



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2017

INDIAN AFFAIRS

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees.

Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.



Printed on
Recycled Paper

Table of Contents

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
Budget Justifications
Fiscal Year 2016
Table of Contents**

Table of Contents	IA-i
General Statement	IA-GS-1
Organization Chart	IA-GS-5
Executive Summary	IA-ES-1
Overview of Budget Request.....	IA-ES-12
Summary Tables	
Comprehensive Budget Table	IA-ST-1
Tribal Priority Allocation	IA-ST-7
Budget Changes at a Glance	IA-ST-9
Budget Summary Table.....	IA-ST-14
Strategic Objective Performance Summary	IA-SOPS-1
Authorizing Statutes.....	IA-AUTH-1
Administrative Provisions.....	IA-PROV-1

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs (OIP)

Appropriation Language – Operation of Indian Programs	IA-OIP-1
Summary of OIP Requirements.....	IA-OIP-2
Justification of Fixed Costs and Related Changes.....	IA-OIP-4
OIP - Program and Financing Schedule	IA-OIP-5

Justification of OIP Program and Performance by Activity

Tribal Government	IA-TG-1
Human Services.....	IA-HS-1
Trust – Natural Resources Management	IA-TNR-1
Trust – Real Estate Services	IA-RES-1
Public Safety and Justice	IA-PSJ-1
Community and Economic Development	IA-CED-1
Executive Direction and Administrative Services.....	IA-ADM-1
Bureau of Indian Education.....	IA-BIE-1

Contract Support

Appropriation Language – Contract Support	IA-CSC-1
Summary of Contract Support Requirements.....	IA-OIP-2
Justification of Fixed Costs and Related Changes.....	IA-OIP-3
Program and Financing Schedule	IA-OIP-6

Appropriation: Construction

Appropriation Language - Construction.....	IA-CON-SUM-1
Appropriation Language Citations	IA-CON-SUM-2
Summary of Construction Requirements	IA-CON-SUM-5
Justification of Fixed Costs and Related Changes.....	IA-CON-SUM-6
Construction Summary	IA-CON-SUM-8
Five Year Deferred Maintenance and Construction Plan.....	IA-CON-SUM-11
Construction Program and Financing Schedules.....	IA-CON-SUM-21

Justification of Construction Program and Performance by Activity

Education Construction	IA-CON-ED-1
Public Safety and Justice Construction	IA-CON-PSJ-1
Resources Management Construction	IA-CON-RM-1
Other Program Construction.....	IA-CON-OTH-1

Appropriation: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

Appropriation: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	A-SET-1
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	IA-SET-3
Program and Financing Schedule	IA-SET-8

Loan Accounts

Appropriation Language: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program	IA-LOAN-1
Summary of Requirements	IA-LOAN-2
Fixed Costs	IA-LOAN-3
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Summaries.....	IA-LOAN-4
Indian Guaranteed Loan – Program and Financing Schedule	IA-LOAN-14
Appropriation Language: Indian Guaranteed Loan Financing Account.	IA-LOAN-17
Appropriation Language: Indian Loan Guaranty & Insurance Fund.....	IA-LOAN-21
Appropriation Language: Indian Direct Loan Program Account.....	IA-LOAN-23
Appropriation Language: Indian Direct Loan Financing Account.....	IA-LOAN-24
Appropriation Language: Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account	IA-LOAN-27

Permanent Appropriations

Permanent Appropriations.....	IA-MISP-1
Appropriation: White Earth Settlement Fund.....	IA-MISP-2
Appropriation: Indian Water Rights and Habitat Acquisition Program	IA-MISP-4
Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	IA-MISP-5
Appropriation: Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	IA-MISP-10
Appropriation: Gifts and Donations	IA-MISP-14
Program and Financing Schedule	IA-MISP-15

Appendices

Public Safety and Justice	Appendix-1
Bureau of Indian Education	Appendix-2
Employee Count by Grade	Appendix-3
Tribal Priority Allocations by Location	Appendix-4
Bureau Region Allocations.....	Appendix-5
Self Governance Compacts Participation.....	Appendix-6
Self Governance Compacts by Tribe/Consortium.....	Appendix-7
Consolidated Tribal Government Program (CTGP) by Location.....	Appendix-8
P.L. 102-477 Grants Participants by Tribe.....	Appendix-9
Section 403 Compliance.....	Appendix-10

General Statement

INDIAN AFFAIRS GENERAL STATEMENT

"I want to give you my solemn guarantee that this is not the end of the process but the beginning of the process and that we are going to follow up. We are going to keep on working with you to make sure that the first Americans get the best possible chances in life."

President Barack Obama – November 5, 2009 – Tribal Nations Conference

"Providing greater deference to tribes under the principles of self-determination and improving our federal regulations to meet the needs of the 21st century means we can help remove some of these barriers to economic development on tribal lands and lay a solid foundation for economic development as well as improve the quality of life for American Indians and Alaska Natives in their homelands."

Secretary Sally Jewell – June 16, 2014 - DOI

Background The U.S. government as a whole carries out trust, treaty and other obligations to tribes, with the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), playing an especially important role. Over 20 Federal departments and agencies collectively provide a full range of Federal programs to Native Americans similar to those provided to the general public. In the last two centuries, the Congress has passed more Federal laws affecting American Indians than any other group of people in the United States. The Snyder Act, the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Indian Education Amendments of 1978, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, which includes the Native American Education Improvement Act of 2001, the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, and the recently reauthorized Violence Against Women Act are just a few of the laws that have defined the Federal authority and obligation to provide various programs and services to Indian Country. The scope of United States responsibilities to American Indians includes a wide range of services delivered in concert with the enhancement of Indian self-determination.

This unique relationship between the U.S. and tribal governments is rooted in American history. Much of Federal Indian policy revolves around this special relationship, which is expressed in terms of legal duties, moral obligations, and expectations that have arisen from the historical dealings between Indian Tribes and the Federal Government. In the narrowest sense, the special relationship is described as a trust relationship between a trustee and the beneficiary.

The Congress set the basic framework of Federal Indian policy in enacting the Trade and Intercourse Acts (Acts) passed between 1790 and 1834. The central policy of the Acts was to subject all interaction between Indians and non-Indians to Federal control. The Acts prohibited non-Indians from acquiring Indian lands, except with the specific approval of the Congress. Trading with Indians was made subject to Federal regulation. The underlying objective of this early Federal policy was to protect Indians against incursions by non-Indians, since exploitation of Indians was one of the major causes of fighting and conflict between Indians and non-Indians on the western frontier. In fact, the War Department was established in 1784 with its primary mission to "negotiate treaties with the Indians" and with the armed

militia at the disposal of Indian commissioners. Over the next 50 years, laws regulating trade between non-Indians and Indians were enacted and a network of Indian agents and subagents was established.

The Indian Removal Act of 1830 institutionalized forced removal of Indians following a series of battles and land disputes, particularly in the Southeast. The most notable removal occurred among the Five Civilized Tribes, who were taken from their homes in the southeastern states, and marched along the infamous “Trail of Tears” to what is now Oklahoma.

By 1849, with the creation of the DOI, the BIA passed from military to civilian control, and its primary mission initially focused primarily on promoting tribal settlement on defined reservations and cultural assimilation. The General Allotment Act of 1887 sought to further break up tribal land holdings and to assimilate Indian people through individual ownership of land. In the nearly 50 years of the allotment period, Indian land holdings were reduced from more than 136 million acres to less than 50 million acres.

Congress passed the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 to halt the allotment policy and create a foundation for tribal self- government. Tribes were urged to adopt elected democratic governments consistent with the concept of self-government.

From 1953 to 1964, the Congress passed several bills terminating the special Federal relationship between several Indian Tribes and the United States to de-emphasize its custodial functions. However, in the mid-1960s the Federal Government abandoned termination, to focus greater efforts on the development of both human and natural resources on Indian reservations.

In 1970, President Nixon called for self-determination of Indian people without the threat of termination of the trust relationship over Indian lands. Since that date, self-determination has been the basis of Federal Indian policy as more operational aspects of Federal programs are transferred to tribal management. Over the last four and a half decades, the U.S. government has continued to affirm and strengthen its recognition of tribal sovereignty, to promote self-determination, and to support tribal nation-building and economic development. The Obama Administration has sought to further advance these efforts through greater consultation and collaboration with tribes, continued reform and modernization of programs, and more effective coordination across the federal government in providing services and funding to meet tribal needs and federal responsibilities.

Indian Affairs Programs: Indian Affairs provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to a service population of more than 5.2 million American Indians and Alaska Native people and 567 federally recognized tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska. While the role of the organization has changed significantly in the last four decades in response to a greater emphasis on Indian self-determination, tribes still look to Indian Affairs for a broad spectrum of services.

Within this budget request, the term “Indian Affairs” is meant to include the BIA, the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), and the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs (AS-IA). The extensive scope of Indian Affairs programs is authorized by numerous treaties, court decisions, and legislation and covers virtually the entire range of Federal, state, and local government services. Programs administered by either tribes or Indian Affairs through the BIE include an education system consisting of 183 schools and

dormitories located in 23 states for approximately 41,300 individual elementary and secondary students (with a calculated three year Average Daily Membership of 41,333 students), and 32 tribal colleges, universities, tribal technical colleges, and post-secondary schools. Other programs administered through Indian Affairs include social services, natural resources management, economic development, law enforcement and detention services, administration of tribal courts, implementation of land and water claim settlements, replacement and repair of schools, repair and maintenance of roads and bridges, repair of structural deficiencies on high hazard dams, and land consolidation activities.

The Mission: The mission of the BIA is to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. The mission of the BIE is to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribes' needs for cultural and economic well-being, in keeping with the wide diversity of Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. Further, the BIE considers the whole person by taking into account the spiritual, mental, physical, and cultural aspects of the individual within his or her family and tribal or village context.

The People We Serve: Indian Affairs programs serve communities that face great challenges. On Indian reservations, poverty is still commonplace; violence is at higher rates than the national average; and rates of infant mortality, alcoholism, and substance abuse are higher than in the rest of America.

The key to overcoming these challenges is strong and stable tribal governments built through self-determination. Indian Affairs plays a critical role in removing obstacles to building and promoting tribal self-determination, strong and stable governing institutions, economic development, and human capital development.

With the support of Indian Affairs programs, tribes improve the quality of life for their members, along with their tribal government and community infrastructure.

The main source of information on population and employment in Indian Country has been a periodic report produced by Indian Affairs in cooperation with the federally recognized tribes across the nation. This report, entitled *American Indian Population and Labor Force Report*, is mandated by Section 17 of Public Law 102-477 (25 USC 3416). The latest report was published on January 14, 2014 based on data from the 2010 Census. (<http://www.bia.gov/cs/groups/public/documents/text/idc1-024782.pdf>)

The Indian Affairs Organization: Currently, the line authority for Indian Affairs programs begins at the Assistant Secretary level. Within the parameters established by the Congress and the Executive Branch, the primary responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary are to advise the Secretary of the Interior on Indian Affairs policy issues, communicate policy to and oversee the programs of the BIA and the BIE, provide leadership in consultations with tribes, and serve as the Department official for intra- and inter-departmental coordination and liaison within the Executive Branch on Indian matters.

The Assistant Secretary is supported by the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary as well as the following organizational units:

The *Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs* has line authority over all Regional and Agency offices. The Director provides program direction and support to Indian Services, Trust Services, Justice Services, and Field Operations.

The *Director of the Bureau of Indian Education* has line authority over the education resource centers stationed throughout the country and two post-secondary schools. The BIE supports the operation of day schools, boarding schools, and dormitories, including housing some Indian children who attend public schools.

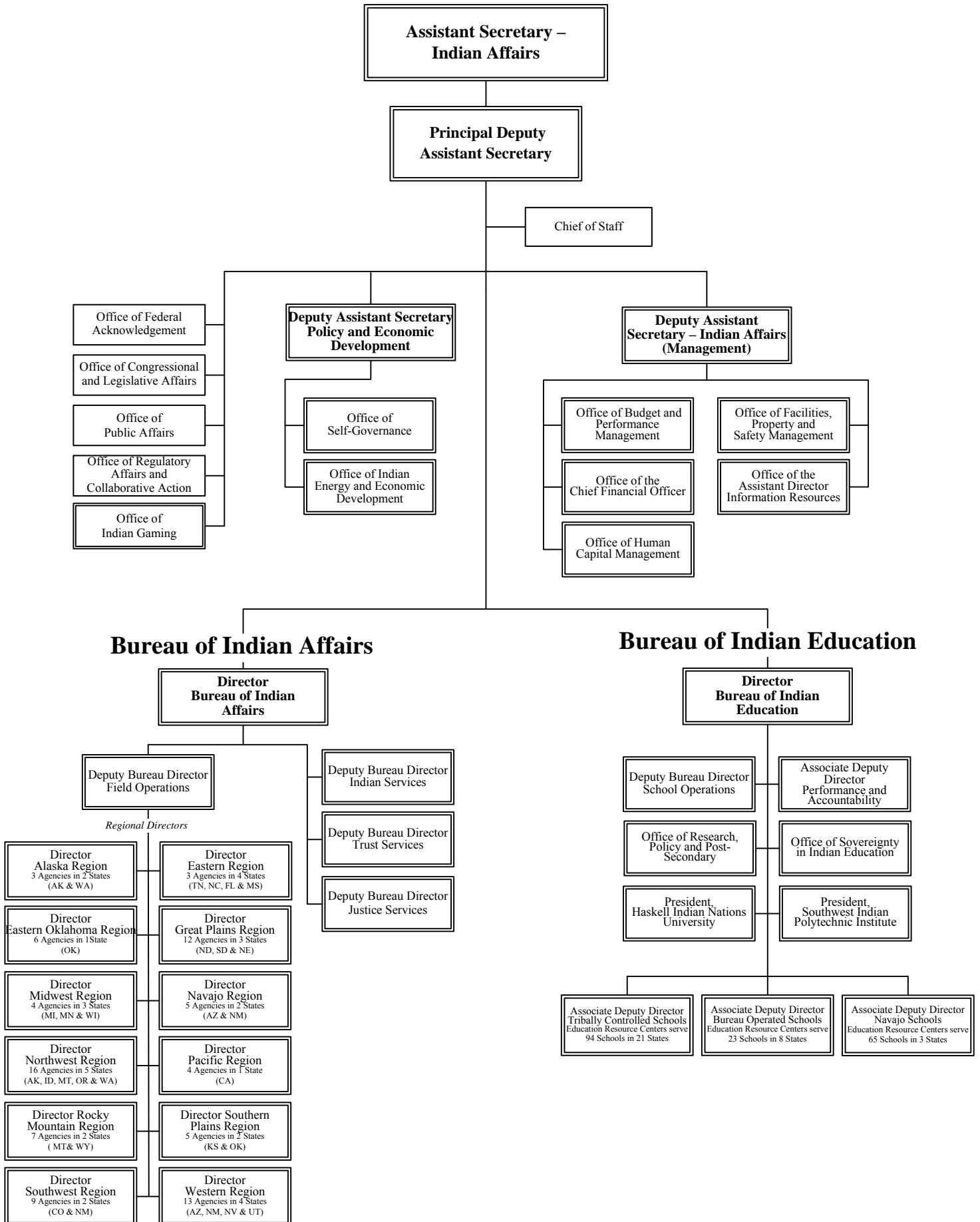
Two *Deputy Assistant Secretaries*, as well as the Principal Deputy, provide leadership through;

- a. *Management* - the Office of the Chief Financial Officer; the Office of Facilities, Property and Safety Management; the Office of Budget and Performance Management; the Office of Human Capital; and the Assistant Director Information Resources, who provide senior leadership, policy, and oversight of budget, acquisition, property, accounting, fiscal services, information technology, planning, facilities operations, and human resources down to the regional office level; and
- b. *Policy and Economic Development* - the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development, and the Office of Self-Governance, oversee and administer programs pertaining to economic development, and self-governance activities of Indian Affairs, respectively.

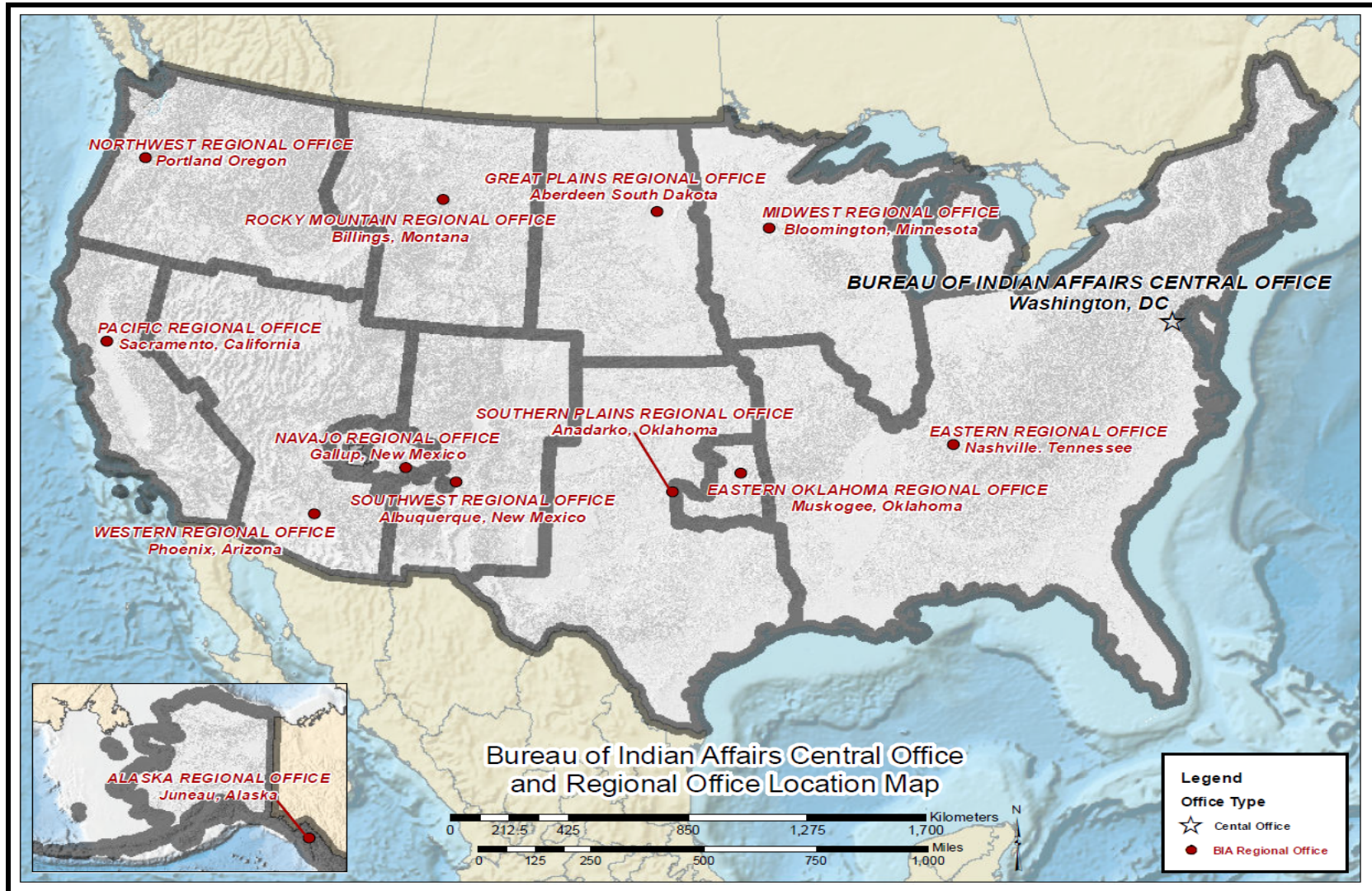
Indian Affairs functions are closely coordinated with the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST). The functions performed by OST support Indian Affairs efforts to ensure continued trust management improvements, sound management of natural resources, accurate and timely real estate transactions, and leasing decisions that preserve and enhance the value of trust lands. Indian Affairs strives to meet its fiduciary trust responsibilities, be more accountable at every level, and operate with people trained in the principles of fiduciary trust management.

The current organizational charts for the Indian Affairs are illustrated on the following pages.

INDIAN AFFAIRS



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CENTRAL OFFICE AND REGIONAL MAP



Executive Summary

Indian Affairs FY 2017 Budget Request Executive Summary

“This budget is an opportunity to build on our success and create lasting change. We are pressing toward common ground to achieve smarter land management, address the effects of a changing climate, and conserve imperiled landscapes. Interior is modernizing the tolls we use to deliver services and building strong partnerships which are critical to fostering the next generation of stewards, reforming education for Native youth, and conserving public lands for all Americans” - Secretary Sally Jewell, February 2015

On Nov 5, 2015, the White House brought together tribal leaders from federally recognized tribes to take part in the 7th Annual White House Tribal Nations Conference. During the conference, tribal leaders and federal officials discussed broad ranging issues, with an emphasis on the ways the Administration can continue to foster improvement in the nation-to-nation relationship and to ensure that gains realized continue into the future.

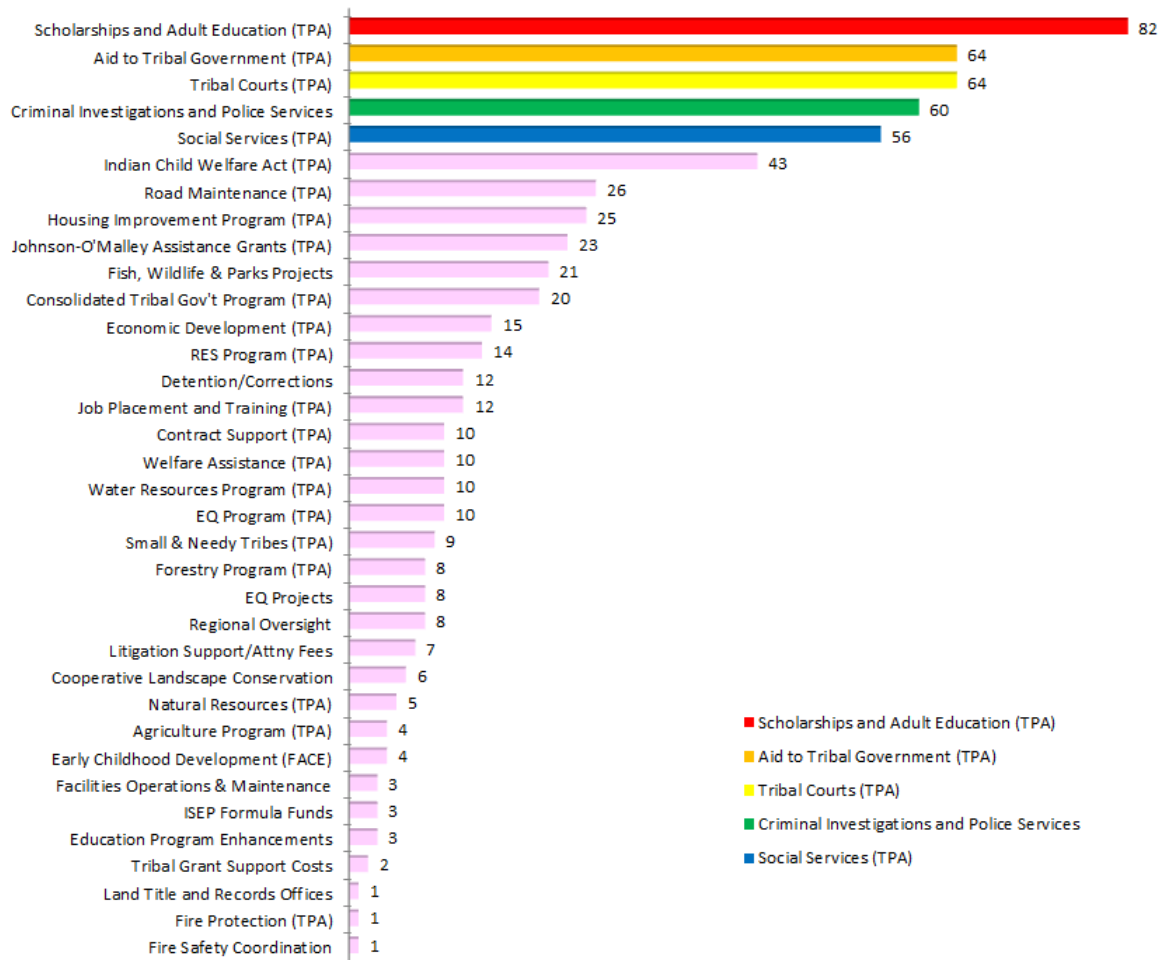
The President also reaffirmed his commitment to maintain strong and meaningful relationships with Native communities, strengthen government-to-government relationships with federally recognized tribes, promote efficient and effective governance, and support nation building and self-determination. The 2017 budget supports programs that deliver community services, fortify families, restore tribal homelands, fulfill commitments related to water and other resource rights, execute fiduciary trust responsibilities, support the stewardship of energy and other natural resources, create economic opportunity, expand access to education, and assist in supporting community resilience in the face of a changing climate.

Tribal Funding Priorities in Indian Country

Since taking office, President Obama and his Administration have made tremendous progress on the major issues affecting Indian Country. Underlying this progress is President Obama’s belief that tribal leaders must be part of the solution to problems and have a seat at the table. The President has hosted an annual White House Tribal Nations Conference, where tribal leaders have had discussions with the President and Cabinet officials. In addition, the President signed a memorandum directing Federal agencies to fully implement an Executive Order on tribal consultation. These actions have led to greater tribal consultation and feedback, which has allowed tribal voices to shape policy priorities for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The 2017 budget reflects the priorities of tribes and provides increases across a wide range of Indian Affairs and other Federal programs that serve tribes: education, justice, health, infrastructure, climate resilience, and stewardship of land, water, and other natural resources -- and supports improved access to Federal programs and resources, particularly those focused on youth. The 2017 budget provides robust funding and increases for top tribal priorities across the budgets of DOI Indian Affairs and other federal agencies and programs.

2017 PRIORITY RANKING RESULTS - ALL REGIONS



Creating Opportunities for Native Youth

The 2017 budget includes key investments to support Generation Indigenous, an initiative launched in 2014 to address barriers to success for Native American youth. This initiative takes an integrative, comprehensive, and culturally-appropriate approach to help improve lives of and opportunities for Native American youth. Multiple Federal agencies, including the Departments of the Interior, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and Justice are working collaboratively with Tribes to implement education reforms and address issues facing youth. This request maintains President Obama’s vision for a 21st century Indian education system, grounded in both high academic standards and tribal values and traditions. It invests in improving educational opportunities and quality from the earliest years through college because in today’s global economy, a high quality education is no longer just a pathway to opportunity—it is a prerequisite to success.

The Interior budget proposes \$1.1 billion in Indian education programs to support a comprehensive transformation of the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). This multi-year process will transform BIE into an organization that serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in educating their

youth and delivers a world-class and culturally-appropriate education across Indian Country. As part of the transformation, the BIE has invested in areas that promote educational self-determination for tribal communities. The BIE issued the first Tribal Education Department grants and Sovereignty in Education grants to foster the capacity of tribes to determine the educational needs of their youth and run education programs. Furthermore, the budget now supports full funding of Tribal Grant Support Costs for tribes which choose to operate BIE-funded schools that serve their students. The 2017 budget request continues the BIE transformation with increased program investments totaling \$49.3 million to improve opportunities and outcomes in the classroom; expand multi-generational programs to advance early childhood development; provide improved instructional services and teacher quality; and promote enhanced language and cultural programs. The budget also proposes investments to further enhance broadband and digital access and support tribal control of student education.

INDIAN AFFAIRS
2017 Analysis of Budgetary Changes

	2017 Request	2016 Enacted	(\$000)	FTE
			2,933,715	7,431
			2,796,120	7,145
	Total Indian Affairs Change		137,595	286
Program Changes			+137,595	+286
Creating Opportunities for Native Youth			+59,158	+169
BIE Transformation			+49,348	+152
School Operations (ISEP, Trans, O&M)			+16,500	+57
Education Program Enhancements			+2,000	+8
Early Child and Family Development Programs			+4,000	+14
Bring Broadband to BIE Schools			+16,789	0
Fully Fund Tribal Grant Support Costs			+2,059	0
Improve Administrative Capacity			+8,000	+73
Education Scholarships and Grants/Youth Programs			+9,810	+17
Expand Tribal Scholarships and Grants			+6,810	0
Additional funding for Haskell & SIPI, and Tribal Technical Colleges			+2,500	+17
Johnson O'Malley Education Assistance Grants			+3,600	0
Youth Projects in Natural Resource Programs			+2,000	0
Eliminate Double Funding for Tribal Technical Colleges			-5,100	0
Supporting Indian Families			+21,000	+33
Tiwahe (Family) Initiative			+21,000	+33
Expand Number of Tiwahe Sites			+12,300	+31
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)			+3,400	+1
Housing			+1,700	+1
Job Placement & Training			+1,000	0
Aid to Tribal Family Courts			+2,600	0
Tribal Nations Building			+5,146	+5
Fully Fund Contract Support Costs			+1,000	0
Establish Indian Data and Analysis Office			+12,000	0
Native One-Stop			+4,000	+4
Aid Small and Needy Tribes			+1,250	0
Community Development Oversight			+1,000	0
Detention/Corrections Programs			+1,000	+3
Rationalize Tribal Justice Support Functions			-8,211	-2
Complete Klamath Land Acquisition			-6,893	0
Sustainable Stewardship of Trust Resources			+13,298	+68
Increase Trust Responsibilities Capacity			+6,850	+48
Facilities and Dams Rehabilitation and Repair			+4,300	+20
Energy Special Pay			+148	0
Support Alaska Subsistence			+2,000	0
Supporting Climate Resilience in Indian Country			+15,100	+3
Tribal Climate Resilience Projects			+3,100	+1
Natural Resources Programs Adaptation			+1,000	0
Rights Protection			+2,500	0
Tribal Management Development Program			+3,000	0
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance			+1,500	0
Endangered Species			+1,000	0
Integrated Resource Info Program			+1,000	+2
Fish, Wildlife & Parks Projects			+2,000	0
Indian Settlements			+18,550	+8
Indian Water Rights			+8,550	+8
Increase BIA Support for Settlements Negotiations			+12,870	+8
Meet Settlements Enforcement Dates			+24,892	0
Complete Taos Settlement			-29,212	0
Indian Land Settlements			+10,000	0
Yurok Land Acquisition			+10,000	0
Fixed Costs			+5,343	0

The budget provides \$138.3 million for education construction programs to replace and repair school facilities in poor condition and address deferred maintenance needs at the 183 campuses in the BIE school system. The FY 2016 enacted appropriation funds replacement of the remaining two BIE school campuses on the priority list created in 2004 and supports planning for schools on the 2016 list which is nearing complete. Finalization of the next replacement school construction list is expected early this year, once the rigorous negotiated rulemaking process is completed. The FY 2017 request for BIE school construction continues the momentum launched with the FY 2016 appropriation, and provides the funding stability necessary to develop an orderly construction pipeline and properly pace projects.

Making post-secondary education opportunities available for tribal members is a high priority for Tribes, who see advanced education as the path to economic development and a better quality of life for their communities. The FY 2017 budget continues recognition of the important role tribal post-secondary schools play in empowering Indian students and tribal communities. The budget includes an increase of \$2.0 million for the BIE-owned and operated Haskell Indian University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute. The budget also includes an additional \$500,000 for Tribal Technical Colleges—United Tribes Technical College and Navajo Technical University—which became forward funded for the first time in FY 2016. In addition, the BIE budget includes \$6.8 million in increases for tribally-controlled scholarships for post-secondary education, with a focus on recipients seeking degrees in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

To foster public private-partnerships to improve student experiences at BIE funded schools, the FY 2017 budget proposes appropriations language enabling the Secretary to reactivate the National Foundation for American Indian Education. The proposed bill language will initiate a foundation focused on fundraising to create opportunities for Indian students in and out of the classroom. The budget also includes an increase of \$3.6 million for Johnson O'Malley grants which support Indian student education.

Further supporting Native youth, the BIA requests an additional \$2.0 million to support youth participation in natural resources programs focused on the protection, enhancement, and conservation of natural resources through science, education, and cultural learning. Tribal youth will benefit from the mentoring and positive role models provided by tribal personnel who work on-the-ground to manage and protect tribal trust resources. Programs aimed at tribal youth help to open future job opportunities, instill respect for resources, and develop an appreciation of the importance of natural resources to tribal cultures and livelihoods. The FY 2017 request will support approximately 60 new tribal youth projects and training programs throughout Indian Country and supplement existing training programs within the forestry, water, and agriculture programs.

Supporting Indian Families and Protecting Indian Country

Supporting Indian families and ensuring public safety are top priorities for the President and tribal leaders. As part of the President's commitment to protect and promote the development of prosperous tribal communities, BIA will continue to expand the Tiwahe initiative. Tiwahe, which means family in the Lakota language, promotes a comprehensive, integrated and community-based approach to support child welfare, family stability, and strengthening tribal communities as a whole. The initiative directly supports the Generation Indigenous objective of addressing barriers to success for Native youth by

leveraging BIA programs in concert with other Federal programs supporting family and community stability and cultural awareness.

Children living in poverty are far more likely to be exposed to violence and psychological trauma, both at home and in the surrounding community. Many Indian communities face high rates of poverty, substance abuse, suicide, and violent crime, leading to serious and persistent child abuse and neglect issues. Child maltreatment often leads to disrupted extended family support networks and broken families when children are placed outside the community. Solutions lie in addressing the interrelated problems of poverty, violence, and substance abuse faced by many communities to help improve the lives and opportunities of Indian families. This requires tribally-initiated coordination of social service programs, steps to maintain family cohesiveness; preparation for family wage earners for work opportunities; and rehabilitative alternatives to incarceration for family members with substance abuse issues.

The FY 2017 budget proposes \$21.0 million in program increases to support Tiwahe objectives, including \$12.3 million for social services programs to provide culturally-appropriate services with the goal of empowering individuals and families through health promotion, family stability, and strengthening tribal communities as a whole. The budget also includes increases of \$3.4 million for Indian Child Welfare Act programs that work with social services programs and the courts to keep Indian children in need of foster care in Indian communities where possible; an additional \$1.7 million to improve access to suitable housing for Indian families with children; and a \$1.0 million increase for job training and placement. The budget includes an additional \$2.6 million for tribal courts to implement a comprehensive strategy to provide alternatives to incarceration and increase treatment opportunities across Indian Country.

As a Departmental priority goal, the BIA Office of Justice Services works to support rehabilitation and reduce recidivism by promoting alternatives to incarceration. The OJS will continue pilot programs at five sites that seek to lower rates of repeat incarceration, with the goal of reducing recidivism by a total of three percent within these communities by September 30, 2017. The pilot programs will continue to implement comprehensive alternatives to incarceration strategies that seek to address the underlying causes of repeat offenses—including substance abuse and social service needs—through alternative courts, increased treatment opportunities, probation programs, and interagency and intergovernmental partnerships with tribal, Federal, and State stakeholders. These efforts will promote public safety and community resilience in Indian Country.

In 2017, the BIA Office of Justice Services will continue to provide technical assistance and training to Tribes to amend tribal legal codes to reflect provisions in the Tribal Law and Order Act and reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, both of which expanded tribal court jurisdiction and responsibilities in all states. The updated codes provide stronger protections and safety for vulnerable populations and expand the jurisdiction of tribal law enforcement and justice systems to domestic violence altercations in Indian Country. The FY 2017 budget retains \$1.8 million of the \$10.0 million provided in FY 2016 to work with Indian tribes and tribal organizations to assess needs, consider options, and design, develop, and pilot tribal court systems for tribal communities including those communities subject to full or partial State jurisdiction of law enforcement activities under Public Law 83-280. The BIA is also implementing training for direct service law enforcement program staff in the areas of law

enforcement, social services, victim services, and courts and is making this training available to Tribes operating these programs under self-determination contracts and compacts.

Tribal Nation-Building

Programs run by Tribes through contracts with the Federal government support tribal nation-building and self-determination. The FY 2017 budget continues the Administration's commitment to fully fund contract support costs with an increase of \$1.0 million above the FY 2016 enacted level to fully fund estimated requirements for FY 2017. The budget also includes a legislative proposal to fully fund BIA and Indian Health Service (IHS) contract support costs as mandatory funding, beginning in FY 2018. The BIA and IHS will continue to work together with Tribes and consult on policies to address long-term programmatic and funding goals to advance tribal self-determination.

Tribes and tribal organizations have expressed long-standing concerns about the need for accurate, meaningful, and timely data collection in American Indian/Alaska Native communities. Tribal leaders and communities need access to quality data and information as they make decisions concerning their communities, economic development, and land and resource management. It is also critical that the Federal government collect and analyze quality data to ensure that Federal agencies and programs are delivering effective services to meet tribal needs and deliver on Federal responsibilities.

To address the quality of data for American Indian/Alaska Native communities, the U.S. Census Bureau (Census) and BIA signed a memorandum of understanding in January 2016 to promote communication and collaboration between the two agencies and improve the dissemination of accurate data for American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Census and BIA agreed to work together to gain an accurate count of American Indians and Alaska Natives, share files that show boundaries for reservations and off-reservation trust and restricted lands, and establish a workgroup to discuss and resolve data issues.

The FY 2017 BIA budget supports this effort with an increase of \$12.0 million to enable the Department of the Interior to work with tribes to improve Federal data quality and availability, create a reimbursable agreement with Census to address data gaps in Indian Country, and to create an Office of Indian Affairs Policy, Program Evaluation, and Data to support effective, data-driven, tribal policy making and program implementation.

To deliver on an all-of-government approach to delivering programs and funding to Indian Country, the BIA budget proposes an increase of \$4.0 million to continue development of a Native American One-Stop website to make it easier for Tribes to find and access the hundreds of services available to Tribes across the Federal government. The funding will also support efforts at the regional and local levels to assist Tribes to find services and receive consistent information about programs available to them. The website and support center will reduce costs by eliminating duplication of outreach efforts and services by Federal government agencies. The Native One-Stop website currently has a portal focused on programs that serve Native American youth, in support of the Generation Indigenous initiative.

Sustainable Stewardship of Trust Resources

The BIA's trust programs assist Tribes in the management, development, and protection of Indian trust land and natural resources on 56 million surface acres and 60 million acres of subsurface mineral estates.

These programs assist tribal landowners to optimize sustainable stewardship and use of resources, providing benefits such as revenue, jobs, and the protection of cultural, spiritual, and traditional resources. Income from energy is one of the larger sources of revenue generated from trust lands, with royalty income of \$826 million in 2015. The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians manages the trust funds generated from royalties on natural resource use, in addition to revenues from judgment awards, settlement of claims, land-use agreements, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and financial investment income. The OST manages nearly \$4.9 billion held in nearly 3,300 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes and 400,000 open Individual Indian Money accounts. The OST has fiduciary responsibility for trust fund management; including receipt, investment, disbursement, and reporting of Indian trust funds on behalf of individuals and Tribes; and real estate appraisals on Indian trust and restricted real property.

The Indian Energy Service Center received initial funding in FY 2016. The Center will expedite the leasing, permitting, and reporting for conventional and renewable energy on Indian lands, and provide resources to ensure development occurs safely, protects the environment, and manages risks appropriately with technical assistance to support assessment of the social and environmental impacts of energy development. The Center will include staff from BIA, Office of Natural Resources Revenue (OHRR), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and OST—all of which have responsibilities related to tribal energy advancement. Working with the Department of Energy's Office of Indian Energy, the Center will provide a full suite of energy development-related services to Tribes nationwide. The Center will coordinate and enhance BIA's ability to process leases, BLM's responsibility for Applications for Permits to Drill approval and monitoring, and the ONRR responsibilities for royalty accounting; and will institute streamlined processes, standardized procedures, and best practices for all development of conventional and renewable energy at various locations and bureaus.

The BIA has taken several steps to help Tribes proactively steward Indian resources that support economic stability, promote tribal cultural heritage, and protect the environment in Indian country. The Department is requesting a \$2.0 million increase to address subsistence management in Alaska. Alaska Native communities, among the most under-resourced in the Country, are also at the highest risk of negative impacts to their basic cultural practices due to climate change. The Department is committed to helping Alaska Native leaders build strong, prosperous, and resilient communities. The funding will target areas across the State that promote tribal cooperative management of fish and wildlife and improve access to subsistence resources on Federal lands and waters. To facilitate management of trust resources, the budget includes a total increase of \$6.9 million for Trust Real Estate Services activities to expand capacity to address the probate backlog, land title and records processing, geospatial support needs, and database management.

The budget also invests in stewardship of assets maintained by the BIA for the benefit of Tribes. The budget proposes an additional \$2.0 million for the Safety of Dams program. The program is currently responsible for 136 high or significant-hazard dams located on 42 Indian reservations in 13 States. The program maintains and rehabilitates dams to protect communities in the floodplain downstream and to maintain the functions for which the dam was built. The program contracts with Tribes to perform many aspects of the program. The budget also includes \$1.0 million for deferred maintenance needs at regional and agency facilities to address safety, security, and handicap accessibility issues.

Increasing Resilience of Natural Resources in Indian Country

Tribes throughout the U.S. are already experiencing the impacts of a changing climate including drought, intensifying wildfires, changes in plants and animals important to subsistence and cultural practices, impacts to treaty and trust resources, and coastal erosion and sea level rise. Executive Order 13653, *Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change*, called on the Federal government to partner with Tribes from across the U.S. in planning, preparing, and responding to the impacts of climate change.

Responding to these recommendations, which included input from hundreds of tribal leaders, the budget provides a \$15.1 million increase over FY 2016 across eight BIA trust natural resource programs to support tribal communities in preparing for and responding to the impacts of climate change. Funds will provide support for Tribes to develop and access science, tools, training, and planning; and to implement actions that build resilience into resource management, infrastructure, and community development activities. Funding will be set aside to support Alaska Native Villages in the Arctic and other critically vulnerable communities in improving the long-term resilience of their communities.

Tribal lands, particularly in the West and Alaska, are by their geography and location on the frontline of climate change, yet many of these communities face immense challenges in planning for and responding to the far-reaching impacts of climate change on infrastructure, economic development, food security, natural and cultural resources, and local culture. Some communities are already experiencing increasingly devastating storms, droughts, floods, sea-level rise, and threats to subsistence resources. Strengthening access to information and resources, including technical and financial assistance to address the combined and cumulative effects, are among the highest priorities for supporting climate change adaptation and resilience. Examples of projects that may be funded include training, studies, scenario planning, natural resource and infrastructure projects, public awareness and outreach efforts, capacity building, and other projects.

Land Buy-Back Program

Indian Affairs provides some of the groundwork for the Land Buy-Back Program. The Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations was established to implement the land consolidation component of the Cobell Settlement, which provides \$1.9 billion to purchase fractional interests in trust or restricted land from willing sellers at fair market value. Since December 2013, the Land Buy-Back Program has made more than \$1.7 billion in purchase offers to more than 67,500 owners of fractionated interests at 21 locations. The program has paid more than \$730 million to landowners and restored the equivalent of nearly 1.5 million acres of land to tribal governments. Currently, Land Buy-Back Program activities are scheduled to be implemented at 42 tribal communities—locations that represent 83 percent of all outstanding fractional interests across Indian Country—through the middle of 2017. The program plans to increase the number of locations in the years ahead and is starting a Planning Initiative to assist in development of its next implementation schedule for the remainder of 2017 and beyond. The two-pronged Planning Initiative seeks input from tribal governments and landowners interested in participating in the program.

Under the terms of the Settlement, the Department of the Interior has until November 2022 to expend the funding. Fractionation has been identified as a key impediment to economic development and is a significant factor in the complexity and cost of managing Indian trust lands. Lands acquired through the

program will remain in trust or restricted status and are immediately consolidated for beneficial use by tribal communities, including farming and cultural preservation. The program is focusing on the most fractionated locations and using a detailed mass appraisal method to achieve the most cost-effective acquisition of fractional interests.

Program sales are already making a significant difference for individuals, families, and tribal communities. For example, land secured in trust for the Crow Tribe will be used for a new community water plant on land that is now 100-percent tribally owned as a result of the program. Aided by acquisition of land through the Land Buy-Back Program, the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation is embarking on a \$9.0 million housing program.

The Cobell Settlement also authorized the Cobell Education Scholarship Fund which is capitalized in part by the Land Buy-Back Program. Interior makes transfers to the Fund based on a formula that sets aside contributions based on the value of the fractionated interests sold. The Settlement authorizes up to \$60 million in transfers to the Fund as a result of sales. To date, the total amount contributed to the Fund as a result of sales is nearly \$35 million. The Fund is designed to be a permanent endowment which provides financial assistance through scholarships to American Indian and Alaska Native students wishing to pursue post-secondary and graduate education and training. Scholarships are key to advancing tribal self-determination by opening doors to the next generation of leaders in Indian Country. The Fund, administered by the American Indian Graduate Center, awarded the first Cobell scholarships in 2015 and will disburse approximately \$2.5 million in funds in its first round of awards. Scholarship recipients for school year 2015-2016 represent more than 340 undergraduate and graduate students in over 80 tribal nations who will be attending more than 175 different academic institutions.

Indian Settlements

The FY 2017 budget request for Indian water rights settlements continues the Administration's strong commitment to resolve tribal water rights claims and ensure Tribes have access to use and manage water to meet domestic, economic, cultural, and ecological needs. Many of the projects supported in these agreements bring clean and potable water to tribal communities, while other projects repair crumbling irrigation and water delivery infrastructure on which tribal economies depend. These investments not only improve the health and well-being of tribal members and preserve existing economies but, over the long term, also bring the potential for jobs and economic development.

The FY 2017 Departmental budget for authorized settlements and technical and legal support involving tribal water rights totals \$215.5 million, an increase of \$4.6 million from the FY 2016 enacted level. In FY 2016, the Department will complete the Taos Pueblos water settlement and in FY 2017, Interior will complete the funding requirements for the BIA portion of the Aamodt water rights settlement.

To strengthen the Department's capacity to meet its trust responsibilities and more effectively partner with Tribes on water issues, the FY 2017 budget includes a \$13.7 million increase across the budgets of BIA, Reclamation, BLM, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Geological Survey. This funding will support a more robust, coordinated, Interior-wide approach to working with and supporting Tribes in resolving water rights claims and supporting sustainable stewardship of tribal water resources. Funds will strengthen the engagement, management, and analytical capabilities of the Secretary's Indian Water

Rights Office; increase coordination and expertise among bureaus and offices that work on these issues; and increase support to Tribes.

The FY 2017 budget request also continues the Administration's strong commitment to honor enacted land settlements. The budget includes \$10.0 million to provide the Yurok Tribe in Northern California funds to acquire lands as authorized in the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act. The Act authorizes the Secretary funding for the purpose of acquiring land or interests in land within, adjacent to, and contiguous with the Yurok Reservation from willing sellers. This one-time funding satisfies the Federal contribution. This funding for land acquisition supports efforts by the Yurok Tribe and partners in conservation to conserve 47,097 acres of the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion which will be managed as a salmon sanctuary and sustainable community forest. The conservation will ensure the health of the ecoregion and assist the on-reservation Yurok community revitalize its cultural heritage and develop a natural resource based economy that supports and employs tribal members.

Overview of FY 2017 Budget Request

The FY 2017 President’s budget for Indian Affairs, which includes the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, is \$2.9 billion in current appropriations, \$137.6 million above the FY 2016 level. The BIA estimates staffing will equal 7,431 full time equivalents in 2017, an increase of 286 FTE from FY 2016.

Total FY 2017 Budget Request (Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request
Current	2,601,498	2,796,120	2,933,715
Permanent	123,054	135,118	122,463
Total Current and Permanent	2,724,552	2,931,238	3,056,178
<i>FTEs</i>	<i>7,102</i>	<i>7,145</i>	<i>7,431</i>

The President's budget supports an all-of-government approach to addressing Federal responsibilities and tribal needs in Indian Country. Coordination of this work across Federal agencies is being carried out through the White House Council on Native American Affairs, established by Executive Order by President Obama and chaired by the Department of the Interior. Indian Affairs at Interior plays an important role in carrying out the Federal trust responsibility and in serving Tribes. Indian Affairs provides service to more than two million American Indians and Alaska Natives. The BIA fulfills trust responsibilities and promotes the self-determination and nation-building of 567 federally recognized Indian Tribes. The BIA does so by providing direct services and funding for tribal compacts and contracts to support a wide range of activities including natural resource management, law enforcement, and social service programs, among many others in Indian Country. The BIE supports a school system with 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories providing educational services to 48,000 individual students, with an Average Daily Membership of 41,300 students in 23 States. BIE also operates two post-secondary schools, and administers grants for 28 tribally controlled colleges and universities, and two tribal technical colleges.

The primary mission of Indian Affairs is to honor the Nation’s trust, treaty, and other responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives and improve the quality of life in tribal and native communities. The strategies to achieve these objectives build on progress made over the past six years establishing strong and meaningful relationships with Tribes, strengthening government-to-government relationships, delivering services to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and advancing self-governance and self-determination.

The FY 2017 budget supports continuing efforts to advance self-governance and self-determination, improve educational outcomes for American Indian children, support human services activities, prudently manage tribal natural resources, build stronger economies and self-sufficiency, and maintain safer Indian communities. Indian Affairs ensures trust and restricted Federal Indian-owned lands are managed

effectively and accurately account for revenues in a timely and efficient manner. The BIA also works to restore tribal homelands and protect Indian treaty rights.

Operations of Indian Programs and Construction Accounts

The FY 2017 budget for the Operation of Indian Programs account is \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$127.9 million above the FY 2016 level. The FY 2017 budget request for Construction is \$197.0 million, an increase of \$3.0 million above the FY 2016 level.

Advancing Indian Education – The Interior budget proposes a \$1.1 billion investment in Indian education to continue to support the comprehensive transformation of the BIE. The multi-year process will transform BIE into an organization that serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in educating their youth and delivering a world-class and culturally appropriate education across Indian Country. The budget supports this transformation through \$49.4 million in increases across a number of programmatic areas in BIE. These investments include increases over FY 2016 of: \$24.6 million in Elementary and Secondary education; \$2.1 million to fully fund Tribal Grant Support Costs which, similar to Contract Support Costs, assist Tribes that run their own schools by covering the costs of administering programs; \$8.0 million to Education Program Management to further establish a School Operations Division to provide specialized support to optimize operational efficiencies and maximize student achievement; and \$6.5 million for the Indian School Equalization program which directly funds educational activities at schools. To help ensure that students are ready to enter elementary school, the budget requests an increase of \$4.0 million for Early Child and Family Development.

To address school facilities and operations, the budget requests increases of: \$6.0 million to provide essential preventive and routine maintenance and operating expenses to operate schools in a safe and educationally conducive manner; \$16.8 million for education information technology that will enhance broadband and digital access for students at BIE-funded schools; and \$4.0 million for Student Transportation.

The \$1.1 billion investment in Indian education includes \$138.3 million for Education Construction to continue the progress made using the \$63.7 million increase in FY 2016. The request provides the education construction program the resources to replace and repair school facilities in poor condition and address deferred maintenance needs at the 183 campuses in the BIE school system. The request would provide the funding stability necessary to develop an orderly construction pipeline and properly pace projects. The FY 2016 enacted appropriation allows for the replacement of the remaining two BIE school campuses on the priority list created in 2004 — Little Singer Community School and Cove Day School, both in Arizona — and supports planning for the schools identified on the 2016 list nearing completion. Finalization of the next replacement school construction list is expected early this year.

The FY 2017 budget includes increases totaling \$12.4 million to meet educational needs beyond the BIE elementary and secondary system. To further higher education, the budget requests a \$6.6 million increase for scholarships and adult education, a \$2.0 million increase for Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, a \$500,000 increase for Tribal Technical Colleges, and a \$250,000 increase for Special Higher Education Scholarships. Lastly, the FY 2017 budget includes a \$3.6 million increase for the Johnson O'Malley program to provide American Indian

and Alaska Native students attending public schools with additional resources to meet their unique and specialized educational needs.

To foster public-private partnerships to improve the student experience at BIE-funded schools, the FY 2017 budget proposes appropriations language enabling the Secretary to reactivate the National Foundation for American Indian Education. The proposed bill language will initiate a foundation focused on fundraising to create opportunities for Indian students in and out of the classroom.

Supporting Youth and Families through the Tiwahe and Generation Indigenous Initiatives – As part of the President’s commitment to protect and promote the development of prosperous tribal communities, Indian Affairs proposes to expand the Tiwahe initiative launched in 2015. Tiwahe means family in the Lakota language. The Tiwahe initiative supports the White House’s interagency Generation Indigenous initiative, which takes a comprehensive, culturally appropriate approach to help improve the lives and opportunities for Native youth. These efforts support an integrated approach to address the inter-related challenges impacting the lives of youth, families, and communities—including poverty, violence, and substance abuse. The Tiwahe approach seeks to empower individuals and families through health promotion, family stability, and strengthening communities as a whole.

The FY 2016 appropriation provides \$13.0 million to expand Indian Affairs’ capacity in current programs that address Indian child and family welfare issues. The FY 2017 budget proposes an additional \$21.0 million to expand the initiative. The budget proposes program increases of \$12.3 million for social services programs, \$3.4 million for the Indian Child Welfare Act program, \$1.7 million for the Housing Program, \$2.6 million for tribal courts, and \$1.0 million for Job Placement and Training. To focus funding and evaluate outcomes in meeting social service needs more effectively in Indian Country, the Department will evaluate social service and community development needs in Indian Country in 2016. The evaluation will inform programmatic design, assessments, management, and budgeting. The BIA will promote peer-to-peer learning and sharing of best practices around delivering integrated approaches to delivering social services. The BIA funding and programs also will be integrated with other Generation Indigenous funding increases across the Federal government.

Supporting Tribal Nation-Building and Economic Development – The budget contains a number of critical increases to support tribal nation-building and economic development. The budget capitalizes on the important role BIA plays as a broad provider of Federal services by proposing \$4.0 million for the Native One-Stop Support Center to make it easier for Tribes to find and access hundreds of services available to Tribes across the Federal government. The FY 2017 budget also includes \$1.0 million to help Tribes adopt uniform commercial codes which help build the legal infrastructure on reservations to promote credit and other capital transactions.

To address the quality of data for American Indian/Alaska Native communities, the U.S. Census Bureau (Census) and BIA signed a Memorandum of Understanding in January 2016 to promote communication and collaboration between the two agencies and improve the dissemination of accurate data for American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Census and BIA agreed to work together to gain an accurate count of American Indians and Alaska Natives, to share files that show boundaries for reservations and off-reservation trust and restricted lands, and to establish a workgroup to discuss and resolve data issues. The

FY 2017 budget supports this effort with an increase of \$12 million for BIA to enable the Department of the Interior to work with Tribes to improve Federal data quality and availability, to create a reimbursable agreement with the Census to address data gaps in Indian Country, and to create an Office of Indian Affairs Policy, Program Evaluation, and Data to support effective, data-driven, tribal policy making and program implementation. Lastly, a \$1.3 million increase for the Small and Needy Tribes program is proposed to assist eligible Tribes in expanding and sustaining tribal governance.

Supporting Sustainable Stewardship of Trust Resources and Lands – The FY 2017 budget strongly supports the sustainable stewardship of trust lands, natural resources, and the environment in Indian Country. These priorities include the protection and restoration of ecosystems and important landscapes; stewardship of land, water, ocean, and energy resources; resilience in the face of a changing climate; and clean and sustainable energy development. The budget includes program increases totaling \$38.7 million for the trust natural resources and real estate services programs.

The budget provides a \$15.1 million program increase over FY 2016 across eight natural resource programs to support tribal communities in sustainable resource management and in preparing and responding to the impacts of climate change, such as drought, wildfires, changes in the plants and animals important to subsistence and culture, rights protection, coastal erosion, and sea level rise. Funds will support Tribes in developing science, tools, training, planning, and implementation of actions to build resilience into resource management, infrastructure, and community development activities. Funding will be set aside to support Alaska Native Villages in the Arctic and other critically vulnerable communities in improving the long-term resilience of their communities. The natural resource increases also include \$2.0 million to address subsistence management in Alaska. These investments help Tribes better prepare for the impacts of climate change, as part of an ongoing commitment to improve the Nation's resilience.

The budget includes a total increase of \$8.7 million for trust real estate service activities to reinforce the stewardship of trust resources. The expanded capacity will address the probate backlog, land title and records processing, geospatial support needs, and database management in addition to providing expanded technical and legal support for authorized settlements involving tribal water rights. The BIA increases for water rights settlements represent a subset of increases totaling \$4.6 million across the Department to support resolving tribal water rights claims and ensuring that Tribes have access to use and manage water to meet domestic, economic, cultural, and ecological needs.

Tribal Priority Allocations – The FY 2017 budget proposes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$722.2 million, excluding Contract Support Costs, \$30.9 million over the 2016 level.

Contract Support Costs

The FY 2017 request for Contract Support Costs is \$278.0 million, an increase of \$1.0 million above FY 2016. Based on the most recent analysis, the requested amount for FY 2017 will fully fund contract support costs. As in the 2016 enacted bill, the budget requests funding for Contract Support Costs in a separate dedicated current account. Contract support costs are a key component of tribal self-determination and support the ability of Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs. To further stabilize long-term funding, the FY 2017 budget includes a legislative proposal to reclassify these costs as permanent funding beginning in fiscal year 2018. If enacted, permanent funding for

Contract Support Costs will further help stabilize this vital funding for Tribes and advance self-governance and self-determination efforts.

Construction

The FY 2017 budget request for Construction is \$197.0 million, a \$3.0 million increase over the 2016 enacted level. The budget invests in stewardship of assets maintained by the BIA for the benefit of Tribes. The budget proposes an additional \$2.0 million for the Safety of Dams program. The program is currently responsible for 136 high or significant-hazard dams located on 42 Indian reservations in 13 States. The program maintains and rehabilitates dams to protect communities in the floodplain downstream and maintain the functions for which the dam was built. The program contracts with Tribes to perform many aspects of the program. The budget also includes \$1.0 million for deferred maintenance needs at regional and agency facilities to address safety, security and handicap accessibility issues.

Land and Water Claims Settlements

The FY 2017 budget request for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements is \$55.2 million, a \$5.7 million increase over the FY 2016 enacted level. Several funding increases demonstrate the Administration's strong commitment to resolve tribal land and water rights claims. Funding for the Aamodt Settlement, which was authorized by the Claims Resolution Act of 2010, is increased by \$18.8 million over 2016 for a total funding request of \$25.0 million. This funding amount will constitute the final payment of the Aamodt settlement. The Navajo-Gallup Water Supply project is increased by \$6.1 million for a total payment of \$15.1 million.

The budget includes \$10.0 million in one-time funding to provide the Yurok Tribe, located in Northern California, funds to acquire lands as authorized in the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act. The budget also includes increases totaling \$12.9 million in OIP to provide expanded technical and legal support for tribal water rights settlement negotiations and implementation. A reduction of \$29.2 million reflects completion of the Taos Pueblos water settlement in 2016.

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program - The FY 2017 budget request for this program is \$7.8 million, the same as the FY 2016 enacted level. This will provide loan guarantee and insurance authority for \$106.0 million in loan principal to support Indian economic development.

Fixed Costs - The budget fully funds fixed costs at \$5.3 million.

Secretarial Initiatives

The Secretary's vision emphasizes the areas where the Department will focus efforts in FY 2017 and encompass the complex mission of the Department of the Interior and how its activities affect the lives of all Americans.

Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors (AGO)

BIA supports the Secretarial Initiative of Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors by protecting cultural and heritage resources in Indian Country. Projects to protect these resources focus on conducting site visits to assess the condition of museum objects and the facilities that house the museum collections. The BIA Museum Program Staff provides training and technical assistance to BIA, museum, and tribal staff in managing, cataloging, and accessing BIA museum collections and compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Museum program and other cultural resources staff perform mandatory inventories; investigate alternative funding sources; and identify those professionals that can assist in evaluating historic buildings and archaeological sites. In FY 2014, BIA met or exceeded its targets for the number of archaeological sites, historic structures, and museum collections in good condition through the improvement in processes, training, and tools used for managing these resources by BIA.

In addition to the BIA's Museum Program Staff providing the above services, the contributions of the BIA's Office of Trust Services (OTS) also contribute to the Secretarial Initiative. The OTS maintains contract agreements with tribal fish and wildlife organizations and individual fish and wildlife resource tribes that contribute significantly towards developing and meeting the growing national demand for outdoor recreation and tourism, including hunting and fishing programs that are open to the public. Through these efforts tribes have made considerable progress in developing hunting and fishing programs, ecotourism, and other programs aimed at engaging both public and tribal participants in outdoor activities. Recent funding increases for invasive species management has supported maintenance of healthy and naturally functioning environments that are support critical ecosystems and are more appealing to the wide range of both tribal and public outdoors enthusiasts engaged in outdoor activities. OTS programs have also funded tribal projects aimed at connecting tribal youth to careers in natural resources with the goal of ensuring that future generations appreciate and participate in America's Great Outdoors.

Strengthening Tribal Nations and Insular Communities

Self-governance and Self-Determination serve as the guiding principles

Funding for contract support costs is a key factor in the decisions made by tribes to assume responsibilities for operating a broad array of Federal programs. The funding requested in the budget proposal is sufficient to fully fund contracted programs at both levels. Fully funding contract support cost will reduce the need for tribes to use program funds or their own funds to fulfill administrative requirements and allows tribes to deliver services more effectively. The budget also includes funding for the Indian Self-Determination Fund to pay start-up and initial contract support costs, the primary barrier for tribes that want to assume responsibility for operation of programs through contracts and compacts.

Increase renewable and conventional energy - The Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (IEED) advances American Indian communities by supporting the development of reservation economies, creating jobs, promoting economic growth for the future, and protecting the environment upon which these communities rely. This is achieved by assisting Indian mineral owners in the identification and quantification of their energy resources and insuring that Indian mineral owners realize a maximum revenue stream from the development of their resources.

Expand educational opportunities - The Administration is committed to ensuring Native American students receive an academically rigorous, culturally appropriate education that will prepare them to be productive citizens and leaders in their communities and help build safer, stronger, healthier, and more prosperous Indian communities. To further this effort, to the budget request will facilitate access to education through scholarships and the use of Johnson O'Malley grants to provide expanded education opportunities for Native American youth. Indian Student Equalization Program (ISEP) and student transportation funding are also increased to support additional specialized programs of learning and adequate transportation to and from school to ensure daily attendance.

Protect natural and cultural resources in the face of climate change – The Trust Youth Program focuses on the protection, enhancement, and conservation of natural resources through science, education, climate literacy and engagement, and cultural learning. The program provides opportunities for youth to become engaged in natural resource fields for ecosystem enhancement, protection, and restoration while fostering their interest in pursuing educational and leadership opportunities towards a career in any area of natural resources management. Tribal youth greatly benefit from the mentorship and positive role models displayed by tribal personnel who work on the ground to manage and protect tribal trust resources. Programs aimed at tribal youth will pay future dividends by opening future job opportunities, weaving management and scientific methods with traditional natural resource values, and reinforcing the importance of healthy ecosystems to tribal cultures and livelihoods. The program supports tribal youth projects to engage, educate, and train youth throughout Indian Country and Alaska Villages and supplement the existing training programs within the Climate, Forestry, Water, and Agriculture programs.

Improve interagency coordination and break down silos to leverage federal resources available to their communities. - The BIA has established the Native One-Stop Tribal Support Website. This Website will make it easier for tribes to access hundreds of services available to tribes across the Federal Government. In addition, the site will reduce duplication of outreach efforts and services by Federal government agencies.

Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources

Through early planning, thoughtful mitigation, and the application of sound science, Interior is working to ensure the Administration's "all-of-the-above" energy strategy includes not only traditional sources, but also the further development of new, cleaner resources to help mitigate the causes of climate change.

The Indian Energy Resource Development Program was established under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to assist tribes in the development of tribal energy resources. The program provides the necessary funding and technical assistance to tribes to build technical and managerial capabilities and develop tribal policies and procedures for energy development programs. The BIA's goal through this program is to

promote tribal self-determination by significantly increasing the ability of tribes to assess, plan, develop, and manage conventional and renewable energy resources. Building tribal capacity provides a triple benefit: energy development for the Nation; economic development for tribal members; and self-determination for tribal governments.

Indian Affairs is establishing an Indian Energy Service Center that will serve as a multi-agency processing center for nationwide trust functions where this service can be more efficiently provided by an off-site work team in support of BIA Agencies and Regional Offices; BLM Field and State Offices; ONRR outreach and accounting functions; and OST beneficiary services. It will provide a wide suite of support services for expediting the leasing, permitting, developing, and reporting for oil and gas development and renewable energy activities on Indian Trust or restricted lands.

IEED's retention of a third-party in FY 2017 to evaluate the DEMD and its Minerals and Mining programs, projects, and oversight will not only effectuate the Secretarial Mission of Strengthening Tribal Nations, but it will achieve the Department goals of Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of Our Resources, and Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources and Management Effectiveness. This is because DEMD's Energy and Mineral Development (EMDP) and Tribal Energy Development Capacity (TEDC) grant programs support sustainable, environmentally responsible energy development in Indian Country.

The evaluation will focus on all of DEMD's programs, including: its recent efforts to assist tribes in high energy cost areas to explore and develop small, more affordable renewable energy systems that reduce heating and electricity costs; its support for the new Indian Energy Service Center (IESC), tribal offices, BIA agencies, BLM field offices, and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) through use of its National Indian Oil and Gas Management System (NIOGEMS), a database for developing energy projects and tracking their progress in the approval process; its advice to tribes on regional commodity trends; its analysis of future prices for oil and gas; and its programs to help tribes develop the managerial, organizational, and technical capacity tribes need to maximize the economic impact of energy resource development.

Engaging the Next Generation

The White House launched Generation Indigenous, an initiative that takes a comprehensive, culturally appropriate approach to help improve the lives and opportunities for Native youth. Addressing the challenges that face Native communities requires a holistic approach that cuts across traditional agency programmatic focus areas. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education are leading Federal organizations to ensure Native youth have what they need to thrive.

Education is a key component to improve the life trajectories of Native youth and ultimately rebuild strong tribal nations. The BIE Education Transformation proposal prioritizes programs that advance educational outcomes for Native youth, including enrichment programs, expanded curriculum, and cultural education.

The BIA Tiwahe initiative prioritizes programs that advance life outcomes for Native youth, including addressing systemic challenges in the areas of health, poverty, and economic opportunity. Strengthening

tribal communities requires supporting Indian families and ensuring public safety are top priorities. The Tiwahe initiative, started in 2015, promotes a comprehensive, integrated, and culturally appropriate approach to supporting Indian family stability by addressing interrelated issues associated with child welfare, domestic violence, substance abuse, poverty, and incarceration faced by many communities to help improve the lives and opportunities of Indian families.

In addition, the Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development program (WMPPD) program supports the BIA Water Resources Technician Training Program where students compete nationally to attend a month long concentrated academic training program in the field of hydrology. Upon successful completion of the training, the students qualify to be placed in Water Resources Internship programs throughout the country with federal and tribal water agencies. They also become eligible as AmeriCorps Interns. The Department of Interior's Secretary's youth initiative Play-Learn-Serve goals are incorporated into this program. In FY 2015, 43 tribes received hatchery maintenance funding, totaling 169 individual projects that enable hatcheries to maintain adequate and safe operating conditions and increase operational efficiency. In some instances, these projects also provide valuable educational opportunities for tribal youth through internships, summer employment, classroom demonstrations, and field trips that expose tribal youth to biological concepts, science, and technology through the lens of managing tribal resources of great importance to tribal culture and subsistence. In FY 2017, Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development program funds will continue to be used to support efforts to increase the effective and efficient management and use of tribal water resources and the inclusion of tribal youth to support the development of future water resources leaders.

Ensuring Healthy Watersheds and Sustainable, Secure Water Supplies

BIA irrigation projects and systems provide water vital to agricultural production in western communities and their continued ability to provide irrigation water to over 780,000 acres is an integral part of the local and regional economies. Indian Affairs delivers irrigation water through thousands of miles of canals and more than 100,000 irrigation structures on 17 congressionally authorized projects.

The FY 2017 request includes increased funding for the Safety of Dams program to address 33 of the most critical high hazard dams. If these dams fail, not only will lives be lost, but we will lose the millions of dollars of infrastructure investment that we have provided over the years to improve these tribal communities. Investments such as schools, housing, and tribal courts all have the potential to be destroyed if a dam fails. Increased funding will allow Indian Affairs to address at least one more additional project per year to prevent devastation.

In addition, the water resources program intends to increase funding in FY 2017 to one million dollars per year from the Water Management Planning and Pre-Development program. These funds will support a contract with the University of Arizona's Hydrology Department for a 4 week training program for 30 students and to expand student intern participation to 45 students. The program also offers paid internships for the students and pairs them with mentors from tribal and governmental agencies throughout the country for a period of four to nine months. We are currently seeking partnerships from sister agencies, other federal departments, tribes and possibly state municipalities to grow the Native American Water Corps to provide greater opportunity for Native youth. This program can be a pathway for students and tribes to increase their capabilities to serve as informed and prudent managers of water.

Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources

The Office of Trust Services (OTS) Land Titles and Records Office (LTRO) Branch of Geospatial Services (BOGS) is implementing a standardized, nationwide cadastral based enterprise Geospatial Information System (GIS) for the sustainable management of Indian lands and associated trust resource data. Currently, the program provides software, training, technical support, and geospatial project support for the land status mapping and sound management of natural resources on Indian lands in the face of changing climate regimes. Program support includes irrigation flood plain analysis, forestry harvest modeling, wildland fire planning and examination, oil and gas management, land buy back economic studies, and activities involving justice services and Indian education.

This alignment and new approach to GIS will strengthen agency capacity by providing a platform for integrated management of land and resource data across programs with the use of a central repository to harness data into one authoritative library.

Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior

To meet the Obama Administration's challenge to Federal Agencies to manage resources more responsibly, more effective governance, and to deliver more to the taxpayer, Federal agencies are reviewing programs for savings opportunities, eliminating underperforming programs, and pursuing those ideas that increase efficiency and effectiveness in government operations. To meet the Administration's challenge of more effective management of priorities and resources, in 2017 the Interior will continue its strategy to improve performance and reduce waste, fraud, and abuse through targeted administrative cost savings efforts and support the advancement of aggressive organizational solutions so as to achieve greater savings in the future.

