and craftsmen, with ancillary benefits to the general public: (1) experimentation; (2) correlation of public and private programs; (3) technical advice and assistance; (4) market research and promotion; (5) management advice; and (6) trademark and related protective measures. Indian Arts and Crafts will be promoted largely through some 100 Native-owned and operated crafts marketing enterprises, the administration of three museums which service over 500,000



people annually, and distribution of educational films and literature.

Changes for FY 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1978 Approp- Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Commercial Enterprise Dev. (\$) (FTP)	2,883.6 (38)	3,016.6 (35)	3,285.3 (35)	+ 268.7 (0)
Credit and Finance (\$) (FTP)	5,023.6 (182)	5,273.6 (178)	5,780.8 (178)	+ 507.2 (0)
Arts & Crafts (\$) (FTP)	738.0 (19)	764.0 (19)	767.0 (19)	3.0 (0)
Total (\$) (FTP)	8,645.2 (239)	9,054.2 (232)	9,833.1 (232)	+ 778.9 (0)

Commercial Enterprise Development - of the proposed increase approximately \$257,000 reflects tribal priorities as expressed in the band analysis system. The remaining \$12,000 will be used to maintain the current level of services for Central Office staff to offset cost increases. The

The object class detail for the proposed increase of \$268,700 is as follows:

Object Classification	(\$000)
Other Services.....	200.0
Printing and Reproduction.....	12.0
Supplies and Materials.....	26.7
Communication, Utilities and Rent.....	30.0
Total	\$268.7

Credit and Finance - of the proposed increase approximately \$494,000 reflects tribal priorities as expressed through the band analysis system. The remaining amount will be used to maintain the current level of services for Central Office staff.

The object class detail for the proposed increase of \$507,200 is as follows:

Object Classification	(\$000)
Communication, Utilities and Rent.....	27.0
Other Services.....	420.0
Supplies and Materials.....	60.2
Total	\$507.2

Arts and Crafts - the increase will be used to maintain current level services.

The object class detail for the proposed increase of \$3,000 is as follows:

Object Classification	(\$000)
Supplies and Materials.....	3.0

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Economic Development and Employment Programs

Subactivity: Employment Development

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>1978 Appo- riation Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1979 Base</u>	<u>1979 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)</u>
Employment Assistance (\$) (FTP)	30,682.1 (349)	31,181.1 (340)	33,733.6 (340)	+ 2,552.5 (0)
Indian Action Program (\$) (FTP)	21,312.4 (26)	21,312.4 (26)	21,337.0 (26)	+ 24.6 (0)
*Program Sub-total (\$) (FTP)	51,994.5 (375)	52,493.5 (366)	55,070.6 (366)	+ 2,577.1 (0)
Common Service Program (\$) (FTP)	1,811.5	1,842.5	2,108.4	+ 265.9
Total Requirements (\$) (FTP)	<u>53,806.0</u> (375)	<u>54,336.0</u> (366)	<u>57,179.0</u> (366)	<u>+ 2,843.0</u> (0)
*Includes:				
Banded Program	28,994.5	29,257.5	31,801.1	+ 2,543.6
Non-Banded Program	23,000.0	23,236.0	23,269.5	+ 33.5
Total	<u>51,994.5</u>	<u>52,493.5</u>	<u>55,070.6</u>	<u>+ 2,577.1</u>

Objectives

To increase the level of skills and professional competence, and employment, among Indian people living on reservations and in Indian communities.

Base Program

Employment Assistance

The employment assistance programs emphasize the Indian individual and his preparation for the future. They encompass three components -- Adult Vocational Training (AVT), Direct Employment (DE), and On-The-Job Training (OJT).

Adult Vocational Training Program - assists Indian individuals in obtaining vocational and personal skills needed to compete for jobs on an equal basis with all others. The services, authorized under Public Law 84-959, as amended, and provided under this program include, vocational guidance and counseling, and institutional training in recognized vocations and trades for a maximum of two years, except that three years of training is available to those interested in pursuing registered nurse training. Participants are also offered assistance in community living, money management, housing, etc. In addition, financial assistance grants are provided for transportation to place of training, subsistence enroute, maintenance during training period, tuition and related costs, health assistance, and maintenance for one month after training while being placed in employment. The AVT activity is a part of a Bureau career development concept for manpower services, which has as its goal a unified and closely coordinated system of delivery of the BIA education and training resources to adult Indians. As such, the concept provides personal counseling and testing services to Indians and assists them in

identifying and solidifying career goals. When the goal is established, the Indian applicant is assisted in making arrangements for training, adult education, job placement, etc., and provided funding where necessary.

The FY 1979 base program amounts to approximately \$16 million. It is estimated that at this level of funding some 4,600 trainees will be assisted at a cost of \$3,500 per trainee.

The Direct Employment Program - provides services to Indians to obtain gainful employment in communities on or adjacent to their reservations, or in urban areas distantly removed from the reservations. Indians, including Alaska natives, recognized for the services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, are eligible for consideration for this service. Financial assistance grants are provided for transportation to employment location, subsistence enroute, maintenance, and emergency assistance as may be needed. Emphasis is being placed on assisting Indian people to obtain meaningful employment nearer their reservation rather than in urban areas.

The base program is approximately \$14 million. This level will provide job placement services to 7,000 individuals at an average cost of \$2,000 per participant.

On-the-Job-Training - is conducted in cooperation with organizations, corporations, and associations, Indian and non-Indian, having existing training programs which are recognized by industry and labor as leading to skilled, gainful employment. The Bureau of Indian Affairs enters into contracts or agreements with the employing organization to reimburse the employer for conducting the training of participating Indian people. These reimbursements may not exceed on-half of the employer's prevailing wage rate. Financial assistance grants may be provided to the participants for transportation to place of training and subsistence enroute, maintenance until the first pay check is received, and emergency assistance as may be needed.

It is estimated that the base program for FY 1979 will provide on-the-job training to approximately 430 applicants at an average cost of about \$2,700 per applicant.

#### Indian Action Program

The Indian Action Program has been in existence for approximately five years. It provides funding, administration, and technical assistance to some 60 Indian contractors who in turn provide (1) training to tribal members in occupations which facilitate construction, operation, and maintenance of reservation facilities, and (2) assistance to tribal governments in the administration and management of various reservation programs. The contracts affect nearly 150 different tribes. Initially the program commenced as a training activity but now it has widened its program scope to include: (1) providing tribal members with satisfactory home and community conditions through development of local businesses, employment of economically disadvantaged individuals, and construction of community facilities; (2) skills development and personal enrichment by providing work opportunities through actual temporary employment experience with the Indian Action Teams; (3) development of cultural and recreational opportunities for both social and economic purposes; and (4) improvement of the physical environment-- conservation, management, and utilization of reservation natural resources. The base program for FY 1979 is approximately \$21.3 million. It is estimated that this will fund 64 Indian action team contracts.

Changes for FY 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1978 Approp- piation Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Employment Assistance (\$) (FTP)	30,682.1 (349)	31,181.1 (340)	33,733.6 (340)	+ 2,522.5 (0)
Indian Action Program (\$) (FTP)	21,312.4 (26)	21,312.4 (26)	21,337.0 (26)	+ 24.6 (0)
Total (\$) (FTP)	51,994.5 (375)	52,492.5 (366)	55,070.6 (366)	+ 2,577.1 (0)

Employment Assistance - the proposed increase of approximately \$2.6 million reflects tribal priorities expressed through the band analysis process, and consists of about \$2 million for the Adult Vocational Training program and \$0.6 million for the Direct Employment program. With the additional funds it is estimated that 570 new participants will benefit from the AVT program and 300 will be provided direct placement services.

The object class detail for the proposed increase of \$2,552,500 is as follows:

<u>Object Classification</u>	(\$000)
Communication, Utilities and Rent.....	26.0
Other Services.....	500.0
Supplies and Materials.....	26.5
Grants.....	2,000.0
Total	<u>\$2,552.5</u>

Indian Action Program - the increase in this program will be used to maintain current level of service by the administrative staff managing the program.

The object class detail for the proposed increase of \$24,600 is as follows:

<u>Object Classification</u>	(\$000)
Other Services.....	12.0
Supplies and Materials.....	12.6
Total	<u>\$24.6</u>

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Economic Development and Employment Programs  
 Subactivity: Road Maintenance

		(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
		1978 Appropriation	1979	1979	Inc.(+) or
		Enacted to Date	Base	Estimate	Dec.(-)
Road Maintenance	(\$)	\$11,913.5	\$12,610.5	\$16,692.5	\$+4,082.0
	(FTP)	(239)	(237)	(237)	(0)
*Program sub-total	(\$)	\$11,913.5	\$12,610.5	\$16,692.5	\$+4,082.0
	(FTP)	(239)	(237)	(237)	(0)
Common Program Serv.	(\$)	415.5	481.5	638.5	+ 157.0
Total Requirements	(\$)	\$12,329.0	\$13,092.0	\$17,331.0	\$+4,239.0
	(FTP)	(239)	(237)	(237)	(0)
Includes:					
Banded Program		\$11,737.8	\$12,389.8	\$16,248.5	\$+3,858.7
Non-Banded Program		175.7	220.7	444.0	+ 223.3
Total		<u>\$11,913.5</u>	<u>\$12,610.5</u>	<u>\$16,692.5</u>	<u>\$+4,082.0</u>

Objectives

To adequately maintain the existing BIA road system on Indian reservations in an effort to provide safe roads open for traffic as needed and to protect them from excessive damage or deterioration.

Base Program

The road maintenance program provides for the maintenance and repair of 25,852 miles of BIA roads and seven airstrips on about 180 Indian reservations. This network provides the principal, and often the only, form of transportation for reservation residents. A major secondary benefit from this program is the local employment of Indian people, thereby expanding the job market and improving the economic well-being of the reservations. The jobs created are especially significant because of their direct contribution to the improvement of community facilities. The FY 1979 base program will provide for the following maintenance activities:

<u>Road by Surface Type</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Total \$</u>
Paved	3,826.3	\$ 3,454,200
Gravel	3,174.5	2,154,500
Earth	18,851.5	6,179,500
Bridge	48,462.0(lin.ft)	601,600
		<u>\$12,389,800</u>

At the base level of funding the average expenditure for maintenance on all surface types of reservation roads is \$479 per mile. This includes approximately \$2 million for snow removal, which is considered to be road maintenance. The base level represents approximately 42% of what states and counties are spending for road maintenance. It is estimated that the base program funding level will generate local employment for 447 Indian people.

Changes for 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		<u>1978 Appropriation</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Inc.(+) or</u>
		<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec.(-)</u>
Road Maintenance	(\$) (FTP)	\$11,913.5 (239)	\$12,610.5 (237)	\$16,692.5 (237)	\$+4,082.0 (0)

The proposed increase of \$4,082,000 consists of \$220,000 for the operation and maintenance of the Colville Reservation ferry which substitutes for a bridge across Lake Roosevelt and \$3,300 to maintain the current services level for Central Office staff. The remaining \$3,858,700 will be available for increased road maintenance in accordance with tribal priorities. The secondary local employment benefits generated by the increase is estimated at an additional 230 Indian people. It will provide the following increased maintenance expenditures by type of road:

<u>Road by Surface Type</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Total \$</u>
Paved	3,826.3	\$1,075,200
Gravel	3,174.5	671,000
Earth	18,851.5	1,925,000
Bridge	48,462.0(lin.ft.)	187,500
		<u>\$3,858,700</u>

The object class detail for the proposed increase of \$4,082,000 is as follows:

<u>Object Classification</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Positions other than permanent.....	\$ 900.0
Other Services.....	3,161.5
Supplies and materials.....	<u>20.5</u>
Total	\$ 4,082.0

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Natural Resources Development  
 Subactivity: Forestry & Agriculture

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1978 Approp- riation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1979 <u>Base</u>	1979 <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)</u>
Natural Resources, Gen.	(\$) 459.2	483.2	694.6	+ 211.4
	(FTP) (11)	(11)	(12)	+ (1)
Agriculture	(\$) 23,196.9	20,967.9	21,855.0	+ 887.1
	(FTP) (506)	(502)	(507)	+ (5)
Forestry	(\$) 21,351.1	22,241.1	23,453.1	+ 1,212.0
	(FTP) (575)	(575)	(577)	+ (2)
Water Resources	(\$) 1,217.4	1,217.4	1,282.4	+ 65.0
	(FTP) (0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Wildlife & Parks	(\$) 781.5	824.5	1,144.1	+ 319.6
	(FTP) (1)	(0)	(1)	+ (1)
Fire Suppression & Emergency Rehabilitation	(\$) 800.0	7,800.0	7,800.0	0
	(FTP) (0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
*Program Sub-total	(\$) 47,806.1	53,534.1	56,229.2	+ 2,695.1
	(FTP) (1093)	(1088)	(1097)	+ (9)
Common Service Program	(\$) 1,638.9	1,779.9	1,840.8	+ 60.9
Total Requirements	(\$) 49,445.0	55,314.0	58,070.0	+ 2,756.0
	(FTP) (1093)	(1088)	(1097)	+ (9)
*Includes:				
Banded Program	27,674.8	28,931.8	33,749.0	+ 4,817.2
Non-Banded Program	<u>20,131.3</u>	<u>24,602.3</u>	<u>22,480.2</u>	<u>- 2,122.1</u>
Total	47,806.1	53,534.1	56,229.2	+ 2,695.1

Objectives

Natural Resources, General - To provide effective and efficient managerial direction and administrative support of functions that protect, inventory, conserve and develop Indian natural resources. Agricultural resources: Effective and efficient staff support to program personnel, installation of soil conservation measures, and assistance to Indian owners to develop and effectively use their resources: Forestry: Development of Indian forests by the Indian people for the preservation of the forest resources in perpetuity and the economic utilization of these resources to assure an income, in accordance with the principles of sustained-yield. Wildlife & Parks to assist Indian owners, to their benefit as well as the Nation's, to fully develop and effectively use Indian recreation related resources. Fire Suppression to effectively suppress all wildfires on or threatening Indian forest and range resources, and provide Emergency Rehabilitation as necessary.

### Base Program

Natural Resources, General provides funding of staff and related expenses for the managerial direction and administrative support for all natural resources programs, which protect, inventory, conserve, and develop the resources. Program standards and guidelines are developed, on-site reviews and evaluations of natural resources programs are conducted, technical standards for base mapping and resource inventories and surveys are carried out. Liaison with other federal agencies, relative to technical and financial assistance available to Indian resource owners and users, is maintained.

The Agriculture program area includes: making inventories of soil, range and water resources; assistance in the planning of programs and projects for conservation and use of farm, ranch, watershed and other reservation lands; assistance in the application or installation of measures for soil, water and range conservation.

Special emphasis is given to Indian participation in the making of decisions that affect the development, use and management of their agriculture resources. The program provides services to establish stocking rates, administer grazing permits, provide technical assistance for planning range use, make compliance checks for permitted land, conduct range resource investigations and make physical range improvements. 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, quantity and quality of water and other rangeland development and improvement needs. The use of appropriate conservation measures and good management on the part of the land users is encouraged. Program emphasis will concentrate on priorities established by the Indian people.

Working with the Indian owners and with leasees and permittees of trust lands, conservation measures are designed to increase the return to Indians from their resources, and make a maximum contribution to an improved environment. The program provides for continuing assistance for on-farm development work on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

Program outputs shown in the following portray recent accomplishments of the Agricultural program, and goals for the budget year.

<u>Output</u>	<u>Accomplished</u> <u>FY 1977</u>	<u>Estimate</u> <u>FY 1978</u>	<u>Goal</u> <u>FY 1979</u>
Farm & Ranch Management Contacts	79,329	89,760	98,025
Farmers & Ranchers Serviced	23,249	24,085	24,267
Range Inventories (M Acres)	4,235.1	3,499.3	5,268.9
Soil Inventories (M Acres)	2,894.0	4,483.6	2,631.1
Farm and Ranch Plans Prepared	7,155	7,470	7,746
Conservation Measures -			
Agricultural Lands (\$M Total cost)	22,029.3	24,761.2	26,872.3
Conservation Measures -			
Range lands (\$M Total cost)	6,486.3	7,778.9	7,346.4
Farm Lease Supportive Actions	9,122	8,994	9,365
Range Permits/Modifications Actions	2,293	1,918	1,368
Compliance Actions-Leases & Permits	19,429	20,330	20,867
On-Farm Development (Acres)			
Navajo Irrigation Project	9,843	10,000	7,000

The Forestry program, through the harvesting and processing of Indian timber and accomplishment of forest development work, provides valuable income and employment to Indian owners. Employment is also generated by labor intensive forestry operations such as forest inventory and survey work and forest protection. Besides the direct income and employment benefits, revenues generated from



the Indian forest resource benefit all Indian people by providing funds to Tribal governments to manage, develop and improve Tribal operations and programs.

Forestry is responsible for fire protection on Indian lands and provides funds to pay the cost of suppressing wildfires and for necessary rehabilitation of lands burned over by wildfires. In order to carry out this function, forest protection programs must be continually upgraded to keep current in employing modern, more effective techniques to suppress wildfires. Comprehensive fire management programs also include activities of wildfire prevention, controlled use of fire for fuels management and habitat improvement, and training of personnel to meet interagency fire qualification standards. There is also an increasing need for active participation in cooperative fire management activities with other governmental and private fire protection agencies.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FORESTRY PROGRAM WORKLOAD/ACCOMPLISHMENTS/GOALS

	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1977*</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1978*</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1979*</u>
Annual allowable cut (MMBM)	1,050.0	1,050.0	1,050.0
Volume of timber harvested (MBM) (est)	925,000	941,000	950,000
Value of timber harvested (est)	\$ 72,000,000	\$ 73,120,000	\$ 75,000,000
Reforestation completed (acres)	5,367	13,013	14,215
Timber stand improvement completed (acres)	31,872	59,072	60,802
Total employment generated (MY)	10,764	11,307	12,000
Total employment income gener.	\$150,696,000	\$158,298,000	\$170,000,000
Timber sales volume offered (MBM)	2,259		
Timber sales contracts supervised (No.)	328		
Forest products permits issued (No.)	9,828		
Forest inventories completed/maintained (No.)	276		
Forest and range area protected (acres)	59,014,795		
Number of fires suppressed (CY 1976)	2,369		
Acres burned - Forest	10,853		
- Non-forest	40,450		

\* The large increases in projected reforestation and timber stand improvement accomplishments, plus employment and income generated result from FY 1977 initiation of a ten-year plan to eliminate backlog of forest development work.

The Water Resources program area includes assistance to Indians to inventory, conserve, develop and use their water resources, with particular reference to water resource problems and uses of a special nature. The program area has only recently been identified as a separate function, and was first funded in FY 1976 for \$31,000. The major increase in FY 1977 was for the Navajo Tribal Water Works Program. With the increased demands made on national water resources, the Indian people, in order to protect their resources, have placed water rights as one of their highest program priorities. The Water Resources program is designed to provide, primarily through tribal contracts, assistance in inventorying, conserving, developing and using their water resources.

Work to be accomplished includes: Range water developments such as wells, storage tanks, pipelines, deep-pit charcos, ponds, etc.; potential irrigable land studies; and, legal research pertaining to special applications of water rights.

The Wildlife & Parks Program is intended to provide a worthwhile program for tribes who have many and varied resources that are capable of development for recreation-related purposes; including; survey of the resources, development of reservation-wide game unit or other necessary plans; assistance in obtaining financial means for development and technical expertise in habitat improvement, campground or park development, and effective wildlife management.

Within this budget, some assistance can be provided in overall planning of programs and projects for the conservation and use of recreational lands, and assistance in maintenance of developments already initiated.

Program Accomplishments: <u>Output</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Accomplished</u> FY 1977	<u>Est.</u> FY 1978	<u>FY 1979</u> Goal
Wildlife Inventories	No.	222	266	287
Recreation & Related Resources Inventories	(M Acres)	18,649	6,156	6,502
Wildlife Management Plans	No.	55	83	98
Outdoor Recreation Plans	No.	47	72	99

Changes for FY 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)					
		1978 Appro- priation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1979 <u>Base</u>	1979 <u>estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or</u> <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Natural Resources, Gen.	(\$)	459.2	483.2	694.6	+ 211.4
	(FTP)	(11)	(11)	(12)	+ (1)
Agriculture	(\$)	23,196.9	20,967.9	21,855.0	+ 887.1
	(FTP)	(506)	(502)	(507)	+ (5)
Forestry	(\$)	21,351.1	22,241.1	23,453.1	+ 1,212.0
	(FTP)	(575)	(575)	(577)	+ (2)
Water Resources	(\$)	1,217.4	1,217.4	1,282.4	+ 65.0
	(FTP)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Wildlife & Parks	(\$)	781.5	824.5	1,144.1	+ 319.6
	(FTP)	(0)	(0)	(1)	+ (1)
Fire Suppression & Emergency Rehabilitation	(\$)	800.0	7,800.0	7,800.0	0
	(FTP)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
* Program Sub-total	(\$)	47,806.1	53,534.1	56,229.2	+ 2,695.1
	(FTP)	(1092)	(1088)	(1097)	+ (9)
* Includes:					
Banded Program		27,674.8	28,931.8	33,749.0	+ 4,817.2
Non-Banded Program		<u>20,131.3</u>	<u>24,602.3</u>	<u>22,480.2</u>	- 2,122.1
Total		47,806.1	53,534.1	56,229.2	+ 2,695.1

Natural Resources, General. The increase of \$211,400 includes \$107,400 in agency banded amounts, as well as a small increase in the Washington Office to provide an additional secretary, and to provide funding for direction of the Natural Resources Information System toward its eventual fruition.

The object class detail for the \$211,400 increase is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
Secretary	7	1	\$ 13,100
Permanent Positions		<u>1</u>	<u>13,100</u>
Total compensation		<u>2</u>	<u>13,100</u>
Personnel benefits			1,300
Other rent, communications, and utilities			1,000
Printing and reproduction			500
Other services			182,500
Supplies and materials			<u>13,000</u>
Total			\$211,400

Agriculture. The banded or field level funds have been increased by \$3,117.2 million, representing the priorities of recipient tribal organizations. The increase will be used at each field location to maintain the present level of service, make modest improvements where possible in the form of technical assistance and install a limited number of resource development and conservation projects.

The non-banded amount decreased by \$2,250,000 which includes \$1.8 million for Navajo on-farm development needs, and \$450,000 for Pyramid Lake fish hatchery operations. This budget does not include funds for Pyramid Lake fish hatchery operations.

On-farm development -- Navajo Indian Irrigation Project

At this funding level, a total of \$3,200,000 (all field level funds) will be available for on-farm development. Although this represents an actual decrease of \$1,000,000 from the 1978 level, it will provide for the development of approximately 7,000 acres of additional irrigated land in FY 1979.

The object class detail for the \$887,100 increase is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
Natural Resources Specialist	GS-13	2	\$ 55,000
Natural Resources Specialist	GS-14	2	65,000
Clerk Typist	GS-5	1	<u>10,500</u>
			\$ 130,500
Total Salaries		5	130,500
Less lapse			<u>-20,500</u>
Permanent positions			110,000
Positions other than permanent			<u>200,000</u>
Total compensation			310,000
Personnel benefits			25,000
Travel & transportation of persons			5,000
Transportation of things			12,000
Rent, communications, and utilities			2,000
Printing and reproduction			2,000
Other services			521,100
Supplies and materials			10,000
Total			887,100

Forestry

	1978 Appropriation Enacted to <u>Date</u>	<u>1979 Base</u>	<u>1979 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)</u>
Forest Inventory and Plans	\$ 1,570.9	\$ 1,840.9	\$ 1,947.0	+ 106.1
Forest Development	7,284.4	7,384.4	7,517.8	+ 133.4
Forest Protection	3,560.8	3,730.8	3,964.8	+ 234.0
Timber Sales Administration	7,887.5	8,187.5	8,994.8	+ 807.3
Forest Product Permits	967.8	1,007.8	945.9	- 61.9
Tribal Enterprises	<u>79.7</u>	<u>89.7</u>	<u>82.8</u>	<u>- 6.9</u>
Total Requirements	<u>\$21,351.1</u>	<u>\$22,241.1</u>	<u>\$23,453.1</u>	<u>+ 1,212.0</u>

The increase in funds will be used to carry out additional work necessary for the improvement of forestry deliverables:

Inventories and Plans - Our Continuous Forest Inventory using Automatic data processing approach has given us a picture of the total area. Stand reconnaissance, in place inventory systems, utilizing aerial photos and field checking will give us a better understanding of timber volumes and ages necessary for better utilization of forest resources in harvesting. Our changing policy is based on work already being accomplished by the U.S. Forest Service and private industry.

Forest Development - This increase in funds will allow development of additional programs aimed at better utilization of containerized planting stock which appears to have a greater survival percentage than stock planted directly from seed beds.

Forest Protection - Protection services are provided by personnel who require annual proficiency training programs to keep abreast of additional knowledge. With the continued curtailment of travel, the Bureau agencies will be afforded programs developed by the Boise Interagency Fire Center and be able to hold training sessions at their station.

Some equipment purchases contemplated, such as updated radio communications equipment, may be made to maintain adequate service.

Timber Sales Administration - The movement of two positions to this function is contemplated to benefit two smaller reservations where employment ceilings heretofore prevented operations. The increase in funds will allow for additional vehicle rental and purchase as necessary. Additional funds will also be utilized for third party scaling as requested by purchasers and the tribal governing bodies.

It is also contemplated that additional work will be required in the research and preparation of Forest Officer's Reports for timber sales as the tribes become more cognizant of the effects of logging on the environment.

The object class detail is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
Forester	GS-13	2	\$ <u>55,000</u>
Total salaries		<u>2</u>	55,000
Less Lapse		<u>4</u>	<u>-10,000</u>
Permanent positions			45,000
Positions other than permanent			<u>200,000</u>
Total compensation			245,000
Personnel benefits			18,000
Transportation of things			10,000
Rent, communications, and utilities			109,000
Printing & reproduction			5,000
Other services			525,000
Supplies and materials			<u>300,000</u>
Total			\$ 1,212,000

Water Resources - The proposed increase of \$65,000 is in direct response to tribal priorities and Area needs for identifying Indian water rights and putting water to beneficial use. The estimated object class is: Other Services: \$65,000.

Wildlife & Parks

Notable increases are shown in the Banded amounts for the Billings, Aberdeen, Eastern, and Muskogee areas. Major field increases will be utilized for:

Wildlife management program to include conservation officer duties and coordination with the Corps of Engineers regarding Lake Sakajawea; 4-man wildlife conservation effort at Fort Peck, for projection of wildlife resources.

Maine Tribes; for Inventories and Planning, Protection, Development and Management of the resources; and fish warden services.

Development of recreation sites and parks on restricted trust property at Talihina, Oklahoma; and for fish stocking, low level development of existing parks and campgrounds, stream improvement for fishery resources and trails in California.

The object class detail is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
Positions other than permanent			\$ <u>113,750</u>
Other personnel compensation			
Total compensation			113,750
Personnel benefits			8,000
Rent, communications, & utilities			1,000
Printing & reproduction			500
Other services			193,850
Supplies and materials			<u>2,500</u>
Total			\$ 319,600

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Natural Resources Development  
 Subactivity: Minerals & Mining; Irrigation & Power O&M

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>1978 Appro-</u> <u>priation</u> <u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>Inc.(+) or</u> <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Minerals & Mining (\$)	7,624.7	7,634.7	7,946.1	+311.4
(FTP)	(14)	(14)	(19)	(14)
Irrig. & Power O&M (\$)	3,815.0	3,836.0	3,836.0	0
(FTP)	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>(0)</u>
*Program Sub-total (\$)	11,439.7	11,470.7	11,732.1	+311.4
(FTP)	(23)	(23)	(28)	(14)
Common Program Service (\$)	<u>398.3</u>	<u>398.3</u>	<u>450.9</u>	<u>+ 52.6</u>
Total Requirements (\$)	11,838.0	11,869.0	12,233.0	+364.0
(FTP)	(23)	(23)	(28)	(14)
 *Includes:				
Banded Program	510.4	520.4	829.8	+309.4
Non-Banded Program	<u>10,929.3</u>	<u>10,950.3</u>	<u>10,952.3</u>	<u>+ 2.0</u>
Total	<u>11,439.7</u>	<u>11,470.7</u>	<u>11,782.1</u>	<u>+311.4</u>

Objectives

Minerals and Mining: To provide a mineral resource data base for the tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, so that the Federal trust responsibilities for the protection and enhancement of Indian mineral resources may be efficiently and adequately carried out. To provide Indian tribes with the technical services necessary to effectively utilize their mineral resources for the maximum benefit to the Indian owners. Maximization of benefits would provide employment and income and overall economic development of the Indian reservations.

