



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

8100

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Release January 5, 1987

Alan Levitt 202/343-6416

HODEL ANNOUNCES PROPOSED FY 1988 BUDGET FOR INTERIOR

Secretary of the Interior Don Hodel today announced an FY 1988 budget "supports the President's goals of providing a better quality life through a stronger, more productive America

"We have made decisions in the budget that emphasize our goal of maintaining or improving the multitude of Interior agency facilities and services used by the public while continuing to meet the budget limitations under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act.

"Interior's budget focuses on the protection of our existing resources," Hodel said. "Continued emphasis is given to operation of national parks and to development of energy and mineral resources. Among the several management efficiencies proposed in the budget are major efforts to strengthen enforcement of the surface mining laws, to improve oversight of the Department's revenue collection and regulatory activities, and to provide ready access by the public to our land and mineral records through automation. The budget also highlights significant new initiatives for American Indians and for the completion of water resource projects."

The FY 1988 budget totals \$6.3 billion, \$1 million less than the current 1987 estimate, and is consistent with this Administration's past budget priorities. To help meet the government-wide Gramm-Rudman-Hollings target for FY 1988 and bring FY 1987 more in line with FY 1986 and the proposed FY 1988 activities, \$303 million in rescissions are proposed in FY 1987.

"National parks, recreation areas and other public lands, which will host over 465 million visitors this year, will have operating levels at or above current funding estimates," Hodel said. "The high quality visitor experience which Americans have come to expect will not be allowed to diminish. Many areas actually will see significant improvement. No national parks, wildlife refuges, fish hatcheries, recreation areas or historic sites will be closed or have their operating hours reduced." Legislation was passed in FY 1987 which permitted a one-time increase in park entrance fees and permanent increases in wildlife refuges fees. These in turn allowed increases for operations and maintenance. Permanent authorizing legislation is being proposed for FY 1988 to increase or institute modest entry fees at

(more)

generated will result in an overall increase in funds for park operations.

Within an overall funding increase for construction of water resource projects by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Administration is proposing that budget resources be focused on completing projects substantially underway or on meeting more critical needs, such as safety of dams. Conversely, funding is limited or postponed for some projects in the early stages of construction. No projects are being abandoned.

"Over the years, there has been a tendency to continue work on more projects than the limited funding would properly support in any single year. This has resulted in construction delays and stretched-out completion dates, making these projects more costly in the long run and inordinately delaying the important benefits they can provide," Hodel said. "This Administration has attempted to provide adequate funding to maintain efficient and cost-effective completion schedules on as many projects as possible and stay within the deficit reduction goals. In FY 1988, funding again will not be sufficient to maintain all projects on schedule, notwithstanding a \$98 million increase over the FY 1987 construction level. Consequently, we propose to fund construction projects selectively to complete them on a more efficient schedule and deliver on their promised benefits. We will allocate a larger share of total resources to some projects in order to maintain or accelerate completion dates. Construction funding for others will be correspondingly postponed.

We also are postponing planning studies for projects which have little chance to receive construction funding in the foreseeable future. In later years, as funds become available, funding will be applied to resume efficient construction on postponed projects and to renew worthwhile planning studies which have been delayed."

As part of an Administration initiative, revenue of \$154 million is estimated from the sale of Bureau of Reclamation loans in FY 1988. The loans to be sold to the private sector include completed loans to irrigation districts and other public agencies for construction of distribution systems on authorized federal reclamation projects and to non-federal agencies for construction of small water resource projects. Another asset proposed for sale is the government's helium refining and distribution facilities operated by the Bureau of Mines in Amarillo, Texas; Satanta, Kansas; and Keyes, Oklahoma. Legislation which authorized federal helium refining and distribution facilities was intended to ensure that federal agency needs for this lightweight gas were met. Today, the United States has a sizable helium industry that has this capability. The government's helium inventory will be retained for federal agency use and the Bureau will retain its helium resource assessment activities. Revenue from the sale is estimated to be \$50 million.