Agency Priority Goals:

Performance in implementing the following Department-wide Agency Priority Goals is being regularly tracked by DOI. The following describes Indian Affairs' contribution to, progress, and performance in implementing these goals.

Safer and More Resilient Communities in Indian Country

Goal: By September 30, 2017, reduce rates of repeat incarceration in five target tribal communities by 3% through a comprehensive "alternatives to incarceration" strategy that seeks to address underlying causes of repeat offenses, including substance abuse and social service needs, through tribal and federal partnerships.

Bureau Contribution: Indian Affairs has trust obligations to American Indians and Alaska Natives and has the responsibility to uphold the constitutional sovereignty of the federally recognized tribes and to preserve the peace within Indian Country, as well as provide safe secure detention and treatment where appropriate.

Implementation Strategy: The initiatives to reduce repeat incarcerations will be accomplished through development of comprehensive alternatives to incarceration plan. In working with the tribal governments, tribal courts, and communities there will be treatment options and alternatives developed

such as probation, specific substance abuse courts, and cultural or traditional courts that target the underlying causes of repeat offenses. The stakeholders will develop the options based upon the available resources and or resources which can be developed within their specific communities.

The BIA continues its efforts under this initiative in three pilot locations (Red lake, Ute Mountain, and Duck Valley) with measurable recidivism that negatively impacts the community as well as creates demand on already crowded and deteriorating detention facilities. Progress to date includes the identification of offender categories, such as adults with three or more arrests during FY 2013 and juveniles with one or more arrests during the same period that indicate that they are “habitual” offenders. The baseline data for FY 2013 has been reviewed and includes 77 adult and 73 juvenile habitual offenders across all three locations that were arrested a total of 487 times during FY 2013 (287 adult and 200 juvenile arrests). Preliminary results measured against the FY 2013 baseline data are promising but require additional review to ensure accuracy and enable appropriate adjustment of implementation strategies as necessary.

Performance Metrics: Progress in these areas will be reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Department to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to address barriers to achieving the goal.

- Reduction in repeat arrests of offenders.
- Overall reduction in incarcerations within Indian Affairs facilities and/or contracted facilities specific to initiative locations.

Climate Change Adaptation Management

Goal: By September 30, 2017, the Department of the Interior will mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience into program and regional planning, capacity building, training, infrastructure, and external programs, as measured by scoring 300 of 400 points through the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan scorecard.

Bureau Contribution: The BIA Tribal Climate Resilience Program plays a supportive role in ensuring the success of the Department's Agency Priority Goal on Climate Change Adaptation. The program goal is the mainstreaming of climate considerations at the project level through leadership engagement, delivery of data and tools to tribal and trust managers and their partners, and by providing training and tribal capacity building. Direct funding supports tribes, tribal consortia, and tribal organizations in the development of science-based information and the creation of decision support tools to enable adaptive resource management. The program bolsters tribal ability to plan for climate resilience, provides for nationwide training in climate adaptation planning, tribal capacity building, and engagement, and regional science outreach. Youth engagement goals focus on the empowerment and education of youth to become future leaders and managers addressing tribal climate change needs at the local level through program level climate internships, research internships, and K-12 engagement to highlight the need for climate ready tribal leaders and managers and identify the education path necessary to pursue those opportunities.

Implementation Strategy: BIA-Tribal Climate Resilience: The BIA is fully engaged in the goal of mainstreaming of climate change considerations at the manager level for both tribes and BIA leadership. Internally, the BIA has engaged leadership and administrative functions to ensure that advancing climate considerations are a high priority. Leadership has climate adaptation planning and communication

requirements at the central office level, and functional areas are scheduling policy revisions to ensure incorporation of climate change considerations in manuals and guidance. In support of tribes and in accordance with self-determination, the BIA provides competitive support of tribal projects for adaptation planning, vulnerability assessments, monitoring, capacity building for climate change adaptation, and youth engagement through internships and other activities. For both tribal and BIA managers, the BIA is investing in national and regional training ranging from climate literacy to facilitated planning, to regional issues identified by tribal networks. The BIA's commitments and metrics are detailed in the DOI Sustainability Plan.

Performance Metrics: BIA performs a supporting role to the Department's efforts on the Climate Change Adaption goal, and thus no individual performance metrics currently exist for BIA.

Engaging the Next Generation

Goal: By September 30, 2017, the Department of Interior will provide 100,000 work and training opportunities over four fiscal years (FY 2014 through FY 2017) for individuals age 15 to 35 to support Interior's mission

Bureau Contribution: In FY 2016, Department will continue to promote public-private partnerships and collaborative efforts across all levels of government to connect young people with the land and inspire them to play, learn, serve, and work outdoors.

The BIA supports several different individual Pathways Internship Programs. These programs have been successful in leveraging resources and forming alliances with academia, other Federal agencies, and tribal nations. BIA field internships have included conservation projects through the Agricultural/Rangeland, Forestry, GIS, Water Resources, and Tribal Climate Resilience programs within Trust Services. In addition to education and career opportunities, the OTS provides funding and resources to tribal natural resources programs that teach youth cultural awareness, natural resource management, forest resources management, and land restoration with the goal of sparking interest in careers in the Natural Resource field. Some tribal programs also offer natural resource internships with potential job placements for college students.

Implementation Strategy: With the implementation and transition to the Pathways Internship program, BIA is beginning to see a significant increase in the number of American Indian and Alaska Native students interested in BIA Internships due to the national outreach through USA Jobs under the new program. Trust Services will fund up to 95 internships using various strategies and HR flexibilities, including up to \$5,000 in paid tuition assistance, to attract and recruit more Native youth into STEM related occupations such as forestry, rangeland and agriculture and other science and technology fields. In addition to tuition assistance, students are placed into developmental summer rotational assignments to address high student expectations and provide them with a greater understanding of BIA's various programs and locations. The national program is administered by the Salish Kootenai Tribal College, Tribal Research and Education in Ecosystem Sciences (TREES) program. The BIA is also targeting youth in water based sciences disciplines by partnering with the University of Arizona to administer a Water Resources Technician Training/Internship program.

The newly established OTS Youth Coordination Program will ensure the proper coordination with BIA Regions, Agencies, tribes and tribal organizations for the operation of these programs at all levels of the organization with a special emphasis at the field level. The Youth Coordination Program will maintain all federal employment levels of youth and provide reports on a quarterly basis to the Department. These numbers will be monitored and analyzed to ensure programs are aware of any barriers or issues related to their youth programs or projects.

Performance Metrics: BIA provides the data requested under the Department's Youth goal regarding youth served under work, play, learn activities.

Enhancing Indian Education

Goal: By September 30, 2017, the Department of Interior will increase the percentage of tribal students attending Bureau-funded schools who complete high school with a regular diploma within four years of their 9th grade entry date by 5 percent (relative to 2014-2015 school year) and convert 4 schools from Bureau operated to tribal operated.

Bureau Contribution: The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) has prioritized graduation as a strong indication of success for American Indian students attending BIE schools. The BIE is currently working with the Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) to strengthen students' commitments to attending college, developing programs and initiatives that support an increased awareness of students' culture, history and tribe, and support for the recruitment and retention of highly effective teachers. In addition, the BIE will host a series of workshops and technical assistance programs to support tribes in understanding the conversion process.

Implementation Strategy: By the end of FY 2016, the BIE will complete the following activities to support accomplishment of our agency goals:

- Providing grants to TCUs to increase the number of students from BIE Schools going on to college.
- Directing Bureau-funded schools to support Native language, culture, and history.
- Increasing support to teachers participating in the National Board Certification program.
- Providing technical assistance and the completion of the Tribal Controlled School conversion manual.

Performance Metrics: Number (or percent with numerator and denominator) of tribal students completing high school in the 2014-2015 school year who were within four years of their ninth grade entry = 55 percent. Graduation rate data is required under 34 C.F.R. § 200.19(b) and therefore is available to BIE on an annual basis.

- Year 1 of priority goal: BIE will provide school year (SY) 2015-2016 graduation rates for those students who entered 9th grade in the SY 2012-2013.
- Year 2 of priority goal: BIE will provide SY 2016-2017 graduation rates for those students who entered 9th grade in the SY 2013-2014.
- 25 bureau operated schools will be subject to potential conversion. These 25 schools are non-Navajo Nation schools. The Navajo Nation has indicated to the Department of the Interior

that they are researching how to convert all 32 Bureau operated schools under one reform effort rather than 32 individual conversions.

President's Management Agenda

The Department of the Interior supports the President's Management Agenda to build a better government, one that delivers continually improving results for the American people and renews their faith in government. Indian Affairs is actively involved in the government-wide effort to bring forward the most promising ideas to improve government effectiveness, efficiency, spur economic growth, and promote people and culture. Indian Affairs supports achievement of the President's Management Agenda objectives through the following efforts:

Native One-Stop Shop Tribal Support Center

Indian Affairs has established the Native One-Stop Tribal Support Center to make it easier for tribes and tribal members to find and use services provided by federal agencies. This is expected to reduce costs for the government.

Indian Energy Service Center

Indian Affairs is establishing an Indian Energy Service Center to make it easier for tribes and tribal members to expedite the leasing, permitting, developing, and reporting for oil and gas and renewable energy development on Indian Trust or restricted lands. Increased processing will result in increased revenue to tribes and increased economies.

Summary Tables

INDIAN AFFAIRS
2017 BUDGET COMPARISON TABLE
(Dollars in thousands)

INDIAN AFFAIRS	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	2017 President's Budget Request	Change from 2016	TPA	CENTRAL	REGIONAL	OTHER PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS											
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS											
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT											
Aid to Tribal Government (TPA)	24,614	24,833	2,213	72		27,118	2,285	27,118			
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Program (TPA)	76,348	77,088	-1,736	77		75,429	-1,659	75,429			
Self Governance Compacts (TPA)	158,767	162,321	-311	336		162,346	25	162,346			
Contract Support (TPA)	246,000										
Indian Self-Determination Fund (TPA)	5,000										
New Tribes (TPA)	463	464	-464				-464				
Small & Needy Tribes (TPA)	1,845	1,845			1,250	3,095	1,250	3,095			
Road Maintenance (TPA)	26,461	26,693		90		26,783	90	26,783			
Tribal Government Program Oversight	8,181	8,273	60	44	4,000	12,377	4,104		4,581	7,796	
Central Oversight	2,548	2,569		12	2,000	4,581	2,012		4,581		
Regional Oversight	5,633	5,704	60	32	2,000	7,796	2,092			7,796	
Total, Tribal Government	547,679	301,517	-238	619	5,250	307,148	5,631	294,771	4,581	7,796	
HUMAN SERVICES											
Social Services (TPA)	40,871	45,179	-240	104	12,300	57,343	12,164	57,343			
Welfare Assistance (TPA)	74,809	74,791	-18			74,773	-18	74,773			
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	15,433	15,641	-108	13	3,400	18,946	3,305	18,946			
Housing Program (TPA)	8,009	8,021	-14	1	1,700	9,708	1,687	9,708			
Human Services Tribal Design (TPA)	407	246	7	1		254	8	254			
Human Services Program Oversight	3,105	3,126	-1	12		3,137	11		916	2,221	
Central Oversight	907	912		4		916	4		916		
Regional Oversight	2,198	2,214	-1	8		2,221	7			2,221	
Total, Human Services	142,634	147,004	-374	131	17,400	164,161	17,157	161,024	916	2,221	
TRUST - NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT											
Natural Resources (TPA)	5,089	5,168	-228	13	3,000	7,953	2,785	7,953			
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance	11,359	11,398		7	1,500	12,905	1,507				12,905
Rights Protection Implementation	35,420	37,638		23	2,500	40,161	2,523				40,161
Tribal Management/Development Program	9,244	9,263		3	5,000	14,266	5,003				14,266
Endangered Species	2,675	2,684		1	1,000	3,685	1,001				3,685
Tribal Climate Resilience	9,948	9,955		1	3,100	13,056	3,101				13,056
Integrated Resource Info Program	2,996	2,996			1,000	3,996	1,000				3,996
Agriculture & Range	30,494	30,751	-77	95		30,769	18	23,999			6,770
Agriculture Program (TPA)	23,730	23,982	-77	94		23,999	17	23,999			
Invasive Species	6,764	6,769		1		6,770	1				6,770
Forestry	47,735	51,914	99	142		52,155	241	27,852			24,303
Forestry Program (TPA)	27,526	27,643	99	110		27,852	209	27,852			
Forestry Projects	20,209	24,271		32		24,303	32				24,303
Water Resources	10,297	10,367	70	13	4,550	15,000	4,633	3,972			11,028
Water Resources Program (TPA)	3,845	3,898	70	4		3,972	74	3,972			
Water Mgmt., Planning & PreDevelopment	6,452	6,469		9	4,550	11,028	4,559				11,028
Fish, Wildlife and Parks	13,577	13,646	3	9	2,000	15,658	2,012	5,278			10,380
Wildlife & Parks Program (TPA)	5,220	5,268	3	7		5,278	10	5,278			
Fish, Wildlife & Parks Projects	8,357	8,378		2	2,000	10,380	2,002				10,380

INDIAN AFFAIRS
2017 BUDGET COMPARISON TABLE
(Dollars in thousands)

INDIAN AFFAIRS	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	2017 President's Budget Request	Change from 2016	TPA	CENTRAL	REGIONAL	OTHER PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS
Resource Management Program Oversight	6,018	6,066	-101	28		5,993	-73		1,732	4,261	
Central Oversight	1,809	1,823	-100	9		1,732	-91		1,732		
Regional Oversight	4,209	4,243	-1	19		4,261	18			4,261	
Total, Trust-Natural Resources Management	184,852	191,846	-234	335	23,650	215,597	23,751	69,054	1,732	4,261	140,550
TRUST - REAL ESTATE SERVICES											
Trust Services (TPA)	15,150	15,043	6	29	-6,893	8,185	-6,858	8,185			
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	1,147	1,160		6		1,166	6				1,166
Probate (TPA)	12,043	11,928	21	90	1,000	13,039	1,111	13,039			
Land Title and Records Offices	13,891	13,905	-26	102	2,000	15,981	2,076			15,981	
Real Estate Services	36,435	36,837	-1	234		37,070	233	34,273			2,797
RES Program (TPA)	33,642	34,040	-1	234		34,273	233	34,273			
RES Projects	2,793	2,797				2,797					2,797
Land Records Improvement	6,436	6,439		2	1,850	8,291	1,852		6,351	1,940	
LRI - Central	4,500	4,500		1	1,850	6,351	1,851		6,351		
LRI - Regional	1,936	1,939		1		1,940	1			1,940	
Environmental Quality	15,644	15,792	79	33		15,904	112	2,782			13,122
EQ Program (TPA)	2,586	2,692	79	11		2,782	90	2,782			
EQ Projects	13,058	13,100		22		13,122	22				13,122
Alaskan Native Programs	1,010	1,017		3		1,020	3	1,020			
Alaskan Native Programs (TPA)	1,010	1,017		3		1,020	3	1,020			
Rights Protection	11,803	11,845		20	8,150	20,015	8,170	2,008		169	17,838
Rights Protection (TPA)	1,971	1,996		12		2,008	12	2,008			
Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation	8,166	8,180		8	7,750	15,938	7,758				15,938
Litigation Support/Attny Fees	1,500	1,500			400	1,900	400				1,900
Other Indian Rights Protection	166	169				169				169	
Trust - Real Estate Services Oversight	13,443	13,520	-61	62	2,000	15,521	2,001		3,201	12,320	
Central Oversight	3,264	3,288	-100	13		3,201	-87		3,201		
Regional Oversight	10,179	10,232	39	49	2,000	12,320	2,088			12,320	
Total, Trust-Real Estate Services	127,002	127,486	18	581	8,107	136,192	8,706	61,307	9,552	30,410	34,923
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE											
Law Enforcement	328,296	347,976	-200	716	-7,211	341,281	-6,695		5,978		335,303
Criminal Investigations and Police Services	192,824	197,504		432		197,936	432				197,936
Detention/Corrections	94,483	95,305		202	1,000	96,507	1,202				96,507
Inspections/Internal Affairs	3,433	3,462		13		3,475	13				3,475
Law Enforcement Special Initiatives	8,255	11,305		14		11,319	14				11,319
Indian Police Academy	4,716	4,853		9		4,862	9				4,862
Tribal Justice Support	5,237	16,245		5	-8,211	8,039	-8,206				8,039
Law Enforcement Program Management	6,250	6,161	-200	17		5,978	-183		5,978		
Facilities Operations & Maintenance	13,098	13,141		24		13,165	24				13,165
Tribal Courts (TPA)	23,280	28,173	-46	26	2,600	30,753	2,580	30,753			
Fire Protection (TPA)	1,274	1,274	150	2		1,426	152	1,426			
Total, Public Safety and Justice	352,850	377,423	-96	744	-4,611	373,460	-3,963	32,179	5,978		335,303

INDIAN AFFAIRS
2017 BUDGET COMPARISON TABLE
(Dollars in thousands)

INDIAN AFFAIRS	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	2017 President's Budget Request	Change from 2016	TPA	CENTRAL	REGIONAL	OTHER PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS
COMMUNITY and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
Job Placement and Training (TPA)	11,463	11,445	55	4	1,000	12,504	1,059	12,504			
Economic Development (TPA)	1,706	1,794	5	2		1,801	7	1,801			
Minerals and Mining	20,612	25,153	-41	44	148	25,304	151	4,063	5,374	898	14,969
Minerals & Mining Program (TPA)	3,912	3,940	-41	16	148	4,063	123	4,063			
Minerals & Mining Projects	14,924	14,953		16		14,969	16				14,969
Minerals & Mining Central Oversight	860	5,369		5		5,374	5		5,374		
Minerals & Mining Regional Oversight	916	891		7		898	7			898	
Community Development Oversight	2,215	2,227		8	1,000	3,235	1,008		3,235		
Central Oversight	2,215	2,227		8	1,000	3,235	1,008		3,235		
Total, Community and Economic Development	35,996	40,619	19	58	2,148	42,844	2,225	18,368	8,609	898	14,969
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION and ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES											
Assistant Secretary Support	11,135	11,245		61	12,000	23,306	12,061		23,306		
Executive Direction	18,602	19,723	537	104		20,364	641	15,041	2,040	3,283	
Executive Direction (TPA)	14,069	14,947	19	75		15,041	94	15,041			
Executive Direction (Central)	1,624	1,632	400	8		2,040	408		2,040		
Executive Direction (Regional)	2,909	3,144	118	21		3,283	139			3,283	
Administrative Services	48,968	49,125	14	244		49,383	258	12,629	22,466	14,288	
Administrative Services (TPA)	12,735	12,596	-44	77		12,629	33	12,629			
Administrative Services (Central)	22,236	22,377		89		22,466	89		22,466		
Administrative Services (Regional)	13,997	14,152	58	78		14,288	136			14,288	
Safety and Risk Management	1,644	1,660		10	1,300	2,970	1,310		749	2,221	
Central Safety & Risk Management	737	744		5		749	5		749		
Regional Safety Management	907	916		5	1,300	2,221	1,305			2,221	
Information Resources Technology	44,307	44,461		84		44,545	84				44,545
Information Resources Technology	44,307	44,461		84		44,545	84				44,545
Human Capital Management	25,264	25,461		-571		24,890	-571		10,696		14,194
Human Resources	10,518	10,629		67		10,696	67		10,696		
Labor-Related Payments	14,746	14,832		-638		14,194	-638				14,194
Facilities Management	17,154	17,294		79		17,373	79				17,373
Regional Facilities Management	3,678	3,715		21		3,736	21				3,736
Operations and Maintenance	13,476	13,579		58		13,637	58				13,637
Intra-Governmental Payments	23,462	24,016		-634	170	23,552	-464				23,552
Rentals [GSA/Direct]	37,156	36,677		894		37,571	894				37,571
Total, Executive Direction & Administrative Svcs	227,692	229,662	551	271	13,470	243,954	14,292	27,670	59,257	19,792	137,235
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,618,705	1,415,557	-354	2,739	65,414	1,483,356	67,799	664,373	90,625	65,378	662,980

INDIAN AFFAIRS
2017 BUDGET COMPARISON TABLE
(Dollars in thousands)

INDIAN AFFAIRS	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	2017 President's Budget Request	Change from 2016	TPA	CENTRAL	REGIONAL	OTHER PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION											
Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)	536,897	553,458		2,058	18,559	574,075	20,617				574,075
ISEP Formula Funds	386,565	391,837		1,886	6,500	400,223	8,386				400,223
ISEP Program Adjustments	5,353	5,401		11		5,412	11				5,412
Education Program Enhancements	12,119	12,182		19	2,000	14,201	2,019				14,201
Tribal Education Departments	2,000	2,000				2,000					2,000
Student Transportation	52,945	53,142		103	4,000	57,245	4,103				57,245
Early Child and Family Development	15,520	15,620		39	4,000	19,659	4,039				19,659
Tribal Grant Support Costs	62,395	73,276			2,059	75,335	2,059				75,335
Elementary/Secondary Programs	119,195	134,263	152	280	9,600	144,295	10,032	18,533			125,762
Facilities Operations	55,865	63,098		121	3,000	66,219	3,121				66,219
Facilities Maintenance	48,591	55,887		156	3,000	59,043	3,156				59,043
Juvenile Detention Center Education		500				500					500
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants (TPA)	14,739	14,778	152	3	3,600	18,533	3,755	18,533			
Post Secondary Programs (forward funded)	69,793	74,893	6,911	3	-4,600	77,207	2,314				77,207
Tribal Colleges and Universities (forward funded)	69,793	69,793				69,793					69,793
Tribal Technical Colleges (forward funded)		5,100	6,911	3	-4,600	7,414	2,314				7,414
Post Secondary Programs	64,182	64,602	-6,709	138	8,810	66,841	2,239	39,282			27,559
Haskell and SIPI	19,767	19,990		127	2,000	22,117	2,127				22,117
Tribal Colleges and Universities Supplements (TPA)	1,219	1,219				1,219		1,219			
Tribal Technical Colleges	6,814	6,911	-6,911				-6,911				
Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA)	31,190	31,290	202	11	6,560	38,063	6,773	38,063			
Special Higher Education Scholarships	2,742	2,742			250	2,992	250				2,992
Science Post Graduate Scholarship Fund	2,450	2,450				2,450					2,450
Education Management	20,464	25,151		72	24,789	50,012	24,861		24,936		25,076
Education Program Management	14,186	16,868		68	8,000	24,936	8,068		24,936		
Education IT	6,278	8,283		4	16,789	25,076	16,793				25,076
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION	810,531	852,367	354	2,551	57,158	912,430	60,063	57,815	24,936		829,679
TOTAL, OIP	2,429,236	2,267,924		5,290	122,572	2,395,786	127,862	722,188	115,561	65,378	1,492,659
CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS											
Contract Support		272,000			1,000	273,000	1,000				
Indian Self-Determination Fund		5,000				5,000					
TOTAL, CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS		277,000			1,000	278,000	1,000				

INDIAN AFFAIRS
2017 BUDGET COMPARISON TABLE
(Dollars in thousands)

INDIAN AFFAIRS	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	2017 President's Budget Request	Change from 2016	TPA	CENTRAL	REGIONAL	OTHER PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS
CONSTRUCTION											
EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION											
Replacement School Construction	20,165	45,504				45,504					
Replacement Facility Construction		11,935				11,935					
Employee Housing Repair	3,823	7,565		2		7,567	2				
Facilities Improvement and Repair	50,513	73,241		10		73,251	10				
Total, Education Construction	74,501	138,245		12		138,257	12				
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE CONSTRUCTION											
Employee Housing	3,494	3,494				3,494					
Facilities Improvement and Repair	4,372	4,372				4,372					
Fire Safety Coordination	166	166				166					
Fire Protection	3,274	3,274				3,274					
Total, Public Safety and Justice Construction	11,306	11,306				11,306					
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION											
Irrigation Project Construction:	6,000	6,004		2		6,006	2				
Navajo Indian Irrig. Project	3,388	3,392		2		3,394	2				
Irrigation Projects-Rehabilitation	2,612	2,612				2,612					
Engineering and Supervision	2,058	2,072			6	2,078	6				
Survey and Design	292	292				292					
Federal Power Compliance [FERC]	637	641			2	643	2				
Dam Projects:	25,440	25,479		15	2,000	27,494	2,015				
Safety of Dams	23,526	23,557		12	2,000	25,569	2,012				
Dam Maintenance	1,914	1,922		3		1,925	3				
Total, Resources Management Construction	34,427	34,488		25	2,000	36,513	2,025				
OTHER PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION											
Telecommunications Improvement & Repair	856	856				856					
Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair	1,171	1,171			1,000	2,171	1,000				
Construction Program Management	6,615	7,907			7	7,914	7				
[Ft. Peck Water System]	[750]	[2,000]				[2,000]					
Total, Other Program Construction	8,642	9,934			7	10,941	1,007				
TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	128,876	193,973		44	3,000	197,017	3,044				
INDIAN LAND & WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS & MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS											
Land Settlements:											
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Adm.)	625	625				625					
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement	250	250				250					
Yurok Land Settlement Acquisition					10,000	10,000	10,000				
Water Settlements:											
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	142	142				142					
Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund	4,000	4,000				4,000					
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project	9,000	9,000			6,130	15,130	6,130				
Taos Pueblo	15,392	29,212			-29,212		-29,212				
Aamodt	6,246	6,246			18,762	25,008	18,762				
TOTAL, SETTLEMENTS/MISC. PAYMENTS	35,655	49,475			5,680	55,155	5,680				

INDIAN AFFAIRS
2017 BUDGET COMPARISON TABLE
(Dollars in thousands)

INDIAN AFFAIRS	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	2017 President's Budget Request	Change from 2016
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM							
Subsidies	6,686	6,686				6,686	
Program Management	1,045	1,062		9		1,071	9
TOTAL, INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM	7,731	7,748		9		7,757	9
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATED FUNDS	2,601,498	2,796,120		5,343	132,252	2,933,715	137,595

TPA	CENTRAL	REGIONAL	OTHER PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS
722,188	115,561	65,378	1,492,659

2-yr OIP	1,778,993	1,595,760	-6,897	3,130	104,663	1,696,656	100,896
Fwd Funded OIP [15 month] ^{2/}	606,690	628,351	6,911	2,061	13,959	651,282	22,931
No-yr OIP ^{1/}	43,553	43,813	-14	99	3,950	47,848	4,035
TOTAL, OIP	2,429,236	2,267,924		5,290	122,572	2,395,786	127,862
TOTAL, CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS		277,000			1,000	278,000	1,000
TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	128,876	193,973		44	3,000	197,017	3,044
TOTAL, SETTLEMENTS/MISC. PAYMENTS	35,655	49,475			5,680	55,155	5,680
TOTAL, INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM	7,731	7,748		9		7,757	9
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATED FUNDS	2,601,498	2,796,120		5,343	132,252	2,933,715	137,595

685,697	109,210	63,438	838,311
			651,282
36,491	6,351	1,940	3,066
722,188	115,561	65,378	1,492,659
722,188	115,561	65,378	1,492,659

Tribal Priority Allocations

Evaluation of Tribal Priority Allocations Distribution: Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) fund basic tribal services, such as social services, job placement and training, child welfare, natural resources management, and tribal courts. TPA gives tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The table below details the program increases and decreases to TPA in the FY 2017 budget.

Tribal Priority Allocations	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	2017 Budget Request	Change from 2016
INCREASES:							
Small & Needy Tribes (TPA)	1,845	1,845	0	0	1,250	3,095	1,250
Social Services (TPA)	40,871	45,179	-240	104	12,300	57,343	12,164
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	15,433	15,641	-108	13	3,400	18,946	3,305
Housing Program (TPA)	8,009	8,021	-14	1	1,700	9,708	1,687
Natural Resources (TPA)	5,089	5,168	-228	13	3,000	7,953	2,785
Probate (TPA)	12,043	11,928	21	90	1,000	13,039	1,111
Tribal Courts (TPA)	23,280	28,173	-46	26	2,600	30,753	2,580
Job Placement and Training (TPA)	11,463	11,445	55	4	1,000	12,504	1,059
Minerals and Mining Program (TPA)	3,912	3,940	-41	16	148	4,063	123
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants (TPA)	14,739	14,778	152	3	3,600	18,533	3,755
Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA)	31,190	31,290	202	11	6,560	38,063	6,773
TOTAL, TPA PROGRAM INCREASES	167,874	177,408	-247	281	36,558	214,000	36,592
DECREASES:							
Trust Services (TPA)	15,150	15,043	6	29	-6,893	8,185	-6,858
TOTAL, TPA PROGRAM DECREASES	15,150	15,043	6	29	-6,893	8,185	-6,858
OTHER TPA PROGRAMS	743,402	498,802	-6	1,207	0	500,003	1,201
TOTAL, TPA	926,426	691,253¹	-247	1,517	29,665	722,188	30,935

¹ The large decrease in TPA between 2015 and 2016 results from the decision of Congress to fund Contract Support Costs in a separate appropriation. In FY 2017 an additional \$1 million was requested to fully fund CSC estimates.

Indian Affairs
FY 2017 Fixed Costs Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)

Bureau/Account	Change in Pay Days	CY 2016 Pay Raise in FY 2016 (One Quarter, Oct 1 to Dec 31)	CY 2017 Pay Raise in FY 2017 (Three Quarters, Jan 1 to Sep 30)	Working Capital Fund	Working Capital Fund IT	Workers Comp.	Unemployment Comp.	GSA and non-GSA Rent	FY 2017 Total Fixed Costs
Indian Affairs (BIA/BIE)									
Operation of Indian Programs	(8,417)	3,511	10,574	(700)	66	(333)	(305)	894	5,290
Operation of Indian Programs	(2,852)	1,187	4,430	(700)	66	(333)	(305)	894	2,387
Asia	(250)	104	388	0	0	0	0	0	242
OIP 638 Employees	(3,369)	1,410	2,734	0	0	0	0	0	775
Other Teachers	(1,946)	810	3,022	0	0	0	0	0	1,886
Loan Program	(9)	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	9
Construction	(46)	19	71	0	0	0	0	0	44
Total, BIA	(8,472)	3,534	10,659	(700)	66	(333)	(305)	894	5,343

Indian Affairs - Budget at a Glance

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACTIVITIES Subactivities	Description	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2017 Budget Request
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT							
Small & Needy Tribes (TPA)	Provides tribes with minimum funding base of \$135K (lower 48) & \$155K (AK)	1,845	1,845			+1,250	3,095
Tribal Government Central Oversight	Establish a Tribal Support Center to develop the Native	2,548	2,569		12	+2,000	4,581
Tribal Government Regional Oversight	One-Stop portal and provide technical assistance to access Federal programs that serve Tribes	5,633	5,704	60	32	+2,000	7,796
Total, Tribal Government		547,679	301,517	-238	619	+5,250	307,148
HUMAN SERVICES							
Social Services (TPA)	Tiwahe – Increase the number of Tiwahe sites from 6 to 10 and expand pool of tribal case workers	40,871	45,179	-240	104	+12,300	57,343
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	Tiwahe – Provides funding for preventive services, such as family assistance and home improvement services	15,433	15,641	-108	13	+3,400	18,946
Housing Program (TPA)	Tiwahe – Increases number of families in good housing; includes partnerships with USDA and VA	8,009	8,021	-14	1	+1,700	9,708
Total, Human Services		142,634	147,004	-374	131	+17,400	164,161
TRUST - NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT							
Natural Resources (TPA)	Supports creation of Natural Resources Youth Program focusing on protection, enhancement, & conservation (\$2.0 M) and natural resource adaptation activities related to climate resilience (\$1.0 M)	5,089	5,168	-228	13	+3,000	7,953
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance	Provides climate resilience planning and water measurement training	11,359	11,398		7	+1,500	12,905
Rights Protection Implementation	Supports additional tribal RPI activities related to climate resilience	35,420	37,638		23	+2,500	40,161
Tribal Management/Development Program	Supports additional TMDP activities related to climate resilience (\$3.0 M) and assuring Alaska subsistence capabilities (\$2.0 M)	9,244	9,263		3	+5,000	14,266
Endangered Species	Supports additional tribal endangered species monitoring and analysis of tribal ecosystems related to climate resilience	2,675	2,684		1	+1,000	3,685
Tribal Climate Resilience	Supports activities to develop infrastructure and community resilience to climate impacts	9,948	9,955		1	+3,100	13,056
Integrated Resource Info Program	Expands GIS capability to support climate resilience activities	2,996	2,996			+1,000	3,996

Indian Affairs - Budget at a Glance

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACTIVITIES Subactivities	Description	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2017 Budget Request
Water Mgmt., Planning & PreDevelopment	Supports initiative to strengthen Federal programs to settle Indian water rights claims. Includes funding for additional water projects and technical assistance for tribes (\$2.1 M) and studies and analysis to inform ongoing negotiations (\$2.5 M)	6,452	6,469		9	+4,550	11,028
Fish, Wildlife & Parks Projects	Supports additional tribal fish hatcheries activities related to climate adaptation	8,357	8,378		2	+2,000	10,380
Total, Trust-Natural Resources Management		184,852	191,846	-234	335	+23,650	215,597
TRUST - REAL ESTATE SERVICES							
Trust Services (TPA)	Eliminates BIA funding to support Klamath agreement, completed in 2016	15,150	15,043	6	29	-6,893	8,185
Probate (TPA)	Increase Trust Responsibilities Capacity (Probate, LTRO, Regional Oversight) due to tribal interest in	12,043	11,928	21	90	+1,000	13,039
Land Title and Records Offices	recent energy and trust land initiatives	13,891	13,905	-26	102	+2,000	15,981
Trust-Real Estate Services Regional Oversight		10,179	10,232	39	49	+2,000	12,320
Land Records Improvement - Central	Supports operational requirements for TAAMS system, expands Trust Responsibilities capacity	4,500	4,500		1	+1,850	6,351
Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation	Supports initiative to strengthen federal programs to settle Indian water rights claims	8,166	8,180		8	+7,750	15,938
Litigation Support/Attny Fees		1,500	1,500			+400	1,900
Total, Trust-Real Estate Services		127,002	127,486	18	581	+8,107	136,192
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE							
Law Enforcement - Detention/Corrections	Enables provision of court ordered treatment for up to 35 inmates/day between 2 facilities, encourages "solution-based" sentencing	94,483	95,305		202	+1,000	96,507
Law Enforcement - Tribal Justice Support	Retains \$1.8 million of 2016 increase	5,237	16,245		5	-8,211	8,039
Tribal Courts (TPA)	Tiwahe – Sustain existing sites & provide funding to 5 additional tribal courts	23,280	28,173	-46	26	+2,600	30,753
Total, Public Safety and Justice		352,850	377,423	-96	744	-4,611	373,460

Indian Affairs - Budget at a Glance

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACTIVITIES Subactivities	Description	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2017 Budget Request
COMMUNITY and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
Job Placement and Training (TPA)	Tiwahe – Expands job training opportunities to stabilize income to families	11,463	11,445	55	4	+1,000	12,504
Minerals and Mining	Incentive pay for employees in energy related fields	20,612	25,153	-41	44	+148	25,304
Community Development Central Oversight	Supports development of new Standard Tribal Credit Codes program	2,215	2,227		8	+1,000	3,235
Total, Community and Economic Development		35,996	40,619	19	58	+2,148	42,844
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION and ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES							
Assistant Secretary Support	Establish Indian Data and Analysis Office	11,135	11,245		61	+12,000	23,306
Regional Safety Management	Addresses general safety concerns throughout IA	907	916		5	+1,300	2,221
Intra-Governmental Payments	Supports initiative to strengthen federal programs to settle Indian water rights claims by funding additional – SIWRO staff.	23,462	24,016		-634	+170	23,552
Total, Executive Direction and Administrative Services		227,692	229,662	551	271	+13,470	243,954
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION							
Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)							
ISEP Formula Funds	Education Transformation – Blueprint to improve student performance & incorporate native language & culture programs	386,565	391,837		1,886	+6,500	400,223
Education Program Enhancements	Education Transformation – Provides awards to Tribes to improve student achievement through adoption of school improvement measures	12,119	12,182		19	+2,000	14,201
Student Transportation	Education Transformation –Increases in per mile funding by 9%.	52,945	53,142		103	+4,000	57,245
Early Child and Family Development	Increase number of multi-generational early education programs such as FACE.	15,520	15,620		39	+4,000	19,659
Tribal Grant Support Costs	Fully funds administrative support costs	62,395	73,276			+2,059	75,335
Elementary/Secondary Programs							
Facilities Operations	Increases funding for operations	55,865	63,098		121	+3,000	66,219
Facilities Maintenance	Increases funding for annual maintenance	48,591	55,887		156	+3,000	59,043
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants (TPA)	Provides additional funds to support Indian student education	14,739	14,778	152	3	+3,600	18,533

Indian Affairs - Budget at a Glance

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACTIVITIES Subactivities	Description	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2017 Budget Request
Post Secondary Programs (forward funded)							
Tribal Technical Colleges	Increases annual funding for Tribal Technical Colleges (\$500 K) Eliminates one-time increase for forward funding conversion (-\$5.1 M)	0	5,100	6,911	3	-4,600	7,414
Post Secondary Programs							
Haskell and SIPI	Provides funding to be allocated proportionately to both schools for academic, educational, and administrative purposes	19,767	19,990		127	+2,000	22,117
Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA)	Number one tribal priority, provides up to an estimated 800 additional scholarships	31,190	31,290	202	11	+6,560	38,063
Special Higher Education Scholarships	Expands pre-law institute scholarships to additional students	2,742	2,742			+250	2,992
Education Management							
Education Program Management	Education Transformation – supports expanded administrative capacity to support BIE-funded schools.	14,186	16,868		68	+8,000	24,936
Education IT	Second year of increased funding to bring internet connectivity to all BIE-funded schools	6,278	8,283		4	+16,789	25,076
Total, Bureau of Indian Education		810,531	852,367	354	2,551	+57,158	912,430
TOTAL, OIP		2,429,236	2,267,924	0	5,290	+122,572	2,395,786
CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS							
Contract Support	Fully funds Contract Support Costs		272,000			+1,000	273,000
TOTAL, CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS		0	277,000	0	0	+1,000	278,000
CONSTRUCTION							
EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION							
Total, Education Construction		74,501	138,245	0	12	0	138,257
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE CONSTRUCTION							
Total, Public Safety and Justice Construction		11,306	11,306	0	0	0	11,306
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION							
Safety of Dams	Funds at least one additional major high hazard dam project per year	23,526	23,557		12	+2,000	25,569
Total, Resource Management Construction		34,427	34,488		25	+2,000	36,513

Indian Affairs - Budget at a Glance

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

ACTIVITIES Subactivities	Description	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2017 Budget Request
OTHER PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION							
Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair	Addresses deferred maintenance needs at existing BIA administrative offices at agency locations	1,171	1,171			+1,000	2,171
Total, Other Program Construction		8,642	9,934	0	7	+1,000	10,941
TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION		128,876	193,973	0	44	+3,000	197,017
INDIAN LAND & WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS & MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS							
Yurok Land Settlement Acquisition	One time funding satisfies the Federal contribution for tribal share of land acquisition costs as authorized by the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act					+10,000	10,000
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project	Supports settlement project components	9,000	9,000			+6,130	15,130
Taos Pueblo	Settlement completed in 2016	15,392	29,212			-29,212	0
Aamodt	Final payment for the Aamodt Settlement	6,246	6,246			+18,762	25,008
TOTAL, SETTLEMENTS/MISC. PAYMENTS		35,655	49,475	0	0	+5,680	55,155
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM							
TOTAL, INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM		7,731	7,748	0	9	0	7,757
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATED FUNDS		2,601,498	2,796,120	0	5,343	+132,252	2,933,715

**Indian Affairs
Budget Summary Table**

Source		2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget Request	Change From 2016
Current Appropriations					
Operation of Indian Programs	\$(000's)	2,429,236	2,267,924	2,395,786	127,862
	<i>FTE</i>	6,454	6,481	6,766	285
Contract Support Costs ¹	\$(000's)	[251,000]	277,000	278,000	1,000
	<i>FTE</i>	[0]	0	0	0
Construction	\$(000's)	128,876	193,973	197,017	3,044
	<i>FTE</i>	326	342	343	1
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	\$(000's)	35,655	49,475	55,155	5,680
	<i>FTE</i>	1	1	1	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program	\$(000's)	7,731	7,748	7,757	9
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	\$(000's)	2,601,498	2,796,120	2,933,715	137,595
	<i>FTE</i>	6,781	6,824	7,110	286
Permanent Appropriations					
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	\$(000's)	111,052	112,626	114,159	1,533
	<i>FTE</i>	279	279	279	0
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	\$(000's)	5,307	5,515	5,204	-311
	<i>FTE</i>	42	42	42	0
White Earth Settlement Fund	\$(000's)	1,631	3,000	3,000	0
Gifts and Donations	\$(000's)	121	100	100	0
Indian Direct Loan Financing Account	\$(000's)	596	0	0	0
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account	\$(000's)	99	0	0	0
Indian Loan Guarantee Program	\$(000's)	4,248	13,877	0	-13,877
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	\$(000's)	123,054	135,118	122,463	-12,655
	<i>FTE</i>	321	321	321	0
Total Budget Authority					
	\$(000's)	2,724,552	2,931,238	3,056,178	124,940
Direct Appropriation FTE	<i>FTE</i>	5,498	5,541	5,827	286
Permanent Appropriation FTE	<i>FTE</i>	321	321	321	0
Reimbursable FTE	<i>FTE</i>	609	610	610	0
Allocations FTE	<i>FTE</i>	674	673	673	0
Total Adjusted FTE	<i>FTE</i>	7,102	7,145	7,431	286

¹Contract Support Costs were included with the Operation of Indian Programs Account prior to 2016.

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Mission Area 1: Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors

Goal #2: Protect America's Cultural and Heritage Resources

Strategy #1: Protect and maintain the Nation's most important historic areas and structures, archaeological sites, and museum collections.

Bureau Contribution: The Bureau exceeded its FY 2014 targets for the number of archaeological sites, historic structures, and museum collections in good condition, due to greater attention to these efforts, combined with prior improvements in processes and tools for managing these resources. Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs projects focus on conducting site visits to assess condition of museum objects and the facilities that house the collections; train staff on management of collections; catalog and accession museum objects; ensure compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); perform mandatory inventories; investigate alternative funding sources and identify professionals to assist in evaluating historic buildings; and continue inventories and evaluations of historic buildings and archaeological sites as funding becomes available.

Implementation Strategy: BIA Museum Program staff will continue to work with repositories to provide museum management documents and preserve museum collections. The program will continue to assure compliance with applicable cultural resource statutes such as the National Historic Preservation Act, Archeological Resources Protection Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), as well as work with non-Indian Affairs repositories to ensure their compliance.

Performance Metrics: The Strategic Plan measures that support Cultural and Heritage Resources are:

- 1) Percent of collections in DOI inventory in good condition (i.e., maintained according to DOI museum property management collection standards)
- 2) Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition
- 3) Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Mission Area 2: Strengthening Tribal Nations and Insular Communities

Goal #1: Meet Our Trust, Treaty, and Other Responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives

Strategy #2: Fulfill fiduciary trust

Bureau Contribution: Performance for the BIA Individual Indian Monies (IIM) Measure was impacted by severe staff shortages of Master Level Social Work (MSWs) in 2014. As a result, the BIA did not meet the performance target of 98% as previously met in 2013, but did complete 96% in 2014.

Implementation Strategy: Moving forward in 2015 & 2016, the Division of Human Services has developed a strategy and plan to ensure all active supervised IIM Accounts are reviewed within the annual timeframe.

The Division of Human Services will continue to work with the BIA, Regional Offices to fill vacancies across the nation. MSWs are a requirement of performance measure 1739, and 25 CFR 115.427. The BIA, Division of Human Services continues to look at innovative ways to fill vacancies including hiring initiatives.

Additionally, the Division of Human Services is collaborating with BIA Regional Offices to conduct joint regional IIM Supervised account reviews to ensure performance is met in 2015. As an organization, the BIA lacks Master Level Social Workers, which limits the pool of workers that can actually conduct annual reviews. Cross regional annual reviews is one strategy to address this.

The Division of Human Services will continue to work cooperatively with the Office of the Special Trustee (OST) and regional Individual Indian Money (IIM) MSW experts to revise outdated IIM policies and procedures. The policy and procedures provide guidance to Social Services workers on the management and protocols for the disbursement of funds from Supervised IIM Accounts.

The Division of Human Services will develop and implement a standardized IIM Assessment tool in 2015. The goal of implementing a standardized IIM assessment is to provide a comprehensive tool and framework that the social services workers can utilize while gathering information from the account holder. Additionally, the IIM Assessment tool uses a strength-based approach to evaluating services for the account holder. The Assessment tool will be another step in fulfilling the Division of Human Services fiduciary trust responsibility to manage and protect the funds in Supervised IIM Accounts.

Moving forward in 2016, the BIA and Office of Trust Services (OST) anticipates collaborating to enhance the Service Manager, a shared tracking system that directly interfaces with the Trust Financial Accounting System (TFAS) and the Financial Assistance and Social Services – Case Management System (FASS-CMS). The enhancement of the Service Manager and FASS-CMS will allow more effective electronic management of Supervised IIM Accounts. Up-to-date information from Service Manager will assist BIA Social Services workers in the tracking of supervised accounts requiring assessments and quantify the completed assessments, and access the information electronically.

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

The Division of Human Services will work collaboratively with the OST and regional IIM social worker experts to update the BIA-OST Joint Handbook that incorporates the updated policy and procedures from 2015.

Performance Metric: The Strategic Plan Measure that supports Meet Our Trusty, Treaty, and Other Responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Native is:

- 1) Percent of active, supervised Individual Indian Monies (IIM) case records reviewed in accordance with regulations.

Mission Area 2: Strengthening Tribal Nations and Insular Communities

Goal #1: Meet our Trust, Treaty, and other Responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives

Strategy #8: Support Self-Governance and Self-Determination

Bureau Contribution: Performance continues to increase due to additional monitoring and technical assistance provide to Awarding Officials and Program staff. The target for FY 2014 was 85% of management decisions be rendered within the 180 day timeframe. The actual for FY 2014 was 90.5%.

The Department continues to strengthen the nation-to-nation relationships between the Federal Government and each tribal nation because self-determination, sovereignty, self-governance, and self-reliance are not abstract concepts. Tribes have assumed an expanded role in the operation of Indian programs through the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA). Tribes' contract or compact with the Federal Government under the authority of the ISDEAA to operate programs to serve their tribal members and other eligible persons. The Department will continue to strive to improve this measure through intense monitoring and additional technical assistance provided.

Implementation Strategy: The action plan to ensure all management decisions on audit recommendations, findings, and questioned costs are made within 180 days is effective and will continue. All management decisions will continue to be tracked by the Office of Internal Evaluation and Assessment and the Division of Self-Determination. Technical assistance will continue to be provided to Awarding Officials to ensure the goals for this measure are met.

Performance Metrics: The Strategic Plan Measures that support to our Trust, Treaty, and other Responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives is:

- 1) Percentage of ISDEAA Title IV agreements with clean audits. (Self-Governance)
- 2) Percentage of Single Audit Act reports submitted during the reporting year for which management action decisions on audit or recommendations (including all questioned costs) are made within 180 days. (Self-Determination)

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Mission Area 2: Strengthening Tribal Nations and Insular Communities

Goal #2: Improve the Quality of Life in Tribal and Native Communities

Strategy #2: Create Economic Opportunity

Bureau Contribution: The Real Estate Services program experienced positive performance In FY 2014. There were a total of 2,278 current land-into-trust applications awaiting a determination; determinations were made on 962 of the pending applications resulting in a completion rate of 42 percent, which is 6 percent higher than the projected target. While the program will adjust the out-year targets accordingly, continued work on the backlog of fee-to-trust applications affects the number of determinations that can be done on current year applications, which may have an impact on achievement in out years. Incomplete applications and applications containing incorrect information cannot be processed as submitted and also cause delays in determinations. Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs supports the acquisition of land into trust for Indian tribes to provide sites for housing, economic development opportunities, to regain historic jurisdictional homelands and to bring traditional cultural sites under the jurisdiction of the United States for the benefit of Indian tribes and Indian people. Focus will continue on designing and developing automated tools to streamline the process, while conducting outreach efforts with state, local and tribal governments to develop solutions to outside processing delays. The BIA will address the issues related to compliance with environmental standards that can significantly delay fee-to-trust activities.

Actual FY 2014 performance for the Forestry Biomass measure exceeded the set target while the Agriculture and Range measures achieved positive performance on two out of three measures on a national level; however the level of achievement varied from region to region, with some regions coming in under their individual target levels. Both programs now have a strong data set to establish trends that will allow the programs to focus improvement efforts specific to those regions that are not performing as well. This will also lend to more accurate regional targets in out years. An integral part of building stronger economies within the American Indian and Alaska Native communities is developing conservation and resource management plans that ensure sustainable use of trust land, and reducing fractionation of Indian land to maximize economic benefits to tribes.

The Agriculture and Range Program provides administrative services for current leases/permits, issues new grazing permits to replace expiring permits, monitors lessee/permittee compliance, monitors vegetation response to management decisions, conducts resource inventories, and assists in conservation planning. The non-base funding under Agriculture is used to support the Summer Student Program which addresses the Secretary's Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative. The program makes candidates available to replace numerous soon-to-retire professional and technical employees. This funding also supports the development of rangeland management plans and range plan inventories as required by the American Indian Agricultural Resource Management Act.

The Forestry Program undertakes management activities on Indian forestland to maintain, enhance, and develop the forest resources in accordance with the principles of sustained yield, and with the standards, goals, and objectives that the tribes set forth in forest management plans. There will be a continued effort to assist tribes in identifying and accessing forest products markets through partnerships with the Intertribal Timber Council, commercial timber tribes, and other Federal agencies. There will also be an

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

initiative through the Forestry Cooperative Education Program that will focus on a more effective recruitment strategy to ensure a sufficient forestry workforce.

Implementation Strategy: The Administration has set an ambitious goal of placing more than 500,000 acres of land into trust by the end of 2016. Indian Affairs intends to build on current progress to meet or exceed this goal by addressing the backlog of applications and utilizing automated solutions to assist employees in the processing of applications. The program will also continue to develop time saving solutions to fee-to-trust applications submitted with deficiencies.

The Natural Resources programs are administered at the agency (local) level with direct service and technical assistance consistent with individual tribal priorities and self-determination goals. Agency staff will continue to provide direct service and technical assistance for the management and improvement of land and natural resource assets according to those individual tribal goals and priorities to ensure the protection and development of natural resources.

Performance emphasis will continue to primarily focus on the implementation of strategies for addressing youth initiatives and climate change; collaboration with other Federal and/or tribal entities (i.e., symposiums, conferences) aimed at developing partnerships for addressing and resolving specific critical issues relating to natural resource programs; and developing regulations, policy, and guidance related to natural resource programs.

Performance Metrics: The Strategic Plan Measures that support Create Economic Opportunity are:

- 1) Fee to Trust: Increase in the percentage of Submitted applications with determinations
- 2) Percentage of grazing permits monitored annually for adherence to permit provisions, including permittee compliance with requirements described in conservation plans
- 3) Percentage of active agricultural and grazing leases monitored annually for adherence to lease provisions, including lessee compliance with responsibilities described in conservation plans
- 4) Percent of range units assessed during the reporting year for level of utilization and/or rangeland condition/trend
- 5) Percent of sustainable harvest of forest biomass utilized for energy and other products

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Mission Area 2: Strengthening Tribal Nations and Insular Communities

Goal 2: Improve the Quality of Life in Tribal and Native Communities

Strategy #3: Create Economic Opportunity

Bureau Contribution: Many Indian communities are plagued by high rates of poverty, substance abuse, suicide, and violent crime. These issues impact Native economies and foster unemployment. The Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development's (IEED) Community and Economic Development activity seek to address these problems by creating jobs and promoting economic growth throughout Indian Country. This activity is comprised of the Job Placement and Training (JPT) program, which includes the Workforce Development program as authorized by the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act (P. L. 102-477); Economic Development; Minerals and Mining; Energy Resources Development Program as authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005; Community Development; and Community Development Oversight. These programs work together to achieve sustainable economic development by:

- Enhancing economic opportunities in Indian Country;
- Providing technical or financial assistance to improve tribal business capacity;
- Providing technical assistance and outreach activities to improve access to capital;
- Helping tribes build the capacity to take advantage of business opportunities; and
- Building tribal energy resource development capacity by providing technical and financial assistance to tribes to assume greater control over their energy resources

The P. L. 102-477 (477) Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act program authorizes tribes to consolidate employment program resources from several other agencies as well as several Indian Affairs programs to create a single budget that supports a menu of multiple integrated services. In FY 2014, tribes reported that 96 percent of JPT participants in this program obtained unsubsidized employment, completed professional training or obtained professional licenses or certifications, or overcame barriers to employment such as securing transportation to job sites or obtaining childcare services. This was accomplished at the average cost per individual (CPI) of \$2,500 and an average cost per job achieved of \$2,378. IEED seeks to achieve or approximate these same levels in FY 2016 while reducing criminal recidivism by helping tribal ex-offenders acquire work skills and overcome other barriers to employment.

IEED's Division of Energy and Mineral Development (DEMD) is the primary office responsible for fulfilling BIA's trust responsibility to Indian tribes and allottees concerning the development of their conventional energy, renewable energy, and mineral resources on trust lands. In FY 2016, DEMD will perform assessments of potential tribal mineral and energy projects and assist tribes and Indian mineral owners to market their resources. In FY 2014, DEMD received 79 applications for its Energy and Mineral Development grant program requesting a total of \$28 million. It disbursed \$9.62 million for selected assessment projects. In FY 2016, DEMD aims to increase the pool of applicants for these grants.

Loans Guarantee, Insurance, and Interest Subsidy Program:

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

The Indian Loan Guarantee, Insurance and Interest Subsidy Program supports the Department's strategy of creating economic opportunity by reducing private lender risk and encouraging business financing in Indian Country. Approved lenders with concerns over jurisdictional issues, or a borrower's credit history or lack of collateral, can obtain program backing for up to 90 percent of outstanding loan principal and accrued interest, and therefore offer financing to Indian businesses on commercially reasonable terms that otherwise would be unavailable. In FY 2014, the Department approved over \$97 million in new lending from qualified lenders to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, tribal members, and business organizations at least 51 percent Indian-owned. Loan purposes varied from construction, to permanent working capital, to lines of credit, to refinancing, to equipment purchases, but all of this business lending was required to benefit the economy of an Indian reservation or a tribal service area designated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The program is extremely flexible, and can be used to help finance nearly any lawful business activity except gaming and tobacco-related businesses. There is even a program feature that, under certain circumstances, temporarily allows certain borrowers a rebate of a portion of their loan interest payments. The program is administered through four Zones or Credit Office Service Centers, coordinated through joint credit committee analyses and weekly meetings. Program success is measured in part by regularly checking to see that cumulative guarantee and insurance losses always stay below 4 percent of the amounts guaranteed and insured, and by seeing to it that each fiscal year's loan ceiling is substantially obligated (98 percent or more) by the end of the year. Program management is currently focused on increasing use of the loan insurance feature of the program, and updating regulations and forms.

Implementation Strategy: IEED's Division of Economic Development (DED) seeks to increase revenues and expand operations for tribal and Native American businesses through federal and private sector procurement contracts. In FY 2016, DED will bring together through procurement outreach conferences and industrial "matchmaking" sessions Native vendors and potential government and private sector buyers, thereby increasing these contracting opportunities.

DED will also promote tribal adoption of secured transactions codes. These codes are pivotal to economic progress in Indian Country because they afford access to credit. Lenders are only willing to lend when they can rely on a secured transactions code to assure that they will be repaid in the event of a default. But most tribes lack such codes. And many of those that have adopted them do not have an accurate, reliable, and publicly accessible system for filing claims. In FY 2016, DED will continue to work with select tribes to negotiate joint powers agreements, memoranda of understanding, or compacts with states in order to include in state commercial lien recording systems financing statements and liens incident to tribal commercial codes.

In addition, DED will assist tribal governments and tribal business men and women to obtain the knowledge base they need to make informed decisions about complex economic development matters by producing a series of easy-to-read but comprehensive online primers presented in a question-and-answer format that address fundamental economic development issues.

Performance Metric: The Strategic Plan measure that supports "Create Economic Opportunity" is:

- 1) Loss rates on DOI guaranteed loans

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Mission Area 2: Strengthening Tribal Nations and Insular Communities

Goal #2: Improve the Quality of Life in Tribal and Native Communities

Strategy #4: Strengthen Indian Education

Bureau Contribution: The Department did not meet its FY 2014 target for Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools achieving AYP, and exceeded its FY 2014 targets for BIE school facilities in acceptable condition. The FY 2014 performance of 28 percent did not meet the 33 percent target. The percentage of schools making AYP has hovered between 24 and 32 percent for the past 5 years. Because of Flexibility granted by the U.S. Department of Education to states, the BIE's AYP system has become extremely inconsistent in its use of Annual Measurable Objectives, Academic Content Standards, and the Assessments states use to measure these standards. As such, the State of South Dakota had no test results reporting for SY 2013-14, affecting 22 BIE schools. Other states, like the State of Washington, initially received Flexibility for SY 2012-13, but had Flexibility revoked in SY 2013-14, causing the BIE to re-examine the standards by which AYP is calculated in this state. In other states, such as Arizona, Florida, and Oklahoma, BIE schools changed to implement Common Core State Standards only to learn later that states had changed the standards they would use in their schools as well as the assessments they would use to measure the standards.

The BIE is attacking the academic achievement gap and the number of schools making Adequate Yearly Progress in the following ways. First, the Blueprint for Reform and Secretarial Order 3334 was created as a direct result of the underperformance of BIE schools. The realignment of BIE's three area divisions by function and not geography means there are experts assisting schools based on the specific need of each school type, either a bureau operated or tribally operated school. Second, the transformation of the Education Line Office (ELO) into the Education Resource Centers (ERC) brings specialized services from central sites closer to schools. These specialists make up the school solutions teams that will strategically work with schools focused on school improvement, special education, federal programs, and grant management. These ERCs will bring schools together for targeted professional development, customized to each school, and provide collaboration between schools, principals, and teachers. This is a model that many states have adopted, especially with vast miles between our schools, it allows for technical assistance to be administered with precision. Third, the professional development agenda will be developed in concert with central, regional, and local leadership.

Secondly, the BIE has started the process of negotiated rule making to change how "Adequate Yearly Progress" will be determined. AYP is the measure of academic performance for all of BIE's 185 schools and BIE is currently the only system that still utilizes AYP. Once BIE completes the negotiated rule-making process, it is expected that a single assessment will be selected for BIE-funded schools. This will eliminate the need for BIE to adhere to 23 separate state accountability workbooks. In addition, BIE funded schools are currently utilizing the Common Core State Standards and the selection of a unitary assessment will correct the confusion and burden of the current system.

Education Construction

The percentage of school facilities in acceptable condition was 77 percent, exceeding its target of 69 percent. IA is currently updating the Current Replacement Value (CRV) for all BIA/BIE school facilities

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

and updating all deferred maintenance backlogs resulted in changes to the Facilities Condition Index (FCI)

Implementation Strategy: BIE is currently revisiting its processes as it relates to performance. Even as BIE is required to go through negotiated rule-making, it is understood that the Elementary, Secondary Education Act is currently being discussed for reauthorization so the actual AYP compliance and terminology may change and the foundational issue that BIE faces, the compliance of 23 separate accountability systems, would be eliminated. BIE has been working to address the complexity measuring student performance both in the field and legislatively.

Education Construction

Condition assessments will continue in FY2015 at selected BIE locations to validate inventory and deferred maintenance backlogs. Facility improvement and repair projects will continue at schools identified as in “Poor” condition as measured by the FCI to achieve “Fair” or “Good” ratings. Other BIE locations will be targeted for facility improvement and repair projects to maintain the FCI rating of “Fair” or “Good”. The No Child Left Behind “new school” ranking process will be finalized to ensure a viable priority ranking is achieved. Facility management information systems transition to Maximo will be continued for use at BIE schools to provide enhanced facility management capabilities.

Performance Metrics: The Strategic Plan Measures that support Strengthen Indian Education are:

- 1) Percent of BIE schools achieving AYP (or comparable measure)
- 2) Percent of BIE school facilities in acceptable condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Mission Area 2: Strengthening Tribal Nations and Insular Communities

Goal #2: Improve the Quality of Life in Tribal and Native Communities

Strategy #5: Make Communities Safer

Bureau Contribution: Indian Affairs has trust obligations to American Indians and Alaska Natives and has the responsibility to uphold the constitutional sovereignty of the federally recognized tribes and to preserve the peace within Indian Country, as well as safe secure detention and treatment where appropriate.

The Office of Justice Services (OJS) utilizes a funding allocation methodology that combines our programmatic expertise with data-driven analysis to get more resources to reservations with higher violent crime rates, higher service populations, and greater land bases. The remarkably consistent trend over time clearly indicates that additional resources over the last 5 years have been allocated in an effective manner to address the disproportionately high violent crime rates on Indian reservations. In addition to strategic results achieved in Part I violent crime reduction overall, the OJS has added resources to successfully and significantly reduce violent crime at five individual APG reservations. Thus, combining our documented, consistent success at both the macro and micro levels over a substantial period of time indicates that OJS is indeed fulfilling its intended purpose and achieving strategic goals under the Protecting Indian Communities Initiative.

Implementation Strategy: Through effective resource allocation and properly applying fundamental principles of law enforcement, public safety can be enhanced by effectively reducing criminal activity which leads to an improved quality of life for the citizens of the community. These strategies enabled an overall reduction in the number of Part I violent crimes per 100,000 population of five percent in FY 2014 (from 442 to 419), nearly achieving the 416 ratio, which represented a six percent reduction goal. IA expects to have sufficient resources to prevent an increase in the Part I violent crimes per 100,000 Indian Country inhabitants receiving law enforcement services during FY 2015, and anticipates improving this performance by reducing violent crime by two percent with the additional funding requested in FY 2016.

Two initiatives to reduce repeat incarcerations will be accomplished through the continued implementation of the comprehensive alternatives to incarceration plan currently being developed with the tribal government, tribal courts, and communities to provide treatment options and alternatives such as probation and specific substance abuse courts and cultural or traditional courts that target the underlying causes of repeat offenses. The stakeholders will develop the options based upon the available resources and or resources which can be developed within their specific communities.

A FY 2014-2015 initiative focuses on three pilot locations (Red lake, Ute Mountain and Duck Valley) with measurable recidivism that negatively impacts the community as well as creates demand on already crowded and deteriorating detention facilities. Progress to date includes the identification of offender categories as adults with three or more arrests during FY 2013 and juveniles with one or more subsequent arrests during the same period, indicating that they are “habitual” offenders. The baseline data for FY 2013 has been reviewed and includes 77 adult and 73 juvenile habitual offenders across all three locations that were arrested a total of 487 times during FY 2013 (287 adult and 200 juvenile arrests). Preliminary

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

results measured thus far against the FY 2013 baseline data are promising but require additional review to ensure accuracy and appropriate adjustment of implementation strategies as necessary.

During FY 2014, the rapid deployment of contractors in multiple locations throughout the nation contributed to an increase in the percentage of BIA-funded tribal judicial systems receiving an acceptable review rating to 55.7 percent, surpassing the goal of 54.8 percent for the year. With a continued focus on communication and coordination with tribes and review contractors and resources appropriated for FY 2015, the percentage is expected to improve to 70.7 percent, and the FY 2016 request anticipates results climbing to 86.7 percent.

Performance Metrics: The Strategic Plan measures that support “Make communities safer” are:

- 1) Part I violent crimes per 100,000 Indian Country inhabitants receiving law enforcement services.
- 2) Reduction in repeat arrests of offenders.
- 3) Overall reduction in incarcerations within Indian Affairs and/or contracted facilities specific to pilot locations.
- 4) Percent of BIA-funded tribal judicial systems receiving an acceptable rating under independent tribal judicial system reviews

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Mission Area #2: Strengthening Tribal Nations and Insular Communities

Goal #2: Improve the Quality of Life in Tribal and Native Communities

Strategy #5: Making Communities Safer

Bureau Contribution: The Bureau exceeded their FY14 targets for percentages of road miles and bridges in acceptable condition based on the Service Level Index. This accomplishment is due to greater regional support to these efforts, combined with improvements in processes and tools for managing these resources. The level of achievement varied from region to region, and some regions did not meet their individual target levels. Since this was a baseline year, regions established their nominal target levels, and the programs now have a stronger data set that identifies the specific challenges and achievements which impact their performance. Although this will lead to more accurate regional targets being established for future years, inclement weather will continue to be the major cause of regions not achieving their targets.

The Division of Transportation also focuses on conducting site visits to assess regional operations and inspect the facilities that house the road maintenance programs. These site visits are made to ensure the programs are in compliance with safety standards, environmental laws and are providing a safe workplace for their employees.

Implementation Strategy: Work will continue on updating the Roads Maintenance manual and improvements to program guidance will streamline business processes to improve effectiveness. The inputting of data from the FY14 bridge inspections will continue in FY15. If travel restrictions are implemented, the programs will rely on self-assessments and local technical assistance programs where applicable. A travel restriction will also impact the training courses usually provided to program managers during annual conferences, and would require program staff to explore other avenues to deliver the training sessions. There will be a continued effort to assist tribes in identifying and assessing Level of Service ratings for reporting data regarding program measures and to seek necessary partnerships with other Federal, State, and Local programs to leverage road maintenance funds. Collaboration will continue with tribes to identify transportation safety needs within communities so Tribal Transportation Program Safety Program can be used to subsidize the roads maintenance efforts.

Performance Metrics: The Strategic Plan Measures that supports the “Improve the Quality of Life in Tribal and Native Communities” goal are:

- 1) Percentage of miles of BIA roads in acceptable condition
- 2) Percentage of BIA bridges in acceptable condition

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Mission Area 5: Ensuring Healthy Watersheds and Sustainable, Secure Water Supplies

Goal #3: Availability of Water to Tribal Communities

Strategy #1: Protect tribal water rights

Bureau Contribution: The BIA water program functions are divided into two distinct but overlapping elements. The Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation Program defines and protects Indian water rights and settles claims through negotiations if possible, or alternatively, through litigation. The Water Management Program assists tribes in managing, conserving, and utilizing trust water resources. The program will continue to support tribal efforts to increase the effective and efficient management and use of their water resources.

The program had positive performance for FY 2014 and exceeded the target by completing 85 percent of water management projects (66 out of 78). Out of twelve regions, ten exceeded their targets. Factors impacting performance include: increased competition for scarce water resources, extensive numbers of water rights claims and issues to resolve, and the inability of some projects to acquire data from certain tribes, and a dependency on data from outside agencies or subcontracts. Steps are in place to improve monitoring plans to keep better track of progress that should be made on tribal water management projects and to prompt tribes to be mindful of their contractual commitments.

The denominator for this measure is going to change from year to year based on how many projects are funded and how many of those projects are actually expected to be completed during the year. The majority of projects will be funded in one fiscal year and project completion will be achieved in out years. The additional projects that could potentially be funded in FY 14 as a result of increased funding will likely not be completed in FY14 but will be counted towards the denominator in the out year in which they are expected to be completed.

Implementation Strategy: Provide technical assistance to tribes and coordinates with local, state, and Federal agencies that are engaged in managing, planning, and developing non-Indian water resources that may impact Indian water resources and other treaty-protected natural resources dependent on water. The program will continue to encourage the regional natural resource branch to work with the awarding officials to streamline the processes of getting award money to the field and then getting contracts awarded as soon as possible thereafter. Out-year targets will be adjusted accordingly to ensure the proper level of tracking and achievement for this measure.

In FY 2016 additional funding has been requested across the budgets of BIA, Reclamation, BLM, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Geological Survey. These resources will support a more robust, coordinated, Interior-wide approach to working with and supporting Tribes in resolving water rights claims and supporting sustainable stewardship of tribal water resources. Funds will strengthen the engagement, management, and analytical capabilities of the Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office; increase coordination and expertise among bureaus and offices that work on these issues; and increase support to Tribes.

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Performance Metric: The Strategic Plan Measure that supports Management for Protection of Water Rights is:

- 1) Annual percent of projects completed in support of water management, planning, and pre-development

Strategic Objective Performance Summary

Mission Area 5: Ensuring Healthy Watersheds and Sustainable, Secure Water Supplies

Goal #3: Availability of Water to Tribal Communities

Strategy #2: Improve Infrastructure and Operation Efficiency of Tribal Water Facilities

Bureau Contribution: The BIA Irrigation Program provides irrigation water to over 780,000 acres on 17 congressionally authorized projects through thousands of miles of canals and more than one hundred thousand irrigation structures. Most of these projects are reaching 100 years in age and a majority of the infrastructure has reached or exceeded its useful life. Specific near-term, localized climate change impacts to water supplies are not easily forecast, but climate variability over recent years has resulted in floods and droughts that our projects have had to deal with.

The program experienced challenged performance in FY 2014 achieving 90 percent of the linear miles of functional irrigation canals servicing irrigated lands. Out of 6,459 linear miles of irrigation canals, 5,863 miles are functional. Most of the Indian irrigation projects have antiquated systems that are in need of major repairs and upgrades. Since most of these projects were never completed and maintenance has been deferred over the life of the project, many problems exist today with water delivery.

Implementation Strategy: These programs are administered at the agency (local) level with direct service and technical assistance consistent with individual tribal priorities and self-determination goals. Agency staff will continue to provide direct service and technical assistance for the management and improvement of land and natural resource assets according to those individual tribal goals and priorities to ensure the protection and development of natural resources. The program will continue to coordinate with the regional offices and their irrigation projects to secure data in a more efficient manner, as well as better monitor data entry for discrepancies. Aging irrigation equipment will continue to be repaired as soon as replacement parts become available.

Performance Metric: The Strategic Plan measure that supports Improve Infrastructure and Operation Efficiency of Tribal Water Facilities is:

- 1) Number of linear miles of functional BIA irrigation projects canals servicing irrigated lands.

Authorizing Statutes

INDIAN AFFAIRS **Authorizing Statutes**

General Authorizations:

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921), 42 Stat. 208, P.L. 67-85; 90 Stat. 2233, P.L. 94-482.