Irrigation O & M:

To assure operation of Indian irrigation water delivery systems in accordance with applicable standards, in the following ongoing manner:

- To supply adequate resources by supplementing collections from water users proper operation and maintenance of the water delivery system through payment of assessments for those Indians who are unable to pay and where required by law or court decree.
- To reduce long-term expenditures by performing timely maintenance.
- To promote efficient water distribution and conservation by properly maintaining the delivery system.
- To avoid unnecessary major system rehabilitation that can result from delayed maintenance.

Base Program

Minerals & Mining:

Quantification of resources: organization of minerals information; coordination with land use planning and reclamation groups; management and oversight, including economic analyses of lease and non-lease agreements involving Indian mineral resources; a concurrent responsibility with USGS to account for royalty income

from Indian leases; protection of the resources.

Additional duties arise from our trust obligation to advise tribes and secure maximum input from them while assisting in the management of their resources. These duties include: Detailed legal and economic advise to tribes; technical assistance during negotiations; and maximization of benefits - not necessarily income alone - from Indian mineral development.

The current Bureau of Indian Affairs Mineral Inventory Program consists primarily of work done under interagency agreements with the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey, with additional amounts of grant and contract funding diverted to individual tribes for special services. The general approach under the inter-agency agreements includes:

Phase I - Collection and summarization of all available existing data, either published or unpublished. Reports from this Phase also include recommendations for additional studies, if warranted.

Phase II - Generates new data through work performed on the ground at specific locations using limited exploration techniques to confirm findings, recommendations resulting from Phase I reports.

Phase III - Studies relating to mineral development including assessment of the amount and quality, recovery potential, and marketing feasibility. These studies may or may not be the result of recommendations from Phase II studies.

Phase I studies will be completed on 134 reservations by October 1978 and Phase II studies will be either completed or in progress on 16 reservations by that date. It is anticipated that three Phase III studies will be commenced in FY 78 and about the same number in FY 79. The effective analysis and management of Indian lands ultimately will rest on the extent, accuracy, and timeliness of information available for decision making. These studies will provide an information base on which the tribes and BIA can make decisions regarding mineral developments.

The Irrigation and Power O & M appropriated funds are used when necessary to pay into the collection account funds for the operation and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems operated by this Bureau at no cost to the Indian water users, as required by law, in accord with the categories shown below. The program provides funds to pay the operation and maintenance assessment for those Indians who are financially unable to pay their assessments. Paying those assessments will provide 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. Non-Indians are required to pay the full per acre O&M costs when receiving water services from Indian irrigation systems.

Collections are deposited in the O&M 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 payment by Indian and non-Indian water users, and payments made on behalf of Indian water users who are financially unable to pay their assessments for current annual O&M. Collections from Indian users for prior year assessments, which have previously been paid from reimbursable appropriated funds, are deposited directly into the Treasury, to the Miscellaneous Receipts Account as a repayment of reimbursable indebtedness.

Indian irrigation systems and projects fall into 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 irrigation and have repayment capabilities which will permit landowner and water users as a whole to pay the full annual cost of the operation and maintenance of the system. The assessment rates on those projects are fixed to return the full operation and maintenance costs. Any unpaid assessment becomes a lien against the land for which we pay the assessment.

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

(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 part 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 land 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 to the U.S. 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 land benefitted. 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 U.S., except for those payments that are non-reimbursable by legislation.

(5) Projects that are operated by the Bureau at no cost to the Indian landowners and water users, as provided for under legislation. Funds requested for payment of assessments under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account appropriated funds for irrigation projects operated by the Bureau at no cost to the Indian water users, as provided by legislation.



The on-going objective is to execute an efficient operation and maintenance system. To reduce funds would reduce services rendered and subsequently result in deteriorating system, since land users (Indian and non-Indian) are assessed at comparable rate. The funding is at a level subordinate to the recommended level and will result in accelerated deterioration of the facilities.

Changes for FY 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1978 Approp- Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Minerals & Mining (\$) (FTP)	7,624.7 (14)	7,634.7 (14)	7,946.1 (19)	+311.4 (+5)

Changes for FY 1979

The increase of \$311,400 for Minerals and Mining derives from the banded amounts which reflect tribal and/or field office priorities. There has been rapid expansion of mineral development on Indian land; many tribes have become very interested in management planning in anticipation of future mineral development, and consequently are in need of mineral resource inventory data. The increase will be used primarily for contracting for inventory, or consultation services.

The organization of the Central Office Energy and Minerals Staff envisions a small cadre of earth scientists, economists, and accountants with sufficient mobility to deliver technical assistance where and when it may be needed. With the addition of these five new positions, our ability to monitor contracts (both internal and external contracts) will increase. The enhanced skills capability will be used to furnish a planning effort dealing with the entire range of present and anticipated needs and goals. Specifically, the Minerals Specialist will concentrate on "hard rock" minerals such as copper, molybdenum, tungsten, etc. The Energy Resources Specialist will have special skills in soft rock minerals such as oil, gas, uranium, and coal. Within the rubric of earth science as a whole, each would be considered a generalist in either energy or non-energy minerals. The Minerals Economist will allow us to bring most of our economic analyses under direct BIA supervision and improve our response time for reporting results. The Petroleum Engineer will enable us to monitor production programs in oil and gas such as we have on several reservations and can anticipate on several more, and the Mineral Accounting Officer will assume our oversight responsibilities concerning Indian royalty accounting.

The object class detail for the \$311,400 increase is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
Minerals Specialist	GS-14	1	\$ 32,500
Energy Resource Specialist	GS-14	1	32,500
Mineral Economist	GS-13	1	27,500
Petroleum Engineer	GS-13	1	27,500
Minerals Accounting Officer	GS-13	1	27,500
Total salaries		5	\$147,500
Less lapse			-27,500
Permanent positions			120,000
Positions other than permanent			5,000
Other personnel compensation			
Total compensation			<u>125,000</u>

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
Personnel benefits			12,400
Travel & transportation of persons			5,000
Transportation of things			30,000
Rent, communications & utilities			-
Printing & reproduction			1,000
Other services			133,000
Supplies & materials			5,000
Total			<u>311,400</u>

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Trust Responsibilities  
 Subactivity: Indian Rights Protection

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		<u>1978 Approp- riation Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1979 Base</u>	<u>1979 Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)</u>
Environmental Quality Services	(\$) (FTP)	1,441.6 (12)	1,441.6 (12)	1,419.8 (12)	-21.8 (0)
Rights Protection	(\$) (FTP)	11,511.5 (63)	12,229.5 (62)	17,339.3 (64)	+5,109.8 (+2)
*Program Sub-total	(\$) (FTP)	12,953.1 (75)	13,671.1 (74)	18,759.1 (76)	+5,088.0 (+2)
Common Service Program	(\$)	451.9	461.9	696.9	+235.0
Total Requirements	(\$)	13,507.0	14,133.0	19,456.0	+5,323.0
*Includes:					
Banded Program		4,587.8	4,642.8	5,531.1	+888.3
Non-Banded Program		8,365.3	9,028.3	13,228.0	+4,199.7
Total		12,953.1	13,671.1	18,759.1	+5,088.0

Objectives

To provide development and management of programs relative to the Bureau's trust and legal responsibilities, including the protection of the rights of Indians in their trust property. Under the activity are the vital protection of Indian rights, including those in water, land, hunting and fishing, zoning and other land uses, etc.; and the environmental quality services required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

More specifically:

Environmental Quality Services:

To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) by preparing and processing examinations, assessments, and environmental statements on actions proposed by this Bureau, and to insure that the Indian people are fully aware of how particular federal proposals will impact upon their environment, resources, and cultural heritage, by providing rapid review and dissemination of Environmental documents prepared by other agencies.

Rights Protection:

To meet all challenges of tribal rights and interests protected by treaty, statute or executive order, and initiate whatever action that might be necessary to clarify, to make more firm, the nature of a protected right to ensure the continued viability of that right; to establish financial ability to become involved in those issues, regardless of how many, properly identified as rights protection issues; to fund all those activities required to fulfill our obligations to the tribes and mandated by our trust responsibility; to resolve all unresolved rights issues in the shortest possible time; to accomplish all water inventories still pending. To bring potentially contesting parties together on a broad scale to consider Indian rights issues in a national setting, and to seek and explore areas of common interests and goals. To provide sufficient funds for rights issues resolution, litigation, and attorneys fees.

Base Program

Environmental Quality:

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and various regulations, require the preparation and submission of environmental impact statements when a proposed action or activity is determined to be a major federal action having significant effect on the quality of the human environment. In response to that direction, the Bureau conducts the following activities:

Proposed actions are examined to identify those potentially within the preview of NEPA.

Upon investigation, an environmental assessment is prepared and a determination is made as to each action's environmental significance. When actions are determined to be significant, an environmental impact statement is prepared and processed.

Statements of other Federal agencies are reviewed, tribal consultation obtained as necessary, and comments provided.

As trust agent for Indian rights and interests, the Bureau coordinates with tribal organizations involved and with interrelated agencies, all actions affecting Indian interests.

The following workload factors are indicated in the environmental program:

	<u>1976</u>	<u>TQ</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Environmental examinations	38,472	12,000	50,000	48,000	48,000
Environmental assessments	845	175	700	720	700
Environmental impact statements	1	1	6	8	8
Environmental consultations	1,308	400	1,500	1,500	1,500
Environmental reviews	458	110	450	450	430

Rights Protection:

The rights protection activity provides the Bureau of Indian Affairs with the problem-solving staff and technical support services required in the administration of the multi-billion dollar estate which the United States administers in behalf of the nation's Indian tribes. This includes the support necessary to meet all challenges to tribal rights and interests that are protected by treaty, statute, or executive order, as well as the initiation of those actions required of a prudent trustee to clarify the nature of and to ensure the continued viability of those rights. This activity funds those studies and actions needed to preserve and protect Indian water rights, including water inventories, because, while Indian water rights are vested and protected by the 5th Amendment to the Constitution, these rights are largely unquantified.

This activity further serves as the focal point for federal efforts to bring together tribes, state and local governments, and other interests such as industry, for the purpose of resolving differences and conflicts in ways other than protracted, expensive litigation. This activity has negotiated several jurisdictional disputes and has negotiated escrow accounts for monies which are the subject of taxation or other disputes over distribution. Without such efforts and agreements, several local economies would sometimes be frozen or paralyzed during lengthy litigation to resolve the disputes.

Where negotiated agreements are not possible, this activity provides the historical, technical, scientific, and other professional expertise necessary for the government to litigate challenges to Indian rights which the United States has guaranteed through treaty or statute.

Also included in the activity are funds for implementing the 1974 decision of Judge Boldt in the proceedings vigorously contested by the state of Washington in the case of U.S. v. Washington over treaty fishing rights in the waters of Washington and Puget Sound. President Carter has appointed a high-level task force to address this and related problems, and this year the Departments of Justice, Commerce, Transportation, State, and Interior coordinated their activities for the first peaceful salmon season in this area for nearly a decade. This activity provides the focal point and the coordinating direction for these federal, state, and tribal efforts. This coordinating function requires developing the necessary scientific, biological, and technical data for sound management and regulatory practices.

It is incumbent upon the Federal government, by virtue of its fiduciary responsibility to see to it that Indian rights are not abrogated, lost, or infringed upon. The majority of the tribes are not financially able to undertake the programs necessary to protect their rights and resources. Water inventories funded by this activity are necessary to support litigation. As pressures mount on scarce resources, especially water, program efforts must be expanded to assure that Indian rights are effectively protected.

This activity is also engaged in establishing a tracking system for the systematic resolution of some 400 identified but unresolved Indian rights issues. The system will outline the issues, show actions taken and reflect status along the route to resolution, either administratively, judicially or legislatively.

Changes for FY 1979

(Dollar amounts in Thousands)

		1978 Appro- piation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1979 <u>Base</u>	1979 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Environmental	(\$)	1,441.6	1,441.6	1,419.8	-21.8
Quality Services	(FTP)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(0)
Rights Protection	(\$)	11,511.5	12,229.5	17,339.3	+ 5,109.8
	(FTP)	<u>(63)</u>	<u>(62)</u>	<u>(64)</u>	<u>(+2)</u>
*Program Sub-total	(\$)	12,953.1	13,671.1	18,759.1	+ 5,088.0
	(FTP)	(75)	(74)	(76)	(+2)

The \$21,800 decrease in Environmental Quality Services reflects adjustment in the banded amount for this activity.

The increase for Rights Protection reflects an increase in tribal priorities of \$913,800, and other changes as follows:

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>(+) or (-)</u>
Boldt decision implementation	4122.0	4500.0	+378.0
Litigation support	900.0	1350.0	+450.0
Non-litigation water inventories	140.0	600.0	+460.0
Hunting and fishing treaty rights support	600.0	1500.0	+900.2
Attorneys fees	660.0	1450.0	+790.0
Unresolved Indian rights issues	276.8	416.0	+139.2
Pyramid Lake litigation support	784.0	585.0	-199.0
Non-Banded Technical Assistance	697.2	775.0	+77.8

Much of the litigation in which this activity is involved is not initiated by the United States, but by other parties who name the U.S. as defendant in its role as trustee of the invaluable estate it administers. The water rights of eight Indian tribes, for example, are currently being adjudicated in the courts of various states in proceedings in which the U.S. is defendant in this trustee capacity. The Congress has consented to these proceedings, and the U.S. Supreme Court has held that this consent extends to the U.S. at its role as trustee of Indian water rights. Various procedural motions to dismiss these proceedings have failed, and the U.S. must, therefore, either defend or default. At least two, and possibly five, additional such suits are anticipated during FY 79.

The issues that prompted the Boldt decision have also arisen in several other areas, and a portion of this money is going into background studies and negotiations to resolve these problems in ways other than the long, drawn-out litigation that characterized the Boldt case. The State Supreme Court of Minnesota has recently upheld one such negotiated settlement that was incorporated into the statutes of that state. The four tribes along the Columbia River have entered into a cooperative agreement with the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho for joint management of the salmon fishery of that river. Issues similar to those involved in the Boldt decision will be addressed in seven states with a view toward avoiding the necessity of similar litigation in those areas.

The rights protection activity itself is rather new in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Consequently, most of the money and technical support are originally directed from the Central Office. Each of the Area Offices has established or plans to establish similar capabilities at that level. The Area Office and Agency budgets for this activity reflect the needs at those levels for continuing work on pending litigation, boundary dispute resolution, water inventories, and similar rights protection activities which require little or no direction from the Central Office.

The water rights inventory program is essential to the identification and protection of Indian water rights and includes three phases, described as:

Phase I. To dimension the water resources base that is geographically related to Indian reservations, both in terms of quantity and quality. This includes the determination of total water supplies, including groundwater recharge, natural surface flow, and impoundment possibilities.

Phase II. To determine present and future Indian water requirements through comprehensive resource investigation, in accordance with tribal goals and objectives.

Phase III. Preliminary investigations of project and alternatives to fulfill requirements specified in Phase II. This includes detailed

engineering studies and detailed economic analyses of alternative programs and project sites to identify those best suited to tribal needs and goals.

Where litigation is either necessary or advisable, these water inventories are necessary to prove tribal claims to water rights. As the pressures continue to mount for increasingly scarce water, and as this pressure is exacerbated by the continuing drought, increasing portions of this program activity will have to be applied to these inventories to ensure that Indian water rights are not lost, but are adequately protected.

Accomplishments and estimates for water inventories are as follows:

	<u>Completed</u>	<u>1979*</u>
Phase I	95	25
Phase II	52	8
Phase III	9	2

\*  
The increasing incidence of litigation as a result of the Akin decision will affect this schedule as we find it necessary to divert funds to defend litigation that is initiated by the various states.

Litigation support which will be addressed in FY 1979 include the following:

- Pyramid Lake fishery.
- Wind River water rights.
- Pueblo land claims.
- San Juan Basin general stream adjudication - involves water rights of three tribes.
- U.S. v. Holen - river movement land title claim.
- Tacoma v. Andrus - involves question of disestablishment of Puyallup Reservation.
- U.S. v. Maim - involves aboriginal land claim.
- Trinity Co. v. U.S. - in-stream flow requirements for preservation of fishery.
- U.S. v. Walton - water rights of Colville Tribe to waters of No Name Creek.
- U.S. v. Idaho - land reversion claim.
- TeMoak Land Claims - involves question of extinguishment of Indian title held by Western Shoshones.
- Central Arizona groundwater - involves groundwater rights of AkChin, Gila River, and Papago Tribes.

Hunting and fishing rights efforts which will be continued or initiated in FY 1979 include the following:

- Boldt Decision.
- Bowhead whale study - Eskimo rights to practice aboriginal whaling.
- Keweenaw Bay - Wisconsin hunting and fishing conservation program.
- Klamath River - California-U.S. joint studies of biological needs of salmon fishery.
- Klamath Tribe - Big game preservation program in Oregon.
- Bad River - Fish and game preservation program in Wisconsin.
- Annette Island - Biological studies to preserve anadromous and fresh water fisheries in Alaska.
- Columbia River - Joint salmon management program involving four tribes and three states.
- Fort Berthold - Preservation & enhancement of fish & game resources.

Other major increases in this activity for 1979 are:

1. Columbia River fishery +\$600,000.

The Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce Tribes each have off-reservation treaty fishing rights along the Columbia River. Off-reservation management and enforcement jurisdiction of the tribes has been confirmed. Financial assistance, such as has been available to Western Washington tribes similar rights and responsibilities has not been provided to these tribes. It has fallen upon the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho to enforce tribal fishing regulations, which has resulted in an untenable situation where the state officers are expected to enforce tribal and federal laws in situations where it is not at all certain that they have lawful authority to do so. Consequently, potentially violent confrontations between state officers and tribal fishermen have occurred with alarming frequency. The tribes and the states have entered into a joint management-enforcement agreement, and these funds will implement an effective management component serving all four tribes and will provide biological, enforcement, and judicial services to the Columbia River tribes through a jointly sponsored program administration. The states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho have all supported this request in order that enforcement problems can be minimized, and that all responsible governments can participate meaningfully in a biologically sound preservation and management effort to protect this invaluable Columbia River salmon fishery.

2. Historical and cemetery sites, ANCSA +\$600,000.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to convey cemetery sites and historical placed to the Alaska Native Regional Corporations. Regulations that have been published require the BIA to investigate, mark on the ground, report on and certify all sites before the conveyance is accomplished. Applications are estimated at 4,000 with a work plan to complete the total job in six years. Funding for the initial work was obtained by reprogramming other funds. The proposal for 1979 provides for expansion of the current survey and documentation efforts, which will expedite the transfer of sites to the corporations. These funds are essential to BIA's accomplishment of its responsibilities in this matter.

The object class detail for the \$5,088,000 increase is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Actual Salary</u>
Rights Protection Specialist	GS-13	1	\$ 27,500
Clerk Typing	GS-5	1	10,000
			<u>38,000</u>
Lapse			9,000
Permanent Positions		<u>2</u>	<u>29,000</u>
Positions other than permanent			45,000
Total Compensation			<u>74,000</u>
Personnel Benefits			6,000
Transportation of things			2,000
Rent, communication & utilities			1,000
Printing & reproduction			8,000
Other services			4,984,000
Supplies & Materials			8,000
Equipment			5,000
Total			<u>\$5,088,000</u>



Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Trust Responsibilities

Subactivity: Real Estate & Financial Trust Services

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>1978 Appro-</u> <u>priation</u> <u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Inc. (+) or</u> <u>Dec. (-)</u>
Trust Services, Gen(\$) (FTP)	613.7 (12)	654.7 (11)	1,016.9 (12)	+ 362.2 (+1)
Real Estate Services(\$) (FTP)	14,603.5 (554)	15,341.5 (550)	17,518.8 (555)	+ 2,177.3 (+5)
Financial Trust Services(\$) (FTP)	3,010.8 (160)	3,139.8 (158)	3,527.9 (160)	+ 388.1 (+2)
*Program Sub-total (\$) (FTP)	18,228.0 (726)	19,136.0 (719)	22,063.6 (727)	+ 2,927.6 (+8)
Common Service Program(\$)	635.0	723.0	844.4	+ 121.4
Total Requirements (\$)	18,863.0	19,859.0	22,908.0	+ 3,049.0
*Includes:				
Banded Program	15,104.5	15,916.5	18,330.6	+ 2,414.1
Non-Banded Program	3,123.5	3,219.5	3,733.0	+ 513.5
Total	<u>18,228.0</u>	<u>19,136.0</u>	<u>22,063.6</u>	<u>+ 2,927.6</u>

Objectives

To provide development and management of programs relative to the Bureau's trust and legal responsibilities, including: exercise of authorities vested in the Secretary by various laws concerning Indian trust property, and providing to Indians the services necessary for them to make decisions required of them in the application of these laws. Under this activity are the vital real property management and financial trust services.

More specifically:

Trust Services, General: To provide consistent, quality and timely direction and assistance to all programs served by staff paid for, or contracts or other activities funded from this account, in their technical operations as well as in budgeting and financial management, administrative services, reports management, etc.

Real Estate Services

To provide competent real estate services to Indian land owners in the realm of acquisition and disposal, leasing, appraisals, rights-of-ways, land boundary surveys, land use planning, and land record maintenance. The ultimate goal is to provide individual Indian land owners and Indian tribes the equivalent technical, administrative and protective services expected and duly rendered to the beneficiary under any lawful trust created or imposed to protect or enhance the corpus of the trust estate.

### Financial Trust Services:

The objectives of Financial Trust Services are carried out under the auspices of three separate units of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. One section is the Trust Funds Unit in the Washington Office, another section is the Branch of Investments located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Tribal Accounting and Administrative Services has a very small unit in Washington, and the main body of auditors in Littleton, Colorado.

The objectives of the Trust Fund Unit and Investments Office are to provide individual Indians and Indian tribes the same or equivalent technical, administrative and protective services that are expected and duly rendered to the beneficiary under any lawful trust created or imposed to protect, maintain or enhance the corpus of the trust estate. The objectives of the Tribal Accounting and Administrative Service staff are: to process all Tribal requests for accounting assistance; to reduce lag time between receipt of the Tribal council's request for assistance and the time of giving the assistance; and to furnish the requesting Tribe an Accountants Report of findings and recommendations at the earliest possible date.

### Base Program

Trust Services, General: The program includes direction and supervision of staff and programs that carry out the overall trust responsibilities of the Bureau; support for the development of Indian natural resources; emphasis on Indian energy resources development; support of Indian rights in trust properties, in those rights affecting trust property that are afforded by tribal autonomy, and rights afforded by treaty, statute, and other instruments; direction to the field in all of these areas, and direction by areas to the Area Office and agency staff in Trust Services programs.

Real Estate Services: Provides counseling, management and appraisal services pursuant to the special trust relationship which exists between the United States and Indian individuals or tribes owning interests in trust lands or resources. Two basic responsibilities are performed: (1) provision of planning, consultation, evaluation and management services to Indians and tribal organizations involved in the decision-making process affecting the utilization, development, and protection of their trust lands; (2) provision of those technical services, facilities, reviews and recommendations necessary in the above-mentioned process, in compliance with existing statutes. The program consists of: real property management to accomplish surface and sub-surface leases; archeological clearances; rights-of-way; acquisitions, disposals, partitions and exchanges of interests in land; maintenance of systematic land titles and ownership records, basic family history data and estate inventories for probate purposes; and contractual performance and compliance services. It also includes: appraisal or evaluation services that include preparation of professional appraisals; evaluation counseling; land use planning, and developing feasibility analyses. In addition to the primary responsibility of services for Indians and tribes, there are other programs concerned and dependent upon real estate services for implementation of their activities toward use and development of Indian lands. The program is designed to facilitate services to other programs such as: Indian rights protection; road construction, housing construction and rehabilitation; irrigation project construction and operation; industrial, commercial and tourism development; social and welfare services; and the Office of Hearing and Appeals.

In order to manage, adjudicate, or lease real property, it is necessary that the legal boundaries be known. Whenever it becomes necessary to establish legal boundaries on an Indian reservation, or on other Indian lands, the surveys are performed by the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with 25 U.S.C. 176. the surveys are currently performed by the Bureau of Land Management under a cost reimbursement agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The following table provides accomplishment estimates:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Estimates</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Estimates</u>	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Boundary Surveys Completed.....	miles	4,531	2,429	2,578
Land Acquisition/Disposals Completed..	No.	10,697	11,883	12,535
Surface Lease Modification Actions....	No.	19,545	21,276	22,849
Sub-surface Lease Modification Actions	No.	6,959	9,042	9,217
Lease Enforcement Actions.....	No.	5,396	6,203	6,476
Realty Management Counseling Contracts	No.	318,427	304,466	318,109
Land Title Changes Processed.....	No.	21,877	23,225	25,000
Land Records Provided.....	No.	46,417	48,323	49,000
Appraisals.....	No.	15,244	15,836	16,000
Land Use Plans in Preparation.....	No.	1,932	2,242	2,300
Land Use Plans Completed.....	No.	2,042	2,123	2,200
Archeological Clearances.....	No.	1,500	2,000	2,000

#### Financial Trust Services

We feel that services extended by the Federal trustee operating under statutory authority should, at the very least, be comparable to the services rendered to an estate or beneficiary under the law by the trust departments of banks, trust companies or other private sector firms specializing in similar trusts. This we provide by having our trust service activities include accounting for and disbursing of tribal and individual Indian monies deriving from the sale or lease of tribal resources such as land, timber, minerals and water; and the disbursement of per capita payments, judgements, awards and claims.

Activities of the Trust Fund Unit include provisions for trust fund histories, research projects involving special fiscal problems, special financial reports for use in litigation cases, trust fund data for legislative acts and recommendations for the execution of the acts.

Activities for the Branch of Investments include investing the various revenues so as to maximize returns while still protecting the funds one hundred percent as to security. In addition, the Branch of Investments also provides, through an automated accounting system, monthly reports for the appropriate tribe and individual.

An automated accounting system prepares reports monthly for all tribal trust funds under jurisdiction of the Bureau. The reports are distributed to the applicable tribes. Each Area Office of the Bureau is furnished a weekly report that shows the average interest rates realized, comparative rates quoted by the Wall Street Journal, and rates being paid on U.S. Treasury Bills. Individual Indian money accounts are maintained primarily as a repository for trust funds of individual Indian minors and adults, as well as for Indian tribes. There are 39 disbursing stations throughout the United States where accounts are maintained on an individual basis. Accountability is the responsibility of the Indian Service Special Disbursing Agent in Albuquerque, with a Deputy Disbursing Agent at each of the stations. Investments are centralized, and earnings are distributed each six months to 171,370 account holders.

Listed below are indicators of the activity:

	<u>as of 6/30/76</u>	<u>as of 6/30/77</u>
Total Invested.....	\$615.8 million	\$699.9 million
Per annum earnings.....	39.2 million	45.3 million
Tribes serviced.....	216	210
IIM accounts.....	171,370	211,095

With regard to per annum earnings, it should be noted that the average total invested during the year was \$683.4 million. The decrease in earnings is a result of the decrease in interest rates. The additional IIM accounts result from increase in minor's accounts; with the total expected to continue increasing to over 220,000 in FY 1978.