Although there will be no budget impact in FY 1988, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will undertake a series of initiatives to provide incentives and opportunities for self-improvement of both tribes and individuals. Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer will undertake four major initiatives, including: localizing education decisions and policies to promote greater association with local public education systems; promoting tribal and individual incentives for welfare reform, such as education and

(more)

bs; stimulating economic development through increased job training and investment opportunities, and; seeking to control drug and alcohol abuse through emphasis on motivation and rehabilitation. "Our ultimate goal is to continue to support self-determination and Indian cultural values while the BIA moves from the role of a 'provider' to one of an 'enabler,'" Hodel said.

Funds for the Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act will increase dramatically, primarily because of revised estimates of motor boat fuel taxes. For FY 1988, the increase will be \$33 million, to a level of \$174 million or 457 percent of the FY 1985 level. "The increase in program responsibilities is not supportable in view of the amount of the increase in just three years since FY 85, particularly when compared to maintenance or modest increases in surrounding programs," Hodel said. The budget calls for a one-time transfer of \$25 million of this additional new money into the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's basic operating account for program responsibilities related to wildlife and fisheries. The transfer will still allow a substantial increase in funds to states for sport fishery restoration.

Included in the budget is an increase for additional park police and improved facilities and equipment for enforcement personnel. Continued high priority also is given for the investigation and research of environmental contaminants and their impact on wildlife and water resources.

While funds will be available in FY 1988 for the acquisition of wetlands, other land acquisition funding would be limited to emergency situations. Also consistent with past budgets proposed by this Administration, reduced construction expenditures are proposed for parks, wildlife refuges and Indian reservations although funding is included for high priority dam safety projects. No funds are requested for state grants for recreation and historic preservation programs, endangered species, and anadromous fish.

The budget proposes that the costs of administering federal mineral leasing programs be shared equally with the states before receipt payments are made to them. "The philosophy of sharing with the states is sound, but placing the entire cost of collection on one party, the federal government, is not," Hodel said. Under current law, states receive 50 percent (Alaska - 90 percent) of all receipts derived from minerals on public lands without incurring any of the costs of producing these receipts. Full funding is proposed in the Bureau of Land Management for payments in lieu of taxes to states and counties.

The Interior Department is one of the federal government's largest producers of revenue. Total receipts in FY 1988 are estimated to be \$6.5 billion, of which \$3.09 billion will come from mineral leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf and \$1.05 billion from mineral leasing onshore.

PRESS CONTACTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING INTERIOR'S FY 1988 BUDGET

(Area codes need not be used from Washington, D.C., unless indicated below)

AGENCY	NAME OF CONTACT	OFFICE PHONE	HOME PHONE
Office of Budget, Department of the Interior	Anthony Itteilag	343-5308	589-7532
	Bob Lamb	343-4965	229-6924
	Mary Ann Khalatbari	343-8077	384-6663
Bureau of Land Management	Roger Hildebeidel	343-3516	451-3380
	David Vickery	343-4151	437-8541
Minerals Management Service	Ted Saunders	648-7857	938-5484
	Marcia Heimberger	343-3983	441-4607
Office of Surface Mining	J. P. Crumrine	343-4926	686-4131
	Larry Finfer	343-4928	554-1343
Bureau of Reclamation	J. Austin Burke	343-4690	437-5022
	Jess Pepple	343-4690	860-2530
Geological Survey	Bette Goodrich	648-4437	703/689-3665
	Donovan Kelly	648-4460	703/338-4044
Bureau of Mines	Jim Donahue	634-1325	871-3303
	Bob Swenarton	634-1001	946-3491
Fish and Wildlife Service	Jim Leupold	343-2444	525-1438
	David Klinger	343-5634	703/882-3192
National Park Service	C. Bruce Sheaffer	343-4566	321-9266
	George Berklacy	343-7394	250-6503
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Tom Stangl	343-1181	437-6148
	Carl Shaw	343-4576	546-6107
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	David Heggstad	343-6971	978-6949
	Larry Morgan	343-3003	649-6267

The request for the Bureau's Loan Program in 1988 is \$28.8 million, a decrease of \$8.7 million from the current 1987 estimate. The budget request for loans has been decreased to provide additional resources for projects substantially underway in the Construction Program. The Administration also proposes to sell the existing loan portfolio of this program as part of its government-wide asset sales initiative. Revenue from this sale, estimated to be \$154 million, will help meet the 1988 deficit reduction target.