25 U.S.C. 461 et seq. (The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934), 48 Stat. 984, P.L. 73-383; P.L. 103-263.

25 U.S.C. 450 (The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act), 88 Stat. 2203, P.L. 93-638, P.L. 100-472; 102 Stat. 2285, P.L. 103-413.

25 U.S.C. 452 (The Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934), 48 Stat. 596, P.L. 73-167; P.L. 103-332.

In addition to the general authorizations listed above, the following programs have specific authorizing legislation as shown below:

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Education

School Operations	20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq. (The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965), P.L. 89-10, P.L. 103-382. 20 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. (The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001), P.L. 107-110, Authorized through 2007. 25 U.S.C. 2001-2020 (The Education Amendments Acts of 1978) 92 Stat. 2143, P.L. 95-561, as amended. 25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq. (The Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988), 102 Stat. 385, P.L. 100-297, as amended.
Additional Authority	P.L. 114-95, The Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (ESEA reauthorization) Pub. L. 112-74 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012) 125 Stat. 1009-1010; 25 U.S.C. § 2000, note. P.L. 114-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 25 U.S.C. 452 (The Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934), 48 Stat. 596, P.L. 73-167; P.L. 103-332 as amended Johnson-O'Malley Supplemental Indian Education Program Modernization Act.
Continuing Education	20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq. (The Higher Education Act of 1965) P.L. 89-329, as amended, P.L. 102-325, 105-244, 110-315.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Authorizing Statutes

Continuing Education
(Continued) 25 U.S.C. 1801 et seq. (Tribally Controlled Colleges or Universities Assistance Act of 1978) P.L. 95-471, as amended, P.L. 105-244, Sec 901, 122 Stat. 3078, P.L. 110-315.

25 U.S.C. 640a-640c-3 (Navajo Community College Act of 1971) 85 Stat. 646, P.L. 92-189, 122 Stat. 3468, P.L. 100-315, as amended, Authorized through 2014.

Tribal Government

Aid to Tribal Government 25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (The Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980), P.L. 96-420; P.L. 102-171.

25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. (The Indian Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 1973); 87 Stat. 466, P.L. 93-134.

25 U.S.C. 651 (Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 2131, P.L. 102-416.

Self -Governance 25 U.S.C. 458aa et seq. (Tribal Self-Governance Act): 108 Stat. 4272, P.L. 103-413, Title II.

Road Maintenance 25 U.S.C. 318a (The Federal Highway Act of 1921), 45 Stat. 750, P.L. 70-520.

23 U.S.C. 202 as amended by 126 STAT. 476, P.L. 112-141 (Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act). P.L. 111-322.

23 U.S.C. 202 as amended by H.R. 22 / Public Law 114-94 (Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act) (Dec. 4, 2015) 129 Stat. 1312

Public Safety and Justice

Tribal Courts 25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (The Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980), P.L. 96-420; P.L. 102-171.

25 U.S.C. 3621 (Indian Tribal Justice Act): 107 Stat. 2004, P.L. 103-176, as amended; 114 Stat. 2778, P.L. 106-559.

25 U.S.C. 2801 (Tribal Law and Order Act) 124 Stat. 2261, P.L. 111-211.

25 U.S.C. 1301 et seq. (Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968), as amended. Most recent amendments included in the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-4).

Law Enforcement 18 U.S.C. 3055 (Act of June 25, 1948), 62 Stat. 817, P.L. 80-722; P.L. 103-322.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Authorizing Statutes

Law Enforcement (Continued) 25 U.S.C. 2801 et seq. (Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act), 104 Stat. 473, P.L. 101-379, as amended; 124 Stat. 2262, P.L. 111-211 (Tribal Law and Order Act).

5 U.S.C. 5305 (Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform), 104 Stat. 1465, P.L. 101-509, Title IV; P.L. 103-322.

Human Services

Social Services 25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq. (Indian Child Welfare Act), 92 Stat. 3069, P.L. 95-608 (Family Support Act), 102 Stat. 2343, P.L. 100-485.

25 U.S.C. 1300b (Texas Band of Kickapoo Act), 96 Stat. 2269, P.L. 97-429.

Child Protection 25 U.S.C. 3210 (Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act), 104 Stat. 4531, P.L. 101-630, Title IV.

Community Development

25 U.S.C. 3402 et seq. (Indian Employment Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 2302, P.L. 102-477, as amended; P.L. 106-568, Title XI, Sections 101-104.

Economic Development 25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq. (The Indian Financing Act of 1974): P.L. 93-262, as amended; 98 Stat. 1725, P.L. 98-449.

2 U.S.C. 661 (Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title V - The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, Section 13112), 104 Stat. 1388, P.L. 101-508.

25 U.S.C. 305 (The Act of August 27, 1935): 49 Stat. 891, P.L. 74-355; 104 Stat. 4662, P.L. 101-644 (Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990).

Minerals and Mining 25 U.S.C. 2106 (Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982): 86 Stat. 1940, P.L. 97-382.

16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq. (Umatilla Basin Project Act), P.L. 100-557.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 25 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. (P.L. 102-486, Title XXVI – The Energy Policy Act of 1992, § 2601, as amended P.L. 109-58, Title V, § 503(a), Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 764.)

Job Placement and Training 25 U.S.C. 309 (Vocational Training), 8/3/56, 70 Stat. 986, P.L. 84-959; 77 Stat. 471, P.L. 88-230; P.L. 90-252.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Authorizing Statutes

Trust - Natural Resources Management

Agriculture and Range	25 U.S.C. 3701 (American Indian Agriculture Resource Management Act), 107 Stat. 2011, P.L. 103-177. 25 U.S.C. §415, Act August 1955 (Long Term Leasing Act). 25 U.S.C. §3701 et seq. Act of December 3, 1993, ('American Indian Agricultural Resource Management Act') as amended. 25 U.S.C. §450, Act of January 1975, PI-93-638. 25 CFR 162, Leases and Permits. 25 CFR 166, Grazing Permits [General Grazing Regulations]. 25 U.S.C. 461 et seq. (The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934), 48 Stat. 984, P.L. 73-383; P.L. 103-263.
Forestry	25 U.S.C. 406 and 407 (The Act of June 25, 1910): 36 Stat. 857; 61-313, 78 Stat. 186-187, 25 U.S.C. 413 (The Act of February 14, 1920), 41 Stat. 415; 47 Stat. 14170. 18 U.S.C. 1853, 1855, and 1856, 62 Stat. 787 and 788; P.L. 100-690. 25 U.S.C. 3117 (The National Indian Forest Management Act): 104 Stat. 4544, P.L. 101-630, Sec. 318.
Fish, Wildlife and Parks	16 U.S.C. 3631 (The U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985): 99 Stat. 7, P.L. 99-5. 16 U.S.C. 3101 (The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980), 94 Stat. 2430, P.L. 96-487. 42 U.S.C. 1966 (The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978), 92 Stat. 469, P.L. 95-341; 108 Stat. 3125, P.L. 103-344. 16 U.S.C. §§661-666c, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934. 16 U.S.C. §§703-711, Migratory Bird Hunting Act of 1918. 16 U.S.C. §742a-j, Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. 16 U.S.C. §757a-f, Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of 1965.
Fish, Wildlife and Parks	16 U.S.C. §1271, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Authorizing Statutes

(Continued)

- 16 U.S.C. §§1531-1543, Endangered Species Act of 1973.
- 16 U.S.C. §1801, Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.
- 16 U.S.C. §3101, Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act of 1980.
- 16 U.S.C. §3301, Salmon and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act of 1980.
- 16 U.S.C. §3631, Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985.
- 25 U.S.C. §495, Annette Island Fishery Reserve Act of 1891.
- 25 U.S.C. §500, Reindeer Industry Act of 1937.
- 25 U.S.C. §677i, Ute Partition Act of 1954.
- 42 U.S.C. §1966, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978.
- P.L. 100-581 (102 Stat. 2944), Fishing Sites Act of 1995.

Trust – Cultural Resources

- 16 U.S.C. 431-433, Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities of 1906 (Antiquities Act).
- 16 U.S.C. 469-469c, Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended.
- 16 U.S.C. 470aa–mm, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (ARPA).
- 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq., National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA).
- 16 U.S.C. 703-712, Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended.
- 16 U.S.C. 668-668d, Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended.
- 16 U.S.C. 1531-1543, Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- 16 U.S.C. 1361-1407, Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended.
- 18 U.S.C. 42, and 16 U.S.C. 3371-78, Lacey Act of 1900, as amended.
- Cultural Resources (Continued) 19 U.S.C. 2601, Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act of

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Authorizing Statutes

1983, as amended.

25 U.S.C. 3001-3013, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).

44 U.S.C. 2109, Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records.

44 U.S.C. 3101 et seq., Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (“Records Management by Federal Agencies”).

Trust – Environmental

7 U.S.C. 136-136 y, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

15 U.S.C. 2641 et seq., Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) of 1986.

15 U.S.C. 2602-2692, Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

16 U.S.C. 1431-1434, Marine Protection, Research, & Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended.

33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

33 U.S.C. 2702-2761, Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.

42 U.S.C. 300 f et seq., Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 as amended.

42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq., as amended, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).

42 U.S.C. 4901-4918, Noise Control Act of 1972.

42 U.S.C. 6901-6992, Solid Waste Disposal Act (SDWA).

42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq, Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976.

42 U.S.C. 6961, Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992.

42 U.S.C. 7401-7671 q, Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Authorizing Statutes

Environmental (Continued)

42 U.S.C. 9601-9675 et seq., Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability act, as amended in 42 U.S.C. 9601 35 seq. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SAR) amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of October 17,1986.

42 U.S.C. 11011 et seq., Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA).

42 U.S.C. 13101-13109, Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990.

49 U.S.C. 1801-1812, Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, Public Law 101-577, 101st Congress-Second Session.

Government Management Reform Act of 1994, Public Law 103-356, 103rd Congress-Second Session.

Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009. Title VII General Provisions - Government-Wide Sec. 748. P.L. 111- 8, Mar. 11, 2009.

Land, Titles and Records

25 U.S.C. § 4 (The Act of July 26, 1892) 27 Stat. 272.

25 U.S.C. § 5 (The Act of July 26, 1892) 27 Stat. 272; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 approved June 20, 1949 (64 Stat. 1262).

25 U.S.C. § 6 (The Act of July 26, 1892) 27 Stat. 273.

25 USCS § 7 (The Act of July 26, 1892) 27 Stat. 273; June 6, 1972, P.L. 92-310, Title II, Part 2, § 229(b), 86 Stat. 208.

25 USCS § 8 (The Act of July 9, 1832) 4 Stat. 564.

25 U.S.C. § 9 (The Act of June 30, 1834), 4 Stat. 738.

25 USCS § 11 (March 3, 1911) 36 Stat. 1069.

25 USCS § 355 (The Act of April 26, 1906), 34 Stat. 137; (The Act of May 27, 1908), 35 Stat. 312; (The Act of August 1, 1914), 38 Stat. 582, 598 deal specifically with land records of the Five Civilized Tribes.

INDIAN AFFAIRS **Authorizing Statutes**

Trust – Real Estate Services

Real Estate Services	25 U.S.C. 176 (Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946), 60 Stat. 1097. 25 U.S.C. 311 (The Act of March 3, 1901), 31 Stat. 1084, P.L. 56-382. 25 U.S.C. 393 (The Act of March 3, 1921), 41 Stat. 1232, P.L. 66-359. 25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq. (Indian Land Consolidation Act), 96 Stat. 2515, P.L. 97-459; 98 Stat. 3171, P.L. 98-608; P.L. 102-238. 25 U.S.C. 415 as amended by the HEARTH Act of 2012.
Indian Rights Protection	28 U.S.C. 2415 (Statute of Limitations; The Indian Claims Limitation Act of 1982): 96 Stat. 1976, P.L. 97-394; P.L. 98-250. 16 U.S.C. 3101 (The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act), 94 Stat. 2371, P.L. 96-487. 43 U.S.C. 1601 (The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), 106 Stat. 2112-2125, P.L. 92-203. 25 U.S.C. 3907 (Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 4164, P.L. 103-399.
Probate	25 U.S.C. 2201 P.L. 97- 459 Title II Section 202 Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2517, as amended by P.L. 106-462 Section 103 (1) Nov. 7, 2000, 114 Stat. 1992, as amended by 25 U.S.C. 2201 P.L. 108-374, Oct 27, 2004, 118 Stat. 1804 (American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2004).
Navajo-Hopi Settlement	25 U.S.C. 640 et seq. (The Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of December 22, 1974): P.L. 93-531; P.L. 102-180, 105 Stat 1230.

General Administration

Administration	Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, Public Law 101-577, 101st Congress-Second Session.
Indian Gaming	25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq. (Indian Gaming Regulatory Act): 102 Stat. 2467, P.L. 100-497; 105 Stat. 1908, P.L. 102-238.
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	P.L. 101-644 Indian Arts and Craft Act of 1990.

INDIAN AFFAIRS **Authorizing Statutes**

CONSTRUCTION FOR DIVISION OF WATER AND POWER

Facility Construction	25 U.S.C. 631(2)(12)(14) (The Act of April 19, 1950), 64 Stat. 44, P.L. 81-474, 72 Stat. 834, P.L. 85-740. 25 U.S.C. 465 (The Act of June 18, 1934), 48 Stat. 984, P.L. 73-383. 25 U.S.C. 2503 (b) Composition of Grants; Special rules; title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; or any Federal education law other than title XI of the Education Amendments of 1978. 25 U.S.C. 2507 (e) P.L. 100-297, Title V. 5208, as added P.L. 107-110, Title X, 1043, 115 Stat. 2076. 25 U.S.C. 2005 (b) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and with the American Disabilities Act 1990.
Safety of Dams	25 U.S.C. Chapter 40 (3801 to 3804) The Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-302)
Resources Management Construction-Irrigation	Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: San Juan-Chama Project), 76 Stat. 96, P.L. 87-483.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

White Earth Reservation Claims Settlement Act	25 U.S.C. 331 (The Act of March 24, 1986), 100 Stat. 61, P.L. 99-264.
Hoopa-Yurok	25 U.S.C. 1300i (Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act) 102 Stat. 2924, P.L. 100-580.
Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	P.L. 101-618, Truckee Carson Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act, 104 Stat. 3294.
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project	P.L. 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, 123 Stat. 1379.
Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund	P.L. 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, 123 Stat. 1396.
Aamodt Water Settlement	P.L. 111-291, Claims Resolution Act of 2010, 124 Stat. 3134.

INDIAN AFFAIRS Authorizing Statutes

Arizona Water Settlements Act P.L. 108-451 (Titles II and III).

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS & TRUST FUNDS

Claims and Treaty Obligations	Act of February 19, 1831. Treaty of November 11, 1794. Treaty of September 24, 1857. Acts of March 2, 1889; June 10, 1896; June 21, 1906. P.L. 93-197, Menominee Restoration Act, 87 Stat. 770.
O & M, Indian Irrigation Systems	Section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act (48 Stat. 1227), signed June 26, 1934. 25 U.S.C. 162a, The Act of November 4, 1983, 60 Stat. 895, P.L. 98-146.
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects	Section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act (48 Stat. 1227), signed June 26, 1934. 25 U.S.C. 162a (The Act of November 4, 1983), 60 Stat. 895, P.L. 98-146, 65 Stat. 254.
Alaska Resupply Program	Act of February 20, 1942, 56 Stat. 95, P.L. 77-457.
Gifts and Donations	25 U.S.C. 451 February 14, 1931, c. 171, 46 Stat 1106; June 8, 1968, P.L. 90-333, 82 Stat. 171.
Indian Water Rights and Habitat Acquisition Program	P. L. 106-263 Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Water Rights Settlement Act.

INDIAN AFFAIRS
Authorizing Statutes

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

O & M Quarters 5 U.S.C. 5911, Federal Employees Quarters and Facilities Act of August 20, 1964, P.L. 88-459, P.L. 98-473; P.L. 100-446

LOAN ACCOUNTS

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND
LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS LOAN LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

The credit accounts listed above include those authorized under the Indian Financing Act or newly authorized under the Credit Reform Act of 1990. These statutes are:

25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq. (The Indian Financing Act of April 12, 1974), P.L. 93-262, as amended by P.L. 98-449, P.L. 100-442, and P.L. 107-331, 116 Stat. 2834; Ceiling on Guaranteed Loans of \$500 million and raises the limitation on the loan amounts from \$100,000 to \$250,000; P.L. 109-221, Aggregate loans or surety bonds limitation of \$500,000,000 is increased to \$1,500,000,000 (Section 217(b) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974) (25 U.S.C. 1497(b)).

2 U.S.C. 661 (Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title V - The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990), P.L. 101-508, Section 1320.

Administrative Provisions

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Administrative Provisions

The Bureau of Indian Affairs may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Notwithstanding 25 U.S.C. 15, the Bureau of Indian Affairs may contract for services in support of the management, operation, and maintenance of the Power Division of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for central office oversight and Executive Direction and Administrative Services (except executive direction and administrative services funding for Tribal Priority Allocations, regional offices, and facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–413).

In the event any tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that tribe, or that tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

No funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau of Indian Education school system as of October 1, 1995, except that the Secretary of the Interior may waive this prohibition to support expansion of up to one additional grade when the Secretary determines such waiver is needed to support accomplishment of the mission of the Bureau of Indian Education. Appropriations made available in this or any prior Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available, in accordance with the Bureau's funding formula, only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, and to any school or school program that was reinstated in fiscal year 2012. Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school at a Bureau-funded school (as that term is defined in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021)), except that a charter school that is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act and that has operated at a Bureau-funded school before September 1, 1999, may continue to operate during that period, but only if the charter school pays to the Bureau a pro rata share of funds to reimburse the Bureau for the use of the real and personal property (including buses and vans), the funds of the

charter school are kept separate and apart from Bureau funds, and the Bureau does not assume any obligation for charter school programs of the State in which the school is located if the charter school loses such funding. Employees of Bureau funded schools sharing a campus with a charter school and performing functions related to the charter school's operation and employees of a charter school shall not be treated as Federal employees for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 113 of title I of appendix C of Public Law 106–113, if in fiscal year 2003 or 2004 a grantee received indirect and administrative costs pursuant to a distribution formula based on section 5(f) of Public Law 101–301, the Secretary shall continue to distribute indirect and administrative cost funds to such grantee using the section 5(f) distribution formula.

Funds available under this Act may not be used to establish satellite locations of schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, except that the Secretary may waive this prohibition in order for an Indian tribe to provide language and cultural immersion educational programs for non-public schools located within the jurisdictional area of the tribal government which exclusively serve tribal members, do not include grades beyond those currently served at the existing Bureau-funded school, provide an educational environment with educator presence and academic facilities comparable to the Bureau-funded school, comply with all applicable Tribal, Federal, or State health and safety standards, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, and demonstrate the benefits of establishing operations at a satellite location in lieu of incurring extraordinary costs, such as for transportation or other impacts to students such as those caused by busing students extended distances: *Provided*, That no funds available under this Act may be used to fund operations, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction or other facilities-related costs for such assets that are not owned by the Bureau: *Provided further*, That the term "satellite school" means a school location physically separated from the existing Bureau school by more than 50 miles but that forms part of the existing school in all other respects. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

Operation of Indian Programs

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Operation of Indian Programs

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001–2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), [\$2,267,924,000] \$2,395,786,000, to remain available until September 30, [2017] 2018, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed \$8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed [\$74,791,000] \$74,773,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments: *Provided*, That, in cases of designated Federal disasters, the Secretary may exceed such cap, from the amounts provided herein, to provide for disaster relief to Indian communities affected by the disaster: *Provided further*, That federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian tribes may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: *Provided further*, That not to exceed [\$628,351,000] \$651,282,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, [2016] 2017, and shall remain available until September 30, [2017] 2018: *Provided further*, That not to exceed [\$43,813,000] \$47,848,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, land records improvement, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450f et seq.) and section 1128 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2008), not to exceed [\$73,276,000] \$75,335,000 within and only from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available for administrative cost grants associated with grants approved prior to July 1, [2016] 2017: *Provided further*, That any forestry funds allocated to a federally recognized tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, [2017] 2018, may be transferred during fiscal year [2018] 2019 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of the holder of the funds within the holder's trust fund account: *Provided further*, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, [2018] 2019: *Provided further*, That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

Operation of Indian Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2015 Enacted		2016 Enacted		Internal Transfers		Fixed Costs		Program Changes		2017 President's Budget		Changes from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS														
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT														
Aid to Tribal Government (TPA)	63	24,614	63	24,833		2,213		72			63	27,118		2,285
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Program (TPA)		76,348		77,088		-1,736		77				75,429		-1,659
Self Governance Compacts (TPA)		158,767		162,321		-311		336				162,346		25
Contract Support (TPA)		246,000												
Indian Self-Determination Fund (TPA)		5,000												
New Tribes (TPA)		463		464										-464
Small & Needy Tribes (TPA)		1,845		1,845		-464			1,250			3,095		1,250
Road Maintenance (TPA)	112	26,461	112	26,693				90			112	26,783		90
Tribal Government Program Oversight	60	8,181	60	8,273		60		44	4	4,000	64	12,377	4	4,104
Total, Tribal Government	235	547,679	235	301,517	0	-238	0	619	4	5,250	239	307,148	4	5,631
HUMAN SERVICES														
Social Services (TPA)	95	40,871	99	45,179		-240		104	31	12,300	130	57,343	31	12,164
Welfare Assistance (TPA)		74,809		74,791		-18						74,773		-18
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)		15,433		15,641		-108		13	1	3,400	1	18,946	1	3,305
Housing Program (TPA)		8,009		8,021		-14		1	1	1,700	1	9,708	1	1,687
Human Services Tribal Design (TPA)		407		246		7		1				254		8
Human Services Program Oversight	17	3,105	17	3,126		-1		12			17	3,137		11
Total, Human Services	112	142,634	116	147,004	0	-374	0	131	33	17,400	149	164,161	33	17,157
TRUST - NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT														
Natural Resources (TPA)	14	5,089	14	5,168		-228		13		3,000	14	7,953		2,785
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance	4	11,359	4	11,398				7		1,500	4	12,905		1,507
Rights Protection Implementation		35,420		37,638				23		2,500		40,161		2,523
Tribal Management/Development Program	2	9,244	2	9,263				3		5,000	2	14,266		5,003
Endangered Species	1	2,675	1	2,684				1		1,000	1	3,685		1,001
Tribal Climate Resilience	2	9,948	2	9,955				1	1	3,100	3	13,056	1	3,101
Integrated Resource Info Program	1	2,996	1	2,996					2	1,000	3	3,996	2	1,000
Agriculture & Range	120	30,494	120	30,751		-77		95			120	30,769		18
Forestry	177	47,735	177	51,914		99		142			177	52,155		241
Water Resources	11	10,297	11	10,367		70		13	4	4,550	15	15,000	4	4,633
Fish, Wildlife and Parks	2	13,577	2	13,646		3		9		2,000	2	15,658		2,012
Resource Management Program Oversight	36	6,018	36	6,066		-101		28			36	5,993		-73
Total, Trust-Natural Resources Management	370	184,852	370	191,846	0	-234	0	335	7	23,650	377	215,597	7	23,751
TRUST - REAL ESTATE SERVICES														
Trust Services (TPA)	39	15,150	39	15,043		6		29		-6,893	39	8,185		-6,858
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	7	1,147	7	1,160				6			7	1,166		6
Probate (TPA)	123	12,043	123	11,928		21		90	10	1,000	133	13,039	10	1,111
Land Title and Records Offices	138	13,891	138	13,905		-26		102	18	2,000	156	15,981	18	2,076
Real Estate Services	311	36,435	311	36,837		-1		234			311	37,070		233
Land Records Improvement	3	6,436	3	6,439				2		1,850	3	8,291		1,852
Environmental Quality	45	15,644	45	15,792		79		33			45	15,904		112
Alaskan Native Programs	4	1,010	4	1,017				3			4	1,020		3
Rights Protection	25	11,803	25	11,845				20	4	8,150	29	20,015	4	8,170
Trust - Real Estate Services Oversight	84	13,443	84	13,520		-61		62	20	2,000	104	15,521	20	2,001
Total, Trust-Real Estate Services	779	127,002	779	127,486	0	18	0	581	52	8,107	831	136,192	52	8,706
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE														
Law Enforcement	755	328,296	757	347,976		-200		716	1	-7,211	758	341,281	1	-6,695
Tribal Courts (TPA)	6	23,280	6	28,173		-46		26		2,600	6	30,753		2,580
Fire Protection (TPA)		1,274		1,274		150		2				1,426		152
Total, Public Safety and Justice	761	352,850	763	377,423	0	-96	0	744	1	-4,611	764	373,460	1	-3,963
COMMUNITY and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Job Placement and Training (TPA)	3	11,463	3	11,445		55		4		1,000	3	12,504		1,059
Economic Development (TPA)		1,706		1,794		5		2				1,801		7
Minerals and Mining	25	20,612	45	25,153		-41		44		148	45	25,304		151
Community Development Oversight		2,215		2,227				8		1,000		3,235		1,008
Total, Community and Economic Development	28	35,996	48	40,619	0	19	0	58	0	2,148	48	42,844	0	2,225
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION and ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES														
Assistant Secretary Support		11,135		11,245				61		12,000		23,306		12,061
Executive Direction	139	18,602	139	19,723		537		104			139	20,364		641
Administrative Services	273	48,968	273	49,125		14		244			273	49,383		258
Safety and Risk Management	13	1,644	13	1,660				10	19	1,300	32	2,970	19	1,310
Information Resources Technology	66	44,307	66	44,461				84			66	44,545		84
Human Capital Management	84	25,264	84	25,461				-571			84	24,890		-571
Facilities Management	107	17,154	107	17,294				79			107	17,373		79
Intra-Governmental Payments		23,462		24,016				-634		170		23,552		-464
Rentals [GSA/Direct]		37,156		36,677				894				37,571		894
Total, Executive Direction & Administrative Svcs	682	227,692	682	229,662	0	551	0	271	19	13,470	701	243,954	19	14,292

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
Operation of Indian Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2015 Enacted		2016 Enacted		Internal Transfers		Fixed Costs		Program Changes		2017 President's Budget		Changes from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	2,967	1,618,705	2,993	1,415,557	0	-354	0	2,739	116	65,414	3,109	1,483,356	116	67,799
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION														
Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)	1,804	536,897	1,804	553,458				2,058	59	18,559	1,863	574,075	59	20,617
Elementary/Secondary Programs	372	119,195	372	134,263		152		280	20	9,600	392	144,295	20	10,032
Post Secondary Programs (forward funded)	0	69,793	0	74,893		6,911		3		-4,600	0	77,207		2,314
Post Secondary Programs	174	64,182	174	64,602		-6,709		138	17	8,810	191	66,841	17	2,239
Education Management	97	20,464	99	25,151				72	73	24,789	172	50,012	73	24,861
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION	2,447	810,531	2,449	852,367	0	354	0	2,551	169	57,158	2,618	912,430	169	60,063
TOTAL, OIP	5,414	2,429,236	5,442	2,267,924	0	0	0	5,290	285	122,572	5,727	2,395,786	285	127,862

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Operation of Indian Programs
(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2016 Total or Change	2016 to 2017 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the CY and BY.	4,197	-8,417
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of programmed pay raise increases.	13,797	+14,085
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are detailed in the Budget Justification for Department Management.	19,293	-634
Worker's Compensation Payments The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	8,866	-333
Unemployment Compensation Payments The adjustment is for projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.	7,904	-305
Rental Payments The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.	42,560	+894
Internal Realignments and Non-Policy/Program Changes (Net-Zero)		2017 (+/-)
Tribal Priorities Transfers to/from various programs within OIP to reflect tribal reprioritization and subsequent redistribution of the base funding within programs as directed by tribes and regional field sites as a result of Indian self-determination and the associated authority to spend base funds to best meet the specific needs of individual tribal organizations.		+/- 2,647
Self Governance Compacts Transfers to/from various programs within OIP for Self Governance Compacts, pursuant to Title III of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 103-413).		+/- 608
Other Internal Realignments Transfers funds within Law Enforcement from Special Initiatives to Tribal Justice Support to align VAWA funds with the budget line where responsibilities for these activities resides; from Program Management to Indian Police Academy to realign 2 positions from Field Operations to IPA.		+/- 7,775

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS**

Identification Code: 14-2100		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)				
Obligations by program activity:				
0007	Tribal Government	563	329	330
0008	Human services	150	148	148
0009	Trust - Natural resources management	190	191	191
0010	Trust - Real estate services	129	135	135
0011	Education	808	810	820
0012	Public safety and justice	353	355	355
0013	Community and economic development	39	40	40
0014	Executive direction and administrative services	230	231	255
0799	Total direct obligations	2,462	2,239	2,274
0807	Operation of Indian Programs (Reimbursable)	255	310	310
0808	Reimbursable program - Education Recovery Act	13	16	16
0899	Total reimbursable obligations	268	326	326
0900	Total new obligations	2,730	2,565	2,600
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	582	564	559
1012	Unobligated balance transfers between expired and unexpired accounts	11	14	14
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	14	2	2
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	607	580	575
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	2,429	2,268	2,396
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	2,429	2,268	2,396
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
1700	Collected	250	276	277
1701	Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	11	-	-
1750	Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	261	276	277
1900	Budget authority (total)	2,690	2,544	2,673
1930	Total budgetary resources available	3,297	3,124	3,248
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1940	Unobligated balance expiring	-3	-	-
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	564	559	648
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	365	368	342
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	2,730	2,565	2,600
3011	Obligations incurred, expired accounts	6	-	-

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS**

Identification Code: 14-2100		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars) (Continued)				
3020	Outlays (gross)	-2,703	-2,589	-2,627
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-14	-2	-2
3041	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-16	-	-
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	368	342	313
	Uncollected payments:			
3060	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-115	-122	-122
3070	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-11	-	-
3071	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, expired	4	-	-
3090	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-122	-122	-122
	Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	250	246	220
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	246	220	191
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
	Discretionary:			
4000	Budget authority, gross	2,690	2,544	2,673
	Outlays, gross:			
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,874	1,736	1,819
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	829	853	808
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	2,703	2,589	2,627
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
	Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4030	Federal sources	-236	-276	-277
4033	Non-Federal sources	-17	-	-
4040	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-253	-276	-277
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:				
4050	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	-11	-	-
4052	Offsetting collections credited to expired accounts	3	-	-
4060	Additional offsets against budget authority only (total)	-8	-	-
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	2,429	2,268	2,396
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	2,450	2,313	2,350
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	2,429	2,268	2,396
4190	Outlays, net (total)	2,450	2,313	2,350
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)				
Direct obligations:				
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Full-time permanent	212	212	212
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	115	115	115
11.5	Other personnel compensation	26	26	26
11.9	Total personnel compensation	353	353	353
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	114	114	114

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS**

Identification Code: 14-2100		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Object Classification (In millions of dollars) (Continued)				
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	14	14	14
22.0	Transportation of things	2	2	2
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	20	20	20
23.2	Rental payments to others	13	13	13
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	34	34	34
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	2	2	2
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	1,173	1,003	1,003
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	101	101	101
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	15	15	15
25.5	ADP Contracts	1	1	1
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	12	12	12
26.0	Supplies and materials	29	28	32
31.0	Equipment	23	22	23
32.0	Land and structures	2	2	2
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	551	500	530
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	1	1	1
99.0	Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	2,462	2,239	2,274
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	6	6	6
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	36	36	36
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9	Total personnel compensation	44	44	44
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	13	13	13
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
22.0	Transportation of things	-	1	1
23.2	Rental payments to others	-	1	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	60	75	75
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials	3	3	3
31.0	Equipment	4	4	4
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	140	181	181
99.0	Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	268	326	326
99.9	Total new obligations	2,730	2,565	2,600

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS**

Identification Code: 14-2100		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)				
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Conduct of research and development:				
Applied research:				
Direct Federal programs:				
1422-01	Budget Authority	5	5	5
1422-02	Outlays	5	5	5
Conduct of education and training:				
1511-01	Budget Authority	111	62	75
1511-02	Outlays	105	99	71
Direct Federal programs:				
1512-01	Budget Authority	695	788	827
1512-02	Outlays	693	745	812
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Grants to State and local govts:				
2001-01	Budget Authority	159	199	159
2001-02	Outlays	175	165	146
Direct Federal programs:				
2004-01	Budget Authority	208	217	242
2004-02	Outlays	187	212	233
2004-01	Budget Authority	1,251	997	1,090
2004-02	Outlays	1,285	1,087	1,083
Personnel Summary				
1001	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	5,435	5,463	5,748
2001	Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	594	595	595
3001	Allocation account civilian full-time equivalent employment	425	423	423

Tribal Government

Tribal Government (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Aid to Tribal Government (TPA) <i>FTE</i>	24,614 63	24,833 63	2,213	72		27,118 63	2,285
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Program (TPA) <i>FTE</i>	76,348	77,088	-1,736	77		75,429	-1,659
Self Governance Compacts (TPA) <i>FTE</i>	158,767	162,321	-311	336		162,346	25
Contract Support (TPA) <i>FTE</i>	246,000						
Indian Self-Determination Fund (TPA) <i>FTE</i>	5,000						
New Tribes (TPA) <i>FTE</i>	463	464	-464				-464
Small & Needy Tribes (TPA) <i>FTE</i>	1,845	1,845			1,250	3,095	1,250
Road Maintenance (TPA) <i>FTE</i>	26,461 112	26,693 112		90		26,783 112	90
Tribal Government Program Oversight	8,181	8,273	60	44	4,000	12,377	4,104
Central Oversight	2,548	2,569		12	2,000	4,581	2,012
Regional Oversight	5,633	5,704	60	32	2,000	7,796	2,092
<i>FTE</i>	60	60			4	64	4
Total Requirements <i>FTE</i>	547,679 235	301,517 235	-238	619	5,250 4	307,148 239	5,631 4

^{1/} Contract Support and Indian Self-Determination Fund funds were moved to a separate account starting in Fiscal Year 2016

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Small & Needy Tribes (TPA)	+1,250	0
• Tribal Government Program Oversight		
• Central Oversight	+2,000	+2
• Regional Oversight	+2,000	+2
TOTAL, Program Changes	+5,250	+4

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Tribal Government activity is \$307,148,000, a net program change of +\$5,250,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Small & Needy Tribes (TPA) (+\$1,250,000):

The increase in small and needy tribe funding will ensure all tribes have the base-level funding to run a government. The FY 2017 funding will enable small and needy tribes to receive an increase in funding

and ensure that all small and needy tribes have at least a minimum TPA-base funding level of \$155,000 in Alaska and \$135,000 in the lower 48 states.

Tribal Government Program Oversight (+\$4,000,000; +4 FTE)

Indian Affairs will continue to develop a national Native One-Stop Support Center to make it easier for tribes to find and access information about the programs, services, and funding opportunities available to tribes across the Federal government. The “Native One-Stop” web portal, launched in 2015, was the first step to streamlining communication and information exchange to assist tribes and tribal organizations in fully accessing and leveraging Federal resources. The \$4 million increase will allow the initiative to be fully realized. The Department has led this effort based on its role as chair of the White House Council on Native American Affairs. The One-Stop Support Center will advance an “all of government” approach to meeting tribal needs, delivering on federal responsibilities, advancing government to government relationships, and supporting tribal nation building. The effort will include national and interagency coordination, a One-Stop information center and portal, and regional liaisons situated in the field to facilitate streamlined communication and information exchange to help tribes easily access federal programs and opportunities. This effort seeks to empower tribes and tribal organizations to more fully access and leverage Federal resources to support the goals of tribal nations and communities as they make decisions and carry out activities at the local level. Efforts have initially been focused through the Generation Indigenous initiative on programs that support providing opportunities and removing barriers to success for Native Youth across Indian Country.

Key activities will include:

- National-level inter-agency coordination and collaboration across Federal programs and with tribal leaders and organizations to identify and analyze how current programs can be simplified and consumer information and access to tribal funding opportunities can be improved.
- Developing and launching a portal that provides tribes with easily accessible information and resources to access Federal programs.
- Building regional capacity to connect tribes to government-wide programs.
- Identifying and partnering with Federal agencies and tribal leadership who will champion the cause of building bridges between Indian Affairs, other Federal agencies, and tribes.
- Working with tribal leadership and organizations to raise awareness to make these Centers highly effective and visible.
- Targeting outreach to underserved or hard-to-reach tribes through community partnerships and use of TDY to rural areas.

Year One deliverables will include:

- Indian Affairs will support four positions to begin the development of the Tribal Support Center. When fully executed, the Center will also support 12 regional coordinators.
- Support Center staff will work through the Council with Indian Affairs programs government-wide to develop and implement a plan for mapping Indian Affairs funding assets and information to make them available through the on-line portal and regional liaisons.

- Center staff will collaborate with Regional and Agency offices to develop an outreach scheme for communicating about Indian Affairs services and resources available to tribes and tribal communities.
- Tribal Support Center staff will work with Information Technology staff to conduct a needs analysis to determine the services and supports Indian Affairs needs.
- Tribal Support Center staff will convene workgroups to evaluate the skills and tools available at the local level within tribal communities, in order to support the development of a one-stop approach to technical assistance and grant writing training for tribes and tribal communities.

Tribal Government Overview:

Subactivity - Aid to Tribal Government (TPA) (FY 2017: \$27,118,000; FTE: 63):

The Aid to Tribal Government sub-activity allows the BIA to provide assistance to tribes and Alaska Native entities through the P.L. 93-638 contracting and compacting process. Aid to Tribal Government funding is a catalyst to the strengthening and enhancement of tribal government systems.

Tribal entities maintain current membership information (rolls) for the purposes of providing services to eligible tribal members to participate in tribal governmental activities, such as: receiving the distribution of judgments or dividend payments; to vote in elections; to receive tribal and Federal benefits (for example, housing services and general assistance); and, where provided by statute, to exercise off-reservation treaty rights. Funding also supports Tribal entities to perform the ministerial responsibilities of Secretarial Elections, including establishing voter lists, registering voters, printing ballots and referenda, processing voter ballots, and distributing documents to voters prior to elections. Additionally, tribes also develop comprehensive policies, legislation and regulations to benefit the entire membership to address unique community needs and to comply with Federal law.

Aid to Tribal Government funding also allows BIA personnel to assist tribal entities with comprehensive planning and priority setting of budget activities. BIA staff serves as a liaison with other Federal, state, and local agencies in promoting all aspects of tribal government operations. As required by Federal law and regulations, BIA personnel also provide: expert technical assistance, review, oversight and approval of claims settlements; judgment distributions; oversight of Secretarial Elections (adoption, revision or amendment of tribal constitutions); review of tribal governing enactments (ordinances, codes, and resolutions), attorney contracts and tribal operating budgets; review enrollment appeals, and respond to Congressional inquiries.

Subactivity - Consolidated Tribal Gov't Program (TPA) (FY 2017: \$75,429,000; FTE: 0):

The goal of the Consolidated Tribal Government Program (TPA) (CTGP) is to promote Indian Self-Determination and to improve the quality of life of Tribal communities by allowing approximately 275 tribal entities to combine various contracted programs and grants of a similar or compatible nature. The following sub-activities, for example, can be combined under a single CTGP contract for education and training: Scholarships, Johnson O'Malley, Adult Education, and Adult Vocational Training. By merging and consolidating several programs into a single contract activity, tribes are able to engage in a simpler and more fluid method for setting priorities, as well as goals and objectives.

The simplified contracting procedures (for example, reduced paperwork and reporting requirements) and reduction of Tribal administrative costs also allow for increased and enhanced services under these contracts. By combining related programs and providing flexibility in their use, tribes realize a savings

while still meeting the unique needs of their communities. As part of the budget consultation process, each tribe will be given the option of selecting, within an overall funding level, the amounts and types of the consolidated programs the tribe or the BIA will operate on the reservations during any budget year. If the tribe chooses to operate the program, they will do so with funds received under the Contract Support (TPA) fund. Ultimately, the combination of activities of similar character give tribes the most effective means of setting priorities and dealing with the operations of the programs consistent with Federal laws and regulations, as well as tribal goals and objectives.

Subactivity - Self Governance Compacts (TPA) (FY 2017: \$162,346,000; FTE: 0):

Self-Governance Compacts implement the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (P.L.103-413), by providing resources to new and existing self-governance tribes, enabling them to plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities for tribal citizens according to priorities established by their tribal governments. Under tribal self-governance, tribes have greater control and flexibility in the use of these funds and reduced reporting requirements compared to tribes that contract under P.L. 93-638. However, self-governance tribes are subject to annual trust evaluations to monitor the performance of trust functions they perform. They are also subject to annual audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act Amendments (P.L. 104-156). In addition, most self-governance tribes have included language in their funding agreements indicating that they will work with BIA to provide applicable data and information pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. Tribal Self-governance funding is negotiated on the same basis as funding provided to tribes contracting under Title I of P.L. 93-638. Self-governance tribes are subject to the same incremental adjustments of base funding as non-compacting tribes. Also included in self-governance funding agreements are funds from other Federal programs allocated or awarded to self-governance tribes such as funds from the Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Indian Reservation Roads Program, Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Health and Human Services under the Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act (P.L. 102-477).

Subactivity - New Tribes (TPA) (FY 2017: 0; FTE: 0):

The New Tribes sub-activity provides funding to support newly Federally-recognized tribes, newly Federally-acknowledged tribal governments, and minimum funding for BIA Regions or Agencies to provide support services for newly Federally-recognized tribes. This sub-activity provides \$160,000 in TPA base funding for new tribes to establish and carry out the day-to-day responsibilities of a tribal government. Once a tribe has been acknowledged as a Federally- recognized tribe, it remains in the “New Tribes” category for three (3) fiscal years. By the third year, new tribal governments will have built government systems and set funding priorities that address the needs of their communities. The New Tribes sub-activity helps foster strong and stable tribal governments and provides tribes with the funding resources it needs to fund their basic governmental affairs – which will put them in a better position to contract and compact BIA programs. This sub-activity, in addition to other cross-cutting programs, such as: Contract Support, the Indian Self-Determination Fund, and the Small and Needy Tribes sub-activities are dependent upon each other for meeting the goal of increasing contracting and compacting. If funding was not available, newly recognized tribes would have to wait until a new appropriation was enacted in order to establish the framework for a stable government.

Subactivity - Small & Needy Tribes (TPA) (FY 2017: \$3,095,000; FTE: 0):

The Small & Needy Tribes (TPA) funding provides a minimum base level by which small and needy tribes can run viable tribal governments. This is an initiative begun in FY 1995 by tribes in an attempt to bring some equity in TPA-base funding. There are 567 federally recognized tribes, of which about 62 (11%), fall into the small and needy tribes criteria. In addition to small populations, these tribes fell below the threshold for minimum TPA-base funding required to establish and maintain viable tribal governments. The initial tribal initiative determined the threshold to be \$160,000 in TPA-base funding for tribes in the lower 48 states and \$200,000 for tribes in Alaska.

The FY 2016 appropriation funded small and needy tribes at \$1,845,047. The increase in small and needy tribe funding will ensure that eligible participating tribes have the base-level funding to run a government. In future years, additional funding will be scrutinized and re-analyzed to determine the best methods of distributing these funds.

The funding provides some of the neediest tribes with a critical economic boost to strengthen their government and operations. BIA understands that these funds are by no means a cure-all but will help tribes that fit the two criteria to maintain a basic government structure. The minimum funding is felt most strongly in Alaska, which has 53 small and needy tribes.

The Small & Needy Tribes sub-activity seeks to foster strong and stable tribal governments and to provide the resources needed to tribes to fund their basic governmental affairs which will put them in a better position to contract and compact BIA programs. The combination of this sub-activity with the New Tribes funding, the Indian Self-Determination Fund, and Contract Support funding demonstrate that there is a dependency upon each other for meeting the goal of increasing the contractibility of BIA programs.

Subactivity - Road Maintenance (TPA) (FY 2017: \$26,783,000; FTE: 112):

The BIA has maintenance responsibility for approximately 29,000 miles of roads and 900+ bridges. The road mileage consists of 7,150 miles of paved, 4,720 miles of gravel, and 17,130 miles of unimproved and earth surface roads. The total public road network serving Indian Country is 140,000+ miles according to the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory. The Office of Indian Services-Division of Transportation in Washington, DC provides oversight and distribution for the annual maintenance program. The amount received in the TPA portion of the budget has been approximately \$24,000,000 per year, which is less than 9% of the deferred maintenance of \$289,000,000 for FY 2015. The maintenance funds are allocated to regions by historical formula, which then sub-allocates them to the agencies or provides funding to tribes under contracts/compacts per P.L. 93-638.

As a condition for continuance of Tribal Transportation Program funding (Highway Trust Funds), the regional offices and agencies are responsible for maintaining BIA roads and bridges to protect the public investment. The Highway Trust Fund does allow the tribes the opportunity to provide supplementary assistance to the maintenance program. The current highway authorization permits up to \$500,000 or 25% of the tribal share (whichever is greater) as the maximum supplementary amount. Some tribes have taken advantage of this provision in some instances.

The major work components for roads maintenance in the Great Plains, Rocky Mountain, and Northwest regions include snow and ice control, interior pavement sealing, pavement maintenance, gravel maintenance, and remedial work on improved earth roads. In some severe winter seasons, the snow and

ice control activities have consumed the majority of limited maintenance funds and left the agencies and tribes with only marginal amounts for other critical maintenance.

Sufficient roads maintenance is critical for economic development and in preventing the curtailment of crack sealing and patching, substantial reductions in re-graveling of road surfaces, excessive equipment repair or replacement, deficient bridge maintenance, unsafe risks to both pedestrian and vehicular safety.

Program Performance:

At the requested funding level, the program is expected to provide sufficient maintenance to classify 16 percent of the BIA-owned roads as acceptable in terms of condition. Acceptable condition is defined as roads in fair condition or better as measured by the Service Level Index, which is a qualitative road condition divided into five different levels defined as: Level 1 (excellent), Level 2 (good), Level 3 (fair), Level 4 (poor) and Level 5 (failing). The program is also expected to provide sufficient maintenance to classify 62 percent of the BIA-owned bridges in acceptable condition based on the Service Level Index.

Subactivity - Tribal Government Program Oversight (FY 2017: \$12,377,000; FTE: 64):

This subactivity supports and maintains the staff responsible for fulfilling the BIA tribal government duties both at the regional and central office levels. The staff is responsible for developing, implementing and improving policies and initiatives affecting a tribes' capacity to effectively administer Federal programs, as well as, negotiating, monitoring, and providing technical assistance to nearly 3,200 self-determination contracts. In addition, BIA has maintained the responsibilities of administering Secretarial Elections; facilitating a resolution to tribal leadership disputes; managing judgment fund distributions; and, among other duties, aiding tribal governments to develop or modify governing documents.

Central Oversight [\$4,581,000]:

Central Oversight provides the strategic vision, direction, management, and coordination of Indian Services activities necessary for the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to carry out the mission of the BIA. In short, the Central Oversight subactivity allows Indian Services leadership and staff to manage the intersection of complex interdisciplinary relations among Human Services, Workforce Development, Tribal Government Services, Indian Self-Determination, and Transportation programs. Central Oversight administrative activities include the allocation of recurring and one-time funding; the monitoring of program performance and accountability; providing the framework for identifying and resolving issues that raise significant management or policy implications; developing the DOI and BIA policies and regulations for conducting and managing all related Indian Services program activities; responding to DOI, OMB, and Congressional inquiries; and ensuring coordination among headquarters, regional, and tribal locations. Central Oversight is also responsible for the implementation and management of the many aspects of the Tribal One-Stop Support Center.

The Central Oversight funding also provides for the routine maintenance and enhancements of the Tribal Enrollment Reporting and Payment System (TERPS), a functioning central database for Tribal enrollment records. The purpose of this system is to assist the BIA to determine an individual's eligibility to share in judgement fund distributions authorized by plans prepared pursuant to 25 USC § 1401, Funds appropriated in satisfaction of judgments of Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Federal Claims. The TERPS also assists the BIA in calling and conducting Secretarial Elections under 25

CFR Part 81, Tribal Reorganization under a Federal Statute. The TERPS is maintained at the Central Office headquarters but is available to use by Regional staff.

Regional Oversight [\$7,796,000]:

Regional Oversight funding provides front line, daily support for over 85 geographically diverse regional and field offices by providing financial support for regional leadership, and budget and administration functions related to Indian Services programs. The staff that is supported by the Regional Oversight funding also advises the counterparts at headquarters and assists in the development of recommendations on national and regional policies, plans, and procedures. In addition, this staff serves as liaisons to tribal governments and the public within their geographic location for the respective Indian Services programs they service. Regional staff will also assist in the oversight and implementation of the many aspects of the Tribal One-Stop Support Center.

Tribal Government Performance Overview Table

<i>Program Performance Change Table</i>									
Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	Change from CY plan to BY	Long Term Target 2019
Percent of P.L. 93-638 Title IV contracts (Title IV compact agreements) with clean audits.	75%	71%	80%	65%	82%	77%	77%	-	77%
	103	79	96	72	84	85	91	+6	94
	138	111	120	110	103	110	118	+8	122
Percent of Single Audit Act reports submitted during the reporting year for which management action decisions on audit or recommendations are made within 180 days.	95%	99%	91%	85%	96%	96%	96%	-	96%
	144	405	172	209	189	189	189	-	189
	152	408	190	246	196	190	193	+3	193
Percent of miles of road in acceptable condition based on the Service Level Index	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%	13%	14%	+1	15%
	5,086	5,048	4,985	4,800	4,512	3,900	4,100	+200	4,300
	29,087	29,193	28,893	29,250	28,911	29,000	29,100	+100	29,300
Percent of bridges in acceptable condition based on the Service Level Index	65%	68%	68%	68%	67%	68%	68%	-	68%
	603	622	625	622	618	636	636	-	636
	925	921	919	919	917	938	938	-	938

Human Services

Human Services (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Social Services (TPA)	40,871	45,179	-240	104	12,300	57,343	12,164
<i>FTE</i>	95	99			31	130	31
Welfare Assistance (TPA)	74,809	74,791	-18			74,773	-18
<i>FTE</i>							
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	15,433	15,641	-108	13	3,400	18,946	3,305
<i>FTE</i>					1	1	1
Housing Program (TPA)	8,009	8,021	-14	1	1,700	9,708	1,687
<i>FTE</i>					1	1	1
Human Services Tribal Design (TPA)	407	246	7	1		254	8
<i>FTE</i>							
Human Services Program Oversight	3,105	3,126	-1	12		3,137	11
Central Oversight	907	912		4		916	4
Regional Oversight	2,198	2,214	-1	8		2,221	7
<i>FTE</i>	17	17				17	
Total Requirements	142,634	147,004	-374	131	17,400	164,161	17,157
<i>FTE</i>	112	116			33	149	33

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Social Services (TPA)	+12,300	+31
• Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	+3,400	+1
• Housing Program (TPA)	+1,700	+1
TOTAL, Program Changes	+17,400	+33

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Human Services activity is \$164,161,000, a net program change of +\$17,400,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Tiwahe Initiative (+\$17,400,000; +33 FTE)

In harmony with White House's Generation Indigenous, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has developed the Tiwahe Initiative, a holistic approach to addressing overall tribal community needs by leveraging BIA programs that support youth, family, community safety and stability, and cultural awareness in concert with other federal programs.

Under Tiwahe, the BIA Offices of Indian Services and Justice Services are assisting selected sites in implementing a tribally driven comprehensive approach that creates a more effective and efficient comprehensive service delivery model. This includes improving screening, improving access to family and social services, creating alternatives to incarceration via solution-focused sentencing options,

improving links to appropriate prevention, intervention and treatment opportunities, improving case management services, and successfully improving the overall partnerships between local, tribal, county, state, and federal providers. This integrated service delivery model will improve overall access to services for tribal children, youth, and families. Effective interagency collaborations can augment human and material resources, share expertise among staff, expand services, reduce duplication efforts, and exchange information about families' needs in order to formulate the most responsive approach.

As part of the President's commitment to tribal communities, the Budget proposes a \$17.4 million increase to the Human Services budget activities related to the Tiwahe Initiative to provide additional funding to the growing number of Tiwahe sites to create and implement an effective and efficient coordinated service delivery model. .

The interagency collaborations will also augment scarce human and material resources, share expertise among staff, expand services, reduce duplication efforts, and exchange information about families' needs in order to formulate the most responsive approach.

Social Services (TPA) (+\$12,300,000; +31 FTE):

The proposed increase of \$12.3 million in Social Services (TPA) funding will increase the total number of Tiwahe sites to 10 and will provide additional resources to tribes and tribal organizations to build and enhance capacity within their Social Services program.

The proposed increase will expand the pool of tribal case workers dedicated to child welfare and child protection with the goal of decreasing client-to-staff ratios and improving the quality of services provided to children and families. Tribal social workers often are required to conduct collateral duties that span across multiple areas of social work beyond just child protection or child welfare. These responsibilities include: transporting clients to and from appointments; transporting clients to placements that are sometimes hours away from the reservation; conducting home visits; working one-on-one with foster families or Kinship Placements; and, working on permanency planning and providing outreach services to the tribal community.

The recruitment of more social workers will provide tribes the opportunity to address high caseloads and workloads due to the shortage of social workers in Indian country. Indian Affairs believes that the increased total amount of social workers will provide for an increase in the number of families that receive intensive family assistance and home improvement services. Indian Affairs also presumes that this focus will decrease the number of American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) children removed from their families and communities.

It is critical to the success of Tribal Social Services programs and Tiwahe, that the social services case workers receive the core training disciplines of social services. To this end, Indian Affairs will also use the proposed increase to partner with accredited universities and colleges to recruit and train tribal social workers and child welfare case workers. Funding will also allow Indian Affairs to continue the enhancement and implementation of the Center for Excellence. The Center for Excellence gives tribes opportunities to continue learning, cross training, and to conduct information sharing in areas related to leadership, best practices, research, support and training. It serves as a platform that allows each tribe that has been selected to participate in Tiwahe an opportunity to train other tribes and tribal organizations on creating a coordinated service delivery model. The Tiwahe tribes will provide training through peer-to-

peer interactions and share their best practices and lessons learned from implementation of the Initiative. The goal is for other tribes to begin utilizing the additional social services funding under Tiwahe towards capacity building with a long-term goal of implementing a coordinated service delivery model in their communities.

Indian Affairs will partner with other federal agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Labor to assist tribes in accessing and leveraging other types of funding sources offered through these federal agencies and how to use these funding sources to enhance a coordinated service delivery system

Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA) (+\$3,400,000; +1 FTE):

Indian Affairs uses ICWA funding to ensure that the placement of AI/AN children in foster or adoptive homes that reflect the unique values of Indian culture. The \$3.4 million increase in ICWA will enhance tribal efforts in the operation of children and family service programs. This increase will give tribes the much needed financial resources to focus on preventive services such as family assistance and home improvement services. The increase will sustain existing staff at the Tribes and generate the employment of professional and other trained personnel to assist in areas such as domestic relations, family violence, alcohol and substance abuse and incarceration. The proposed increase will also establish an Indian Affairs ICWA position focused on providing training to tribes and state courts on ICWA regulations and working closely with tribal and federal partners on ICWA compliance.

Housing Program (TPA) (+\$1,700,000; +1 FTE):

The \$1.7 million increase in HIP funding is being proposed for the Tiwahe sites to address the dilapidated and overcrowding conditions that exist in AI/AN communities across the nation. Providing adequate housing is an essential element in building stronger Indian families and Indian communities. The funding will increase the total number of eligible Indians participating in housing benefits. The funding will also be used to enhance the collaborative efforts with other federal housing programs to increase program benefits. Indian Affairs will be able to enrich its partnerships with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Veterans Affairs which is geared toward increasing homeownership, repair and rehabilitation opportunities, and developing strategies for increased energy efficiency and sustainability of new housing on Indian lands.

Human Services Overview:

The Human Services activity consists of the following sub-activities: Social Services, Welfare Assistance, Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), Housing Program, Human Services Tribal Design, and Human Services Program Oversight. In addition, certain administrative costs are assessed in this activity to support government-wide, departmental, and BIA-wide functions performed at regional or central offices. Within the Social Services sub-activity, services are provided in the areas of family and domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, and protective services to Individual Indian Monies (IIM) supervised account-holders who are more at risk for exploitation including minors, adults in need, and adults under legal disability.

The BIA will continue its partnership with other Generation Indigenous funding sources. Specifically, the BIA will partner with the Indian Health Service (IHS), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

Administration (SAMHSA), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), and the Department of Justice (DOJ) on ICWA compliance and family & domestic violence related issues.

Subactivity - Social Services (TPA) (FY 2017: \$57,343,000; FTE: 130):

Program Overview:

Social Services funding supports tribally contracted and tribally compacted social services programs. Funding also supports BIA staff at the Regional Office and Agency levels. Social Services (TPA) funding is provided annually to approximately 300 Tribes, Tribal Consortiums, and BIA Agencies to support an array of social service activities that strengthen Indian families and promote family stability. Approximately 34 percent of the 300 Tribes are receive funding through an Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) Annual Funding Agreement (compact); the remaining 66 percent are either an ISDEAA Title I contract or BIA direct-service program. This funding supports tribal and BIA Social Service staff to manage applications for financial assistance, deliver critical child protective and adult protective services, provide child and family services including services to drug-affected children and families, and combat increasing rates of domestic and family violence in Indian country. Technical assistance and training is also provided to tribal contractors on regulatory issues. Social Services funding is used to fulfill the fiduciary responsibility of managing supervised Indian Individual Monies (IIM) accounts for minors, adults in need of assistance, adults under legal disability, and adults found not to be of sound mind.

Child Protection and Child Welfare Services: Social Services funding is used to support Tribal and BIA-operated Child Protection and Child Welfare Services (CPS/CW) on or near reservations and designated service areas. Tribal and BIA caseworkers are the first responders for child and family services on reservations in Indian country. CPS/CW work is labor intensive as it requires social service workers to frequently engage families through face to face contacts, assess the safety and risk of children, monitor case progress, and ensure essential services and support are provided to the child and family.

Family and Domestic Violence Services: To deter increasing rates of domestic and family violence in Indian country, BIA maintains a comprehensive plan for addressing the needs of Indian communities with high rates of domestic and family violence, and high incidences of child abuse and neglect. The plan focuses on strategies to expand family services related to domestic and family violence; improve teamwork between law enforcement and social services to more rapidly address instances of domestic and family violence; and improve coordination of services with other tribal, state, and federal partners on domestic and family violence initiatives and activities in Indian country. Moreover, the plan includes developing a gap analysis and best practices model; developing and organizing training; visiting Tribal domestic and family violence programs to learn more about their programs, and providing technical assistance to tribes operating a domestic violence or family violence prevention program.

Individual Indian Money Accounts: Social services staff manages approximately 720 supervised IIM accounts for minors, adults in need of assistance, adults under legal disability, and adults found not to be of sound mind. The staff works with families and guardians in the development of distribution plans and completes assessments and evaluations in support of those plans. The outcome of these actions results in accurate payments from trust accounts. Social Services staff is responsible for working directly with account holders and monitoring distribution plans to ensure expenditure of the funds is in accordance with

the approved plan. Additionally, social services workers work directly with account holders and guardians to ensure appropriate supportive documentation is maintained in the case file, and conducting annual reviews.

Program Performance:

In FY2015, four tribal communities were identified to participate in the Tiwahe project: the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Colorado, the Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota, the Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP), Alaska, and the Red Lake Nation, Minnesota. Each of the four sites have the capacity to implement a demonstration project however, each community still faces a multitude of socio-economic conditions including high incidences of child abuse and neglect, unemployment, poverty, family instability, domestic crime, substance abuse, housing shortages/ homelessness, barriers to accessing appropriate services and/or barriers to providing counseling and treatment programs.

Each of the four Tiwahe sites received a 50% increase to their Social Services (TPA) reoccurring base funding level and a 50% increase to their Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) (TPA) reoccurring base funding level. Additionally, each Tribe received funding to support a Family Advocacy Coordinator position. The Family Advocacy Coordinator is a position that will be located at the tribe and is responsible for coordinating project goals and objectives with local tribal, federal, state partners and service providers to ensure the optimal level of services are provided. This individual is also responsible for providing technical assistance and training to tribal leaders, community members, and families; recruitment and staff retention planning; assisting with policy and protocol development; and assist with evaluation efforts to improve outcomes and/or strategies for more effectively serving tribal children, youth, and families.

Additionally, an 8% increase to existing base Social Services funding was distributed across the board to 308 tribes operating a social service program. It also provided a 21.5% increase to ICWA base funding that was distributed to approximately 360 ICWA tribal programs. These distributions begin to close the funding gap that has existed for so long for these two critical programs and allows those tribal programs that are waiting to be selected under the Tiwahe project to begin to address some needs within their human services programs until they have an opportunity to develop their comprehensive service model. It had been more than 15 years since the ICWA program had received any additional funding and there are Tribes who receive as little as \$110 yearly in ICWA base funding to provide intervention and prevention services that strengthen Indian families and communities.

Funds were used to develop and expand child and family service programs that prevent the breakup of Indian families and prevent the removal of Indian children. Such child and family service programs include but are not limited to:

- One Tribe reported being able to license and maintain an additional ten foster homes in FY 2015. The Tribe provided intensive in-home services to their families to strengthen the family unit.
- Some Tribes were able to hire more staff. These Tribal social services case workers were able to follow-up with families to ensure success of the family, following the reunification of the family with the child.
- One Tribe reported that their program was able to provide services in FY 2015 to an additional 26 families with the increase in funding from Social Services and ICWA.

- Funding was also used to sustain existing tribal social services workforce, as one tribe used the funding to provide an increase to staff salaries for the first time.

The BIA, the University of North Dakota – School of Social Services (UND-SSS) and the Spirit Lake Tribe began exploring educational opportunities for Spirit Lake Tribal members. The UND-SSS will bring classroom training on-site to the Spirit Lake Tribe at its Tribal Community College, Cankdeska Cikana Community College. Additionally, to support the Spirit Lake Tribal members through this process, transportation, child care, and food will be provided to the students. The long-term goal of this partnership is to build tribal social services capacity within the community.

In 2016, the Social Services funding provided under Tiwahe resulted in a \$4.3 increase to existing base Social Services funding. The additional funds provided for increased staffing and an across the board distribution to tribes operating a social service program. These distributions continue to close the funding gap in social service programs. Social Services remains focused on providing intervention and prevention services that strengthen Indian families and communities.

Funds were used to develop and expand child and family service programs that prevent the breakup of Indian families and prevent the removal of Indian children. Such child and family service activities include but are not limited to:

- Adding one Tiwahe Initiative site
- Hiring an Assistant Tiwahe Coordinator at the BIA Central Office.
- Hiring three additional BIA Child Welfare/Child Protection Masters level social workers to provide guidance and technical assistance in areas where tribes have high child and family assistance caseloads.
- Sustain existing tribal social services workforce, as several tribes used the funding to hire more child protection workers and provide an increase to staff salaries.

Established the Center for Excellence and developed and implemented a training plan that provided on-site and webinar sessions to tribal and BIA personnel. These webinars enabled Indian Affairs to offer technical assistance and guidance to both tribal and BIA managers, as well as social workers, in areas such as ICWA, Child Welfare and Protection, Individual Indian Money Accounts, Family Violence Prevention, Welfare Assistance, and Tribal Courts.

The Division of Human Services provided technical assistance and training to agency and tribal social services programs on the development of Individual Service Plan (ISP) goals for clients. Training focused on developing goals for the ISP that are both meaningful and attainable.

The program enhanced the Financial Assistance and Social Services – Case Management System (FASS-CMS) by streamlining to align with business rules and social service practices in the field. The ICWA portion of the system was enhanced to create a national database for ICWA notices for BIA offices. The program also began exploring the use of tablets or other mobile devices to allow case workers access to FASS-CMS to better manage cases, including the ISPs and the home-visit for the ISP. A focus was placed on ensuring its social services workforce had the capacity and capability to do their work remotely. Additionally, the FASS-CMS was improved in 2016 on the ICWA component of the system.

The BIA, Division of Human Services continued to work with BIA, Regional Offices to ensure ICWA notices were responded to within the 15-day timeframe.

For 2017, the proposed increase will be used to expand the capabilities of BIA and tribes to intervene in involuntary court proceedings and ensure Indian children are not separated from their cultural base. Under the Tiwahe Initiative, this funding will give tribes the much needed financial resources to focus on preventive services such as family assistance and/or home improvement services. It will allow BIA to partner with tribes to educate and train additional child welfare and child protection workers, including judges, in skills related to child and family assistance and services programs. Funding will help sustain existing staff and/or generate the employment of professional and other trained personnel to assist in areas such as domestic relations, family violence, alcohol and substance abuse, and incarceration.

The BIA will recruit social workers and continue to build partnerships with Universities and Colleges. The Center for Excellence will provide opportunities for learning, cross-training, and information sharing for tribes in the areas of leadership, best practices, research, support and training. Specifically, the Center of Excellence will be a platform that will allow each Tiwahe tribe the opportunity to train other Tribes and Tribal Organizations on their comprehensive approach for coordinated service delivery model under Tiwahe. For example, the Association of Village Council Presidents serves 48 Native Village encompassing 57 federally recognized tribes. The lessons learned through Tiwahe will provide examples for educating policy makers and other Tribes on how to bring critical services like Courts, Social Services, and ICWA in an integrated way to 48 remote villages in Alaska that could be applied in other areas of Indian country. Each Tiwahe tribe will share their experience of Tiwahe through peer-to-peer interactions and share their best practices and lessons learned from implementation year one and two of the Tiwahe project. The goal is then for other non-Tiwahe tribes to begin utilizing the additional social services funding under Tiwahe towards a coordinated service delivery model in their community.

Subactivity - Welfare Assistance (TPA) (FY 2017: \$74,773,000; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

This program provides welfare assistance to American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) who have no access to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), who do not meet the eligibility criteria for TANF, or have exceeded the lifetime limit for TANF services. The Welfare Assistance programs are designed to be secondary in nature. Therefore, otherwise eligible AI/AN are assessed, screened, and referred to other public assistance programs through which they might receive direct financial assistance, such as Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance, medical assistance, and State-operated general assistance programs. Welfare Assistance has traditionally played a large role in the ability for tribes to take care of its citizens and it supports tribal self-determination and self-governance. In total, approximately 90 compacted tribes and 161 contract tribes join forces with 47 BIA agency offices to deliver direct social services to individual AI/AN through the Welfare Assistance program. Tribal and BIA operated social service programs are the first responders for child protection in Indian country, playing a vital role in community safety.



The five types of direct assistance offered through the Welfare Assistance programs are as follows:

General Assistance: Provides financial assistance payments to eligible AI/AN for the essential needs of food, clothing, shelter, and utilities with the goal of increasing self-sufficiency. This is accomplished through specific steps an individual will take to increase their independence as outlined in his/her ISP created in coordination with the social service worker.

Child Assistance: Provides financial assistance payments on behalf of an Indian child requiring placement in a foster home, private home, tribal group day care home, or in residential settings designed to provide special care. In addition, assistance includes services to a child in need of adoption or guardianship.

Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults: Provides monthly financial assistance on behalf of an Indian adult requiring non-medical personnel care and supervision due to an advanced age, infirmity, physical condition or mental impairment. This program provides homecare services to assist the vulnerable adults who are able to stay in their own homes and residential care for eligible Indians when necessary. This assistance is provided to disabled adults who are not eligible for care from any other county, State, or Federal program.

Burial Assistance: This program provides funds to assist with the burial expenses of deceased indigent Indians whose estates do not have sufficient resources to meet funeral expenses.

Emergency Assistance: This assistance is provided directly to individuals whose homes suffered from personal property damage or their homes were destroyed by fire, flood, or other calamities. It is used for the essential needs of food, shelter, and utilities when other resources are not available.

Program Performance:

In 2015, more than 29,329 out of approximately 33,490 employable individuals receiving General Assistance successfully met the goals outlined in their self-sufficiency plans. Self-sufficiency is measured not solely by achieving employment, but also through achievement of ISP action steps and goals towards the goal of employment. This is an 88% success rate.

In 2016, Indian Affairs began implementing the Center for Excellence and led a team that provided webinar trainings to approximately 217 tribal and BIA personnel on the 2016 Welfare Assistance Methodology. Division of Human Services also provided technical assistance and training to agency and tribal social services programs on the development of ISP goals for clients. Training focused on developing goals for the ISP that are both meaningful and attainable. This training and technical assistance effort helped ensure the goal for this measure is on target in 2016. These webinars enabled Indian Affairs to provide guidance and clarification to both tribal and BIA managers and social workers on the Assistant Secretary's directed distribution methodology.

Additionally, the Division of Human Services began exploring the use of tablets or other mobile devices to allow case workers access to FASS-CMS to better manage cases, including the ISPs and the home-visit for the ISP. The Division of Human Services focused on ensuring its social services workforce had the capacity and capability to do their work remotely in 2016.

In 2017, the Welfare Assistance program anticipates tribes and BIA agencies will prioritize an additional \$7.0 million in Welfare Assistance programs through Tribal TPA dollars. The BIA Financial Assistance and Social Services Reports (FASSR) shows tribes will spend approximately \$81.7 million in Welfare Assistance funding to:

- Provide approximately \$34.7 million in General Assistance funds for approximately 9,100 clients on a monthly basis. These clients include employable and unemployable individuals and families whose income is below state standards and who do not qualify for state-operated programs.
- Provide approximately \$10.0 million in adult care assistance to support, on a monthly average, 800 AI/adults with mental or physical disabilities significant enough to warrant institutionalization. Program funds pay for costs of long-term non-medical care including homemaker services to prevent institutionalization of individuals who do not qualify for any other Federal or state assistance.
- Provide an estimated \$8.5 million to assist with the burial expenses of approximately 4,000 deceased indigent AI/AN whose estates do not have sufficient resources to meet funeral expenses.
- Provide services to approximately 2,200 abandoned or neglected Indian children on a monthly basis who have been placed in foster homes, private or tribal group day care homes, and institutions or residential settings designed to provide special care. The annual cost to support these children through child welfare assistance is approximately \$28.3 million.
- Emergency Assistance will be provided to approximately 1,100 individuals at an estimated total cost of \$350,000.

Additionally, the Division of Human Services will advance the establishment of its Center for Excellence and implement its comprehensive training program that utilizes online training options including webinar sessions. The training will focus on the BIA Financial Assistance and Social Services (FASS) programs, including General Assistance, Child Welfare, and Individual Indian Money (IIM) Accounts. The training will provide BIA and Tribal Social Services the knowledge and skills they need to offer effective and efficient case management. This will all be accomplished as part of the Division of Human Services Centers for Excellence.