The Tribal Accounting Services staff provides accounting services to the tribes; and audit service for student activity funds and banks, Bureau ISSDA accounts, cashier accounts at Employment Assistance offices, and other administrative accounting service to the Tribal Housing Authorities. The accomplishment of these objectives includes a review of the tribes' diversified financial affairs and a testing of the controls established to prevent dissipation of the tribe's property and other assets. This unit provides tribal (92%) and administrative (8%) reports, as requested. Tribal reports are usually financial and letters of findings, and recommendations to the tribal governing body. Administrative reports are for Indian Service Special Disbursing Agents, Student Activity Accounts, etc.

The Accounting Services staff performed 174 tribal audits in FY 1977, and about 23 audits related to student activities, plus about 14 internal audits in employment assistance, and ISSDA's.

#### Changes for 1979

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
	1978 Approp- riation Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Trust Services, Gen(\$) (FTP)	613.7 (12)	654.7 (11)	1,016.9 (12)	+ 362.2 (+1)
Real Estate Services (\$) (FTP)	14,603.5 (554)	15,341.5 (550)	17,518.8 (555)	+ 2,177.3 (+5)
Financial Trust Services(\$) (FTP)	3,010.8 (160)	3,139.8 (158)	3,527.9 (160)	+ 388.1 (+2)
*Program Sub-total(\$) (FTP)	18,228.0 (726)	19,136.0 (719)	22,063.6 (727)	+ 2,927.6 (+8)

The increase in Trust Services General: To be used for one additional position and for special studies and analyses relating to activities crossing discipline lines, management improvement activities, trust protection and trust services responsibilities; and for improvement of Juneau Area Office Trust Services programs.

#### Real Estate Services:

An increase of \$1.9 million of field level funds represents the priorities of recipient tribes, through the band analysis. The increase will be used at various field locations for temporary help and contracts to address realty backlog issues; for boundary surveys, and to reduce the current backlog in the activities of leasing, acquisition and disposal, rights-of-way, appraisals, and probates.

Other increases will be utilized to reduce the Bureau-wide backlog of appraisal requests, and for archeological clearance needs. The Federal Government provides leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. Indian reservations are in many cases, primary locations where this protection is vital. Under requirements of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the responsibility for preservation activities is placed directly with the Bureaus. Resources are necessary to address the requirements of historic preservation laws affecting actions of the BIA and other federal agencies involving Indian trust lands. Contracting with private firms or public agencies will continue to be utilized to meet peak workloads and to obtain highly specialized expertise.

Financial Trust Services: Increase of \$388,100 to improve collection of lease dollars and to distribute IIM in a timely manner. All but \$60,000 requested in the increase has been determined by tribal priorities. The \$60,000 requested Central Office is to provide sufficient funds for our tribal administrative and accounting staff, whose entire operation centers around providing services to respond to tribal requests for auditing and accounting assistance. This increase is additionally important because of continued increases in tribal funding through federal contracts and grants as well as state and private funds. This results in a greater need by the tribes for accounting assistance and more requests for this service.

The estimated object class distribution of the \$2,927,600 increase is as follows:

<u>Position Title</u>	<u>GS Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
Administrative Assistant	GS-9	1	\$ 15,090
Realty Research Technician	GS-11	1	18,258
Land Records Technician	GS-9	1	15,090
Land Use Planner	GS-14	1	32,500
Realty Specialist	GS-13	1	27,500
Resource Records Technician	GS-9	1	15,090
Research Specialist	GS-7	1	13,100
Research Clerk	GS-5	1	10,500
Permanent Positions		<u>8</u>	<u>147,128</u>
Lapse		16	- 27,128
			120,000
Positions other than permanent			<u>200,000</u>
Total Compensation			320,000
Personnel Benefits			<u>26,000</u>
			346,000
Transportation of things			3,000
Rent, communication & utilities			2,000
Printing & Reproduction			8,000
Other Services			2,556,600
Supplies & Materials			7,000
Equipment			<u>5,000</u>
Total			\$ 2,927,600

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: General Management and Facilities Operation  
 Subactivity: Management and Administration

(Dollar amounts in thousands)					
		<u>1978 Appropriation</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Inc.(+) or</u>
		<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec.(-)</u>
Executive Direction & EEO	(\$) (FTP)	1,653.6 (77)	2,492.6 (77)	2,267.2 (77)	- 225.4 (0)
Administrative Serv.	(\$) (FTP)	9,293.8 (213)	9,927.8 (210)	11,143.1 (210)	+1,215.3 (0)
* Total Requirements	(\$) (FTP)	10,947.4 (290)	12,420.4 (287)	13,410.3 (287)	+ 989.9 (0)
* Includes:					
Banded Program		\$ 2,992.6	\$ 3,127.6	\$ 3,789.4	\$+ 661.8
Non-Banded Program		<u>7,954.8</u>	<u>9,292.8</u>	<u>9,620.9</u>	<u>+ 328.1</u>
Total		<u>10,947.4</u>	<u>12,420.4</u>	<u>13,410.3</u>	<u>+ 989.9</u>

Objectives

To develop policy for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and ensure the fulfillment of the Department's trustee role in providing services to the Indian people served by the Bureau.

To provide technical assistance to tribes at the local level and to ensure tribal involvement in the Budget process of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. To provide technical support and policy leadership for the administrative functions of the Bureau at the Central Office level.

Base Program

Provides policy leadership and line management control over all Bureau programs consistent with the current national Indian policies, especially in the implementation of the P.L. 93-638, Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. This includes providing the funding for the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs immediate staff, the Offices of Public Information, EEO, Congressional and Legislative Affairs, Indian Self-Determination and Intergovernmental Relations.

Provides for the administrative support functions at the Washington Central Office level which provide policy direction and technical advice to the Area and Agency offices in performing their part of the overall mission of the Bureau. These functions include Personnel Management, Contract and Grants Administration, Property Management, Program Development and Implementation, Financial Management, and Management Research and Evaluation. Provides funding for the Bureau-wide assessments for services such as FTS, Postage, and other Departmental Assessments.

Provides technical assistance and conducts training sessions for the tribes to participate in budget development process of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Through the Band Analysis the tribes can identify their priorities of Bureau programs funded at various band levels. Provides for development of program plans including funding, staffing and work accomplishments. Provides for the development of demographic profiles for the tribe(s) use in obtaining funds from various sources and to fulfill reporting requirements of the Bureau.

Changes for FY 1979

		(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
		<u>1978 Appropriation</u>	1979	1979	Inc.(+) or
		<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec.(-)</u>
Executive Direction					
& EEO	(\$)	1,653.6	2,492.6	2,267.2	- 225.4
	(FTP)	(77)	(77)	(77)	(0)
Administrative Serv.	(\$)	9,293.8	9,927.8	11,143.1	+1,215.3
	(FTP)	(213)	(210)	(210)	(0)

Executive Direction & EEO - The proposed reduction of \$225,400 for this program results from a planned phase-out of funding to support the efforts of the Menominee Restoration Committee. The Committee was established under P.L.93-197 to act as an interim governmental organization pending establishment of the Menominee Tribal Governing Body. It is anticipated that a governing body will be elected within FY 1978 thereby ending the need for the Restoration Committee. The object class detail for the proposed decrease of \$225,400 is as follows:

<u>Object Classification</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Other Services.....	-225.4

Administrative Services - The proposed increase of \$1,215,300 for this program includes \$661,800 to fund program development and budget activities at the field level as determined by tribal priorities through the Band Analysis System. The remaining \$553,500 is to finance the increased costs of assessments for intra-governmental services as follows: FTS - General, \$380,700; FTS - Overseas (Alaska), \$15,800; Postage, \$107,000; Other Departmental Assessments (e.g. Federal Information Center, Consolidated Billing), \$50,000. These requested increases are based on projected cost estimates provided by GSA, the U.S. Postal Service, and the Department of the Interior. The object class detail for the proposed increase of \$1,215,300 is as follows:

<u>Object Classification</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Communications, Utilities, and Rents.....	533.5
Printing and Reproduction.....	60.0
Other Services.....	550.0
Supplies and Materials.....	71.8
Total.....	<u>1,215.3</u>

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: General Management and Facilities Operation  
 Subactivity: Program Support Services

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1978			
		-Appropriation	1979	1979	Increase (+) or
		<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease (-)</u>
Safety Management	(\$)	1,154.4	1,194.4	1,252.6	+ 58.2
	(FTP)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(0)
Employee Compensation	(\$)	2,256.0	2,630.0	2,630.0	--
	(FTP)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
*Total Requirements	(\$)	3,410.4	3,824.4	3,882.6	+ 58.2
	(FTP)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(0)
*Includes:					
Banded Program		811.7	841.7	899.9	+ 58.2
Non-Banded Program		<u>2,598.7</u>	<u>2,982.7</u>	<u>2,982.7</u>	--
Total		<u>3,410.4</u>	<u>3,824.4</u>	<u>3,882.6</u>	<u>+ 58.2</u>

Objectives

To provide safety inspections and safety training as required under Title 5, U.S.C. Section 7902; under P.L. 91-596, "The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA); P.L. 91-54, "Construction Safety Act of 1969"; and Executive Order 11612.

To provide for repayment of FY 1977 charges to the Department of Labor, Employees' Compensation Fund, pursuant to P.L. 86-767.

Base Program

The Safety Management program develops and maintains a Bureau-wide safety effort which: (1) insures safe and healthful work locations; (2) provides technical guidance, information and resources for the conduct of safety programs; (3) conducts research and provides engineering services on Bureau safety and health programs; (4) provides technical assistance to Indian tribes, and contractors to establish and maintain safety and health programs; (5) eliminates hazards which may cause accidents (accident prevention); (6) protects lives and physical well-being of Bureau employees and users of Bureau facilities; (7) promotes greater work efficiency by holding the number of accidents to a minimum; (8) insures lowest possible compensation costs; (9) protects Bureau property; and (10) promotes and insures high standards of physical fitness for workers on all jobs in the Bureau.



Changes for FY 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1978			
		<u>Appropriation</u>	1979	1979	Increase (+) or
		<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Decrease (-)</u>
Safety Managment	(\$)	1,154.4	1,194.4	1,252.6	+ 58.2
	(FTP)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(0)

The proposed FY 1979 increase of \$58,200 represents the Tribal priorities as expressed on the Band Analysis for an improved Safety Management Program. These funds will be used for special projects and formal inspections of Tribal enterprises as well as facilities utilized by Bureau employees.

The object class detail of the proposed increase is as follows:

Supplies and Materials .....	\$ 38.2
Other Services.....	<u>20.0</u>
Total	\$ 58.2

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: General Management & Facilities Operation  
 Subactivity: Facilities Management

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		1978	1979	1979	
		<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or
		<u>Enacted to Date</u>			<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Facilities, General	(\$)	7,056.1	7,957.6	7,926.9	- 30.7
	(FTP)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(0)
Facility Operations	(\$)	31,935.8	33,766.3	37,522.3	+ 3,756.0
	(FTP)	(931)	(920)	(920)	(0)
Facility Repair & Maintenance	(\$)	29,965.1	31,161.1	32,442.3	+ 1,281.2
	(FTP)	<u>(653)</u>	<u>(639)</u>	<u>(639)</u>	<u>(0)</u>
*Program Subtotal	(\$)	68,957.0	72,885.0	77,891.5	+ 5,006.5
	(FTP)	(1,593)	(1,568)	(1,568)	(0)
Common Program Services	(\$)	<u>2,403.2</u>	<u>2,697.2</u>	<u>2,988.6</u>	+ <u>291.4</u>
Total Requirements	(\$)	71,360.2	75,582.2	80,880.1	+ 5,297.0
	(FTP)	<u>(1,593)</u>	<u>(1,568)</u>	<u>(1,568)</u>	<u>(0)</u>
* Includes:					
Banded Program		59,764.8	62,579.3	66,200.6	+ 3,621.3
Non-Banded Program		<u>9,192.2</u>	<u>10,305.7</u>	<u>11,690.9</u>	+ <u>1,385.2</u>
Total		<u>68,957.0</u>	<u>72,885.0</u>	<u>77,891.5</u>	+ <u>5,006.5</u>

Objective

To have adequate space and physical facilities to effectively operate the programs of the Bureau.

Base Program

Facilities, General. The base program provides for 1,263,000 square feet of GSA provided space serving Bureau programs throughout the country at a total cost estimated at \$6,500,000 in FY 1979. It provides for space rental leases with tribes and other business entities where approved by GSA for direct leasing. Current space provided through direct rentals totals 80,500 square feet at a total cost of \$560,900 in FY 1979. The program also provides for program management and policy development at the Central Office level.

Facility Operations. The base program provides for the operation of utility systems to furnish necessary utilities and other operational services. Most of the Bureau's installations are in isolated locations, lacking normal utilities and services usually available from commercial sources. This requires that the Bureau provide such essential utilities and services as electricity, water, sewage, janitorial, grounds care, heat, garbage and refuse disposal, etc. Funds are used to provide for the costs of personal services, materials, supplies, vehicle operation, equipment replacement, upkeep on all tools and equipment used in furnishing utilities, and operational services purchased from non-Bureau sources. Services are provided to 8,828 individual buildings containing 28,179,000 square feet of floor area at 400 separate locations.

Facility Repair and Maintenance. The base program provides for a very minimum level of repair and maintenance of Bureau plant facilities located throughout the United States including Alaska at 400 separate locations. The Bureau maintains approximately 8,828 individual buildings containing 28,179,000 square feet of floor area together with related utility systems. The average age of these facilities is over 40 years. Utilities maintained at most agencies, which are frequently in remote locations, are equivalent to those of an average community. Many are much more extensive with central plants which provide electric power, hot water, steam, etc. These systems must be maintained on an uninterrupted 24-hour basis to insure the health and safety of Indian school children and Bureau personnel.

Changes for FY 1979

		(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)			
		1978	1979		
		Appropriation	1979	1979	Inc. (+) or
		<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Dec. (-)</u>
Facilities, General	(\$ (FTP)	7,056.1 (9)	7,957.6 (9)	7,926.9 (9)	- 30.7 (0)
Facility Operations	(\$ (FTP)	31,935.8 (931)	33,766.3 (920)	37,522.3 (920)	+3,756.0 (0)
Facility Repair & Maintenance	(\$ (FTP)	29,965.1 (653)	31,161.1 (639)	32,442.3 (639)	+1,281.2 (0)
Total	(\$ (FTP)	68,957.0 (1,593)	72,885.0 (1,568)	77,891.5 (1,568)	+5,006.5 (0)

Facilities, General. The FY 1979 proposed level provides for new direct rentals amounting to \$350,000 at Concho Agency (\$120,000) for 12,000 square feet; Shawnee Agency (\$66,000) for 6,700 square feet; Ft. Belknap Agency (\$30,000) for 5,000 square feet; Red Lake Agency (\$84,000) for 25,300 square feet; Leech Lake/Minnesota Agency (\$50,000) for 13,810 square feet. This funding level also reflects a reduction of \$380,700 in FY 1979 for assessments charged to this program in FY 1978. The FY 1979 costs for assessments are being borne entirely by the Management and Administration subactivity. Therefore, the net effect of the increase and decrease results in a reduction of \$30,700 for FY 1979.

The object class detail for the proposed decrease of \$30,700 is as follows:

<u>Object Classification</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Communications, Utilities & Rents.....	- 30.7

Facility Operations. The proposed increase includes \$3,266,000 for operations in existing facilities at the field level reflecting tribal priorities as expressed in the band analysis system. These funds will be used primarily to continue current levels of utilities and operations services with limited funds available to provide additional service support to the expanding program activities of the Bureau. In addition, the proposed increase includes \$490,000 to provide funds for utilities and services at new facilities for which funds have not previously been requested. These facilities are as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Type of Space</u>
Bethel Agency, AK	Alakanuk Village	School
Area-wide, AK	Various	Kindergartens
Papago Agency, AZ	Papago	San Simon School
	"	San Lucy Kindergarten
	"	San Xavier Kindergarten
	"	Santa Rosa Dorm
San Carlos Agency, AZ	San Carlos Apache	Jail facility
Western Navajo Agency, AZ	Navajo	Tuba City School, Fire Station
	"	Housing
Chinle Agency, AZ	"	Water Treatment/Rough Rock Sch.
	"	Roads Shops/Agency HQ
Ft. Defiance Agency, AZ	"	Fire Station/Tohatchi School
	"	Fire Control Bldg./Agency HQ
Sherman Indian High School, CA	Various	School facilities
Seminole Agency, FL	Seminole	Firehouse
Red Lake Agency, MN	Red Lake Chippewa	Garage, Water & Sewage Treatment
		ment
Choctaw Agency, MS	Choctaw	Firehouse
Eastern Navajo Agency, NM	Navajo	Fire Station/Dzith-Na-O
	"	Dith-Hle-School
	"	Water Treatment/Lake Valley
	"	School
	"	Roads Shops/Agency HQ
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, NM	"	Warehouse/Farmington, NM
Southern Pueblos Agency, NM	All SPA	Headquarters Office space
	Isleta Pueblo	Kindergarten
	San Felipe Pueblo	Kindergarten
Northern Pueblos Agency, NM	Taos Pueblo	Kindergarten
	San Ildefonse Pueblo	Kindergarten
	Tesuque Pueblo	Kitchen/Dining
Jicarillo Agency, NM	Jicarilla Apache	Dormitory & Warehouse
Mescalero Agency, NM	Mescalero Apache	Office Warehouse, Greenhouse
Zuni Agency, NM	Zuni Pueblo	Rehabilitation Center
Turtle Mtn. Agency, ND	Turtle Mtn. Chippewa	Dunseith School facilities
Riverside School, OK	Various	Dormitories
Lower Brule Agency, SD	Lower Brule Sioux	Jail facility

The object class details for the proposed increase of \$3,756,000 are as follows:

Object Classification.....	(\$000)
Communications, Utilities, Rents.....	\$1,040.4
Other Services.....	1,893.9
Supplies & Materials.....	724.0
Equipment.....	97.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,756.0</b>

Facility Repair & Maintenance. The proposed increase includes \$355,300 for repair and maintenance of existing facilities at the field level reflecting tribal priorities as expressed in the band analysis system. These funds will be used to marginally improve current repair and maintenance service levels. In addition, the proposed increase includes \$560,000 for repair and maintenance at new facilities for which funds have not previously been requested (see list under Facility Operations). The FY 1979 program also includes \$365,900 for facility repair and maintenance in the Juneau Area. These funds are in addition to those funds determined through the band analysis system.

The object class details for the proposed increase of \$1,281,200 are as follows:

Object Classification .....	(\$000)
Communications, Utilities, Rents.....	\$ 354.9
Other Services.....	304.9
Supplies & Materials.....	588.1
Equipment.....	<u>33.3</u>
Total.....	\$ 1,281.2

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Common Program Services (3599)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1978 Approp- riation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1979 <u>Base</u>	1979 <u>Estimate</u>	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Executive Direction & EEO	(\$)	6,073.5	6,486.5	7,409.0	+ 922.5
	(FTP)	(270)	(269)	(269)	(0)
Administrative Services	(\$)	19,250.5	20,395.5	22,260.8	+1,865.3
	(FTP)	(889)	(879)	(879)	(0)
ADP Services (Admin.Systems)	(\$)	2,050.9	2,167.9	2,167.9	(0)
ADP Services (Total Program)	(\$)**	(4,050.9)	(4,167.9)	(4,167.9)	(0)
	(FTP)	(99)	(99)	(99)	(0)
*Total	(\$)	27,374.9	29,049.9	31,837.7	+2,787.8
	(FTP)	(1,258)	(1,247)	(1,247)	(0)
*Banded	(\$)	22,540.2	23,809.2	26,597.4	+2,788.2
Non-Banded	(\$)	4,834.7	5,240.7	5,240.7	- 0.4
Total		27,374.9	29,049.9	31,837.7	+2,787.8

\*\*These dollars are non-add, see Base Program section.

Objectives

Effective implementation of policies and procedures established by the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Area and Agency Office levels.

Ensure effective administration of the Bureau in support of operating programs at the Area and Agency Office levels.

The development, operation, and maintenance of adequate automatic data processing systems that support the Bureau program (mission) functions.

Base Program

Common Program Services is developed as a separate operating program of the Bureau and is justified on its own merits. It provides for functions or services which are in support of the other programs of the Bureau, but for which costs cannot be readily identified directly to the program benefiting from the services. The program provides for standardization and consolidation of certain Bureauwide, cross-program functions. This permits economy of operation by centralizing operations that would substantially increase costs if decentralized. Since the program directly supports the other Bureau programs, its costs are financed by distributing a portion of the total program cost as an addition to the amounts requested for those programs benefiting. The distribution is made to only three of the Bureau's appropriation accounts for Federal funds: (1) Operation of Indian Programs; (2) Construction; and (3) Road Construction. The rationale for distribution make the following assumptions: (1) Omit emergency or disaster work (Fire Suppression); (2) omit the Management and Administration and the Program Support Services subactivities; and (3) omit Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (funds transferred to Bureau of Reclamation). After considering these assumptions, the additions are distributed to the remaining subactivities and programs on a pro-rata percentage based upon the amount of regular program funds requested (see list at end of this exhibit). Common Program Services provides funds for the following activities: Executive Direction, Administrative Services and ADP Services.

Executive Direction - The base program provides funding in support of field managers, deputies and their office support personnel. The Bureau has field locations at 12 areas, 82 agencies and several other locations where centralized operations are conducted. The assigned FTP positions for this function provides for an average of slightly under three personnel per location for the Executive Direction function to manage the Bureau's operating programs.

At the Central Office level, the base program provides funding for the EEO staff located in Albuquerque, New Mexico (\$34,000).

Administrative Services - The base program provides funding in support of administrative service functions at the field level and the centralized administrative services performed at the Central Office level in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The field services include technical and managerial support in the areas of Property and Supply, Personnel Management, Contract and Grant Administration, Records and Communication, Budget and Finance functions. The centralized administrative staff in Albuquerque includes bureauwide Financial Management Services, Payroll and Employee Data Services as well as local administrative services for Central Office activities located west of the Mississippi River.

The Federal Government is bound by many administrative laws and regulations. These include Civil Service Commission laws, regulations and Federal Personnel Manual requirements; U. S. Treasury Regulations; Federal Procurement Regulations; and various other administrative and fund control requirements. The Bureau's administrative services requirements have greatly expanded in recent years, especially in the areas of contract and grant administration, personnel management and fiscal management. These increased demands are a result of increased tribal contracting, revised contracting procedures, CSC personnel reviews, GAO audits of administrative procedures, etc. Numerous reviews by outside entities have indicated a need to strengthen the administrative functions of the Bureau. In order to accomplish this the Bureau needs an adequate, trained administrative staff.

The distribution of FTP positions provides for approximately 119 positions in the centralized operations in Albuquerque with the remaining 760 positions serving at about 100 locations in 25 states.

The base program also provides for Bureauwide intragovernmental assessments for postage and FTS services.

ADP Services - The base program provides a portion of the funds for the Bureau's centralized ADP operation located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. These funds are for the maintenance of the existing Finance System; Planning, Programming and Evaluation System; and the Personnel/Payroll System (\$2,008,900). Funds are also included for the ADP policy staff at the Central Office (\$39,000) and for the support of the Billings Computer project (\$120,000).

The FTP positions include five at the field level and 94 for the centralized ADP operation. The funds for the centralized staff and the ADP services they provide are to be derived from program funds through a user charge system. Each program user is to be charged for the ADP services received. The total base program for ADP Services is \$4,167,900, which includes \$2,000,000 to be provided by activities other than the Common Program Services account.

The ADP Services Program is about equally split between administrative and program applications at present. Growth in both areas, particularly in program application is a necessity in order for Bureau improvement in management information systems and data needs. The present funding level permits maintenance of current programs with some program application development in the program areas of land record keeping, community services and tribal enrollment systems.

Changes for FY 1979

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Enacted to Date	1979 Base	1979 Estimate	Inc. (+) Dec. (-)
Executive Direction & EEO. (\$)	6,073.5	6,486.5	7,409.0	+ 922.5
(FTP)	(270)	(269)	(269)	(0)
Administrative Services (\$)	19,250.5	20,395.5	22,260.8	+1,865.3
(FTP)	(889)	(879)	(879)	(0)

Executive Direction - The FY 1979 proposed increase of \$922,500 represents tribal priorities identified on the Band Analysis for increased line management and support at the Area and Agency Office levels.

The object class detail for the proposed increase is as follows:

Object Classification	(\$ 000)
Supplies and Materials.....	215.0
Other Services(Training).....	407.5
Other Services.....	300.0
Total	\$ 922.5

Administrative Services - The FY 1979 proposed increase of \$1,865,300 represents Tribal priorities identified on the Band Analysis for increased administrative services at the Area and Agency Office levels.

The object class detail for the proposed increase is as follows:

Object Classification	(\$ 000)
Equipment.....	50.0
Supplies and Materials.....	373.0
Other Services(Training).....	500.0
Other Services.....	942.3
Total	\$1,865.3

The following table summarize the Common Program Services additions made by subactivity for FY 1979:

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS:

EDUCATION:

School Operations	\$ 7,174,000
Johnson-O'Malley Educational Assistance	1,244,000
Continuing Education	1,526,000

INDIAN SERVICES:

Aid to Tribal Government	843,000
Social Services	3,228,000
Law Enforcement	995,000
Housing	743,000
Self-Determination Services	1,316,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Employment Development	2,108,000
Business Enterprise Development	376,000
Road Maintenance	639,000



<u>NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</u>	
Forestry and Agriculture	\$ 1,841,000
Minerals, Mining, Irrigation and Power	451,000
<u>TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES</u>	
Indian Rights Protection	697,000
Real Estate and Financial Trust Services	844,000
<u>GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND FACILITIES OPERATION</u>	
Facilities Management	2,989,000
<u>CONSTRUCTION:</u>	
<u>IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION</u>	696,000
<u>CONSTRUCTION, BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES</u>	1,483,000
<u>ROAD CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>2,645,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$31,838,000</u>

Summary of Requirements by Object Class  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs	<u>1979 Base</u>			<u>1979 Estimate</u>			<u>Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)</u>		
	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Avg. No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Avg. No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Ave. No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Object Class</u>									
11 Personnel compensation:									
11.1 Permanent positions <sup>1/</sup> .....	12,778	12,047	208,089	12,802	12,065	208,526	+24	+18	+437
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	3,500	3,500	31,862	3,500	3,500	34,554	...	...	+2,692
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	...	...	7,500	...	...	7,500	...	...	...
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Total personnel compensation.....	16,278	15,547	250,451	16,302	15,565	253,580	+24	+18	+3,129
<u>Other Objects:</u>									
12.1 Personnel benefits.....			25,964			26,131			+167
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....			9,440			9,450			+10
22.0 Transportation of things.....			7,443			7,500			+57
23.1 Standard level user charges.....			6,500			6,500			...
23.2 Other rent, communications and utilities..			20,603			22,700			+2,097
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....			503			600			+97
25.0 Other services.....			248,691			287,795			+39,104
26.0 Supplies and materials.....			44,415			48,000			+3,585
31.0 Equipment.....			8,906			9,500			+594
32.0 Lands and structures.....			1,500			1,500			...
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			80,794			88,000			+7,206
92.0 Undistributed <sup>2/</sup> .....			-458			.....			+458
Total requirements.....			704,752			761,256			+56,504

<sup>1/</sup> The total of 12,778 base positions were lapsed based on an annual 6 percent average. 24 new positions are requested for 1979 and will account for an average number of 18. This calculation is based on an average lapse rate of 30 percent.

<sup>2/</sup> Represents an increase to various unidentifiable object class categories in the appropriation resulting from the FY 1979 distribution of Common Program Services to the contributing appropriation accounts (i.e. Construction, Road Construction and Operation of Indian Programs).