Sport Fish Restoration Transfer to Resource Management

For 1988, receipts from taxes authorized for the Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration program (DJ) are estimated to continue to increase sharply to \$174 million, an increase of \$33 million over the 1987 level of \$141 million; \$52 million over the 1986 level of \$122 million; and \$136 million over the 1985 level of \$38 million. The increases have been due to the Wallop-Breaux amendments and, more recently, a re-estimate of the amount of fuel taxes paid by motor boat users.

Because of the large increases, the budget proposes that the Fish and Wildlife Service, in 1988 only, transfer \$25 million in DJ receipts to its basic operating account for program responsibilities related to wildlife and fisheries. This transfer would leave \$149 million for DJ, an increase of \$8 million over the \$141 million in 1987.

Incentives for American Indians

The 1988 budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) proposes several changes in bureau programs to provide incentives and opportunities for the self-improvement of Indians. The budget includes initiatives in the areas of education, economic development, welfare reform, jobs and training, and self-sufficiency for small tribes.

During 1988 the BIA will begin a concerted effort to gradually turn over operation of all remaining Federal Indian schools to tribal or local public school systems in order to localize decisions and policies. The Bureau intends to retain oversight of the academic progress of these students, and to ensure that they have the opportunity to follow their cultural traditions. The Bureau is now looking at multiple options which include contracting with tribes or States, cooperative efforts among public, tribal and Federal schools, and possibly voucher systems in certain situations. (All of these options will be explored for the remaining BIA-funded schools, whose students comprise about 10 percent of all Indian students.)

The Bureau, through its on-going programs, will emphasize economic development by encouraging investment opportunities and job creation. However, for economic development to occur on Indian reservations, there must be a skilled and motivated workforce. To this end, the Bureau proposes to implement in 1988 a nation-wide program aimed at enabling Indian individuals to achieve sustained and meaningful work, financial advancement and skill development while, at the same time, meeting many of their welfare needs. It is proposed to coordinate operation of the Housing Improvement, General Assistance, and Employment Assistance programs without fundamentally altering the present mission of any of the programs by redirecting them in a manner that encourages and enables self-assistance by Indian individuals. This proposed initiative will also accommodate tribal government efforts to benefit from their reservation workforce.

Finally the Bureau is proposing an initiative to provide tribes additional means by which to augment self-determination. One effort will provide eligible small tribes with greater financial support to improve basic governmental functions. The second effort will provide specialized technical assistance to tribes whose continued existence as governments is threatened by critical conditions of indebtedness and related financial management problems. These efforts are intended to enable tribes to achieve and maintain self-sufficiency.

Sharing of Net Receipts with States and Counties

The budget proposes that, beginning in 1988, the Federal costs of managing and administering onshore mineral leasing be deducted from total revenues and that receipts shared with the states be based on the resulting net amount. Currently, state shares (50 percent for all states except Alaska) are computed on a gross basis without taking account of the costs of obtaining and distributing these receipts, which are now borne entirely by the Federal government.

Under this proposal, which requires legislative approval, revenues from the onshore minerals program will provide the states with \$390.2 million in 1988. This will be a decrease of \$55.0 million from the amount that the states would receive under current law. The estimated 1988 distribution by state is shown in Table F.