Subactivity - Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA) (FY 2017: \$18,946,000; FTE: 1):

Program Overview:

The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) program is provided to tribes as authorized under P.L. 95-608, the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. The ICWA program is a tribally operated program only. Annually, there are approximately 360 Tribes and Tribal Consortiums who receive ICWA TPA funding to prevent the separation of Indian families and provide assistance for the reunification of families. Of the 360 Tribes or Tribal Consortiums, 27 percent receive ICWA funding through an ISDEAA Self-Governance Annual Funding Agreement. Tribal ICWA programs are the central contact point for tribes and AI/AN families seeking assistance for temporary and permanent placement of Indian children. Tribal ICWA staff typically act as the liaison between state and tribal court systems. The activities and work of ICWA staff have resulted in improved coordination and compliance with ICWA including state courts recognizing tribal authority over Indian children in need of permanent placement.

The ICWA funding is used to support tribal social workers who have responsibility for providing counseling and other services to Indian families. The Social Workers support tribal courts, State courts, and Indian families for the placement and adoption of Indian children in Indian homes. Social Workers also serve as the contact point for other county, State, and Federal Social Service agencies.

As a component of the Tiwahe, the ICWA program provides funding to expand the capabilities of tribes to intervene further in involuntary court proceedings and help prevent the unnecessary removal of Indian children from their cultural base. The ICWA funding gives tribes the much needed financial resources to provide reunification and prevention services to Indian families as originally intended under the Indian Child Welfare Act. ICWA services continue to go hand-in-hand with the Social Services program to provide support and protection to thousands of Indian children, allowing tribal ICWA staff to better function as liaisons with states and tribal governmental entities.

Program Performance:

In 2015, Indian Affairs led a collaborative effort with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHSS) to conduct five tribal consultation and five public listening sessions to update the ICWA regulations. The information the team collected was used to conduct an analysis of more than 2,000 comments on the proposed rule. Indian Affairs staff also assisted in the development and implementation of the ICWA state guidelines with active engagement in the Interagency ICWA Coordinating Committee. The same partnerships allowed Indian Affairs to lead a team in communication with the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) as a set of new questions were negotiated for state courts to ask to continue to be eligible for ACF funding to better enable the identification of Indian children for purposes of appropriate implementation of the ICWA and better tracking. Division of Human Services provided three webinar training sessions to Tribes on the ICWA and Child Abuse and Neglect Quarterly & Annual Reporting form.

In 2016, the BIA published the revised ICWA regulations. Training was provided to Tribes and public organizations on the revised regulations in collaboration with DOJ and DHHS. The FASS-CMS was also enhanced in 2016 and an ICWA portion of the system was added to create a national database for ICWA notices for BIA offices.

In 2017, the ICWA program will address cultural preservation issues as they relate to the family and home. The ICWA (TPA) funding is dedicated to child protection activities through the Tiwahe initiative and will provide tribes with new resources to focus on the quality of services being provided to children and families. Additionally, BIA Human Services will focus on preventive services such as family assistance and home improvement services. It will allow BIA to partner with tribes to educate and train additional child welfare and child protection workers, including judges, in skills related to child and family assistance and services programs. Funding will help sustain existing staff and generate the employment of professional and other trained personnel to assist in areas such as domestic relations, family violence, alcohol and substance abuse, and incarceration.

Strategy: By the end of FY 2017, Indian Affairs with its federal partners will implement a strategy to identify and track ICWA compliance by State Courts. Additionally, Indian Affairs will identify the number of Indian Children placed in non-Indian homes; the number of children receiving services under

the tribal ICWA program; and explore ways to track the number of family reunifications that occur under ICWA.

Measure of Success: Indian Affairs' success will be measured by the number of Indian children with lower rates of removals and higher rates of reunification. A key element of success will be the development of cooperative, working relationships between Indian Affairs, federal partners, State welfare programs, State courts, and tribes.

Subactivity - Housing Program (TPA) (FY 2017: \$9,708,000; FTE: 1):

Program Overview:

The Housing Program seeks to enhance the quality of life of qualified individuals by addressing substandard housing and homelessness on or near federally recognized reservation communities. The program provides funding for housing repairs and renovations of existing homes, construction of modest replacement homes, or construction of modest homes for families who do not own a home but have ownership or lease of sufficient land suitable for housing. The Housing Program meets the needs of individuals residing within a tribe's approved service area. Program funding is available to federally recognized tribes and tribal organizations for use in providing program services to applicants who meet the eligibility criteria in 25 CFR, part 256. Under BIA guidelines and practices, individuals seeking housing assistance must present proof of denial from their Housing Urban Development (HUD) funded housing authority before being placed on the housing priority list. The program is targeted for those eligible applicants most in need of assistance regardless of the type of service required, based upon a priority ranking that includes factors such as income, age, disability, and dependent children.

Approximately 95 percent of the tribes who receive funds operate their housing programs under contract or compact under the authorities of P.L. 93-638, as amended. The remaining 5 percent of tribes with eligible applicants receive program services directly from the BIA. The program fills a void for low income families by providing a grant that does not require repayment and improves the quality of life and housing for these families. However, the program did not focus on young married couples with children who sometimes live with parents or grandparents in an overcrowded home. BIA has revised the Housing Improvement regulations to help address this issue (see below).



Program Performance:

In 2015, Indian Affairs implemented an innovative project called the "Down Payment Pilot Project." This pilot project was initiated through partnering with the Department of Agriculture (USDA), Office of Rural Development. Eligible Housing Program applicants could use program funds for a down payment for a house to make them eligible for USDA assistance to purchase a house. This pilot project has demonstrated that Indian Affairs can leverage program funds to put significantly more people in homes than if the Housing Program only built homes and will be fully implemented under new regulations published in FY 2016.

In 2016, with the new regulations becoming effective in FY16 (December 10, 2015), and also being an important part of the Tiwaha Initiative, the Housing Program aims to promote the stability and security of

Indian families. The Housing Program will continue to partner with USDA Rural Development, HUD's Section 184 Loan Program, and the Native Community Development Financial Institutions to place families in sustainable housing in FY2016.

In 2016, the Division of Human Services, HIP continued to provide housing assistance through the current methodology. In addition, HIP developed and provided training and technical assistance on the final HIP rule. HIP partnered with other Federal, tribal, and state programs to enhance the existing partnership that is geared toward increasing homeownership, repair/rehabilitation opportunities, developing strategies for increased energy efficiency and sustainability of new housing on Indian lands.

In 2017, the, Indian Affairs will maintain interagency collaboration to leverage additional program funds to reduce homelessness, over crowdedness, and dilapidated living situations within Indian communities. Also, HIP will target housing improvement projects at established Tiwahe sites, affording these tribes the ability to leverage and expand assistance to single families and veterans. Housing program staff in the field focus efforts on BIA and tribal accountability of two housing performance goals: ensuring construction schedules are met within the established project timeframe, and that nearly all of program funding will address actual construction and repair of housing. Progress toward these goals will be measured against the program performance targets listed in the Performance Overview Table.

Subactivity - Human Services Tribal Design (TPA) (FY 2017: \$254,000; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

The Tribal Design program supports AI/AN by allowing flexibility to redesign their Social Service program delivery as authorized under the Snyder Act of 1924. In addition, this funding supports the Administration's long-standing policy of promoting AI/AN self-governance and self-determination by allowing tribes the flexibility to design Social Service programs to better meet the needs of their communities. Improvements realized by a number of tribes include combining resources between similar program areas to achieve cost savings in administration, such as using the same staff to process applications for two to three programs.

Subactivity - Human Services Program Oversight (FY 2017: \$3,137,000; FTE: 17):

Program Overview:

In consultation with tribes, Human Services Central Office staff develop policies and procedures that strive to ensure individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and other services. The long-term goal of this program is to improve the living conditions of families and individuals of AI/AN villages. Oversight funding accounts for less than three percent of total activity funding.

Program Oversight staff manage and distribute the Welfare Assistance program funds, which requires monitoring and working with both BIA and tribal staff on a regular basis to ensure the distribution of Welfare Assistance to those with the greatest need. Regional social workers have combined efforts with Headquarters staff in the development of an automated database that tracks applications for Social Services and the number of applicants receiving assistance. This system is used in determining program eligibility. Social workers provide expert assistance to tribes and field agencies in the operation of their

programs on a day-to-day basis. They interact with other Federal agencies that provide social and mental health services to Indian communities to ensure that services are coordinated and duplication is avoided. In coordination with the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians and the Office of Trust Funds Management, social workers coordinate and monitor supervised IIM accounts at the field level in compliance with 25 CFR 20 and 25 CFR 115. In addition, Human Services staff monitor tribal and Federal compliance with regulations and policies by providing oversight for contracts, project activities, and inspections during construction. Staff coordinate efforts with the Indian Health Service, HUD, the Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, and other Federal agencies to assist needy Indian families.

Central Oversight [\$916,000]: Funding provides for staff and costs associated with the services listed above that are performed at the Headquarters level. Funds also support the annual operational and maintenance costs of the Financial Assistance and Social Services – Case Management System (FASS-CMS). The FASS-CMS is a comprehensive case management system for Social Service caseworkers. It improves Social Service worker's productivity and decision-making process by providing complete case information and conforming to the caseworker's functionality while enabling better resource management. The system has automated the application process, ensuring compliance with eligibility criteria, automates case workflow, provides adequate tracking and records management, supports the processing of financial payments to eligible Indian clientele, and provides management reporting for performance and compliance management.

Regional Oversight [\$2,221,000]: Funding provides for staff and costs associated with the technical assistance, training, and monitoring performed at the regional office level.

Program Performance:

In FY 2017, Central and Regional office staff will continue to provide the necessary technical assistance and monitoring activities required to ensure programs are implemented in the most efficient and effective manner.

Human Services Performance Overview Table

<i>Program Performance Change Table</i>									
Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	Change from CY plan to BY	Long Term Target 2019
% of active, supervised Individual Indian Monies (IIM) case records reviewed in accordance with regulations	90%	99%	96%	96%	97%	95%	96%	+1	96%
	715	710	716	790	699	718	799	+81	875
	792	726	747	822	720	753	833	+80	911
% of Recipients who complete the goals identified in the ISPs	83%	87%	89%	82%	82%	85%	79%	-6	79%
	46,817	31,401	29,658	26,968	29,326	29,559	25,320	-4,239	25,280
	56,139	36,184	33,390	32,973	33,490	34,691	32,050	-2,641	32,000
% of ICWA Notices processed within 15-days of receipt	99%	100%	95%	96%	95%	96%	100%	+4	96%
	19,851	21,114	21,689	20,656	21,715	21297	21600	+303	20,499
	19,943	21,213	22,830	21,582	22,821	22183	21500	-683	20,500
Percent of funding going to actual construction or repair of housing	69%	82%	86%	79%	89%	78%	79%	+1	79%
	8,578,684	9,770,000	9,776,283	5,966,966	6,730,742	5,713,741	5,966,996	+2,53255	5,996,067
	12,378,458	11,869,000	11,395,076	7,559,042	7,589,958	7,304,829	7,589,958	+2,85129	7,589,958
Percent of construction schedules met within the established timeframe	93%	97%	93%	82%	98%	80%	80%	-	80%
	246	316	124	68	97	80	80	-	80
	265	325	133	83	99	100	100	-	100

Trust -Natural Resources Management

Trust - Natural Resources Management (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Natural Resources (TPA) <i>FTE</i>	5,089 14	5,168 14	-228	13	3,000	7,953 14	2,785
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance <i>FTE</i>	11,359 4	11,398 4		7	1,500	12,905 4	1,507
Rights Protection Implementation <i>FTE</i>	35,420	37,638		23	2,500	40,161	2,523
Tribal Management/Development Program <i>FTE</i>	9,244 2	9,263 2		3	5,000	14,266 2	5,003
Endangered Species <i>FTE</i>	2,675 1	2,684 1		1	1,000	3,685 1	1,001
Tribal Climate Resilience <i>FTE</i>	9,948 2	9,955 2		1	3,100 1	13,056 3	3,101 1
Integrated Resource Info Program <i>FTE</i>	2,996 1	2,996 1			1,000 2	3,996 3	1,000 2
Agriculture & Range Agriculture Program (TPA) Invasive Species <i>FTE</i>	30,494 23,730 6,764 120	30,751 23,982 6,769 120	-77 -77	95 94 1		30,769 23,999 6,770 120	18 17 1
Forestry Forestry Program (TPA) Forestry Projects <i>FTE</i>	47,735 27,526 20,209 177	51,914 27,643 24,271 177	99 99	142 110 32		52,155 27,852 24,303 177	241 209 32
Water Resources Water Resources Program (TPA) Water Mgmt., Planning & PreDevelopment <i>FTE</i>	10,297 3,845 6,452 11	10,367 3,898 6,469 11	70 70	13 4 9	4,550	15,000 3,972 11,028 15	4,633 74 4,559 4
Fish, Wildlife and Parks Wildlife & Parks Program (TPA) Fish, Wildlife & Parks Projects <i>FTE</i>	13,577 5,220 8,357 2	13,646 5,268 8,378 2	3 3	9 7 2	2,000	15,658 5,278 10,380 2	2,012 10 2,002
Resource Management Program Oversight Central Oversight Regional Oversight <i>FTE</i>	6,018 1,809 4,209 36	6,066 1,823 4,243 36	-101 -100 -1	28 9 19		5,993 1,732 4,261 36	-73 -91 18
Total Requirements <i>FTE</i>	184,852 370	191,846 370	-234	335	23,650 7	215,597 377	23,751 7

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Natural Resources (TPA)	+3,000	0
• Irrigation Operations and Maintenance	+1,500	0
• Rights Protection Implementation	+2,500	0
• Tribal Management/Development Program	+5,000	0
• Endangered Species	+1,000	0
• Tribal Climate Resilience	+3,100	+1
• Integrated Resource Info Program	+1,000	+2
• Water Resources		
• Water Mgmt., Planning & PreDevelopment	+4,550	+4
• Fish, Wildlife and Parks		
• Fish, Wildlife & Parks Projects	+2,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+23,650	+7

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Trust - Natural Resources Management activity is \$215,597,000, a net program change of +\$23,650,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Natural Resources (TPA) (+\$3,000,000):

These funds will support the creation of a Natural Resources Youth Program that will focus on the protection, enhancement, and conservation of natural resources through science, education, and cultural learning. The program will provide opportunities for youth to become engaged in the field of natural resource enhancement and protection while fostering their interest in pursuing educational opportunities towards a career in any of the various areas of natural resources management. Tribal youth will greatly benefit from the mentorship and positive role models displayed by tribal personnel who work on-the-ground to manage and protect tribal trust resources. Programs aimed at tribal youth will pay future dividends by opening future job opportunities and instilling respect for the resources and an appreciation of the importance to tribal culture and livelihood. The program will support approximately 60 new tribal youth projects and training programs throughout Indian Country and supplement the existing training programs within the Forestry, Water and Agriculture programs.

Irrigation Operations and Maintenance (+\$1,500,000):

The BIA Irrigation Program provides irrigation water to over 780,000 acres on 17 congressionally authorized projects through thousands of miles of canals and more than one hundred thousand irrigation structures. Most of these projects are reaching 100 years in age and a majority of the infrastructure has reached or exceeded its useful life. Specific near-term, localized climate change impacts to water supplies are not easily forecast, but climate variability over recent years has resulted in floods and droughts that BIA irrigation projects have had to deal with. This funding would be primarily used to incorporate climate resilience planning through modernization studies for BIA irrigation projects, but would also be used to provide additional water measurement training to BIA and tribal staff, and to provide for water measurement and associated delivery system improvements.

The benefits to Indian Country include developing an implementation roadmap for a number of irrigation projects that will identify locations needing better water measurement, and developing more sophisticated water management techniques to improve the projects' resilience in the face of climate change. This will result in more accountability in delivering water in a measurable, equitable, and defensible fashion, which is especially important in drought conditions. It is imperative that the irrigation projects modernize their delivery systems to enable more accurate flow measurement to ensure equitable water deliveries and improved accountability to the tribes. The training will also benefit tribal and BIA water resource members to better understand water measurement techniques and how to address uncertainty in water management activities.

Rights Protection Implementation (+\$2,500,000):

The Rights Protection Implementation (RPI) program provides base funding for affected tribes to meet Federal court litigated and mitigated responsibilities in the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources. The RPI funding has helped tribes to produce professional tribal fish and wildlife management programs that are achieving high results for their communities. Climate change is affecting and will continue to affect every type of natural resource. The distributions of plant, fish, and animal species will continue to change as rising temperatures alter ecosystems and amplify existing environmental concerns. As species distributions change, the conservation of wildlife will require similar shifts in protected natural areas, and accommodations in land use and development will become necessary. The proposed increase will be distributed through a competitive proposal-based award process open to current participating treaty tribes and organizations to allow them to assess and address various existing and potential climate change impacts to all of the natural resources within their communities.

Tribal Management/Development Program (+\$5,000,000):

The Tribal Management/Development Program (TMDP) contributes significantly toward protection and enhancement of millions of acres of habitat necessary for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and plant resources. The proposed increase will enable tribes to further climate resilience on tribal landscapes through new and supplemented applicable scientific technologies, climate training, technical capacity, analysis, and monitoring.

Of the proposed increase, \$2 million will focus on addressing subsistence management in Alaska. The Department is committed to helping Alaska Native leaders build strong, prosperous, and resilient communities. Throughout the State, the environment is changing, with increasing air temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, decreasing snow and permafrost, and glacial retreat. These changes have profound impacts on Alaska's fish and wildlife and for the communities that depend on these species for their very livelihood.

As part of the Department's commitment to ensuring long-term prosperity and resilience in the face of climate change, this funding will support and expand projects in targeted areas across Alaska that promote tribal cooperative management of fish and wildlife and improve access to subsistence resources on Federal lands and waters. The increased funds will help build capacity within Native communities that have a critical need for administrative support, biologists, and social scientists. These funds will help ensure Federal Agencies and Tribes can participate in cooperative resource management efforts and partnerships. The Department of the Interior bureaus will work with affected communities and incorporate key information, such as traditional ecological knowledge held by Alaska Natives that can assist in the responsible management and ongoing sustainability of the State's abundant fish, wildlife,

plants, and other natural resources. This initiative is important because Alaska native communities, are among the most economically challenged in the country and, due to environmental change, are also at the highest risk of negative impacts to their basic cultural practices.

The remaining \$3 million in funding will be distributed to support the tribal priority efforts in the lower 48 states to ensure the protection of millions of acres of habitat necessary for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and plant resources. Reservation economies are fundamentally based on and inextricably linked to the continued sustainable management of these natural resources. Tribes must be able to address the inevitable impacts of climate change on their natural resources to ensure stable economies and healthy ecosystems.

Endangered Species (+\$1,000,000):

The Endangered Species program coordinates BIA compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA); improves conditions for environmental and cultural resources; and promotes protection, enhancement, recovery, and preservation of trust lands and resources habitats affecting endangered species. The proposed increase will integrate climate knowledge and inform tribal leaders and partners through scientific monitoring and analysis of tribal ecosystems adjusting to changing climate conditions integral to endangered species.

Tribal Climate Resilience (+\$3,100,000; +1 FTE):

The Department has a trust responsibility to American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives Villages to protect trust lands and trust resources and maintain fish and wildlife needed for subsistence harvests. Protecting and enhancing healthy and resilient ecosystems that are particularly vulnerable to climate change is integral to the fabric of Indian cultures and ways of life. This is especially critical for rural Alaska and Native Alaskan populations given the rate of climate change observed in the state.

Over the past 50 years, coastal erosion rates in the U.S. Arctic have been among the highest in the world. This crisis is intensifying as coastal waters that used to remain frozen for nine months are now seeing longer periods of open water as temperatures rise and sea ice recedes, leading to faster rates of erosion. Several villages in northern and northwestern Alaska have already suffered substantial adverse impacts from erosion, including buildings falling into the sea. The main approach, thus far, has been piecemeal funding from a set of state and federal grants for infrastructure improvement or construction, installation of barriers, or attempts at village relocation as temporary solutions.

The proposed increase of \$3.1 million will be set aside to support Alaska Native Villages in the Arctic and other critically vulnerable communities to improve the long-term resilience of their communities. The funding will provide competitive awards to these communities to support critically vulnerable coastal Arctic communities and to help sustain tribal ecosystems supporting fish, wildlife, timber, and other natural resources, and critical subsistence and cultural resources. This assistance will allow for the development of science, tools, and climate resilience assessment and planning, as well as adaptation activities to respond to current and projected impacts of climate change.

The increase will also support one additional FTE to further development of Integrated Resource Management Plans and to augment Bureau wide efforts on climate preparedness and resilience within all natural resource programs.

Integrated Resource Info Program (+\$1,000,000; +2 FTE):

Climate change and its challenges require a geographic approach and a specialized multidimensional framework to enable tribal governments and trust land managers to explore data layers, discover emergent new patterns, and test alternative scenarios; understand the risks; develop proactive adaptation strategies; and increase long-term resilience to climate change for Indian Country communities. The Office of Trust Services Geospatial Support (OTSGS) provides Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software, training, technical support, and geospatial project support for the sound management of natural resources on Indian lands in the face of climate change.

Increased funding will provide for two additional FTE to coordinate climate related activity, allowing OTSGS to improve its commitment to providing GIS framework to accelerate the ability of tribal governments to access content, conduct analyses, and share results related to climate resilience. The GIS platform will also provide a framework for multidisciplinary collaboration throughout the phases of development. From design and implementation, to monitoring and evaluation, integrating information in a way that promotes dialogue between stakeholders and results in more sustainable outcomes for tribal communities.

Water Mgmt., Planning & PreDevelopment (+\$4,550,000; +4 FTE):

The Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development (WMPPD) program supports the management, conservation, and utilization of reservation water resources. Funds are utilized for technical studies and developing other information necessary for tribes to serve as informed and prudent managers of tribal water resources in a manner consistent with sound economic and conservation principles that enhance the quality of life, environment, and economic conditions on all trust lands. The requested increase would fund additional activities necessary to manage and develop tribal water resources, support additional BIA water management staff, and to provide an amount not to exceed \$2.5 million dollars for use by the Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office in analyzing individual water settlement proposals, training settlement negotiation and implementation teams, and otherwise implementing national policy objectives concerning Indian water settlements.

Fish, Wildlife & Parks Projects (+\$2,000,000):

This program provides fish-producing tribes support for associated hatching, rearing, and stocking programs. Program operations and production is a critical component to comprehensive landscape conservation with close considerations to environmental health and safety, water quality, economic benefits, rights protection, and habitat enhancement. A number of future climatic scenarios could drastically affect water availability and usage at hatcheries. Altered hydrological regimes can have numerous impacts to hatchery operations that are dependent on these water sources as well as the streams in which fish are released. Hatcheries will also face ongoing challenges as air and water temperatures increase during rearing cycles. The proposed increase will enable tribes to modify and engage efforts measured to emerging micro and macro climate issues, and ensure resilience in planning, development, and operations with climate management considerations.

Trust - Natural Resources Management Overview:

The primary function of the Trust - Natural Resources Management program is to assist tribes in the management, development, and protection of Indian trust land and natural resource assets. The resource

management activities undertaken provide many benefits to the landowner such as revenue, jobs, and the protection of cultural, spiritual, and traditional resources.

A significant part of the Trust - Natural Resources Management activity is executed under contracts with tribes. Trust - Natural Resources Management is comprised of the following subactivities: Natural Resources; Irrigation O & M; Rights Protection Implementation; Tribal Management/Development Program; Endangered Species; Tribal Climate Resilience; Integrated Resource Information Program; Agriculture and Range; Forestry; Water Resources; Fish, Wildlife, and Parks; and Program Oversight.

In addition, certain administrative costs are assessed in this activity to support government-wide, departmental, and bureau-wide functions performed at regional or central offices.

Subactivity - Natural Resources (TPA) (FY 2017: \$7,953,000; FTE: 14):

The overall Trust Natural Resources Management program fulfills Indian trust responsibilities through the strategy of improved management, protection, and development of Indian land and natural resource assets. The tribal programs manage their own natural resources in compliance with Federal regulatory requirements and operate under contract or compact. The FTE outlined within this budget subactivity are located at the agency level to provide direct service to tribes that do not have contracts or compacts that include this program.

Funding also supports various tribal youth programs that promote interest in pursuing career opportunities within the various areas of natural resources management. These programs ensure qualified candidates for a future workforce while instilling a respect for all natural resources and an appreciation of the importance of natural resources to tribal culture and livelihood.

Program Performance:

These programs are administered at the agency (local) level with direct service and technical assistance consistent with individual tribal priorities and self-determination goals. Agency staff will continue to provide direct service and technical assistance for the management and improvement of land and natural resource assets according to those individual tribal goals and priorities to ensure the protection and development of natural resources.

Subactivity - Irrigation Operations and Maintenance (FY 2017: \$12,905,000; FTE: 4):

The Irrigation Operations and Maintenance program ensures prudent management of water resources on Indian lands through the provision of funding to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructures in accordance with accepted industry standards. Payments required by established legal directives comprise much of the requested budget for this program. These payments are made to both revenue-generating irrigation projects and to a number of smaller irrigation systems. The program also provides reimbursement to the Bureau of Reclamation for water storage costs on behalf of the Tribes served; continued delivery of water by and to irrigation systems as required by law, court order, or contractual agreement; and proportionate cost-share payments legally required to be made to Indian projects that are a part of, or adjacent to, non-Indian irrigation facilities. The requirements for these funds have exceeded the funding provided for the past few years, requiring the BIA Office of Trust Services to supplement these payments. The additional funding requested will be used to address the shortfall.

The following table illustrates the allocation of funding dollars in thousands, (including supplemented) for the noted fiscal years:

Irrigation O&M Funding Distribution	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Estimate
Court Orders and Legislated Requirements			
Ft. Hall Indian Irrigation Project, Idaho	594	600	600
Ft. Hall - Michaud & Minor Units, Idaho	259	260	260
San Carlos Irrigation Project - Indian Works, Arizona	4,070	4,050	4,050
Gila River Water Commissioner, Arizona	0	30	30
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, Arizona	4,000	5,500	5,500
Uintah Indian Irrigation Project, Utah	161	322	322
Pyramid Lake, Nevada	0	11	11
Middle Rio Grande Pueblos, New Mexico	1,100	1,100	1,100
Middle Rio Grande Designated Engineer	150	150	150
Total Court Orders and Legislated Requirements	10,334	12,023	12,023
Water Storage (Bureau of Reclamation)			
Wapato Indian Irrigation Project, Washington	513	450	450
Fresno Dam for Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project, Montana	40	40	40
Total Water Storage (Bureau of Reclamation)	553	490	490
Contracts (Contractual Carriage and OM&R Agreements)			
Tongue River Water Users Association, Montana	27	27	27
Two Leggins/Bozeman Trail Drainage Assn., Montana	9	9	9
Newlands/Fallon Irrigation District, Nevada	281	281	281
Coachella Valley Water District, California	53	53	53
Pojaque Valley Water District, New Mexico	47	47	47
Pine River Irrigation District, Colorado	35	37	37
Total Contracts (Contractual Carriage and OM&R)	452	454	454
Total Irrigation O&M Mandatory Payments	11,339	12,967	12,967
Irrigation O&M Support Contracts and Rehabilitation			
Irrigation O&M Support Contracts and Rehabilitation	1,183	1,000	1,000
Last Chance Ditch Company, City of Escondido	2	2	2
Walker River Irrigation Project	75	75	75
Total Irrigation O&M Support Contracts & Rehabilitation	1,260	1,077	1,077
Total Costs	12,609	14,044	14,044

National Irrigation Information Management System (NIIMS): The NIIMS' primary purpose is for billing, to properly account for receivables (stemming from costs reimbursable to the Federal Government), and to demand payment for receivables across 16 irrigation projects in Indian Country. The system is routinely used to track account balances; maintain reporting; control debt management including collections and other actions (e.g., write-off); and facilitate financial accounting, compliance,

collections, and debt management in accordance with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and Treasury guidance. This account provides funding for the NIIMS Acquisition Management (NAM) team.

Data maintained includes:

- records and information on owners, lessees, and permittees;
- land within irrigation projects;
- land ownership and leasing;
- billing information; and
- debt management and collections information.

Program Performance:

A key measure of the program's success is the percentage of maintenance projects that are completed within established timeframes. Maintenance projects are of vital importance to ensuring that the irrigation projects continue to function adequately and deliver water in an effective manner. Currently, an aggressive but achievable target for this measure has been developed. The target is to complete 87 percent of all maintenance projects within established timeframes. This target allows for current funding projections and the competing demands at each irrigation project. Funding for these maintenance projects is primarily funded by revenues received from the water users and augmented from this program where required by law.

In FY 2015, the program distributed funding as required for the court ordered payments as shown in the actual table to assist with the O&M fees and other costs on behalf of tribes. Support was provided to the irrigation projects for the 15,000+ mailings (bills and late payment demand letters), and ongoing O&M billing and collection support through NIIMS.

The NIIMS Application Management (NAM) team has consistently met and exceeded its five Operational Performance and two GPRA goals for the past several years. The team has developed plans and processes in order to continue to meet the performance objectives while simultaneously reengineering the various IT components in a seamless manner. The NAM's approach is to deliberately re-structure business processes and streamline workflows to take advantage of technology and automation, leveraging advances and best practices that result in long-term benefits.

As part of the annual program review of two irrigation projects each year, BIA expects all reviewed projects to be in 100 percent compliance with regulations. In FY 2017, the program continues to distribute funding as required for the court ordered payments as shown in the actual table to assist with the O&M fees and other costs on behalf of tribes. Support was provided to the irrigation projects for the 15,000+ mailings (bills and late payment demand letters), and ongoing O&M billing and collection support through NIIMS.

Four major pumping plants on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) were transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation to the BIA in FY 2016. The anticipated operations and maintenance cost for the Gallegos, B3.1, B1.0, and B2.9 pumping plants are included in the NIIP estimate, including the cost for electrical power to energize the motors. These pumping plants are crucial for moving water within the existing completed Blocks. The Gallegos plant is the largest of the four, and has five 7,000 horsepower

(HP) motors and three 2,700 HP motors. It was completed in 2000, at a cost of \$53.8M. The Block 8 and 9 Powerlines and Pinabete Pump Station were also formally transferred.

Subactivity - Rights Protection Implementation (FY 2017: \$40,161,000; FTE: 0):

The Rights Protection Implementation program supports the implementation of Federal court orders that resulted from decisions in complex, off-reservation treaty rights litigation. These cases were based on large land cession treaties in which the signatory tribes conveyed land to the United States and reserved the right to hunt, fish, and gather within the territory ceded. These rights apply beyond particular reservation boundaries and are shared among multiple tribes. Therefore, they have intertribal co-management implications as well as implications for management with other jurisdictions. The U.S. has generally been a party to or a supporter of the tribes' claims.

The goal of this program is to ensure compliance with Federal court orders by implementing effective tribal self-regulatory and co-management systems. Contract agreements are designed to assure proper regulation and management of off-reservation fish, wildlife, shellfish, and plant gathering activities, provide conservation enforcement, and perform the necessary assessment and habitat protection activities that help ensure abundant and healthy populations of ceded territory resources. The benefits of these programs accrue not only to tribes, but to the larger communities as well, because protection and enhancement of ceded territory natural resources and their habitats benefit all users of those resources. In particular, there are 49 tribes whose off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights in the Pacific Northwest and Great Lakes regions are supported by this program. Five umbrella intertribal organizations assist the tribes in implementing relevant court orders and carrying out co-management responsibilities. The court decisions and orders implemented through this program are *U.S. v. Washington*, *U.S. v. Michigan*, *Lac Courte Oreilles v. Voigt*, *U.S. v. Oregon*, *Minnesota v. Mille Lacs* and *Grand Portage v. Minnesota*. In addition, this program supports the implementation of the US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty.

The subactivity also includes funding for these treaty tribes to assess and address various existing and potential climate change impacts to all of the natural resources within their communities.

Rights Protection Implementation Distributions			
Program	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted
Western Washington (Boldt Decision)	8,532	8,532	8,532
Washington State Timber Fish & Wildlife	2,736	2,736	2,736
Columbia River Fisheries Mgmt	4,589	4,589	4,589
U.S. Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty	4,280	4,280	4,280
Salmon Marking	1,068	1,068	1,068
Great Lakes Area Resource Mgmt	5,614	5,614	5,614
Chippewa/Ottawa Resource Authority	4,051	4,051	4,051
Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries	[2,451]	[2,451]	[2,451]
Chippewa/Ottawa Inland Consent Decree	[1,600]	[1,600]	[1,600]
1854 Treaty Authority	826	826	826
Evaluation and Research Activities - Climate	3,101	3,224	5,442
Youth Program Initiatives	500	500	500
Total	35,297	35,420	37,638

Western Washington Fisheries Management: Funding for this program is allocated through contract agreements with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) and its member tribes in northwest Washington. Tribes coordinate continuing treaty harvest management, population assessment, habitat protection, stock enhancement, and data gathering programs involving fish, wildlife, and shellfish resources to which Indian treaty rights were reaffirmed in *United States v. Washington* (Boldt Decision). Tribes focus on the monitoring and regulation of treaty salmon harvest in the Puget Sound and coastal Washington areas and in co-managing Pacific salmon resources with state and Federal authorities.

Washington State Timber-Fish-Wildlife Project: This is a cooperative program with the State of Washington and private timber companies to improve forest practices on state and private lands with the result of providing protection for fish, wildlife, water quality, and other natural resources while providing long-term stability for the timber industry. The Timber, Fish and Wildlife (TFW) agreement was a landmark event between tribes, state agencies, the timber industry and environmental groups. The agreement laid the framework for improved cooperation and working relations between the parties to maintain a viable timber industry and at the same time provide protection for public and tribal resources including fish, wildlife and water, as well as the cultural/archaeological resources of tribes. The TFW agreement has been the cornerstone for resolving resource issues on forestlands. The project is contracted by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and individual tribes in the State of Washington.

Tribal TFW staffs work closely with landowners and state agencies to ensure tribal treaty rights and cultural resource issues are recognized, protected, and maintained across the forestlands of ceded and traditional use areas, while also facilitating forest management goals. Tribal TFW programs provide substantial technical knowledge to the Washington Department of Natural Resources through participation on interdisciplinary teams. Tribal TFW staffs provide expertise and assistance on a wide range of topics concerning fish, water quality, streamflows, wildlife, archaeology, and other cultural resources. Tribal TFW funding allows for considerable monitoring work to evaluate resource conditions and/or the effectiveness of regulations protecting tribal resources. Tribal TFW monitoring work is

frequently requested by other agencies and landowners. Tribes use Tribal TFW funding to strengthen partnerships, develop operational strategies and management plans, and to utilize adaptive management processes that are integral for determining whether regulations are protecting tribal resources. Tribal TFW funding will allow tribes to fulfill the TFW agreement and continue cooperative work with landowners and other governmental agencies.

Columbia River Fisheries Management: This program is contracted through an agreement with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) and its member tribes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The CRITFC coordinates management policy and provides fisheries technical services for the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce tribes. This program's mission is to ensure a unified voice in the overall management of fishery resources, and as managers, to protect reserved treaty rights through the exercise of the inherent sovereign powers of the tribes. This mission is accomplished with four primary organizational goals:

- 1) put fish back in the rivers and protect watersheds;
- 2) protect tribal treaty fishing rights;
- 3) share salmon culture; and
- 4) provide fisheries services.

The CRITFC and its member tribes secure additional funds to support their efforts, including funds from the Bonneville Power Administration, the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, and the Southern Fund of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, to name a few. The CRITFC's mission and goals are accomplished through the following efforts:

Policy Coordination – The CRITFC acts by consensus from the four member tribes. Columbia Basin fisheries management is complex, involving an international treaty with seven states and Canada. Thirteen Federal agencies, and 15 tribes are active in carrying out the mandates of Indian treaties, international treaties, the Northwest Power Act and the Endangered Species Act. In 2008 CRITFC and its member tribes successfully concluded negotiations resulting in three landmark agreements: 1) the Columbia Basin Fish Accords, 2) a Ten-Year Fisheries Management Plan, and 3) a new Chinook Chapter of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. These agreements establish regional and international commitments on harvest and fish production efforts, commitments to critical investments in habitat restoration, and resolving contentious issues by seeking balance of the many demands within the Columbia River basin.

Fisheries Management & Science – The CRITFC tribes are leaders in fisheries restoration and management, working with State, Federal, and private entities to halt the decline of salmon, lamprey, and sturgeon populations and rebuild them to levels that support ceremonial, subsistence and commercial harvests. To achieve these objectives, the tribes' actions emphasize 'gravel-to-gravel' management including supplementation of natural stocks, healthy watersheds, and collaborative efforts. The CRITFC tribes established a genetics lab in Hagerman, Idaho and are leaders in the genetic analysis of salmon populations.

Intertribal Fisheries Enforcement – The enforcement department patrols 150 miles of the Columbia River, including its shorelines in Oregon and Washington.

Fishers Services – The CRITFC emphasizes direct services to tribal fishers, including: distribution of The Dipnetter – a monthly newsletter carrying news and information related to tribal fisheries and

marketing; utilizing social media outlets to share news, profiles, photos, and videos that reach over 1,500 subscribers; and producing publications and other printed materials to educate the tribal and non-tribal public on efforts to restore Columbia Basin salmon populations, to control lamprey, and to address sea lion predation at Bonneville Dam as well as other on-going issues. The salmon marketing program works directly with tribal members to improve food handling and increasing marketability of tribally caught fish.

Outreach and Public Services - The CRITFC website (www.critfc.org) provides the tribal and non-tribal public with the latest information from CRITFC. Media relations work with tribal and non-tribal press outlets on a local, regional, and national level. CRITFC and tribal staff regularly perform outreach at public and tribal events such as fairs, festivals, and conferences. They also host the Future of Our Salmon Conference and the Tribal Fishers Expo.

Great Lakes Area Resources Management: This program is contracted through a mature contract with the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (Commission) and its 11 member tribes in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan. For over 25 years, Rights Protection Implementation funding has been provided to the Commission to fulfill non-discretionary treaty obligations and associated Federal court orders. Funding for this program fulfills a portion of the United States' obligations as a signatory to the Treaties of 1836, 1837, 1842, and 1854 and furthers the United States' policy to foster and support tribal self-governance and self-determination.

This program ensures compliance with Federal court orders, inter-governmental agreements, and tribal conservation codes that recognize and implement off-reservation treaty guaranteed hunting, fishing, and gathering activities on behalf of the Commission's member tribes. These orders and agreements include, among others, *Lac Courte Oreilles v. Wisconsin* (and related cases), *Minnesota v. Mille Lacs* (and related cases), and *Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Tribal USDA Forest Service Relations on National Forest Lands Within the Territories Ceded in Treaties 1836, 1837, and 1842*. They require that the tribes implement effective self-regulatory systems that include: biological and population monitoring and harvest reporting, the establishment and enforcement of regulations governing harvest activities, judicial forums for the adjudication of alleged violations, and data-sharing and co-management activities with Federal and State agencies. As specifically requested by the Bad River and Red Cliff tribes, this program does not address their fishing rights in Lake Superior that were reserved in the Treaty of 1854.

The Commission's primary service area consists of 60,000 square miles of treaty ceded territory in the northern third of Wisconsin, east-central Minnesota, and Michigan's Upper Peninsula, including portions of western Lake Superior. Demand for the Commission's services across these ceded territories is increasing with increased needs for harvest monitoring and enforcement as more tribal members strive to meet their needs through hunting, fishing, and gathering activities. In addition, inter-jurisdictional management demands are increasing because of budgetary constraints and management challenges like land use change and invasive species that are increasingly transcending jurisdictional boundaries.

Finally, the Commission strives to connect with tribal youth and help provide opportunities for them to be outdoors, learn traditional skills through inter-generational teaching, and gain access to traditional foods as part of a healthy diet.

Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries: The Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority (CORA) and its member tribes in Michigan have contracts to implement two Consent Decrees in *United States v. Michigan*. Both decrees were negotiated by CORA's member Tribes, the United States, the State of Michigan, and amicus groups.

The 2000 Consent Decree delineates the regulatory, management, and harvest allocation framework for the fishery resources reserved by the Tribes in Article Thirteen of the Treaty of March 28, 1836 (7 Stat. 491), as judicially recognized in *United States v. Michigan*, 471 F. Supp. 192 (W.D. Mich. 1979). The 2000 Decree is the second allocation agreement ordered by the Court, succeeding the 15-year Consent Decree issued in May, 1985. It provides for the allocation of harvest opportunity in the treaty waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron; a fisheries enhancement program; expanded conservation enforcement; and other resource programs for a term of 20 years. CORA develops and promulgates uniform joint tribal fishing regulations, coordinates enforcement and fisheries enhancement activities, participates in environmental services programs, and facilitates inter-tribal coordination with other resource management jurisdictions.

The *United States v. Michigan* litigation was expanded in 2003 to include delineation of the inland rights reserved by the Tribes in Article Thirteen of the Treaty of March 28, 1836. Until 2003, only the rights to fish in the ceded portions of the Great Lakes under Article Thirteen had been litigated. After engaging in substantial discovery, the parties determined in 2006 to seek settlement of several harvesting issues. A Consent Decree was entered on November 2, 2007, in *United States v. Michigan* (Inland Consent Decree), covering the approximately 14 million acres of land and inland bodies of water of the 1836 Treaty. Unlike the Great Lakes allocation Consent Decrees of 1985 and 2000, the Inland Consent Decree has no end date. The Inland Consent Decree clearly outlines the Tribes' obligations and responsibilities to protect and enhance the inland natural resources; to establish appropriate regulations of member harvesting activities; to provide adequate law enforcement personnel to ensure that such harvesting is conducted in compliance with applicable law; to provide judicial forums for the adjudication of any alleged violations; and to establish, implement, and maintain joint information and management activities through CORA.

U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty: In 2008, the U.S. and Canada adopted a new long term treaty agreement after nearly three years of negotiations. Both parties agreed to significant new management research and monitoring activities to ensure the conservation and rebuilding of the shared salmon resource. The Pacific Salmon Commission relies heavily on the various technical committees established by the treaty. Numerous tribal staff are appointed to these committees and all of the tribal programs generate data and research to support their efforts. Activities such as indicator stock tagging and escapement monitoring provide key information for estimating the parties' annual harvest rates on individual stocks, evaluating impacts of management regimes established under the treaty, and monitoring progress toward the Chinook rebuilding program started in 1984. The Columbia River tribes have run the Hanford Reach wild fall Chinook tagging program for over two decades. The Hanford Reach tagging program is one of the longest running and largest wild salmon tagging projects and provides key information to the management process.

In conjunction with the Pacific Salmon Commission and panels created by the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the United States and Canada, and the associated Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985, contract

agreements will be executed with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, and their member tribes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. The contract agreements support the continued implementation and coordination of salmon management and rebuilding programs in the Pacific Northwest.

Salmon Marking: The Congress mandated in 2003 all salmon released from federally funded hatcheries be marked so they could be identified for conservation purposes. In response, the tribes developed an extensive program to mass mark hatchery production. Mass marking enables certain sport fisheries to be a “mark selective” fishery so anglers can distinguish between abundant hatchery salmon and their wild counterparts. Wild fish are released after being hooked. Mass marking also provides additional tools for evaluating and managing hatchery programs. The tribes annually mass mark more than 5.5 million fish. Millions more are mass marked by the State, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Canadian Government.

1854 Treaty Authority: The *mission* of the 1854 Treaty Authority is to “Provide an inter-Tribal natural resource program to ensure that the rights secured to member Indian Tribes by treaties of the United States to hunt, fish, and gather within the 1854 Ceded Territory shall be protected, preserved, and enhanced for the benefit of present and future members of member Indian Tribes in a manner consistent with the character of such rights, through provision of services.”

The three primary *goals* of the organization are to:

- 1) Provide an organization capable of delivering the 1854 Treaty Authority PROGRAMS to its qualified constituents;
- 2) Protect, preserve, and enhance the off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering RIGHTS of the Grand Portage and Bois Forte Bands of the Lakes Superior Chippewa;
- 3) Protect, preserve, and enhance the trust RESOURCES of the 1854 Treaty Area.

Contract agreements will also be executed with the 1854 Treaty Authority and its member tribes in Minnesota to carry out fish and wildlife resource management activities required by rulings and associated tribal-state agreements in *Grand Portage v. Minnesota*.

The 1854 Treaty Authority manages the off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights of the Bois Forte and Grand Portage bands of Lake Superior Chippewa in the territory ceded under the Treaty of 1854. The 1854 Ceded Territory contains approximately 6,400,000 total acres. The land and water base includes: Forested - 4,000,000 acres, Lakes - 500,000 acres, Wetlands - 75,000 acres, Lake Superior - 1,400,000 acres, and Other Uses - 425,000 acres.

Funding allows for the development and implementation of conservation codes which govern hunting, fishing, and gathering activities; provide associated biological and environmental services; conduct outreach activities; regulate activities through conservation enforcement; and perform judicial services as needed.

Program Performance:

This program is carried out by tribes and tribal organizations according to what they need to implement to fulfill their treaty rights. This varies from tribe to tribe, so there are no set performance measures for the

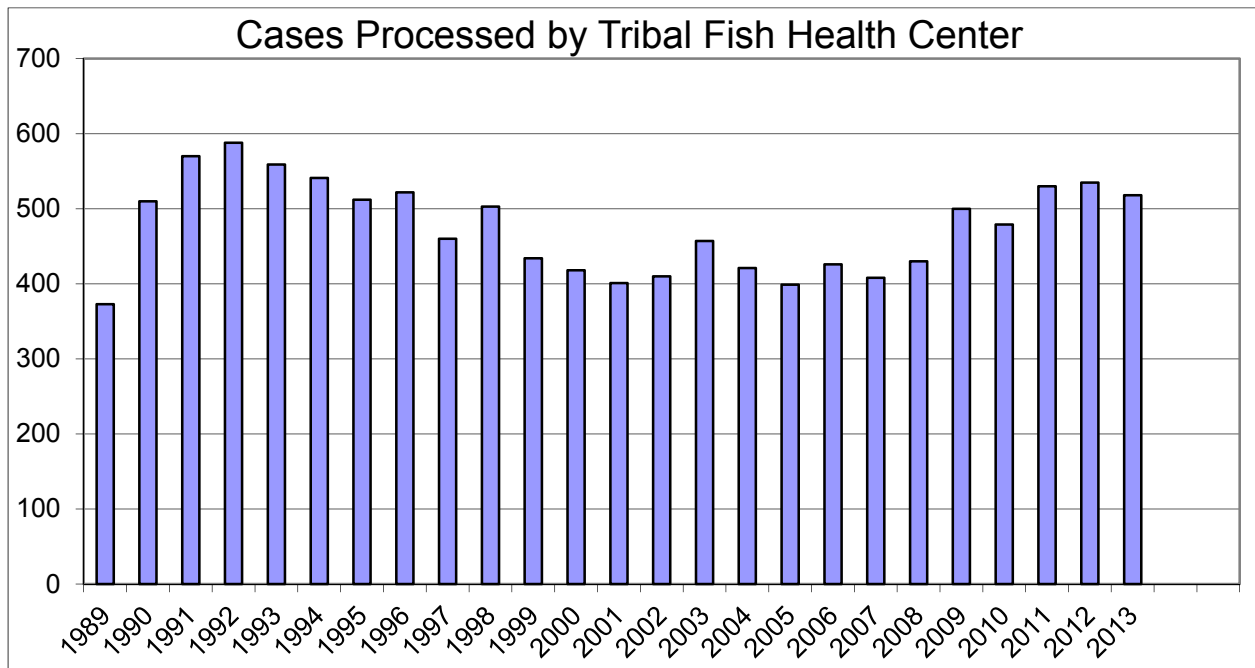
program. What we do provide is results information on the various activities carried out by the organizations.

The accomplishments in 2015 were:

NWIFC Tribal Fish Health Center’s (TFHC’s) Activities

The Tribal Fish Health Center (TFHC) provides fish health services to our 20 western Washington Treaty tribes. The following is a breakdown of the quantity of some of the services we have provided.

Case Load: The total number of cases processed annually by the TFHC is approximately 500 per year (see graph below). A case represents a group of fish from a tribal hatchery that was examined by a TFHC pathologist for the purpose of assessing their overall health. In many of these cases, laboratory assays were run to test for fish pathogens.



Number of fish tested annually for regulated viral pathogens:

The Washington State Co-Managers’ Salmonid Disease Control Policy requires that adult and juvenile broodstocks be screened for viral fish pathogens on an annual basis. The TFHC have screened about 4000 fish annually from tribal hatcheries for regulated viral pathogens (see table below).

Year	Numbers of fish tested		Total
	Adult	Juvenile	
2011	2623	1243	3866
2012	2807	1443	4250
2013	2948	1300	4248

TFHC Vaccine Production: The TFHC produces vaccines annually that are used to immunize fish reared at tribal hatcheries against two bacterial diseases. Vaccines provide a low cost method of using the fish's natural immune system to provide protection and reduce the use of antibiotics to control disease at tribal hatcheries. In 2014, we produced 120 liters of vaccine and vaccinate over one million juvenile salmon in 2015.

Ohop Creek Restoration: The Nisqually Tribe, the Nisqually Land Trust, and the South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group are tacking on another 1.5 miles of restored habitat to Ohop Creek. In this stretch of creek, salmon aren't really given much space to feed or hide; we will be restoring the creek back to a natural shape and giving the salmon the habitat they need to survive. Over a century ago farmers turned the creek into a straight-flowing ditch in an attempt to dry out the valley floor and create cattle pasture. However, deep clay deposits in the soil continued to hold water year round, and despite the failed effort to completely dry the valley the stream remained channelized. It went from a shallow, meandering stream that was very good for salmon to a straight ditch.

The Ohop Creek restoration will include digging an entirely new channel as well as adding other features, such as logjams and deep pools, which will provide habitat for salmon. Salmon habitat restoration on the creek began in 2009 with a repaired one-mile channel just upstream of the new site. That channel was constructed to restore a sinuous stream that connected to its floodplain. The floodplain, now replanted with native vegetation, re-creates 80 acres of healthy riparian habitat that controls water temperatures and stabilizes the stream banks.

The project partners have already documented the progress of the upstream restoration and have seen a lot of changes; down to the types of birds that visit the site. Early results include increased use by salmon and the return of wildlife species, such as elk, that had not been seen in the valley for decades. Ohop Creek is one of two major tributaries to the Nisqually River that can support Chinook salmon and steelhead, both of which are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. Because there are only a few places other than the mainstem of the Nisqually River where they can spawn, increasing the quality of habitat in those places is important. Ohop Creek also supports Coho and pink salmon and cutthroat trout.



Ohop Creek Groundbreaking Ceremony

CRITFC: In 2015, for the second time in 80 years, more than 2 million chinook, sockeye, coho and steelhead returned to tribal fishing and ceded areas above Bonneville Dam. Fall chinook contributed nearly half the total. (The returns include adults and jacks.) Fall chinook over Bonneville came to 1,037,000 fish, while the Snake fall chinook count was 70,800 fish. Both are records. The sockeye returns started out strong with 510,700 fish passing Bonneville only to have complications from hot water temperatures kill about half of them. Coho and summer steelhead supplied 42,200 and 365,300 fish, respectively— bringing the 2015 upriver salmon and steelhead returns to over 2.3 million.

The fifth CRITFC Salmon Camp was held in July at Camp Whittman, Idaho, and hosted by the Nez Perce Tribe. Twenty campers spent five days having fun and learning. Highlights included touring the state-of-the-art Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery, root digging and First Foods preparations, a jet boat excursion through the culturally significant Hells Canyon, macroinvertebrate field studies, visiting with elders and storytelling around the campfire. The middle-schoolers, five from each member tribe, were introduced to career and educational opportunities in STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) fields and encouraged to starting thinking about and planning for college. Tribal Salmon Camp is part of CRITFC Workforce Development Program.



CRITFC Salmon Camp

GLIFWC: 2015 saw the end of litigation between six of GLIFWC’s member tribes and the State of Wisconsin to affirm the tribes’ right to implement an updated self-regulatory system governing deer hunting hours. The tribes were able to demonstrate to the federal court that circumstances had changed in the 25 years since previous court decisions, and that a re-evaluation of the tribal self-regulatory system could result in adjustments that add value to the tribes’ rights as well as expand harvest opportunities.

GLIFWC and its member tribes are working with the Wisconsin DNR to investigate the cause of walleye (ogaa) declines in Lake Minocqua, a premier walleye lake in northern Wisconsin. Tribes and the State agreed to forego walleye spearing and angling, respectively, and are working together to assess walleye

populations and reestablish strong, naturally reproducing populations. Similarly, GLIFWC and the Minnesota DNR continue to investigate the cause of walleye declines in Mille Lacs Lake, another premier walleye fishery. These efforts are ongoing, but recent assessments indicate that while walleye are producing year-classes through natural reproduction, low survival of your walleye is a major factor in the decline.

GLIFWC staff responded to declines in birch bark by working with tribal members and the US Forest Service to develop and implement a survey, informed by Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK). The goal of the survey was not only to assess how much paper birch was present, but to quantify particular characteristics of bark as identified by Anishinaabe gatherers. The results, which were published in 2015, do indeed show a decline in paper birch trees in the ceded territories, an issue that GLIFWC, its member tribes and the Forest Service will work to remedy.



GLIFWC – Bark Harvest with Elders and Youth

CORA: The Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority (CORA) implemented some very difficult and impactful regulations in 2015 aimed at maintaining its commercial lake trout harvest in Lake Michigan below the established Harvest Limit (quota). CORA enacted these emergency regulations in light of much controversy among the five CORA tribes, State of Michigan, and the federal government. The regulations restricted the allowable daily harvest of lake trout throughout the year, and completely closed the tribal fishery in northern Lake Michigan in late October; the first such closure in 31 years. Many tribal commercial fishers were greatly impacted by the closure. Tribal leaders, biological and enforcement staff were also greatly tested during this process. The Tribes met with the federal Party to the *2000 Consent Decree* to investigate possible remedies to the lake trout management situation in 2016 and beyond.

CORA tribes were highly engaged in the activities of the State of Michigan's *Petroleum Pipeline Task Force*, which included a report by the Task Force to address the many environmental concerns associated with the vast network of petroleum pipelines running beneath the lands and waters of the 1836 treaty cession area. Tribes participated in the fact-finding aspects of the report, and pushed for strong preventative recommendations that would protect fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the tribes' treaty-protected rights to access those resources, from the devastation of more oil and gas spills.



View of Line 5 pipeline in Straits of Mackinac

1854 Treaty Authority:

Wildlife – The 1854 Treaty Authority coordinated a regional small mammal survey as an index to prey populations for furbearers and owls. Additionally, staff cooperated in conducting surveys for ruffed grouse, furbearers (scent post/winter track), loons (11 lakes), wolves, and owls. Moose monitoring and research efforts were also a focus (aerial population, habitat use, and mortality surveys). Surveys of waterfowl use at two recently established waterfowl refuges were conducted.

Wild Rice – 1854 Treaty Authority continued its long-term monitoring of 10 rice waters, including examining water chemistry, water levels, acreage, density, and production. Another 15 waters were surveyed to evaluate their suitability as current or future rice habitat. Involvement in statewide rice management committees continued, as did monitoring of wild rice restoration sites.

Fisheries – Walleye spawning population assessments were conducted on three lakes, along with index surveys of walleye recruitment on 15 lakes. Bottom trawling surveys were conducted to monitor abundance and distribution of native and non-native fish in the St. Louis River, with additional trawling directed at detecting evidence of naturally reproducing lake sturgeon. Staff also participated in a revision of the State's Lake Superior Fishery Management plan.

Cultural Preservation (Education and Outreach)

Cultivating knowledge, interest, stewardship – 1854 Treaty Authority established a Cultural Preservation program to expose Tribal Youth to the outdoors and develop a sense of stewardship for safe and sustainable Treaty-reserved harvest.

1854 Treaty Authority assisted in executing the Bois Forte Netting Clinic in its' fifth year running, where over 45 fifth and sixth grade students attended from four area schools. A two-part water safety program with the Vermilion Boys and Girls Club offered over 25 Youth an introduction into first aid education,

personal watercraft history, a lesson in maneuvering, and expert demonstrations. Exhibiting that safety will remain a priority within the scope of Treaty Rights education, 1854 Treaty Authority Enforcement and Cultural Preservation staff hosted two Firearm Safety trainings and certified 13 new hunters in the 1854 Ceded Territory.

Hosted a Manoomin (Wild Rice) Camp, in partnership with Fond du Lac Band's 13 Moons program. Participants were exposed to discussions with professionals and veteran Tribal harvesters on Wild Rice biology, management, equipment, regulations, and had the opportunity to try every aspect of processing: harvesting, parching, threshing and winnowing.

1854 Treaty Authority continued to conduct public outreach at five Powwow's during 2015, and at large public events such as the Minnesota State Fair. To further a relationship with our membership and existing supporters 1854 Treaty Authority provided more consistent communications with our organization newsletter, website updates, and social media posts.

Subactivity - Tribal Management/Development Program (FY 2017: \$14,266,000; FTE: 2):

Individual tribes have jurisdiction over hunting and fishing activities on trust lands, and the Tribal Management/Development Program (TMDP) supports tribal self-determination by allowing tribal management of fish and game programs on Indian reservations. Unlike the Rights Protection Implementation program, the program activities implemented under TMDP are not court ordered but provide a means for tribes to prioritize and implement natural resource management activities for their communities.

Contract agreements are executed with individual fish and wildlife resource tribes to accomplish management objectives. Tribes administer programs that contribute significantly towards economic development and meet the growing national demand for outdoor recreation and tourism. These programs ensure the protection of millions of acres of habitat necessary for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and plant resources.

All management objectives are set by the respective tribal governments; BIA monitors contract agreements for each tribe to ensure program compliance and the appropriate use of funds. The established tribal programs funded through the Tribal Management Development Program are listed as follows:

TMDP Core Programs:

Alaska Native Subsistence Program: Funds support BIA's role in the Federal Subsistence Management Program in implementing Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA).

Tribal Fish & Game Projects: This program provided base funding for 26 tribal fish and game management programs and enforcement of tribal fish and wildlife codes through acquisition of conservation law enforcement officers. The development and enforcement of fish and game codes is the cornerstone of fish and wildlife management, and tribal lands provide an important component of fish and wildlife habitats across the larger landscape. These funds allow tribes to manage habitat and fish and wildlife resources while also collaborating with adjoining land managers to accomplish landscape level management needs.

Native American Fish & Wildlife Society: An organization of tribal biologists and conservation officers that provides needed conservation officer training, technical services to tribes, and youth programs to introduce Indian youth to careers in the natural resource field.

Lake Roosevelt: Provides funds for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Spokane Tribe of Indians as part of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to conduct law enforcement and safety patrols along over 150 miles of the shoreline of Lake Roosevelt, in north central Washington State.

Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT): The UCUT unite for the protection, preservation, and enhancement of their rights, sovereignty, culture, fish, water, wildlife, and habitat for the benefit of all. The UCUT represents nearly 20,000 enrolled tribal members and has management authority and responsibility over approximately 2 million acres of reservation land, 14 million acres of aboriginal territories, over 500 miles of navigable waterways, 40 interior lakes, and 30 dams and reservoirs. The natural resources managed by the UCUT yields millions of dollars annually to the fishing, hunting, sustainable forestry, and recreation economies in North Idaho, Eastern Washington, and beyond.

TMDP funding allows all of the UCUT membership to continue in the harvesting and sharing of fisheries resources through a comprehensive salmon harvest, sharing and distribution program. The UCUT is highly engaged in the Columbia River Treaty (Treaty) to develop a goal of modernizing the Treaty to further ensure a more comprehensive ecosystem-based function throughout the Columbia River Basin watershed.



The UCUT are leading a collaborative effort for examining the viability of restoring fish passage at Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee dams, which have blocked anadromous fish from the upper Columbia River Basin for 80 years. Both the Regional Recommendation on the Treaty, and the Northwest Power Act Program Amendment support this action. The UCUT lead the policy and technical level scientifically-based phased approach to determine and test the feasibility of reintroducing anadromous fish into habitats above the blocked areas.

The UCUT are significant unified contributors to forest and water health, and public outreach and education through development of videos and presentations to a broad spectrum of scientific, policy, and

public communities. Unified, the five tribes that comprise the UCUT collaborate and work with the U.S. Columbia Basin tribes and First Nations in Canada.

Bison Management: This program provides trust asset support for the tribal Yellowstone Bison Management program, the Yellowstone Bison Quarantine program, fulfills agency participation in the DOI Bison Management work group in support of the DOI Bison Leadership Committee, and assists Yellowstone National Park Bison management participation by the Inter-Tribal Bison Council.

Inter-Tribal Bison Council (ITBC): This program provides technical assistance and services to the 60 member tribes, including those participating in the Yellowstone Bison Quarantine program. This program assists in fulfilling agency participation in the DOI Bison Management work group in support of the DOI Bison Leadership Committee and Yellowstone National Park Bison management. The program helps to facilitate the transfer of bison from the federal parks and refuges to the tribes.

Wetlands/Waterfowl Management (Circle of Flight): The Circle of Flight program is the Midwest Region's waterfowl and wetland enhancement program. Up to 35 tribes, the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority, and the 1854 Treaty Authority are eligible to participate in this program. Existing contracts are executed in support of tribal wetland rehabilitation, waterfowl habitat enhancement, and wild rice production projects on Indian lands and ceded territories in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Improved tribal wetland habitats support local wildlife populations, tens of thousands of additional ducks and geese in spring and fall migrations, provide expanded hunting opportunities for tribal members and the general public, and offer enhanced wild rice gathering opportunities and economic development possibilities for tribes.

Chugach Regional Resource Commission: The Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) is a private non-profit consortium comprised of the seven Alaska tribal governments located within Alaska's Chugach Native Region in south central Alaska. The CRRC has been working with its member tribes for many years in natural resource management and development. These include the Nanwalek Indian Reorganization Act Council, Port Graham Village Council, Chenega Indian Reorganization Act Council, Tatitlek Indian Reorganization Act Council, Native Village of Eyak, the Qutekca Native Tribe, and the Valdez Native Tribe. The success of these programs from both an economic and a social standpoint have made them an integral part of overall tribal development.

Alaska Subsistence: In FY 2017, additional funding is added to the TMDP program to address subsistence management in Alaska. The Department is committed to helping Alaska Native leaders build strong, prosperous, and resilient communities. As part of the Department's commitment to ensuring long-term prosperity and resilience in the face of these changes, this funding will support and expand projects in targeted areas across the State that promote tribal cooperative management of fish and wildlife and improved access to subsistence resources on Federal lands and waters. The funding will help build capacity within Native communities that have a critical need for administrative support, biologists, and social scientists. These funds will help ensure Federal Agencies and Tribes can participate in cooperative resource management efforts and partnerships. The Department of the Interior bureaus will work with affected communities and incorporate key information, such as traditional ecological knowledge held by Alaska Natives that can assist in the responsible management and ongoing sustainability of the State's abundant fish, wildlife, and their habitats.

Tribal Management Development Program			
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>			
Region/Tribe	2013 Enacted	2014 Enacted	2015 Enacted
Fort Hall	336	336	336
Nez Perce	309	309	309
Yakama	635	635	635
Lake Roosevelt	662	662	662
Upper Columbia United Tribes	589	589	589
Ute Mountain	70	70	70
Zuni	91	91	91
Bad River	187	187	187
Great Lakes Tribes	34	34	34
Lac Courte Oreilles	101	101	101
Lac Du Flambeau	213	213	213
Mole Lake	85	85	85
Red Cliff	264	264	264
St Croix	97	97	97
Stockbridge-Munsee	34	34	34
Circle of Flight	707	707	707
Blackfeet	267	267	267
Crow	38	38	38
Fort Belknap	64	64	64
Fort Peck	198	198	198
Northern Cheyenne	43	43	43
Wind River	108	108	108
Hualapai	369	369	369
Colorado River Tribes	67	67	67
White Mountain Apache	133	133	133
San Carlos Apache	73	73	73
Summit Lake	97	97	97
Uintah Ouray	35	35	35
Bison Management	1,643	1,643	1,643
Native Amer. Fish & Wildlife Society	517	517	517
Chugach Regional Resource Com	410	410	410
Alaska Subsistence Adjusted Increase	541	551	565
Central Office F&W Projects	59	59	59
General Increase Funding-Special Projects	144	144	144
Total TMDP	9,220	9,230	9,244

Program Performance:

In 2015, the Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT) led efforts in the renegotiation of the Columbia River Treaty (Treaty), and amendments to the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (Program) under the Northwest Power Act, to re-establish anadromous fish above Grand Coulee and Chief Joseph dams. These dams and subsequent river operations eliminated salmon and other fish from thousands of miles of habitat in both the United States and Canada. Due to UCUT efforts, restoring fish passage and reintroducing anadromous fish are now being investigated and implemented as a key element of integrating ecosystem-based function and restoring environmental justice into the Treaty and the Program. Present efforts are aimed at incrementally determining the viability of anadromous fish reintroduction, beginning with a series of preliminary planning, research and experimental pilot studies designed to inform subsequent strategies and actions.



UCUT - Salmon Sharing and Cooking

Tribal Fish & Game Projects: Provided funding for 26 tribal fish and game management programs including conservation enforcement at: Blackfoot, Crow, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, Northern Cheyenne, Wind River, Bad River, Great Lakes Tribes, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Mole Lake, Red Cliff, St. Croix, Stockbridge-Munsee, White Earth, Fort Hall, Nez Perce, Yakama, Ute Mountain, Zuni, Hualapai, Colorado River, White Mountain Apache, San Carlos Apache, Summit Lake, and Uintah & Ouray.

Alaska Native Subsistence Program: Program funding supported the 10 Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils (RACs; 20 meetings attended); reviewed RAC member nominations & RAC Annual Reports highlighting local subsistence issues. Represented the interests of Alaska Tribes/Native people in the Federal Subsistence Management Program (FSMP) via Interagency Staff Committee (ISC) & Federal

Subsistence Board (FSB) participation: hosted more than 30 ISC meetings; regulatory proposals for Federal subsistence fisheries (17) and wildlife (66) management plus Fisheries (10) & Wildlife (13) Special Action requests (emergency in season management actions); Requests for Reconsideration (RFR) of prior FSB actions (1); Rural determination process revisions (including the potential resumption of rural status for the Southeast Alaska Native community of Saxman); Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program research proposals; Customary & Traditional Use determination process revisions; provided technical/scientific expertise to the BIA, Alaska Region Director (Federal Subsistence Board member) on subsistence issues affecting Alaska Natives/Tribes: Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission (including BIA funds to the KRITFC); Ahtna Subsistence Cooperative Management Project; Tribal consultation on Federal Subsistence Program issues.

This program also provides direct subsistence assistance to Alaska Tribes/Native Organizations by providing funds to Tribes and Native-based organizations, including Ahtna, Tanana Chiefs Convention (TCC), Aleutian-Pribilof Island Association, KRITFC, Organized Village of Saxman, Seldovia Village Tribe, Niniilchik Traditional Council, Aleut Community of St. Paul, Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak, Sitka Tribe of Alaska, Chickaloon Village Traditional Council, Klawock Cooperative Association, and Craig Community Association. Funding includes \$240,000 in grants to Alaska Tribes, to assist with subsistence research/management projects. Other accomplishments include hosting the 2014 BIA Annual Providers' Conference for the Alaska Region, including a Subsistence Session for attendees; Steering Committees (SCs) for USFWS Landscape Conservation Cooperatives; Department of Interior International Technical Assistance Program (DOIITAP).

Wetlands/Waterfowl Management: The Wetlands/Waterfowl program enhanced or maintained 160,000 acres of wetlands, restored or reseeded 4,480 acres of wild rice, established 2,880 acres of upland nesting cover and/or prairie grasslands, and installed 170 nesting structures. Tribes partnered with other private, State, and Federal agencies and leveraged Circle of Flight dollars for a 3:1 match for the protection and management of wetland habitat.

Inter-Tribal Bison Council (ITBC): In FY 2015 the ITBC provided 51 member tribes with technical assistance on bison management. Six on-site visits were conducted to assess current and potential bison programs. One national and four regional training sessions were held for bison managers and technicians. Over 960 surplus bison were distributed to 12 member tribes. The ITBC supported tribal economic efforts that utilize bison as an economic resource. Eighty - four bison were procured from tribes for the Cooperative Marketing Program. Thirty - two tribes were provided with technical assistance on infrastructure needs, development, and marketing. The ITBC has developed a database and an information sharing network which serves all 60 member tribes on bison related issues. Competitive funding was provided to 27 tribes in FY 2014 totaling \$1.0 million. The ITBC is an active member of the Inter-Agency Bison Management Plan Partnership, overseeing the management of bison in the Greater Yellowstone Area and is actively involved with parks and refuges that provide surplus bison to the tribes.

Subactivity - Endangered Species (FY 2017: \$3,685,000; FTE: 1):

Program Overview:

This program coordinates BIA and tribal responsibilities regarding compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA), P.L. 93-205, and the related protection and preservation of trust lands and resources.

Due to BIA oversight authority, tribal projects are subject to Section 7 of the ESA which causes tribal activities to have more restrictions than would be required of private landowners, corporations, or states. For many tribes, trust resources such as timber, water, and fisheries, represent the only stable source of income. Funding for the ESA program has enabled BIA to supplement the costs associated with meeting the mandates of Section 7 of the ESA on tribal lands, while also allowing tribes to protect, recover, and manage important species, whether afforded protections by Federal or tribal listing processes.

The types of proposals funded under this program include those addressing project-specific compliance requirements under ESA (13), those that acquire species information for ongoing management concerns (17), and those that assist with ESA species recovery through restoration or reintroduction (12). This program also provides funding for Central Office staff to facilitate funding and perform as an interagency liaison regarding ESA implementation on tribal lands and activities.



Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT) are a federally protected species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and also an important subsistence resource to Summit Lake Paiute Tribal members. The fishery at Summit Lake is well known for supporting the largest self-sustaining lacustrine population of LCT remaining in its native range. ESA Program funding enhances the Tribes ability to maintain a healthy and robust population of LCT while also continuing to utilize this important resource for subsistence and ceremonial purposes.