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservation lands, or treaty fishing rights tribal use areas; management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; and for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, [\$677,181,000] \$761,256,000, of which \$7,800,000 shall be available only for the suppression and emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or threatening land of Indian reservations and for the emergency rehabilitation of burned over areas, and of which not to exceed [\$34,642,000 for] \$61,518,000 for higher education scholarships and assistance to public schools under the Act of April 16, 1934 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, [1979] 1980, and that the funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450) shall remain available until September 30, [1979] 1980: Provided, That this carryover authority does not extend to programs directly operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and includes expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section[s 8 and] 19 (a) of Public Law 93-531, [\$5,025,000] \$5,028,000, to remain available until [expended, of which not more than \$250,000 shall be available for payments pursuant to section 8(e) of said Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior is directed, upon the request of any tribe, to enter into a contract or contracts with any tribal organization of any such tribe for the provision of law enforcement, if such contract proposal meets the criteria established by Public Law 93-638] expended: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be expended as matching funds for programs funded under Section 103(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 as amended by the Act of June 3, 1977 (Public Law 95-40), (7 U.S.C. 1651-1656; 16 U.S.C. 583, 590a-590f, 594; 25 U.S.C. 13, 305-309, 309a, 318a, 381, 385, 631-640, 1481-1498; 48 U.S.C. 169, 250-250f; 29 Stat. 321; 33 Stat. 189, 595, 1048; 34 Stat. 1015; 34 Stat. 70, 558; 36 Stat. 269, 855; 38 Stat. 582; 45 Stat. 1562, 1639; 48 Stat. 362; 49 Stat. 887; 52 Stat. 80; 54 Stat. 707; 88 Stat. 2203; Public Law No. 95-74, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1978.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS - OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	1977	1978	1979
14-2100-0-1-999	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
<b>Program by activities:</b>			
<b>Direct program</b>			
<b>1. Education:</b>			
(a) School Operations .....	153,196	182,938	195,769
(b) Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance..	16,203	33,350	33,866
(c) Public School support.....	1,535	3,200	--
(d) Continuing education.....	36,792	41,245	41,406
<b>2. Indian Services:</b>			
(a) Aid to tribal Government..	9,073	14,455	18,067
(b) Social Services.....	69,693	79,638	87,933
(c) Law enforcement.....	24,244	23,062	27,682
(d) Housing.....	14,877	20,365	20,284
(e) Self-determination services	29,836	32,833	35,662
(f) Navajo-Hopi Settlement Prog	4,737	5,324	5,028
<b>3. Economic Development &amp; Manpower     Program:</b>			
(a) Employment Development....	49,363	54,144	57,179
(b) Business Enterprise development.....	11,945	9,313	10,209
(c) Road maintenance.....	10,519	13,058	17,331
<b>4. Natural Resources Development:</b>			
(a) Forestry & agriculture....	39,955	50,975	58,070
(b) Minerals, mining, irrigation and power.....	4,264	11,869	12,233
<b>5. Trust Responsibilities:</b>			
(a) Indian rights protection..	9,021	13,517	19,456
(b) Real estate & financial trust services.....	17,925	19,832	22,908
<b>6. General management &amp; facilities     operation:</b>			
(a) Management & administration	10,905	12,389	13,410
(b) Program support services..	2,184	3,451	3,883
(c) Facilities management.....	67,647	74,618	80,880
Total, direct program.....	583,914	699,576	761,256

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-2100-0-1-999	1977 Actual	1978 Estimate	1979 Estimate
Reimbursable program:			
1. Education.....	864	1,500	31,396
2. Indian services.....	402	600	1,020
3. Economic development & manpower program.....	41	50	1,300
4. Natural resources development.....	252	450	800
5. Trust responsibilities.....	10	100	350
6. General management & facilities operation.....	1,708	2,300	2,930
Total, reimbursable program	3,277	5,000	37,796
Total program costs, funded <u>1/</u> .....	587,191	704,576	799,052
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	40,173	-	-
10.00 Total obligations.....	627,364	704,576	799,052
Offsetting collections from:			
11.00 Federal funds.....	- 3,277	- 5,000	- 33,596
14.00 Non-Federal funds.....	-	-	- 4,200
21.00 Unobligated balance available, start of period.....	- 3,078	- 4,204	- 2,000
24.00 Unobligated balance available, end of period.....	4,204	2,000	2,000
25.00 Unobligated balance lapsing.....	970	-	-
Budget authority.....	626,183	697,372	761,256
Budget authority:			
40.00 Appropriation.....	626,183	677,181	761,256
Wage Board supp.request for wage.....	-	5,346	-
44.20 Supp requested for civilian pay raise	-	14,845	-
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	624,087	699,576	761,256
72.00 Obligated balance, start of period.	147,059	135,289	159,556
74.00 Obligated balance, end of period...	-135,289	-159,556	-162,872
77.00 Adjustments in expired accounts...	-6,283	-	-
90.00 Outlays, excluding pay raise supp.	629,574	655,320	757,738
Outlays from wage board pay supp..	-	5,293	53
91.20 Outlays from civilian pay raise supp.	-	14,696	149
Distribution of outlays by account:			
1. Education & welfare services.....	449	-	-
2. Resources management.....	458	-	-
3. General administrative expenses.....	16	-	-
4. Operation of Indian programs.....	628,651	675,309	757,940

1/ Includes capital outlays as follows: 1977, \$9100 thousand; 1978, \$9500 thousand; 1979, \$9500 thousand.

Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Operation of Indian Programs

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code	1977	1978	1979
14-2100-0-I-999	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	187,160	207,159	208,470
11.3 Positions other than permanent..	19,029	34,211	34,554
11.5 Other personnel compensation....	7,319	7,500	7,500
11.8 Special personal svcs. payments..	2,207	-	3,000
Total personnel compensation..	215,715	248,870	253,524
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	21,597	25,189	26,125
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	184	-	-
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	10,034	9,450	9,450
22.0 Transportation of things.....	6,615	7,000	7,500
23.1 Standard Level Users Charge.....	4,760	5,618	6,500
23.2 Communications,Utilities & Rent...	16,728	20,800	22,700
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	642	600	600
25.0 Other services.....	217,127	247,145	287,857
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	43,425	47,000	48,000
31.0 Equipment.....	10,545	9,500	9,500
32.0 Lands and structures.....	955	1,000	1,500
33.0 Investments and loans.....	15	-	-
41.0 Grants,subsidies,and contributions	79,921	81,504	88,000
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities..	26	-	-
Total, Direct Costs, Funded.....	628,289	703,676	761,256
95.0 Quarters and Subsistence.....	- 4,202	-4,100	-
99.0 Total Direct Obligations.....	624,087	699,576	761,256
Reimbursable Obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	-	-	4,200
11.3 Positions other than permanent..	-	-	10,260
11.5 Other personnel compensation....	-	-	100
11.8 Special personal services payments	-	-	-
Total personnel compensation..	-	-	14,560
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	-	-	1,137
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	4	-	700
22.0 Transportation of things.....	-	-	75
23.2 Communications,Utilities & Rent...	-	-	150
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	-	-	20
25.0 Other services.....	1,773	4,000	13,000
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,500	1,000	5,754
31.0 Equipment.....	-	-	400
41.0 Grants,subsidies,and contributions -	-	-	2,000
Total reimbursable obligations....	3,277	5,000	37,796
99.0 Total obligations.....	627,364	704,576	799,052

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 Bureau of Indian Affairs  
 Operation of Indian Programs

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification Code	1977	1978	1979
14-2100-0-1-999	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
<b>Direct:</b>			
Total number of permanent positions	12,884	12,972	12,797
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	3,046	3,446	3,500
Average paid employment.....	15,046	15,723	15,561
Average GS grade.....	8.01	8.09	8.11
Average GS salary.....	14,863	15,002	15,152
Average Salary of ungraded positions.....	14,198	15,476	17,024
<b>Reimbursable Program:</b>			
Average paid employment.....	-	-	1,006
Average GS grade.....	-	-	8.11
Average GS salary.....	-	-	15,152
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	-	-	17,024

CONSTRUCTION

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Appropriation, 1978 .....	\$ 64,153,000
Unobligated balance from prior year .....	<u>40,851,031</u>
Total available for obligation .....	105,004,031

Decreases:

Buildings and utilities .....	\$52,834,232
Irrigation systems .....	51,993,101
Land acquisition .....	<u>176,698</u>
	<u>105,004,031</u>
Subtotal .....	---

Increases:

Buildings and utilities .....	\$40,165,000
Irrigation systems .....	<u>46,650,000</u>
Budget Estimate, 1979 .....	<u>86,815,000</u>

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Appropriation 1977	Appropriation 1978	No. of Perm. Pos.	1979 Budget Estimate	No. of Perm. Pos.	Budget Estimate 1979 Compared with Appropriation 1978	No. of Perm. Pos.	Page Ref.
<b>1. Buildings and utilities</b>								
Appropriation.....	\$47,091,000	\$19,376,000	44	\$40,165,000	44	+\$20,789,000	--	BIA-92
Unobligated balance br't fwd.....	44,120,215	33,458,232		--		-33,458,232		
Obligation program.....	57,752,983	52,834,232		40,165,000		-12,669,232		
Unobligated balance carried fwd.....	33,458,232	--		--		--		
<b>2. Irrigation systems</b>								
Appropriation.....	30,010,000	44,677,000	77	46,650,000	77	+ 1,973,000	--	BIA-126
Unobligated balance br't fwd.....	4,880,061	7,316,101		--		- 7,316,101		
Obligation program.....	27,573,960	51,993,101		46,650,000		- 5,343,101		
Unobligated balance carried fwd.....	7,316,101	--		--		--		
<b>3. Land acquisition</b>								
Appropriation.....	--	100,000	--	--	--	- 100,000	--	None
Unobligated balance br't fwd.....	3,000,633	76,698		--		- 76,698		
Obligation program.....	2,923,935	176,698		--		- 176,698		
Unobligated balance carried fwd.....	76,698	--		--		--		
Total Appropriation.....	77,101,000	64,153,000	121	86,815,000	121	+22,662,000	--	
Total Unobligated br't fwd.....	52,000,909	40,851,031		--		-40,851,031		
Total Obligation program.....	88,250,878	105,004,031		86,815,000		-18,189,031		
Total Unobligated carried fwd.....	40,851,031	--		--		--		

Construction of Facilities

This program provides funds for construction of educational facilities; rehabilitation facility construction; Agency Office construction, water exploration and development, and program management. Requests for Construction Funds for those other projects presently in the planning and/or design phase scheduled for completion by the end of FY 1979 will be included in future year requests on the basis of construction priorities developed in those years. The construction appropriation is not a banded item.

A summary of projects and justification for each follows:

Buildings and Utilities Construction Program, FY 1979

<u>Project</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
<u>New Construction</u>	
Napakiak Day School, Alaska	\$ 1,700,000
Hopi Rehab. Center, Arizona	2,600,000
Western Navajo Agency (Admin. Bldg.), Arizona	2,000,000
Fort Hall Agency (Admin. Bldg.), Idaho	600,000
Haskell Indian Jr. College (Gym), Kansas	3,500,000
Fort Peck Rehab. Center, Montana	700,000
Navajo Irrigation (Svcs. Bldg.), New Mexico	905,000
Jemez School, New Mexico	800,000
Standing Rock Boarding High School, North Dakota	4,000,000
Cherokee Agency Office Bldg., North Carolina	400,000
Lower Brule School,, South Dakota	3,500,000
Pine Ridge Rehab. Center, South Dakota	1,200,000
Fort Thompson Rehab. Center, South Dakota	1,095,000
Tulalip Fish Hatchery, Washington	<u>5,500,000</u>
Total New Construction	\$28,500,000
Program Management	2,210,000
Common Program Services	1,483,000
North Star III Renovation	\$ 3,000,000
Facility Improvement (See Attached List)	<u>4,972,000</u>
Total Construction	\$40,165,000

PROJECT TITLE: Napakiak Day School Construction  
LOCATION: Below Bethel, Alaska  
ESTIMATED COST: \$1,700,000

I. Background:

The Bureau facility at Napakiak was destroyed several years ago. A new gymnasium, with kitchen, showers, toilets and storage was completed 3 years ago. Presently the gymnasium, two kindergarten classrooms and a temporary building are being used to house the students. The new facilities requested under this project, when completed, will house grades K-8 for 80 students. Design of the total facility is complete.

The community is a small fishing village several miles down river from Bethel.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

The community believes its children should be educated at home at least through the 8th grade. This agrees with Bureau policy.

No increase in enrollment is expected and no increase in staff will be required.

III. Options:

The only option open to Napakiak children in grades K-8 is attending school in the village since no Bureau elementary boarding school is operated in Alaska. Bethel is the nearest village with a school but the families must move there during the school year or have their children live with relatives to attend school. Daily transportation is impossible to Bethel because of the severe weather, absence of a road and ferry across the river. Beginning with the 9th grade, children can attend Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School.

IV. Impact:

If the school is not completed, the program will continue to operate in inadequate facilities. If it is built, the children can receive a good elementary education at home. No other schools will be affected.

V. Project Description:

In addition to the present facilities, it is proposed to build 4 classrooms, a clinic room, administrative space, and a guest room. Two existing kindergarten classrooms will be converted to quarters, the utilities upgraded as required, and necessary site improvements made.

Estimated project cost	\$1,536,000
Contingencies	84,000
On-site supervision	<u>80,000</u>
Total	\$1,700,000

Project Schedule

Construction start  
Construction completion

2nd Quarter FY 79  
1st Quarter FY 80

Outlay Plan

FY 79 \$1,300,000

FY 80 \$ 400,000

VI. Future Considerations:

Useful life of the building is estimated at 20 years.

PROJECT TITLE: Hopi Rehabilitation Center

LOCATION: Near Polacca, Arizona

ESTIMATED COST: \$2,600,000

I. Background:

Hopis are the only tribe of Pueblos in Arizona. Their reservation is in the high desert area of Northern Arizona. Its size is 650,172 acres of exclusive Hopi land and 1,822,082 acres of equal interest territory shared between and Hopi and Navajo Tribes. The most recent census reports a tribal population of 4,500 individuals residing on the Reservation. Highway 264 crosses the reservation and is immediate to the site of the proposed project.

The present jail facility for the Hopi Reservation is housed in Keams Canyon, Arizona. It was built in 1908 as a school to accommodate day school students from the nearby village. It was remodeled into a jail facility in 1962. The building has been condemned because it does not meet the present criteria of health and safety requirements for occupancy. The walls are cracking, caused by movement of the foundation. The existing facility consists of one 12-men cell, 2-4 men cells, one Drunk Tank, one 6-women cell, office for 2 clerks, 3 private offices, Radio Room, toilet facility, 1 large multipurpose room and one garage. No facilities for juveniles are available.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

Completely new law enforcement facilities are essential for the Hopi reservation. The proposed new complex will provide spaces for efficient operation of the judicial system and the police department, and proper detainment facilities for adult and juvenile inmates.

III. Options:

Use of other civil facilities in Winslow or Tuba City are not recommended. Winslow is a minimum of 60 miles distance from the Hopi villages and Tuba City is a Navajo facility. Cultural mix within this context is not possible.

Continued use of existing facilities is possible but not recommended. The existing structure is inefficient, even if repaired, and provides no facilities for juvenile detention and assistance.

Construction of the new facility offers the only viable option in this particular circumstance.

IV. Impact:

The increased efficiency of the judicial and police systems will have favorable social impact on the Hopi reservation. Law enforcement efficiency tends to reduce necessary incarcerations. Social assistance which may be provided by an efficient judicial system and use of juvenile and adult rehabilitation services will greatly benefit the Hopi people.

V. Project Description:

It is proposed to replace the entire jail and court facility and supplement the law enforcement program with a juvenile "youth house" facility. The proposed 22,000 sq. ft. facility will include a court complex with appropriate offices and auxillary spaces, a Police Department, a jail area for 48 inmates, a youth house with a capacity of 20 juveniles, house parent apartment, and spaces for counselling, an emergency medical service facility for ambulance and emergency or first-aid assistance, and necessary support and storage areas. Utilities and major road access are available to the site which has been selected. Planning and design have not been accomplished. Design funds have been appropriated in FY 1978.

Estimate project cost	\$2,300,000
Contingencies	200,000
On-site supervision	<u>100,000</u>
Total	\$2,600,000

Project Schedule

Construction start	2nd Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	2nd Quarter FY 80

Outlay Plan

FY 79	\$1,300,000
FY 80	\$1,300,000

VI. Future Considerations:

As the law enforcement program develops it may require at least one "sub-station" located in the area west of Third Mesa. An estimate of 2,000 sq. ft. and an expenditure of \$150,000 may be anticipated. Useful life of this project is projected to thirty years. Operation and maintenance costs for the facility are estimated at \$60,000 annually.

PROJECT TITLE: Western Navajo Agency (Administration Building)

LOCATION: Tuba City, Arizona

ESTIMATED COST: \$2,000,000

I. Background:

The Western Navajo Agency, located at Tuba City is one of the largest agencies, in terms of geographic area and population, in the Bureau. The administrative functions of this large agency are presently located in 7 different locations in Tuba City. The main office building, of 1930 vintage, has become totally inadequate to house the more than 14 administrative branches of the agency. The structure itself contains numerous structural problems and plumbing inadequacies of the building, in relation to occupancy and use, are in violation of State and Public Health Service codes. Due to the physical location of the building enlarging by renovation is prohibited. The distribution of the various service branches of the agency throughout Tuba City causes considerable confusion among the Indian community members served. Administrative efficiency and proper communication between branches has become extremely difficult.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

Construction of the proposed agency office will centralize Bureau agency functions. Proper management and administration function would be realized and efficient operations enhanced. Services provided the Indian people of this agency could be coordinated more efficiently.

III. Options:

1) Smaller scale construction efforts to renovate the existing agency office building and other office locations as necessary. 2) Renovation of presently condemned structures at Tuba City. Presently, two old dormitories and portions of the old school are closed. Renovation of these buildings is possible but considered expensive. Proposed expansion of the Tuba City Elementary Boarding School will also require space presently occupied by these structures. 3) Continue operations at present. 4) Develop the proposed new agency office structure.

IV. Impact:

The construction of the new office building will greatly benefit the agency operation and the Indian people served in terms of more efficient operation. The complexities of the social services provided will be better coordinated and allow a much broader scope of investigation and operation.

V. Project Description:

The proposed 28,680 sq. ft. office structure will house the agency staff of more than 120 people. The several branches of the agency organization will include the Superintendent and his staff, Employment Assistance, Education, Social Services, Judicial, Prevention and Enforcement, Housing, Credit, Land Operations, Resource Development, Transportation (Roads), Plant Management and Safety. The site has been selected and is available. Necessary utilities are also immediate to the site.

Planning is complete and approved. Design funds have been appropriated.



Estimated project cost	\$1,800,000
Contingencies	120,000
On-site supervision	<u>80,000</u>
Total	\$2,000,000

Project Schedule

Construction start	1st Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	2nd Quarter FY 80

Outlay Plan

FY 1979	\$1,400,000
FY 1980	\$ 600,000

VI. Future Considerations:

Useful life of the proposed building is projected to thirty years. Annual operation and maintenance costs for the facility are estimated at \$86,000.

PROJECT TITLE: Ft. Hall Agency Office Building

LOCATION: Ft. Hall, Idaho

ESTIMATED COST: \$600,000

I. Background:

Tribal headquarters for the Shoshone and Bannock Tribes and the BIA agency office are located at Ft. Hall. This reservation of 524,000 acres supports approximately 3,200 people. The tribal economy primarily relies upon deposits of phosphates on the reservation.

Present BIA agency office facilities, constructed in 1895, are completely inadequate. Entirely new facilities are required because of the undesirable working conditions for the BIA staff at the Ft. Hall Agency. The present fragmentation of the BIA staff in various scattered facilities throughout the agency and reservation has led to a serious loss of operational efficiency. The logistics of coordinating the agency's operations from the present 7 different locations creates hardship and inefficiency. The entire facility will be designed so as to allow flexibility in program, planning and building usage.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

Centralization of the approximately 100 staff members in a single complex is the objective of this program. Operational and service efficiencies are expected to greatly improve. Enlargement of the present staff is not contemplated.

III. Options:

1. Continue operations as presently existing.
2. Construct the proposed facility in total and housing the complete agency operation in a single administrative facility.

IV. Impact:

1. Improve operational and management efficiency of the agency programs.
2. Reduction of operation and maintenance costs and reduction of maintenance time presently allocated to the 7 separate locations.
3. Reduction of energy consumption.

V. Project Description:

The proposed agency office building Phase I construction will house the agency administrative operations in 7,630 square feet. Functions to be housed include General Administration, Support Facilities and Human Resources offices. A site has been allocated for the structure adjacent (west) of the existing tribal office building. Roads, walks, parking facilities, utility extensions and general site improvements and landscaping will be required. A program of requirements has been developed and approved. Phase II construction will include Natural Resources, Soil and Moisture Conservation, Irrigation Offices and related site improvements.

VII. Construction Program:

Estimated cost (14,200 sq. ft.)	\$530,000
Contingencies	24,000
On-site supervision	<u>16,000</u>
Sub-Total	\$570,000
Design Costs	<u>30,000</u>
Total	\$600,000

Project Schedule

Construction start	1st Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	1st Quarter FY 80

Outlay Plan

FY 79	\$500,000
FY 80	\$100,000

VII. Future Consideration:

The useful life of the facility is projected to 30 years. Annual operation and maintenance costs for the facility are estimated at \$42,000. Phase II construction needs for additional office space and site improvements will require:

Construction	\$450,000
Contingencies and Supervision	<u>72,000</u>
Total	\$522,000

PROJECT TITLE: Haskell Indian Junior College (Gymnasium)  
LOCATION: Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas  
ESTIMATED COST: \$3,500,000

I. Background:

Haskell Indian Junior College has been in the process of updating and converting its facilities from those used for its high school and vocational program to those needed for a modern junior college.

In the fall of 1971, a general planning meeting was held to determine the immediate and long range facility needs for the school. Emphasis has shifted from a vocational program to an academic junior college program. Already completed are: a new dormitory for 124 students, kitchen/dining room and a library/resource center.

Haskell Indian Junior College serves the entire Indian population of the United States and is the Bureau's only academic junior college facility.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

Haskell Indian Junior College is dedicated to offering Indian students the opportunity to further their education beyond high school in an all-Indian setting. Its small classes, individual help and cultural activities provide a rich experience which prepares Haskell students to complete their education in a senior college or university.

The present enrollment of 892 is expected to climb to around 1,200 as the facilities are expanded. The teaching staff would expand as necessary as the enrollment increases.

III. Options:

Students attending Haskell would attend non-Indian colleges and universities.

IV. Impact:

Haskell Indian Jr. College provides a foundation for these students to enhance their college completion capabilities. Completion of this school provides plant facilities for a much needed educational resource to the Indian community at large.

V. Project Description:

This Phase of the Haskell reconstruction project includes: Construction of a physical education facility with seating for 2,500 spectators, swimming pool with seating for 100 spectators, and provision for basketball and other indoor P.E. activities. Future design and construction phases will include: Student housing replacement and married student quarters for 600 students, a student union, administration facilities, conversion of the temporary stadium dormitories to athletic support units and remodeling of existing building for use as academic teaching spaces. General site improvements such as new streets, utilities updating and landscaping will be required.

Estimated cost (this phase)	\$3,200,000
Contigencies	200,000
On-site supervision	<u>100,000</u>
Total	\$3,500,000

Project Schedule

Design completion	3rd Quarter FY 78
Construction start	1st Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	4th Quarter FY 79

Outlay Plan

FY 79	\$3,000,000
FY 80	\$ 500,000

VI. Future Consideration:

Estimates from presently on-going planning indicate approximately \$5,000,000 per year for 4 years will be required to completely renovate and construct the planned facilities at Haskell. Anticipated useful life of the physical education facility is 30 years. Operation and maintenance costs are estimated at \$70,000 annually.

PROJECT TITLE: Fort Peck Rehabilitation Center

LOCATION: Poplar, Montana

ESTIMATED COST: \$700,000

I. Background:

The Fort Peck Reservation containing approximately 2,000,000 acres has a population of over 3,900 Assiniboine and Sioux people. The tribal economy relies basically upon farming and mineral income. Most of the Indian population lives in the southern part of the reservation along U.S. Highway 2 and the main line of the great Northern Railroad. The largest reservation community is Wolf Point with a population of about 4,200, only one-fifth of whom are Indians. Poplar, where the tribal headquarters is located, has a predominantly Indian population of about 2,600.

The jail facility for the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation is located at Poplar, Montana. The headquarters of the Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board and the Bureau agency are also located in this community. Police Department Headquarters, the jail, the tribal courtroom and the judge's office are located in the same building. The Department is maintained by a staff of 11 employees, 6 federal and 5 tribal.

The Police Department provides police services to the reservation's residents from headquarters in Poplar and a district office in Wolf Point. The captain and two police officers are stationed at Poplar, while the other two patrolmen operate out of Wolf Point.

Although the Police Department is jointly supported by the Bureau and the tribe, the building which houses the headquarters and jail is owned by the Bureau. The site is readily accessible to the public and adequate vehicle parking is available.

The jail has been properly maintained since it was constructed in 1965. There is one maximum security cell, eight minimum security cells and one drunk tank with a total bunk capacity of 41. The daily average prisoner load is 19 persons.

The existing courtroom and its related offices are inadequate for proper court functions. A juvenile facility is also necessary as they are presently being incarcerated with adults which is against the Civil Juvenile code.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

The proposed court complex is to be constructed adjacent to the existing facility. The adequate court facilities proposed will allow more efficient court operations. Existing court spaces will be renovated to much needed administrative areas for the Police Department.

The juvenile facility or youth house will bring the detention facilities up to code while providing needed area for proper counselling, care of small children held for social or parental implications and separate the young people from the adult facility influences.

### III. Options:

The options to construction of these facilities consist of:

- 1) Construction of the youth house only
- 2) Construction of all facilities as described
- 3) Continuing with inadequate court facilities and detaining juveniles in the present jail with adults

Other off-reservation civil facilities are at a distance to be impracticable for use.

### IV. Impact:

The construction of these facilities and renovation of the existing space will serve to efficiently add to the services provided by the Law Enforcement authorities.

Counseling and social assistance to juveniles through the youth house program will be of significant benefit to the community.

### V. Project Description:

The proposed court complex of 2,400 sq. ft. includes the courtroom and jury room, offices for the judge and associate judge; and offices for the court clerks, probation officer, estate planner.

The proposed youth house will accommodate 28 to 30 juveniles. Kitchen/dining and living room areas are included along with offices for the director and a social worker. Isolation rooms will be provided for special situations. Ancillary facilities for linen, laundry and activity are provided within the planned 6,200 sq. ft.

Estimated cost (8,600 sq. ft.)	\$600,000
Contingencies	65,000
On-site supervision	<u>35,000</u>
Total	\$700,000

#### Project Schedule

Construction start	1st Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	4th Quarter FY 79

#### Outlay

FY 1979	\$600,000
FY 1980	\$100,000

PROJECT TITLE: Navajo Irrigation Services Buildings

LOCATION: Farmington, New Mexico

ESTIMATED COST: \$905,000

I. Background:

The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project was authorized by the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96.) Construction was started during FY 1963. At this time the main canal is complete, water is now available and the first 10,000 acres is being irrigated.

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

Since the project is now in operation, there is a dire need for the completion of the entire Navajo Irrigation Headquarters, consisting of an administration office, shop and warehouse building, soils laboratory and a service station.

The design of the entire headquarters complex was completed in 1975 but due to land clearance for the property, the project was not advertised for construction. Necessary land clearance was received from the Navajo Area Office by letter dated February 8, 1977. Since \$1,000,000 appropriated in FY 74 is not sufficient for the entire complex, the plans and specifications are presently being revised to construct only the maintenance shop and warehouse as Phase I construction. With the present inadequate funds for the project, various heavy equipment within the structure along with the perimeter fence and a portion of the sewage system will be bid as alternates.