Net receipts sharing is also proposed to be applied to timber receipts from the former Oregon and California (O&C) Railroad grant lands. Net receipts sharing will reduce estimated 1988 payments to the O&C counties in Oregon from \$71.4 million to \$42.9 million, a reduction of \$28.5 million.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT BUDGET PROPOSALS

Aside from the preceding proposals, the main thrust of the 1987 budget is to maintain operating levels of essential programs. The following is a discussion of other significant items in the budget, both increases and decreases from the 1987 estimate.

National Park Service Recreation Fees

The 1987 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act authorized the Secretary to establish and increase entrance fees to most units of the System for a one year period. This action temporarily eliminated a freeze on entrance fees enacted in 1979 and permitted the first fee increases since 1972. For 1988, the Administration is proposing legislation that would provide permanent authority for an expanded entrance fee program.

Proposed changes from the 1987 entrance fee program include: authorizing the National Park Service to retain all recreation fees collected to supplement appropriations for operations and other programs; increasing the price of the Golden Eagle Passport from \$25 to \$40; raising the maximum single visit entrance fee from \$5 to \$10 per vehicle; and establishing a lifetime fee of \$10 for the Golden Age Passport.

Under the proposed program, receipts from entrance and user fees are estimated to increase from \$52.8 million in 1987 to \$74.3 million in 1988. Total funding for Operation of the National Park System would increase \$31.4 million from the 1987 current estimate to \$714.8 million in 1988, the highest funding level ever for this account.

A total of \$16.0 million is requested for Land Acquisition, a decrease of \$3.6 million from the 1987 estimate. Within this level, \$6.1 million will be available for emergency and hardship acquisitions and to pay anticipated deficiency court awards. Remaining funds will be used to administer ongoing acquisition actions and the Land and Water Conservation Fund state matching grants awarded in prior fiscal years. The budget also proposes rescissions of \$64.5 million in 1987 appropriations and \$3.2 million of prior appropriations for lower priority land acquisition projects and state matching grants to assist in the goal of deficit reduction. An additional \$30.0 million in land acquisition contract authority is also proposed for rescission.

Consistent with prior year budgets, no budget authority is requested for grants from the Historic Preservation Fund, a decrease of \$9.3 million from the 1987 estimate. Beginning with a proposed rescission of \$15.0 million in 1987 funding, the Administration would eliminate all direct Federal funding for the preservation of historic properties except for those properties that are part of the National Park System. Historic Preservation Fund grants to states are no longer vital to ensure that preservation activities continue. Federal support over the past 15 years has facilitated the establishment of a network of effectively functioning state preservation offices which can continue to operate without Federal assistance. The encouragement of private sector involvement in historic preservation through enhancement of economic and tax incentives has been highly successful.

The 1988 request eliminates direct Federal support for the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor and the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Commissions. In total, the two commissions were funded at \$0.3 million in 1987.

The Administration is proposing a reauthorization of funding available from the Highway Trust Fund for park road projects. Under the proposed reauthorization, \$75 million would be available for Park Service road projects in 1988.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is responsible for managing and protecting natural resources on 52 million acres of Indian trust lands and for assisting tribes to serve 862,000 American Indians and Alaska Natives. It provides community services, operates or provides financial support to operate schools, maintains law enforcement systems, provides social services, and assists in farming, ranching, forestry and mining on reservations. These services are provided directly by the Bureau and through contracts with over 300 tribes.

The 1988 budget estimate for BIA is \$1.444 billion, a decrease of \$30.0 million compared to the 1987 appropriation of \$1.474 billion. The 1988 estimate is a decrease of \$7.2 million from the current 1987 estimate, which reflects proposed rescissions of \$22.8 million.

The 1988 estimate includes \$13.5 million for increased pay costs and \$18.6 million for estimated costs of the new Federal Employee Retirement System.

The Bureau's budget is the largest in the Department, comprising 23 percent of the total budget in 1988. The request of \$1.444 billion includes \$985.9 million in current appropriations and \$458.0 million in permanent appropriations and trust funds.