Program Performance:

The Program accomplishments in 2015 were:

- Supported 38 endangered species projects
- Managed ongoing projects for chinook salmon, grizzly bear, gray wolf, Northern spotted owl, bull trout, piping plover, California condor, Blackfooted ferret, and candidate species such as the sage grouse and Pacific fisher
- Achieved ESA compliance for nine tribal natural resource projects
- Function as interagency liaison for the ESA program
- Provided information coordination for the protection and improvement of Indian and Alaska Native trust assets

Subactivity - Tribal Climate Resilience (FY 2017: \$13,056,000; FTE: 3):

Program Overview:

Trust responsibility mandates the highest standards of risk management. Climate change has, or will, affect all aspects of trust management and will present tribal governance challenges. The Administration assigned the BIA a leadership role for federal coordination and technical support for tribal climate resilience for all tribes.

Climate change and the resulting impacts on human systems and ecosystems pose significant challenges for Native American communities, including impacts to water availability, food security, infrastructure, health, economy, and quality of life. For land and resource-based communities, where cultural ways of life and traditions are tied to the landscape, the challenges are acute as changes to fisheries, grasslands forests, oceans, and other important resources impact the foundations of a community's way of life and cultures that have persisted for generations.

To minimize climate impacts, tribal and trust managers need to consider climate risks and adapt their management activities to improve resilience to a changing climate. Leveraging normal operations projects to consider future climate will also ensure projects do not inadvertently undermine future climate adaptation management options. Informed tribal governments and trust managers are the most efficient way to address climate resilience and identify where supplemental climate specific operational investments should be considered.

The Tribal Climate Resilience (TCR) program supports tribal governments and trust land managers with training, data, tools, and access to technical experts in order to understand vulnerabilities of communities to landscape level change and identify risk management strategies. TCR coordinates with other federal, tribal, and state partners to invest in the information and tools to support managers, thereby enabling tribal and trust managers to implement strategies for resilient communities and to encourage cooperative solutions.

Coastal tribes face climate driven and other risk management challenges ranging from changing water levels and degrading ecosystems, to changes in food availability, to storm surge and disaster recovery. TCR support for tribes is similar to the climate resilience focused efforts including tribal participation in ocean and coastal planning, vulnerability assessments, monitoring, training, and incase pilot resiliency and restoration projects.

Technical Support Actionable Science Delivery:

TCR strategy is to empower managers. Improving access to science, training and tools includes both competitive awards for tribes to generate information and training opportunities, and improved access to science and tools. The competitive awards support tribal designed climate training, adaptation planning, vulnerability assessments, supplemental monitoring, and capacity building (mainly through travel support). Science delivery and tools support includes tribal one-stop web information and access to experts for detailed support.



Southeast Alaska Tribal Toxins (SEATT) training supported by TCR

Climate Youth Programs - Youth Internships and Engagement: TCR invests in future tribal leaders and managers to ensure that there are climate literate and climate ready managers to address the challenge.

Program internships: Tribal and BIA climate adaptation focused internships, within tribal and BIA trust management programs, provide practical climate management experience for future managers. Research internships for undergraduate and graduate level native students, to research tribal climate management impacts and identify the data and tools needed for tribal managers, provides foundational information to managers.

Youth Engagement: Support for tribal and federal partner's K-12 youth engagement for climate literacy and awareness. Competitive project proposals include traditional knowledge and western climate science.



2015 Tribal Youth Climate Leadership Congress students with Frank Waln & The Sampson Bros.

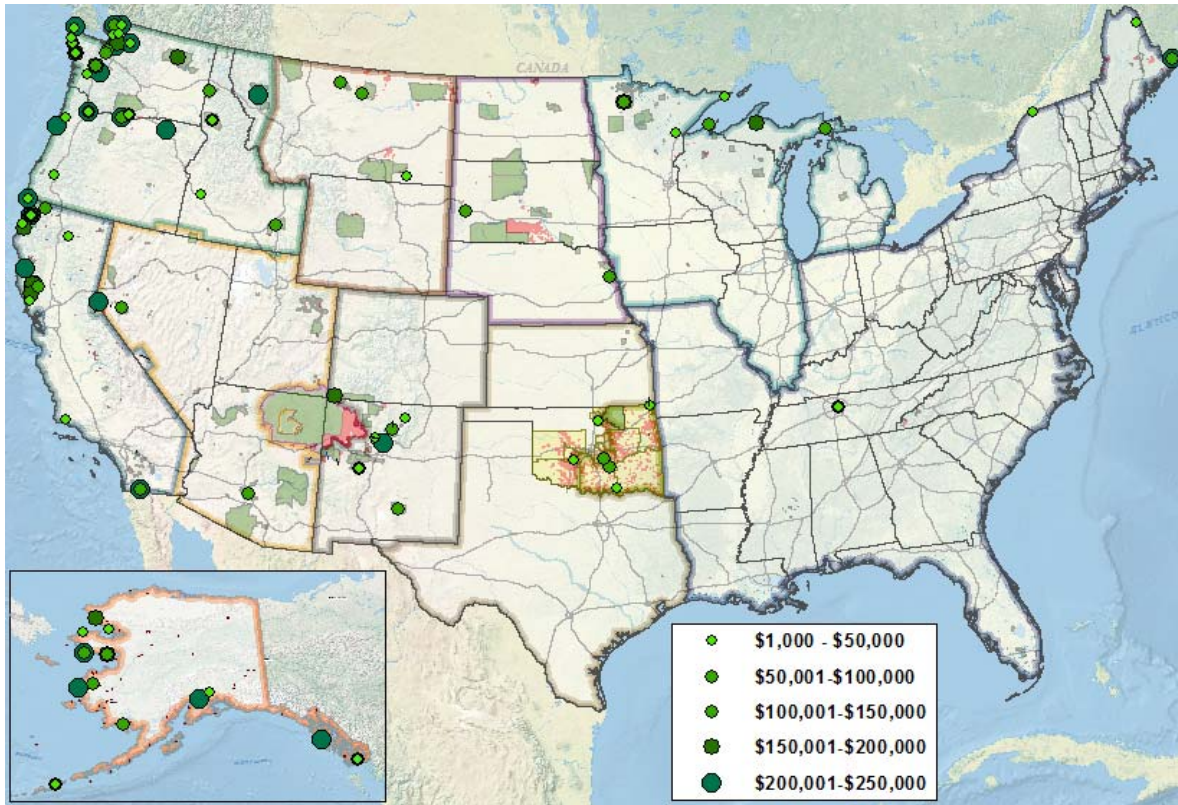
Administrative Coordination, Support and Oversight:

The BIA will increase administrative coordination, support, and oversight capacity to ensure efficient transfer of funds to tribes, administrative project oversight, and technical support for tribes and trust managers.

Program Performance:

In 2015, the TCR (including FY14 carry over) awarded over \$15.0 million for 169 projects to tribes. \$9.9 million in climate adaptation projects, including 10 tribal training awards, was provided. \$4.1 million in ocean & coastal management and \$1.4 million for youth internships and engagement was provided. Funding to tribes passes through both 638 contracts and compacts. Data, Tools, and Training: Working with NOAA, TCR created and populated the Tribal Nations Topic on the Climate Resilience toolkit (<https://toolkit.climate.gov/topics/tribal-nations>) and by mid-FY16 will have created the tribal climate resource web portal. The program hired staff to fill the BIA Climate Science Coordinator and the GIS Specialist positions. TCR launched a multi-year climate adaptation training agreement with the Institute of Tribal environmental Professionals to provide on-site climate planning training and web resources.

In FY 2017, the TCR program will continue to coordinate support for tribal climate adaptation planning, youth engagement and internships to develop the next generation of tribal managers and expand research, vulnerability assessments and monitoring, technical training and travel support, landscape level management coordination for addressing climate risk, and ocean and coastal management.

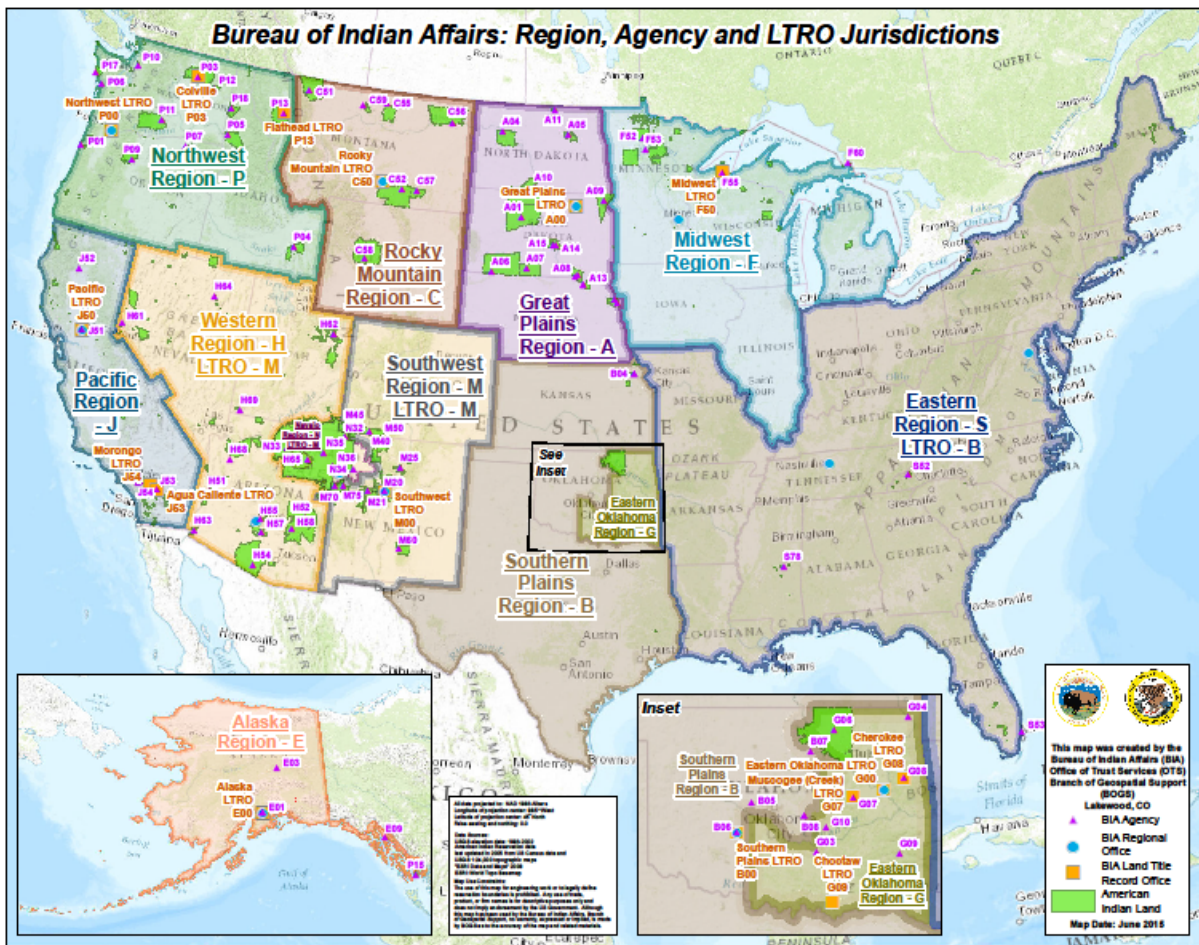


Combined map of climate adaptation and ocean and coastal awards for FY15 funding announcements.

Subactivity - Integrated Resource Info Program (FY 2017: \$3,996,000; FTE: 3):

Program Overview:

The Branch of Geospatial Services (BOGS) is implementing a standardized, nationwide cadastral based enterprise Geospatial Information System (GIS) in BIA operations and Trust systems for the sustainable management of Indian lands and associated trust resource data. Currently, the program provides GIS software, training, technical support, and geospatial project support for the land status mapping and sound management of natural resources on Indian lands, in the face of changing climate regimes. Program support includes irrigation flood plain analysis, forestry harvest modeling, wildland fire examination, oil and gas management, land buy back economic studies, and activities involving the Office of Justice Services and the Bureau of Indian Education. The products produced by BOGS have generated more than 200 requests for BOGS cartographic products such as the Indian Lands Map, Ceded Lands Map, and 1885 Boundary Comparison, or geospatial datasets like American Indian Reservations (AIR) and BIA Regions, Agencies, and Offices from more than 150 tribal and federal groups. The BOGS support executives from Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs, Office of Trust Services, Federal Communications Commission and others to support their mission and objectives.



The BOGS is a new branch administered under the Division Land Titles and Records program (DLTR), designed to create the geospatial connection to official land title records. This alignment and new approach to GIS will strengthen agency capacity by providing a platform for integrated management of land and resource data across programs with the use of a central repository to harness data into one authoritative library. This national GIS repository reduces data redundancy, data management costs and thus improves management decisions while reducing land transaction processing times. The repository encourages the exchange of information across disciplines with the use of new server technologies and software, eliminating the need for duplicate copies of data and the hardware to support it. Quality standards ensure data is aligned with both cadastral and title records, is accurate and useful for specified applications, and will increase confidence and trust in the products produced. GIS data formatted and registered to an accurate cadastral survey framework advances agency performance and offer a consistent set of automated workflows, tools, and metrics for managing performance.

The BOGS is developing new authoritative National Trust Land Boundary data to be shared across DOI, with Tribes, and other Federal and State agencies. Partnerships and delivery of this information avoids duplication of efforts between agencies, establishes one authoritative source, eliminates the distribution of inaccurate and misinformation, and improves and increases the delivery of professional trust services. The GIS has the ability to accurately and rapidly translate and graphically display land ownership and

encumbrance information from alphanumeric Trust Asset Accounting Management System (TAAMS) data. This data is used to create land status maps, conduct analysis, modeling, reporting, and monitoring to protect and enhance the trust corpus.

Direct GIS support is provided to more than 500 Indian Affairs personnel and nearly 4,000 tribal users across Indian Country. These services are provided directly to the tribes (at no cost to the tribes), to support the management of natural resources. Indian Affairs is the sole technical support office to all tribes for GIS software as a part of the Department Enterprise Licensing Agreement. The support activities include software distribution, customer license accounting, helpdesk, technical support of the software, and GIS training and workshop sessions scheduled throughout the year. The FY 2017 request includes an increase of \$1.0 million to further expand the BIA's ability to provide these GIS capabilities to Indian Country.

The BOGS houses many GIS specialists who cater to many different disciplines, thus creating a community of specialists that can collaborate to create a multidisciplinary approach to geospatial data and resource management. Analyzing the impacts of climate change and its challenges requires a geographic approach and a specialized multidimensional framework to enable tribal governments and trust land managers to explore data layers, discover emergent new patterns, and test alternative scenarios to understand the risks, develop proactive adaptation strategies, and increase Native American communities' long-term resilience to climate change, through policy modification. This approach utilizes the many different specialists to compile relevant data to better serve Indian Country; this is but one example of the collaborative approach to data management and analysis.

Program Performance:

In 2015, the BOGS continued to support BIA and Tribes in the administration and distribution of the ESRI enterprise license agreement. Participation in the ELA continues to grow and support has steadily kept pace with the expansion in participation. Through BOGS the BIA has added in additional GIS related software to aid in the GIS data creation, analysis, and project work critical to its mission. XTools Pro has been added to the software suite which compliments the ESRI software and is managed in the same manner. XTools Pro is an add on third party software that aids in GIS analysis. As the lead point of contact for DOI GIS initiatives it is critical to keep informed of the BIA and tribal usage and needs and BOGS acts as an intermediary between the field and the rest of the Department. Through our cartographic products and excellence in quality BOGS has seen an increase in requests for maintained products as well as additional requests for specialty products for executives. More than 200 requests have been made for those products.

In 2017, the BOGS plans to design more GIS training courses for Indian Country with the development of more material specified to field use by tribes and BIA. We anticipate over the next year or two the available training courses will be slightly diminished so that staff can develop new courses. Once the new courses are developed, staff will offer more courses than are currently available and the course will have a greater range of technology and applications. The BOGS plans to take off where the Land Buy Back Program has left off and successfully map out all parcels held in trust throughout Indian Country and be able to simplify the data for distribution to sister agencies. Along these lines this data will aid in the completion of an Indian Lands boundary dataset to be distributed in like manner. Due to the alignment of

BOGS under DLTR there is now a mechanism for the geospatial data and knowledge to be integrated with the legal land authorities. This integration will help staff to collaborate in order to improve the accuracy of our legal land records so the records will accurately reflect and accurately align to the Geographic Coordinated Database, the authoritative data for the Public Land Survey System. Through improved accuracy and data all Bureaus dealing with Indian Country will benefit from an authoritative and accurate trust lands and reservation boundary dataset. This dataset will help to improve management of trust lands and the lands that surround them. The BOGS will also continue to monitor and suggest adding to its GIS software catalog such as exploring and likely offering Avenza geo pdf software for mobile use, which is of particular benefit for firefighting community.

Subactivity - Agriculture & Range (FY 2017: \$30,769,000; FTE: 120):

Agriculture Program (TPA) [\$23,999,000]: The Agriculture and Rangeland Management Program promotes multiple use and sustained-yield management on over 46 million acres of trust Indian land dedicated to crop and livestock agriculture. Program responsibilities are carried out either by BIA agency personnel or by individual tribes through Indian self-determination agreements under Public Law 93-638. Activities include soil and vegetation inventories and surveys for noxious weeds. Data is used to support programmatic and lease/permit-level planning, land-use management decisions, and program review and development. The program supports programmatic resource management planning (Integrated and Agricultural Resource Management Plans) which incorporates reservation-level goals for resources and activities designed to meet those goals. Conservation planning for individual leases and permits is also supported where specific land-unit goals, activities, and responsibilities are described. BIA staff provides technical assistance to and participates with Indian landowners, tribal governments, and land users to develop, update, and amend land use plans under the principles of sustained-yield and multiple-resource management. Technical support is provided for the design, engineering, and implementation of cropland and rangeland improvements, such as drainage systems, erosion control, fencing, and livestock water sources. Staff work to secure financial assistance for the implementation of agricultural improvement projects as well.

Program rangeland managers and soil and moisture conservation specialists assist tribal and individual Indian landowners to determine proper use levels, best management practices and fair annual rental, and to address other management and regulatory aspects of leasing and/or permitting of range or agricultural lands. The program administers more than 13,500 grazing permits and provides management expertise and technical support for over 25,000 crop agriculture and grazing leases. At this time, the majority of agricultural and rangeland leases and permits are prepared, issued, and administered, with written authority from the landowners, by BIA.

The program provides technical support to tribes, tribal entities, and individual Indian operators to implement specific weed inventory and control projects. Weed inventories are funded under this subactivity as well as the administration of weed control funding described under the Invasive Species subactivity. Competitive funding criteria emphasize cooperative and integrated weed management, local priority species, and Early Detection/Rapid Response.

To advance rangeland protection, rangelands are monitored to ensure planned levels of use are not exceeded and progress is being made toward the realization of multiple-resource management goals.

Trust agricultural lands are also monitored for insect and other pest outbreaks, as well as, the unauthorized use (e.g., livestock trespass) of Indian lands.

In line with the requirements of 25 USC §3731, the subactivity fills up to 20 intern positions for Indian and Alaska Native students enrolled in an agricultural or natural resources study program. These interns provide seasonal manpower critical to the completion of the above-outlined program responsibilities.

Program Performance:

In FY 2015, the base budget supported recurring program activities at the agency and regional levels including the issuance and administration of grazing permits; collection, classification, and analysis of resource data; conservation planning; and the development and management of rangelands across Indian Country. Nationally, more than 40 percent of the 28,116 active grazing permits and 47 percent of the nearly 42,454 active agricultural leases were monitored for adherence to permit/lease provisions, while just over 44 percent of 7,078 established range units were monitored for forage utilization levels and/or vegetation condition/trend. This level of monitoring provides at least two checks on compliance/vegetative response in each five-year lease/permit period.

Non-base agricultural funding supports non-recurring activities at the agency level. In 2015, 12 rangeland vegetation inventories were supported with non-base funding along with the placement of 9 natural resource student interns with agencies and one additional student with a tribal resource program through self-determination contracting.

In FY 2016 and 2017, the program will strive to maintain historic levels of service despite continuing staffing shortages. Modest increases in the percentage of leases and permits monitored for lessee/permittee compliance and rangeland health indicators will be pursued and a full cohort of 20 natural resource student interns will be recruited.

Invasive Species [\$6,770,000]:

There are two components to the Invasive Species program. The noxious weed program (\$3.8 million) provides on-the-ground management and treatment of noxious weeds on trust rangelands. This component provides financial and technical assistance to agencies, tribes, and tribal entities to implement weed control projects on trust rangelands. Competitive funding criteria emphasize cooperative and integrated weed management, local priority species, and Early Detection/Rapid Response. To extend the reach of program funding and to ensure cooperator commitment, funding requires a minimum of 50 percent non-program cost-share contribution. The program also provides and supports weed awareness training and research into biological control.

This program also provides (\$3.0 million) in funding to assist tribes in the management, control, and prevention of invasive species threats that occur outside the realm of agricultural operations. This component of the Invasive Species program protects important tribal resources such as fisheries, wildlife, clean water, healthy ecosystems, and forest health, by providing tribes with funding to address invasive species issues on a landscape level, through collaboration with existing efforts or by developing their own management strategies where ongoing efforts do not exist.

Program Performance:

In FY2015, the noxious weed component of the Invasive Species Program provided cost-share funding in support of 440 noxious weed management projects treating over 170,000 acres of Indian trust land. Funding was also provided to complete 18 dedicated noxious weed surveys.

In FY 2015, the Invasive Species program provided financial support for 31 projects to 27 tribes and two intertribal organizations, providing for the protection of valuable tribal trust resources from negative impacts due to invasive species. This funding allows tribes and tribal organizations to address the wide variety of invasive species that occur on tribal lands outside of noxious weeds on trust rangelands. Funding allows for planning, management, and partnerships to alleviate or eliminate impacts from invasive wildlife on tribal cultural and economic resources. Funded projects targeted invasive species such as invasive fish species, invasive trees and plants, constrictors (boas and pythons), feral pigs, and feral horses.

In FY 2016 and FY 2017, regional weed coordinators will continue to work to increase the number of tribes implementing noxious weed management programs through refinement of weed funding requirements. The Program will also increase support of dedicated noxious weed inventories in order to increase the number of reservations with current noxious weed inventory data.

Impacts from invasive species occur primarily at a landscape level, and thus program efforts in FY 2017 will emphasize support for projects that increase tribal participation in cooperative, stakeholder-driven planning and management efforts to help ensure that tribal issues and solutions become part of resulting management strategies.

Subactivity - Forestry (FY 2017: \$52,155,000; FTE: 177):

Program Overview:

The Forestry Program conducts forest land management activities on Indian forest land. Activities include the development, maintenance, and enhancement of forest resources in accordance with sustained yield principles and objectives included in forest management plans. Indian Forestry has a unique standing among Federal land management programs in that the Congress declared the United States has a trust responsibility toward the management of Indian forest lands pursuant to the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-630, Title III, 104 Stat. 4532). This responsibility extends to the management of Indian forests covering a total of 18.3 million acres of which 7.7 million are timberland and 10.6 million acres are woodland. These lands are extremely valuable to the 310 tribes who live within them. Tribes have unique and enduring economic and cultural connections to forestlands which provide long term socio-economic benefit. These 310 tribes have federally approved forest management plans in place which guide land management decisions, ensuring both resource sustainability for future generations and resilience to environmental risk factors such as changes in climate, wildfire, and insects and disease.

RESERVATIONS WITH OVER 100,000 ACRES OF FORESTED ACRES				
Reservation	State	Timberland Acres	Woodland Acres	Total Forest Acres
Navajo	AZ, NM, UT	498,168	4,813,807	5,311,975
White Mtn Apache	AZ	755,051	615,258	1,370,309
San Carlos Apache	AZ	175,348	665,459	840,807
Colville	WA	817,909	3,897	821,806
Jicarilla Apache	NM	318,532	332,656	651,188
Yakama	WA	482,656	33,490	516,146
Uintah and Ouray	UT	119,747	347,504	467,251
Flathead	MT	459,408	0	459,408
Warm Springs	OR	369,763	71,018	440,781
Red Lake	MN	440,259	0	440,259
Mescalero Apache	NM	271,079	139,828	410,907
Southern Ute	CO	98,468	146,171	244,639
Menominee	WI	220,050	0	220,050
Wind River	WY	168,101	34,848	202,949
Blackfeet	MT	115,620	59,343	174,963
Quinault	WA	174,278	0	174,278
Crow	MT	139,517	21,018	160,535
Northern Cheyenne	MT	152,496	2,570	155,066
Spokane	WA	117,490	624	118,114

BIA and tribal forest managers recognize forest and ecosystem health does not stop at the reservation border. Creating resilient, productive forestlands within and adjacent to Indian reservations requires collaboration with Federal, State, and private landowners. The Tribal Forests Protection Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–278, 118 Stat. 868) was intended to protect tribal forest assets by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements or contracts with Indian tribes to carry out projects to protect Indian forest land. Through this Act, tribes are actively working with cooperators such as the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to create larger cross-jurisdictional land management treatments. In addition to this effort, timber tribes such as Colville and Yakama are taking a leading role in the development of the “Anchor Forests” initiative which involves securing consistent regional volume (biomass) commitments from various Federal, State, and private stakeholders sufficient to support investments by forest products companies who rely on them for economic longevity.

The authorities and internal policies of many Federal land management agencies limit the amount of comprehensive land management treatments which can be conducted. These treatments are often limited to hazard fuel reduction operations or the use of prescribed fire which, despite their essential role in maintaining ecosystem health, cannot replace the need to conduct comprehensive silvicultural treatments that involve the removal and utilization of excess stocking of large diameter trees. The ability the tribes have to treat the forest holistically and comprehensively, for long term ecological health is the essence of Indian Forestry.

There are currently 310 tribes in 26 states with Forest Management Plans. In these plans, 750 million board feet of timber has been identified as an allowable, annual, sustained yield harvest level. Forested acreage continues to increase as a result of the Land Buy Back Program acquisitions, as additional lands are moved into trust status. Currently, tribes are only capable of managing approximately 50 percent of trust forest acres, leaving the remaining in an unmanaged and ecologically vulnerable condition. This

unmanaged land contains an estimated untapped value of approximately \$75.0 million annually, at current market value.

Forestry Program (TPA) [\$27,852,000]:

The Forestry Program (TPA) subactivity funds work associated with the preparation and administration of forest products sales, and the management and technical oversight of those activities. The sale of forest products is a principle fiduciary trust responsibility and a key source of tribal revenue and employment. Forest products sales support BIA efforts to promote self-sustaining communities and healthy and resilient Indian forest resources. To assist tribes with identifying markets for their forest products, the program partners with the Intertribal Timber Council in marketing and branding research. The harvesting of forest products is required to maintain forest health and protect Indian forests and communities from wildfire, insect epidemics, and disease infestations. The program encompasses all elements of sale preparation, sale administration, and supervision of forest product harvesting contracts. Forestry staff performs program oversight and administrative activities to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

FIVE YEAR CUT HISTORY, NATIONAL AAC VS. ACTUAL HARVEST			
Year	National AAC (Board Feet Available to Harvest)	Actual Harvested Volume (Board Feet)	Percent of NAAC Harvested (Land Treated)
2010	704,594,000	388,978,000	55%
2011	704,594,000	359,695,000	51%
2012	704,594,000	339,376,000	48%
2013	750,402,000	336,320,000	45%
2014	750,811,000	432,423,000	58%
Average:	722,999,000	371,358,000	51%

The National Indian Forest Resources Management Act of 1990 (NIFRMA) directs the Secretary of the Interior to undertake forest management activities which "... develop, maintain, and enhance Indian forest land in a perpetually productive state in accordance with the principles of sustained yield and with the standards and objectives set forth in tribal forest management plans." In addition, the Act also directs the Secretary of the Interior to undertake forest management activities which ensure "...the regulation of Indian forest lands in a manner that will ensure the use of good method and order in harvesting so as to make possible, on a sustained yield basis, continuous productivity and a perpetual forest business." It is clear from this Act and Indian Forestry's other authorities the management of the forest through timber harvest is vital to the maintenance of forest health, sustainable ecological resilience, and tribal communities and economies dependent on wood fiber extraction enterprises.



Log loading, Mescalero Reservation

The Forestry Program (TPA) is funded to complement the objectives of NIFRMA. The primary metric upon which this program is evaluated is the Allowable Annual Cut (AAC). The AAC is the scientifically determined volume of timber, statistically validated through the analysis of continuous forest inventory or stand examination plots, which is eligible to be harvested on an annual, sustainable basis while maintaining a healthy forest. The harvest of the AAC, combined with prescribed follow-up treatments (thinning, prescribed burning, and reforestation), is an essential and economically efficient tool to reduce natural hazards and improve long term forest resilience, health, and productivity.



Reforestation of Timber Stands destroyed by wildfire, Mescalero Apache Reservation

Timber harvesting requires the implementation of sound, sustainable silvicultural practices which improve long-term forest health and productivity, reduce natural hazards such as excess fuel loading, and create more resilient conditions enabling forests across large landscapes to be less vulnerable to destructive agents. Prescriptions which include timber harvesting promote sustainable ecological conditions and result in more open stand conditions with less vegetative competition, thereby increasing individual tree vigor and growth. In order to have a sustainable system, trees of all size need to be managed – not just small trees. Furthermore, in order to prevent a decline in forest health, it is imperative the full AAC be prepared and offered for sale each year. By harvesting the full AAC, the treatment of tribal forest land becomes regulated, and supports a “perpetually productive” condition.

In the five years ending in 2014, BIA and Tribal Foresters were able to treat, on average, approximately 51 percent of the forestland requiring treatment annually, with existing resources, as illustrated in the following table.

As required by NIFRMA, forest lands and Indian forest land management practices are independently assessed every 10 years. The next scheduled Indian Forest Management Assessment (IFMAT) meeting is scheduled for 2023. The assessments begin in 2020 but due to size and scope will be finalized by 2023. NIFRMA states that Indian Forest Management Assessments shall be national in scope and centered on eight topics of inquiry:

- A) Management practices and funding levels for Indian forest land compared with FFederal and private forest lands;
- B) The health and productivity of Indian forest lands;
- C) Staffing patterns of BIA and tribal forestry organizations;
- D) Timber sale administration procedures, including accountability for proceeds;
- E) The potential for reducing BIA rules and regulations consistent with federal trust responsibility;
- F) The adequacy of Indian forest land management plans, including their ability to meet tribal needs and priorities (such as harvesting the AAC);
- G) The feasibility of establishing minimum standards for measuring the adequacy of BIA forestry programs in fulfilling trust responsibility; and
- H) Recommendations of reforms and increased funding levels.

Forestry Projects [\$24,303,000]:

This subactivity includes programs such as Forest Development; Forest Management, Inventory and Planning; Woodland Management; and the Timber Harvest Initiative. Forest Development activities include pre-commercial thinning of overstocked forests as well as tree planting - both essential post-harvest activities that protect stands from wildfire, insects, and disease. The current forest development planting, thinning, and woodland restoration “backlog” of untreated forestland includes 314,000 acres of planting, 621,000 acres of precommercial thinning, and 2.2 million acres of woodlands restoration as indicated in the BIA’s Forestry system of record - the Indian Forestry Database (InFoDat, May, 2015). The following table shows the total acreage for planting, thinning, and restoration requirements by Region.

Planting, Thinning, and Restoration Requirements Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Forestry and Wildland Fire Management *Source: Indian Forestry Database (InFoDat), May 14, 2015								
BIA REGIONS	Timberland				Woodland		Timberland and Woodland Combined	
	Total Acres	Planting Backlog	Thinning Backlog	Total Treatment Need	Total Acres	Acreage Requiring Restoration Activities	Total Acres	Total - Acreage Requiring Planting, Thinning, or Restoration
Alaska	228,024	-	-	-	171,863	12,966	399,887	12,966
Eastern	358,638	1,222	31,053	32,275	17,531	2,383	376,169	34,658
Eastern Oklahoma	78,007	3,507	6,295	9,802	45,780	6,445	123,787	16,247
Great Plains	154,473	10,998	5,311	16,309	223,437	25,859	377,910	42,168
Midwest	1,063,295	60,945	36,818	97,763	281	70	1,063,576	97,833
Navajo	596,725	-	300	300	4,818,807	1,204,702	5,415,532	1,205,002
Northwest	2,539,436	102,159	280,750	382,909	161,361	15,340	2,700,797	398,249
Pacific	127,139	1,193	13,216	14,409	73,650	18,413	200,789	32,822
Rocky Mtn.	680,081	37,242	82,294	119,536	124,541	21,135	804,622	140,671
Southern Plains	4,615	-	-	-	94,615	13,654	99,230	13,654
Southwest	771,810	31,118	73,851	104,969	1,904,185	376,046	2,675,995	481,015
Western	1,074,614	65,922	90,660	156,582	2,976,695	544,174	4,051,309	700,756
TOTALS	7,676,857	314,306	620,548	934,854	10,612,746	2,241,187	18,289,603	3,176,041

Forest Management, Inventory and Planning includes geospatial analysis, measurement of trees and other forest vegetation, determination of tree growth, and documentation of long term trends including those induced by climate change. It also includes the calculation of the allowable annual cut (annual sustained yield harvest), and the development of environmental compliance documents, forest management plans, and forest histories. Woodland Management activities occur in forested areas where traditional logging operations are considered uneconomical. However, these areas, such as the pinyon-juniper woodlands of the southwest, have important fuelwood, cultural, spiritual, and traditional characteristics important to tribes. Woodland acres may also include valuable niche market products including beams, vigas, latillas, transplants, and species conducive to the manufacture of specialty woodworking lumber. Indian woodlands encompass over 10 million acres. The Timber Harvest Initiative is used to promote the harvest of forest products on reservations that are unable to meet their allowable annual cut.

The FY 2016 appropriation included \$2 million for fire recovery activities. The FY 2017 President's budget maintains this funding and expands its use for purposes such as Resource Management Planning projects that include Integrated Resource Management Plans, Forest Management Plans, and Stand Level Inventories or for environmental assessment and compliance projects associated with National Environmental Policy Act requirements.

Program Performance:

Program Accomplishments in 2015 were as follows:

- 100 percent of all 310 forested reservations have approved forest management plans. (GPRA Measure: 1759)
- 100 percent of the 18,138,218 acres on forested reservations have a forest management plan or IRMP with forest management provisions. (GPRA Measure: 1794)
- 2,424,000 green tons of a potential 4,252,000 green tons (57 percent) of forest biomass was utilized for energy and other products. (GPRA Measure: 2097)
- 14,500 acres of planting was conducted resulting in a net backlog of approximately 300,000 acres.
- 24,000 acres of precommercial thinning was conducted resulting in a net backlog of approximately 597,000 acres.
- As authorized by 25 CFR 33, 20 American Indian and Alaska Native students were sponsored through the forestry Pathways internship.

Planned Program Accomplishments in 2017 are to be:

- 100 percent of all 310 forested reservations will continue to maintain approved forest management plans. (GPRA Measure: 1759)
- 100 percent of the 18,138,218 acres on forested reservations have a forest management plan or IRMP with forest management provisions. (GPRA Measure: 1794)
- 2,400,000 green tons of a potential 4,252,000 green tons (56 percent) of forest biomass is planned to be utilized for energy and other products. (GPRA Measure: 2097)
- 45,000 acres of planting is planned, a significant increase created as a result of the destructive 2015 wildland fire season.
- 20,000 acres of commercial forest stand improvement thinning is planned.

- The Division of Forestry and Wildland Fire will sponsor 45 Forestry and Fire Management Student Interns through the Pathways Program.

Subactivity - Water Resources (FY 2017: \$15,000,000; FTE: 15):

Water Resources Program (TPA) [\$3,972,000]:

The Water Resources Program for Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA) allows tribes and BIA regional offices to provide for the protection and management of tribal water resources. Funding is used for the administration and management support of individual tribal water programs. Tribes utilize funding to participate in the management and use of regional water resources appurtenant to tribal and/or Indian trust lands, including public domain allotments. Under this program, funds are also provided to support tribes' diverse water management needs.

Water Mgmt., Planning & PreDevelopment [\$11,028,000]:

The Water Management Planning and Pre-Development (WMPPD) program supports the management, conservation, and utilization of reservation water resources. Funds are utilized for technical studies and developing other information necessary for tribes to serve as informed and prudent managers of tribal water resources in a manner consistent with sound economic and conservation principles that enhance the quality of life, environment, and economic conditions on all trust lands. The program assists in developing and maintaining a managerial environment which ensures tribal water resource programs are conducted in a manner consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

Funding for WMPPD projects is awarded using BIA's published process (Notice of Revised Instructions for Preparing and Prioritizing Water Program Funding Requests, Federal Register, Vol 70, No. 201, October 19, 2005). Each year under this process, BIA solicits funding proposals for eligible projects from tribes and regional offices. All proposals are evaluated and scored by a review team and prioritized accordingly. The higher scoring proposals are funded at various levels, subject to the constraints of available funding. Due to the nature of the annual competitive process, funds are generally awarded in single-year, as opposed to multiyear increments.

Additionally, the WMPPD program supports the BIA Water Resources Technician Training Program where students compete nationally to attend a month long concentrated academic training program in the field of hydrology. Upon successful completion of the training, the students qualify to be placed in Water Resources Internship programs throughout the country with federal and tribal water agencies. They also become eligible as AmeriCorps Interns. The Department of the Interior's youth initiative Play-Learn-Serve goals are incorporated into this program.



Water Resources Tech Training – Water Sampling Project

Program Performance:

In FY 2015, tribes and the regional offices (on behalf of tribes) submitted 145 project proposals with a combined approximate cost of \$12.8 million. The \$6.4 million in available funding allocations partially finance 94 projects in addition to funding regional administrative costs and the Native American Technician Training program. These projects included water management planning studies to assist the tribes, data gathering of surface and sub-surface hydrology, technical studies to determine “Best Practice” methods for tribes to use water, and drought management plans for developing water conservation techniques.



Native American Water Corp – FY 2015 Mt. Lemon Arizona

Furthermore, in FY 2015 the Water Resources Technician Training Program for Native American High school graduates sent 32 students to the University of Arizona summer program and these students were subsequently placed in internships with the tribes and federal government throughout the country. BIA served over twice the population of students trained in FY2014.

In FY 2017, WMPPD funds will continue to be used to support efforts to increase the effective and efficient management and use of tribal water resources including training tribal youth to support future water resources leaders.

Subactivity - Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FY 2017: \$15,658,000; FTE: 2):

This program supports the BIA mission of fulfilling Indian trust responsibilities by enabling tribes to meaningfully exercise their treaty fishing, hunting, and gathering rights. The program funds tribal

projects in the areas of fisheries management and maintenance, wildlife management, outdoor recreation management, public use management, conservation enforcement, and related fields.

Wildlife & Parks Program (TPA) [\$5,278,000]:

This program supports the Wildlife and Parks program at the agency or tribal level. Funding is provided to tribes through a local priority setting process determined by the tribe and BIA to fund tribal activities in the areas of fisheries, wildlife, outdoor recreation, and public use management, conservation enforcement, and related fields. Activities conducted are determined by tribes, and cover a broad array of diverse fisheries, wildlife, conservation enforcement, public use, habitat management, and related programs. Tribes, through the local priority setting process, will determine any changes in annual funding and performance.

Fish, Wildlife & Parks Projects [\$10,380,000]:

Fish Hatchery Operations Program: This funding is provided to fish-producing tribes in support of associated hatching, rearing, and stocking programs. Tribal fish hatchery facilities are provided with base funding for aquaculture and enable cost share/in-kind cooperative work with neighboring tribes, Federal agencies, and state fishery managers. This type of fish production helps achieve mandated fish recovery efforts throughout the Pacific Northwest and Great Lakes states where all tribes in the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan may benefit.

Tribes operate 45 salmon hatcheries and rearing facilities (24 hatcheries, 15 rearing ponds, 4 marine net pens, and two remote site incubators). Tribes alone released more than 41 million salmon in 2015. Salmon and steelhead trout released from tribal hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest benefit Indian and non-Indian commercial and sport fisheries in the U.S. and Canada and help satisfy Indian subsistence and ceremonial needs. Throughout the rest of the country, recreational opportunities created by the stocking of trout, walleye, and other species attract numerous sport fishermen to Indian reservations and assist in developing reservation economies.

Fish Hatchery Maintenance Program: These funds supplement facility maintenance for 85 Indian hatcheries. Maintenance is mandatory to extend the life of the hatcheries and rearing facilities so tribes can continue their fishery programs. Funding is provided to fish-producing tribes based on an annual ranking of maintenance project proposals received. The ranking factors utilize procedures and criteria in the areas of health and safety, water quality compliance, economic benefits, rights protection, and resource enhancement. Typical projects include: re-lining raceways, replacing water pumps, upgrading alarm systems, fencing, roof and ceiling repair, and rearing tank installation. Funding for projects within this program is distributed on a competitive basis.

Program Performance:

In FY 2015, 43 tribes received hatchery maintenance funding, totaling 169 individual projects maintaining adequate and safe operating conditions, increasing operational efficiency, and in some instances providing valuable educational opportunities for tribal youth through internships, summer employment, classroom demonstrations and field trips which expose tribal youth to biological concepts, science, and technology through the lens of managing tribal resources of great importance to tribal culture and subsistence.

The anticipated Program accomplishments in 2016 and 2017 are to be:

Fish Hatchery Operations Program: The program currently supports 12 tribally operated fish hatcheries on 11 reservations and is expected to produce an estimated 34 million fish in FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Fish Hatchery Maintenance Program: Funding will provide for approximately 164 hatchery maintenance projects in FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Funding from BIA hatchery maintenance supported the Peoria Tribe to refurbish and diversify their hatchery facilities to become a viable economic enterprise while also assisting in the recovery of federally protected species and enhancing fishing opportunities for both tribal and public fisheries. Facility enhancement and diversification has allowed the Tribe to rear Native Neosho Strain Smallmouth Bass and provide fish for Grand Lake of the Cherokees. The Peoria Tribe is working with the Oklahoma Department of Conservation and Grand River Dam Authorities in raising Native Neosho Strain Smallmouth Bass towards a goal of obtaining enough brood stock to stock Grand Lake of the Cherokee's. Through these efforts the Tribe has enhanced its reputation and is becoming known as a major participant in regional natural resource issues such as fish stocking, endangered species recovery, and water quality.



Freshwater Mussel Dock where Federally endangered Neosho mussels are reared and utilized for brood stock for the Tribes propagation program. Reared mussels can be utilized for a variety of research, recovery, or economic opportunities.

Program funding also supported the Peoria Tribe to raise largemouth bass and freshwater Mussels. The Tribe currently has around 200 Endangered Neosho Muckets from which the Peoria Tribe will be able to participate in endangered species recovery and potentially provide the basis for a new Tribal economic enterprise whereby they provide endangered mussels for research projects, or other projects requiring mitigation per requirements of the ESA. The Peoria Tribe also installed 65Kw of Solar panels to help offset the cost of electricity at the fish hatchery/aquatic facility.

In FY 2016, increased funding will support approximately 40 new projects to address climate change impacts to hatcheries.

Subactivity - Resource Management Program Oversight (FY 2017: \$5,993,000; FTE: 36):

Natural Resources oversight funds proper management and administration of the Natural Resources program. Funding on this line supports 38 FTE, who are responsible for ensuring the formulation of policy and preparation of regulations and procedures affecting BIA's responsibility to manage Indian trust resources. The functions performed by central and regional office staff include enhancing tribal management of Indian natural resources through the use of resource management plans, conducting annual program reviews, and ensuring compliance with various regulations and requirements related to the management of Indian natural resource trust assets. Emphasis is also focused upon carrying out the reforms outlined in the American Indian Agricultural Resources Management Act, 25 U.S.C. 3701 et seq. (1994) and the implementation of regulations, 25 CFR Parts 162, 166.

Central Oversight [\$1,732,000]:

This funding provides for staff and costs associated with coordination at the Central Office level of all of the natural resources services outlined within this section. It also supports a Natural Resources Youth Program Coordination Office to ensure the development and continued efficient operation of the various youth programs outlined within the Natural Resources program lines. The remaining funds outside of salary and expenses are utilized to supplement various shortfalls realized in the Natural Resource programs at the field level throughout the year; e.g., provide travel funds to ensure tribal participation at national conferences; provide support for field biologists to assist tribal programs; and support Endangered Species compliance work.

Regional Oversight [\$4,261,000]:

This funding provides for staff and costs associated with the services above performed at the regional office level.

Program Performance:

Performance emphasis has primarily focused on the implementation of strategies for addressing youth initiatives and climate change; collaboration with other Federal and/or tribal entities (i.e., symposiums, conferences) aimed at developing partnerships for addressing and resolving specific critical issues relating to natural resource programs; and developing regulations, policy, and guidance related to natural resource programs.

The central and regional offices also collaborate on fund distribution and assist in monitoring self-determination contracts involving off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights by tribes and inter-tribal fish and wildlife resource programs, fish hatchery operations, and maintenance projects. Monitoring of self-determination contracts involving Alaska subsistence and programs involving fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreation programs is also consistently provided.

Trust - Natural Resources Management Performance Overview Table

Program Performance Change Table

Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	Change from CY plan to BY	Long Term Target 2019
Percent of revenue generating irrigation projects for which comprehensive condition assessments have been completed annually (BIA)	80%	0%	87%	72%	72%	94%	100%	+6	100%
	12	0	13	13	13	17	18	+1	18
	15	0	15	18	18	18	18	-	18
Percentage of irrigation projects that have been reviewed during the reporting year and found to be in compliance with regulations (BIA)	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
Percentage of maintenance projects that are completed within established timeframes (BIA)	78%	91%	86%	89%	90%	90%	90%	-	90%
	734	1,149	1,555	1,620	1,178	1,140	1,630	+490	1,630
	947	1,265	1,813	1,815	1,313	1,261	1,812	-551	1,812
Annual percent of projects completed in support of water management, planning, and pre-development	73%	75%	85%	84%	88%	82%	82%	-	83%
	52	69	66	68	68	79	80	+1	81
	71	92	78	81	77	96	97	+1	98
Percent of sustainable harvest of forest biomass utilized for energy and other products.	53%	57%	57%	65%	59%	66%	66%	-	66%
	2,141,693	2,081,027	2,423,519	2,775,706	2,260,967	2,811,977	2,595,516	-216,460	2,170,589
	4,045,428	3,681,788	4,252,312	4,301,125	3,810,831	4,290,561	4,301,125	+10,564	3,313,876
Percentage of forested reservations covered by forest management plans	64%	65%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%
	193	201	248	309	310	310	310	-	309
	300	307	310	309	310	310	310	-	309
Percentage of acres on forested reservations that have a forest management plan or IRMP with forest management provisions	93%	97%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%
	17,034,981	17,091,888	17,583,247	18,567,653	18,138,221	18,143,619	18,563,527	+419,908	18,062,410
	18,405,141	17,608,392	18,555,220	18,567,653	18,138,221	18,143,619	18,563,527	+419,908	18,062,410
Percentage of grazing permits monitored annually for adherence to permit provisions, including permittee compliance with requirements described in conservation plans.	32%	24%	35%	34%	40%	34%	34%	-	33%
	4,439	3,387	4,849	4,792	5,670	4,790	4,790	-	4,600
	13,798	14,033	13,788	14,047	14,058	13,983	13,983	+43	14,000
Percentage of active agricultural and grazing leases monitored annually for adherence to lease provisions, including lessee compliance with responsibilities described in conservation plans.	40%	35%	41%	40%	47%	46%	46%	-	38%
	9,997	9,154	8,109	7,835	9,920	9,541	9,541	-	9,000
	25,204	26,019	19,948	19,759	21,227	20,886	20,866	-	24,000
Percent of range units assessed during the reporting year for level of utilization and/or rangeland condition/trend.	39.4%	32.0%	31.1%	5.6%	43.7%	38.1%	38.1%	-	28%
	1,417	1,247	1,131	257	1,547	1,261	1,261	-	1,030
	3,601	3,901	3,642	4,625	3,539	3,309	3,309	-	3,700

Trust – Real Estate Services

Trust - Real Estate Services (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Trust Services (TPA)	15,150	15,043	6	29	-6,893	8,185	-6,858
<i>FTE</i>	39	39				39	
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	1,147	1,160		6		1,166	6
<i>FTE</i>	7	7				7	
Probate (TPA)	12,043	11,928	21	90	1,000	13,039	1,111
<i>FTE</i>	123	123			10	133	10
Land Title and Records Offices	13,891	13,905	-26	102	2,000	15,981	2,076
<i>FTE</i>	138	138			18	156	18
Real Estate Services	36,435	36,837	-1	234		37,070	233
RES Program (TPA)	33,642	34,040	-1	234		34,273	233
RES Projects	2,793	2,797				2,797	
<i>FTE</i>	311	311				311	
Land Records Improvement	6,436	6,439		2	1,850	8,291	1,852
LRI - Central	4,500	4,500		1	1,850	6,351	1,851
LRI - Regional	1,936	1,939		1		1,940	1
<i>FTE</i>	3	3				3	
Environmental Quality	15,644	15,792	79	33		15,904	112
EQ Program (TPA)	2,586	2,692	79	11		2,782	90
EQ Projects	13,058	13,100		22		13,122	22
<i>FTE</i>	45	45				45	
Alaskan Native Programs	1,010	1,017		3		1,020	3
Alaskan Native Programs (TPA)	1,010	1,017		3		1,020	3
<i>FTE</i>	4	4				4	
Rights Protection	11,803	11,845		20	8,150	20,015	8,170
Rights Protection (TPA)	1,971	1,996		12		2,008	12
Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation	8,166	8,180		8	7,750	15,938	7,758
Litigation Support/Attny Fees	1,500	1,500			400	1,900	400
Other Indian Rights Protection	166	169				169	
<i>FTE</i>	25	25			4	29	4
Trust - Real Estate Services Oversight	13,443	13,520	-61	62	2,000	15,521	2,001
Central Oversight	3,264	3,288	-100	13		3,201	-87
Regional Oversight	10,179	10,232	39	49	2,000	12,320	2,088
<i>FTE</i>	84	84			20	104	20
Total Requirements	127,002	127,486	18	581	8,107	136,192	8,706
<i>FTE</i>	779	779			52	831	52

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Trust Services (TPA)	-6,893	0
• Probate (TPA)	+1,000	+10
• Land Title and Records Offices	+2,000	+18
• Land Records Improvement		
• LRI - Central	+1,850	0
• Rights Protection		
• Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation	+7,750	+4
• Litigation Support/Attny Fees	+400	0
• Trust - Real Estate Services Oversight		
• Regional Oversight	+2,000	+20
TOTAL, Program Changes	+8,107	+52

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Trust - Real Estate Services activity is \$136,192,000 and 831 FTE, a net program change of +\$8,107,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Trust Services (TPA) (-\$6,893,000): The reduction of \$6.9 million in funding to Trust Services (TPA) eliminates prior funding that was provided for economic activities that supported the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement.

Probate (TPA) (+\$1,000,000; +10 FTE):

At the current staffing level, the Probate program can prepare approximately 5,000 cases per year. An increase of \$1 million will allow the program to hire an additional 10 Probate FTE, which will allow for 280 additional probates to be processed annually. The Probate program currently has 2424,015 active cases that are at various stages in the probate process. On average, 6,300 new deaths are reported to the program annually. In addition, there currently are 1212,352 cases waiting to be submitted for adjudication to the Office of Hearing and Appeals.

Land Title and Records Offices (+\$2,000,000; +18 FTE):

The priority workload at LTROs demands these offices certify ownership and title for processing distributions which, in FY 2015, included over 418,881 ownership certification transactions which formed the basis for monetary distributions in the amount of \$1.1 billion in mineral royalty payments, \$210 million in surface lease and related payments, and over \$550 million in Cobell Settlement Land Buy-Back Program (LBB) conveyance payments. This workload has to be managed in addition to special database reconciliation requirements and report processing for Settlement payouts with the Office of Trust Services (OTS) and Department of Justice (DOJ). New filings for land acquired through the Fee to Trust (FTT) process are also required. The LTROs, particularly in oil and gas regions, must, in a timely manner, process, examine, certify, and issue Title Status Reports (TSR) and Probate Inventory Reports; process administrative modifications to probate orders; record all conveyance and encumbrance documents affecting title to trust and restricted Indian land; and produce land status maps in order to accomplish accurate energy payouts. In FY 2015, LTROs received a volume of 22,922 non-probate

conveyance documents (deeds, patents, other qualifying conveyances), 4,472 probate orders, and 418,881 ownership certification requests requiring processing.

LRI - Central (+\$1,850,000):

The functionality of the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS) is vital to daily activities affecting hundreds of millions of dollars of trust revenue and royalties in Indian Country. A new contract for TAAMS was negotiated and issued June 1, 2014. The cost for just the basic Operations and Maintenance of the TAAMS system is \$6 million. At the current level of funding (\$4.8m), BIA cannot maintain the one FTE supported by this line and keep the basic system up and running, let alone the other tasks required to make the system functional for programs and tribes. The proposed increase will allow BIA to avoid future litigation by fully funding the basic operation and maintenance of TAAMS while maintaining support for the one position at central office that maintains Land, Title and Records activities and geospatial oversight.

Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation (+\$7,750,000; +4 FTE):

The purpose of the Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation program is to support the quantification of Indian water rights through litigation and settlement negotiations. The proposed increase will fund additional studies and investigations that are necessary to support ongoing litigation and negotiation of Indian Water rights claims. The increase will also fund four additional FTE to administer the program in the BIA regional offices, provide greater support to tribes involved in active litigation and negotiation cases, and support an initiative to strengthen the Federal program to settle Indian water rights claims.

Litigation Support/Attorney Fees (+\$400,000): The Litigation Support and Attorney fees programs provides funding to tribes involved in litigation, negotiation, or administrative proceedings to protect, defend, or establish their rights and protect tribal trust resources guaranteed through treaty, court order, statute, executive order, or other legal authorities. The Litigation Support program assists tribes and the United States in procuring the services of experts to conduct studies, research, or collect data for presentation in litigation or administrative proceedings. The Attorney Fees program provides financial assistance to eligible tribes to procure legal services. This proposed increase in funding for litigation support/attorney's fees will expand the BIA's capacity to provide assistance to tribal participants in adjudications to quantify their rights and/or negotiations to settle water rights claims litigation or negotiations associated with natural resource damage actions filed against responsible parties for injury to tribal natural and cultural resources, tribal trust land trespass actions, and other rights protection issues.

Regional Oversight (+\$2,000,000; +20 FTE):

The requested \$2 million increase will support an additional 20 realty FTE nationwide that will support land into trust activities. Acquiring land-in-trust is one of the most important functions that BIA undertakes on behalf of tribes. Since 2009, the BIA has processed more than 1,835 FTT applications and accepted more than 281,755 acres into trust on behalf of tribes. BIA must have adequate realty staff to keep pace with the volume of incoming of FTT applications and focus on the priority processing for the FTT 10-step process. Another leasing function performed by realty staff is the collection and processing of receivable transactions. Receipts from October 1, 2013 – August 14, 2014, show a total of \$822,423,894 in revenue distribution. Proper levels of real estate services are needed, not only to meet the requirements and goals of the FTT and Energy initiatives, but to ensure the Indian beneficiary receives the maximum level owed under the terms of each contract.

Trust - Real Estate Services Overview:

The Trust - Real Estate Services activity addresses the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Indian fiduciary trust responsibilities through implementing strategies to advance Indian trust ownership and improve Indian trust related information. This activity supports the BIA's responsibilities in the areas of trust services, probate, and land titles and records. Trust management also incorporates programs that coordinate and support the Department's trust reform improvement efforts. While portions of Real Estate Services activities are executed under contracts, compacts, or grants, it is administered primarily by the BIA as a direct service. Real Estate Services is comprised of the following subactivities: Trust Services, Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program, Probate, Land Title and Records Offices, Real Estate Services, Land Records Improvement, Environmental Quality, Alaskan Native Programs, Rights Protection, and Trust - Real Estate Services Oversight. Additionally, certain administrative costs are assessed in this activity to support government-wide, departmental, and bureau-wide functions performed at Regional or Central Offices.

Subactivity - Trust Services (TPA) (FY 2017: \$8,185,000; FTE: 39):

This program supports the overall management responsibility for the operation of trust functions at the agency and tribal levels with regard to real estate services, probate, environmental and cultural resource compliance, rights protection, and the Alaska Native programs. Program funding is provided to the regions in support of the Deputy Superintendent for Trust positions which provide BIA executive direction and management oversight to Federal employees providing trust program services on behalf of tribes and tribally contracted trust programs. This subactivity also supports the regional lockbox coordinators who distribute trust funds to individual Indian beneficiaries.

Subactivity - Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program (FY 2017: \$1,166,000; FTE: 7):

The Settlement Program works to implement the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-531), and to further the Indian Affairs mission by providing for the management, protection and preservation of agricultural and rangeland resources on the Navajo and Hopi Partitioned Lands. Through Bureau staffing and 93-638 contracting, the Program provides support to the tribes, and to Indian farmers and ranchers in several major areas.

BIA and 93-638 contracted staff provide support in the area of Agricultural and Range management. Soil surveys, periodic rangeland vegetation inventories, annual range utilization studies, and land-use suitability evaluations are provided to relevant BIA and tribal staff to support planning, management, and administrative decision making. Technical assistance also is made available to Indian landowners, tribal government entities, and land users to develop, update, and amend programmatic Agricultural and Integrated Resource Management Plans, along with individual unit/permittee conservation plans.

Then, the program works with tribal officials and resource users to determine rangeland infrastructure needs and to plan, engineer and implement rangeland improvements. The program budget supports the maintenance of specified livestock water developments, mediator and other livestock control fencing, and incidental improvement maintenance and implementation. Rangeland insect-pest control; noxious weed and other invasive species management; and trespass livestock actions are also integral parts of this subactivity.

In support of self-governance contracting, the program provides subject matter expertise to review initial contract proposals and to monitor existing tribal self-determination contracts and grants issued under P.L. 93-638. Monitoring includes on-site visits to ensure contractual compliance, review of performance reports submitted to the agency or region, and technical assistance and training to address any material weaknesses or corrective actions indicated as the result of monitoring.

Program Performance:

In FY 2015, on the Navajo Partitioned Lands (NPL), in addition to on-going infrastructure maintenance, the program completed inventory of invasive species along 105 miles of highway Right of Way (ROW) and 1,500 acres of high-value stream channel habitat. In addition, it completed a survey of surface livestock water sources across NPL.

NPL worked with Navajo Nation grazing officials to complete a data base of current livestock numbers and producers including a record of historical authorization documents in continuing effort to identify candidates for grazing permits to be issued under 25 CFR 161. Program also established the environmental framework needed for analysis of grazing administration including Section 106 clearance for infrastructure maintenance.

On the Hopi Partitioned Lands (HPL) the Hopi Tribe continued more intensive monitoring in support of Hopi Ordinance 43 (control of livestock grazing), completed plans for rangeland vegetation inventories, and implemented corrective actions to address the backlog of billing for Navajo grazing.

In FY 2016 and continuing in FY 2017, the BIA will maintain efforts to implement the NPL grazing regulations. Permits are expected to be issued in 2016 when BIA and NN will work with permittees to refine permit conservation plans. The BIA and Navajo Nation will also work on plans to deal with livestock not under permit after full implementation of 25 CFR 161.



Horse Roundup, Navajo Partitioned Lands.

Subactivity - Probate (TPA) (FY 2017: \$13,039,000; FTE: 133):

The BIA probate program provides the staff and tools needed to administer probate services to American Indian and Alaska Native beneficiaries. Probate staff performs research to determine the trust assets the decedent owned, their potential heirs, claimants, and interested parties, for adjudication by the Office of Hearing and Appeals (OHA). The success of the program is dependent upon the successful collaboration

with OHA, the Division of Land Title & Records (DLTR) and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST).

The probate management process consists of four major activities: Pre-Case Preparation, Case Preparation, Case Adjudication, and Case Closing. BIA performs Pre-Case Preparation, Case Preparation, and coordinates Case Closing; OHA performs the Case Adjudication activity. The probate business process will be continuously modified as new tools and research methods are implemented to improve the efficiency of probate services.

The BIA is responsible for the preparation and submission of probate documentation to Federal administrative adjudicators for determination of the legal heirs or devisees, and for the subsequent distribution of the trust estate. The Probate program is working to improve the accuracy and efficiency of estate distributions by improving probate case preparation and distribution activities. Current, reliable trust ownership records are crucial to making timely, accurate payments to the trust beneficiaries and are essential to the economic development of Indian lands, a cornerstone of self-governance and self-sufficiency.

The BIA is actively engaged in implementing the provisions of the American Indian Probate Reform Act of 2004 (AIPRA). The AIPRA provides valuable tools for the Department, tribal governments, and individual Indians to facilitate the consolidation of Indian land ownership. The AIPRA established a uniform Federal Indian probate code, replacing a multitude of state laws that previously governed Indian probate activity. In addition, AIPRA provides greater flexibility for individuals and tribes to consolidate and acquire interests during the probate process. The provisions of AIPRA require BIA to revisit regulations, and incorporate additional processes during the probate process.

The Probate program is critical to the successful efforts of the land consolidation efforts as outlined in AIPRA and the Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement (commonly known as Cobell). The Probate program is the first step to accurate records for trust ownership which is the cornerstone of all trust activity.

Program Performance:

In FY 2015, the Indian Affairs Performance Management System (IAPMS) performance measure of “Percent of Estates Closed” was met at 94 percent; out of a total 4,642 eligible cases, 4,356 were closed. Progress in these areas are reported and reviewed throughout the year by the program to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination achieve program goals. The settlement of the Cobell litigation generated renewed interest for parties to clear up their probate issues. This has resulted in increased customer service requests in estate distribution information such as copies of probate orders, status of current probate cases, and questions regarding land and financial ownership.

In FY 2016 and FY 2017, the program expects to close 93 percent of estates if existing resources allow the program to address critical pre-case preparation, case preparation, and case closing activities. The program will also explore regulatory updates to facilitate case closings.

Subactivity - Land Title and Records Offices (FY 2017: \$15,981,000; FTE: 156):

The Land Titles and Records Office (LTRO) is the office of record for land titles documents for Indian lands and its program budget is directed at maximizing revenue generation for Indian landowners in the timely processing of land title transactions and support requests from across the country. Processing includes the recording and validation of titles at the LTRO to produce certified ownership and Title Status Reports (TSR) that are used by Tribes, individual landowners and other agencies; this includes the Department of Interior (DOI) Land Buy-Back Program (LBB) and Justice and the Internal Revenue Service, to document interest, rights and restrictions to the land. Counties and local communities also rely on LTROs in determining title status, tax base and the cooperative agreements necessary for Indian trust Land management.

LTROs record conveyance and encumbrance documents affecting title to all trust and restricted Indian land and perform detailed examination, identify defects, seek corrections, certify current ownership, issue TSR's and respond to legal inquiries. LTROs in oil and gas regions and LBB priority areas are presently performing record high volumes of these types of transactions. LTROs also produce Probate Inventory Reports (INV) and Modifications for the BIA Probate program and the Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA). Further, LTROs, in conjunction with the Branch of Geospatial Support (BOGS) which reports through the LTRO program, prepare and certify official Land Status Maps (LSM) and related geospatial data. The maps illustrate ownership and boundaries prepared from the LTRO records and plats of official surveys made by the General Land Office and Department of Interior (DOI) Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The LTRO program also provides for the day-to-day operation and maintenance costs of nine federal and seven tribal title offices and the oversight of one agency with title service responsibilities. These offices render support to all 12 BIA Regions and 83 Agencies, the Land Buy- Back Program (LBB) Acquisition Center, and to other Agencies who deliver trust services including the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the mortgage industry.

LTRO operations form the centerpiece for economic prosperity in Indian Country similar to a combined title company and county recording office in the public sector with the added roll of validating title to include court probate records and mapping support. The work of the LTRO ensures accurate energy and other lease generated payouts for the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) and information necessary for the DOI Office of Valuation Services, Mineral Evaluations, Appraisal Services and the LBB. The TSR, LSM, and INV are three of the most important economic and problem solving tools in Indian Country used to reduce fractionation, develop leasing activity, finance businesses, create jobs, build homes on trust lands, and protect the rights and families associated with them. Additionally, Title documents authenticated by the official seal and certified by the LTRO can be admitted into evidence the same as the original from which it was made.

Program Performance:

In FY 2015, the LTRO had three performance measures that were reported quarterly. The first is the percent of qualifying probate orders encoded within 72 hours. The FY15 target was 81.7% with an actual performance level of 89.6% which is 7.9% above target. This internal control monitors and tracks the number and percent of complete and non-defective probate orders processed within 3 business days (72

hr.) of receipt at the LTRO. Accordingly 78% of the program offices met or exceeded the target goal of which five offices achieved over 90% and six other offices exceeded planned targets for the year.

The second control monitors and tracks the number and percent of complete and non-defective non-probate conveyances recorded and processed within 2 business days (48 hours) of receipt at the LTRO. In FY 15, the percent of qualifying non-probate conveyance documents, including deeds, recorded within 48 hours was 97.5% which was 9.9% above target.

New national policy coupled with addressing backlogged TAAMS program enhancements and reporting Tribal LTRO's performance and oversight of the Land Buy Back Program (LBBP) will further improve internal control, accountability and reporting improvement capabilities for FY16. This included an increase in the number of transactions from 9,736 in FY14 to 22,922 in FY, 15 or 13,186 more transactions than the previous year.

The third measure is the percent of qualifying land titles certified within 48 hours where the actual was 46.4% with a target not met. In this case 44% of the program offices met the target while four exceeded the target goal. Three offices were over 90% certifying a record number of transactions in the amount of 194,243 of 418,881.

Factors contributing to all programs not meeting the target include: The opening of the new Midwest LTRO with inexperienced staff and the expanded demands created by Energy transactions.

TAAMS program enhancements are expected to be implemented the 1st Quarter of FY16 improving the efficiencies of the LTRO's to certify ownership, training of Tribal LTRO's should assist in improving their contribution to the statistic and reporting improvement capabilities for FY16. This coupled with an increase in staffing to address critical shortages should contribute to overall program performance on this measure to meet the new high volume targets.

In FY 2016 and FY 2017, the LTRO's plan to increase the percent of qualifying probate orders encoded within 72 hours by 3% above the FY16 target to 90%. The program anticipates increasing the percent of qualifying non-probate conveyance documents, including deeds, recorded within 48 hours by 2% above FY16 target to 92%. Additionally the program projects increases in the percent of qualifying land titles certified within 48 hours to 83% which is 43% increase over its FY15 actual performance.

Certifying ownership is a key mission area of the LTROs and is required for processing accurate and vital payments to individual Indian beneficiaries and tribes and issuing home mortgages. In 2015, over 418,881 ownership certification transactions formed the basis for monetary distributions in the amount of \$1.1 billion in mineral royalty payments, \$210 million in surface lease and related payments, and over \$550 million in Cobell Settlement Land Buy-Back Program (LBB) conveyance payments. This is an increase of over 300,000 certification transactions from the prior year and is primarily due to new energy development and increasing demand of the LBB program since its launch in 2013. The program expects continued growth in the LBB program for at least the next 7 years resulting in the need for LTROs to process ownership certifications to support comparable monetary payouts. According to the Department's Office of Policy Analysis, cumulative LBB Program payments to landowners as of September 2015 have contributed an estimated \$752 million to gross domestic product, \$1.4 billion in the

output of goods and services, and supported about 9,000 jobs nationwide. All LBB payments require ownership certified by LTRO Offices.

Other LTRO planned accomplishments include: 1) the elimination of the Title Status Report backlog cases for HUD Section 184 home loans in Indian Country and a new processes in place to avoid future accumulations, and 2) the delivery of new Geospatial Trust Land boundaries in a national authoritative dataset derived from the official land titles and records to be shared with Census and other federal, state, Tribal and local governments 3) continued Title and mapping support for LBB activities.

Subactivity - Real Estate Services (FY 2017: \$37,070,000; FTE: 311):

The United States has a unique legal and political relationship with Indian tribes and Alaska Native entities as provided by the Constitution of the United States, treaties, court decisions and Federal statutes. As a result, BIA has a fiduciary trust obligation to 567 federally recognized tribes, serving a population of about 2 million American Indian and Alaska Natives.

The trust obligation is administered by BIA and includes land, natural resources, and revenues derived from realty activities. While the role of BIA has changed significantly in the last three decades in response to a greater emphasis on Indian self-governance and self-determination, tribes, American Indians, and Alaska Natives continue to look to BIA for a broad spectrum of real estate services, including the following:

- Determining land ownership;
- Protecting ownership rights;
- Consultation on land conveyances;
- Preparation and approval of land conveyances;
- Consultation on land use and land use contracts;
- Preparation and approval of land use contracts;
- Preparation and approval of mortgages and leasehold mortgages on trust lands;
- Entering and maintaining accurate ownership and contract data in TAAMS;
- Monitoring land use contracts for monetary and other compliance matters;
- Enforcement of contract violations and trespass situations; and
- Processing revenue derived from the trust obligation.

The trust responsibility, as it relates to land and revenue, is administered by the Division of Real Estate Services and is among the most complex programs in the BIA. Real Estate Services is on the frontline of public service at Central Office, 12 Regions, and 85 Agencies, serving in a fiduciary capacity for real property management for tribes, American Indians and Alaska Native beneficiaries.

In addition to the range of real estate services provided directly to Indian beneficiaries, this program covers the acquisition, transfer and disposal of federally-owned excess and surplus land, which includes the acquisition of land and/or other real properties for use by BIA and tribes as required under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638), P.L. 93-599 and the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC). In this complex process, land is acquired from the General Services Administration (GSA), the Department of Defense (DoD), Indian Health Services (IHS), Fish and

Wildlife Service (FWS), Army Corps of Engineers, the private sector or through special legislation, and is transferred either in fee or in trust to any of the 566 federally recognized tribes.

The acquisition of land from fee simple status into trust is essential to tribal self-determination and one of the most important functions the Department of Interior undertakes on behalf of Indian tribes. Homelands are essential to the health, safety, social, and economic welfare of tribal governments. The acquisition of new trust lands requires a strict compliance with DOJ Title Standards, which the Real Estate Services program is responsible to adhere to.