The \$905,000 requested for Phase II will provide for the 6,000 sq. ft. office building, a 3,300 sq. ft. soils laboratory and the 2,900 sq. ft. service station with related utilities and paving, as well as completing the remaining items not constructed under Phase I. The present schedule indicates the maintenance shop and warehouse containing 25,000 sq. ft. should be completed in 1978.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

To centrally locate the construction and planning offices of the Navajo Irrigation project.

III. Options:

To continue renting space in Farmington, New Mexico a distance of approximately 6 miles from site of proposed facility.

IV. Impact:

The main canal of the Navajo Irrigation project is complete and the first 10,000 acres is being irrigated, it is imperative that construction and planning offices be located at the project site.

V. Project Description:

The office building will provide space for 8 individual offices and 1 general office to accommodate 5 desks and tables; conference room for 50 people; briefing room for 12 people; vault room; reproduction room; monitoring and control room for electronic equipment; mechanical room; restrooms and storage space. Staffing projection for irrigation personnel are as follows:



<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Employees</u>
1976	7
1977	7
1978	7
1979	12

The following service groups will occupy the office building: Housing, Law and Order, Adult Education, Employment Assistance and Land Operations.

The service station will provide a means for fuel of the various pieces of equipment used in the maintenance operation. The service station will provide underground fuel tanks (Diesel) 15,000 gallons and gasoline 10,000 gallons; space for lubrication, steam-cleaning and washing, storage for paints, oil and grease. One small office room, mechanical room and restrooms have been included in the building.

The soils laboratory will provide facilities to investigate, experiment with and perform entire series of soils testing. The building will contain a soils mechanical room; sample preparation room; compressor, Demineralizer and shop room; soil, water and plant tissue analysis room and an office area with necessary restrooms.

VI. Construction Program:

1. Project cost estimate

Office building and utilities	\$370,000
Service station	145,000
Soils laboratory	176,000
Completion of shop and warehouse	<u>97,000</u>
Sub-Total	\$788,000
Contingencies	77,000
Supr. and Insp.	<u>40,000</u>
Total	\$905,000

Project Schedule

Construction start	1st Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	4th Quarter FY 79

Outlay Plan

FY 1979	\$800,000
FY 1980	\$105,000

VII. Future Considerations:

Anticipated useful life of the facilities is thirty years. Annual operation and maintenance costs are estimated at \$54,800.

PROJECT TITLE: Jemez School (Phase II)  
LOCATION: Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico, 50 miles north of Albuquerque  
ESTIMATED COST: \$800,000

I. Background:

The Bureau school at Jemez Pueblo burned on December 30, 1972 leaving only the two kindergarten classrooms and kitchen/dining building which later burned. Temporary classroom units were moved in to house the program and have been continued in use since. Planning for a new facility was begun almost immediately.

\$75,000 was appropriated for design of a K-6 school facility in F.Y. 1974. Design was completed in the second quarter of F.Y. 1977. In fiscal year 1977, \$2,420,000 was appropriated for construction. The project was bid and construction of Phase I was started in the fourth quarter of FY 77. Occupancy is anticipated in September of calendar year 1978.

The Jemez Pueblo community is growing. A successfully operated toy shop employs local people and many others work in nearby communities.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

The people of the Jemez Pueblo want their children to be prepared to function equally well in other cultures as well as in their own. In order to preserve the culture of the Pueblo, the parents want their children to attend school within the village. This stance agrees with the Bureau policy.

Space is limited in the temporary facilities at Jemez Day School. The present enrollment of 107 is expected to increase to 220 when Phase I of the new facility is completed. The increased enrollment is accounted for as these students are presently attending Jemez Springs Public School and the parochial school in the village. Parents in the community have already indicated they will enroll their children in the new day school when the facility is completed.

Completion of Phase II; an enclosed instructional swimming pool, necessary site improvements and proposed art work in the form of ceramic facing on the structure, will provide all necessary spaces to implement the curriculum proposed by the Jemez people.

III. Options:

Facilities are not available in the Jemez Pueblo or the surrounding area for teaching swimming or water safety. The proposed facility will fill this need for the Pueblo and the surrounding community.

IV. Impact:

Completion of Phase II of this facility will provide this Pueblo village with exemplary school program capability.

V. Project Description:

The construction contract has been awarded (Phase I) and will provide a new K-6 facility for 220 pupils. It includes: 2 kindergarten rooms, 7 classrooms, art room, music room, Indian cooking area and exhibit space, library/resource center, multipurpose room, cafeteria and commons, administrative unit, plant management shop and landscaping.

The Phase II funds that are being requested in this budget are to complete the Jemez School project. Phase II consists of instructional swimming pool, necessary site improvements and completion of the exterior facade work on the structure. The exterior facade work is in the form of a ceramic mural application.

Estimate cost	\$750,000
Contingencies	30,000
On-site supervision	<u>20,000</u>
Total	\$800,000

Project Schedule

Construction start	1st Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	3rd Quarter FY 79

Outlay Plan

FY 79 \$800,000

VI. Future Consideration:

Phase II will complete the construction requirements for the Jemez School. Estimated useful life of the school is thirty years. Annual operation and maintenance costs are anticipated at \$125,000 for the completed plant.

PROJECT TITLE: Standing Rock Boarding High School Construction (Completion)  
LOCATION: Fort Yates, North Dakota, 60 miles south of Bismarck  
ESTIMATED COST: \$4,000,000

I. Background:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs operates a kindergarten through 12th grade program at Fort Yates for over 750 children. Of this number, 120 are boarding students from outlying communities. The facilities are overcrowded and in poor condition.

The planning was contracted for and completed by the tribe. A B&U appropriation of \$5,200,000 in FY 1976 and E.D.A. funding of \$1,900,000 allowed construction to begin but was not enough to complete the high school facility. The requested amount of \$4,000,000 in this budget will allow completion of the academic facilities.

The program will offer a comprehensive educational curriculum for 600 pupils in grades 7-12.

Planning and design were completed in FY 1976 and construction of Phase I is underway. The high school academic portion can be completed with the funds requested.

The Fort Yates community of about 1,200 people lies 60 miles south of Bismarck on the Missouri River. Recreation and increased housing has brought members of the Standing Rock Tribe back to the reservation.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

In keeping with Bureau policy to provide adequate schools near the students' homes, the Standing Rock Sioux propose to provide a good comprehensive secondary school program for those students living on the reservation. The present enrollment of over 200 pupils is expected to increase to 600 in grades 7-12 when the facility is complete.

The staff will increase as will operational costs due to the greatly expanded program.

III. Options:

There are no public schools on the reservation and busing to off-reservation schools requires long rides. Some high school students attend off-reservation boarding schools at Flandreau and Chilocco.

IV. Impact:

When the facility is constructed, all high school children on the reservation can attend school near home. Those presently enrolled in Flandreau, Chilocco and other Bureau boarding schools will leave spaces in those schools for other applicants. The number in public school is small and their withdrawal will cause only a minimal loss in Federal funds to those schools.

If the facility is not constructed, students will continue to attend schools away from home. The dropout rate will remain high. Growth of the community will also slow considerably. Secondary school students from the community will continue to go away to school for programs that offer more than the present school is able to provide.

V. Project Description

Phase I which is under construction includes: administrative area, academic classrooms and labs, resource center/library, gymnasium, kitchen/dining and auditorium. Included in this request, and completing the academic portion of the high school, is funding for an enclosed swimming pool, vocational shops, a music complex and improvements to the existing water treatment plant.

Cost estimate	\$3,600,000
Contingencies	250,000
On-site	<u>150,000</u>
Total	\$4,000,000

Project schedule

Construction start	2nd Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	2nd Quarter FY 80

Outlay Plan

FY 79	\$3,000,000
FY 80	\$1,000,000

VI. Future Considerations:

Construction of the described facilities will complete the high school plant. Useful life of the facilities is estimated at 30 years. Additional operation and maintenance costs are anticipated at \$100,000. Dormitory facilities (elementary and secondary) are part of the future elementary school project.

PROJECT TITLE: Cherokee Agency Office Building

LOCATION: Cherokee, North Carolina

ESTIMATED COST: \$400,000

I. Background:

The Eastern Band of Cherokees of North Carolina is one of the most stable, well organized and progressive tribes recognized by the Bureau. Their continuous development constantly imposes greater demands on the Bureau in meeting the obligations to the tribe. In view of the tribe's adamant position against contracting through P.L. 93-638 this demand on the Bureau will continue and activity will increase as the tribe progresses.

The tribe has experienced a continuous population growth, exceeding the norm, which is projected to continue. The tribe's main source of income, which exceeds \$8 million annually is tourism. This reservation is host to the greatest number of tourists of any reservation.

Present agency office facilities are inadequate, separated, and overcrowded, creating problems of excessive administrative costs, poor employee morale, and failure to deliver services to tribal personnel in a responsive manner. Also excessive operation and maintenance costs, resulting from use of small antiquated structures by program personnel, is experienced.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

Expansion of present agency office facilities is expected to improve services to the Cherokee community. Unifying certain of the agency operations within single areas will improve communications and broaden the scope of the services provided. It is expected that operation and maintenance costs will be reduced.

III. Options:

Consolidation of agency staff personnel must be achieved either through this proposed Bureau construction or through the tribe. The tribe could possibly construct the necessary offices by means of an E.D.A. or a similar grant and then rent the space to the Bureau. This is not a priority of immediate concern relative to proposed tribal expenditures.

IV. Impact:

Improved efficiency of office personnel resulting in increased support for tribal needs, greater responsiveness to tribal requests, and more rapid delivery of Bureau services will result from completion of the proposed project.

Failure to provide for this construction will result in the continuation of the existing arrangement and inadequate procedures and methods.

V. Project Description:

Proposed construction of the 3,000 sq. ft. addition to building No. 1 will add another wing to the existing office structure in conformity with the original design. Utility systems will be coordinated to provide the maximum efficiency for heating and cooling. The addition to building No. 39 will provide the control for Social Service's clients with adequate reception area, parking space and more efficient use of existing office area.

The office/warehouse combination will isolate the delivery of shipments, provide required control and security and permit distribution of supplies as necessary.

A total of 6,000 sq. ft. of construction is required. Planning and design are not completed. Design funds were appropriated in FY 78.

Estimated project cost	\$360,000
Contingencies	25,000
On-site supervision	<u>15,000</u>
Total	\$400,000

Project Schedule

Construction start	1st Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	3rd Quarter FY 79

Outlay Plan

Completion of the project and total expenditure anticipated in FY 79

VI. Future Considerations:

Useful life of this project is expected to be twenty years. An increase of operation and maintenance expenditures is anticipated to be minimal and not to exceed \$15,000 annually.

PROJECT TITLE: Lower Brule School (Secondary), Phase II

LOCATION: Lower Brule, South Dakota

ESTIMATE COST: \$3,500,000

I. Background:

The school is presently housed in temporary academic structures and one existing tribal building. Lack of facilities restrict the educational program to a minimum. The State has denied accreditation to the school based upon program and facility inadequacies.

The present community of just over 750 population has a major unemployment problem. Steady employment with tribal enterprises, the BIA and agriculture, is minimal. However, a population growth of approximately 7% per year is being experienced. New housing is also encouraging a return to the community.

Funds for construction of Phase I were appropriated in FY 1977 and the project has been bid and is under construction.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

It is the desire of Lower Brule to develop a viable secondary educational program within their community. Community control of school programs with children attending local day schools is a policy within BIA education.

Present enrollment is 75 students in grades 7 through 12. Projected enrollment is 200.

A complete secondary education program is anticipated. The present school staff of 18 will be expanded to 30 maximum. To house an accredited program, a new facility will be required. Children presently attending off-reservation boarding schools, mostly at Flandreau and Pierre, are expected to return to the community. Public school busing requires an approximate one hour ride each way.

III. Options:

1. Attendance at non-accredited school
2. Attendance at Off-reservation boarding facilities
3. Public school attendance and lengthy busing
4. Development of community secondary school

IV. Impact:

With the completion of Phase II a complete secondary program will be provided. Students attending Flandreau and Pierre Boarding Schools will return to the community, reducing enrollment at these institutions. Public schools will also lose some enrollment reducing federal funding to their programs.

Community implications will be positive in terms of providing construction and school program employment, family integrity with students at home and better learning conditions for the present school program. This is in conformance with Bureau policy.



V. Project Description:

The proposed 200 pupil, 7th through 12th grade, secondary school contains in Phase I an administrative area; general classrooms; special classrooms for business, home economics, shops, music, and science. A learning resource center and kitchen/dining space is also to be provided. Phase II of the project will provide physical educational and athletic facilities, 24 units of staff housing and renovation of the existing elementary school. Adequate housing is not available to support the needs of the new secondary facility. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be required for the 24 housing units and \$500,000 for off-site preparation of utilities, walks, streets, etc.

VI. Construction Program:

Phase II (projected - including elementary school, renovation and staff quarters) 71,000 square feet total; total cost Phase II:

Construction cost	\$3,185,000
Contingencies	175,000
On-site supervision	<u>\$ 140,000</u>
Total	\$3,500,000

Project Schedule

Construction start	1st Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	1st Quarter FY 80

Outlay Plan

FY 1979	\$3,000,000
FY 1980	\$ 500,000

VI. Future Consideration:

Annual projected operation and maintenance costs are \$260,000. The useful life of the project is projected to 25 years. The school will also schedule and house community and continuing education functions.

PROJECT TITLE: Pine Ridge Rehabilitation Center

LOCATION: Pine Ridge, South Dakota

ESTIMATED COST: \$1,200,000

I. Background:

The Oglala Sioux occupy approximately 273,000 acres of tribally owned land and 1,090,000 acres of allotted land on the 2,788,000 acre Pine Ridge Reservation. The resident Indian population of over 12,300 is expanding. Tribal economy is basically derived from grazing permits with farming, ranching and industries presently developing.

The present facility was constructed in 1933 with a limited addition in 1966. The capacity of the facility is 33 persons. The Fiscal Year 1974 figures indicate an average daily occupancy rate of 45.2 persons. The figures do not adequately reflect the service area. Under the format of the modern Law Enforcement program, prevention as well as correction, an expanded facility is required by the reservation. The facility would include court complex, police department, kitchen/dining and jail facility.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

1. To provide adequate rehabilitation facilities.

Records of arrests and court proceedings on Pine Ridge indicate a high incidence of recurring arrests. The new criminal justice plan on Pine Ridge looks at what can be done to help rehabilitate an individual. The Pine Ridge Law Enforcement plan provides for identification and coordination of services now available. The plan provides for services to all age groups and to all incarcerated persons. The coordination of such agencies as Mental Health, Project Recovery (alcohol), general assistance for needy persons, court operated marriage counselling service, Welfare and others is necessary.

2. To establish and maintain health and sanitary facilities that will ensure the health and well being of the inmates.

The new structure would respond to health and sanitation conditions as well as those of food service and personal hygiene. The tribal plan is for a correctional center facility to meet Federal and Tribal Health and Safety Standards. Provision for immediate medical and emotional attention will be provided in conjunction with the Public Health Service and Mental Health Units. The provision of on-site health intervention techniques to handle emergencies such as first aid, padded cells and monitoring to prevent self-destruction acts is required.

3. To locate the correctional facility in conjunction with the overall Law Enforcement and Industrial Plan.

The location of the correctional facility will be incorporated in the overall reservation service plan. The facility will be located away from the center of town and official business centers. It will be part of a law and social services mini-center and be in a readily accessible position for not only village needs but reservation-wide access.

III. Options:

Options available are limited to the present systems and facilities.

IV. Impact:

It is expected that a revamped and comprehensive Law and Order program throughout the reservation will have the direct benefit of decreasing incarcerations. With a decrease in incarcerations over a period of time the occupants will tend to be those awaiting trial or serving short term sentences for misdemeanors. Occupants will tend to be young adults to middle age. Few will be women.

The facility will reflect the nature of the reservation Law and Order program and the new emphasis on rehabilitation rather than punishment. There will, therefore, be a substantial portion of the facility devoted to inmate rehabilitation functions. They will be incorporated into the existing operation programs such as the Tribal Alcoholism Recovery project, Bureau of Indian Affairs General Assistance program for needy persons and the court-operated marriage counseling service.

The Communications Center within the facility will provide a better tie-in system throughout the reservation as well as within the facility itself. By designing the facility for better functional interrelationships, there will be increased efficiency in the whole system of violator processing and treatment.

V. Project Description:

To implement the complete Pine Ridge Reservation Law Enforcement program, detention and rehabilitation facilities are required at Pine Ridge and Kyle; and holding stations are required at Porcupine, Wanblee and Oglala. As a joint effort to start the project, LEAA provided funding for the facilities design and \$315,000 toward construction; the tribe provided \$35,000; and Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 in FY 1977. Construction has started at Kyle for the 8,962 square foot facility consisting of court, police department and its communication-logistics operation, jail area and necessary ancillary and logistical support areas. The Pine Ridge facility will be an adaptation of the Kyle facility with minor functional changes and have an area of 10,762 square feet.

The holding stations at Porcupine and Wanblee each will contain 1,950 square feet of remodelled space while Oglala will be of the same size but of new construction.

To complete the projects to meet the needs of the Law Enforcement program of the Pine Ridge Reservation, \$1,200,000 additional funding is required.

This request	\$1,200,000
Current or funding availability	1,350,000
LEAA	\$ 315,000
Tribe	35,000
BIA FY 77	1,000,000
Total Estimated Project Cost	<u>\$2,550,000</u>

Project Schedule

On-going construction	2nd Quarter 1979
Construction completion	2nd Quarter 1980

Project Outlay Plan

FY 79	\$1,800,000
FY 80	\$ 400,000

V. Future Consideration:

The projected useful life of these facilities is 30 years. Facility operation and maintenance costs are estimated at \$80,000 annually.

PROJECT TITLE: Ft. Thompson Rehabilitation Center

LOCATION: Ft. Thompson, South Dakota

ESTIMATED COST: \$1,095,000

I. Background:

Approximately 1,200 people of the Sioux Tribe reside on the 123,000 acres of the Crow Creek Reservation. Tribal headquarters are located at Ft. Thompson. The resources of the reservation are based upon agriculture, recreation, and tourism.

Existing jail facilities have recently been remodeled and are adequate. To complete the proposed law enforcement systems and facilities, a court complex, a juvenile facility or youth house, and an adult rehabilitation center are necessary. Planning and design funds were appropriated for this project in FY 1976. Planning documents have been completed and approved.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

Adequate courtroom and court administrative facilities are essential for efficient operation of the judicial system on the reservation. The youth house is necessary for the program of housing and counselling of juvenile delinquents, social assistance to small children with parental problems, and general retention and guidance for juveniles who have social and legal problems. A separate facility is needed to accommodate adult members of the community who have alcohol problems or similar difficulties.

III. Options:

There are no similar facilities immediately available to the community for its use. Options are, therefore, reduced to continued use of the present facilities, which limit both the judicial and rehabilitation programs, or construction of the proposed facilities to enable implementation of these programs of community assistance.

IV. Impact:

Availability of improved court operations and the proposed youth and adult rehabilitation facilities and program will be of great value to this reservation community. Alcoholism and juvenile delinquencies are major reservation problems which need immediate attention.

V. Project Description:

The proposed court complex of 2,600 sq. ft. will contain a courtroom and jury facilities, offices for the judge and associate judge, court clerks, estate planner and probation officer. Addition of 5,200 sq. ft. and alterations to 675 sq. ft. of existing space for the adult rehabilitation center will provide adequate facilities for twenty people. The proposed youth house of 7,500 sq. ft. will provide facilities for twenty juveniles. A total of 15,975 sq. ft. of construction is required.

Estimated project cost (15, 975 sq. ft.)	\$950,000
Contingencies	90,000
On-site supervision	<u>55,000</u>
Total	\$1,095,000

Project Schedule

Construction start	1st Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	1st Quarter FY 80

Outlay Plan

FY 79	\$795,000
FY 80	\$300,000

VI. Future Considerations:

Anticipated life of the project is thirty years. Annual operation and maintenance costs will approximate \$44,800.

PROJECT TITLE: Tulalip Fish Hatchery  
LOCATION: Tulalip Reservation, Everett, Washington  
ESTIMATED COST: \$5,500,000

I. Background:

The Tulalip Indians have for some time been engaged in fisheries enhancement programs. The proposed hatchery has long been part of their fisheries development program. A fish rearing program has been operated since 1969 in cooperation with the Washington State Department of fisheries. The present facilities were planned for and will become part of the expanded fish production complex.

A hatchery project will be compatible with long-range management efforts. The Tulalip Tribe's plan to construct a fish hatchery has been coordinated with the various other tribes within the area. The Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, which is the major spokesman for the treaty tribes in Northwest Washington, has reviewed and formally indicated its whole-hearted support of the project. Additionally, the President's Task Force on Northwest Fisheries has endorsed the project.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

This program will meet the needs of treaty tribes in the exercise of their treaty fishing rights as confirmed by the U.S. District Court, Tacoma, Washington, U.S. v. State of Washington, 384 F. Suppl. 132 (1974). It will permit a program which can be integrated with State and Federal management agencies to form a unified management program for the fishery resource in Western Washington.

The proposed hatchery would release 12 million salmon annually into Puget Sound waters. The annual salmon harvest would be increased by an estimated 240,000 fish with a market value of \$3,000,000 (current prices).

III. Options:

(1) Leave Status quo: The Indians would continue to utilize nets on steelhead streams with the resultant deterioration to present forward progress achieved in resolving the fishing problems which have persisted in the past. Overall salmon fishery enhancement would suffer. (2) Construct the hatchery: In accordance with the proposal, the production generated would not only benefit the Indian tribe and the individual Indian fisherman but also the non-Indian commercial fishermen. Additionally, the steelhead sports fishery would benefit by virtue of the Indian restraint on fishing the steelhead runs.

IV. Impact:

Hatchery operations and the increased salmon harvest will add significantly to the fishing oriented economy of the Tulalip Indians. It is estimated that over 100 persons will be employed in the fish products industry and that 55 boat fishermen will benefit directly. In addition, businesses serving the sports fishermen will be benefitted, and commercial fishing in Puget Sound, before the fish enter Tulalip bay, will also be enhanced.

In exchange for the increased salmon harvest in Tulalip Bay resulting from hatchery production, the Tulalip Indians have agreed to remove commercial Steelhead Trout nets on the Snohomish River System. The reserving of the peak runs of the prized Steelhead Trout for sport fishing and for spawning

escapement on the Snohomish systems will ease tensions between sports fishermen and commercial Indian fishermen in the area.

V. Project Description:

These are additional funds required for construction of the Tulalip Fish Hatchery. Funds for planning and engineering, and for initial ground preparation, have been requested in the FY 1978 Supplemental.

Cost Factors:

Planning and engineering design	\$ 685,000	FY 1978 Supplemental Request
Initial ground preparation	<u>1,000,000</u>	FY 1978 Supplemental Request
Subtotal	\$1,685,000	
Estimated construction costs	<u>5,500,000</u>	
Total	\$7,185,000	

Project Schedule:

Design completion 6 to 9 months after receiving funds.

Initial ground preparation completion - see construction start

Construction start - construction, including ground preparation will start 6-9 months after receipt of funds.

Construction completion - One (1) year after start of construction

Outlay Plan:

FY 1978	\$1,685,000
FY 1979	\$5,500,000

VI. Future Consideration:

It is anticipated that operation and maintenance funds will be needed until initial hatchery release return, which is estimated about 5 years from initial release. Estimated funds needed at present time is \$299,000 annually.



PROJECT TITLE: North Star Supply Ship

LOCATION: Seattle, Washington

ESTIMATED COST: \$3,000,000

I. Background:

The North Star III vessel has been used for the Alaska resupply operation since her acquisition by the Bureau in 1961. The North Star III is used extensively in the Aleutian Islands and far coastal points along the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean.

At the request of the Bureau, the Maritime Administration conducted a study of the long-term marine transportation requirements for ocean transportation of cargo from the "lower 48" to the inhabitants of around 50 native villages in Alaska and to recommend several alternative systems capable of meeting these requirements.

An upgrading of the vessel was determined to be the most economical means for continuing the operation of North Star III.

II. Proposed Program Objectives:

Growth in both the level of educational and health services furnished to the natives through the Bureau programs and in their own economic enterprises has generated an increasing demand for transport and ancillary services.

The shipping and related services provided by the Bureau to the natives represents a tangible form of economic assistance and continuation of transport services is of major importance.

III. Options:

North Star III resupply operation could be accomplished by a replacement vessel or use of commercial transport.

IV. Impact:

The services provided by North Star III could be furnished by private commercial suppliers at a price which must consider overhead including a profit margin and these increases would be borne by the shipper.

V. Project Description:

The following is the work needed to be accomplished on North Star III in order to extend its operational life.

The work should be scheduled as soon after the second voyage as possible, from mid-November through February, allowing enough time to complete work and make ready for first voyage to commence in the latter part of March.

New Additions:

a)	Alternating current needed for the house and quarters	\$ 90,000
b)	New foundations on forward winches	90,000
c)	Make oil slop tank out of forward four(4) peak tank	20,000
d)	Construct sewage holding tank	500,000
e)	Bilge engine room lines Bilge engine room lines needed now	50,000 5,000
f)	Replace oil barge	300,000
g)	One 12" radar for stand-by	15,000
h)	Rough terrain vehicle	50,000
i)	Convert lower No. five(5) hold to bulk oil tank (approx. 200,000 gallons)	500,000
j)	Loran receiver	6,000
k)	Two(2) motor generators for emergency generator system	20,000
l)	Two(2) new 60 man-life boats (safety item)	100,000

Repair Work:

a)	DOM's (very old and need extensive repairs - need new bottoms and sides).	400,000
b)	Butt and seam welding under vessel	200,000
c)	Platting on bow underneath the ice sheathing	600,000
d)	Deck plating	40,000

Tests:

a)	Weight test all 5-ton gear	
b)	Weight test the two 55-ton gear	5,000
c)	New wire on heavy life (ABS specs.)	15,000

Contract:

Maritime Administration for A/E services	50,000
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Miscellaneous:

Remodel recreation room and add equipment, repair work needed in quarters, exposure suits, etc.	75,000
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Estimated Total \$3,131,000

Project Schedule

Construction start	1st Quarter FY 79
Construction completion	2nd Quarter FY 79

Outlay Plan

FY 1979 \$3,131,000

VI. Future Consideration:

Useful operational life of North Star III is estimated at 10 - 15 years.