For 1988, the Bureau proposes several program changes to better address the persistent economic and social problems on reservations. The Bureau is committed to becoming an "enabler" for Indian economic development and self-improvement rather than merely a "provider". The specific goals of this initiative are lower unemployment, a lower percentage of welfare recipients, lower alcohol and drug abuse, higher educational achievement levels and higher individual self-esteem among Indian people. For these gains to occur and the quality of life to improve on Indian reservations, there must be economic opportunities, a skilled and motivated work force, a healthy investment climate and a solid educational foundation. The bureau's budget for 1988 strives to achieve these goals while continuing to support Indian cultural values.

The 1988 request for Operation of Indian Programs, the Bureau's primary operating account is \$910.2 million, \$11.0 million below the 1987 estimate. The major program initiatives are included in this account.

During 1988 the Bureau will begin a concerted effort to gradually turn over operation of the remaining Federal Indian schools to tribal or public school systems in order to localize decisions and policies. The Bureau intends to retain oversight of the academic progress of these students, and to ensure that they have the opportunity to follow their cultural traditions. The Bureau is considering multiple options which include contracting with tribes or States, cooperative efforts among public, tribal and Federal schools, and possibly voucher systems in certain situations. All these options will be explored for the remaining BIA-funded schools whose students comprise about 10 percent of all Indian students.

The Bureau also proposes to implement in 1988, on a nationwide basis, a program aimed at enabling Indian individuals who receive welfare assistance to achieve sustained and meaningful work and skill development. This program will involve coordinating operation of the Housing Improvement, General Assistance, and Employment Assistance programs, without fundamentally altering their present missions but redirecting them in a manner that encourages and enables self-assistance. This proposed initiative will ultimately lead to higher individual self-esteem and will also accommodate tribal government efforts to benefit from their reservation workforce.

Other initiatives proposed in 1988 include establishing a flat administrative fee to cover indirect costs associated with tribal contracting under the Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638). This fee will provide a more equitable distribution of funding for tribal overhead costs of operating programs. During 1988, the Bureau will also initiate a resources allocation effectiveness study which will provide an assessment of available resources and a productivity analysis of on-going programs on each reservation as a means of determining how equitably Federal funding is allocated.

Finally, the Bureau proposes to provide tribes additional means to maintain viable governments. One effort will provide eligible small tribes with greater financial support to sustain the essential functions of their governments. The second effort will provide specialized technical assistance to tribes whose ability to function as a government is threatened by critical conditions of indebtedness and related financial problems. These efforts are intended to enable tribes to achieve and maintain self-sufficiency. A total of \$6.8 million will be available for this effort which is a \$4.0 million increase over the small tribes program funded in 1987.

Other increases in the operating programs include \$2.4 million for the Bureau's management of tribal trust funds and \$2.4 million to improve the quality of contract, grant and personnel functions in the Bureau.

The major decreases proposed for Bureau operating programs include deleting \$7.6 million which was included in 1987 for one-time training and curriculum development costs associated with drug abuse prevention. The 1988 budget also proposes a reduction of \$7.5 million in direct funding for the timber sales program of which \$5 million is to be offset by fees currently collected on sales, and a \$3.2 million decrease in postponable Forest Development work. Also, a reduction of \$7.9 million is proposed in funding operation and maintenance of existing facilities, based on anticipated demolition of unused buildings and better utilization of existing facilities.

The construction budget totals \$57.9 million in 1988, a decrease of \$7.9 million from the 1987 estimate. Funds in the amount of \$32.4 million will be used to build one new school and to improve or repair existing schools. Also, \$17.3 million will be used for Indian housing, emphasizing rehabilitation. Additionally, \$8.2 million will be used for repairing hazardous dams and other costs related to irrigation construction. Once again, the Administration is proposing a reauthorization of funding available from Highway Trust Funds for Indian road projects. Under the proposed reauthorization, \$75 million would be available for reservation road projects in 1988.

The 1988 budget also includes \$13.6 million under the account titled Miscellaneous Payments to Indians. This total includes a \$10.7 million payment to the Tohono O'Odham Nation (Gila Bend Indian reservation) and \$2.9 million to cover the administrative requirements of the White Earth Land Settlement Act and the Old Age Assistance Claims Act.