RES Program (TPA) [\$34,273,000; FTE: 311]:

The Real Estate Services Program has a significant, positive impact on reservation economies. The program improves ownership information and administers and manages all land held in trust and restricted status for the benefit of individual Indians and tribes. Field staff initiates all land ownership conveyance documents and record keeping, which is often complicated by highly fractionated surface and subsurface ownership. Program staff provides real property management, counseling and land use planning services to individual Indian allottees, tribes and Alaska Natives who own an interest in the 56 million surface acres and 60 million acres of subsurface mineral estates held in trust and restricted status by the United States. Decision-making processes are developed through cooperative efforts with Indian landowners for the proper utilization, development, and enhancement of Indian trust lands.

Trust land leasing activities are an important part of the responsibility and execution of the Real Estate program and provide a major source of income to the owners. The Real Estate Program is responsible to manage and monitor the income generation of the land and leasing activities, including performing the distribution of income and revenue to the trust and restricted individual and tribal owners. This requires the accurate and timely encoding of land use contracts into the system of record (TAAMS), which generates invoices for payments and allows correct distributions of received revenue. Major functions include the processing of rights-of-way, land acquisition requests, land sales and gifts, mortgages and leasehold mortgages, surface (business, residential and agriculture) and subsurface leases and agreements (fluids [oil and gas], hard rock minerals [coal] and sand and gravel), renewable energy agreements (wind and solar), a variety of non-income producing actions (assignments, modifications, cancellations, and land use counseling), and land records administration.

The recent boom in Indian oil and gas country has raised the level of expectations and requirements in preparing, conducting and managing the oil and gas lease sales, as well as properly administering and issuing negotiated leases. The program awards and prepares for the approval of oil and gas leases and agreements, including communitization and unitization agreements, ensuring prompt and proper payments are made to the Indian individual and tribal mineral owners. The program also monitors the leases for compliance with environmental and developmental requirements. The high volume of changes in the ownership of trust and restricted lands, as the result of the recent Land Buy Back Program purchases, requires the Real Estate Program to continually monitor land ownership and adjust to the impact created on the management of leases, easements, and agreements. These impacts include consent and notice requirements and the changes in revenue distribution. This subactivity also provides support for the Ft. Berthold Oil and Gas Office.

RES Projects [\$2,797,000; FTE: 0]:

This program element provides technical assistance to Indian landowners on issues related to Cadastral Surveys. The program supports the Real Estate Services program in the management of tribal and individually owned trust and restricted lands (surface and subsurface) through the determination of the legal boundaries, to ensure that property and resources are accounted for, managed, and protected. This program improves ownership information by cataloging survey needs and securing Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cadastral surveys of trust lands (both tribal and allotted). The BLM surveys lead to a decrease in the number of trespass actions, thereby assisting individual Indians, tribes, and the Secretary of the Interior on costly litigation. The BLM surveys increase the revenue received from oil and gas development for trust lands that adjoin rivers by establishing new tribal ownership. This leads to increased revenue by establishing tribal ownership. The BIA provides technical advice and assistance, and processes transactions that reflect accurate ownership information for tribes and individual Indian beneficiaries.

Program Performance:

In FY 2015, Real Estate Services revised and began collecting baseline data for the GPRA measure, Percent of complete title encumbrances decided within the regulatory timelines during FY 2014. The revised measure tracks the level of compliance with regulatory and statutory approval timelines for 20 different encumbrance types, through the use of the Realty Tracking tool. The Realty Tracking enables management to gain a better understanding of the work being completed by each Real Estate Services Office and be more strategic in distributing real estate resources. The measure covers business, residential and renewable energy leases.

During FY 2015, a total of 10,001 surface encumbrances were requested; of those, 8,088 were completed for an 81 percent completion rate. For FY 2016, Real Estate Services will continue to use the performance data from Realty Tracking to assist in further refining budget allocations to improve processing times and ensure maximum service to Indian Country. In FY 2017, tracking encumbrances will be part of the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS).

In FY 2015, Real Estate Services prepared, reviewed and approved 13,136 new surface and sub-surface contracts, leases, and grants. The numbers of leases which were approved were as follows: 4,581 new agricultural leases approved; there were 4,360 new oil and gas leases issued; 2,883 new business leases approved; and 1,312 rights-of-way grants were issued.

Real Estate Services is responsible to ensure accurate and timely distribution of trust revenue from all sources: surface leases, sub-surface leases, conveyances, rights of way and easements, as well as non-contractual payments, such as trespass and damages. Realty issued invoices for distributions in the amount of \$1.1 billion in mineral royalty payments to 8,141 producing oil and gas leases; \$9,319,506 bonus and rental payments were made to 4,975 non-producing oil and gas leases. Invoices were issued by Real Estate Services for distributions to surface contracts in the amount of \$193,806,094, as follows: rights of way, business, residential and agricultural leases, totaling 106,935 active surface leases. Lease compliance and the protection of unleased lands resulted in the collection of \$7,418,461 for 1,347 non-contractual payments and sales.

Oversight of the HEARTH Act review process is provided by the Division of Real Estate Services in collaboration with the Office of the Solicitor at Central Office. A total of 11 tribal leasing regulations submitted under the HEARTH Act received Secretarial approval during FY 2015, bringing the total approved to 24 tribal leasing regulations from 21 different tribes. The regulations approved during FY 2015 included regulations submitted by tribes in FY 2014 and FY 2015. In FY 2015, 8 tribes submitted 11 regulations, covering business, residential and agricultural leases.

In 2016, Real Estate Services will prepare, review and approve an estimated 14,000 new surface and sub-surface contracts, leases and grants. The system of record will be utilized to complete conveyance documents, which increased the data quality and integrity of the ownership system by allowing timely encoding of conveyances. An estimated 4,000 new Oil and Gas leases and agreements will be submitted to a new tracking system for monitoring and tracking timelines in the review and approval of the mineral development documents. Fee to Trust cases will be processed and approved. An estimated 500 mortgage documents and leasehold mortgage documents will be processed and approved, enhancing the housing and residential programs in Indian country. It is expected that HEARTH Act regulations applications will increase, with an estimated 10 being approved in FY2016, resulting in a total of 34 applications approved for 30 tribes.

In 2017, Real Estate Services will prepare, review and approve an estimated 15,000 new surface and sub-surface contracts, leases and grants. The system of record, the Trust Asset and Accounting System (TAAMS) will undergo several enhancements which will allow the monitoring and tracking of the review and approval process for surface leases, sub-surface leases, rights-of-way and conveyances of title, including the progress of Fee to Trust cases. HEARTH Act applications are expected to increase, with a projected 10 being approved in FY2017. If approved, it would bring the total applications approved to 44 from 35 tribes.

Subactivity - Land Records Improvement (FY 2017: \$8,291,000; FTE: 3):

LRI - Central [\$6,351,000; FTE: 1]:

This program supports the operation and maintenance of the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS). The TAAMS stores up-to-date land ownership data online (including simultaneous display of title/legal interests and beneficial/equitable interests) and has the following effects: reducing or eliminating errors; reducing or eliminating liability arising from reliance on out-of-date land title ownership and encumbrances information; and allowing the online drafting and execution of land title documents reducing time and costs, and increasing output and customer satisfaction.

The TAAMS System provides mission critical land ownership information to process trust land-resource management conveyances and encumbrances, and to allocate trust income to the owners of trust and restricted lands and resources throughout all of Indian Country. The Land Records Improvement (LRI) program provides overall program policy, management, coordination, and guidance concerning land title and ownership certifications, title document recording and management, land title mapping for the regional LTROs, and a platform for the accurate and timely development and issuance of both surface and subsurface conveyance documents and land use contracts. The program supports the land title needs and requirements for all tribal and restricted lands, and supports the delivery of title products and services to tribal and individual owners as required for real estate and other trust program transactions.

The TAAMS exists as the cornerstone of trust resource and information management, supporting direct service tribes and tribally managed programs. The system is mission critical and designed to support BIA's goal "to protect and preserve trust land and trust resources to ensure trust responsibility" and the Department's goal of meeting trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. The TAAMS provides comprehensive information and business actions pertaining to land title, lease management, trust income and royalty management data for planning, management, and reporting, of trust and restricted Indian lands. This system is foundational to multiple entities and organizations within the Department of the Interior including, the Bureau of Land Management's cadastral program, Office of Natural Resource Revenue financial management, Office of the Secretary, and the Land Buy-Back program. The functionality of TAAMS is integral to daily activities affecting over a billion dollars of trust revenue and royalties.

LRI - Regional [\$1,940,000; FTE: 2]:

This subactivity enhances the BIA's ability to protect and preserve trust land and resources and enables the landowners to maximize income by providing adequate services to American Indians and Alaska Natives who are the beneficial recipients of the trust resources. Across the 12 BIA Regions, the LRI program ensures the timely and thorough management of Land Title Records, Real Estate transactions and other trust resource transactions such as timber sales, agriculture, and range leasing. Specific to the Alaska Region, processing of documents, transactions and other related trust management activities are associated with the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906, which allowed for eligible Alaska Natives to apply and receive a restricted fee allotment. At the Alaska Regional Office level, the LRI program funds will also cover the costs of issuing allotment certificates for ownership and all associated work to complete the allotment application process; this includes, but is not limited to, site visits, surveys, title work, adjudication, and litigation.

Program Performance:

In 2015, TAAMS Control Management Board (TCMB) was established. The purpose of the board is to provide for collaborative governance of TAAMS, and to insure that TAAMS operations and management adhere to applicable legislative mandates, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance, and Department of the Interior (DOI) policies and procedures. TCMB will serve as the principal governance body providing guidance and decisions concerning the operations and maintenance of TAAMS. The decisions and actions of the TCMB are focused on reducing operational risk, improving system performance, ensuring data integrity, and delivering essential Trust Asset Management and Accounting capability

In FY 2015 and into FY 2017, the LRI program will continue to upgrade the TAAMS system with much needed enhancements that have been placed on hold. There is a requirement to modify the Osage Suite module and implement the acquisition and disposal module. The electronic chain-of-title for all tracts of Indian land will require review and approval for this process. This effort increases accountability, decreases processing time and will ultimately allow for a centralized management of data at all levels of the organization.

The program will explore alternate training and information delivery. Options may include user and system initiated help with navigation to software and procedural solutions. This will leverage the

capability of existing handbooks, policies, and procedures and enhance the user community's knowledge base.

Subactivity - Environmental Quality (FY 2017: \$15,904,000; FTE: 45):

EQ Program (TPA) [\$2,782,000; FTE: 15]:

The Environmental Quality Program is tasked with the protection, restoration, and preservation of environmental and cultural resources of Native Americans. Through careful oversight and assessment of environmental conditions and activities impacting these resources, the program provides direction and guidance to tribes and other BIA programs in order to protect and improve the life-ways of Native Americans.

Protection of these resources is primarily achieved through implementation and compliance with applicable environmental and cultural resource statutes, regulations, and policies. The program's 12 Regional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Coordinators provide technical assistance for production and review of environmental documents, conduct training, and ensure compliance of all BIA projects and activities with NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Central office staff, in coordination with the Regions, is responsible for program oversight, and the development of policy and guidance to ensure that a fair and consistent national program is implemented. Staff also prepares a Notice of Intent for publication in the Federal Register.

The EQ Program participates as an Affected Bureau Trustee of natural resources under the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) regulations. In this capacity, it coordinates directly with other federal, state and tribal trustee agencies in the field to assess injuries and restore natural resources and cultural services impacted by the release of oil or hazardous materials from industrial activities. In support the DOI NRDAR program, substantial effort is focused on coordinating with the five other relevant bureaus within DOI, the Office of the Solicitor, and the Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment (ORDA) to develop national policy and guidance for the conduct of NRDAR cases nationwide. Annually, this workgroup of DOI personnel also review, prioritize, and select NRDAR case proposals for funding by ORDA.

The Environmental Quality Program also provides funding support and training to 12 Regional Archaeologists who are responsible for the administration of archaeological permits in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), and provides training and support for needed BIA law enforcement activities. Regional Archaeologists are responsible for identifying and assessing conditions of archaeological sites under Section 106 and Section 110 of NHPA, and determining eligibility of archaeological sites for listing on the National Register. The BIA Central Office Archaeologist serves as the Federal Preservation Officer for BIA and works directly with Tribal and State Historic Preservation Officers in establishing historic preservation programs in Indian Country.

EQ Projects [\$13,122,000; FTE: 30]:

The Environmental Quality Project (EQP) has primary responsibility for monitoring environmental compliance of IA activities with Federal regulations and standards, implementing proactive environmental management, and identifying hazardous contaminated sites for remedial cleanup actions. The EQP supports funding for 12 Regional Environmental Scientists and other positions.

The Environmental Management, Assessment and Performance (EMAP) program monitors environmental compliance of IA program operations and activities at BIA and BIE facilities to ensure regulatory requirements are met. Facilities potentially covered by these audits include BIA Regional offices, BIA agencies, Law Enforcement/Detention Centers, Irrigation Projects, BIE Education Line Offices, and BIE schools.

All facilities are audited every three years. The EMAP provides technical assistance to audited facility and tracks correction of audit findings. The EMAP program annually reports the compliance status of open and closed findings to DOI, and reports biannually to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on environmental compliance at BIE schools. The EMAP program is administered in accordance with statutory requirements in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), the EPA Global Settlement Agreement, signed August 18, 2011, Executive Orders and best management practices.

The federal government uses the Environmental Management Systems (EMS) as its primary management plan to achieve and maintain continual environmental improvement in program operations and activities. The EMS program provides technical support to IA program managers in developing and implementing processes and procedures to ensure environmental compliance. The program also provides oversight to all organizational levels of IA with a focus on implementing sustainable practices for continual improvement, and reducing environmental impacts of IA activities and operations. The EMS program is required to report annually to DOI on its BIA and BIE facilities, and to report bi-annually to the U.S. EPA on EMS implementation at BIE schools. The EMS program is administered in accordance with DOI Policy, IA Policy and Executive Order (E.O.) 13693, "*Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade*," signed March 19, 2015, and the EPA Global Settlement Agreement, signed August 18, 2011.

The Environmental and Disposal Liabilities (EDL) Program is responsible for the identification, assessment, characterization, remediation, monitoring, and reporting of contaminated sites caused or contributed to by IA. Program funding supports environmental contaminant identification and remediation of projects that are prioritized on the basis of potential or actual environmental hazardous risk, federal ownership, and operational history. Projects include hazardous material management and remediation at IA facilities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and removal and management of underground storage tanks. Currently, there are 153 EDL sites listed on the EDL database.

The program is responsible for compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), ensuring that all repositories housing BIA-controlled NAGPRA items comply with the Act and its implementing Regulations; consulting with tribes; determining cultural affiliation; drafting appropriate notices for publication in the Federal Register; and coordinating repatriation. The program also is responsible for the oversight and preservation of the BIA museum collection which reflects the history of the BIA and Native American culture. The collection includes archaeological artifacts from Indian and Federal lands, as well as archives, artwork, ethnographic objects, and historic items. BIA maintains this collection of objects and documents to further its mission by preserving the history of the BIA, Indian schools, and Native American culture for present and future generations.

Program Performance:

In 2015, BIA Museum Program staff completed site visits to eleven museum repositories and performed assessments for the objects and facilities. Most of the objects in the repositories are in good condition. BIA staff conducted mandatory annual museum inventories in all bureau repositories, a 100% rate of completion for the fourth consecutive year. BIA maintains contracts with eight museums for cataloging and accessioning work; to provide proper preservation and housing for BIA museum collections; and to conduct work required by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Of the repositories housing BIA museum collections, 73% are in good condition, an improvement from the previous year.

The EMAP program conducted 106 compliance audits in 2015. The audits occur within a continuous three-year cycle, auditing 100 percent of IA facilities every three years. The audit cycle reflects 106 audits in 2016, 105 audits in 2017, and 106 in 2018.

The EMS program conducted 106 Internal EMS reviews and 36 External EMS audits in 2015. The EMS on-site support and technical assistance provided to BIE organizational levels are reported semi-annually to the U.S. EPA.

The EDL program implemented a strategic plan in 2008 to remediate the 303 Environmental and Disposal Liabilities. There are currently 153 sites remaining on the EDLs database. The EQ program has on average approximately 100 remedial and cleanup projects in any given year. These include multi-year projects and non-EDL projects identified through EMAP audits. In 2015, the EDL program worked a total of 73 non-EDL and 35 EDL projects.

In 2017, BIA Museum Program staff expects to complete site visits to 20 museum repositories and provide training and technical assistance to repository staff to ensure that the BIA collections are properly managed and preserved. BIA expects to complete 100% of the required annual museum collections inventories, and continue to oversee contracts with museums to conduct cataloging, accessioning, and preservation work on the BIA collections as well as NAGPRA compliance work. Additionally, the program will continue to monitor repositories with BIA collections, to ensure repatriation under NAGPRA.

In FY 2017, the Environmental Quality program expects to complete 105 EMAP audits, 30 NEPA reviews and 105 Internal EMS reviews.

The EDL program will continue to remediate contaminated sites. The numbers may vary slightly from year to year but the overall effort remains constant.

Subactivity - Alaskan Native Programs (FY 2017: \$1,020,000; FTE: 4):

The Alaskan Native Program administers three programs: The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) program, the Native American Allotment program, and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Historical Places and Cemetery Sites.

ANILCA Programs: This program upholds the directives prescribed in ANILCA, which provides for the coordination and consultation with Alaska's Federal land managing agencies, the State of Alaska, Alaska tribal governments, and the Federal Subsistence Program's Regional Advisory Councils on the subsistence preference for rural Alaskans. This includes Alaska Natives living in rural areas and the administration of programs affecting Native allotments under the 1906 Native Allotment Act.

A major component of the ANILCA program is providing subsistence support. BIA is a member of the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) and Federal Interagency Staff Committee, and Alaska Natives hold seats on the Program's Regional Advisory Councils (RAC's) and also on the Federal Subsistence Board. The Councils were established by Congress to provide opportunities for rural resident involvement in subsistence management; the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture must accord deference to RAC recommendations regarding subsistence taking of fish/wildlife. Assistance also is provided to tribes and Native organizations for research on: the animal populations which serve as subsistence resources, the patterns of subsistence resource use and sharing (both historical and modern), the methods used for the harvest/preparation of subsistence resources, potential impacts to subsistence harvest activities, and the requirements necessary to maintain a subsistence lifestyle. Funds are provided in the form of grants, contracts, and/or compacts.

Native Allotments: The Native Allotment program provides assistance to Native allotment applicants in acquiring title to his/her lands, applied for under the auspices of the 1906 Alaska Native Allotment Act (1906 Act). The 1906 Act was extinguished with the passage of the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) which was passed in an attempt to settle aboriginal land claims in the state. Under the 1906 Act, there were roughly 10,000 Alaska Native applicants who filed for 18,000 parcels of restricted land, including Native Veteran Allotments. The amount of restricted land that was conveyed totaled over 1.2 million acres. These allotments, along with new Native Veteran Allotment applications, are subject to negotiation of recovery of title through the adjudication process with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), with the State of Alaska, or the Regional and Village Native Corporations.

Acquisition services provided by the program include: Collecting evidence of use and occupancy within prescribed timeframes; accompanying applicants and the BLM staff on field exams; performing probates and contacting heirs to notify them of inherited claims; contesting appeals to the Interior Board of Land Appeals; and approving easements for trespass abatement. Of the work being completed in partnership with the BLM, tribal realty offices address much of the work for Native allotment parcels.

The number of parcels remaining to be adjudicated has actually increased due to new Native Veteran Allotment applications being filed, and erroneously closed Native Allotment applications being reinstated. Compounding the resolution of these new and pending applications is the fact that many of the original claimants have passed on, as have many of the witnesses that can attest to the claimed use and occupancy by the claimants. Additional mailings, travel and telephone calls will continue to be necessary to perfect applications and to secure title from the State of Alaska, Federal agencies (i.e., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the BLM), and ANCSA Native corporations that have received land entitlements. These "title recovery," or Aguilar cases, often require Settlement Agreements, which are subject to negotiation. Field trips are necessary to document the land claims, as well as to check for any contaminants that may exist on the property.

The Native Allotment program also provides regular and necessary technical assistance to the 24 P.L. 93-638 contract and P.L. 103-413 compact tribal organizations throughout the state. These 24 organizations have entered into agreements with the BIA to operate the trust realty programs.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Historical Places and Cemetery Sites: This program protects cultural and natural heritage resources, and increases knowledge of cultural and natural heritage resources managed or influenced by the Department. The program investigates Alaska Native historical places and cemetery sites, Native groups, and Native primary places of residence, and certifies all such claims. Certifications are based on field investigations of the claimed lands and associated historical, archeological, and ethnographic research; the combined findings of which are presented in final reports of investigation. The current known backlog of field investigations and certifications is about 150, but this workload could increase due to legal appeals of past program work and the implementation of Secretarial Order No. 3220 (established in 2001), which provides for the potential reopening of ANCSA 14(h)(1) case files that are presently closed.

The primary emphasis of program work is focused on ensuring completion of the ANCSA land conveyance process; however, this program also manages the ANCSA museum collection in a manner that ensures its long-term preservation. Data contained in the ANCSA collection is shared to support Alaska Native cultural heritage and educational programs, Federal and state subsistence management programs, and the protection of Alaska's cultural resources.

Subactivity - Rights Protection (FY 2017: \$20,015,000; FTE: 29):

Rights Protection (TPA) [\$2,008,000; FTE: 14]:

Indian Affairs' field staff provides advice and technical assistance to tribes and other agency personnel in various rights protection issues. Funds under the program are also provided to tribes under the authorities of P. L. 93-638 contracts and self-governance compacts. Staff consults and cooperates with tribes involved in negotiating or litigating their water rights; establish and protect tribal treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights; address issues concerning trespass on tribal trust lands; protect tribal cultural resources; and address natural resource damage claims and other unresolved land management issues. The Trust Natural Resource staff may also be requested to assist tribes in preparing applications for funding from the Attorney Fees and Litigation Support programs. The functions performed by program personnel depend on the services and technical expertise required by the tribes that is not available in other programs within the jurisdiction of Trust Services.

Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation [\$15,938,000; FTE 14]:

The Water Rights Negotiation and Litigation program supports confirming and defining Indian water rights through litigation and court decree or through negotiated settlement. The BIA staff coordinates with the United States Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior, Office of the Solicitor, and the Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office to support active litigation/settlement negotiations. Funding is allocated through BIA's published process (Notice of Revised Instructions for Preparing and Prioritizing Water Program Funding Requests, Federal Register, Vol. 70, No. 201, October 19, 2005) and typically funds projects for data collection and analysis for active litigation and negotiation cases. Other types of projects may include economic feasibility studies, studies to determine practicably irrigable acreage, soil

classification, hydrographic survey reports, and other technical data that is required by the particular matter being funded.

Litigation Support/Attorney Fees [\$1,900,000; FTE: 0]:

These programs support Indian natural resource trust assets management. The Litigation Support and Attorney Fees programs provide funding to tribes to protect, defend, or establish their rights and protect tribal trust resources guaranteed through treaty, court order, statute, executive order, or other legal authorities. The litigation Support program allows tribes and the United States to procure the services of experts to conduct studies, research, or collect data to support litigation or administrative proceedings. The Attorney Fees program provides financial assistance to eligible tribes to secure legal services to assist them in establishing or defending tribal rights or protecting tribal trust resources that are guaranteed through treaty, executive order, statute, court decision, or other legal authority.

These funds allow the tribes to retain experts that can help them assess and respond to a variety of ecological threats to natural resources that are the subject of treaty-reserved rights, both on and off reservation. Tribes have and will continue to use these funds to address those threats, including habitat loss and fragmentation, invasive species, and land use change.

Other Indian Rights Protection [\$169,000; FTE: 1]:

This program supports water rights negotiation/litigation staff at the regional level. Program staff provide consultation and technical support.

Subactivity - Trust - Real Estate Services Oversight (FY 2017: \$15,521,000; FTE: 104):

Central Oversight [\$3,201,000; FTE: 18]:

The BIA Central office staff formulates Real Estate Services policy; performs oversight reviews; evaluates the effectiveness of regional real estate functions; administers appeals; and reviews and approves HEARTH Act regulations and reservation proclamations. The program also manages the acceptance of real estate on behalf of tribes under the Base Closure and Realignment Act and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. Real Estate Services staff also process waivers for real estate regulations; reviews and makes recommendations for highly controversial real estate transactions; and develops regulations and policies affecting trust lands and resources. Real Estate Services staff also coordinate national training and the development of resources for field staff. The program also provides assistance in the development and utilization of trust and restricted Federal Indian-owned lands, including acquisitions, disposals, tenure of land, rights-of-way, surface and mineral permits, mineral leasing, and sales of leases. The program provides guidance and implementation in the development of the system of record (TAAMS), in standardizing the data entry, and the utilization of the system by the field. Real Estate Services is the primary source of national data and information regarding Indian lands.

Regional Oversight [\$12,320,000; FTE: 86]:

Within the 12 regional offices of BIA, there are Real Estate Services programs that protect, maintain and preserve the integrity of trust lands and trust resources. Regional offices provide policy directions, technical assistance, training, administrative review and monitoring in the evaluation of the agency real property operations.

In addition, regional office responsibilities also include, but are not limited to: assist in deciding appeals of agency actions, litigation support, reviewing and approval of numerous real estate services transactions (acquisition, disposal, surface and sub-surface lease), and land use planning proposal transactions for tribes who have contracted or compacted the program.

Program Performance:

Taking land into trust is one of the most important functions the Department of Interior undertakes on behalf of Indian tribes. Homelands are essential to the health, safety, social, and economic welfare of tribal governments. In FY 2015, the program reviewed 272 cases and made decisions on 170 cases, which resulted in 23,068 acres being brought into trust status. Since 2009, 305,636 acres have been brought into trust.

Trust - Real Estate Services Performance Overview Table

<i>Program Performance Change Table</i>									
Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	Change from CY plan to BY	Long Term Target 2019
Percent of Estates Closed	96%	97%	96%	93%	94%	93%	93%	-	95%
	4,575	5,507	4,797	5,862	4,356	6,413	5,862	-551	4,750
	4,776	5,702	4,977	6,300	4,642	6,890	6,300	-590	5,000
Percent of qualifying probate orders encoded within 72 hours	80%	90%	93%	82%	90%	87%	90%	+3	95%
	5,240	5,647	5,010	4,713	4,009	5,690	5,300	+158	6,000
	6,524	6,288	5,409	5,768	4,472	6,545	5,900	+640	6,300
Percent of qualifying non-probate conveyance documents, including deeds, recorded within 48 hours	92%	92%	96%	88%	98%	91%	92%	+1	95%
	7,632	8,025	9,382	8,735	22,359	24,890	16,600	+8290	17,900
	8,337	8,707	9,736	9,970	22,922	27,370	18,000	+9370	18,900
Percent of land titles certified within 48 hours	80%	93%	80%	80%	46%	73%	83%	+10	85%
	32,662	46,886	121,789	91,420	194,243	377,395	265,000	-112,395	296,000
	40,674	50,206	152,245	114,154	418,881	517,355	320,000	-197,355	350,000
Fee to Trust: Increase in the percentage of submitted applications with determinations.	44%	37%	42%	34%	32%	47%	42%	-5	40%
	603	387	962	337	242	318	450	+132	420
	1,386	1,035	2,278	991	750	676	1,060	+384	1,038
Percent of title encumbrances requested during the reporting year that are completed by the end of the reporting year	N/A	N/A	N/A	79%	80%	80%	76%	-4	80%
	-	-	-	6,981	5,548	4,046	5,103	+1,057	7,035
	-	-	-	8,794	6,911	5,059	6,742	+1,683	8,794
Percent of disposals approved (Alaska measure)	214%	87%	108%	79%	84%	84%	84%	-	80%
	154	219	200	126	170	170	155	-15	148
	72	253	186	160	203	203	185	-18	185

Public Safety & Justice

Public Safety and Justice (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Law Enforcement	328,296	347,976	-200	716	-7,211	341,281	-6,695
Criminal Investigations and Police Services	192,824	197,504		432		197,936	432
Detention/Corrections	94,483	95,305		202	1,000	96,507	1,202
Inspections/Internal Affairs	3,433	3,462		13		3,475	13
Law Enforcement Special Initiatives	8,255	11,305		14		11,319	14
Indian Police Academy	4,716	4,853		9		4,862	9
Tribal Justice Support	5,237	16,245		5	-8,211	8,039	-8,206
Law Enforcement Program Management	6,250	6,161	-200	17		5,978	-183
Facilities Operations & Maintenance	13,098	13,141		24		13,165	24
FTE	755	757			1	758	1
Tribal Courts (TPA)	23,280	28,173	-46	26	2,600	30,753	2,580
FTE	6	6				6	
Fire Protection (TPA)	1,274	1,274	150	2		1,426	152
FTE							
Total Requirements	352,850	377,423	-96	744	-4,611	373,460	-3,963
FTE	761	763			1	764	1

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Law Enforcement		
• Detention/Corrections	+1,000	+3
• Tribal Justice Support	-8,211	-2
• Tribal Courts (TPA)	+2,600	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-4,611	+1

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Public Safety and Justice activity is \$373,460,000 and 764 FTE, a program change of -\$4,611,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Detention/Corrections (+\$1,000,000; +3 FTE):

With a focus on longer term solutions, the BIA is working with tribes to develop strategies for addressing the underlying causes of incarceration and examining alcohol and substance education programs, as well as re-entry programs as part of efforts to reduce recidivism. Toward this end, the OJS has begun providing substance abuse education programs at two regional correctional facilities for longer term incarcerations where the offender has received a court order for treatment. These facilities enable convicted offenders to access substance abuse programs without the significant investment in BIA facilities and infrastructure that would otherwise be necessary to provide such programs in-house. Due to

current budget realities however, the services that OJS can procure are very limited and managed carefully to maximize coverage.

The Tiwahe Initiative is supported by identifying and treating the social, behavioral, and substance abuse needs of convicted offenders, which facilitates their re-entry into the community and a successful transition into functional family roles. As a result, this budget increase is requested to support the Tiwahe Initiative to more fully utilize the inmate/support program capacities of the two regional facilities in 2017. The additional funds would enable the provision of (court ordered) substance abuse education for up to 35 inmates per day between the two facilities. This solution would encourage more tribal courts to impose “solution-based” sentencing that directly addresses the underlying cause of many offenses.

In addition, the increase will assist the OJS and tribes to deal with the additional bed space needs that will most likely result from tribes implementing enhanced sentencing provisions. Section 234 of the TLOA amends the Indian Civil Rights Act, increasing tribal court authority by allowing prosecutions of felony cases involving sentencing limited to up to three years imprisonment per offense. Before TLOA, tribal courts handled only misdemeanor cases with sentencing limited to one year per offense; they now may prosecute less serious felonies often passed over by federal authorities. As a result, more offenders are likely to be convicted and sentenced, and for longer periods.

Tribal Justice Support (-\$8,211,000; -2 FTE):

The congressional increase included in the FY 2016 appropriation under Tribal Justice Support is scaled back to provide an increase of \$2.8 million above the FY 2015 enacted level and \$1.8 million above the FY 2016 President’s Request level. This funding level will allow BIA to continue to support tribes and strengthen their judicial systems, including those in P.L. 280 States.

Presently, there are over 300 tribal justice systems and seven Courts of Indian Offenses (commonly referred to as “CFR Courts”) in Indian Country. With the resources requested in FY 2017, tribal court assessments will be conducted on a regional basis and based on the Trial Court Program Standards (TCPS). This court review process allows BIA to identify and document the specific needs of the individual tribal court in regard to training and technical assistance, provide guidance on specific hands on training for the particular tribal court, identify any potential for funding tribal court pilot programs, and gather data regarding criminal pre-trial matters to post-conviction matters as well as including all civil legal matters.

Further, because the TLOA and VAWA require a multitude of changes in the tribal court systems, the BIA request will support TLOA and tribal advocacy training on a regional basis, and design trainings specific to VAWA. The jurisdictional mandates of the VAWA will require further assessments of tribal courts and specific training and technical assistance, not only for specific tribal courts but for tribal courts in general.

In addition, a portion of this funding will be allocated to providing specific training to tribal court personnel such as trial advocacy training, specific training for judges, prosecutors, and public defenders, along with additional training and funding for court management computer systems. While training for tribal court judges is necessary, the BIA will also provide court bench books covering both the criminal and civil issues at trial, and work specifically with tribal court judges and associations. Tribal courts

regularly request technical assistance in the fields of pre-trial, probation, alternative sentencing, family matters including Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), juveniles, victim/witness, probate, and matters of economic development. Therefore, the FY 2017 request will also enable improved technical assistance from BIA to tribes on a daily basis.

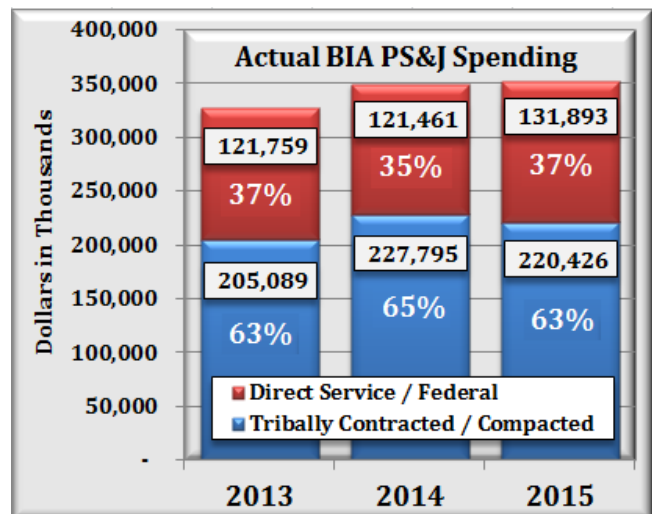
Tribal Courts (TPA) (+\$2,600,000):

The proposed increase will ensure that the judicial branch of targeted tribal public safety systems can function effectively to meet family and community needs under the Tiwahe Initiative. Specifically, the increase will sustain the existing Tiwahe sites and provide targeted base funding to five additional locations under the Tiwahe Initiative. The resources will assist tribes in creating stronger tribal court infrastructures to address issues related to children and family services as well as develop special projects to reduce the rate of repeat offenders and criminal recidivism. The Office of Indian Services and Office of Justice Services will assist tribes in the development of a comprehensive approach that will result in creating a more effective and efficient coordinated service delivery model. The model will include improved screening, improved access to family and social services, alternatives to incarceration via solution-focused sentencing options, improved links to appropriate prevention, intervention and treatment opportunities, and improved case management services. Enhanced partnerships between local, tribal, county, state and federal providers will be facilitated to improve overall access to services for tribal children, youth, and families. Effective interagency collaborations can pool human and material resources, share expertise among staff, expand services, reduce duplication efforts, and exchange information about families’ needs in order to formulate the most responsive approach.

The Ute Mountain Ute tribe is making strides toward implementing the Tiwahe Initiative at their location to ensure an improved system of care that allows them to function in a more seamless fashion from one service discipline to the next. All service providers will begin inputting service data into a “first ever” common data platform to ensure effortless sharing of data. The tribe is hiring their first Tiwahe case manager to function as a coordinator that ensures that persons being served are first assessed for overall need and provided improved access to all of the service supports necessary. They will begin administering a standardized assessment instrument that focuses on individual need, risk factors and responsiveness to service recommendations.

Public Safety and Justice Overview:

The mission of the Office of Justice Services (OJS) is to uphold tribal sovereignty and customs and provide for the safety of Indian communities by ensuring the protection of life and property, enforcing laws, maintaining justice and order, and by ensuring that sentenced American Indian offenders are confined in safe, secure, and humane environments. Ensuring public safety and justice is arguably the most fundamental of government services provided in tribal communities. Resources requested under this budget activity fund all three critical components



(law enforcement, corrections, and courts) of effective justice systems, and fully support the Secretary’s commitment to the protection of Indian Country.

It should be noted that elsewhere in the President’s budget, the Department of Justice’s (DOJ) Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) program also provides public safety and justice funding to tribes. However, this DOJ funding is only temporary coverage from a tribal perspective due to the one-time competitive grant nature of CTAS funding. Conversely, the vast majority of BIA funding requested in this budget activity represents recurring annual amounts that support self-determination by providing a stable resource base, from which tribes can plan and function strategically.

Subactivity - Law Enforcement (FY 2017: \$341,281,000; FTE: 758):

The Law Enforcement budget subactivity is comprised of eight operational areas:

- Criminal Investigations and Police Services
- Detention/Corrections
- Inspections/Internal Affairs
- Law Enforcement Special Initiatives
- Indian Police Academy
- Tribal Justice Support
- Program Management
- Facilities Operations and Maintenance.

More than 86 percent of funding under this subactivity is used at the local level to provide law enforcement and detention/corrections services for Indian people. Since these two programs are heavily contracted/compacted by tribes, the majority of resources follow a historical distribution pattern. This occurs because requirements of Public Law 93-638 are designed to produce a stable base of recurring annual funding that each tribe can rely on year after year to operate programs effectively. As a result, additional appropriations (budget increases) received over time have represented some of the best opportunities for BIA to strategically impact the allocation of public safety resources in Indian Country. In doing so, a number of factors are evaluated to ensure appropriated increases “reach the areas with the greatest need” as directed in the Conference Committee Report to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008. To this end, the OJS utilizes a funding increase methodology that incorporates primarily objective criteria as identified below:

Criminal Investigations & Police Services	Detention / Corrections
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Violent crime rate•Staffing levels/shortages by parity ratios•Service population•Size/land base to be serviced•Calls for service•Prevalence of drug/gang activity•Status as High Priority Goal location	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Annual inmate intake•Staffing levels/shortages by parity ratios•Violent crime rate•Service population•Size/land base to be serviced (transport)•Consideration of new facilities•Status as High Priority Goal location

The OJS funding increase methodology combines programmatic expertise with data-driven analysis to get more resources to reservations with higher violent crime rates and larger service populations, which tend to indicate the severity of public safety needs.

Carrying out such proactive strategies and positively impacting law enforcement activities throughout Indian Country also requires foundational support from the internal review, special initiatives, training, court review, facility operation, and overall management components of BIA law enforcement

The passage of the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) has expanded a number of authorities and responsibilities for tribal law enforcement agencies and tribal governments in many areas of public safety. The TLOA requires Indian Affairs to develop guidelines for approving correction centers for long term incarceration, as well as work with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and tribes to develop a long term plan for tribal detention centers. Tribal justice systems now have the opportunity to implement extended sentencing of offenders convicted of crimes outlined by standards in the act. Over time and as additional resources are made available, the TLOA will have a significant impact on courts, law enforcement, and detention programs in Indian Country.

The recent passage of the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) will have a significant impact on tribal justice systems as well. The law amends, among other statutes: the Indian Civil Rights Act, 25 U.S.C. 1301; the Federal Assault provisions under 18 U.S.C. 113, the Domestic Violence and Stalking Chapter, specifically addressing the full faith and credit given to tribal protection orders, under 18 U.S.C. 2265. As a result of provisions contained in the law, the BIA will need to develop and implement training for our direct service program staff in the areas of law enforcement, social services, victim services, and courts. The BIA will also need to provide additional technical assistance and training to tribes operating these programs under self-determination contracts and compacts. Recognizing that nothing is required for tribes to “opt in”, BIA must be prepared to assist tribes in changing their codes to reflect provisions in the VAWA Reauthorization.

Criminal Investigations and Police Services [\$197,936,000]:

The OJS Field Operations Directorate is responsible for enforcing laws and investigating crimes committed on, or involving Indian Country. This includes major Federal crimes as well as state crimes assimilated into Federal statutes, such as murder, manslaughter, child sexual abuse, kidnapping, rape, assault, arson, burglary, robbery, and the production, sale or distribution of illegal drugs.



In addition to investigating crimes, OJS provides oversight and technical assistance to tribal law enforcement programs. Approximately 70 percent of the funds under criminal investigations and police

services are executed at the tribal level under P.L. 93-638 contracts and self-governance compacts. Tribal law enforcement agencies perform criminal investigations and police services with BIA oversight. The program supports 190 total law enforcement offices, which include 25 full-function agencies operated by BIA, 157 agencies that are contracted or compacted for operation by tribes, and 8 BIA sub-agencies that do not have defined service populations. The latter are criminal investigation units only, and in some cases provide services for multiple tribes. Investigators working out of sub-agencies cover one or more specific reservations along with either BIA or tribally contracted police programs. In addition, there are nine programs reporting crime statistics to BIA that are not supported by BIA funding under this subactivity. Tribes fund these programs from tribally generated resources, such as mineral royalties or casino revenues.

The investigative and police programs operated directly by OJS are naturally labor intensive, with roughly 79 percent of costs residing in employee salaries and benefits. Enforcing laws and investigating crimes in any jurisdiction, however, requires significant investments in other areas such as vehicles and equipment. As law enforcement is a 24/7 operation, vehicle mileage adds up quickly and the rugged terrain of many Indian reservations further accelerates vehicle deterioration and the corresponding need for repair or replacement. Contracts to outfit vehicles for police use with lights, sirens, radios, computers, and police markings also represent a significant recurring cost as these modifications must also be removed before taking the vehicles out of service. Other major non-labor costs of this program include equipping law enforcement personnel with uniforms, ballistic vests, firearms, tasers, and other tactical equipment to ensure their ability to respond effectively under often dangerous and time-critical circumstances.

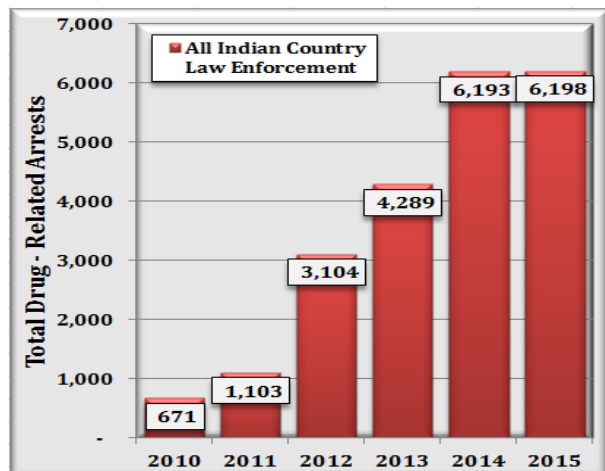


Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Officer conducting Pedestrian Safety instruction at the Ute Mountain Ute Child Development Center.

Modern law enforcement also requires significant resources be directed toward evidence management.

The ability to convict offenders often hinges upon the preservation, protection, and organization of the evidence collected by law enforcement personnel. All evidence must be logged and stored in a clean, properly ventilated, secure facility for long periods of time to ensure criminals can be prosecuted effectively. For these reasons, OJS policy requires appropriate evidence separation, storage with electronic surveillance and locking systems, and regular evidence inspections.

The OJS drug enforcement unit is comprised of 47 BIA criminal investigator positions and 16 school

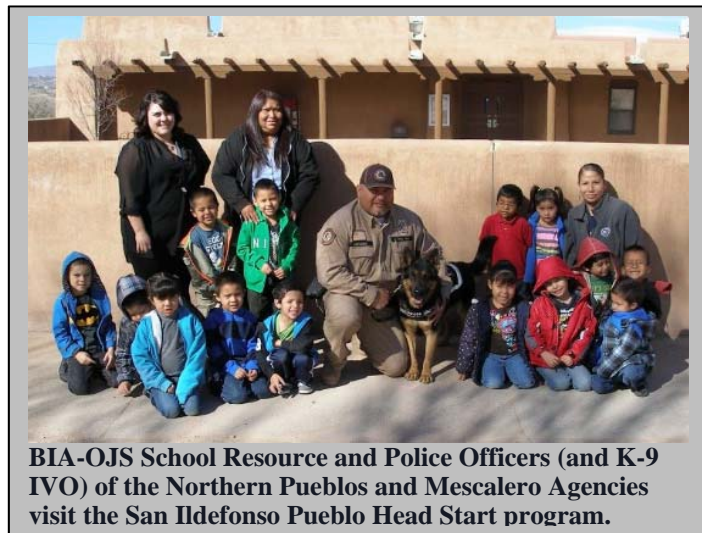


resource officer positions located strategically throughout the nation to function as an integral component of the overall OJS investigative structure. Drug trafficking and drug related crime, including the ongoing methamphetamine crisis, continue to escalate throughout Indian Country. Drug use and distribution is a major factor in violent crime and seriously impacts the health and economic vitality of Indian communities. The abuse of prescription drugs is quickly becoming a crisis in Indian Country along with the illegal processes used in obtaining these drugs. To deal effectively with these challenges, BIA began developing additional advanced training courses in FY 2011 to further enhance a patrol officer's ability to assist the drug enforcement agents in investigations, which equates to a stronger presence in the fight against drugs. In addition, the program focuses heavily on Indian youth by continuing a specialized training program implemented in 2011 called "Drug Endangered Children". The training has been instrumental in the prevention and reduction of drug use and distribution in Indian Country.

Responsibilities of drug enforcement agents include managing investigations and implementing interdiction programs to reduce drug use, distribution, and drug related crime. Agents perform activities that include conducting complex criminal investigations, carrying out surveillance of criminals, infiltrating drug trafficking networks, developing and implementing undercover techniques, executing search warrants, confiscating illegal drug supplies, and collecting and processing evidence.

Funding for drug enforcement, intelligence sharing, and victim witness coordination are reported to the Office of National Drug Control Policy as the Bureau's contribution to combating drug trafficking and crime in Indian Country. Proposed funding of these drug enforcement efforts to include intelligence sharing and victim witness coordination totals \$9.7 million in FY 2016.

The drug unit also includes an intelligence sharing component that gathers real-time data on trends, threats, and analysis of criminal activity and drug trafficking and distribution throughout Indian Country. The information is instrumental for resource allocation and directing timely and effective investigations.



Recognizing the impact and the effect rising suicide rates has had, and continues to have, on tribal communities, and the need to support law enforcement offices in the field as front line first responders, the BIA is working with DOJ and HHS to provide comprehensive suicide prevention training to police officers and facility workers. Comprehensive training that shares interagency resources and expertise will enhance early identification and intervention, as well as equip officers and communities with a foundation from which they can advance toward a holistic approach to suicide prevention.

The Conservation Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO) program is a component within the Criminal Investigations and Police Services subactivity that provides tribes with resources to establish a

conservation law enforcement presence on tribal lands. The officers protect, conserve, and enhance tribal fish and wildlife and associated land natural resources by enforcing those codes, regulations, and laws. Often cross-deputized with local law enforcement agencies providing them with the authorization to enforce criminal law, the CLEOs serve as much needed emergency first responders in rural areas, and to assist in drug enforcement activities. Funding for this program will be managed by the BIA Trust Natural Resources Management Division in the Office of Trust Services and will be delivered to tribes with fish and wildlife resource agencies through existing P.L. 93-638 contracts and self-governance compacts, enabling tribes to hire and provide credible certification for their CLEO personnel.

Detention/Corrections [\$96,507,000]:

Another fundamental aspect of public safety is to ensure the safe and secure confinement of offenders sentenced by hundreds of tribal courts throughout Indian Country each year. The OJS oversees 96 detention programs nationwide, of which 71 are tribally operated and 25 are operated by the BIA as a direct service to tribes.

Aside from the nearly 200 BIA correctional supervisors, officers, cooks, and administrative personnel, four teams of armed transport officers are also funded within the corrections program. Due to the remote location of many reservations, the teams are utilized to transport prisoners to/from court dates, medical facilities, or county facilities. The armed transport teams enable police officers to remain in their respective communities, patrolling, and enforcing the law rather than traveling long distances to transport prisoners. Detention/Corrections funding is also used to pay for short term contracted bed space that is required when the capacity of existing detention facilities or programs is exceeded or otherwise not available. Contracts with county correctional facilities totaled \$9.2 million in FY 2014 for this service.

With a focus on longer term solutions, the BIA is working with tribes in FY 2015 to develop strategies for addressing the underlying causes of incarceration and examining alcohol and substance treatment programs, as well as reentry programs as part of efforts to reduce recidivism. Toward this end, the OJS has begun providing substance abuse education programs at two regional correctional facilities for longer term incarcerations where the offender has received a court order for treatment. These facilities enable convicted offenders to receive treatment without a significant investment in BIA facilities and infrastructure that would otherwise be necessary to provide such treatment in-house. The services are managed carefully at the headquarters level to maximize coverage of all BIA direct service detention programs nationwide.



New justice center constructed by Eastern Band of Cherokee that includes a 96 bed jail.

Collaboration on Planned Detention Facilities: The BIA and the DOJ Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) continue to coordinate the planning and construction of new jails in Indian Country. Currently, the organizations conduct quarterly meetings to discuss grant requests received by DOJ. BIA participation in

these meetings is critical to ensure that each individual grant request can be evaluated within an accurate regional or nationwide context. The Indian Health Service is another integral Federal partner brought in at the planning stages to ensure effective coordination of services to Indians. Previous tribal grant recipients are included in the quarterly discussions to update the Federal partners on planning, development, construction, and opening schedules of funded facilities.

Inspections/Internal Affairs [\$3,475,000]:

The Professional Standards Division, which houses Inspections and Physical Security programs, provides policy development and implementation to Law Enforcement, Criminal Investigations, and Detention programs on a nationwide basis. Also conducted are operational program inspections/audits, physical security audits of Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools and BIA Federal buildings, and investigations of officer involved shootings and in-custody deaths that occur in Indian Country. This oversight function emphasizes standardization and professionalism of BIA and tribal law enforcement, criminal investigations and corrections programs. Internal affairs investigations are conducted by the Division of Internal Affairs.

Program staff conducts annual audits on Federal investigative case file reviews, detention program reviews, police program reviews, and law enforcement facility vulnerability assessments. The inspection/audits conducted by an independent staff provide an objective appraisal that illustrates the level to which professional standards are incorporated within each specific program.

Inspection reports identify the compliance of BIA standards applicable to each specific program, review areas of high liability, evaluate practices of well performing operations, and identify areas of deficiency that require improvement. The law enforcement, criminal investigations, and detention audit process also includes a review of equipment checklist (vehicles, firearms, emergency equipment, etc.), evidence room standard compliance, and personnel/administrative requirement review (employee development, performance appraisals, training records, etc.).

Detention program reviews are conducted to ensure that confinement conditions are safe, secure, humane, and protect the statutory and constitutional rights of detainees. Core detention standards are modeled after the American Correctional Association. Indian Affairs standards have been identified as the metric to consistently evaluate the operation of detention facilities.

The caseload of the Professional Standards Division is significant due to the magnitude of BIA and tribal operations and time-sensitive nature of internal investigations. As a result, each special agent completes an average of 25 internal investigations and 35 site inspections every year.

Law Enforcement Special Initiatives [\$11,319,000]:

This program provides resources for initiatives involving law enforcement in high priority and high crime areas, victim and witness services, data collection, and radio communication. Also included is funding for the DOI Agency Priority Goal to reduce recidivism in Indian Country. The special initiative line allows OJS to track funding for focused strategic efforts directed to a specific purpose. In FY 2016, funding will be allocated for the following:

Victim Witness Coordination: Providing assistance to victims and witnesses who are involved with criminal prosecutions in tribal or Federal courts within Indian Country during the investigative stages of violent and/or drug crimes is critical to the success of many investigations. The program administers and promotes overall victim services by analyzing the needs of victims and the needs of law enforcement agencies, ensuring that victims are afforded their rights under the Crime Victims' Rights Act of 2004 as required for Federal law enforcement agencies. This program provides direct services and follow-up services to victims and their families during their involvement with the criminal justice system.



High Priority and High Crime: This funding provides one-time assistance for "high priority" law enforcement resources in Indian Country. Annually, OJS prepares an analysis of all law enforcement agencies in Indian Country, evaluating the impact on performance of factors such as availability of resources, the presence of methamphetamine and other illegal drugs within the community, the existence of a community policing program, crime rates, and proximity to international borders. Results of this analysis are then compared to requests for short-term assistance from various justice service agencies throughout Indian Country. Examples of how this funding is used include community policing start-up programs, equipment purchases, vehicle replacements or upgrades, and funding for short term drug enforcement needs within high crime areas.

Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS): The IMARS is a DOI- sponsored project that will ultimately provide all DOI bureau justice service entities with the ability to accurately report incidents to be recorded in various State and Federal databases. The automated system is used to collect and analyze data on incidents ranging from HAZMAT spills to criminal activity and supports critical law enforcement, emergency management, and security needs by promoting intelligence communication with Federal law enforcement agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security. The IMARS enhances criminal investigation and information sharing, providing National Incident-Based Report System reporting, integrating judiciary results with the law enforcement process, providing automated routing of emergency calls to public safety answering points, providing the capability to appropriately respond based on the severity of an incident, and facilitating the tracking of key assets and critical infrastructure. It also has the capability to track the status of completion of mandatory training by law enforcement personnel.

Land Mobile Radio: Reliable land mobile radio communication systems are vital in supporting program functions and improving public safety within Indian Country. Land mobile radio is one of the most critical infrastructure components for tribal community safety and is the basis for wireless communication affecting public safety, education, public works, wildfire, and tribal communities. This program funds the support, repair, and replacement of radio equipment installed in hundreds of BIA vehicles across the nation, as well as hundreds of hand-held radio units, all used in primarily remote locations with limited or no cell phone coverage. Support activities occur on a 24 hour / 365 day basis to ensure connectivity

between dispatch stations and police or correctional officers, as well as other emergency personnel, in the field.

Reducing Recidivism Initiative: Resources will support BIA’s efforts to reduce recidivism at five Tiwahe sites in FY 2017. Tiwahe, the Lakota word for “Family”, empowers American Indian individuals and families, and strengthens tribal communities as a whole, through advocating and supporting the family unit in the areas of child & family protection, job training and housing. By increasing the focus on family health and wellness, this initiative directs resources to tribes to enhance the quality of services provided to children and families. In the area of public safety, the OJS will work with tribes to implement comprehensive “alternatives to incarceration” strategies that seek to address underlying causes of repeat offenses, including substance abuse and social service needs, by utilizing alternative courts, increased education opportunities, probation programs, and interagency and intergovernmental partnerships with tribal, Federal, and State stakeholders.

BIA’s current Agency Priority Goal states by September 30, 2017, reduce rates of repeat incarceration in five target tribal communities by three percent through a comprehensive “alternatives to incarceration” strategy that seeks to address underlying causes of repeat offenses, including substance abuse and social service needs, through tribal and federal partnerships. Through the additional resources requested in the FY 2017 budget, BIA will expand the Tiwahe initiative to five sites in FY 2017 and the Department is proposing to extend the goal for the five communities to the end of FY 2017.

Indian Police Academy [\$4,862,000]:

The Indian Police Academy is located at the Department of Homeland Security Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Artesia, New Mexico and provides basic police, criminal investigation, telecommunications, and detention training programs. Numerous advanced courses are offered as well, including: child abuse investigation; domestic violence investigation; sex crime investigation; field training officer certification; management/leadership; peer



support/critical incident debriefing; community policing; and drug investigation. Other advanced courses include use of force, firearms instruction, archeological resource protection, executive leadership, crime scene processing, interview and interrogation techniques, criminal jurisdiction in Indian Country, advanced detention, and dispatcher training courses for both tribal and Indian Affairs law enforcement officers. The table below summarizes the PS&J training activity provided or coordinated by the Indian Police Academy during FY 2014.

Indian Police Academy – FY 2015 Training Participants			
Class	Enrolled (BIA & Tribal)	Graduated	Graduation Rate
Basic Police Officer	165	102	62%
Basic Corrections Officer	156	117	75%
Basic Telecom. / Dispatch	61	58	95%
Basic Police Officer Bridge Program	8	7	87%
Criminal Investigator	16	15	94%
Land Management Investigator	17	17	100%
Advanced FLETC Training	280	260	93%
Other Advanced PS&J Training	780	768	98%
Totals	1,483	1,344	91%

Additional Indian Police Academy training initiatives planned for FY 2016 - 2017 are as follows:

- Pre-academy training program for basic police and corrections candidates prior to attending training at the Indian Police Academy.
- Law enforcement mid-level manager targeted training program.
- On-line distance learning program for recertification of expiring special law enforcement commissions in criminal jurisdiction in Indian Country courses.
- Web-based law enforcement and corrections employee training for BIA and tribal programs.
- Outreach training for law enforcement, corrections, dispatch, and administrative staff hosted at local BIA and tribal agency offices to reduce travel costs.

Tribal Justice Support [\$8,039,000]:

Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. Section 3601, the Tribal Justice Support Act (Act) was established to further the development, operation, and enhancement of tribal justice systems and BIA Courts of Indian Offenses. In the Act, Congress found tribal justice systems are an essential part of tribal governments and serve to ensure public health and safety and provide political integrity to tribal governments by establishing and maintaining civil and criminal tribal judicial systems in accordance with local tribal laws. Presently, there are over 300 tribal justice systems and seven Courts of Indian Offenses (commonly referred to as “CFR Courts”) in Indian Country. Title 25 U.S.C. 3611 requires program staff primarily accomplish three requirements. (1) Program staff schedule and coordinate independent tribal court reviews and complete these reviews annually; (2) Schedule training and technical assistance to tribes and tribal organizations focusing on setting up and empowering tribal courts; and (3) Study and conduct research on tribal justice systems.



In accordance with the Act, court reviews are provided on a regional basis and based on the Trial Court Program Standards (TCPS). This court review process allows BIA to determine the specific needs of the individual tribal court in regard to training and technical assistance, provide guidance and specific hands on training for the particular tribal court, identify any potential for funding tribal court pilot programs and gather data regarding criminal pre-trial matters to post-conviction matters as well as including all civil legal matters, including but not limited to juvenile matters, protection orders, marriage dissolution, probate matters, and contract matters. Moreover, with the passage of the TLOA and the re-authorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), new jurisdictional changes required of tribal courts and thus the specific tribal court assessments for the tribal court jurisdictional enactments will be able to measure the needs of tribal courts based on the new VAWA and TLOA provisions.

The current tribal court review process affords BIA the ability to address identified regional training needs, which is more conducive to remedy the identified court program deficiencies. Further, because the TLOA and VAWA require a multitude of changes in the tribal court systems, the BIA provides TLOA and tribal advocacy training on a regional basis, and is in the process of designing trainings specific to VAWA. The jurisdictional mandates of the VAWA will require assessments of tribal courts and specific training and technical assistance, not only for specific tribal courts but for tribal courts in general.

Tribal courts regularly request technical assistance in the fields of pre-trial, probation, alternative sentencing issues, family matter issues including Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), juvenile issues, victim witness issues, probate matters, contract matters, matters of economic development including contract issues and Uniform Commercial Codes legislated by tribal governments. Therefore experts in the designated fields are funded in this program to provide technical assistance to tribes on a daily basis. In addition, a portion of this funding will be allocated to providing specific training to tribal court personnel in the following areas: trial advocacy training, specific training for tribal court judges, tribal court prosecutors, tribal public defenders, and tribal court management computer systems. While training for tribal court judges is necessary, the BIA will also provide tribal court bench books covering both the criminal and civil issues at trial, and work specifically with tribal court judges and tribal court associations to provide training and technical assistance for court personnel.

Law Enforcement Program Management [\$5,978,000]:

As the Federal entity most directly responsible for maintaining law and order throughout Indian Country, the BIA Office of Justice Services requires a number of administrative or support services to function effectively for tribes. These activities include the development and dissemination of standards, policies, and procedures for BIA implementation of the law enforcement, corrections, emergency management, land mobile radio, tribal court, and justice training programs. In addition, coordination and oversight at the national level is essential for the OJS human resource, internal control, information technology, land mobile radio, performance, acquisition, and budget management activities.

A portion of the program management budget is used to temporarily fund lease costs for detention centers and police stations not funded elsewhere in the BIA budget. As an example, costs associated with new leases incurred by the BIA in relation to newly built detention facilities under the DOJ grant program may be funded through this subactivity. Once a tribe completes a new facility, the BIA-operated programs are required to pay lease costs to occupy the building. These are required costs that would otherwise be paid

from operating funds which include officer salaries. This separate and short term funding of leasing costs within program management thus leaves operating funds intact, thereby maintaining, and not impairing, existing efforts to reduce crime until the leases are incorporated into the BIA direct rental budget. External recruiting for OJS positions is an on-going priority that is also funded from Program Management. The resources are used to contract for media services, background screening, and overall recruitment efforts to ensure critical law enforcement and detention vacancies are filled. This funding also supports physical battery and psychological testing to ensure that recruits are able to achieve minimum hiring and Indian Police Academy requirements to reduce the number of dismissed applicants.

Program management funds also support six BIA human resource personnel to augment current hiring efforts and increase the rate at which new recruits are processed. In addition, law enforcement program management funds are used to fund four acquisition and contracting personnel to ensure the avoidance of delays in the procurement of items needed to guarantee officer safety such as ammunition, vehicles, firearms, and protective vests. These resources and personnel represent essential administrative support for the protection of lives and property under the Protecting Indian Country Initiative.



The FY 2014 appropriation realigned the Indian Affairs emergency management coordination function under the Office of Justice Services. Funded within program management, the Emergency Management Division coordinates assessments and identifies requirements on a nationwide basis to ensure adequate systems and procedures are in place to support Indian Affairs mission critical functions and facilities. These activities also ensure protection of the public, employees, information technologies, and vital records in case of emergency.

Facilities Operations & Maintenance [\$13,165,000]:

Detention Facility Operations funds are used to operate detention centers including janitorial services, utilities cost, refuse disposal, fire protection, maintenance of vehicles, communication cost, pest control, personnel services, equipment, material and supplies, travel, and training. Funds are to be used for purchasing products required to keep these services operational. The program funds are also used for items necessary for compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act standards and codes such as 29 CFR 1910.1030, Blood Borne Pathogens. Compliance with these regulations requires increased protective clothing, incident response, and expanded custodial services.

Detention Facility Maintenance funds are used to conduct preventive, routine, scheduled and unscheduled maintenance for all detention facilities, equipment, utility systems, and ground structures. Funds will provide needed maintenance services for:

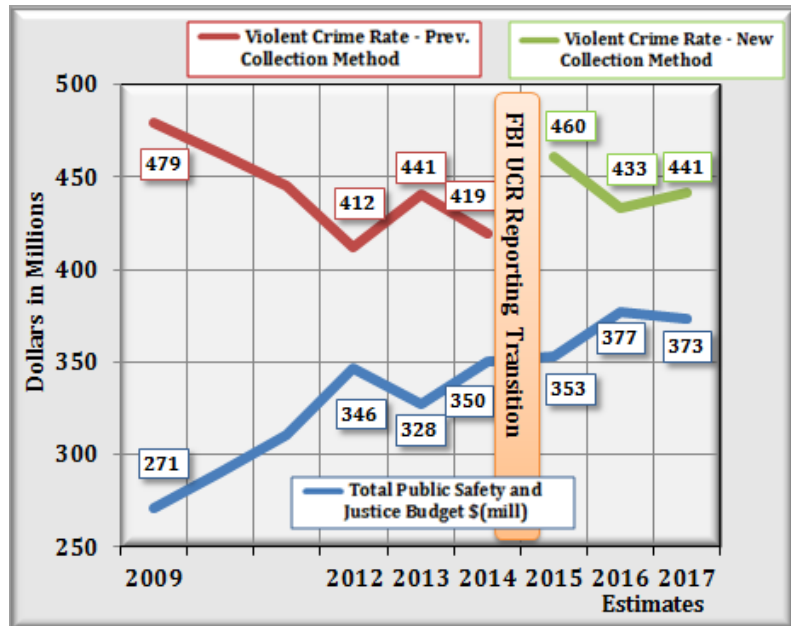
- Equipment such as heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, boilers and other pressure vessels, furnaces, fire alarms and sprinklers, radio repeaters, and security systems.
- Utility systems such as potable water wells, water treatment plans, and water storage tanks.
- Horizontal infrastructures including sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and landscaping.

Program Performance:

The OJS utilizes a funding increase methodology that combines programmatic expertise with data-driven analysis to get more resources to reservations with higher violent crime rates, higher service populations, and greater land bases. The consistent trend over time displays how the results of the Strategic Plan measure on violent crime reduction intersect with BIA’s total Public Safety and Justice budget.

The graph at right provides a clear indication that additional resources over the last seven years have been allocated in an effective manner to address the disproportionately high violent crime rates on Indian reservations. In addition to measure 457, the OJS has added resources to successfully and significantly reduce violent crime at five individual APG reservations. Thus, combining the documented, consistent success at both the macro and micro levels over a substantial period of time indicates that OJS is fulfilling its intended purpose and achieving strategic goals under the Protecting Indian Communities Initiative.

In 2015, OJS measured the Part I violent crime rate at 460 incidents per 100,000 Indian Country inhabitants receiving law enforcement services, which is short of the goal of 419. Failure to meet this goal can be partially attributed to a change in the method of the violent crime reporting. During the year, the FBI finalized its UCR transition to accept crime reports in electronic format only. As part of a larger effort to help law enforcement agencies make the change, the FBI provided training to BIA and tribal officials on proper crime classification and use of the electronic submission

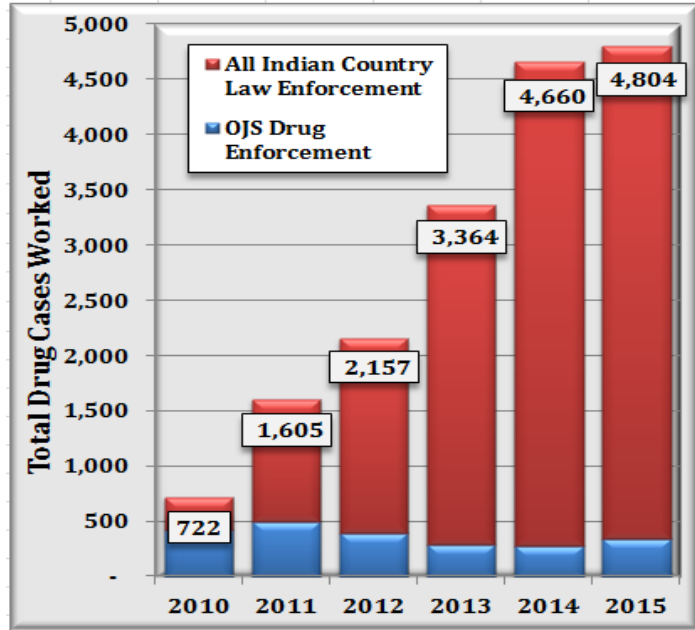


tool. Following analysis of the data OJS submitted, OJS determined that the higher FY 2015 violent crime rate was likely the result of more accurate crime classification and reporting rather than an actual rise in violent crimes committed. This mirrored the trend we observed at all four APG (violent crime reduction initiative) locations where similar crime classification training was administered.

In **2016**, BIA and tribes should be able to reduce the violent crime rate by six percent to 433 incidents per 100,000 Indian Country inhabitants receiving law enforcement services.

In **2017**, the budget will continue to support proven strategies to combat the drug crisis in Indian Country. A variety of factors have led to the drug epidemic and, in particular, methamphetamine use has increased in Indian communities throughout the United States. An escalating number of drug cartels are targeting

reservations, taking advantage of the complex web of jurisdictional issues that make prosecution more challenging, as well as the long standing socioeconomic challenges. BIA continues to see an increase in drug activity on lands under its jurisdiction. Over the last several years, BIA has significantly increased the number of trained officers and other service personnel to assist in investigations, arrests, and drug seizures. Public safety funding will continue to support expanded training capabilities, specialized drug training for existing officers, community policing efforts, and expanded public awareness campaigns. These are historically proven approaches to combating drugs and reducing violent crime.



FY 2014-2017 Agency Priority Goal:

By September 30, 2017, reduce rates of repeat incarceration in five target tribal communities by three percent through a comprehensive “alternatives to incarceration” strategy that seeks to address underlying causes of repeat offenses, including substance abuse and social services needs through tribal and Federal partnerships. Through the additional resources appropriated under the Tiwahe initiative for FY 2016, BIA has expanded this APG from three to five communities and extended the goal period to the end of FY 2017.

The initiative focused on three pilot locations (Red lake, Ute Mountain and Duck Valley) initially, and will incorporate two additional locations during FY 2016. All five communities are dealing with measurable recidivism that negatively impacts the community as well as creates extreme demand on already crowded and deteriorating detention facilities.

Progress to date includes the identification of offender categories as adults with three or more arrests during FY 2013 and juveniles with one or more subsequent arrests during the same period, indicating that they are “habitual” offenders. The baseline data for FY 2013 has been reviewed and includes 77 adult and 73 juvenile habitual offenders across all three locations that were arrested a total of 487 times during FY 2013 (287 adult and 200 juvenile arrests).

Results through Q4 FY 2015

LOCATION	FY 2013 Bookings of most frequent offenders		FY 2013 Number of habitual offenders	Q1 FY15 Repeat offenders	Q2 FY15 Repeat offenders	Q3 FY15 Repeat offenders	Q4 FY15 Repeat offenders
Duck Valley (adult)	66		17	5 of 17	11 of 17	11 of 17	12 of 17
Red Lake (juvenile)	168		61	13 of 61	16 of 61	19 of 61	25 of 61,
Ute Mountain (adult)	221		60	17 of 60	23 of 60	29 of 60	36 of 60
Ute Mountain (juvenile)	32		12	5 of 12	6 of 12	8 of 12	8 of 12
TOTAL	487		150	40 of 150	56 of 150	67 of 150	81 of 150

"Most frequent offenders" = 3 or more (adult); more than 1 (juvenile)

At the end of FY 2015, the three locations recorded a high of 59 percent reduction in repeat offenders and a low of 29 percent. The combined average for the three tribes is a 46 percent reduction in recidivism from the FY 2013 baseline data. It is important to acknowledge that measurement will continue until the end of FY 2017, and as more time passes the potential for re-offending generally increases for habitual offenders. Thus, we are expecting to see a natural decline in these percentages over the remaining two year measurement period.