1979 Tentative Facility Improvement Projects

<u>Location</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Juneau, Alaska	Rehab. Water system (3 locations)	\$ 32,000
Kingillingok, Alaska	Install reverse osmosis	69,000
Nightmute, Alaska	Construct water storage	10,000
Mekoryuk, Alaska	Construct new well & storage	77,000
Oscarville, Alaska	Construct water storage	19,000
Quinhagak, Alaska	Construct new well & storage	79,000
Shaktoolik, Alaska	Construct water storage	250,000
Sheldon Point, Alaska	Install reverse osmosis & storage	46,000
Kottik, Alaska	Drill well & treatment	250,000
Nunapitachuk, Alaska	Provide water treatment	45,000
Grayling, Alaska	Sewage lagoon	250,000
Kayenta, Arizona	Provide solid waste	27,000
Low Mtns., Arizona	Enlarge lagoons	96,000
Dilcon, Arizona	Provide solid waste	100,000
Cottonwood, Arizona	Connect trailer park to lagoon	36,000
Dennehotso, Arizona	Expand lagoons	78,000
Lukachukai, Arizona	Additional restrooms in sch. bldg.	10,000
Rough Rock, Arizona	Improve toilet fac. in dorm	8,000
Seba Dalkai, Arizona	Expand sewer lagoons	84,000
Lukachukai, Arizona	Construct add. restrooms in dorm.	6,000
Pinon, Arizona	Provide defluoridation	96,000
Nazlini, Arizona	Expand lagoons	118,000
Red Rock, Arizona	Improve sewage treatment	48,000
Tee Nos Pos, Arizona	Improve sewage treatment	138,000
Kinlichee, Arizona	Provide chlorinators	8,000
Many Farms, Arizona	Improve sewage lagoons	300,000
Lower Kaibeto, Arizona	Provide chlorinators	8,000
Pine Springs, Arizona.	Sewage lagoon expansion	
(Ft. Defiance)		72,000
Keams Canyon, Arizona(Hopi)	Sewage treatment	100,000
Fort Apache, Arizona	Sanitary land fill	200,000
Pima, Arizona	Garbage disposal site	62,000
Bemidji, Minn	Renovate fire towers	30,000
Box Elder, Montana	Sewage lagoon improvement	100,000
Stewart, Nevada	Rehab. elec. dists. & system	85,000
Jemez, New Mexico	Construct fire station/new truck	130,000
Bread Springs, New Mexico	Provide solid waste	100,000
Torreon, New Mexico	Expand lagoons	108,000
Pueblo Pintado, New Mexico	Provide solid waste	100,000
Borrego Pass, New Mexico	Provide wastewater treatment plant	60,000
Chuska, New Mexico	Provide solid waste	51,000
Cheechilgeetho, New Mexico	Provide chlorinators	12,000
Lake Valley, New Mexico	Construct sewerage transfer line	11,000
Wingate Elem., New Mexico	Additional restrooms in sch. bldg.	38,000
Standing Rock, New Mexico	Provide solid waste	28,000
Crown Point, New Mexico	Refuse disposal	
(Eastern Navajo)		100,000
Shiprock, New Mexico	Refuse disposal	50,000
Cherokee, North Carolina	New roof on elem. sch.	90,000
White Shield, North Dakota	Bus garage/fire station	190,000

Concho, Oklahoma	Upgrade dormitory - Bldg 8	220,000
Concho, Oklahoma	Upgrade drying area - Bldg 136	20,000
Concho, Oklahoma	Upgrade drying area - Bldg 139	20,000
Chilocco, Oklahoma	Demolish Bldg 8 (Class Room-Auditorium)	35,000
Sequoyah, Oklahoma	Provide sewage treatment	200,000
Umatilla, Oregon	P.M. shop/fire station	65,000
Aneth, Utah	Provide chlorinators	12,000
Navajo Mtn., Utah	Construct toilet fac.in classroom bldg.	31,000
Navajo Mtn., Utah	Expand lagoons	96,000
Program Management		209,000
Technical Assistance		59,000

## 2. Irrigation Systems

\$46,650,000

Fiscal Year 1978, \$44,677,000; Fiscal Year 1979, \$46,650,000; increase of \$1,973,000.

### Major Program Changes

The budget estimate of \$46,650,000 will provide a program of \$28,000,000 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation; a program of \$17,954,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the improvement, rehabilitation, betterment, and extension of a number of Indian irrigation projects and related power systems; and \$696,000 for Common Program Services.

### Proposal

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 involves 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 doing so, this program will provide a means by which the Indians can put to beneficial use much of their valuable water, which is now flowing off the reservation and is being presently used or planned for use by off-reservation developments.

### Justification

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 by 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 converted to other purposes. In the meantime, the water should be developed and used for Indians in order to preserve the water for the ultimate economic development of the reservation.

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 reservations. 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 this obligation, as well as new power demands of the constantly growing number of customers, requires that the systems be continuously improved, upgraded, and extended as any other such utility.

The irrigation construction program for FY 1979 provides for the acceleration of the construction, extension, rehabilitation and betterment activities on the listed projects with detailed justifications following for each project.

SUMMARY OF IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>1979 REQUEST</u>
<u>(a) Irrigation &amp; Power Construction &amp; Rehabilitation:</u>	
<u>Arizona</u>	
Cocopah .....	\$ 300,000
Colorado River Agency	
Irrigation .....	1,788,900
Power .....	1,050,000
Fort Apache .....	16,000
Papago Agency	
Chuichu .....	27,000
San Xavier .....	50,000
Vaiva Vo .....	400,000
Pima Agency	
Gila Crossing .....	300,000
Maricopa Colony .....	225,000
Salt River .....	550,000
San Carlos Agency .....	440,000
San Carlos Project	
Indian Works .....	1,000,000
Joint Works .....	1,300,000
Power .....	1,051,100
Truxton Canyon Agency	
Camp Verde .....	42,000
Havasupai .....	5,000
Kaibab .....	125,000
<u>California</u>	
Hoopla Agency	
Hoopla Valley .....	645,000
Resighini .....	160,000
<u>Colorado</u>	
Southern Ute Agency	
Florida .....	37,500
Pine River .....	25,000
Ute Mountain Ute .....	105,000
<u>Montana</u>	
Blackfeet .....	126,000
Crow .....	402,500
Flathead Project	
Irrigation .....	275,000
Power .....	300,000
Fort Belknap .....	230,000
Fort Peck .....	472,500
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River) .....	103,500
<u>Nevada</u>	
Eastern Nevada Agency	
Duck Valley .....	450,000
Goshute .....	120,000
South Fork .....	425,000
Western Nevada Agency	
Walker River .....	500,000

PROJECT SUMMARY (CONT.)

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>1979 Request</u>
<u>New Mexico</u>	
Jicarilla .....	\$ 185,000
Mescalero .....	185,000
Northern Pueblos Agency	
Nambe .....	184,000
Picuris .....	210,000
San Juan .....	150,000
Taos .....	150,000
Southern Pueblos Agency	
Acoma .....	45,000
Isleta .....	150,000
Jemez .....	45,000
Laguna .....	150,000
Zia .....	60,000
Zuni .....	338,000
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project .....	28,000,000
<u>Utah</u>	
Uintah and Ouray .....	700,000
<u>Wyoming</u>	
Wind River .....	<u>230,000</u>
Total Projects .....	\$43,829,000
(b) <u>Engineering and Supervision:</u>	2,125,000
(c) <u>Common Program Services:</u>	<u>696,000</u>
TOTAL REQUEST .....	<u>\$46,650,000</u>

The detailed project justifications for the irrigation and power projects for which funds are requested are as follows:

Arizona:

1. Cocopah Project, \$300,000. Project water is supplied through the project works of the Yuma Reclamation Project. The Cocopah Reservation lies within the Valley Division of the Yuma Project and is crossed by laterals of this division. The reservation has present perfected rights in waters of the Colorado River for 431 acres with diversion of 2,744 acre feet. The Yuma Project canals, Bureau of Reclamation, are operated by the Yuma County Water Users Association. These canals deliver water to the Cocopah Project. The Association is paid for this delivery as fiscal agent for the Bureau of Reclamation.

All available reservation acres are being farmed and the only irrigation development remaining is for an additional 1100 acres of accreted land west of the original reservation which has been recognized as being owned by the Tribe. The porous soils in this area necessitate concrete lining of canals to reduce seepage losses.

The proposed work for FY 1979 is to subjugate and construct irrigation works on 450 acres of the accreted lands.

2. Colorado River Project. The funds requested provide \$1,788,900 for irrigation construction and \$1,050,000 for construction and rehabilitation of the related power system.

a. Irrigation System, \$1,788,900. The Colorado River Indian Irrigation Project, is one of the largest but also potentially one of the most productive irrigation projects. Water for 105,000 acres was decreed by the Supreme Court in the case of Arizona vs. California. Extension of the project's lateral system is essential if the Colorado River Indian people are to realize the income potential of the area for which they have decreed water. 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 resource. This growth, with accompanying cash income and job opportunities has been significant. Of the Indian people employed on the reservation, approximately 60% are working on jobs related to agriculture and its development.

Improvements to the irrigation distribution system are needed to minimize seepage losses and to provide water delivery for the remaining undeveloped lands within the irrigation project area. In CY 1975 there were about 72,000 acres in production and it is estimated that 81,000 acres will be irrigated in FY 1978. The annual gross crop production is now nearly \$50 million. The 1963 completion report on the project showed the benefit-cost ratio to be 6:1, excluding benefits from recreation.

The features of work requested for FY 1979 and estimated cost are as follows:

(1) Concrete lining 1.29 mi. main canal	\$1,378,000
(2) Construct training dike Bouse Wash	410,900
Total	<u>\$1,788,900</u>

b. Power System, \$1,050,000. The electrical power system of the Colorado River Indian Irrigation Project was started in 1940 when electric power was needed on the reservation for drainage wells and domestic uses. The power system has expanded to serve customers within the reservation and the twenty-mile long area between Parker, AZ and Parker Dam. The power system consists of one transmission substation, 31 miles of 69 KV transmission line, 64 miles of 34.5 KV transmission line, 17 distribution substations, and 260 miles of single and three phase distribution lines. The total system load requirements for FY 1976 were 18,012 kilowatts for 3,500 agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial customers. Agriculture and related loads are expected to represent most of the anticipated load increase. The continuing load growth has reached or exceeded the capacity of some parts of the system. In the summer of 1973 it was necessary to divide the system into three segments and purchase power from Arizona Public Service for one segment.

New Memorandums of Understanding were completed with Bureau of Reclamation for reduced amounts of power and energy caused by withdrawal of a block of Colorado River Storage Project power. A new contract was prepared and signed to purchase power and energy from Arizona Public Service to make up the USBR loss. Current power bills indicate that costs are going to be 50% to 75% more than in the past because of the higher cost of APS power.

The Colorado River Irrigation Project Power System is a necessary feature to the total development of the Reservation. The irrigation lift, control, and drainage pumping load is now in excess of 4,244 kw. An immediate load increase of 3,850 kw is expected for irrigation uses.



The proposed features of work and estimated costs in FY 1979 are as follows:

- |    |  |                |
|----|--|----------------|
| 1. | Construct 69KV line from Headgate Rock substation to new Crossroads substation and 69-125 KV Crossroads substation | \$ 650,000     |
| 2. | Construct 69KV line from Crossroads substation to Havasu substation  | <u>400,000</u> |
|    | Total  | \$1,050,000    |

3. Fort Apache, \$16,000. At present there are 2,885 acres classed as irrigable of which each year only 840 to 900 acres are irrigated. Most of this land is in small units that discourage full use. The irrigation facilities especially the division structures are in need of rehabilitation.

The funds requested are to be used for ditch lining.

4. Papago Agency.

a. Chuichu Project, \$27,000. First surveys and investigation for water development in the Chuichu portion of the Papago Reservation was made in 1912. At that time, about 188 acres were being irrigated by diverting flood water from the Santa Cruz River. The Green Reservoir constructed on the Santa Cruz intercepted the flow and reduced the effectiveness of flood irrigation. In 1915, the first irrigation well was drilled and equipped. Since that time, 9 irrigation wells, that were productive, have been drilled. Several other wells were drilled but did not produce sufficient water for irrigation or were otherwise not usable. When all 9 wells were in production, 1,678 acres were developed. These wells began to fail soon after being put into production. At the present time, the wells in operation are only producing quantity to irrigate approximately 400 acres.

The proposed funding is for rehabilitation of 2 wells in order to increase number of acres being irrigated.

b. San Xavier Irrigation Project, \$50,000. This project is located on the San Xavier Indian Reservation just south of Tucson, Arizona. It serves 1,173 acres of land. The Papago Indians on this reservation began farming by irrigation about the year 1732, under the supervision of Spanish Padres, using water diverted from the Santa Cruz River. The river channels began to degrade about 1876 and diversion from the river became impractical. In 1915, three wells were drilled for irrigation. Irrigation water is presently furnished by ten wells.

Pumping of the underground strata for commercial and municipal purposes has lowered the water table under the project. The existing wells need to be deepened and properly equipped for the increased lift to maintain the required water supply.

The San Xavier Irrigation Project has an adequate supply of underground water but the wells and equipment under present conditions have the capacity to furnish an adequate supply for only 600 acres of the 1,173 acres. The United States, with full tribal support, has filed suit to adjudicate the rights to the use of water in the Basin.

The funds proposed for 1979 will be used to complete the rehabilitation and betterment of the irrigation wells and distribution system.

c. Vaiva Vo Irrigation Project, \$400,000. This project on the Papago Reservation is a feature of the Santa Rosa Wash Multiple-Purpose Project, Papago Reservation, Arizona, authorized by the Flood Control Act of October 27, 1965 (79 Stat. 1073).

The Corps of Engineers completed construction of the Tatmomolikot Dam and St. Clair Reservoir on the Santa Rosa Wash in June 1974. Construction of the irrigation facilities began in FY 1974.

Irrigation water will be supplied by wells strategically located below the dam. At present there are 9 wells in operation. Ultimately 12 irrigation wells, supplemented by flood water impounded in the St. Clair Reservoir, will provide the water source to irrigate approximately 1,500 acres.

The proposed funds for FY 1979 are needed to concrete line 8 miles of farm ditches and to level 500 acres of land.

5. Pima Agency.

a. Gila Crossing Area, \$300,000. The Gila River Decree permits an annual diversion of 17,950 acre-feet and maximum diversion of 37.4 cubic feet per second for 2,992.5 acres. The flow in the Gila River ceased many years ago and this area must now depend on pumping from wells.

The Gila Crossing people are slowly consolidating the small, 2 and 3 acre subsistence farms and garden tracts into 40 to 80 acre agricultural blocks. Orderly and economic development of the area necessitates complete subjugation of the area and construction of a proper delivery system. This will require drilling and equipping new wells to provide an adequate water supply, construction of adequate structures, rehabilitation of existing facilities, lining ditches and farm unit development.

The funds in FY 1979 budget are to drill one well, line 6 miles of ditch and clear 1,000 acres.

b. Maricopa Colony, \$225,000. This area is at the junction of the Salt and Gila Rivers. It was settled by Indians said to be Yumas, who joined the Pimas and were allowed to settle on this land. Prior to 1874, 580 acres had been irrigated and in 1901, 1,080 acres were irrigated by a canal from the Salt River. The Haggard decree of June 11, 1903 allowed 324 miners' inches of water for this area.

In 1914, 1,271 acres were irrigated and 219 acres showed previous cultivation. In later years, it became impossible to secure delivery of the decreed amount due to manipulation of pumping plants above the reservation. Finally an agreement was reached in the spring of 1936 with the Salt River Valley Water User's Association under which the Association operates a pumping plant, installed by them, on a well drilled by the Bureau to make up any deficiency in the river below 324 miners' inches.

The pump, started in June, 1936, produced 480 miners' inches and at present is the only source of water for the Maricopa Colony area. When the existing well is down for repairs, water is not available

for the 1200 acres of agricultural land.

The proposed FY 1979 funds will be used to construct 35 miles of laterals with structures and clear 500 acres.

6. Salt River, \$550,000. The Salt River reservation containing 49,294 acres was established by Executive Order on June 14, 1879. The Salt River Irrigation Project, with 9,300 assessable acres, is located in this Community.

In addition to the 9,300 acres of assessable land, water is delivered to some 2,350 acres of non-project land that can be served by project facilities. The irrigated lands in the Community need a minimum of 7.00 acre-feet of irrigation water to utilize the full agriculture potential of the land. At the present time, the project is able to deliver approximately 5.00 acre-feet of water to the developed lands that may be served by the project facilities.

The project needs to increase the output of the irrigation wells, reduce loss of water through seepage and provide adequate delivery service with reduced time between orders and deliveries.

The proposed FY 1979 funds will be used for rehabilitating 2 wells and lining of a one mile canal.

7. San Carlos Agency, \$440,000. Farming by the San Carlos Apaches has taken on a new and positive direction. The San Carlos Tribal Farm Enterprise has expanded efforts to make the most of the Tribe's water and land resources. To date, they are generating a profit in their farm enterprise, are purchasing new equipment, and are double-cropping their fields to maximize returns. The tribal council wants to expand the agricultural effort by an additional 3,000 acres within the next few years. This will require irrigation wells and distribution systems.

The FY 1979 funds requested will be utilized for:

Development of the Goodwin Wash Area	95,000
Development of 565 acres in the Beaver Springs Area	<u>345,000</u>
Total	440,000

8. San Carlos Irrigation Project. The San Carlos Irrigation Project was authorized by the Act of June 7, 1924, (43 Stat. 475) and Coolidge Dam was constructed to provide storage water for both Indian and non-Indian lands. The project was designed to irrigate 100,546 acres of land (50,546 acres on the Gila River Indian Reservation and 50,000 acres of adjoining, off-reservation, private land within the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District.)

Existing San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project works include both irrigation and power facilities. The facilities are divided into three operating units known locally as (1) the Joint Works, (2) the Indian Works, and (3) the District Works.

The general administration of the entire project and the operation and maintenance of the Joint Works are the responsibility of the Project Engineer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This responsibility includes the delivery of water to both the Indian Works and the District Works through operation, maintenance and extensions of major facilities, such as Coolidge and Ashurst-Hayden Dams, the Florence-Casa Grande Canal, the power system,

and the well pumps. The distribution, measurement and record-keeping on surface flow and pump water delivered to non-Indians and Indian unit canals and laterals are in accordance with the priorities established in the Gila River Decree and the apportionments made under authority of the Secretary of the Interior. Operation and maintenance costs for the Joint Works irrigation facilities are shared equally by the Indian and non-Indian units. The Joint Works Project Engineer is also responsible for the power system. Operation and maintenance costs of power facilities are paid from revenues collected from power sales. Any deficit in revenues over costs is made up by equal contributions by the Indian and non-Indian units.

The District Works deliver water to the non-Indian portion of the Project. The San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District administers, operates and maintains those works with funds collected from the water-users.

a. San Carlos Project - Indian Works, \$1,000,000. The Indian Works are operated by the Pima Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition to the frequent shortages of water, the Gila River Indian part of the Project has suffered from many problems which have prevented adequate use of available water and which have diminished the productivity of lands. The principal problem is that only 41,000 acres of the authorized 50,000 acres having a decreed Indian water right were developed. Of this amount, only 15,000 acres were adequately subjugated. A few thousand acres of the remaining 26,000 acres is sometimes farmed but the land is not properly leveled, ditch systems are inadequate, and units are too small. This poor condition wastes water and results in lower economic returns. Certain immediate work must be done on the project's Indian Works if water is to be conserved and farm productivity increased to take advantage of favorable farm market conditions.

Work is needed on water conservation measures such as canal lining and land leveling. As present, most canals are earthen and seepage is high. The canals are being continually filled with silt and choked with weeds. Maintenance is an extremely difficult and expensive task. Lining the canals eliminates 80% of the water loss and reduces the cost of canal maintenance.

Indian works proposed for FY 1979 includes 14.5 miles of canal lining with structures.

b. San Carlos Project - Joint Works, \$1,300,000. The water supply is inadequate for full development and use of the project lands. The maximum number of acres ever irrigated was 30,728 acres of Indian land and 45,581 acres of non-Indian lands in 1937. The carriage system serving the project is in need of rehabilitation to better serve the land and conserve water.

The work proposed for FY 1979 is to meet the pressing needs associated with the water supply. The well and pump system was designed to provide irrigation water for 20,000 acres of the project land. To maintain production of these wells requires periodic rehabilitation. Those wells that cannot be rehabilitated must be replaced with new wells.

The proposed funds for FY 1979 will be used to provide ten (10) new wells and rehabilitate twelve (12) existing wells.

c. San Carlos Project - Power, \$1,051,100. The power system operated by the Project (authorized by the Act of March 7, 1928) was designed and constructed primarily for irrigation pumping, but has been extended to include domestic, agriculture and commercial users. Distribution lines are continually being required to provide services to new customers as population continues to grow within the project area. Existing transmission lines must be periodically rebuilt and upgraded to carry larger loads.

The power construction work proposed for FY 1979 includes 10 miles of 69KV line, one 40 MVA transformer line and build lines to serve new customers.

9. Truxton Canyon Agency.

a. Camp Verde Project, \$42,000. At Camp Verde, there are 216 acres of irrigable land served by about one mile of main canal and approximately three miles of laterals.

The water supply is adequate and is obtained from the Verde River. The main canal serving the Indian land has its heading about 5 miles upstream from the reservation and also serves several hundred acres of non-Indian land along the way. The irrigation facilities on the Camp Verde Reservation are in need of rehabilitation and the land needs releveling. All ditches should be lined to prevent seepage and to improve efficiency of water use.

The proposed funds for FY 1979 will be used for ditch lining and land leveling.

b. Havasupai Project, \$5,000. Irrigation on this reservation was started by the Indians many years ago and the first ditches were built by them. Farming operations are precarious for the reason that flooding each year creates a continuous maintenance problem. Water is supplied from springs in Cataract Canyon and is more than adequate for the acreage available for farming which is estimated to be a maximum of 204 acres. Two diversions, four miles of main canal and two miles of laterals distribute the water. Repairs due to flooding are required from one to four times each year.

The proposed funds for FY 1979 will be used to prepare plans for rehabilitation of the irrigation system.

c. Kaibab Project, \$125,000. The Latter Day Saints Church established a mission at Moccasin Springs in 1875 and acquired a one-third interest in the Springs and about 10 acres of land, which were later turned over to the Indians when the mission was abandoned. The Indians still use this water on garden tracts. There are other springs on the reservation used primarily for stockwater. In 1975, the tribe received an E.D.A. grant and with some additional funds from BIA, two test wells were drilled which produce 725 gpm and 700 gpm. These wells are being developed to grow feed for livestock. It is estimated 300 acres can be developed if adequate water is provided.

The proposed FY 1979 funding will be used to clear and develop 140 acres and install an irrigation sprinkler system.

California:

1. Hoopa Valley, \$645,000. The project is located in Northern California approximately 75 miles east of Eureka. The water supply for this subsistence project is diverted from tributaries of the Trinity River originating on the reservation. The water supply is insufficient for full development of the irrigable lands. The system consists of diversion structures, canals and control structures serving 1,200 acres in seven fields with possible expansion to irrigate an additional 257 acres. There are 1,000 resident Indians, and approximately 65 families who use the project lands for gardens and homesites.

The funds requested for FY 1979 are for 20,000 feet of pipe, a 500,000 gallon storage tank, and a new pumping system.

2. Resighini Project, \$160,000. The Resighini Reservation located near the Klamath River in northern California was established by Executive Order on October 21, 1939. Of the 228 acres in the parcel, 150 are irrigable. The only existing facility is a small well.

The funds requested for FY 1979 would be used for a well, storage tank and pipe.

Colorado:

1. Southern Ute - Florida Project \$37,500. The Florida Project was authorized as a participating project of the Colorado River Storage Project by the Act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105).

The project was constructed in 1963 with water for irrigation allocated to 583 acres of Southern Ute land within the Project Area.

Storage facilities and distribution system were constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and are operated and maintained by the Florida Conservancy District. Turnouts have been installed for delivering water to the irrigable land. Farm laterals serving the land need to be constructed or improved and farm units developed.

Funds are requested for FY 1979 to perform land leveling on small acreages, to repair gullied ditches and build up low-spots in ditches.

2. Southern Ute - Pine River Project, \$25,000. The Pine River Indian Irrigation Project is located in LaPlata County in southwestern Colorado on the Southern Ute Reservation. The Project is bisected by the Pine River and crisscrossed by a complicated maze of irrigation canals and laterals.

Irrigation of land on and adjacent to the Pine River Indian Irrigation Project started in the early 1900's with canals and laterals being constructed by individual water users. Later, these canals were extended to irrigate additional lands. Over a period of many years the irrigation systems in the Pine River area (including the Pine River Indian Irrigation System) have been enlarged, extended, and rehabilitated.

The Pine River Indian Irrigation Project consists of three tracts that have six diversion dams, 150 miles of main canal, 25 miles of farm laterals, and 1/6 interest in Vallecito Reservoir for storage of supplemental water to serve the 16,966 acres of land. Water for irrigation is supplied by the Pine River. The availability of water is adequate for the utilization of all project lands and the overall condition of the Project is good.

The requested funds for 1979 are to be used to replace a siphon and finish laterals.

3. Ute Mountain Project, \$105,000. The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe historically has irrigated on a very small scale. With increased awareness of the potential available, increased interest in irrigation is anticipated.

Irrigation at the Ute Mountain Ute consists of two small units (Ismay Draw and Mancos Units) that jointly have 5 miles of main canal and 3 miles of farm laterals to serve approximately 280 acres of irrigable land. Water for the Ismay Draw Unit is supplied on the basis of Tribally-owned shares in the Montezuma Valley Irrigation Company. The shares represent 2-1/2 cubic feet per second which is adequate to irrigate the 80 acres in the Ismay Draw Unit. Water for the Mancos Unit is secured from the Mancos River and is not adequate for full utilization of all lands.

The proposed funding for FY 1979 is to provide:

Irrigation Sprinkler System (Ismay Unit)	\$ 25,000
Concrete canal lining (Mancos Unit)	<u>80,000</u>
Total	\$105,000

Montana:

1. Blackfeet, \$126,000. The Blackfeet reservation is located east and southeast of Glacier National Park, in Glacier and Pondera Counties, Montana. The irrigation project lies largely in the eastern portion of the reservation, wholly within the Marias River drainage. All three of the active units lie west and south of the town of Cut Bank, and west and north of the town of Valier. The first general authorization for the development of the irrigation project, or system of projects, was contained in an agreement between the Blackfeet Tribe and the United States ratified in the Act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1035). Subsequent Acts provide for continued construction and development. Construction of facilities for the existing project commenced in 1908, under the direction of the United States Reclamation Service. By 1916 the Two Medicine, Badger-Fisher, Birch Creek and Peigan Units were partially constructed and in operation.

The transfer of the Blackfeet Project to the Bureau of Indian Affairs was directed by the Secretary of the Interior in an order dated January 15, 1924. Operation by the Bureau of Indian Affairs was discontinued with the 1933 irrigation season, and was carried on by the water users until the Bureau resumed operations in 1939. Since that time, additional acreages have been developed on a year by year basis.

The ultimate acreage for irrigation development is 111,800. The system is at present serving 38,463 acres. The present condition of the irrigation works is poor due to the flood damage in 1972 and severe soil erosion during the winter of 1975-76.

Work proposed for FY 1979 is to replace 70 deteriorated wood and concrete structures that are unserviceable; clean and reshape 15 miles of canals and laterals; and repairs to one diversion structure.

2. Crow, \$402,500. The first general authorization for the construction of the irrigation project on the Crow Reservation was contained in the agreement between the Crow Tribe and the United States, entered into on December 8, 1890, and ratified by Section 31 of the Indian Appropriation Act of March 3, 1901 (26 Stat. 989). Subsequent Acts provide for continued

construction and development. The project lands are located along the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn Rivers, Pryor Creek, and Lodge Grass Creek, all tributary to the Yellowstone River. The nine project-operated units are scattered over an area 50 miles long and 60 miles wide, all within the Crow reservation. Water is delivered by gravity from diversion of natural stream flow and from supplemental storage. There are 40,835 acres of land currently being assessed, and 9,777 additional acres that can be made assessable through completion of the project. The land is served by 103 miles of main canals and 287 miles of laterals. The system is generally in fair to good condition except for a few areas. There are presently 624 structures requiring some form of rehabilitation.

Work proposed for FY 1979 is: repair two storage and diversion structures; replace 67 small structures; clean and reshape 52 miles of canals and laterals; realign four miles of drainageways; and the lining of one mile of canal.

3. Flathead Irrigation and Power Project. The funds requested provide \$275,000 for irrigation construction and \$300,000 for construction and rehabilitation of the related power system.

Flathead Irrigation and Power Project is located entirely within the Flathead Indian Reservation in the extreme western portion of Montana. It includes parts of four counties; Flathead, Missoula, Lake and Sanders.

a. Flathead Project - Irrigation Division, \$275,000. The Irrigation Division is composed of three physically separated geographical divisions, each with separate water sources and irrigation systems. These are the Jocko, Mission Valley and Camas Divisions.