Consistent with the Administration's policy to reduce spending in order to meet the 1988 deficit target set forth in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, a proposal to rescind 1987 appropriations for construction in the amount of \$22.8 million is included. FY 1988 outlays of \$11.4 million will be saved if this proposal is enacted. The proposal would rescind \$7.5 million appropriated to construct Juvenile Detention Centers under the Omnibus Drug Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1987. In lieu of the \$7.5 million proposed for rescission, funding in the amount of \$5.0 million appropriated under the Omnibus Drug Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1987 will be used to construct emergency shelters in the Bureau's Drug Prevention Program. The proposed rescission would also reduce by \$6.3 million the amount appropriated for Housing Construction to \$16.3 million. Housing resources will be used to rehabilitate existing housing rather than construct new housing. The proposal would also rescind \$9.0 million appropriated for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, the Gila River Farms/Sacaton Ranch Irrigation Project and the Fort McDowell Irrigation Rehabilitation Project.

Permanent appropriations and trust funds are estimated to be \$458.0 million in 1988, an increase of \$3.8 million from the current 1987 estimate.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs carries out the responsibilities of the Secretary for the U.S. Territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the Virgin Islands, as well as for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the freely associated states of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). The objectives of the Office of Territorial and International Affairs are to promote the political, economic and social development of the territories and direct each toward greater self-government and self-reliance. In the case of the freely associated states, the objective is to administer and supervise continuing Federal programs and funds provided under the Compact of Free Association enacted by P.L. 99-239.

The 1988 budget estimate for Territorial and International Affairs is \$291.0 million, an increase of \$4.0 million compared to the 1987 appropriation of \$287.0 million. The 1988 estimate is an increase of \$6.5 million above the 1987 current estimate which reflects a proposed rescission of \$2.5 million of technical assistance funds.

The 1988 estimate includes \$66,000 for increased pay costs and \$96,000 for costs of the new Federal Employee Retirement System.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 FY 1988 Budget Account Listing
 (in thousands of dollars)

BUREAUS/OFFICES ACCOUNTS	FN	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS		
		FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Current Estimate	FY 1988 President's Budget	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Current Estimate	FY 1988 President's Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Federal Funds							
General and Special Funds:							

Operation of Indian programs							
Conservation and land management.....	302	135,179	142,394	37,282	130,353	141,524	37,319
Area and regional development.....	452	490,301	506,608	636,868	487,462	503,537	638,020
Elementary, secondary & vocational ed.....	501	257,299	272,180	236,031	246,535	270,361	236,493
Total, Operation of Indian Programs....		882,779	921,182	910,181	864,350	915,422	911,832
Construction							
Appropriation, current.....	452	108,418	88,601	57,894	110,101	104,877	84,332
Proposed rescission.....	452		(22,811)			(6,843)	(11,405)
Subtotal, Construction (current).....		108,418	65,790	57,894	110,101	98,034	72,927
Appropriation, permanent.....	452	4,900	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Construction.....		113,318	65,790	57,894	110,101	98,034	72,927
Road construction.....	452	0	0	0	1,157	2,343	1,850
Payment to the Alaska Native Escrow.....	806	7,493	0	0	7,493	0	0
Payment to White Earth Econ. Devel. Fund.....	452	0	6,600	0	0	6,600	0
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians.....	452	0	0	13,628	0	0	11,365
Operation and maintenance of quarters.....	303	6,960	9,000	9,000	6,037	9,000	9,000
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations							
Area and regional development.....	452	45,134	49,000	49,000	38,659	43,900	46,450
Other general government.....	806	961	2,000	2,000	854	2,000	2,000
Total, Misc Permanent Appropriations...		46,095	51,000	51,000	39,513	45,900	48,450

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 FY 1988 Budget Account Listing
 (in thousands of dollars)