Subactivity - Tribal Courts (TPA) (FY 2017: \$30,753,000; FTE: 6):

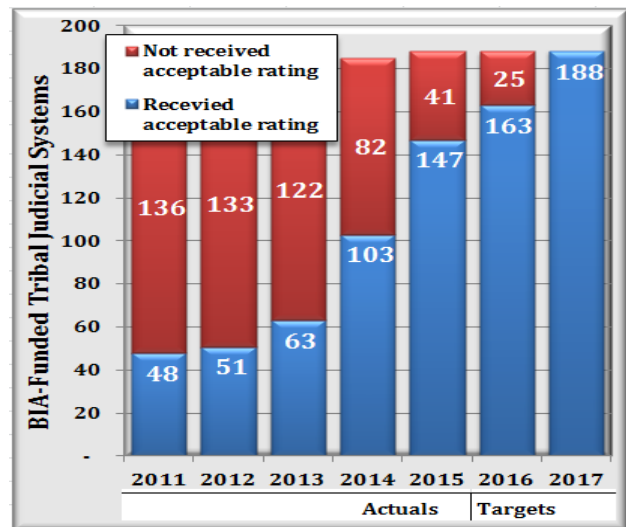
Of the almost 300 tribal courts and seven Courts of Federal Regulation otherwise known as the Court of Indian Offenses (or CFR Courts) and referenced at 25 CFR 11, 185 courts currently receive funds directly through this program under P.L. 93-638 contracts and self-governance compacts. The remaining 115 courts do not receive any BIA funding as the tribes chose to prioritize their TPA funds to other BIA programs. Tribes utilize this funding for salaries and related administrative costs for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, court clerks, court administrators, pre-trial and probation officers, juvenile officers, victim witness specialist, and other court support staff central to the operation of tribal justice systems. Funding needs are identified through on-going dialogue between the court systems and IA as part of its technical outreach services and training sessions, funding request from the tribe for either one-time funding or an increase in base funding, pilot projects agreed to by both the tribe and the BIA, one-on-one assessment from the BIA, and in some instances tribal court reviews contracted by the BIA.

Tribal court systems are evolving and need to grow to meet the increasing demands of tribal communities, the increasing demands now placed on the tribal courts pursuant to the enhancement provisions of the TLOA, as well as the new re-authorization of the VAWA. These judicial systems address everything from violent crimes and drug use, to domestic and family issues, to all types of civil claims. The appropriations proposed in FY 2017 will be used to help tribes reduce caseloads, address the large filing of criminal cases, tort claims, tribal probate claims, family law issues including the ICWA, all the while

dispensing impartial justice to thousands of Indians, and in some cases, non- Indians in Indian Country. The tribal court systems, through new provisions in the TLOA, have increased sentencing authority as well as requirements to comply with a cadre of other mandates under the TLOA. Further, the re-authorization of VAWA brings jurisdictional requirements now imposed by the new reauthorization. Many of these new requirements under both the TLOA and VAWA will require some courts to expand their judicial capabilities. Tribal Court funding will help tribal courts keep pace with the need to dispense fair and equitable justice within their communities, and ensure BIA can fulfill its responsibilities under the new TLOA.

Program Performance – Tribal Courts (TPA):

During FY 2015, the rapid deployment of tribal court assessment contractors in multiple locations throughout the nation contributed to an increase in the percentage of BIA-funded tribal judicial systems receiving an acceptable review rating to 78 percent, surpassing the goal of 71 percent for the year. With a continued focus on communication and coordination between tribes, IA, and review contractors, and resources appropriated for FY 2016, this percentage is expected to improve to 87 percent. The FY 2017 request anticipates results achieving 100 percent.



Subactivity - Fire Protection (TPA) (FY 2017: \$1,426,000; FTE: 0):

Fire Protection supports over 40 tribal fire protection programs, which support tribal staff, train volunteer firefighters, repair existing firefighting equipment, and purchase additional equipment. Funds are also used to purchase smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and emergency lights for tribal buildings.

Program Performance:

Tribes are scheduled to provide annual training for volunteer firefighters throughout the fiscal year.

Public Safety and Justice Performance Overview Table

Program Performance Change Table									
Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	Change from CY plan to BY	Long Term Target 2019
PART I violent crime incidents per 100,000 Indian Country inhabitants receiving law enforcement services	412	442	416	419	460	433	441	+8	428
	5,160	5,538	5,212	5,245	5,769	5,423	5,531	+108	5,365
	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	-	12.53
FY 2014-2015 APG: By September 30, 2015, reduce rates of repeat incarceration in three target tribal communities by 3%			Establish Baseline	-3%	-46%				-3%
FY 2016-2017 APG: By September 30, 2017, reduce rates of repeat incarceration in five target tribal communities by 3%				Establish Baseline	n/a	-1.5%	-1.5%	0%	-3%
Part I offenses per 100,000 population	2,206	2,289	2,374	2,374	1,532	1,440	1,469	+29	1,424
	27,636	28,680	29,746	29,746	19,191	18,040	18,400	+360	17,848
	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	-	12.53
Part II offense per 100,000 population	43,403	44,731	43,837	43,057	17,474	16,425	16,754	+329	16,251
	543,837	560,483	549,273	539,501	218,944	205,807	209,924	+4,117	203,626
	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	-	12.53
Natural, cultural and heritage resource crimes per 100,000 population	52	65	63	21	6	5	6	+1	5
	656	810	794	259	72	68	69	+1	67
	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53	-	12.53
Percentage of BIA field agency law enforcement programs that participate in community policing	89%	90%	92%	92%	96%	89%	92%	+3	95%
	177	179	184	184	192	177	184	+7	189
	198	199	199	199	201	198	199	+1	199
Percentage of BIA/tribal law enforcement agencies on par with recommended national ratio of staffing	52%	52%	50%	50%	52%	53%	52%	-1	55%
	103	104	99	99	104	106	104	-2	111
	198	199	199	199	201	201	201	-	201
Percent of BIA funded tribal judicial systems receiving an acceptable rating under independent tribal judicial system reviews	27.7%	34.1%	55.7%	71%	78%	71%	100%	+29	100%
	51	63	103	133	147	163	188	+25	188
	184	185	185	188	188	188	188	-	188
Percent of tribal courts with unacceptable ratings that were provided with detailed corrective action plans	56%	56%	71%	80%	93%	71%	100%	+29	100%
	18	23	34	44	38	39	25	-14	25
	32	41	48	55	41	55	25	-30	25
Percent of tribal courts reviewed, having criminal jurisdiction and receiving Federal government funding, that comply with speedy trial process requirements	87%	56%	65%	73%	74%	78%	90%	+2	93%
	47	50	78	88	89	80	108	+28	112
	54	90	120	120	120	103	120	+17	120

Community & Economic Development

Community and Economic Development							
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Job Placement and Training (TPA)	11,463	11,445	55	4	1,000	12,504	1,059
<i>FTE</i>	3	3				3	
Economic Development (TPA)	1,706	1,794	5	2		1,801	7
<i>FTE</i>							
Minerals and Mining	20,612	25,153	-41	44	148	25,304	151
Minerals & Mining Program (TPA)	3,912	3,940	-41	16	148	4,063	123
Minerals & Mining Projects	14,924	14,953		16		14,969	16
Minerals & Mining Central Oversight	860	5,369		5		5,374	5
Minerals & Mining Regional Oversight	916	891		7		898	7
<i>FTE</i>	25	45				45	
Community Development Oversight	2,215	2,227		8	1,000	3,235	1,008
Central Oversight	2,215	2,227		8	1,000	3,235	1,008
<i>FTE</i>							
Total Requirements	35,996	40,619	19	58	2,148	42,844	2,225
<i>FTE</i>	28	48				48	

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Job Placement and Training (TPA)	+1,000	0
• Minerals and Mining		
• Minerals & Mining Program (TPA)	+148	0
• Community Development Oversight		
• Central Oversight	+1,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+2,148	0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Community and Economic Development activity is \$42,844,000, a net program change of +\$2,148,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Job Placement and Training (TPA) (+\$1,000,000):

The proposed increase of \$1 million in Job Placement & Training (JPT) funding will enhance the job training programs related to the Tiwahe Initiative. These additional dollars will be awarded to specific tribes participating in the Tiwahe Initiative in FY 2017. The increased funding will allow the Tiwahe tribes to assist their tribal members in achieving self-sufficiency and securing permanent employment. The Tiwahe tribes must develop a plan to use the JPT funding to support and coordinate with existing social services and tribal courts programs to address employment and training needs at their locations.

Minerals & Mining Program (TPA) (+\$148,000):

Additional funding is needed to address increased pay requirements for certain oil and gas related occupations in certain locations. In 2015, the Office of Personnel Management approved the Department's request to establish special pay rate tables for specific occupational series and locations engaged in oil and gas activities. The increase supports revised pay rates providing for an increase in current locality pay rates to 35 percent for each occupation/location identified in the special pay table.

Heightened oil and gas development activities have created a competitive market for workers in energy-related positions which increased the difficulty for Indian Affairs to recruit and retain oil and gas employees at locations nationwide. Under current pay structures, Indian Affairs cannot compete with the higher salaries being offered by oil companies and positions go unfilled. Failure to retain staff in Indian Affairs positions results in reduced services to tribal communities and hinders the growth of tribal economies.

Central Oversight (+\$1,000,000):

Lenders, investors, businesses and consumers depend on a strong legal infrastructure to protect their property interests, including liens and security interests in collateral to secure credit transactions. Commerce is inhibited when such transactions lack certainty and protection. Lenders are willing to lend when they can rely on a secured transactions code and supporting infrastructure to assure that they will be repaid through the ability to liquidate collateral in the event of a default. Among the reasons why Native American communities persist as pockets of poverty is that many lack this very important legal infrastructure that in other jurisdictions encourages credit and other capital transactions. When the rules governing lender-borrower relationships are uncertain or nonexistent, lending risks mount, and lenders may either refuse to lend or increase interest rates and other costs of the transactions, as well as shorten loan terms, to offset the risks. Therefore, to effectively enable access to credit by businesses and consumers at affordable rates and on competitive terms, rules are needed to govern credit relationships. Without such codes supported by an accurate, trustworthy and publicly accessible filing system for security interests, Native Americans and their firms are often unable to access much needed credit for equipment or inventory purchases, operational or expansion funding, or for other needs from lenders or sellers of goods on credit that are located outside tribal jurisdictions. In such cases, the lenders or sellers of goods do not have the legal assurance that their security interests retained in the purchased items or other offered collateral will be enforceable in the event of default when the collateral is located on a reservation.

To address this challenge, the Uniform Law Commission (ULC)* and a working group of tribal representatives and others working extensively on Indian country economic development issues drafted the Model Tribal Secured Transactions Act (MTSTA) as a template for legislation by tribes to facilitate commercial transactions. The MTSTA provides a set of rules that specify how security interests may be created and improved, and that establish priority between competing creditors with interests in the same collateral that is located within the adopting tribe's jurisdiction. Under this system, a creditor files a financing statement at a public filing office that constitutes notice to other interested parties about its security interests in the personal property of a specified debtor. This financing statement makes good against third parties a creditor's security interest in most kinds of personal property. The MTSTA is modelled after Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), and has been adopted by all 50 states and several U.S. territories and has been uniquely modified for tribal jurisdictions.

Public filing offices determine when filings will be accepted, how records must be maintained, what kind of fees will be charged, and how information is made available to the public. In today's business environment, creditors expect reliable, easily accessible (electronic and online) and trustworthy public filing systems that assure their property interests in collateral are protected and appropriately prioritized. Setting up a reservation-based UCC filing system that would meet creditor expectations can be

prohibitively expensive. Generally, tribes also lack the capacity and training to administer these complex systems. A more practical approach for a tribe that has adopted the MTSTA is to enter into a formal agreement with a state, whereby the tribe is able to utilize, at no cost, the state's system for the administration of financing statements filed pursuant to the tribe's secured transaction code.

The requested \$1 million in increased funding will be used to administer proposal based awards for tribes to adopt the MTSTA or to update obsolete, incomplete or otherwise ineffective secured transactions codes. These awards will be competed on the basis of (1) need; and (2) commitment to working toward implementing the code through a joint powers agreement, memorandum of understanding or other formal arrangement with a state or other host jurisdiction to register and administer financing statements that create security interests (liens) originated pursuant the tribe's new or revised code.

Tribes competing for these awards would submit budgets detailing the costs of retaining legal counsel, if needed, to: (1) consult with tribal leaders, local businesses, and other stakeholders; (2) based on the consultations, modify the MTSTA to meet a tribe's particular customs, concerns, needs, and aspirations; (3) work with tribal leadership to adopt a secured transactions code or update an existing code that is obsolete; and (4) work with the host state's secretary of state's office or other applicable state division to enter into a joint powers agreement, memorandum of understanding or other formal arrangement for the state to register and administer financing statements filed pursuant to the tribe's new or updated code.

The additional resources will enable IEED to administer the program and to bring critical legal infrastructure to an estimated 17 tribes. This estimate is based on average award of \$50,000.

*The Uniform Law Commission was formerly entitled the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Community and Economic Development Overview:

The Community and Economic Development activity supports the advancement of American Indian and Alaska Native communities by creating jobs, bolstering reservation economies, and promoting economic growth throughout Indian Country. The activity is comprised of the Job Placement and Training (JPT) program, which includes the Workforce Development program as authorized by the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act, P.L. 102-477 (477); Economic Development; Minerals and Mining; the Energy Service Center; the Energy Resources Development Program as authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005; Community Development; and Community Development Oversight. These programs work together to achieve sustainable economic development by:

- Enhancing economic opportunities in Indian Country;
- Providing technical or financial assistance to improve tribal business capacity;
- Providing technical assistance and outreach activities to improve access to capital;
- Helping tribes build the capacity to take advantage of business opportunities;
- Building tribal energy resource development capacity by providing technical and financial assistance to tribes to assume greater control over their energy resources;

The programs in the activity are administered by the Office of Indian Services (OIS), the Office of Trust Services (OTS), the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (IEED) in Washington, DC, and IEED's Division of Energy and Mineral Development (DEMD) in Lakewood, CO. Also included is tribal base funding in the Job Placement and Training, Economic Development, and Minerals and Mining programs. Resources are delivered directly to tribes that wish to identify and develop their renewable and conventional energy or mineral assets by way of direct service and technical assistance from DEMD staff and from third-party contractors and consultants through grants, Public Law 93-638 grants, and Self-Governance compacts.

Subactivity - Job Placement and Training (TPA) (FY 2017: \$12,504,000; FTE: 3):

Program Overview:

Participating tribes are encouraged to provide services directly to their members by either entering into a Pub. L. 93-638 contract with the BIA or a compact with the Office of Self-Governance. Tribes may also consolidate JPT funds in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-477.

The JPT program is designed to assist individuals in securing jobs at livable wages, thereby reducing their dependence on Federal subsidized programs such as childcare assistance, food stamps, and welfare. The JPT funding aims to assist eligible applicants to obtain job skills and to find and retain a job, thereby leading to self-sufficiency. The funding provides for vocational training and employment assistance to individuals to improve job skills and provide increased employment. This includes client assessments, career counseling, planning, costs for travel, training stipends, and unsubsidized job placements.

Pub. L. 102-477 is a self-determination statute that allows tribes greater control over delivery of social-welfare and workforce development services. It permits eligible tribes and Alaska Native organizations to consolidate into a single plan employment-and-training-related, formula-funded federal grant monies from ten different programs within the BIA and BIE, the Departments of Labor (DOL), and Health and Human Services (DHHS). The "477" program allows participating tribes to save administrative time and expense due to no longer having the requirement to submit individual program plans and reports, thus affording more support for job placements and case management activities. The grant money that BIA contributes to the 477 program includes Job Placement & Training (TPA) (JPT) funding.

Pub. L. 102-477 designated the BIA to be the lead agency to administer this program. The BIA disburses more than \$80 million in grants for this program to more than 260 tribes, most of which are in Alaska. The 477 program has operated for over two decades as a demonstration project and has demonstrated that it should be permanent. When agencies collaborate to surmount bureaucratic obstacles, consolidate programs, and deliver desperately-needed services on a one-stop basis, BIA and tribes can more promptly and efficiently address joblessness and social distress in Indian Country.

The 477 program and the JPT programs are overseen by the Division of Workforce Development within BIA. The division is responsible for developing policies, procedures, and standards for operation of the employment assistance and adult vocational training programs. The division also provides guidance and

assistance to Regions, Agencies, and tribes which operate employment assistance and adult vocational training programs. In addition, they develop and prepare statistical performance information on an annual basis for tribes that operate JPT programs. Funding also supports operating expenses for the division.

Program Performance:

In 2015, the Office of Indian Services (OIS) assumed responsibility of the JP&T program midway through FY 2015, and began developing and implementing a staffing plan and a plan to timely distribute program funds to tribes that participate in JPT and the P.L. 102-477 Demonstration Project.

Tribes reported that 96 percent of JPT participants obtained unsubsidized employment, completed professional training or obtained professional licenses or certifications, or overcame barriers to employment such as securing transportation to job sites or obtaining childcare services. This was accomplished at the average cost per individual (CPI) of \$2,500 and an average cost per job achieved of \$2,378. Indian Affairs expects similar outcomes in FY 2016.

Staff will complete approximately 20 on-site contract reviews, which will include a review of contract compliance, expense reports, tribal 477 personnel performance and capacity, and property management. The program's Awarding Official Technical Representatives will work with six Federal program managers and three different agencies to solicit approvals that will result in the completion of approximately 65 contracts, enabling the transfer of funds to contractors who will perform services for program clients, thereby increasing training and work opportunities. Staff will ensure that all required reports are timely submitted and reviewed for accuracy and applicability. Federal partners will continue to be kept abreast of their contributions to each tribe's success.

In 2016, budget uncertainties and cuts bring pressure to prioritize and to be more productive. To address this challenge and continually improve its program, JPT will begin to use results-based, data-driven management techniques. The program will conduct an assessment, in FY 2016, as to whether or not efforts are successful and seek to address those areas that need improvement.

In 2017, the JPT program will develop an annual Operating Plan that details the strategies and resources it will apply to reach goals and objectives at all JPT related levels within the Department of the Interior. The Operating Plan will seek to balance quantity with quality, establish ambitious targets for continuous improvement of JPT program performance, demonstrate prioritization of resource allocation, and identify evidence supporting JPT, DWD, and OIS strategies. Progress will be reviewed against the Operating Plan each quarter and the programs will be held accountable for the implementation of the plan, achieving milestones, and making adjustments as needed. The JPT training and employment programs will also emphasize, through provision of technical assistance to the AI/AN workforce system, training for job-seekers that leads to industry-recognized credentials as a means of increasing their earning potential, thus moving the JPT toward a jobs-driven training agenda.

The program will work with tribal entities to broaden available training options beyond traditional classroom training by encouraging and streamlining access to work-based training, including on-the-job training, registered apprenticeships and customized training.

JPT will test new ideas and approaches with tribal program participants, such as aligning Federal, state, and local workforce, education, and economic development systems to meet the needs of AI/AN workers as well as employer demand, strengthening participation of employers, labor in program design and delivery, and increasing use of technology-based training methods.

The program will work with the P.L. 102-477 Tribal Workgroup to identify the best approaches to test training and re-employment services and evaluating best practices that have shown promise over recent history, such as apprenticeships, on-the-job training, and tribal and regional strategies.

<i>Program Performance Change Table</i>									
Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	Change from CY plan to BY	Long Term Target 2019
Total average gain in earnings of participants that obtain unsubsidized employment through Job Placement Training program.	\$8.05	\$10.40	\$9.27	\$6.93	\$5.83	\$8.83	\$9.83	+1	\$9.83
	\$18,655	\$26,225	\$33,092	\$25,000	\$8,031	\$26,500	\$29,500	+3,000	\$29,500
	2,317	2,522	3,568	3,610	1,378	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Percent of participants recording a positive exit from the Jobs Placement and Training (JPT) Program	97%	96%	98%	90%	97%	93%	95%	+2	95%
	22,374	17,717	23,611	19,035	20,199	19,500	22,800	+3,300	22,800
	22,996	18,425	24,025	21,150	20,905	21,000	24,000	+3,000	24,000
Cost per job achieved (JPT)	\$2,314	\$2,561	\$2,378	\$2,193	\$2,249	\$2,400	\$2601	+201	\$2601
	\$11,321	\$87,490	\$8,876,176	\$10,700	\$11,348,530	\$10,800	\$13,900	+3,100	\$13,900
	4,892	3,416	3,732	4,880	5,045	4,500	5,345	+845	5,345
Cost per individual receiving job placement services (JPT)	\$2,248	\$2,591	\$2,500	\$2,162	\$2,146	\$2,320	\$2,501	+181	\$2,500
	\$30,462,000	\$42,745,000	\$86,326,870	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	\$58,000,000	\$87,000,000	+29,000,000	\$87,000,000
	13,553	16,498	34,525	37,000	37,000	25,000	34,790	+9,790	34,790

Subactivity - Economic Development (TPA) (FY 2017: \$1,801,000; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

This program supports the Department’s efforts to promote economic growth throughout Indian Country. The funding builds business and commercial capacity for individuals, as well as opportunities for business and energy development to enhance reservation economies. Other activities include coordination and integration of programs across Federal agencies to help assure that the Department of the Interior’s programs maximize their return on investment in Indian Country by enhancing tribal business development opportunities and developing the legal infrastructure and capacity necessary for economic growth.

Program Performance:

In 2015, the program published primers on *Making an Effective Business Presentation; Choosing a Tribal*

Business Structure; and *Comprehensive Tribal Community Planning*. They can be accessed at: <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/IEED/TEDPGlance/index.htm>. The DED also prints these primers on glossy stock so that they can be handed out at conferences, meetings, and reservation visits.

In 2016, funding is supporting the preparation of three new online primers for its “Economic Development Principles at a Glance” series. This new series is to include primers on *How Capital can be Accessed for Development Projects*, *What Every Tribal Economic Development Director Needs to Know*, and *How to Encourage Tribal Business Enterprises Through use of Section 9 of Public Law 102-477*.¹

For 2017 the funding will support preparation of three additional online primers for its “Economic Development Principles at a Glance” series.

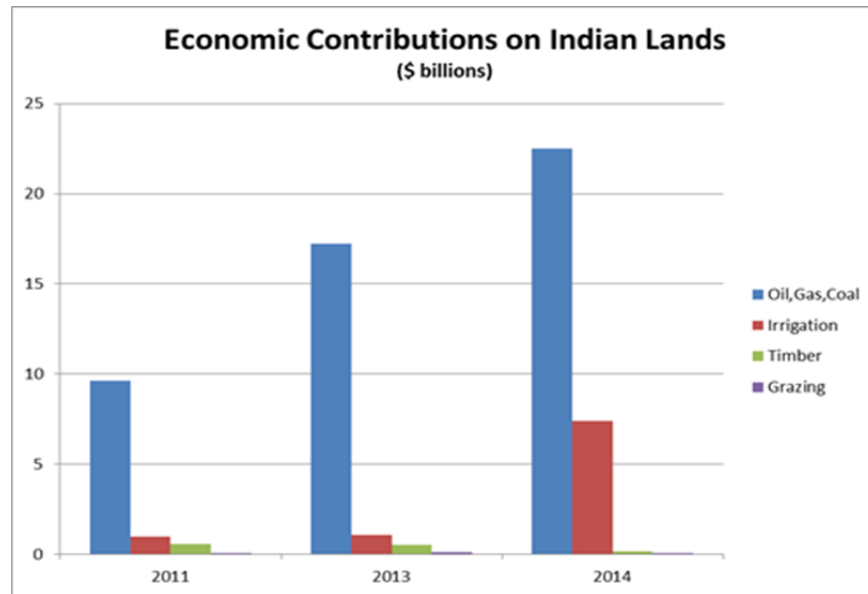
Subactivity - Minerals and Mining (FY 2017: \$25,304,000; FTE: 45):

Program Overview:

The Minerals and Mining program promotes and provides technical assistance for the development of renewable energy, conventional energy, and mineral resources. The Department holds in trust 56 million surface acres and 60 million acres of subsurface mineral estates and assists tribes and Indian allottees in managing this land throughout Indian Country. In consultation with tribes and Indian allottees, the DEMD assists in the exploration and development of trust lands with active and potential energy and mineral resources. This program element represents base funding for Minerals and Mining programs that directly contributes to energy and mineral development on the reservations. It is administered at the Central Office, regional and tribal organizational levels.

The following chart shows the significant impact of energy and mineral development on Indian economies. The source of these numbers is from DOI’s annual reports on the financial and job creation contributions to the economy from DOI agencies.

¹ DED had intended to prepare and publish in FY 2016 a primer on forming an IRA Section 17 corporation; however, this subject was covered in DED’s FY 2015 primer, *Choosing a Tribal Business Structure*. The FY 2016 primer on what a tribal economic development director needs to know will substitute for the primer on IRA Section 17 corporate formation.



The IEED’s Division of Energy and Mineral Development (DEMD) office is the primary office responsible for fulfilling Indian Affairs’ trust responsibility concerning the development of Indian Trust land owners’ energy and mineral resources. The DEMD is the only office within the Federal government with the primary responsibility of assisting Indian Trust land owners in identifying and quantifying their energy and mineral resources and insuring that the Indian Trust land owners realize a maximum economic return from the responsible development of their resources.

The program office also implements the Tribal Energy Resource Agreement Program (TERA) and has issued regulations to govern the process for tribes to assume the regulatory functions governing the leases and business agreements associated with energy resource development. This regulatory policy program facilitates the development of renewable energy, fossil fuels, and other mineral resources with a focus on self-determination opportunities for tribes. If a Tribe receives approval by the Secretary of the Interior, a tribe may, at its discretion, enter into leases and business agreements for energy development or rights-of-ways for transmission lines and pipelines on its tribal lands without review and approval by the Secretary of the Interior. In support of TERA and the HEARTH Act, DEMD has developed the Tribal Energy Development Capacity (TEDC) grant program. The purpose of the TEDC grant program is to develop tribal managerial, organization and technical capacity needed to maximize the economic impact of energy resource development on Indian land. The TEDC grant gives tribes the tools to develop or enhance their business and regulatory environment for energy resource development consistent with TERA and HEARTH Act regulations.

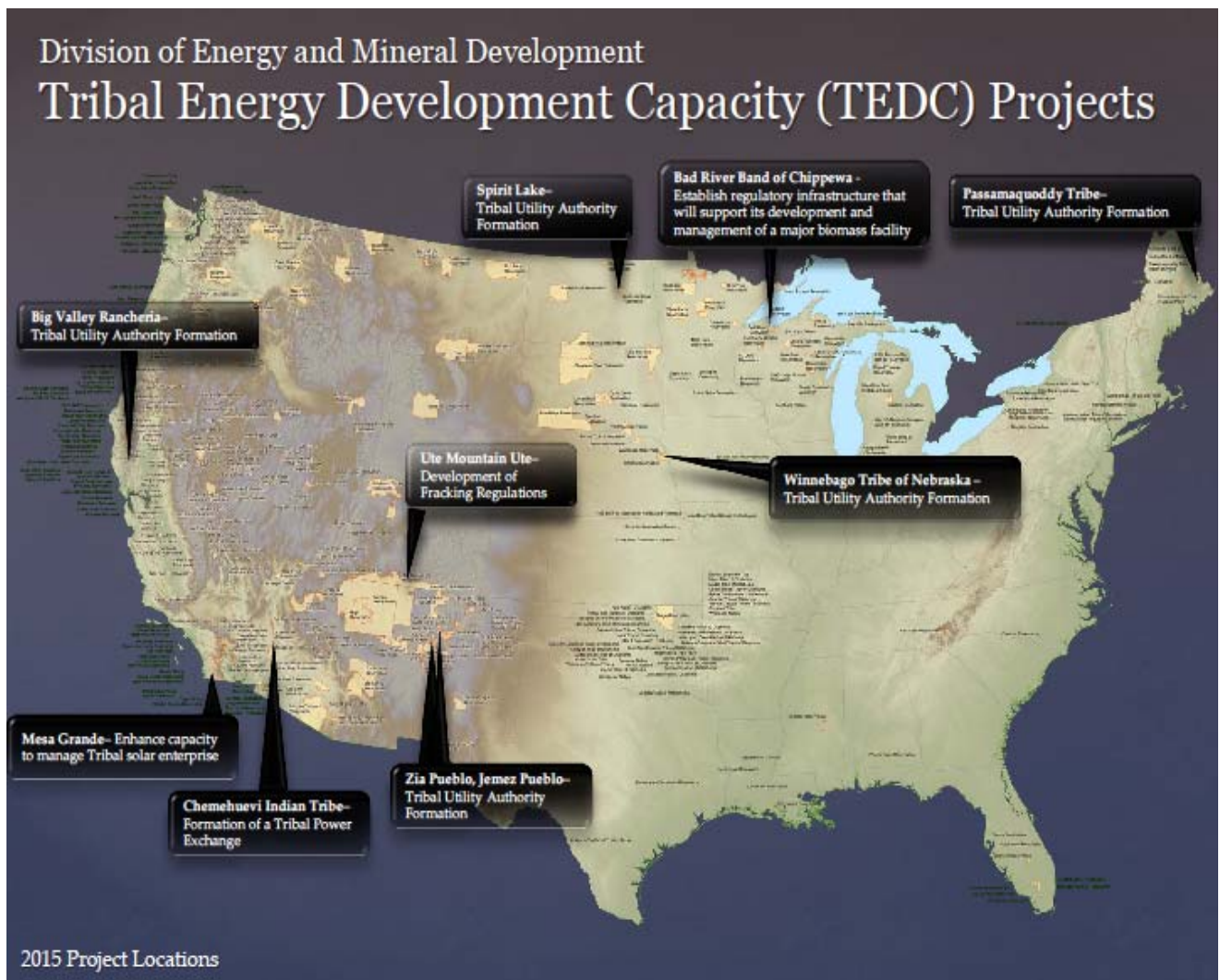
As part of the Administration’s “All of the Above” energy strategy and the Secretary’s Powering Our Future initiative, IA also participates on a number of inter-agency teams to coordinate federal permitting processes and procedures and to facilitate Indian energy resource development. Participation and leadership on these teams provides earlier and better communication among the many bureaus and offices involved in Indian energy development and helps reduce permitting and review time frames.

The Minerals and Mining program is designed to assist tribes and Indian allottees develop their energy

and mineral resources and build tribal technical and managerial capacity to manage energy resources. This is accomplished by providing technical and financial assistance to Indian Trust land owners to help them understand their resource potential, where these resources are most likely to be located, to plan for land use impacts and environmental concerns, and how to understand the business agreements and terms being offered to them to develop their resources. The Minerals and Mining program also offers managerial and business training to Indian resource managers who can best direct and oversee development on their lands. A key component of DEMD's strategy is to work closely with Indian resource managers and agency staff.

Minerals & Mining Program (TPA) [\$4,063,000]:

This program element represents tribal base funding for Minerals and Mining programs that directly contribute to energy and mineral development on the reservations. This is administered at the Central Office, regional and tribal organizational levels.



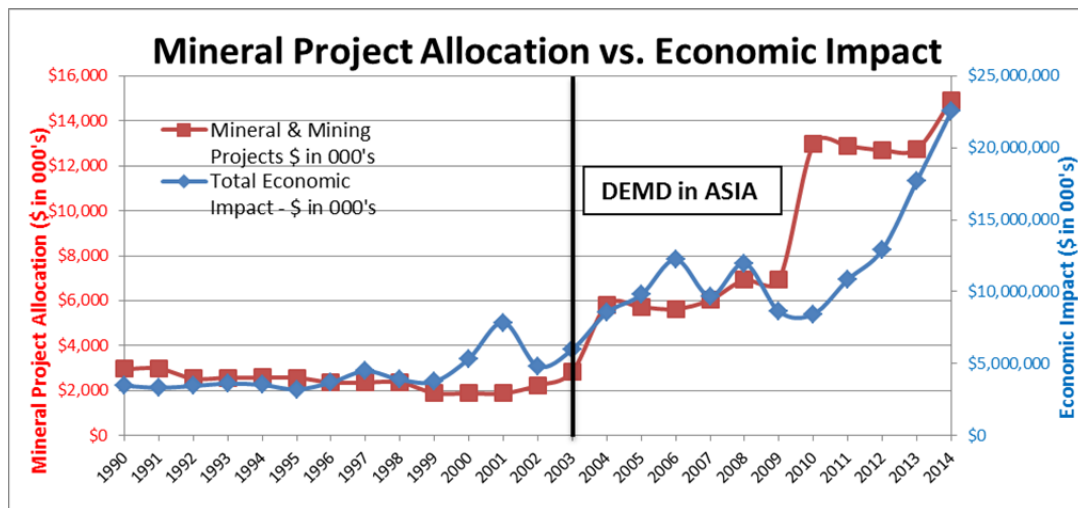
The regulatory policy program facilitates the development of renewable energy, traditional fossil fuels and other mineral resources with a focus on self-determination opportunities for tribes. This program develops a streamlined regulatory process for implementation of the TERA. It is also designed to complement the Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal Homeownership (HEARTH) Act which permits tribes to lease tribal surface trust lands for business and other purposes by implementing their own leasing regulations. In support of TERA and the HEARTH Act, DEMD has developed the Tribal Energy Development Capacity (TEDC) grant program. The purpose of the TEDC grant program is to develop tribal managerial, organization and technical capacity needed to maximize the economic impact of energy resource development on Indian land. The TEDC grant gives tribes the tools to develop or enhance their business and regulatory environment for energy resource development consistent with TERA and HEARTH Act regulations. In FY 2015, the DEMD received 22 TEDC grant applications requesting a total of \$3,138,253 to build this tribal capacity. The DEMD was only able to fund ten of these proposals, totaling \$1,557,609.

To enhance regulatory policy coordination for the myriad of energy and mineral development issues among tribes and various Department bureaus, the DEMD also manages and facilitates a Secretarial Advisory Committee that focuses on internal relationships among DOI organizations, the Indian Energy and Mineral Steering Committee (IEMSC).

Minerals & Mining Projects [\$14,969,000]:

Indian Affairs’ DEMD office is the primary office responsible for fulfilling Indian Affairs’ trust responsibility concerning the development of Indian mineral owners’ energy and mineral resources. It is the only office within the Federal government with the central responsibility of assisting Indian mineral owners in identifying and quantifying their vast energy and mineral resources and insuring that they realize maximum revenue from their development.

The following chart shows a comparison plot of the Mineral and Mining budget allocation to energy and mineral projects on Indian lands (amounts shown on left axis) versus the economic impact to Indian lands (amounts shown on right axis).



Development of energy resources on Indian lands has contributed to a more secure energy future of the Nation, while also significantly impacting the economic health of many Indian communities. Although the progress has been substantial, there remains much to do, as historically Indian lands still remain under-developed relative to surrounding non-Indian lands. Recognizing the opportunities that exist for Indians, DEMD's primary commitment is to provide technical advice, economic analysis and support services so that tribes realize the maximum economic self-sufficiency by creating sustainable economic benefit through the environmentally sound development of their energy and mineral resources.

The DEMD recognizes that the primary reason a tribe elects to develop its energy and mineral resources is to create stable, long-lasting sustainable economic benefits, primarily in the form of jobs and income for its people and communities. Several objectives underlay a tribe's decision to develop its energy and mineral resources. First, is the desire to create positive, long lasting sustainable economic development. Other objectives include greater sovereignty, sustainable environmental benefits, and a hedge against high electric utility bills and inconsistent utility services. Economic benefits derived from resource development should not be looked at as a be-all and end-all, but rather as providing seed capital for creating other economic activities located on reservations, which then create sustainable tribal economies as resources are depleted over time. Renewable energy development, on the other hand, provides the opportunity to realize sustainable economic returns over time as these resources are not depleted but continue to produce energy.

Oil, Natural Gas: Oil and gas resources are the largest revenue generator in Indian Country. Over just the last four years, the development of shale oil and gas in the U.S. has been rapid, and advances in technology continue to improve the economic returns for oil and gas production in the U.S. New horizontal drilling applications have accelerated domestic production of oil and natural gas. Since 2008, the output of oil and natural gas has increased dramatically from tight shale formations, representing a game-changer for conventional energy development and providing an opportunity for economic growth and job creation on Indian reservations.

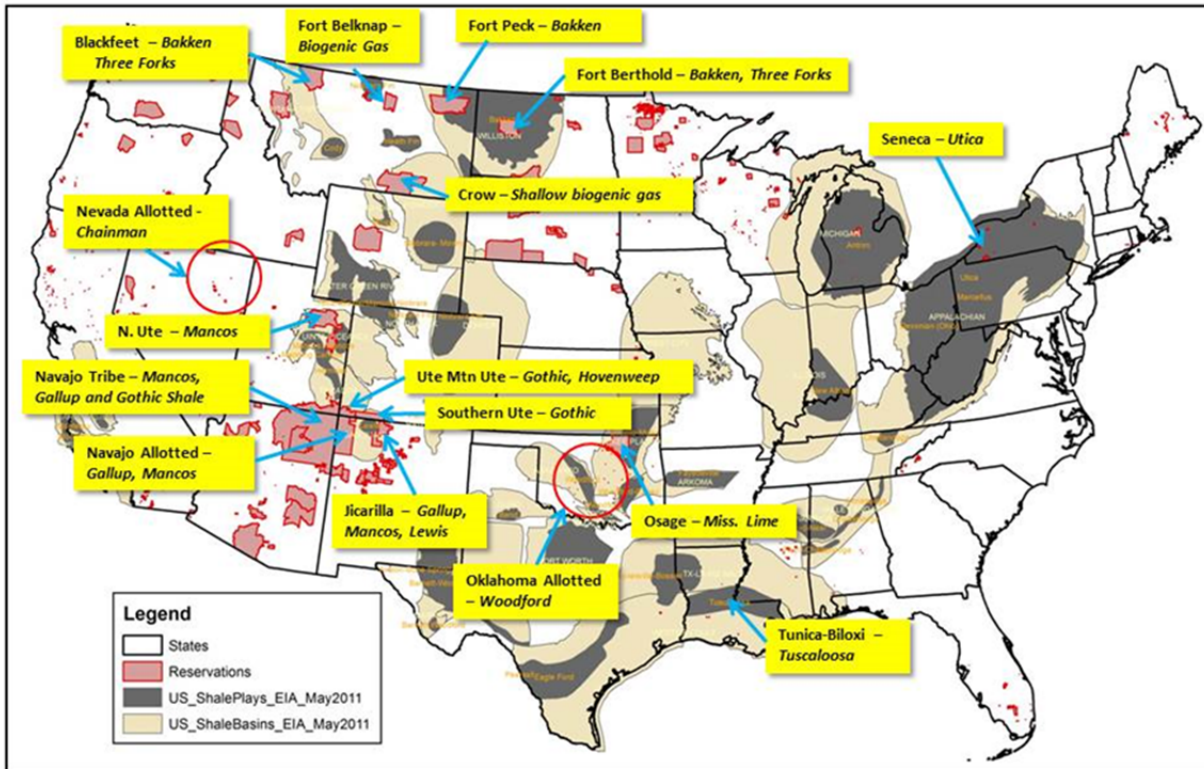
The economic benefit for Indian tribes is potentially large because many Indian reservations are located in known shale play areas and contain large amounts of undeveloped or underdeveloped areas attractive to oil and gas production companies. The production of oil and gas on Indian lands has historically provided significant royalty income to tribes and individual Indians.

With the enormous success of shale gas development in the U.S., the price of natural gas has fallen to below \$4/ mcf since 2008, which will impact reservations with shale gas potential. However these lower prices are also reducing the cost of home heating and electricity as utilities have switched from coal to natural gas. It is possible over time that increased demand will create higher prices and prompt new exploration for natural gas.

Oil production has risen 25 percent since 2008. The largest increase in oil supply is coming from both shale rock formations and tight reservoirs (non-shale lithologies which do not allow fluids to flow easily). It is being produced by the same horizontal drilling technology used to extract shale gas. The Three Affiliated Tribes in North Dakota area are currently experiencing explosive growth in the production of

oil from the Bakken Formation. In 2012, North Dakota overtook California and then Alaska as the nation's second largest oil producing state.

This new energy economy, driven primarily by shale-oil and shale-gas, has raised hopes and concerns for Indian tribes. They recognize that they must plan for hydrocarbon development, view realistically the impact it may have on their lands and natural environment, understand its economic rewards, and reckon with its downsides. A large, mostly undeveloped land base and exploration data will afford tribes a unique opportunity to participate in shale energy development.



Map of the U.S. with Indian Reservations and both the established and emerging oil and gas shale plays that exist there.

Renewable Energy

The DEMD views renewable energy as one of the many tools available to American Indians and Alaska Natives for creating sustainable economies on Indian land. Many Indian reservations are well positioned to either access or provide a stable source of competitively priced, low carbon energy. Energy security is an issue that is at the forefront of the manufacturing industry. Of the 326 American Indian Reservations more than 200 have the energy resource capacity needed to create and sustain a 1 to 25 MW renewable power generation facility. This provides a great opportunity for both Tribes and private industry to team up and take advantage of the available energy resources. The potential, just for renewable energy, on these reservations is as follows: (a) wind energy, 535 million kW; (b) solar energy, 17,600 million kW; (c) woody biomass, 3 billion kW; (d) geothermal, 21 million kW; and (e) hydroelectric, 5.7 million kW. A tremendous need exists to quantify these potentials on individual reservations to gain a better understanding of how to best develop these resources.

Based on the Division's frequent and highly involved interactions and collaborations with tribes on their renewable energy projects it has been determined the primary reasons behind a tribe's desire to develop renewable energy projects were found to involve one or more of the following motivations: Sovereignty; Energy Independence, Security, and Diversification; Environmental Benefits and Sustainability; Economic Impact by strengthening and solidifying the tribal economy.



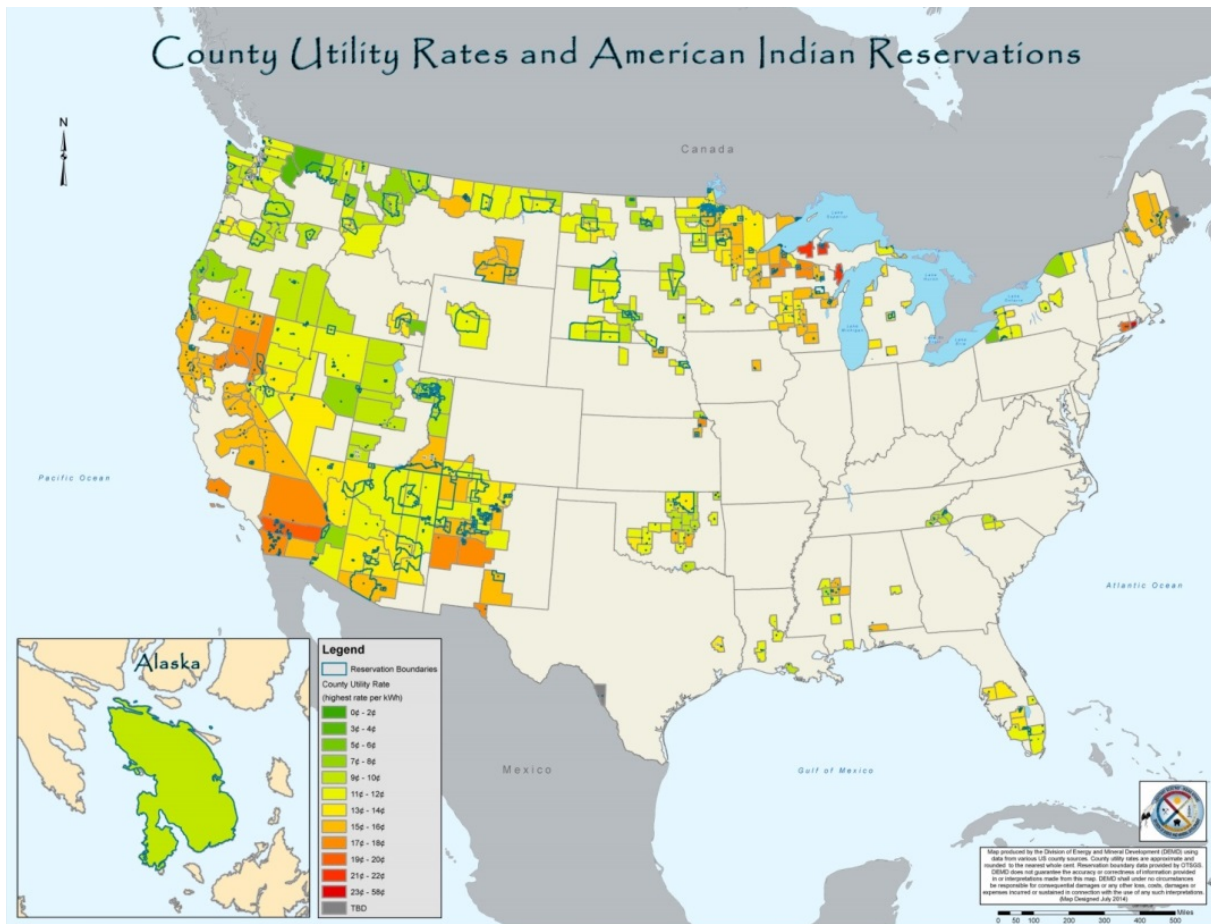
Tribal community scale biomass to electricity system

Renewable energy systems can reduce electricity costs as well as heating costs. The DEMD technical assistance and grant funding aids tribes in high energy cost areas to evaluate their renewable energy resources to determine if lower energy costs can be achieved through renewable energy development. These smaller renewable energy projects, where the produced energy is utilized locally, can have a great economic impact on the local tribal community through job creation and energy cost savings. Smaller projects can also be easier to finance, easier for a tribe to solely own, and easier to connect into the existing transmission system. The DEMD assists tribal exploration efforts in order to develop renewable energy opportunities that facilitate tribal economic development goals. Technical assistance is provided through a team of engineers, geologists, economists, and business development specialists.

As of November 2015, DEMD was actively involved in 74 renewable energy projects, with 58 different tribes. These projects encompass biomass, waste to energy, hydroelectric, geothermal, solar, and wind resources. More than half of these are small, community scale projects, where tribes are seeking opportunities to reduce local energy costs and enhance energy security. One such effort is to develop and further define and quantify tribal energy sources for Industrial Scale Energy Production. The primary purpose is to provide a reliable energy resource that could be utilized in manufacturing and industrial processes. The DEMD focuses on energy utilizing high capacity factor (reliable and uninterrupted) such as hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass, and waste-to-energy.

The DEMD is seeing increased interest in small renewable energy projects, ranging from 250 kW to 3 MW. Small projects provide for several benefits as compared to large utility scale projects where power is sold and used off-reservation. Small projects have a lower capital expense, making it more feasible for a tribe to have 100 percent project ownership. Also, small projects are less complicated to connect to the local utility. Also, power generated from these projects can mitigate high local retail electricity and heating oil rates.

High local retail electricity rates and high heating rates can indicate an opportunity for energy savings and job creation from small renewable energy projects. Tribes in those regions often struggle to keep up with above average annual heating costs, especially when using heating oil or propane.



Map of the U.S. shows Indian Reservations and county electric rates – the hotter colors represent high electric rates and therefore where renewable electricity projects may be most feasible.

Minerals:

The DEMD’s solid minerals group provides technical assistance to Tribes and Allottees with respect to identification and responsible development of their solid minerals resources. This includes base and precious minerals such as gold, copper, rare earth minerals, aggregate resources for infrastructure and construction projects such as crushed rock and sand and gravel, limestone resources for a variety of industrial uses and indigenous raw materials that can be used for building homes that could ultimately evolve into the creation of Tribal housing industries.

The solid minerals group’s technical assistance includes the following general guidelines to continue to monitor upcoming regional and local infrastructure improvement projects that would require solid minerals resources (e.g. sand and gravel) that could be supplied by Tribes or Allottees. To identify specific prospective emerging markets for Tribal solid mineral resources with respect to regional and local supply/demand pressures. To work with BIA Regional Directors, Tribes and BIA Agencies to provide information about the aforementioned potential emerging markets To relook at certain completed solid minerals projects that were not marketable several years ago due to the U.S. wide economic downturn and to determine their marketability in the current expanding U.S. economy. To continue with and expand on DEMD’s successful assistance to Tribes in providing cost effective, sustainable, efficient

housing utilizing Tribal resources, manpower and expertise. To work with Tribes that have large limestone resources that could be potentially used as feedstock for cement manufacture, agricultural limestone for soil amendment in acidic soils, lime production for use in environmental mitigation processes and fluidized beds for coal gasification projects.

The DEMD has focused on tribal aggregate needs, primarily road aggregate, in order to help tribes offset raw material costs and provide tribal jobs, income, and related business opportunities. This approach satisfies two major tenets of DEMD's mission: 1) Reservation jobs and income, and 2) retaining money on the reservation.



Indian aggregate can also address the problem of crumbling and inadequate physical infrastructure. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Division of Transportation states “[Many] BIA roads are in failing to fair condition, are not built to any adequate design standard, and have safety deficiencies. In FY 2012, approximately 23,850 miles (83%) of roads were in unacceptable condition.” And the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) has given a D rating to more than half of the U.S. infrastructure, including dams, levees, roads, and mass transit. ASCE estimates that \$3.6 trillion dollars needs to be invested in infrastructure by 2020, including \$170 billion in capital investment each year *just for roads*.

The United States is recovering from the economic downturn that began in late 2006. This is particularly evident in the Pacific and Mountain regions of the country (home to more than 200 Reservations), where they experienced a 25 percent increase in aggregate sales from the 1st quarter of 2013 to the 1st quarter of 2014.

It is imperative that Indian lands in these regions be in a position to capitalize on this dramatic increase in construction aggregate demand. Positioning tribes requires assessing their aggregate resources, developing tribal codes and regulations, having regulatory requirements in place, and creating or initiating Indian-owned businesses, both aggregate-development companies and aggregate-related businesses. The DEMD routinely assists tribes with these prerequisites to resource and business development. This recent uptick in aggregate demand is only the tip of the iceberg. As the recovery continues, aggregate demand could easily exceed the record levels of 2006 due to the eight year backlog in project development brought on by the economic downturn. The DEMD has been actively contacting tribes about the dramatic increase in aggregate demand.



Another way that DEMD helps Tribes to be proactive concerning resource development is to inform them of specific projects, both large and small scale that will be occurring near their reservations. A specific example is a recent announcement that a new highway has been proposed to be added to the U.S. Interstate system to be named Interstate 11 (refer to figure below). It will be located near Tribes in Arizona and Nevada who may be able to provide part of the billions of tons of construction materials required to construct the new Interstate 11. The recent highway transportation bill has extended the Interstate 11 designation south from Phoenix to the United States-Mexico border in Nogales, and north along Highway 93 from Las Vegas to Reno, NV. Proponents foresee the Interstate extending through Oregon and Washington to the Canadian border, north of Spokane, a distance greater than 1,600 miles. Billions of tons of aggregate will be required to construct or upgrade existing roads for this project.

U.S. Interstate system to be named Interstate 11

Five Arizona Tribes and ten Nevada Tribes are within ten miles of the announced southern portion of the project. Tribes in California, Oregon and Washington will also be able to supply aggregate as the project moves northward. It provides a unique opportunity for Tribes to develop their construction aggregate resources, diversifying their economy and strengthening their tribal sovereignty.

Direct Technical and Administrative Support to Tribes and Allottees. The personnel who deliver technical assistance include staff credentialed in engineering, geology, geophysics, mineral economics, and mineral marketing. They work directly with Indian mineral owners. These staff average more than 20+ years of private business experience and operate in teams to address all aspects of exploration and development of renewable and conventional energy, industrial minerals, rare earth minerals, base metals and precious metals.

The assistance to tribes and allottees in evaluating and developing their energy and mineral resource potential starts at a project’s conception, continues on to assessment of the resource, and culminates in negotiating agreements that lead to development and production, including:

- Assessment of the energy and mineral potential, including geologic field studies, laboratory analyses, geophysical interpretation and land status;
- Assistance to tribes and Indian mineral owners in marketing energy and mineral resources. This can include sponsoring a tribal representative’s attendance and serving as technical representatives for tribes at industrial trade shows, industry forums where tribes can interact directly with prospective industry partners, and providing tribally authorized technical presentations detailing the geology, geophysics, engineering and resource potential of tribal lands to potential partners;

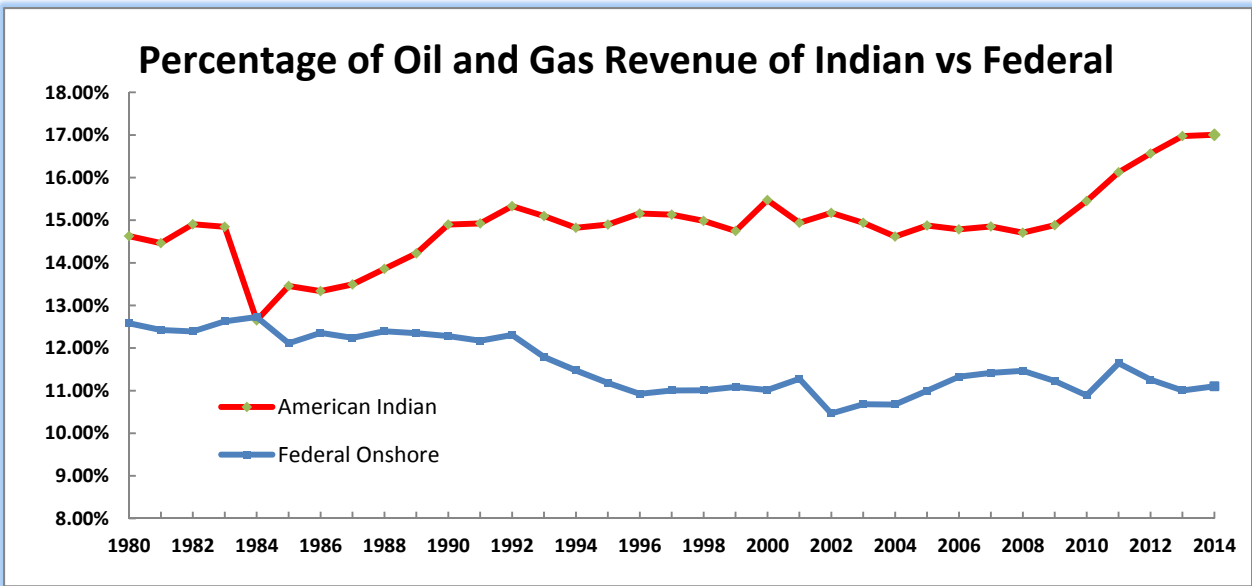
- Advising Indian mineral owners concerning business options and the economic benefits and risks associated with each;
- Generating risk-adjusted economic analyses for Indian mineral owners to utilize as a framework for negotiating value-added agreements with potential business partners; and
- Assisting Indian mineral owners in negotiating complex, value-added agreements with potential business partners conditioned on aggressive work commitments, including acquiring seismic data, drilling wells, timelines, job training, and job placement.

Each year, tribes are offered an opportunity to participate in a grant program for energy and mineral assessment projects. The Energy and Mineral Development Program (EMDP) is an annual program designed to financially assist tribes and Indian allottees in evaluating their energy and mineral resource potential beneath their lands. Proposals are solicited from tribes, and through a competitive review system selects qualified projects for funding. Projects are monitored to ensure that the best possible product is obtained for the funds allocated. Staff provides unlimited technical assistance to tribal grantees and supply tribes with geological, geophysical, and engineering reports, maps, and other data. They also interpret data for them and assist tribes in negotiating value added development agreements.

Energy and Mineral Development Program grants are oversubscribed and reflect a growing demand. In 2014, the DEMD received 79 EMDP proposals from tribes which were distributed among renewable energy projects (hydroelectric, biomass, geothermal, solar and wind energy), oil, natural gas, coal, and minerals. The dollar amount of these requests totaled a little over \$28 million. Forty-two energy and mineral projects were awarded to federally recognized tribes for a total of \$9.62 million.

Direct Technical and Administrative Support to BIA Agencies. Staff offer a unique, hands-on approach to assisting tribes and Individual Indian mineral owners in leasing their resources under the Indian Mineral Development Act (IMDA) of 1982 (tribes) and the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938 (tribes and individual Indian mineral owners). The IMDA allows tribes to lease their resources utilizing a creative agreement that best fits the needs of the tribe and a potential industry partner. Tribes enjoy greater flexibility to craft advantageous agreements under this arrangement than under the standard BIA lease agreement authorized under the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938. The IMDA agreements have the additional advantage of allowing tribes to increase royalty rates as negotiated milestones are achieved (a feature absent in BLM leases of onshore Federal acreage).

BIA and DEMD assume a hands-on, proactive approach in working with tribes to help them in the development of their resources. By keeping Indian mineral owners well informed, BIA and DEMD are able to adjust transaction terms such as royalty rates, lease bonuses, and term of lease, to ensure that both the Indian mineral owner and their potential partner operate from the same base of information. This kind of technical assistance during negotiations has achieved a nationwide average Indian oil royalty rate of 16.88 percent (graph below), far in excess of the nationwide Federal oil royalty rate of 11.29 percent. This assistance and the inclusion of rigorous work commitments as part of these negotiated agreements results in Indian lands being developed and not simply leased. In addition, Indian oil and gas leases are usually for a term of five years whereas BLM administered leases are almost always for a term of ten years, which results in aggressive development of Indian leases.



Comparing Indian royalty income for oil and gas as a percentage of sales volume vs. Federal royalty income for oil and gas as a percentage of sales volume. (Source: ONRR website).

Minerals & Mining Central Oversight [\$5,374,000]:

Minerals and Mining Central Oversight provides for staff to meet specific legislative requirements concerning trust responsibilities, such as those required under the Linowes Commission and Indian Mineral Development Act (IMDA), including:

- Providing economic evaluations of energy and mineral resources to Indian mineral owners as requested;
- Furnishing expert technical advice on geology, mining engineering, petroleum engineering, geophysics, feasibility studies, market analyses, and mineral economics to Indian mineral owners; and
- Dispensing expert technical advice to the Indian mineral owners in negotiating IMDA agreements with respective developers.

The DEMD assists the Federal Government in meeting its trust responsibilities as mandated in the IMDA. The DEMD is best able to provide tribes with a thorough understanding of both the geo-technical data and economic information concerning their resources. This is because DEMD is the only Federal office that maintains and utilizes the many types of geotechnical data pertaining to a tribe’s resources. Equipped with this data, tribes are better able to enter into complex development agreements (IMDAs or business agreements) with investors or other parties.

Energy Service Center: This subactivity includes support for the Indian Energy Service Center (Service Center) staffed by BIA, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST). The Service Center facilitates energy development in Indian Country. The Service Center will expedite leasing, permitting, and reporting for conventional and renewable energy on Indian lands, and importantly,

provide resources to ensure development occurs safely, protects the environment, and manages risks appropriately by providing funding and technical assistance to support assessment of the social and environmental impacts of energy development.

The development of oil and gas and renewable energy resources in several locations within Indian country, have placed new demands on the field-based Federal agencies that contribute to energy development. The agencies must process 250 permits per year to meet the industry's demands or the drilling rigs will move to other non-Indian sites. Workload capacity has not grown to meet demand and growing this capacity is sometimes hindered by issues associated with securing qualified staffing for remote locations and the implementation of the administrative processes associated with energy development. Delays in production cause a very real and immediate adverse economic consequence to the reservation and the mineral estate owners.

The Service Center will employ 47 FTE and serve as a multi-agency processing center for certain nationwide trust functions in support of energy production, where this service can be more efficiently provided by an off-site work team. Services will provide support for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) agencies and regional offices, BLM Field Offices and State Offices, ONRR outreach and accounting functions, and OST beneficiary services. The Service Center will provide direct support, technical advice and contractual services to:

- Address backlogs restricting the timely development of energy resources;
- Provide direct services in support of energy development;
- Develop statements (scope of work) and provide funding for contracts to provide short term and long term assistance for field level work to expedite leasing and development;
- Identify and assist with the implementation of best practices for deployment throughout the appropriate bureau or office;
- Help formulate and develop consistent policies, rules, regulations, and business processes, and support the enforcement of them;
- Provide resources to help assess social and environmental impacts of energy development;
- Conduct risk assessments to address management concerns and develop recommendations for improvement; and
- Lead innovative processes or products with multi-agencies which will benefit the trust mineral estate owners, such as closing out statements and outreaches when the mineral estate has ceased production and plugging and reclamation procedures have begun. DOI will work with the Department of Energy (DOE) to develop and implement this program, and to leverage and coordinate with DOE funded tribal programs.

How to keep up with the demand for leasing, permitting and drilling is the main issue confronting tribes and the BIA agency staff. A taste of things to come has already occurred in development of the prolific Bakken shale oil play at the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota. The severe backlog of leases and permits at Bakken slowed the receipt of income for Indian mineral owners.

For the last six years, the DEMD has shown that by working together with the BIA BLM and ONRR, a team of technical staff at the reservation has been able to provide on-site services. Staff functions included realty specialists, environmental specialists and petroleum engineers. The DEMD has hired a senior petroleum engineer supervise additional personnel (mostly contractor staff) and provided GIS and data management support through the implementation of the National Indian Oil and Gas Management System (NIOGEMS) at tribal offices, BIA Agency, BLM Field Office, and ONRR to ensure that proper communication and coordination occurs between the various Departmental agencies, the tribes, and individual Indian mineral owners. The overall goals of this effort were to:

- Oversee and expedite the processes within the Department related to oil and gas development on Indian land;
- Access a wide range of technical and management expertise within the Department;
- Bridge lines of authority to accomplish the office mission through the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs; and
- Increase permitting activity for “APD”, Rights-Of-Way (ROW) and required environmental on-site assessments. These permits are required to begin drilling a well (Spud) and to complete production (1st Production).

These functions will now be taken over by the BIA service center.

Minerals & Mining Regional Oversight [\$898,000]:

Indian Affairs’ DEMD will provide technical support for renewable and conventional energy activities in relation to the Secretary’s Powering Our Future initiative. Funds will allow IA regional staff to better help tribes develop renewable energy potential and facilitate the sustainable management of oil and gas resources in Indian Country.

This funding provides experienced staff to furnish technical and administrative assistance to tribes under the Indian Mineral Development Act (IMDA) outreach and trust responsibility tracking services. Central office staff facilitates key energy and mineral resource development opportunities on Indian lands while assuring consistency with the execution of Federal trust responsibilities over such resources. Regional office staff provides realty and administrative functions for energy and mineral lease development. There is a backlog of permitting applications on several reservations due to the lack of BIA personnel.

As the DOI’s Inspector General’s Report No.: CR-EV-BIA-0001-2011 stated in its list of promising technologies and practices for oil and gas in Indian country:

“[T]he National Indian Oil and Gas Evaluation Management System (NIOGEMS) . . . represents a significant improvement over the current Trust Asset and Accounting Management System database for managing oil and gas activities, including leasing and production data, by incorporating geospatial information as well as a digital mapping capability. The Wind River Agency in Wyoming reported a tenfold improvement in productivity for certain realty activities after implementing NIOGEMS.”

Subsequent, reports, both IG and GAO, have urged the rapid deployment of NIOGEMS, both at specific oil and gas producing reservations, ie Osage, Ft Berthold as well as nationwide.

The latest GAO report “How BIA has mismanagement Energy Development in Indian Country” was the subject of a Senate Subcommittee meeting on October 21, 2015. At this meeting the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs stated that NIOGEMS will be part of the corrective actions.

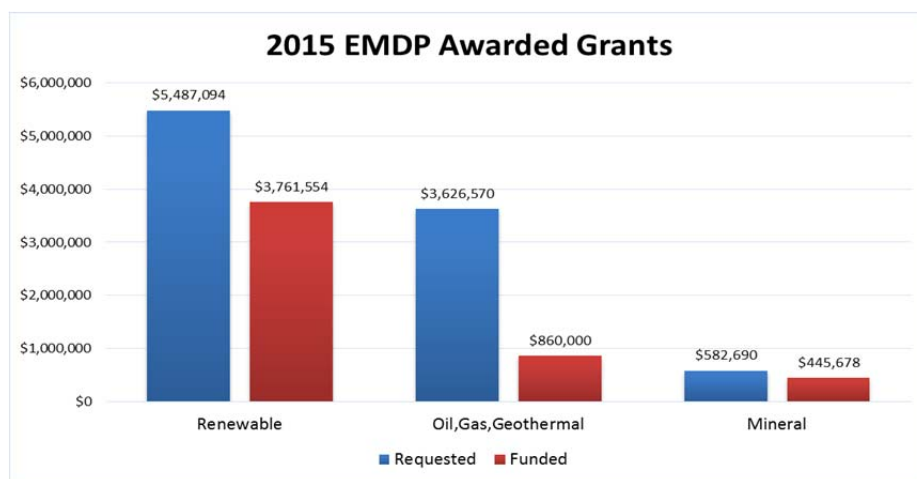
The BIA and DEMD have assembled a team of technical staff at the reservation to provide on-site services. Staff include realty specialists, environmental specialists and petroleum engineers. The DEMD has hired additional personnel (mostly contractor staff) who are supervised by a DEMD senior petroleum engineer. The DEMD has provided GIS and data management support by way of the National Indian Oil and Gas Management System (NIOGEMS) at tribal offices, BIA Agency, BLM Field Office, and the ONRR to ensure that proper communication and coordination occurs between the various Departmental agencies, the Fort Berthold, and individual Indian mineral owners.

Circumstances similar to those found at the Fort Berthold Reservation are beginning to occur at other Indian Country locations, including the Uintah and Ouray Reservation (Northern Ute Tribe) in Utah, Navajo allotments in New Mexico, Osage land in Oklahoma, Blackfeet land in Montana, and at the Jicarilla Apache Tribe in New Mexico, pose the threat of more backlogs in the issuance of leases and permits. The DEMD is acting quickly to stem these future delays through technical and administrative contract support to BIA agencies.

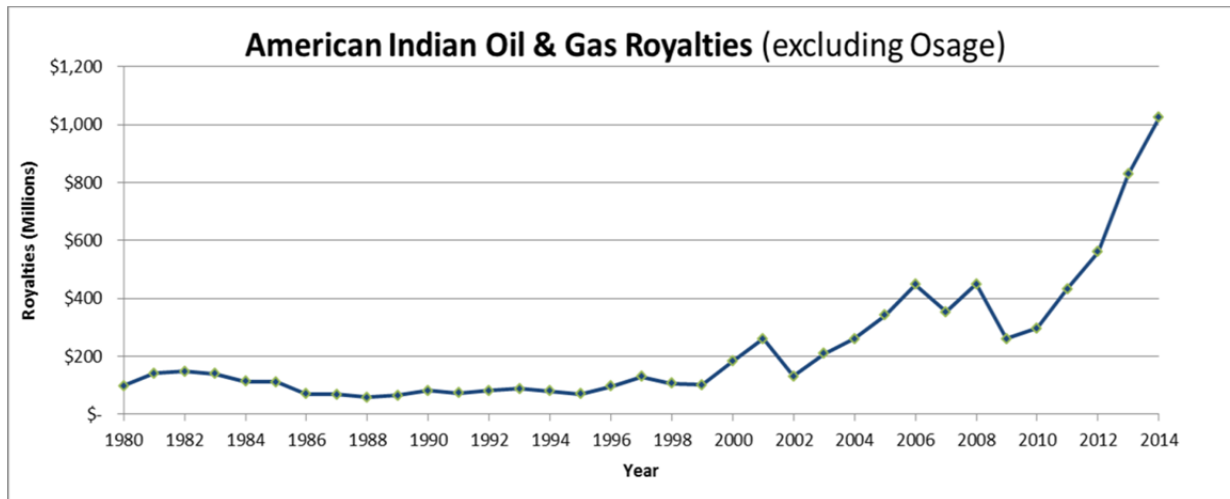
Program Performance:

Since 1982, Indian Affairs has invested about \$90 million in developing energy and mineral resource information on Indian lands. These funds have defined more than \$800 billion of potential energy and mineral resources. The Energy and Mineral Development Program (EMDP) provides financial assistant to Tribes in evaluating their energy and mineral resource potential, providing Tribes with the information and data they need to promote their lands, negotiate the best agreement with investors, and eventually develop the resource.

In 2015, the dollar amounts requested and actually funded, by commodity, are shown in the bar graph below



For FY 2015, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue reported royalties income disbursed to Indian Tribes of over \$829 million. These royalties primarily came from oil, natural gas (including natural gas liquids) and coal. Tribes also received an additional \$4.3 million from bonuses (one time up-front payments) and annual rentals.



Source: www.onrr.gov/ONRRWebStats).

The DEMD received 60 EMDP proposals from Tribes which were distributed among renewable energy projects (hydroelectric, biomass, geothermal, solar and wind energy), oil, natural gas, coal, and minerals. The dollar amount of these requests totaled a little over \$21 million. The IEED awarded 21 Energy and Mineral projects on nineteen federally recognized tribes for a total of \$3.2 million.

In the last three years, DEMD working with BIA realty staff has assisted Tribes in the negotiation of 48 IMDA leases for oil and gas, totaling approximately 2,750,000 acres and about \$45 million in bonuses (upfront payments). These leases have the potential to additionally produce over \$20 billion in revenue to the Indian mineral owner over the life of the lease through royalties and working interests.

At the close of FY2015, DEMD was involved in numerous energy and mineral projects with over 70 different tribal entities. Some projects have received funding, and several projects receive technical assistance. Some highlights from FY 2015 are:

- The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe on the Flathead Reservation are scheduled to acquire the Kerr Dam hydroelectric facility on September 5th, 2015. The IEED Division of Energy and Mineral Development has provided technical assistance and funding to help the Tribe prepare for this acquisition.
- Blue Lake Rancheria is finalizing development of a small scale biomass combined heat and power facility with funding assistance from IEED Division of Energy and Mineral Development. This project is expected to generate \$500,000 in annual cash flow to the regional community and create 6 full time, living wage jobs.
- The Cherokee Nation has utilized IEED Division of Energy and Mineral Development staff and funding to confirm the feasibility of installing a 33 MW hydroelectric power plant on the Mayo

Dam, located on the Arkansas River. The IEED Division of Energy and Mineral Development funding has supported this project from initial conception through completion of feasibility studies, flow modeling studies, project design, project funding and power purchase agreement activities.