Water is supplied through a complex system of storage reservoirs, pumping plants and canals. Farm units are supplied by gravity flow. Project water rights arise from the Winters Doctrine, reduced however by "secretarial water rights" reserved for pre-project Indian water users. Indian lands and operators now make up a very small part of the project.

Since 1940 the Project has been concerned with rehabilitation and betterment of its existing facilities. The irrigated area has increased from 75,000 to 110,510 acres. The ultimate irrigated area is 131,026 acres. No new lands can be added to the project due to water supply limitations.

The Moise A Flume which supplies about 6,000 acres of lands with water requires replacement and repair. The flume is 2100 feet long.

The proposed work for FY 1979 is for canal and lateral construction and rehabilitation and to continue replacement of Moise A Flume.

b. Flathead Project - Power Division, \$300,000. Construction of the Flathead Irrigation Project's power distribution system was begun in October 1930, and operation initiated in April 1931 using power obtained from the Montana Power Company.

On August 25, 1931, the United States purchased the system of Public Utility Consolidated Corporation, including a small hydro-electric generating station containing two 160 kilowatt units located on Big Creek near Polson, Pablo, Ronan, Charlo, and St. Ignatius. This system was in poor physical condition, and was rebuilt, expanded, and consolidated with the rural distribution system which was being reconstructed by the Bureau to supply power to farms and other customers on the Project and in its vicinity. The project now obtains



its power from the Montana Power Company at Kerr Dam and from Bonneville Power Authority.

The project provides electric power transmission, distribution, and a minor amount of generation for all electric power users in those portions of Missoula, Sanders, Lake and Flathead Counties lying within the Flathead Reservation. It functions as a public utility.

The power system is self-supporting through revenues from subscribers. Increases in customer demands require modernization and enlargement of existing power systems, and extension of distribution systems to serve new customers. Customers have no alternative public power source.

The proposed work for FY 1979 is two fold as follows:

- |    |   |               |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1. | For modernization and enlargement of existing power systems and extension of distribution system due to increase in customer system requirements.   | \$215,000     |
| 2. | To fund proportionate share of costs for planning and feasibility studies for development of a hydroelectric plant at Kootenai Falls on the Kootenai River near Libby, Montana in cooperation with several REA cooperatives | <u>85,000</u> |
|    | Total   | \$300,000     |

4. Fort Belknap, \$230,000. The first specific appropriation for the Fort Belknap Irrigation System appears in the Act of April 30, 1906 (35 Stat. 70) although installation of irrigation facilities had commenced in 1889. Appropriations for the completion, extension, operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems at Fort Belknap Reservation were made annually thereafter, with the exception of 1916.

Water is supplied by diversion from the Milk River, Three Mile Creek and White Bear Creek and a system of supplemental storage reservoirs. In addition to the natural flow rights, the project is entitled to 1/7 of the available storage in Fresno Reservoir.

Indian subsistence operators presently use 10,425 acres of irrigated lands. With the construction of additional works, another 5,000 acres can be added to the project.

Many areas of the Project are in need of rehabilitation. Laterals, drains and old concrete structures are badly deteriorated.

The work proposed for Fiscal Year 1979 is to replace 30 canal and six drain structures and to clean and realign ten miles of canals and laterals and five miles of drains.

5. Fort Peck Irrigation Project, \$472,500. Development of irrigation on the Fort Peck Reservation began in June 1908, under the direction of the Reclamation Service. By 1921, four units had been developed: Little Porcupine, Big Porcupine, Poplar River, and the Big Muddy. These units obtained their water supply from the tributaries to the Missouri River after which they were named (Act of May 30, 1908, 35 Stat. 558).

Many of the farm operators have grazing land and dry cropland which they use in combination with the irrigated lands, which support the livestock economy of the surrounding area.

An additional 5,000+ acres could be brought into the project, together with 1600 acres classed as temporarily non-assessable, with the construction of additional pumping and distribution works.

Work proposed for FY 1979: replace 35 deteriorated irrigation and drainage structures; construct 8.0 miles of drains; and rehabilitation and protection of the Frazier and Wiots Pumping Plants.

6. Northern Cheyenne, \$103,500. This small project is along the Tongue River Valley in a rangeland area where people are highly dependent upon a reliable feed base to adequately winter livestock. The project is composed of small subsistence size units used by tribal members.

The work proposed for FY 1979: rehabilitation of ditches and repair of siphons and headgates.

Nevada:

1. Eastern Nevada Agency.

a. Duck Valley Project, \$450,000. The Duck Valley Irrigation Project is within the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, located on the Nevada-Idaho state line with portions of the reservations and project lying in both states. The economy is based primarily on stockraising where the irrigated lands are used to produce forage crops for winter livestock feed. Since about 1874, these hay crops have been the most important crop produced. The project embraces 12,000 acres, of which 11,177 acres are irrigated and are all used by tribal members. Of the irrigated land, about 5,000 acres have been developed to modern high standards of land development. Much of the unimproved irrigated land is still irrigated by sloughs and meandering small ditches. The water supply is from normal flows of the East Fork of the Owyhee River and from storage behind Wildhorse Dam. There are 151 Indian operators that depend on the project.

The proposed funds for FY 1979 will be used as follows:

Leveling 400 acres of land	\$200,000
Replace China Division	40,000
Rehabilitation of 3 miles main canal	90,000
Replacement of 20 structures	<u>120,000</u>
Total	\$450,000

b. Goshute, \$120,000. The Goshute Indian Reservation is located in White Pine County, Nevada, and Juab and Tooele Counties in Utah, approximately 70 miles south of Windover, Utah and contains 110,352 acres of which 2,500 acres are irrigable. The existing distribution system has deteriorated to the point where adequate water can be delivered to only 440 acres. Recent studies and observations indicate that water losses from the dilapidated distribution system range from 30% to 75%. Twelve families depend on production from the area for subsistence livestock operations.

The proposed funds for FY 1979 are to rehabilitate 2 miles of canal and to replace 40 turnouts and checks.

c. South Fork Indian Reservation, \$425,000. The South Fork Indian Reservation is located on the South Fork of the Humboldt River, in the vicinity of Lee, Nevada, approximately 28 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada. It consists of 13,049 acres with water rights for 4,385 acres. At present 4,047 acres are being irrigated. Portions of this reservation have been irrigated for over 100 years with very little improvement being made to the distribution system. At present the irrigation system comprises 12 ditch headings, and ditches having a combined length of more than 50 miles. Six of the diversion points are located off the reservation.

Rehabilitation is needed to alleviate the water problems in this area, particularly during short water years when small flows are lost in the deteriorated system before it reaches the fields. Approximately 25 families depend on the area for livestock pasture and hay.

The proposed funds for FY 1979 are to rehabilitate 12 miles of ditches and replace 20 water control structures.

2. Western Nevada Agency.

a. Walker River, \$500,000. The Walker River Irrigation Project was authorized by the Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. 26). The irrigation facilities are in need of extensive rehabilitation in accordance with the Rehabilitation and Betterment Report dated February, 1972.

The first irrigation on the reservation occurred in 1866 in Campbell Valley, upstream from Walker Reservoir. Floods made it difficult to maintain diversion works, so by 1872 irrigated agriculture had moved to the lower valley in the vicinity of Schurz where the project is now located.

This project has a natural flow right of 26.25 cubic feet per second of the natural flow of Walker River and storage capacity of 13,000 acre-feet in Weber Reservoir behind Weber Dam which was constructed in 1935.

Funds proposed for FY 1979 would provide the following improvements:

Reshape and line 2.6 miles of canal	370,000
Replace 15 turnouts and 6 bridges	<u>130,000</u>
Total	500,000

New Mexico:

1. Jicarilla Project, \$185,000. The Dulce and La Jara irrigation Units on the Jicarilla Reservation were constructed in the early 1900's. The utilization of the irrigated lands has been intermittent depending on a very limited and varying water supply. The Tribe seeks rehabilitation of the old units and the development of larger, potential irrigation units.

The existing irrigation system at Jicarilla is limited to two storage reservoirs and 4 miles of main canal. Water for irrigation is supplied by seasonal runoff and is not adequate for irrigation.

Several proposed irrigation units are in the planning stage for Jicarilla. The Navajo River is the primary source of water for the proposed irrigation. The large unit will include a major storage and distribution system to serve approximately 13,000 acres of irrigable

land.

The proposed FY 1979 funds are for engineering investigations and equipment for:

Dulce Canal	\$ 30,000
Navajo River Sites No. 1 & 2	55,000
Test well drilling	50,000
Test well outfitting	<u>50,000</u>
Total	\$185,000

2. Mescalero Project, \$185,000. Irrigation was being practiced at the time the Mescalero Indian Reservation was established in 1874. Water use there was officially recognized in a 1909 Water Adjudication Action in the Territorial Court.

The Mescalero Project consists of three separate units that jointly have 11 miles of main canal and 17 miles of farm laterals to serve approximately 600 acres of irrigable land. These units are identified as the Tularosa, Maruche, and Three River Units.

Water for irrigation is supplied by springs rising on the Reservation. The availability of water is generally not adequate for full utilization of all project lands. The overall condition of the project is generally poor, with the rehabilitation of the delivery system being the Project's primary need.

The proposed FY 1979 funds are for rehabilitation and betterment works for:

Gravity irrigation	\$ 30,000
Tularosa Unit Rehabilitation	20,000
Carrizo Pipeline	<u>135,000</u>
Total	\$185,000

3. Northern Pueblos. Adjudication of rights to the use of water is underway involving the Northern Pueblos of Nambe, Pojoaque, and Tesuque in the Federal Court. The other five Northern Pueblos assert a prior and paramount right, based upon their use and occupancy prior to discovery by the Spaniards in 1540. Further permanent type structures as well as ditch lining for water conservation and farm unit development is needed. The Pueblos have always operated and maintained their irrigation facilities as a communal endeavor intertwined with their religion and culture.

The FY 1979 work proposed and the Pueblos involved are as follows:

a. Nambe, \$184,000. The project consists of one diversion dam on Nambe Creek and 10 miles of canal to serve approximately 745 acres of irrigable land.

The overall condition of the project has improved as a result of the recent rehabilitation and canal lining program. The primary needs are continuation of the canal lining, farm development and flood protection.

The proposed funds for FY 1979 are to complete concrete lining the highline canal with structures (2.2 miles) and concrete line the Mocha ditch (0.6 miles).

b. Picuris, \$210,000. The project consists of 6 miles of main canal to serve approximately 220 acres of irrigable land. Water is supplied by the Rio Pueblo. The overall condition of the project is fair, with flood protection, farm development, and concrete canal lining being the project's primary needs.

The proposed program of work for FY 1979 is for completion of concrete line and install structures on the middle ditch (0.8 miles).

c. San Juan, \$150,000. The irrigation water supply is diverted from the Rio Grande and a major tributary, the Rio Chama. Water rights have not been adjudicated. Water availability is generally adequate for the subsistence-type garden tracts utilized by 260 Indian families. There are 4,800 acres of irrigable land in the project.

The proposed work for FY 1979 is for concrete lining and structures on San Juan Pueblos's portion of the El Guique Canal (2.3 miles)

d. Taos, \$150,000. An irrigation water supply for approximately 6,000 acres is provided by surface diversions from the Rio Lucero and Rio Pueblo de Taos, tributaries of the Rio Grande in northern New Mexico. A State Court decree divides the waters of the Rio Lucero between Indian and non-Indian users. Although not adjudicated, Rio Pueblo de Taos rises on and flows through Taos Indian lands prior to reaching any non-Indian land. There are no storage facilities and water supplies are short during the driest summer months.

Taos irrigated agriculture is subsistence-type, providing benefits to over 130 Indian families. The basic irrigation system was built by the Indians centuries ago with federal assistance this century in upgrading the structures to prevent outages and concrete lining of ditches to conserve water.

The proposed work for FY 1979 is to complete concrete lining of Rio Lucero ditch (2.0 miles).

4. Southern Pueblos. The work proposed and the projects of Pueblos involved are as follows:

a. Acoma, \$45,000. Water to irrigate 2,300 acres of Acoma irrigable land is diverted from the Rio San Jose. The project is subsistence-type, benefitting 180 families. The water supply is generally deficient for optimum production.

The proposed work for FY 1979 is canal lining of Acomita ditch, (1.4 miles).

b. Isleta, \$150,000. The Isleta project obtains its water supply from the Rio Grande delivered through facilities of the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District organized under laws of the State of New Mexico. The water supply is adequate for the 6,200 acres. The District operates and maintains the main supply and drainage works with funds for the Indian lands provided under an agreement authorized by Congress. The Isletas operate and maintain their canal and lateral distribution system. Isleta has been consolidating scattered tracts to provide opportunities for those wishing to farm to supplement other income. There are 230 Indian families benefiting from the project works, many with only subsistence garden tracts.

The work proposed for FY 1979 is for 4 miles of canal lining to serve newly consolidated lands.

c. Jemez, \$45,000. Water for irrigation of Jemez Project land is diverted from the Rio Jemez. Stream flow is generally not adequate during summer months to irrigate and fully utilize all project lands. A program is underway to rehabilitate and line canals to increase the efficiency and conservation of the limited water. Over 40 Indian families engage in subsistence-type agriculture.

The work proposed for FY 1979 is for 1.4 miles of canal lining.

d. Laguna, \$150,000. Water for the irrigation of the 3,200 irrigable acres at Laguna is diverted from the Rio San Jose and its tributaries. Even with the inclusion of the Seama reservoir (soon to be constructed) the water supply will still be short. The U.S. Geological Survey is conducting a groundwater study to determine the availability and quality of groundwater for irrigation and other uses.

Nearly 190 Laguna families benefit from the irrigation of their subsistence-type agricultural operations. Current construction is concerned with increased efficiency and conservation of the limited water supply.

The proposed work for FY 1979 is for 4 miles of canal lining.

e. Zia, \$60,000. Water for irrigating Zia lands is diverted from the Rio Jemez downstream from Jemez Pueblo Project. The water supply is generally inadequate for the 750 acres of irrigable land. Each year subsistence-type agriculture is practiced by approximately 50 Zia families.

Zia families and Santa Ana Pueblo have joined Jemez Pueblo and the nearby non-Indian people of San Ysidro seeking future construction of a dam at the Guadalupe site to store winter runoff for irrigation releases during the dry summer months.

Proposed funds for FY 1979 will be used to enlarge the existing irrigation storage reservoir.

5. Zuni, \$338,000. The Zuni irrigation system consists of five separate units ranging in size from 100 acres at Tekopo to 1,600 acres at the Zuni unit. Ultimate development of these units is limited to the available water supply. There are 2,600 acres of irrigable land under the present irrigation system. Preliminary hydrology studies indicate there is enough water available to irrigate 3,000 acres, provided adequate storage facilities and distribution systems are constructed. Currently about 1,300 acres are used by 275 Indian families engaged in subsistence-type agriculture.

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 such a flood occurred, it could cause a disaster. 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 1979 is:

Continuation of the program for the correction of structural deficiencies as disclosed by the recent Bureau of Reclamation study	\$150,000
Ojo Caliente Outlet works	75,000
Concrete Canal lining - Zuni Unit	75,000
Rehabilitation of siphon - Zuni Unit	<u>38,000</u>
Total	\$338,000

6. NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT - \$28,000,000

Work Proposed

Pumping Plants, \$4,632,000. Contracts will be awarded for furnishing and installing pumps and prime movers and for construction of Kutz Pumping Plant. Collection of field design data will continue.

Canals, \$685,000. Installation of miscellaneous equipment will be continued. A contract will be awarded for automation of the canal system. Relocation and modification of oil and natural gas pipelines, appurtenant facilities, transmission lines crossing rights-of-way, and seeding of main canal and borrow areas will be completed.

Laterals, \$16,845,000. Construction of the closed pressure pipe distribution system and pumping plants for water delivery to Block 4 will be completed. Contracts for furnishing and installing miscellaneous equipment will be underway. Contracts will be awarded for construction of facilities and related equipment required for water delivery to Blocks 5 and 6. Various contracts for relocation and modification of oil and natural gas pipelines and appurtenant facilities crossing right-of-way will be executed. Collection of field design data will continue.

Drains, \$2,615,000. Construction of Block 2 drains will be completed. Relocation of various oil and natural gas pipelines and collection of field design data will continue.

Navajo Dam Powerplant, \$70,000. Studies will be continued.

Power Transmission System, \$2,253,000. Construction will be completed on the Kutz and Gallegos Substations, the 115-kV transmission line from Kutz Substation to Gallegos Substation, the 230-kV transmission line and related facilities for the intertie with the Colorado River Storage Project, and the 34.5-kV distribution line to serve Blocks 1 and 4. Contracts will be awarded for construction of the Kutz Switchyard and the 34.5-kV distribution line to serve Block 5. Collection of field design data will continue.

Other Project Costs, \$900,000. Represents continued funding of the overall Liaison Office requirements and provides for archeological surveys and environmental studies.



# PROJECT DATA SHEET

REGION Southwest

PROJECT AND STATE NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, NEW MEXICO - BIA	Completion Date	% Complete	Date
	1986 1/	38	1-1-78

AUTHORIZATION Public Law 87-483, June 13, 1962, Amended September 25, 1970 Public Law 91-416	BENEFIT COST RATIOS	
	1.44 2/	Date 1-1-78

LAND CERTIFICATION None Required	DEFINITE PLAN REPORT None Required
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### SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA

Total Federal Obligations (Reclamation)	\$		Allotments to September 30, 1977	\$ 136,953,385
Total Federal Obligations (Other) 5/		377,089,000	Allotments for F.Y. 19 78	25,000,000
Net Property and Other Transfers		3,301,000		
Cash Advances--Non-Federal		220,000	Allotments to Date	161,953,385
Adjustment (Reimbursement) 3/		-1,325,000	Allotments Required for F.Y. 19 79	28,000,000
Total to be Allocated	\$	379,285,000	Balance to Complete after F.Y. 19 79	\$ 187,135,615

ALLOCATIONS 4/		REPAYMENT		AMOUNTS PER ACRE	
Irrigation	\$ 379,285,000	Amount Repaid by Irrigators	\$	Irrig. Invest. per Acre \$	Payment Capacity
Power		Amount Repaid by Power		Repayment of Invest-	per Acre \$
M & I Water		Amount Repaid by M & I Water		ment per Acre:	Annual Charges:
Recreation		Payment associated with		By Irrigators \$	O & M \$
F & WL		lands in Indian		By Power Revenues	Construction
Flood Control		ownership	379,285,000	By M & I Water Users	
Other		Nonreimbursable			
Total	\$ 379,285,000	Total	\$ 379,285,000		Total \$

**STATUS OF REPAYMENT CONTRACT** A contract between the United States, represented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Navajo Tribe of Indians, which provides for deferring the collection of construction costs so long as the benefited lands are in Indian ownership, was executed April 10, 1976.

**STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS:** Project-wide -- final filed with Council on Environmental Quality on October 12, 1976.

**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 will also 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 land for right-of-way at an average cost of \$18 per acre. Approximately 73 percent of the right-of-way has been acquired. Included in the total cost is \$404,000 for acquisition of 14,075 acres of privately-owned

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

patented lands susceptible to irrigation lying adjacent to the Navajo Indian Reservation to increase the project area at an average cost of \$29 per acre, of which 94 percent has been acquired. Approximately 29 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.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction planning for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project were transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation in fiscal year 1963 out of Bureau of Indian Affairs' fiscal year 1963 appropriations. Funds to initiate construction on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project were appropriated in fiscal year 1964. The plan of development provides an all sprinkler irrigation system. On December 10, 1976, the National Wildlife Federation filed a lawsuit against the Department of the Interior alleging noncompliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and building a powerplant to a size and location in excess of authorization. On June 21, 1977, the court directed that construction of the Navajo Dam Powerplant cease pending compliance with the aforementioned laws and authorization of the powerplant.

Footnotes:

- 1/ Initial water available to 9,300 acres in April 1976.
- 2/ The ratio based on total benefits is 1.44 and compares with 1.56 as presented in the FY 1978 Budget Justifications. The reduction in the ratio is due to the increase in costs exceeding the increase in benefits.
- 3/ Represents construction of roads and bridges and modifications of Navajo Dam spillway funded from other appropriations.
- 4/ Change in allocations and repayment from FY 1978 Budget Justifications:

	<u>1978</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Irrigation.....	\$364,096,000	\$379,285,000

The increase of \$15,189,000 is primarily for cost indexing.

- 5/ Appropriations authorized are \$377,227,000 (January 1977). This authorization is adequate to cover this project as currently proposed.

Utah:

1. Uintah Indian Irrigation Project, \$700,000. The Uintah Indian Irrigation Project is located in northeastern Utah on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. The Project was authorized by the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375). Construction was substantially completed by 1922. The facilities were constructed to serve approximately 1,900 individual tracts of land amounting to 73,290 acres. These include approximately 850 miles of canal and laterals and 6,250 hydraulic structures required for stream diversions and water deliveries to farm units. There is a need to continue the program of replacing wooden structures with modern, permanent-type structures, canal realignment and cleaning, and major work on river headings. The work is needed to provide more economically operation and maintenance of the irrigation system and to conserve water.

The Uintah Unit of the Central Utah Project will provide water for irrigation of 52,970 acres of land, of which 32,970 are Indian-owned.

The proposed funds for Fiscal Year 1979 will be used as follows:

Replacement of 4 river headings	300,000
Reshape 50 miles of small laterals and replace 250 small turnouts and checks	230,000
Equipment (Gradall, Backhoe, etc)	<u>170,000</u>
Total	700,000

Wyoming:

1. Wind River, \$230,000. The Wind River Reservation is located in Fremont County, in west-central Wyoming. The development of irrigation on the Wind River Reservation was authorized by the Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1016). The project has received intermittent construction funds up to the present stage of development. About 40,000 acres are presently irrigated of the 60,000 acres within the project. Rehabilitation of existing and construction of new facilities is needed to adequately serve lands presently irrigated, and to bring additional lands into production.

The proposed work for Fiscal Year 1979 is to replace 50 deteriorated structures, replace one diversion chute, resurface Dinwoody Tunnel, repair spillway safety equipment on two dams and riprap Ray Lake Diversion Dam.

Engineering Supervision, \$2,125,000. This item represents the amount required to pay salaries, office, rent, travel expenses and miscellaneous expenses incidental to execution of the irrigation and power construction program proposed for fiscal year 1979. Staff employees engaged in irrigation activities are located in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Billings, Montana; Phoenix, Arizona; Portland, Oregon; Sacramento, California; Window Rock, Arizona and the Central Office in Washington, D.C.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Construction

For construction, major repair and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract, [\$64,153,000] \$86,815,000 to remain available until expended; Provided, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: [Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,062,000 shall be available for assistance to the Ramah-Navajo School Board, Incorporated, New Mexico, for the construction of an Instructional Media Center: Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,519,000 shall be available for assistance to the Rough Rock Community High School, Arizona, for the construction of school facilities: Provided further, That the Secretary shall engage the General Services Administration to supervise the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of school facilities; and that within 90 days following enactment of this bill, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Congress a plan for expenditure of planning and construction funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and shall advise during the year on achievement of plans and construction.] Provided further, That not to exceed \$5,500,000 shall be available to assist the Tulalip Indian Tribe in construction of a fish hatchery on Puget Sound. (25 U.S.C. 13, 450,465,631-640; Public Law No. 95-74, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1978.)

## ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Actual 1977	Estimate 1978	Estimate 1979	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations....	\$88,250,878	\$105,004,031	\$86,815,000	\$-18,189,031
Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-52,000,908	-40,851,031	--	+40,851,031
Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	40,851,031	--	--	--
Appropriation.....	\$77,101,000	\$64,153,000	\$86,815,000	\$+22,663,000

Obligations by Object

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

11.0 Personnel compen- sation.....	\$ 5,896,000	\$ 6,658,000	\$ 7,561,000	+ 903,000
12.1 Personnel benefits.....	403,000	499,000	595,000	+ 96,000
21.0 Travel and transporta- tion of things.....	395,000	500,000	500,000	--
22.0 Transportation of things....	267,000	300,000	300,000	--
23.2 Other rent, communication and utilities	449,000	500,000	500,000	--
24.0 Printing and reproduction.	65,000	100,000	100,000	--
25.0 Other services.	6,743,000	7,000,000	10,127,000	+ 3,127,000
26.0 Supplies and materials....	1,294,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	- 1,000,000
31.0 Equipment.....	1,607,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	- 2,000,000
32.0 Lands and structures...	49,176,000	58,369,000	36,132,000	-22,237,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	260,000	--	--	--
Subtotal	\$66,555,000	\$79,926,000	\$58,815,000	\$-21,111,000
Quarters and sub- sistence charges	- 5,000	--	--	--
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$66,550,000	\$79,926,000	\$58,815,000	\$-21,111,000

	Actual 1977	Estimate 1978	Estimate 1979	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS				
11.0 Personnel compensation.....	\$ 2,512,878	\$ 2,862,031	\$ 2,698,000	\$ - 164,031
12.1 Personnel benefits...	237,000	306,000	291,000	- 15,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons....	38,000	55,000	51,000	- 4,000
22.0 Transporta- tion of things.....	92,000	121,000	112,000	- 9,000
23.1 Standard level user charges....	33,000	114,000	121,000	+ 7,000
23.2 Other rent, communica- tions and utilities..	40,000	51,000	51,000	--
24.0 Printing and repro- duction....	22,000	27,000	25,000	- 2,000
25.0 Other serv- ices.....	58,000	1,082,000	1,045,000	- 37,000
26.0 Supplies and materials..	59,000	89,000	84,000	- 5,000
31.0 Equipment....	30,000	60,000	62,000	+ 2,000
32.0 Lands and structures.	18,579,000	20,311,000	23,460,000	+3,149,000
Allocation Accounts.....	<u>21,700,878</u>	<u>25,078,031</u>	<u>28,000,000</u>	<u>+2,921,969</u>
99.0 Total Obligations	<u>\$88,250,878</u>	<u>\$105,004,031</u>	<u>\$86,815,000</u>	<u>\$-18,189,031</u>

Personnel Summary

Construction

	Actual 1977	Estimate 1978	Estimate 1979
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	130	121	121
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	137	165	165
Average paid employment.....	267	280	280
Average GS grade.....	8.01	8.09	8.11
Average GS salary.....	\$14,863	\$15,002	\$15,152
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$14,198	\$15,476	\$17,024
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	146	159	148
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	7	7	7
Average paid employment.....	155	174	162
Average GS grade.....	8.55	8.55	8.55
Average GS salary.....	\$17,666	\$17,881	\$18,029

ROAD CONSTRUCTION



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Road Construction

Appropriation, 1978..... \$ 75,335,000

Decreases:

Indian road system..... 75,335,000

Subtotal..... ---

Increases:

Indian road system..... 71,410,000

Budget estimate; 1979..... 71,410,000

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Appropriation 1977	Appropriation 1978	No. of Perm. Pos.	1979 Budget Estimate	No. of Perm. Pos.	Budget Estimate 1979 Compared with Appropriation 1978	No. of Perm. Pos.	Page Ref.
Indian Road System	\$39,075,000	\$75,335,000	378	\$71,410,000	375	\$- 3,925,000	3	BIA-155

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A secondary benefit of the program is the employment of Indian people on road construction projects. With employment rates on many reservations in the 30-40% range, this productive employment is a significant source of Indian income and adds materially to the local economies.

In keeping with the policy of Indian self-determination, the road construction project priorities for each reservation are determined by the respective tribal council. Funding levels for major geographic areas are established by formula. Formula factors are designed to provide a program balanced geographically in accordance with need.