BUREAUS/OFFICES ACCOUNTS	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OUTLAYS			
	FN	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Current Estimate	FY 1988 President's Budget	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Current Estimate	FY 1988 President's Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (cont'd)							
Public Enterprise Funds:							
Revolving fund for loans.....452		0	0	0	(913)	7,532	0
Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund.....452		2,103	2,452	3,285	6,881	9,904	7,102
Liquidation of Hoonah Housing Project.....452		0	0	0	13	2	0
Total, Federal Funds.....		1,058,748	1,056,024	1,044,988	1,034,632	1,094,737	1,062,526
Trust Funds							
Cooperative fund (Papago).....452		328	896	932	0	0	0
Miscellaneous trust funds							
Appropriation, current.....452		974	1,000	1,000	974	1,000	0
Appropriation, permanent.....452		309,203	393,310	397,070	306,909	353,879	358,263
Total, Miscellaneous trust funds.....		310,177	394,310	398,070	307,883	354,879	358,263
Total, Trust Funds.....		310,505		399,002	307,883	354,879	358,263
Total, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.....		1,369,253	1,451,230	1,443,990	1,342,515	1,449,616	1,420,789
Memo entries:							
Current Appropriations.....		1,001,767	997,024	985,988	990,056	1,040,837	,005,076
Permanents, Trusts, and Others..		367,486	454,206	458,002	352,459	408,779	415,713
Rescission.....			(22,811)			6,843	(11,405)

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(in millions of dollars)

ACCOUNT	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 President's Budget	-----FY 1988 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET-----			
			FY 1987 Current Estimate	FY 1988 Estimate	Change FY 1988/ FY 1987 Estimate	Change FY 1988/FY 1987 President's Budget
Current Accounts:						
Operation of Indian Programs	883	862	921	910	(\$11)	\$48
Construction	108	59	66	58	(8)	(1)
Other Current	11	4	10	18	8	14
SUBTOTAL, Current	002	925	997	986	(11)	61
Permanents and Trusts	367	531	454	458	4	(73)
TOTAL	\$1,369	\$1,455	\$1,451	\$1,444	(\$7)	(\$11)

o In addition to amounts above, \$75 million available in 1988 for road construction from the Highway Trust Fund.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(continued)

- o 1988 Budget includes initiatives to:
 - Begin to transfer the operation of the remaining Federal Indian schools to tribal or public school systems.
 - o Nearly 90 percent of Indian children are now in public or private schools.
 - o BIA will expand the use of contracting and cooperative agreements with tribes and public school systems.
 - Develop a self-assistance program emphasizing meaningful work and skill development while meeting welfare needs.
 - Provide greater financial support to small tribes and tribes with identified management needs.
- o 1987 current estimate includes rescission of \$23 million in construction for juvenile detention centers (\$8 million), new housing (\$6 million) and three irrigation projects (\$9 million).

HIGHLIGHTS

IA A/S SWIMMER

- o Major initiatives in education, welfare, jobs, and drug and alcohol abuse

TIA A/S MONTOYA -

- o Implement Compact of Free Association

- o Otherwise consistent with prior years

INITIATIVES FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

(Not Budget Driven)

Press for:

- o Lower unemployment
- o Lower drug and alcohol abuse
- o Higher education levels
- o Lower percentage of welfare recipients
- o Higher individual self-esteem

Through:

- o Incentives and opportunities for self-improvement

INITIATIVES FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

Incentives and Opportunities for Self-Improvement

- o Education:
 - Localize decisions and policies
 - Greater association with local public education system
- o Welfare Reform:
 - Tribal and individual incentives for self-improvement
 - Education -- Service -- Jobs -- Other
- o Economic Development:
 - Increased job, training, and investment opportunities
- o Drug and alcohol abuse:
 - Emphasize motivation and rehabilitation
- o Continue to support self-determination and Indian cultural values
- o Move BIA from provider to enabler

INITIATIVES FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

Incentives and Opportunities for Self-Improvement