The following table provides selected accomplishment data for the road construction program:

	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>FY 77 Actual</u>	<u>FY 78 Est.</u>
Investigation and Planning	Miles	509	620
Grading and Draining	Miles	433	310
Surfacing--Gravel	Miles	136	81
Paved	Miles	677	461
Bridge Construction	Lin. ft.	960	690

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONTRACT AUTHORITY AND LIQUIDATION PROGRAM  
ROAD CONSTRUCTION

	<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 1977</u>						
Federal-Aid Highway Roads...	<u>\$41,503,530</u>	<u>\$41,503,530</u>	<u>\$39,231,802</u>	<u>\$80,735,332</u>	<u>\$43,936,792</u>	<u>\$36,798,540</u> <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Fiscal Year 1978</u>						
Federal-Aid Highway Roads...	<u>1,082,741</u>	<u>1,082,741</u>	<u>36,798,540</u>	<u>37,881,281</u>	<u>37,881,281</u>	<u>---</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Available cash for liquidation is \$14,969,210; balance of \$21,829,330 is unfunded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

Status of Cash Appropriations for  
Liquidation of Contract Authority

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Appropriations	\$ 36,795,000	\$ 22,912,000	---
Unexpended balance brought forward	22,111,002	14,969,210	---
Total available	58,906,002	37,881,210	---
Less: Outlays	-43,936,792	-37,881,210	---
Unexpended balance	14,969,210	---	---

JUSTIFICATION

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (APPROPRIATION TO LIQUIDATE CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Liquidation Program (Cash)

Liquidation of Contract Authority (Cash Program) - 1977, \$43,936,792; 1978, \$37,881,210; 1979, \$-0-.

No appropriation to liquidate contract authority is proposed for fiscal year 1979 since all remaining contract authority was funded in FY 1978.

Appropriations in the form of budget authority to carry out the road construction program are justified in the previous section.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in 23 U.S.C. 203 as amended by Federal-Aid Highway Amendments of 1974, \$22,912,000 to remain available until expended; and for construction of roads and bridges pursuant to authority contained in 23 U.S.C. 203, and 25 U.S.C. 13, 318a, ~~\$75,335,000~~ \$71,410,000 to remain available until expended. (Public Law No. 95-74, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, 1978.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

Deletion: "liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in 23 U.S.C., 203 as amended by Federal-Aid Highway Amendments of 1974, \$22,912,000 to remain available until expended; and for"

The above language change is proposed for deletion since all remaining contract authority under this heading has been fully funded. Further, appropriations in the form of budget authority to carry out the road construction program is now requested.

Personnel Summary

Road Construction

	1977 Actual	1978 Estimate	1979 Estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	380	378	375
Full-time equivalent of other positions.	551	650	650
Average paid employment.....	962	1,011	1,011
Average GS grade.....	8.01	8.09	8.11
Average GS salary.....	\$14,863	\$15,002	\$15,132
Average salary of ungraded positions....	\$14,198	\$15,476	\$17,024

ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
	1977 Actual	1978 Estimate	1979 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	7	7	7
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	1	1	1
Average paid employment.....	8	8	8
Average GS grade.....	8.83	8.83	8.83
Average GS salary.....	\$17,205	\$18,670	\$18,895

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
APPROPRIATION TITLE: Road Construction Bureau of Indian Affairs				
	Actual 1977	Estimate 1978	Estimate 1979	Increase(+) Decrease (-)

Program and Financing

Total obligations.....	\$79,874,596	\$77,121,675	\$71,410,000	-\$5,711,675
Unob. balance available, start of period.....	- 42,586,271	- 1,786,675	---	+ 1,786,675
Unoblig. balance available, end of period.....	<u>1,786,675</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Contract authority (New) (Perm).....	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Appropriation (adjusted).....	<u>39,075,000</u>	<u>75,335,000</u>	<u>71,410,000</u>	<u>- 3,925,000</u>

Obligations by object  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

11.0 Personnel compensation.....	15,851,596	17,658,675	18,810,000	+ 1,151,325
12.1 Personnel benefits.....	1,298,000	1,446,000	1,541,000	95,000
21.0 Travel and trans- portation of persons.....	656,000	700,000	700,000	---
22.0 Transportation of things.....	983,000	900,000	900,000	---
23.2 Other rent, com- munications and utilities.....	786,000	800,000	800,000	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	105,000	100,000	100,000	---
25.0 Other services.....	30,573,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	---
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	7,027,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	--



	Actual 1977	Estimate 1978	Estimate 1978	Increase(+) Decrease(-)
31.0 Equipment.....	1,176,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
32.0 Lands and structures.....	10,825,000	9,414,000	8,559,000	- 855,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions..	10,000	---	---	---
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities....	5,000	---	---	---
Subtotal.....	69,295,596	70,018,675	70,410,000	+ 391,325
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	- 135,000	---	---	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	<u>69,160,596</u>	<u>70,018,675</u>	<u>70,410,000</u>	<u>+ 391,325</u>
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation.....	144,000	146,000	151,000	+ 5,000
12.1 Personnel benefits..	8,000	13,000	14,000	+ 1,000
21.0 Travel and trans- portation of persons.....	36,000	38,000	40,000	+ 2,000
22.0 Transportation of things.....	6,000	6,000	7,000	+ 1,000
23.2 Other rent, com- munications, and utilities.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	10,000	11,000	12,000	+ 1,000
25.0 Other services.....	85,000	89,000	90,000	+ 1,000
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
32.0 Land and structures.....	<u>10,422,000</u>	<u>6,797,000</u>	<u>683,000</u>	<u>-6,114,000</u>
Total obligations, Federal Highway Administration	<u>10,714,000</u>	<u>7,103,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>-6,103,000</u>
Total obligations.....	<u>79,874,596</u>	<u>77,121,675</u>	<u>71,410,000</u>	<u>-5,711,675</u>

ADMINISTRATIVE  
PROVISIONS

#### Administrative Provisions

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed (222) 301 passenger carrying motor vehicles of which (127) 155 shall be for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for services (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (25 U.S.C. 309), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions. (Public law No. 95-74, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1978).

MISCELLANEOUS  
APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Miscellaneous Appropriations  
(Alaska Native Claims)

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Appropriation, 1977.....	\$30,000,000
Appropriation, 1978.....	30,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>	
Alaska Native Claims.....	...
<u>Increases:</u>	
Alaska Native Claims.....	...
Budget estimate 1979.....	<u>\$30,000,000</u>

Miscellaneous Appropriations  
(Alaska Native Claims)

	Amount Available 1978	FY 1979 Budget Estimate	Total Avail- able 1979 com- pared to total available 1978
Alaska Native Claims	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	...

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. However, pursuant to the Act of January 2, 1976 (Public Law 94-204) which amends the "Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act," funds which are appropriated herein are to be transferred to and held in trust status until distributed in accordance with the "Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Analysis by Activities

Miscellaneous Appropriations

	FY 1977 Actual	FY 1978 Estimate	FY 1979 Estimate
Alaska Native Fund	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
Miscellaneous Appropriations

Alaska Native Fund

For transfer to the Alaska Native Fund, in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1979, to provide for settlement of certain land claims by Natives and Native groups of Alaska, and for other purposes, based on aboriginal land claims, as authorized by the Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203), \$30,000,000.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1978.)



MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS  
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code 14-9925-0-2-999	1977 act.	1978 est.	1979 est.
Program by activities:			
1. Alaska Native fund.....	30,000	30,000	30,000
2. Claims and treaty obligations.....	593	200	200
3. Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 1936.....	....	140	....
4. Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems.....	8,429	7,800	8,600
5. Power systems, Indian irrigation projects.....	8,397	6,900	7,680
6. Indian arts and crafts fund.....	15	....	....
Total program costs.....	<u>47,434</u>	<u>45,040</u>	<u>46,480</u>
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	839	....	....
10.00 Total obligations.....	<u>48,273</u>	<u>45,040</u>	<u>46,480</u>
Financing:			
21.00 Unobligated balance available, start of period.....	-6,568	-5,584	-6,174
24.00 Unobligated balance available, end of period.....	5,584	6,174	6,894
Budget authority.....	<u>47,289</u>	<u>45,630</u>	<u>47,200</u>
Budget authority:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation.....	30,000	30,000	30,000
Permanent:			
60.00 Appropriation (indefinite).....	17,289	15,630	17,200
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
1. Alaska Native fund.....	30,000	30,000	30,000
2. Claims and treaty obligations.....	593	200	200
3. Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 1936.....	24	....	....
4. Operation and maintenance, Indian Irrigation systems.....	8,645	9,000	9,000
5. Power systems, Indian irrigation projects.....	8,026	6,430	8,000
6. Indian arts and crafts fund.....	1	....	....
Total.....	<u>47,289</u>	<u>45,630</u>	<u>47,200</u>
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	48,273	45,040	46,480
72.00 Obligated balance, start of period	1,840	2,806	3,046
74.00 Obligated balance, end of period.	<u>- 2,806</u>	<u>- 3,046</u>	<u>- 3,326</u>
90.00 Outlays.....	47,307	44,800	46,200

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars) (Continued)

Identification code 14-9925-0-2-999	1977 act.	1978 est.	1979 est.
Distribution of outlays by account:			
1. Alaska Native fund.....	30,000	30,000	30,000
2. Claims and treaty obligations.....	593	200	200
3. Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 1936.....	...	140	...
4. Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems.....	8,385	7,300	8,075
5. Power systems, Indian irrigation projects.....	8,314	7,160	7,925
6. Indian arts and crafts fund.....	15	...	...
Total.....	47,307	44,800	46,200

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	4,801	4,926	5,221
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	1,938	2,000	2,060
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	358	400	400
Total personnel compensation.....	7,097	7,326	7,681
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	666	680	723
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	56	63	66
22.0 Transportation of things.....	347	280	280
23.2 Other rent, communications, and utilities.....	5,134	3,988	4,088
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	16	12	12
25.0 Other services.....	1,962	651	700
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,447	1,900	1,900
31.0 Equipment.....	996	...	830
32.0 Lands and structures.....	12	...	...
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions.	30,592	30,200	30,200
Subtotal	48,325	45,100	46,480
95.0 Quarters and subsistence charges....	- 52	- 60	...
99.0 Total obligations.....	48,273	45,040	46,480

Personnel summary

Total number of permanent positions.....	313	313	313
Full-time equivalent of other positions..	179	179	179
Average paid employment.....	477	477	477
Average GS grade.....	8.01	8.09	8.11
Average GS salary.....	\$14,863	\$15,002	\$15,152
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$14,198	\$15,476	\$17,024

MISCELLANEOUS  
REVOLVING FUNDS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Activity	FY 1977 Available	FY 1978 Available	FY 1979 Estimate	Changed - 1979 Compared with 1979
Revolving Fund for Loans	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

Revolving Fund for Loans: FY 1978, -0-; FY 1979, -0-; No change; no positions.

No new funds were requested in fiscal year 1978 and none are requested in 1979. Of the additional \$50 million authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (PL 93-262), for this fund, \$9 million remains unfunded. It is anticipated that the FY 1979 loan program will amount to \$14 million which will be funded from the unobligated fund balance available at the start of the 1979 fiscal year and from collections into the fund during the year.

Program Description

The Indian Revolving Loan Fund was established as three separate funds by the Indian Reorganization Act and other related acts with periodic appropriations of \$26.5 million over a period of years. The Indian Financing Act of 1974 (PL 93-262) combined these three funds into one fund and authorized an additional appropriation of \$50 million for the fund, bringing to \$77 million the total authorization of the fund.

The FY 1979 program will involve direct loans to Indian tribes and other organizations for economic development purposes on or near the reservation and for relending to tribal members through tribal relending programs. In addition, the program will include funding for loans for expert assistance. The revolving fund for expert assistance is used to make loans to Indian tribes and bands and to other identifiable groups of American Indians residing within the territorial limits of the United States for use by them in obtaining expert assistance, other than the assistance of counsel, for the preparation and trial of claims pending before the Indian Claims Commission. Appropriations of \$2.7 million authorized for this fund have been made.

A Summary of Program and Funding Data for FY 1978 and FY 1979

	(\$ in Million)	
	FY 1978 Estimates	FY 1979 Estimates
<u>Funds Available for Lending:</u>		
Cash Balances, Start of Year.....	23.0	13.8
Anticipated appropriations.....	-	-
Anticipated collections.....	<u>6.8</u>	<u>8.4</u>
Total Available.....	29.8	22.2
<u>Loan Program-Total Loans.....</u>	16.0	14.0
Cash balances, end of year.....	13.8	8.2

REVOLVING LOAN FUND  
ACTIVITY SINCE INDIAN FINANCING ACT

	LOAN	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
RELENDING & DIRECT LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS	100	\$15,519,668
CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS	7	910,000
TRIBAL ENTERPRISES	73	16,269,033
	<u>180</u>	<u>32,698,701</u>
EXPERT ASSISTANCE	87	1,102,567
	<u>267</u>	<u>33,801,268</u>

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY - REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1977

	<u>Collections</u>			<u>Loans</u>		<u>Close Cash Balance</u>		
	<u>Loaned</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Cancelled</u>	<u>Out- standing</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Exp. Asst. Fund</u>
Through Sept. 30, 1976	\$98,706,787	\$48,856,514	\$13,296,703	\$2,831,921	\$47,018,352	\$28,868,058	\$27,736,307	\$1,131,751
FY 1977	<u>11,428,613</u>	<u>2,742,019</u>	<u>2,095,814</u>	- -	<u>55,704,946</u>	<u>22,995,113</u>	<u>21,810,883</u>	<u>1,184,230</u>
Sept. 30, 1977	<u>110,135,400</u>	<u>51,598,533</u>	<u>15,392,517</u>	<u>2,831,921</u>	<u>55,704,946</u>	<u>22,995,113</u>	<u>21,810,883</u>	<u>1,184,230</u>

LOAN GUARANTY

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND

Activity	Budget Authority			
	FY 1977 Available	FY 1978 Available	FY 1979 Estimate	Change ---- 1979 compared with 1978
Loan Guaranty and In- surance Programs	\$ 15,000,000	-0-	-0-	-0-

Loan Guaranty and  
Insurance Program: Fiscal Year 1978, -0-; Fiscal Year 1979, -0-; no change.

Proposal. Under current legislation, appropriations to the fund were authorized through fiscal year 1977. For fiscal year 1979 it is proposed to provide funds for interest subsidies, reserves for losses, and for costs associated with defaulted loans from collections into the fund and from uncommitted balances at the close of the 1978 fiscal year. Collections during fiscal year 1979 are estimated at \$500,000. Balances at the close of the 1978 fiscal year are estimated at \$500,000, making an estimated \$1,000,000 available for interest subsidies, reserves for losses, and costs of defaulted loans. This will support a loan program of \$1,000,000 after reserving funds for management and technical assistance.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The fund was established pursuant to the Indian Financing Act of 1974. The purpose of the fund is to support a program for guaranteeing or insuring loans made by commercial lending institutions to Indians and to tribes and other Indian organizations for economic development purposes. An interest subsidy is paid from the fund on loans guaranteed or insured to reduce the Indian borrower's rate of interest to the rate charged on direct loans from the revolving fund for loans. The purpose of this program is to provide an incentive to the private lending sector to make loans to Indians which would not otherwise be made.

The first loan guaranty under the program was approved in August 1975. As of September 30, 1977, guarantees on 98 loans were approved totaling \$50 million. Twenty-four of the loans were to Indian tribes, 27 to Indian-owned corporations, and 47 to Indian individuals. Twelve of the 98 guarantees extend toward the American Indian National Bank, Washington, D. C. As of September 30, 1977, 108 lenders had been approved for participation in the program, with at least one in each of the 12 administrative areas of the Bureau.

To date, the Bureau has paid \$175,169 as its guaranteed portion on three loans. Eight other loans with a total face value of \$1,042,000 are delinquent or in a default situation. The major cause of loan defaults is related to generally bad business conditions in respective areas. Other causes include undercapitalization and lack of loan servicing by lenders. Previously we have relied on the lender to provide loan and monitoring services. We are undertaking measures to strengthen loan review procedures and provide for closer loan monitoring.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND

Summary of Program and Funding Data  
(\$ in millions)

	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Estimated</u>
<u>Funds Available for Reserves and Costs:</u>			
Balance, start of year	24.4	29.7	0.5
Appropriation	15.0	--	--
Collections	0.1	0.4	0.5
Total Available	<u>39.5</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Less needs for reserve and costs	<u>-9.8</u>	<u>-29.6</u>	<u>-1.0</u>
Balance, end of year	29.7	5	--
<u>Guaranteed and Insured Loans:</u>			
Outstanding, start of year	14.9	48.7	109.4
New loans during year	35.1	72.0	1.0
Defaults during year	-0.2	-2.6	-3.3
Repayments during year	<u>-1.1</u>	<u>-8.7</u>	<u>-10.9</u>
Outstanding, end of year	48.7	109.4	96.2
<u>Reserves and Costs:</u>			
Reserves for losses	7.7	10.3	0.1
Reserves for interest subsidies	1.0	18.7	0.3
Mgmt & tech assistance cost	0.1	0.4	0.4
Defaulted loan costs	--	0.2	0.2
Administrative costs	1.0	--	--
Total for reserves and costs	<u>9.8</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>
<u>Status of Reserves and Obligations:</u>			
<u>For Interest Subsidies:</u>			
Obligated balance, start of year	4.3	4.9	20.7
Obligated during year	1.0	18.7	0.3
Outlays	<u>-0.4</u>	<u>-2.9</u>	<u>-3.7</u>
Obligated balance, end of year	4.9	20.7	17.3
<u>For Defaults:</u>			
Balance, start of year	2.0	7.5	15.5
Reserved during year	5.7	10.3	0.1
Payments for reserves	<u>-0.2</u>	<u>-2.3</u>	<u>-3.0</u>
Balance, end of year	7.5	15.5	12.6

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund

	1977 Actual	1978 Estimate	1979 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	45	--	--
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	4	--	--
Average paid employment.....	51	--	--
Average GS grade.....	8.01	--	--
Average GS salary.....	\$14,863	--	--
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$14,198	--	--

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund

Bureau of Indian Affairs

	1977 Actual	1978 Estimate	1979 Estimate	Increase or Decrease 1979 over 1978
<u>Program and Financing</u>				
Total obligations.....	\$ 2,253,645	\$21,599,505	\$3,900,000	- \$17,699,505
Receipts and reimbursements from non-Federal sources.....	- 77,938	- 400,000	- 500,000	- 100,000
Unobligated balance available, start of year..	- 24,431,212	-37,255,505	-16,056,000	+ 21,199,505
Unobligated balance available, end of year....	37,255,505	16,056,000	12,656,000	- 3,400,000
Appropriation.....	15,000,000	---	---	---

## ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE ( Cont. )

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APPROPRIATION TITLE: Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund

Bureau of Indian Affairs

	1977 Actual	1978 Estimate	1979 Estimate	Increase or Decrease 1979 over 1978
<u>Obligations by object</u>				
11.0 Personnel compensation	772,645	---	---	---
12.0 Personnel benefits: Civilian	91,000	---	---	---
21.0 Travel and Transportation of persons	92,000	---	---	---
22.0 Transportation of Things	15,000	---	---	---
23.2 Other rent, communications & utilities	19,000	---	---	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1,000	---	---	---
25.0 Other services	213,000	400,000	400,000	---
26.0 Supplies and materials	9,000	---	---	---
31.0 Equipment	11,000	---	---	---
33.0 Investments and loans	97,000	2,500,000	3,200,000	+700,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions	863,000	18,700,000	300,000	-18,400,000
42.0 Insurance claims & indemnities	66,000	---	---	---
43.0 Interest and dividends	4,000	---	---	---
99.0 Total obligations	<u>2,253,645</u>	<u>21,600,000</u>	<u>3,900,000</u>	<u>-17,700,000</u>

MISCELLANEOUS  
TRUST 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 forty percent of tribal income is derived from judgements or awards made pursuant to either general or specific acts of Congress. The balance of such income 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.

The Act of October 19, 1973 (87 Stat. 466) provides general authority for the distribution of funds appropriated in satisfaction of judgements 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.

Funds programmed under annual definite are not otherwise available for expenditure without Congressional action and the \$3 million requested for fiscal year 1979 is to provide the Secretary of the Interior with expenditure authority for the implementation of programs for those tribes which are not sufficiently organized to be represented by a recognized governing body, or to permit disbursements through a Regional Disbursing Office when no other legislative authority exists. Expenditures made under this authority are individually made through the 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. Other Trust Funds:

Included in this category are miscellaneous revenues derived from 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.

C. Alaska Native Fund:

This fund includes appropriations from the U.S. Treasury made in satisfaction of Sec. 6 (a) (1) of the "Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act" (P.L. 92-203, December 18, 1971) and income deposited pursuant to Sec. 6 (a) (3) and Sec. 9 of the same Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TRUST FUNDS

1. Annual Definite Authorization.....	\$ 1,036,358	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
2. Annual Indefinite Authorization...	30,573,642	23,000,000	21,000,000
3. Permanent Authorization.....	210,619,955	240,000,000	238,900,000
4. Alaska Native Fund.....	<u>31,076,270</u>	<u>124,000,000</u>	<u>116,600,000</u>
Total.....	<u>273,306,225</u>	<u>390,000,000</u>	<u>379,500,000</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
 TRUST FUNDS  
 14-9973-0-7-999

Analysis of Changes in Requirements  
 (in thousands of dollars)

	<u>Budget Authority</u>	<u>Outlay</u>
1977 Total.....	273,306	252,243
<u>Decreases</u>		
Program decreases:		
Advance to Indian Tribes.....	-7,574	-8,533
Other Trust.....	-1,020	-330
Miscellaneous Permanent.....	-0-	-60,389
<u>Increases</u>		
Program increases:		
Direct Program.....	1,964	1,964
Miscellaneous Permanent (Tribal).....	30,400	-0-
Alaska Native Fund.....	<u>92,924</u>	<u>99,439</u>
1978 Total.....	390,000	284,394
<u>Decreases</u>		
Program decreases:		
Advances to Indian Tribes.....	-2,000	-0-
Miscellaneous Permanent (Tribal).....	-1,298	-7,780
Alaska Native Fund.....	-7,400	-13,314
<u>Increases</u>		
Program increases:		
Other Trust.....	198	500
1979 Total.....	379,500	263,800

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

Statement Relating to 1977, 1978, & 1979 Programs

1977 Appropriation.....	\$3,000,000
1978 Budget Estimate.....	3,000,000
Total Appropriation for 1978.....	3,000,000
Deduction: (None).....	-0-
Additions: (None).....	-0-
Total Estimate for 1979.....	<u>\$3,000,000</u>

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

ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY	APPROPRIA- TION 1977	APPROPRIA TION 1978	1979 Budget Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1978 Compared w/1979
1. Education & Welfare Services	\$ 32,625	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	-0-
2. Resources Management	344,345	393,191	393,191	-0-
3. Construction & Land Acquisition	142,199	85,000	85,000	-0-
4. General Tribal Affairs	<u>517,189</u>	<u>2,486,809</u>	<u>2,486,809</u>	-0-
Total	<u>\$1,036,358</u>	<u>\$3,000,000</u>	<u>\$3,000,000</u>	

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Tribal Funds--Annual Definite: Fiscal Year 1978, \$3,000,000; fiscal year 1979, \$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 \$1,955,482 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>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	72,406	78,000	78,000
Navajo	62,406	68,000	68,000
San Carlos	10,000	10,000	10,000
<u>California</u>	132,904	123,643	123,643
Agua Caliente	118,826	118,843	118,843
Colusa	893	900	900
Hoopa Valley	225	-0-	-0-
Manchester Band of Pomo	3,000	3,000	3,000
Owens Valley	1,060	-0-	-0-
Santa Rosa Rancherio	900	900	900
Pala	8,000	-0-	-0,
<u>Idaho</u>	31,000	31,000	31,000
Nez Perce	31,000	31,000	31,000
<u>Minnesota</u>	60,000	70,000	70,000
Red Lake	60,000	70,000	70,000
<u>Mississippi</u>	360	-0-	-0-
Choctaw	360	-0-	-0-
<u>Montana</u>	42,199	85,000	85,000
Blackfeet	3,000	45,000	45,000
Crow	39,199	40,000	40,000
<u>Oklahoma</u>	192,712	201,800	201,800
Choctaw	117,720	128,100	128,100
Creek	42,692	37,000	37,000
Osage	32,300	36,700	36,700
<u>Oregon</u>	17,500	18,000	18,000
Coeur d' Alene	17,500	18,000	18,000
<u>Washington</u>	492,843	437,075	437,075
Colville	157,500	145,000	145,000
Kalispel	693	-0-	-0-
Spokane	24,000	10,000	10,000
Yakima	310,650	282,075	282,075
<u>Wyoming</u>	-5,566	-0-	-0-
Arapaho	-2,783 a/	-0-	-0-
Shoshone	-2,783 a/	-0-	-0-
<u>Miscellaneous Tribes</u>	-0-	1,955,482	1,955,482
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>\$1,036,358</u>	<u>\$3,000,000</u>	<u>\$3,000,000</u>

a/ Correction of prior year authorization.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated not to exceed \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391) including cash grants: Provided, that in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary.

(25 U.S.C. 123; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1978.)

## TRUST FUNDS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9973-0-7-999	1977 act.	1978 est.	1979 est.
Program by activities:			
1. Direct program (limitation).....	1,036	3,000	3,000
2. Advances to Indian tribes (indefinite authorization)....	33,633	25,000	25,000
3. Miscellaneous permanent	182,598	122,661	114,300
4. Other trust funds.....	4,830	4,500	5,000
5. Alaska Native fund.....	30,479	129,139	116,600
Total program costs.....	252,576	284,300	263,900
Change in selected resources (unpaid undelivered orders).....	110	...	...
10.00 Total obligations.....	252,686	284,300	263,900
Financing:			
21.00 Unobligated balance available, start of period:			
Treasury balance.....	-438,875	-467,170	-572,870
U.S. securities (par).....	-14,206	-6,531	-6,531
24.00 Unobligated balance available, end of period:			
Treasury balance.....	467,170	572,870	688,470
U.S. securities (par).....	6,531	6,531	6,531
Budget authority.....	273,306	390,000	379,500
Budget authority:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation.....	1,036	3,000	3,000
Appropriation (indefinite)	30,574	23,000	21,000
Permanent:			
60.00 Appropriation (Alaska Native fund).....	30,000	30,000	30,000
Appropriation (Alaska Native fund--indefinite).....	1,076	94,000	86,600
Appropriation (indefinite)....	210,620	240,000	238,900
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	252,686	284,300	263,900
72.00 Obligated balance, start of period	2,318	2,761	2,667
74.00 Obligated balance, end of period	-2,761	-2,667	-2,767
90.00 Outlays.....	252,243	284,394	263,800

1/ Includes capital outlays as follows: 1977, \$493 thousand; 1978, \$500 thousand; and 1979, \$500 thousand.

Trust Funds

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9973-0-7-999	1977 act,	1978 est.	1979 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	1,047	932	930
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	368	902	953
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	239	300	300
11.8 Special personnel services payments.	231	300	300
Total personnel compensation.....	1,885	2,434	2,483
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian	199	257	262
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	309	245	247
22.0 Transportation of things.....	390	200	200
23.2 Other rent, communications and .....			
utilities.....	270	234	257
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	16	6	7
25.0 Other services.....	23,342	20,000	20,000
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,056	987	1,085
31.0 Equipment.....	129	100	100
32.0 Lands and structures.....	364	400	400
44.0 Refunds.....	224,737	259,449	238,859
Subtotal.....	252,697	284,312	263,900
95.0 Quarters and subsistence charges....	-11	-12	-0-
95.0 Total obligations.....	252,686	284,300	263,900

Personnel Summary

Total number of permanent positions.....	90	70	68
Full-Time equivalent of other positions...	56	83	84
Average paid employment.....	149	149	149
Average GS grade.....	8.01	8.09	8.11
Average GS salary.....	\$14,863	\$15,002	\$15,152
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	14,198	15,476	17,024