- The Crow Nation in Montana has utilized the IEED Division of Energy and Mineral Development staff and funding to assess the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam for hydropower potential. IEED Division of Energy and Mineral Development funding has supported this project from initial conception through completion of feasibility studies, project design, project funding and power purchase agreement activities.
- The Cherokee Nation, Pawnee, Otoe Missouria, Kaw, and Ponca Tribes are pursuing the development of a wind project on the Chilocco School site in Oklahoma. The IEED Division of Energy and Mineral Development has been assisting the project lead since the project's inception, including project leasing agreements, technical assistance, feasibility funding and potential electric purchase agreements.
- The Pyramid Lake Paiutes and IEED Division of Energy and Mineral Development have been involved in the development of hydroelectric turbine installation on four dams along the Truckee River for the Pyramid Lake Paiutes. The Tribe, along with their development partner, has filed for the FERC license applications for the dams and is proceeding with the FERC process. The IEED Division of Energy and Mineral Development funding has supported this project from initial conception through completion of feasibility studies, FERC Licensing and business development activities.
- The Ho-Chunk Nation is working to develop an Anaerobic Digestion project near Black River Falls, WI. This project will collect and process food wastes from local businesses and industries and convert these wastes into useful energy. The IEED Division of Energy and Mineral Development funding has supported this project from initial conception through completion of feasibility studies, and business development activities.
- Pueblo de Cochiti, New Mexico: The DEMD staff has assisted the Pueblo de Cochiti in developing an aggregate enterprise. The Pueblo uses proceeds from the aggregate sales primarily to offset 12 percent required matching funds, over \$400,000, for FEMA disaster relief aid relating to the 2011 Las Conchas Fire and related flooding. This enterprise has allowed the cash-strapped Pueblo to meet the needs of their community while also providing jobs and income.
- Sandia Pueblo, New Mexico: The DEMD has completed aggregate testing, mapping and resource determination at the Pueblo. A final report to the Pueblo's council will direct the Pueblo's next steps. The ultimate goal is to use the aggregate operation to generate cash flow, but more importantly to reclaim the site for eventual use as an office park. This will help the Pueblo to diversify its income stream which at present is dominated by Casino revenue.
- Moapa Reservation, Nevada- The Moapa Band of Paiutes received funding through DEMD's annual grant program. This funding was used to assess the Tribe's limestone resource for its suitability in manufacturing cement. The DEMD identified a fifty year supply of cement grade limestone. The DEMD prepared a marketing brochure that will be utilized in a "request for proposals" (RFP) to cement manufacturers. Meetings with companies are expected to commence in early 2016. If an agreement is reached it will have the potential to generate at least 100 jobs and will provide Tribal revenues exceeding \$1 million per year.
- Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico- Assessment of the clays on the Pueblo to determine location and

most suitable clay for High Performance Adobe. The DEMD conducted several rounds of geologic field work that has identified sufficient clay resources to build more than 500 homes. The Pueblo has initiated plans for an 80+ housing development called “Pueblo Place” using the resources identified by DEMD has develop mine plan and resource estimates for construction of four test houses.

- Blackfeet Reservation, Montana – Assessment of sand and gravel resources on the reservation has identified three prime locations for aggregate mining. These results have been presented to the Tribe. In addition DEMD has facilitated a relationship between the Tribe and the Montana Department of Transportation. As a result of this relationship a memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been signed between the Tribe and the state of Montana that states that the state will always contact the Tribe in advance of any construction projects that could utilize Tribal aggregate resources.
- Jicarilla Apache Reservation, New Mexico – DEMD has conducted an assessment of rare earth (RE) deposits on the Reservation. A very promising area has been identified by geologic field work and the samples are currently being tested by the University of New Mexico. China currently controls more than 90 percent of the world’s so identifying domestic RE resources are vitally important to the strategic interests of the U.S. RE’s are the backbone of the modern high tech world. They are integral to smart phones, electric cars, high speed rail, wind turbines and a whole host of other high tech uses.
- Bois Forte Reservation, Minnesota – DEMD has conducted an assessment of three locations on the Reservation facilitating the Tribes sand and gravel business. The Tribe has plans set in motion to begin mining their aggregate resources in the spring of 2016.
- Spirit Lake Reservation, North Dakota –DEMD has conducted an assessment of sand and gravel deposits on the Reservation. The identified resources will be utilized by the Tribe to rebuild, repair and raise the elevation of roads to withstand the continual rise of lake waters that threaten the transportation infrastructure of the reservation.

The DEMD’s off-site/on-site support model provided the following services and functions:

- Provided GIS and data management support through the implementation of the National Indian Oil and Gas Management System (NIOGEMS) at Tribal offices, BIA Agency, BLM Field Office, and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR).
- Provided contract environmental surface compliance specialist, GIS specialist, and three administrative support positions to meet the increased oil and gas development activity.
- Guaranteed the protection of Indian trust assets from loss, damage, unlawful alienation, waste, and depletion.
- Ensured that the management of Indian trust assets was done in the best interest of the beneficial owner.
- Promoted tribal control and self-determination over tribal trust lands and resources.

Successful horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing completions of the Bakken Formation in North Dakota began in 2006 and 2007, which led to a leasing boom in western North Dakota that included the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation (FBIR). Over 2,500 leases covering 443,000 acres were issued between 2006 through 2008, generating \$147 million in bonus payments to Indian Mineral Owners. The DEMD

has worked with the BIA Agency and Indian mineral owners at negotiate lease values, yielding \$259 million in lease bonus payments over the last 10 years. The average lease bonus and royalty rate have increased from \$36 per acre and 16.66 percent in 2006 to \$5,500 per acre and 21.5 percent in 2014.

Date	Leases	Acres	Average Bonus \$/acre	Total Bonus	Average Royalty
2006	61	7,860	\$ 36	\$ 294,723	16.600%
2007	559	141,003	\$ 186	\$ 23,578,361	17.995%
2008	1,883	293,670	\$ 467	\$ 123,747,456	19.164%
2009	264	44,837	\$ 487	\$ 25,512,985	18.744%
2010	112	11,561	\$ 894	\$ 10,120,355	21.571%
2011	33	37,201	\$ 978	\$ 3,291,378	18.902%
2012	66	7,976	\$ 2,472	\$ 15,459,297	19.415%
2013	61	7,019	\$ 4,328	\$ 30,926,376	20.761%
2014	34	3,512	\$ 5,509	\$ 20,968,540	21.588%
2015	3	440	\$ 10,333	\$ 4,800,000	20.667%
Totals	3,076	555,080	\$ 2,569	\$258,699,469	19.541%

(Source: BIA-TAAMS, through August 2015)

The level of drilling activity increased from 150 wells drilled from 2008 through 2010 to an average of 200 wells drilled per year in 2011 through 2014. Even with the current down-turn in oil prices, 150 new wells will be drilled in 2015. The initial phase of exploratory development in the Bakken Formation is complete, with over 1,000 wells drilled and placed on production. There are currently 2,027 active leases, of which 1,776 are held by production and 251 leases without established production. These leases cover over 457 thousand acres. It is expected that an additional 1,000 wells will be drilled to complete full development of the Bakken and Three Forks Formations over the next 10 to 20 years. Other important considerations include:

- The permitting activity for “Applications for Permit to Drill” (APD), associated Rights-Of-Way (ROW) for well pads, access roads, pipelines, and ancillary facilities and required NEPA compliance with environmental on-sites will continue at the same rates as experienced in 2011 through 2015, which were 100 to 200 wells per year depending upon market oil prices. These permits and ROW’s are required to begin drilling a well (spud) and completing for production (1st Production).
- The BIA Fort Berthold Agency has the majority of the workload due to the number of wells and supporting facilities required to develop the Bakken/Three Forks resource.
- Ongoing work efforts that require technical support are lease and agreement analysis, produced water handling, gas flaring, fracking regulations, Tribal capacity building, future development projections, information requests by Individual Indian Mineral Owners, environmental issues and constant high volume of permits and related activities.

FBIR has produced 125 million barrels of oil from trust lands to date, generating over \$2.7 billion in royalties and taxes. These wells have a total of 500 million barrels of oil in proven remaining reserves.

The next 1,000 wells drilled will result in an additional 625 million barrels of proven undeveloped recoverable oil. These yet to be recovered reserves are projected to bring in an additional \$23.4 billion in royalty and taxes to the Indian Mineral Owners over the next 40 to 50 years. The DEMD's continued technical support is essential to the realization of this important mineral resource that is managed in the best interest of the Indian owners while building additional Tribal capacity, control and self-determination.

Tribal and Allotted Oil and Gas Royalty

Year	Tribal 228	Allotted 536	FBR Total	Total State Taxes
2008	\$ 691,744	\$ 1,264,431	\$ 1,956,175	\$ 1,042,716
2009	\$ 2,166,406	\$ 5,656,827	\$ 7,823,232	\$ 3,847,195
2010	\$ 8,900,873	\$ 28,792,102	\$ 37,692,976	\$ 16,392,732
2011	\$ 27,707,715	\$ 106,665,404	\$ 134,373,119	\$ 43,912,363
2012	\$ 56,302,409	\$ 244,569,272	\$ 300,871,681	\$ 91,658,624
2013	\$ 122,007,238	\$ 445,567,638	\$ 567,574,876	\$ 177,839,365
2014	\$ 140,057,002	\$ 540,579,260	\$ 680,636,262	\$ 260,301,687
2015	\$ 59,510,441	\$ 249,371,649	\$ 308,882,090	\$ 114,841,806
Totals	\$417,343,827	\$1,622,466,582	\$2,039,810,409	\$709,836,487

(Source: ONRR, through September 2015)

Tribal and Allotted Oil Production

Year	Allotted Oil (bbls)	Tribal Oil (bbls)	FBR Total Oil (bbls)	Allotted Oil (bpd)	Tribal Oil (bpd)	FBR Total Oil (bpd)
2008	108,616	62,871	171,487	298	172	470
2009	764,055	241,574	1,005,629	2,093	662	2,755
2010	3,100,555	851,761	3,952,316	8,495	2,334	10,828
2011	8,196,965	2,133,248	10,330,213	22,457	5,845	28,302
2012	17,388,420	4,316,988	21,705,408	47,640	11,827	59,467
2013	27,054,400	7,586,543	34,640,942	74,122	20,785	94,907
2014	31,515,627	8,383,553	39,899,180	86,344	22,969	109,313
2015	10,312,977	3,438,016	13,750,992	85,941	28,650	114,592
Totals	98,441,614	27,014,554	125,456,168	33,688	9,012	42,201

(Source: ONRR, through May 2015)

Bakken Development Permitting Activity (Source: BIA)

Year	Environmental Onsite Inspections	Submitted APD	Approved APD	Pending APD	Approved ROW	Spuds	1st Production
2008	78	43	28	15	14	19	12
2009	200	92	51	56	55	49	39
2010	99	180	109	127	149	92	68
2011	519	292	170	249	208	148	129
2012	1,165	360	390	219	393	235	201
2013	2,193	219	97	341	207	217	238
2014	3,081	183	123	401	214	224	190
2015	2,184	229	178	452	54	124	65
Totals	9,519	1,598	1,146	452	1,294	1,108	942

(Source: BIA, through September 2015)

A stable tribal legal infrastructure is the indispensable precursor to energy development in Native communities. Therefore, DED also provided partial FY 2015 funding for the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development's Tribal Energy Development Capacity (TEDC) grant program.

The FY 2016-2017 proposed Priority Goal provides for advancement in Secretarial priority goals and the following Challenge Areas:

- Strengthening Tribal Nations
- Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of Our Resources
- Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources
 - § Landscape Level Management and Planning Tools
 - § Science and Data
- Management Effectiveness

The DEMD will achieve the Department's goal of Strengthening Tribal Nations, Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of Our Resources, Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources and Management Effectiveness by providing adequate support for many viable Energy projects that tribes submit to DEMD's Energy and Mineral Development (EMDP) grant program.

In FY 2016, the focus will be on assisting tribes in high energy cost areas to explore and develop small renewable energy systems to alleviate these costs. The DEMD will also assist tribes in pursuing micro-grids combined with renewable energy and storage systems. The micro-grids may or may not be connected to the existing transmission system.

Several small scale projects are moving closer towards development and we expect several projects to be installed in fiscal year 2016. These include:

- **Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota** – 1 MW solar facility.
- **Metlakatla Indian Community in Alaska** – Chester Lake pipeline extension for improved drought resiliency for hydropower generation and drinking water supply.
- **Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota** – 50 MW solar facility.
- **Menominee Nation in Wisconsin** – Biomass combined heat and power project.
- **Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota** – Biomass heating systems for community buildings.
- **Eastern Band of Cherokee in North Carolina** – Plastic waste to fuel for bus fleet.

The DEMD assists projects in all stages of development, so this year DEMD will begin assisting projects that are in initial evaluation stages; projects that are in the midst of narrowing down project design, financial package development, and other details; and projects that are almost ready for installation.

The DEMD will also increase the implementation of the NIOGEMS system at Tribal offices, BIA Agency, BLM Field Office, and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR).

The DEMD's oil and gas group will take this time to perform regional oil and gas studies, which includes gathering data and interpreting geologic trends from a regional perspective. The goal is to understand the nature and variation in oil and gas play trends within the different oil and gas provinces in the U.S., and therefore where that play trend may be successfully developed on an Indian reservation. The DEMD will also assign their staff petroleum engineers to study the reserves of existing oil and gas fields on reservations, and to determine where opportunities exist to increase production (undrilled proven locations, bypassed pay zones, etc.). This study will also investigate the oil and gas pricing levels at which an investor or a company will re-engage development activities, and where in the U.S. this will occur.

In fiscal year 2016 DEMD's focus will be on assisting tribes to develop the tribal managerial, organization and technical capacity needed to maximize the economic impact of energy resource development on Indian land. The TEDC grant gives tribes the tools to develop or enhance their business and regulatory environment for energy resource development consistent with TERA and Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal Homeownership (HEARTH) Act (25 U.S. CODE § 415) regulations.

The DEMD will continue to provide technical assistance to the following projects to help further them along with their capacity development:

- Six Tribal Utility Authorities
 - Winnebago
 - Pueblo of Jemez
 - Big Valley Rancheria
 - Passamaquoddy Indian Township
 - Spirit Lake
 - Zia Pueblo

- Bad River – Regulatory infrastructure to manage a biomass facility
- Mesa Grande – Expand tribe’s capacity to develop and manage an energy company
- Chemehuevi Tribe – Form a Tribal Power Exchange as a joint powers authority
- Ute Mountain Ute – Develop draft hydraulic fracturing regulations

Along with direct technical assistance being provided to grant recipients to date, DEMD is expecting to award, in FY 2016, another round of TEDC funding to a new set of tribes for these critical activities.

Several projects are expected to be completed in fiscal year 2016. These include:

- Beginning construction on a sustainable housing project with the Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico
- Selection of a partner to construct a cement plant on the Moapa Reservation in Nevada.
- Development of an agricultural limestone resource on the Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho

In fiscal year 2017 DEMD’s focus will continue to be on assisting tribes in high energy cost areas to explore and develop small renewable energy systems to alleviate these costs. Renewable energy systems can reduce electricity costs as well as heating costs. The DEMD technical assistance and grant funding will aid tribes in high energy cost areas to evaluate their renewable energy resources to determine if lower energy costs can be achieved through renewable energy development. Lessons learned from assisting other tribes in similar projects will be applied to projects in earlier stages. These smaller renewable energy projects, where the produced energy is utilized locally, can have a great economic impact on the local tribal community through job creation and energy cost savings. Smaller projects can also be easier to finance, easier for a tribe to solely own, and easier to connect into the existing transmission system. The DEMD will also assist tribes in pursuing micro-grids combined with renewable energy and storage systems. The micro-grids may or may not be connected to the existing transmission system.

In fiscal year 2017 DEMD the DEMD expects several more projects to be installed. These include:

- **Pueblo of Picuris in New Mexico** – 1 MW solar facility
- **Ho-Chunk Nation in Wisconsin** – Compressed natural gas from anaerobic digestion of organic wastes.
- **Metlakatla Indian Community in Alaska** – waste to energy power plant.
- **Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma** – 33 MW hydroelectric power plant on the W.D. Mayo Dam, Arkansas River, Oklahoma.

The DEMD assists projects in all stages of development, so this year DEMD will begin assisting projects that are in initial evaluation stages; projects that are in the midst of narrowing down project design, financial package development, and other details; and projects that are almost ready for installation.

The DEMD will continue to support (in the form of providing a NIOGEMS system and continuing with support) to the Indian Energy Service Center (IESC) which should be fully operational in 2017. The DEMD will also continue to increase the implementation of the NIOGEMS system at Tribal offices, BIA Agency, BLM Field Office, and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR).

The DEMD's review of regional geology trends in 2016 will provide the locations of highest expected amount of activities to occur, or where commodity pricing/costs breakout points will occur. The DEMD's analysis of future prices for oil and gas suggest some improvement, although not enough to create a large amount of new activity. In 2017 DEMD will focus their investigations on those areas of high value to an oil and gas company (play potential, favorable oil and gas cost environments, highest expected rate of return, etc.).

The DEMD's focus, in FY 2017, will continue to be on assisting tribes develop tribal managerial, organization and technical capacity needed to maximize the economic impact of energy resource development on Indian land. The TEDC grants that were made in FY 2016 will be evaluated for performance and the program improved to include new and updated best practice information gleaned from FY 2016. Furthermore, DEMD will continue to provide technical assistance to the 2016 projects that have yet to be established towards development of their capacity goals.

The TEDC program will continue to assist tribes who wish to engage in any business operation to first establish a proper business environment. To have greater success in new business development, tribes need to be as accessible to prospective business activities as possible. In many cases tribes lack the fundamental set of rules that guide business dealings and allow for proper economic development. These rules include corporate codes, limited liability company codes, utility authority codes, and commercial codes. This is often a defined roadblock for the development of Tribal energy resources. The TEDC Grant program is extremely useful in that it provides funding for Tribes to develop and adopt these vital codes that are absolutely essential for energy development.

Along with direct technical assistance being provided to grant recipients to date, DEMD is expecting to award, in FY 2017, another round of TEDC funding to a new set of tribes for these critical activities.

Subactivity - Community Development Oversight (FY 2017: \$3,235,000; FTE: 0):

The IEED Central Office staff provides management and oversight for all of the economic development, energy and mineral development, energy policy, the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program, the commercial code adoption and implementation program, economic development feasibility study grants, procurement outreach and training, and Federal intergovernmental coordination in these areas highlighted in the previously mentioned sub-activities. It is responsible for the day-to-day management of its wide range of projects, creation of new initiatives and monitoring methods, addressing economic development issues as they arise, conducting Internal Control Reviews, and other daily operational activities.

The IEED's Division of Economic Development (DED), located in Central Office, assists tribes, American Indians and Alaska Natives to start and sustain businesses, develop commercial codes, bring innovative ideas to the marketplace, take advantage of commercial opportunities, and provide funding (when available) to study the feasibility of tribal economic development projects. Services are delivered through direct technical assistance and by third-party contractors and consultants through Public Law 93-638 contracts and Self-Governance compacts. In particular, resources support:

- Training for tribal, American Indian, and Alaska Native business leaders on how to effectively

market their products and services and take advantage of federal, state, and private sector procurement opportunities;

- Hosting business development and procurement opportunities to enable tribes to participate in the federal market;
- Technical assistance to tribes seeking to expand their legal infrastructure and increase access to business capital by adopting and implementing through a state joint powers agreement the Model Tribal Secured Transactions Act (MTSTA);
- Increasing tribal business knowledge by preparing and posting on IEED's website a series of primers dealing with topical tribal economic development issues; and
- Helping tribes meet due diligence requirements to obtain business capital, and preserve scarce tribal financial resources, by providing grants to fund economic development feasibility studies.

The DED works jointly with its federal partner, the Center for Indian Country Development, which is part of the Federal Reserve Board, Minneapolis Branch, to help tribes establish a joint powers agreement or other compact with their host state governments to register liens entered into pursuant to a MTSTA. The program has published primers on *The Importance of Feasibility Studies*; *Procurement Opportunities for Federally Recognized Tribes*; and *Why Tribes Should Adopt a Secured Transaction Code*. They can be accessed at: <http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/IEED/TEDPGLance/index.htm>.

These funds also support the Department's efforts to promote economic development by funding field Credit Officers. Credit Officers provide on the ground technical assistance to lenders and tribal and individual Indian borrowers to support business development and job creation on reservations. The Office will continue collaboration with Federal agencies which currently have loan programs, such as the SBA and the USDA, to ensure that these loan programs reach Indian Country. Credit Officers will play an important role in this new initiative, as they will work with SBA and USDA counterparts to facilitate Indian Country outreach efforts, and participate in seminars and meetings of lenders and potential borrowers. Staff funded in this account is reflected as reimbursable FTE in the OS budget.

If tribes wish to engage in any business operation it is essential that they first establish a proper business environment. To have greater success in new business development, tribes need to be as accessible to prospective business activities as possible. In many cases tribes lack the fundamental set of rules that guide business dealings and allow for proper economic development. These rules include corporate codes, limited liability company codes, utility authority codes, and commercial codes. This is often a defined roadblock for the development of Tribal energy resources.

A stable tribal legal infrastructure is the indispensable precursor to energy development in Native communities. The Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development's Tribal Energy Development Capacity (TEDC) grant program was designed to complement the HEARTH Act. This program is intended to enable tribes to take advantage of the regulatory flexibility and the opportunity for self-determination afforded by the HEARTH Act. Grants were provided for two critical capacity- developing activities: 1) Establishment of organizational structure(s) or business entity structure(s) capable of engaging in commercial energy development or management activities, including leasing property, meeting lending requirements, entering into standard business contracts, and forming joint venture partnerships. These structures include tribal business charters under federal law (IRA Section 17

Corporation), and corporations formed under state or tribal incorporation codes; and 2) Development or enhancement of key regulatory activities, including the establishment of tribal policies, enactment of tribal regulations for leasing of surface land for energy development pursuant to the HEARTH Act, legal infrastructure for business formation, regulations, ordinances related to regulating and developing energy resource(s), and adoption of a secured transactions code or a memorandum of understanding, compact, or letter of intent with the state to register liens attached pursuant to this code.

The Model Tribal Secured Transactions Act (MTSTA) is based on the Uniform Commercial Code's (UCC) Article 9 and sets up a legal framework for promotion of private business through secured transactions. Secured transactions are loans in which personal property, other than real estate, is used as collateral. The MTSTA is a key element for the growth of entrepreneurship by providing an effective method for financing and securing business transactions.

In FY 2017, \$1,000,000 was budgeted to IEED's Division of Economic Development (DED) to fund and administer grants for tribes to adopt the Model Tribal Secured Transactions Act (MTSTA) or to update obsolete, incomplete or otherwise ineffective secured transactions codes. These grants were competed on the basis of (1) need; and (2) commitment to working toward implementing the code through a joint powers agreement, memorandum of understanding or other formal arrangement with a state or other host jurisdiction to register and administer financing statements that create security interests (liens) originated pursuant the tribe's new or revised code.

Lenders, investors, businesses and consumers depend on a strong legal infrastructure to protect their property interests, including liens and security interests in collateral to secure credit transactions. Commerce is inhibited when such transactions lack certainty and protection. Lenders are willing to lend when they can rely on a secured transactions code and supporting infrastructure to assure that they will be repaid through the ability to liquidate collateral in the event of a default. Among the reasons why Native American communities persist as pockets of poverty is that many lack this important legal infrastructure that in other jurisdictions encourages credit and other capital transactions. When the rules governing lender-borrower relationships are uncertain or nonexistent, lending risks mount, and lenders may either refuse to lend or increase interest rates and other costs of the transactions, or shorten loan terms, to offset the risks. Therefore, to effectively enable access to credit by businesses and consumers at affordable rates and on competitive terms, rules are needed to govern credit relationships. Without such codes supported by an accurate, trustworthy and publicly accessible filing system for security interests, Native Americans and their firms are often unable to access much needed credit for equipment or inventory purchases, operational or expansion funding, or for other needs from lenders or sellers of goods on credit that are located outside tribal jurisdictions. In such cases, the lenders or sellers of goods do not have the legal assurance that their security interests retained in the purchased items or other offered collateral will be enforceable in the event of default when the collateral is located on a reservation.

To address this challenge, the Uniform Law Commission (ULC)² and a working group of tribal

² The Uniform Law Commission was formerly entitled the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

representatives and others working extensively on Indian Country economic development issues completed drafting the MTSTA in 2005 as a template for legislation by tribes to facilitate commercial transactions. The MTSTA provides a set of rules that specify how security interests may be created and perfected, and that establish priority between competing creditors with interests in the same collateral that is located within the adopting tribe's jurisdiction. Under this system, a creditor files a financing statement at a public filing office that constitutes notice to other interested parties about its security interests in the personal property of a specified debtor. This financing statement perfects (or makes good against third parties) a creditor's security interest in most kinds of personal property. The MTSTA is modelled after Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), and has been adopted by all 50 states and several U.S. territories. The MTSTA, however, has been uniquely modified for tribal jurisdictions.

Some tribes have adopted secured transactions codes but have failed to establish effective, valid, and publicly accessible supporting filing systems, while others have adopted codes that designate a state filing system as the place to file but have not entered into a formal agency arrangement with the state filing office. In the former case, the secured transactions codes of these tribes are essentially ineffective. In the latter case, the failure to have a formal filing system arrangement with the applicable state office can create uncertainty at best about the effectiveness of the filed financing statements, and can raise confusing jurisdictional issues.

When funds are sufficient, DED's Native American Business Development Institute (NABDI) feasibility study grants are also disbursed under this sub-activity. NABDI operated from FY 2007 through FY 2013. Funding for this program was deleted in FY 2014. However, authority for the program was restored in FY 2016.

Feasibility study grants address some of the root causes of poverty and distress in Native American communities by guiding tribal investment decisions and attracting credit and grants for development projects. Access to credit is a key to turning around Native American economies. Native businesses equipped with feasibility studies performed by disinterested, qualified third-party consultants and universities stand a better chance of obtaining the capital they need to finance projects and hire employees. Yet only a small percentage of tribal businesses can afford to retain credentialed third-parties to conduct these studies.



Officials from A-OK Railroad, Citizen Potawatomi Nation and United States Congressman James Lankford joined to dedicate the Iron Horse Bridge and celebrate construction of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation Iron Horse Industrial Park made possible through a DED feasibility study grant. Photo credit: Citizen Potawatomi Nation web site.

Program Performance:

This funding supported DED's efforts in FY 2015 to encourage commerce between Native companies and public and private sector purchasers and assist tribes to adopt secured transactions codes and build legal infrastructure. It also supported technical assistance for DED's Native "Farm to Table," tourism, Healthy Lunch, call center development and Native inventors programs.

Increasing revenues and expanding operations for tribal and Native American businesses through federal and private sector procurement contracts can spur job growth and achieve economic progress in Native American communities. Enactment of commercial codes increases economic activity on reservations and expands access to capital for Native business men and women. The DED also partially funded the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development's FY 2015 Tribal Energy Development Capacity grants, which complement the Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal Homeownership (HEARTH) Act by helping tribes develop the legal infrastructure necessary for economic progress. Technical assistance for Native "Farm to Table," tourism, Healthy Lunch, call center development and Native inventors programs will thicken tribal economies and improve the quality of life in Native communities. These activities helped to achieve the Secretarial Priority Goal/Mission Area #2 "Strengthening Tribal Nations": Goal 2: "Improve the Quality of Life in Tribal and Native Communities"; "Support self-

governance and self-determination,” and “Create Economic Opportunity.”

Procurement Outreach

To foster contracting between Native businesses and government and commercial buyers, DED will collaborate with the U.S. Department of Defense Native American Procurement Technical Assistance Centers (PTACs) and tribal organizations to host one-on-one business “matchmaking” and business development sessions at key Indian Country locations. The DED will also use these conferences to train tribal businesses to effectively market their products and services. These events build deeper personal relationships between Native businesses and potential government and commercial customers. Over time, they can lead to new contracts for Native businesses. By making potential purchasers of Native American and Alaska Native goods and services accessible to Native businesses at single regional locations, procurement outreach activities also save Native vendors substantial time and travel costs.

In FY 2015, DED sponsored these events in Denver, Colorado; Palm Springs, California; Billings, Montana; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Washington, D.C.

In FY 2016, DED is sponsoring these events in Palm Springs, California; Billings, Montana; Las Vegas, Nevada; and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In FY 2017, DED will sponsor these events in Palm Springs, California; Billings, Montana; Las Vegas, Nevada; and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Commercial Code Technical Assistance

In FY 2015, DED worked with the Minneapolis Branch of the Federal Reserve Board to advise tribes on how to enter into MOUs or joint powers agreements with secretaries of state so the liens arising from tribally enacted secured transactions codes can be recorded on state registries.

In FY 2016, DED is working with the Minneapolis Branch of the Federal Reserve Board to advise tribes on how to enter into MOUs or joint powers agreements with secretaries of state so the liens arising from tribally enacted secured transactions codes can be recorded on state registries.

Tribal Energy Development Capacity (TEDC) Grants

A stable tribal legal infrastructure is the indispensable precursor to economic development in Native communities. Therefore, DED also provided partial FY 2015 funding for the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development’s Tribal Energy Development Capacity (TEDC) grant program. This program is designed to complement the Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal Homeownership (HEARTH) Act (25 U.S. CODE § 415). This program is intended to enable tribes to take advantage of the regulatory flexibility and the opportunity for self-determination afforded by the HEARTH Act. Grants were provided for two critical capacity- developing activities: 1) Establishment of organizational structure(s) or business entity structure(s) capable of engaging in commercial energy development or management activities, including leasing property, meeting lending requirements, entering into standard business contracts, and forming joint venture partnerships. These structures include tribal business charters under federal law (IRA Section 17 Corporation), and corporations formed under state or tribal incorporation codes; and 2) Development or enhancement of key regulatory activities, including the

establishment of tribal policies, enactment of tribal regulations for leasing of surface land for energy development pursuant to the HEARTH Act, legal infrastructure for business formation, regulations, ordinances related to regulating and developing energy resource(s), and adoption of a secured transactions code or a memorandum of understanding, compact, or letter of intent with the state to register liens attached pursuant to this code.

The Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development disbursed ten FY 2015 TEDC grants, which included support to establish several tribal utility authorities and a grant to fund a tribe's adoption of a gas and oil hydro-fracturing code.

Other Technical Assistance

The DED is working with the Crow Tribe, the Ft. Belknap Tribe, and the Taos Community Economic Development Corporation to establish an agricultural value added program, "Farm to Table," providing the tribes with technical assistance in organic gardening, development of a portable meat processing plant, and packaging and locally marketing the food products. It is also working with George Washington University and the American Indian Alaska Native Tourism Association to offer tribes technical assistance in developing a strategic economic plan for sustainable Native tourism. In addition, it is partnering with Native American Natural Foods, a company based on the Pine Ridge Reservation, on the Healthy School Lunch Program, to conduct research on food products that can be substituted for the popular but unhealthy "hot dog" that is so often a Native school lunch staple.

The DED is collaborating with a number of companies and other federal agencies to develop a call center at the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation that could employ up to 500 persons.

In FY 2016 and 2017 the DED will co-sponsor and provide technical assistance at the National Center for Native American Enterprise Development's Tribal Economic Summit, "RES Las Vegas," on economic development feasibility and tribal energy capacity grant programs, access to capital, and marketing of Native products.

The DED will continue to collaborate with the Native American Intellectual Property Enterprise Council (NAIPEC), an NGO founded by a Native American inventor David Petite to train young Native entrepreneurs, scientists, and others interested in developing an innovative idea into a sole source product or service.

Grants for Tribal Adoption of Secured Transactions Codes

The FY 2017 grants will be competed on the basis of (1) need; and (2) commitment to working toward implementing the code through a joint powers agreement, memorandum of understanding or other formal arrangement with a state or other host jurisdiction to register and administer financing statements that create security interests (liens) originated pursuant the tribe's new or revised code.

Grants for Economic Development Feasibility Studies

Funding for the Native American Business Development Institute (NABDI) was used between FY 2007 and FY 2013 to support economic development feasibility studies. Authority for the program was restored in FY 2016.

This program played a pivotal role in developing the first Indian-owned rail line in the U.S. at the Citizen Potawatomi Reservation in Oklahoma – a site Secretary Sally Jewell toured in 2014. It helped create more than 100 jobs and generate \$1,000,000 in annual revenue for the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo in Texas, assisted the Catawba Indian Nation of South Carolina to obtain U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding for development of a gas station and convenience store, and enabled the Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone of Nevada to leverage a \$605,000 HUD grant to build a business development center that resulted in seven new, full-time jobs in 2014. Over the six years of its operation, NABDI disbursed \$3,730,002 for 77 grants to 54 different tribes to conduct feasibility studies and economic development plans. In FY 2013, it awarded \$504,000 to nine grantees. Due to high demand, IEED was able to fund just 27 percent of the proposals for projects that it received from tribes in FY 2013.

Most tribal governments cannot afford feasibility studies to guide their investment decisions and attract credit and grants they need for development projects. Access to credit is a key to turning around Native American economies. Native businesses equipped with feasibility studies performed by disinterested, qualified third-party consultants and universities stand a better chance of obtaining the capital they need to finance projects and hire employees.

The DED will award funding based primarily on the likelihood that a grant will lead to reservation jobs and economic activity.

Executive Direction & Administrative Services

Executive Direction and Administrative Services							
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Assistant Secretary Support <i>FTE</i>	11,135	11,245		61	12,000	23,306	12,061
Executive Direction	18,602	19,723	537	104		20,364	641
Executive Direction (TPA)	14,069	14,947	19	75		15,041	94
Executive Direction (Central)	1,624	1,632	400	8		2,040	408
Executive Direction (Regional)	2,909	3,144	118	21		3,283	139
<i>FTE</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>139</i>				<i>139</i>	
Administrative Services	48,968	49,125	14	244		49,383	258
Administrative Services (TPA)	12,735	12,596	-44	77		12,629	33
Administrative Services (Central)	22,236	22,377		89		22,466	89
Administrative Services (Regional)	13,997	14,152	58	78		14,288	136
<i>FTE</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>273</i>				<i>273</i>	
Safety and Risk Management	1,644	1,660		10	1,300	2,970	1,310
Central Safety & Risk Management	737	744		5		749	5
Regional Safety Management	907	916		5	1,300	2,221	1,305
<i>FTE</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>			<i>19</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>19</i>
Information Resources Technology <i>FTE</i>	44,307 <i>66</i>	44,461 <i>66</i>		84		44,545 <i>66</i>	84
Human Capital Management	25,264	25,461		-571		24,890	-571
Human Resources	10,518	10,629		67		10,696	67
Labor-Related Payments and Training	14,746	14,832		-638		14,194	-638
<i>FTE</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>84</i>				<i>84</i>	
Facilities Management	17,154	17,294		79		17,373	79
Regional Facilities Management	3,678	3,715		21		3,736	21
Operations and Maintenance	13,476	13,579		58		13,637	58
<i>FTE</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>107</i>				<i>107</i>	
Intra-Governmental Payments <i>FTE</i>	23,462 <i>FTE</i>	24,016		-634	170	23,552	-464
Rentals [GSA/Direct] <i>FTE</i>	37,156 <i>FTE</i>	36,677		894		37,571	894
Total Requirements <i>FTE</i>	227,692 <i>682</i>	229,662 <i>682</i>	551	271	13,470 <i>19</i>	243,954 <i>701</i>	14,292 <i>19</i>

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Assistant Secretary Support	+12,000	0
• Safety and Risk Management		
• Regional Safety Management	+1,300	+19
• Intra-Governmental Payments	+170	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+13,470	+19

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Executive Direction and Administrative Services activity is \$243,954,000, a net program change of +\$13,470,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Assistant Secretary Support (+\$12,000,000):

Evidence and Evaluation to Support Indian Affairs Activities - Tribal leaders and communities need access to quality data and information as they make decisions concerning their communities, economic development, land and resource management, and other decisions. The collection and analysis of data by the Federal government is also critical to ensuring that Federal agencies and programs are delivering effective services to tribes to meet tribal needs and deliver on Federal responsibilities. To address the quality of data for AI/AN communities, the Census Bureau (Census) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in January 2016 to promote communication and collaboration between the two agencies and improve the dissemination of accurate data for American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Census and BIA agreed to work together to gain an accurate count of American Indians and Alaska Natives, to share files that show boundaries for reservations and off-reservation trust and restricted lands, and to establish a workgroup to discuss and resolve data issues.

The 2017 Budget supports this effort with an increase of \$12 million for BIA to enable the Department of the Interior to work with tribes to improve Federal data quality and availability, to create a reimbursable agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau to address data gaps in Indian Country, and to create an Office of Indian Affairs Policy, Program Evaluation, and Data to support effective, data-driven, tribal policy making and program implementation. The goals are to improve program performance, deliver more effective services, and help advance and deliver results to Indian Country through important initiatives such as Generation Indigenous, which seeks to address barriers to success and opportunity for Native youth.

These funds will be used as follows:

- Internal capacity building (\$2 million): The Department will create a capability within DOI's Office of Policy Analysis to study Indian Affairs policy, evaluate Indian programs, and assist in developing tribal datasets to support decision making by tribes, Indian Affairs, BIA and BIE program offices, and other Departmental offices. The goal is to provide objective evaluation and analysis of Indian Affairs' programs and policies to help these programs deliver services more effectively and efficiently. Improved analytical capabilities are key to understanding the economic and other impacts and benefits of BIA and other Federal programs for Indian communities. At full strength, the new capacity would include six full time staff to address statistical, economic, and evaluation issues.

Initial outcomes would be evaluations of programs serving Native Americans to inform those DOI offices and Bureaus that administer these programs.

Anticipated areas of focus include addressing Native youth and education reform issues and topics that have previously not been analyzed, such as resilience metrics for tribal communities and evaluations of programs that provide technical assistance to tribes in energy or water development related projects. Some other high priority areas where efforts potentially could be

focused include evaluating the effectiveness of programs to purchase fractionated interests, and analysis of social service and criminal justice programs, climate change adaptation, transportation and road program, and self-governance.

Staff will also provide analysis and technical support to agency efforts to resolve Indian water rights claims.

- **Census data (\$9 million):** As part of the MOU which seeks to improve Federal data quality and availability on tribal issues, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will use this funding to enter into reimbursable agreements with the U.S. Census Bureau. This funding would be used to plan for and collect data through over-sampling and additional survey questions that would address demographic and socio-economic data gaps in Indian Country that hinder effective policy-making and program design. Census will expand tribal data collection and sampling in Indian Country, similar to what is available for non-Indians. Census will develop, test, and implement additional tribal data collection, increase the sample sizes for ongoing Census data collections on Indian lands, and develop protocols and datasets to allow Federal agencies and others for the first time to present a more accurate socioeconomic picture of Indian communities,
- **Data quality, openness and availability (\$1 million):** The Department will embark on outreach and consultation with tribes regarding data collection. Tribal officials and organizations have long called on the Federal government to address data and evidence gaps in Indian Country. The Department and IA-ADM-3 Indian Affairs will work with tribes and tribal organizations to address tribal data needs and to improve Federal data quality, openness, and availability.

Over the next several years, a robust analytic capacity will be developed to assist with policy, planning, economic analysis, program evaluation, and provide coordination across Indian Affairs and with external partners on issues and programs related to the full range of Indian Affairs' responsibilities. These responsibilities include: environmental and natural resources issues; economic issues such as those involving land management, energy, climate change adaptation, mineral leasing, and water resources policy; and education, criminal justice, and social service issues.

This proposal supports tribal nations and delivers on Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to tribes. The outcome will be to improved Federal tribal data, analysis, and program evaluation and management. This effort would directly support the open data initiative put forth with other economic development announcements rolled out by the White House in June of 2014 with the President's visit to Indian Country.

Regional Safety Management (+\$1,300,000; +19 FTE):

Central Safety and Risk Management (+\$150,000; FTE: +1): The Indian Affairs (IA) Division of Safety and Risk Management (DSRM) administers programs which are required by law. These programs include: Occupational Safety and Health (29 CFR 1960), Building Safety Codes (25 USC 2005), Indian Affairs Fire Marshal (25 IAM), Workers Compensation (20 CFR Part 10), Federal Tort Claims Act, Civilian Claims Act, and Motor Vehicle Operator Safety (25 IAM). The Division provides professional

and technical leadership, assistance and training to carry out the mission of the IA Safety and Health Program, and is responsible for developing, modifying, reviewing, evaluating and implementing IA policy, plans, programs, directives, and guidelines to be published in the IAM Manual. Technical support to the safety program is provided by Division by collecting statistics, analyzing information, preparing reports, and maintaining a management information system.

In FY 2017, an increase of \$150K is requested for this program. This increase will establish an IA Workers' Compensation Program (WCP) section under the Office of Facilities, Property and Safety Management (OFPSM) and fund a full-time permanent position (Albuquerque, NM) to manage short-term cases for all IA and oversee the program across Indian Affairs. The position will update the workers' compensation claims process and implement more controls to streamline the process and contain the costs of workers' compensation claims.

Currently, the Indian Affairs' workers' compensation process is decentralized. As a result of the Deputy Assistant Secretary – Management is responsible for establishing and administering a safety and occupational health management system that would minimize workplace hazards and reduce injuries to contain the costs of workers' compensation claims. Directly under this Office, DSRM is responsible for developing and implementing policy and monitoring and evaluating the performance of each Region's Workers' Compensation Program (WCP) activities for the purpose of ensuring the proper and efficient use of resources, including high-level reporting services to the Department of Labor and IA. The DSRM is also the designated Workers' Compensation Coordinator (WCC) for the Office of the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs (AS-IA), responsible for managing the WCP in Albuquerque, NM, Boise, ID, Lakewood, CO, Reston, VA, and Washington, D.C.

Under the current process, WCCs are responsible for developing and managing cases and have the most costs associated with workers' compensation claims. The DSRM is finding that WCCs need assistance performing the required investigations on the feasibility of recovery (availability of any light duty) by initiating correspondence to claimants, attorneys, employers, insurance carriers, physicians, etc. Enhancing the whole process is in the best interest of IA.

The additional position funded by this increase will help ensure cases are sufficiently processed and retained. In addition, the increase will allow IA to properly manage cases to determine if an employee who is temporarily unable to return to regular duty, is able to perform work within specific restrictions under light duty.

Lastly, the newly dedicated position will help ensure IA has the necessary knowledge and skills needed to effectively manage the program. The increase will lead to more consistency and efficiency in the program.

Regional Safety Management (+\$1,159,000; FTE: +18): The Regional Safety and Health program administers safety programs that are required by law and provides technical assistance for Federal employees at the regional level. The regional program ensures that IA employees comply with applicable safety procedures, health laws and regulations to provide a safe and healthful working environment. It is the responsibility of this program to conduct annual workplace inspections, reduce Office of Workers

Compensation Program chargebacks(s), and provide training and technical assistance to all locations including detention facilities and schools operate and funded by Indian Affairs. Other duties include performing required inspections, processing annual driving record checks, and workers' compensation claims.

In FY 2017 an increase of \$1,159M is requested for regional safety management. This increase will allow safety staff to be hired at each region to accomplish the following:

- Implement the Indian Affairs Safety and Health Program.
- Conduct required annual workplace and school inspections in the Region.
- Conduct inspections and evaluations of facilities or equipment for safety and health deficiencies or hazardous conditions and determines required actions.
- Investigate accidents/incidents within the Region and reports findings.
- Assist with employee safety training, collateral duty safety training and safety committee training.
- Develop, submit, and maintain recordkeeping reports.
- Develop OSHA written programs at Indian Affairs workplaces.
- Assist injured employees and their supervisors in properly completing and filing claims for Workman's Compensation Claims.
- Serve as the Regional Workers' Compensation Coordinator.
- Maintain a case file for all tort and employee claims.
- Conduct tort and employee claim investigations and provide the investigation report to the appropriate regional solicitor's office having adjudication jurisdiction.
- Conduct final inspections of new facilities and life safety systems when authorized by the DSRM to determine compliance with Indian Affairs adopted codes and standards.
- Conduct annual driver history records review for all regional BIA and BIE employees and report results to appropriate supervisors.

**Indian Affairs
Central Office and Regional Safety and Risk Management
Proposed Positions**

	Region	Title	Series and Grade
1	Alaska	Safety Manager	GS-0018-11
		Safety Clerk	GS-0303-04/05
2	Eastern	Safety Clerk	GS-0303-04/05
3	Eastern Oklahoma	Safety Manager	GS-0018/11
		Safety Clerk	GS-0303-04/05
4	Great Plains	Safety Technician	GS-0019-07/09
		Safety Clerk	GS-0303-04/05
5	Midwest	Safety Technician	GS-0019-07/09

		Safety Clerk	GS-0303-04/05
6	Navajo Headquarters Office	Safety Clerk	GS-0303-04/05
7	Northwest	Safety Technician	GS-0019-07/09
8	Pacific	Safety Manager	GS-0018-11
		Safety Clerk	GS-0991-04/05
9	Rocky Mountain	Safety Clerk	GS-0991-04/05
10	Southern Plains	Safety Clerk	GS-0991-04/05
11	Southwest	Safety Clerk	GS-0991-04/05
12	Western	Safety Technician	GS-0019-07/09
		Safety Clerk	GS-0991-04/05
13	DSRM - Central Office Safety	Management and Program Analyst	GS-0343-12/13

Intra-Governmental Payments (+\$170,000):

Initiative to Strengthen Federal Programs to Settle Indian Water Rights Claims - This Administration has placed a high priority on settling Indian water rights claims as part of its trust relationship with tribes, and anticipates dozens of water rights negotiations in the coming years. The Department recommends instituting policies and strategies that ensure an analytically robust, methodical, and cost-effective approach to negotiating Indian water settlements that result in optimal infrastructure and water delivery results for stakeholders, appropriate roles for financial contributors, and which strengthen climate resilience, promote sound watershed management, and advance water security in Indian Country. The new approach will better coordinate expertise of the Department, Indian tribes, states, and other stakeholders to reach Indian water settlements more effectively and expediently.

The budget proposes to expand the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary’s Indian Water Rights Office (SIWRO) to achieve an integrated and systematic approach to Indian water rights negotiations that considers the full range of economic, legal, and technical attributes of proposed settlements. The Department’s budget includes funding for four additional SIWRO staff to develop Indian water rights program policies and procedures, coordinate and provide guidance to negotiating and implementation teams, and monitor budget and performance. Positions are anticipated to include an economist, a program analyst with experience in Indian water rights and Federal budgets, a policy analyst with a legal background and experience in Indian water rights, and a policy analyst with experience in Indian water rights and training in public administration. Positions in SIWRO are funded through payments made to the Working Capital Fund by the benefitting bureaus: Bureau of Reclamation (50%), BIA (25%), Fish and Wildlife Service (15%) and Bureau of Land Management (10%). The BIA budget includes \$170,000 for its proportional share of the cost for the four additional FTE.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services Overview:

The Executive Direction and Administrative Services Activity consists of nine subactivities which support the Assistant Secretary's Office, as well as executive direction and management of Indian Affairs finance, budget, acquisition, property, information resources, human resource services, facilities management and intra-governmental, direct rental and General Services Administration (GSA) payments. This activity provides the policy and line supervision for all IA actions as well as the administrative

support for all IA programs. Some activities are contracted to Indian-owned companies, but these functions are not identified as contractible Indian programs in P.L. 93-638, as amended.

The complete Executive Direction and Administrative Services Activity include the following subactivities: Assistant Secretary Support, Executive Direction, Administrative Services, Safety and Risk Management, Information Resources Technology, Human Capital Management, Facilities Management, Intra-Governmental Payments, and GSA/Direct Rentals.

In addition, certain administrative costs are assessed in this activity to support government-wide, departmental, and Indian Affairs-wide functions performed at regional or headquarters offices.

Subactivity - Assistant Secretary Support (FY 2017: \$23,306,000; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

Assistant Secretary Support funds the following offices/function: Offices of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Federal Acknowledgement, Indian Gaming, Self-Governance, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management, and Administration and Resource Management.

The Assistant Secretary and his immediate staff are included in the Office of the Secretary's budget request. The organizations below perform their respective functions through a reimbursable agreement with Departmental Management; therefore, the FTEs are not reflected in the IA budget submission.

The *Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs* oversee and coordinate the legislative planning and congressional relations activities for Indian Affairs. The office provides legislative research and assistance in developing and analyzing proposed legislation. These activities are coordinated with the Office of the Secretary to ensure consistency of Departmental communications with the Congress. Legislative research and assistance are provided to program offices in developing legislation, preparing testimony, and providing legislative histories on various issues.

The Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs works with the Congressional committees and responds to requests for information from congressional staff, the Department, other Federal agencies, tribal leadership, and the public at large on various issues concerning American Indians and Alaska Natives. Office staff coordinate and attend meetings between the IA program staff and members of Congress, and attend committee hearings on IA related issues. Congressional correspondence is also coordinated through this office.

The *Office of Public Affairs* provides liaison functions with the domestic and foreign media, the public and other government agencies in need of information about Indian Affairs. In addition, the office is responsible for developing working relations with the news media and executing a program designed to inform the public of IA programs and activities as they apply nationally and locally. The Office annually creates and disseminates press releases to news media outlets, websites, and interested stakeholders. The Office serves as the Indian Affairs Web Content Manager as well as monitoring content uploaded by BIA

and BIE content managers. The Office also serves as Internal Communications coordinator for IA and BIA Intranet and approves broadcast communications, as well as provides leadership in the use of new media and other communication tools. The Office coordinates these public affairs activities in cooperation with the Secretary's Office of Communications. The staff annually prepares approximately 20 speeches for the Assistant Secretary, arranges interviews with the media, and handles thousands of questions submitted via telephone, mail, and e-mail and visits from the public.

The *Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action (ORACA)* oversees and manages the review and revision of all regulations governing Indian Affairs programs. The ORACA also facilitates the adoption and implementation of consistent written policies, procedures, and handbooks governing the performance of the Secretary's Indian trust responsibilities. This allows for the Secretary of the Interior to further his fiduciary responsibilities to tribes and individual Indians, providing them with greater control over their interests. It also provides the tools necessary to meet the trust management goals articulated by the Congress in the multitude of authorizing statutes. The ORACA manages all Federal Register Notices for the organizations reporting to and for the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs. The ORACA is also responsible for the development and implementation of the Indian Affairs Alternative Dispute Resolution program.

The *Office of Federal Acknowledgement (OFA)* supports the Department by implementing Part 83 of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations (25 CFR Part 83), Procedures for Federal Acknowledgment of Indian Tribes. On July 1, 2015, the Department issued a final rule regarding Federal acknowledgment. This rule became effective on July 31, 2015. Section 83.7 of these 2015 regulations allows petitioners that have submitted a complete petition but have not yet received a final agency decision to choose whether to proceed under the current 2015 regulations, applying those standards and processes, or the standards and processes of 25 CFR Part 83 revised as of April 1, 1994 (superseded regulations). For transparency, the 2015 regulations allow OFA to post to its Website petition materials, comments, guidance, and advice to the extent feasible and allowable under Federal law, except documentation and information protected from disclosure under Federal law. These postings will allow petitioning groups, other parties (such as state and local governments), and the public to have access to the administrative record. In addition, the OFA utilizes the Federal Acknowledgment Information Resource (FAIR) system, a computer database that provides on-screen access to all the documents in the administrative record of a case. FAIR has improved the OFA efficiency by providing OFA researchers with immediate access to records.

The *Office of Indian Gaming* oversees the Secretary's responsibilities under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, P.L. 100-497. The Office develops policy guidelines on land acquisition requests for gaming, tribal/state compacts, per capita distribution plans, Secretarial approval of trust asset and gaming-related contracts, and Secretarial procedures for class III gaming. In addition, the Office reviews and approves fee-to-trust applications and leases, coordinates with other Federal agencies on gaming taxation, ensures compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, P.L. 91-190, conducts training and technical assistance for tribes and Federal personnel, and reviews financing/accounting issues related to agreements.

The Office of Indian Gaming receives requests for services from tribes, BIA regional offices, the

Congress, and other offices in the Department. The Office also responds to public and Congressional inquiries and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests on Indian gaming. Indian Affairs works closely with the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of Justice, and State and Indian gaming industry associations.

The Office of Indian Gaming promotes economic development, tribal sovereignty, and self-governance. Investing in gaming can provide a tribe the ability to operate its government and programs for members and to diversify its economic development. Tribes with successful gaming operations report reduced unemployment, reduced welfare dependence, and substantial economic growth in other businesses within and around the reservation. Likewise, tribes successful in gaming have experienced substantial improvements in their health programs, in housing, and in education, which have resulted in notable improvements in the lives of individual Indians. In addition, tribes with successful programs have often distributed sizable proportions of their net earnings toward philanthropic projects both within their own local communities and among less fortunate tribes that have been facing financial hardships. Such contributions to other tribes, in areas such as health facilities and scholarships for Indian college students, also demonstrate the broad benefits that Indian gaming has had for Native Americans in general.

The *Office of Self-Governance (OSG)* provides tribal governments with greater flexibility and responsibility to meet the social, economic, and cultural needs of their people. Since becoming permanent in 1994, the Office of Self-governance has been a modern cornerstone of tribal sovereignty and tribal self-determination for many Indian Nations and Alaska Natives. In 2017, it is estimated OSG will distribute approximately \$440 million to 270 tribes covered by 120 compact agreements. Self-governance tribes will represent 48 percent of all Federally recognized tribes nationwide.

The OSG operations are conducted at its headquarters in Washington, D.C. and a field office in Vancouver, Washington. The OSG has the full range of fiscal and contracting responsibilities to compact tribes including:

- Scheduling and reconciling fund transactions with program and account managers in the BIA and with partner Federal agencies.
- Satisfying the program accountability requirements of other Federal agencies by reviewing pass through funding for program funding consistency.
- Assisting in the growth of self-governance by marketing and developing educational products.
- Recruiting additional tribes to enter into self-governance compacts.
- Managing any appeals and conflicts in funding and contractual language.
- Reviewing and resolving annual audit and evaluation reviews.

The OSG provides a central point of coordination on policy and practical issues with other non-BIA offices that engage in self-governance compacting with tribes for non-BIA services and programs. The OSG also provides review for legislative proposals that impact tribal programs in the area of self-governance.

The *Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management (DASM)* office provides executive leadership, guidance, and direction to the following operations: Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Budget and

Performance Management, Assistant Director for Information Resources, Office of Human Capital Management, the Office of Facilities, Property, and Safety Management, the Division of Administration and Resources Management, and the Division of Internal Evaluation and Assessment.

The *Division of Administration and Resources Management* provides administrative resources, executive correspondence, FOIA management, logistic, and facility management support to the Assistant Secretary organization and the subordinate programs. Support includes such activities as government credit card management, time and attendance system support, acquisition of services, and personnel liaison with servicing human resources offices. The FOIA case management and recordation and executive correspondence processes are performed for all Indian Affairs organizations. In FY 2015 Indian Affairs received 1,868 FOIA requests. In addition, the organization provides logistical facility and property support for bureau(s) and Assistant Secretary organizations in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Program Performance:

In 2015, the *Deputy Assistant Secretary – Management (Indian Affairs)*:

- Collaborated with Department of Labor to develop and execute a Memorandum of Understanding supporting the Native One Stop initiative, which seeks to consolidate all federal resources onto a single website, enable improved access to those resources for tribes and individual American Indians and Alaska Natives, including youth. Established the cross-agency Workgroup on the Development of the Native One Stop. DASM Chief of Staff served as the Executive Sponsor, overseeing the Workgroup and finding opportunities for collaboration for all federal partners.
 - Site went Live Summer 2015
- Planned and conducted analytical study of the Native American cross-cut, including identification of information needed to answer questions from tribes, TIBC representatives, and NCAI. This initial study focused the development of the Native One Stop and served as the basis for gathering data from Federal programs related to the Native American cross-cut. Developed a standardized method to gather information from agencies about their programs that would enable funding recipients to understand eligibility for available resources.
- Initiated the review of 150 NPM and IA Manuals
- Drafted charters and established cross-office workgroups made up of cross-disciplined specialists to focus on improvement initiatives:
 - Employee Development and Training (e.g., development of career pathways, supervisor development, recruitment, retention, and performance management);
 - Communications;
 - Corrective Action Plan (for financial assistance); and
 - Development of the Native One Stop (in partnership with the Department of Labor and all Federal agencies).
- Drafted and entered into the first Revocable License for Non-Federal Use of Real Property in coordination with OFPSM and SOL after identifying a lack of written agreements with tribes that use Federal space. The resulting agreement serves as a model for future similar agreements.
- Worked with the Census Bureau to develop a Memorandum of Understanding supporting efforts to refine the American Community Survey by using Bureau of Indian Affairs data, which would enable Census to capture more accurate information about American Indian

communities. Multiple drafts were discussed. Coordinated approval within Indian Affairs and the Department.

FOIA

- Created and executed a comprehensive FOIA training program for Indian Affairs, which included both onsite classroom and individual instruction at all 12 Regions and 9 Law Enforcement District Offices. Until this point, agency-wide FOIA training had not been conducted in the previous five years. Provided program oversight, technical assistance, and FOIA training to over 240 Indian Affairs employees and over 50 senior managers. The training has provided standardization and improved public relations externally and internally.
- Assisted the Department in cleaning up of FY 2012 – 2014 audits of Electronic FOIA Tracking System (EFTS) entries.
- Ensured that Indian Affairs (IA) responded to 1,868 FOIA requests during Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, the largest number of FOIA requests within the Department of the Interior. This reduced the possibility of costly litigation, which optimized the use of financial resources.
- Updated the Indian Affairs website for FOIA, which effectively increased the transparency of Indian Affairs for the general public and supported the integrity of the government. Increasing access to information optimizes staff time by helping the public to access information efficiently.
- Managed two FOIA requests in litigation, which consisted of reviewing over 12,000 pages of responsive records.
- Handled 69 FOIA appeals, ensured each request were handled properly in accordance with the Department's regulations.
 - The regularly recurring Indian Affairs FOIA Conference Call was also initiated where guidance and questions were answered for all FOIA Coordinators, for the very first time.

Division of Internal Evaluation and Assessment

- Revamped the Single Audit review process (revised audit program, risk based analysis, etc.) due to the shortage of resources;
- Analyzed over 600 Single Audit reports and communicated the findings and recommendations to BIA, BIA and OSG awarding officials.
- Shared and communicated timely information through instituting various tracking databases/systems (ARTT, various spreadsheets related to A-123 and A-50, BIA-CTS), that provided monthly and weekly updates on new and ongoing audits/audit issues, outstanding recommendations and the status of corrective actions.
- Provided guidance and reviewed OIG and GAO recommendation closure packages during FY 2015 with the various IA offices which included emails, teleconferences and face-to-face meetings. This resulted in BIA exceeding the Department goal 85 percent when they achieved a 95 percent implementation rate.
- Ensured timely completion of data calls related to PFM mandated due dates for A-123 Internal Control Reviews (ICRs) and A-123 Appendix A.
- Reduced the number of overdue management decisions (noncompliance) to only six reports.
- Offered WebEx training in the areas of A-123 and A-133;
- Conducted data analysis through the use of ACL in the areas of Separated Employees that still had Active Charge Cards, Weakness in internal controls in the areas of Conference Attendance

- and travel, Federal Register Billing, Financial Reporting, and documenting internal controls;
- Developed a more robust and efficient method for tracking OIG and GAO audits and recommendation (BIA-CTS). This enhancement to the existing BIA system was briefed to the BIA Director who decided to fund the enhancements to the IBC developed system. This system enhancement is expected to be operational by first quarter of FY 2016;
- Completed an Enterprise Risk Assessment of BIA's programs;
- Volunteered to test PFM Entellitrak tracking system and identified numerous user deficiencies that ultimately improved the system prior to implementation;

Office of Regulatory Affairs & Collaborative Action

In 2015, the Office of Regulatory Affairs & Collaborative Action (ORACA) finalized two significant rules reforming current processes to improve efficiency, timeliness, and transparency: Rights-of-Way on Indian Land (25 CFR 169) and Federal Acknowledgment of American Indian Tribes (25 CFR 83). In addition, ORACA finalized the rule establishing the process for land to be taken into trust in Alaska (25 CFR 151) and proposed multiple other rules in support of ongoing efforts to modernize Indian Affairs regulations to better meet the needs of trust beneficiaries. ORACA managed the Tribal consultation efforts for each of these rulemakings to ensure meaningful input from Tribes. As part of the consultation efforts and public outreach, ORACA processed and summarized hundreds of written comment submissions (e.g., 25 CFR 169 included 175 written submissions and 1,865 distinct comments; 25 CFR 83 included approximately 331 written submissions and 3,040 distinct comments; 25 CFR 151 included approximately 100 written submissions and 640 distinct comments). ORACA also processed approximately 136 Federal Register notices, at a cost of \$181,758, announcing official action by the Assistant Secretary and Directors of Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education and their designees. ORACA developed and published a policy guidance document in association with the Federal Acknowledgment rule and updated and drafted approximately 90 policy documents necessary to document internal IA processes in 2015. In support of the conflict resolution program, ORACA managed over 100 intake calls, consulting with individuals about options for conflict resolution, provided multiple trainings for staff on the subject, and provided over 50 mediations to improve relationships among staff. In 2015, ORACA also managed 5 requests for Tribal mediation services.

Office of Federal Acknowledgment

During FY15, OFA provided petition evaluation and decision documents production. OFA completed or provided input for nine petitioning groups for the Department. Three petitioners, (the Tolowa Nation, the Pamunkey Indian Nation, and the Duwamish Indian Tribe) are currently before the Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) and OFA provided the administrative records. OFA defended the Department's decision documents by providing professional and responsive support to the AS-IA Office, Solicitor's Office, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Homeland Security, involving 15 cases or projects. OFA was involved in the reform of 25 CFR Part 83, and sent 219 notification letters to groups with incomplete petitions under the superseded regulations and provided them with copies of the 2015 regulations. OFA also notified 15 groups that had complete petitions under the 1994 regulations, but not final and effective decisions to give them the choice to continue under the 1994 regulations or to proceed under the 2015 regulations. OFA provided administrative duties by providing written and verbal technical assistance to petitioners and other parties by conducting 6 informal technical assistance (TA) meetings, issuing 3 TA reviews under the 1994 regulations, providing 88 informal letters to petitioners

and other parties, and providing 2 briefings for the AS-IA Office. OFA processed 33 Freedom of Information Act requests and 24 Department controlled correspondence.

Office of Indian Gaming

Office of Indian Gaming's (OIG) work directly promotes economic development, sovereignty and self-governance for Indian tribes resulting in a \$29 billion Indian gaming industry employing over 660,000 direct and indirect jobs in 2013. In 2014, 245 tribal governments operated 445 gaming facilities in 28 states. The OIG implements the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) through policy analysis, administrative review, guidance and assistance to stakeholders. The OIG analyzes land acquisition requests for gaming, tribal-state compacts, revenue allocation plans, Secretarial Procedures, and tribal leases for gaming.

A class III Tribal-State compact is generally a voluminous and complex contractual document that addresses contentious issues either between a tribe and a State. A total of 50 class III Tribal-State compacts were submitted for approval to OIG. Forty-eight of these were either approved or deemed approved, and two were disapproved. All reviews were completed and processed within the 45-day statutory deadline.

The OIG reviews and prepares for final approval tribal applications to acquire land in trust for gaming purposes. These applications are legally complex, controversial, and politically sensitive. The OIG completed and made final recommendations to the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs on four major applications. Each required extensive and in-depth analysis of the materials submitted by the Tribes and the respective regional offices.

The OIG reviews Revenue Allocations Plans (RAPs) submitted for approval by tribes. This involves ensuring that a tribe's proposed RAP complies with IGRA and analysis of the tribes' financial records. The OIG reviewed and recommended 15 RAPS for approval.

Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act is required to acquire land in trust for gaming purposes. Environmental impact statements are lengthy and contain complex technical information. The OIG reviewed ten environmental impact statements and worked with BIA regional offices to complete the environmental review process.

The OIG staff attended at least 214 meetings in the past year, and fulfilled 36 FOIA requests, which required review of tens of thousands of pages of documents. The OIG also responded to at least 194 pieces of correspondences from tribes, States, members of Congress, the public, and other interested parties. Further, OIG provided three training sessions for regional office staff and tribal members on the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act during 2015.

In 2016, the *Deputy Assistant Secretary – Management (Indian Affairs)*:

- Provide organizational direction and coordination to ensure that all DASM programs are effectively integrated in areas of policy formulation and review, tribal consultation, public relations, representation of Indian Affairs to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, and the overall management of assigned resources.

- Provide policy direction and advice on all matters regarding mission, program, and functional and managerial policy matters.
- Develop and execute policies, administer employee ethics programs, review and evaluate the achievements of the headquarters and field offices.
- Provide executive leadership, guidance, and direction to the following operations: Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Budget and Performance Management, Assistant Director for Information Resources, Office of Human Capital Management, the Office of Facilities, Property, and Safety Management, the Division of Administration and Resources Management, and the Division of Internal Evaluation and Assessment.
- Publication of 50 percent of the NPM and IA Manuals in queue.
 - Monitoring the completion of Technical Assistance, FAQs and Outreach of memos/manuals published.

The Division of Internal Evaluations and Assessment:-

- Provide policy development and oversight for audit functions and monitors compliance with the Single Audit Act and OMB Circular A-133.
- Serve as liaison for Indian Affairs' organizations to the Office of the Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office.
- Provide guidance and assistance to Indian Affairs' organizations in establishing, testing, and reporting on the effectiveness of management controls, the preparation of annual assurance statements, and the timely correction of identified weaknesses.
- Direct and manage a quality assurance program for compliance with applicable OMB, Treasury, and Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) requirements.

Office of Regulatory Affairs & Collaborative Action

In 2016, ORACA plans to finalize the numerous proposed rules it has published, as well as initiate and complete regulatory updates designated by the Assistant Secretary to improve efficiency and transparency of Indian Affairs functions in furtherance of the trust relationship with Indian Tribes and individual Indians. The ORACA will also be focusing this year on issuing any policy guidance necessary to provide direction to staff and the public on issues that do not require a regulatory change but nevertheless require clarification. The ORACA is increasing its focus on updating policy documents internal to Indian Affairs in the Indian Affairs Manual to ensure that each program office's functions are documented and updated in accordance with law; this function requires one additional FTE to ensure the policy documents are developed and, once developed, updated on a regular basis. The ORACA will continue to process Federal Register notices and perform other functions as regulatory contact and information collection clearance contact for Indian Affairs. The ORACA will continue to manage the conflict resolution program, providing impartial and confidential assistance to staff seeking to improve or resolve a workplace issue or concern.

Office of Federal Acknowledgment

During FY16, OFA will be working with 15 petitioning groups: six groups chose to continue under the 1994 regulations and nine groups chose proceed under the 2015 regulations. Under the 1994 regulations, OFA will be processing four groups slated for proposed findings. Under the 2015 regulations, OFA will be starting Phase I reviews for three groups that will be ready for evaluation in March 2016. New groups

may begin the process under the 2015 regulations. The OFA will be available to address any IBIA issues, orders, or remands, continue to defend Departmental decisions, and provide administrative duties. The OFA began updating and posting documents to its Web site under the 2015 regulations in order to help with transparency and to reduce FOIA requests.

Office of Indian Gaming

Continue implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act as identified above. Schedule and provide training to additional opportunities to regional offices staff and tribal members.

In 2017, the *Deputy Assistant Secretary – Management (Indian Affairs)*

- Publication of remaining 50 percent of the NPM and IA Manuals queue.
 - Technical Assistance, FAQs and Outreach of memos/manuals.

Office of Regulatory Affairs & Collaborative Action

In 2017, ORACA plans to continue work on regulatory reforms, including undertaking new regulatory initiatives that the incoming Administration identifies as priorities. The ORACA plans to ensure all program offices have documentation of their functions in the Indian Affairs Manual by the end of this year. The ORACA will continue to process Federal Register notices and perform other functions as regulatory contact and information collection clearance contact for Indian Affairs. To improve ORACA's ability to fulfill requests for mediation from both staff and from Tribal requestors, ORACA plans to cross-train employees in mediation and hire one FTE in-house mediator to assist in providing confidential consultations, individual conflict coaching, communication and conflict management training, workplace climate assessments, group facilitations, and conciliation and mediation services.

Office of Federal Acknowledgment

During FY17, OFA will be processing four groups slated for final determinations under the 1994 regulations. The OFA will be available to address any IBIA issues, orders, or remands, continue to defend Departmental decisions, and provide administrative duties. The OFA will continue to update and post documents to its Web site under the 2015 regulations in order to help with transparency and to reduce FOIA requests. Under the 2015 regulations, OFA will continue to process the three groups. These groups may receive TA letters to address any deficiencies or proceed under Phase II of the 2015 regulations. New groups may begin the process under the 2015 regulations by submitting fully documented petitions. The OFA will need to review these documented petitions and post their documents on OFA's Web site under the 2015 regulations.

Office of Indian Gaming

Continue implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act as identified above. Schedule and provide training to additional opportunities to regional offices staff and tribal members.

Subactivity - Executive Direction (FY 2017: \$20,364,000; FTE: 139):

Program Overview:

The function of Executive Direction is to provide executive leadership and policy direction for Indian Affairs, programs and mission responsibilities, administrative direction, coordination, and support to its programs and mission responsibilities. This program provides the core funding for the senior leadership of the Bureau of Indian Affairs including the Office of the Director, the Office of the Deputy Bureau Director for Field Operations, the offices of the Regional Directors, and the offices of the Agency Superintendents. In 2015 and 2016, Executive Direction will implement a new “all of government” and one-stop approach to providing access to Federal services and programs for tribes. Leadership, management, and line offices will support implementation and managerial, communication, accountability, and performance processes will be established to institutionalize this way of doing business.

Executive Direction (TPA) [\$15,041,000]:

This program supports the core funding for the Offices of the Superintendent at 85 agency locations as well as the Office of the Deputy Bureau Director for Field Operations. These line officers at the field sites provide planning, direction, and line management leadership for the development and implementation of policy initiatives and program accountability to meet the Departmental Goal Performance objectives. Agency Superintendents provide decision-making, direction, public relations, Indian Affairs representation to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, and overall management of assigned resources at the local level.

Executive Direction (Central) [\$2,040,000]:

The Indian Affairs senior leadership in Central Office provides organizational direction and coordination to ensure that all programs are effectively integrated in areas of policy formulation and review, tribal consultation, public relations, representation of Indian Affairs to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, and the overall management of assigned resources. The Indian Affairs senior leadership provides policy direction and advises on all matters regarding mission, program, functional and managerial policy matters. They also develop and execute policies, administer employee ethics programs, review and evaluate the achievements of the headquarters and field offices, and coordinate the activities of Indian Affairs with other Federal agencies to avoid duplication of effort and direct efficient and effective operations.

Executive Direction (Central) also provides funds for the Equal Employment Opportunity Office (EEO). The EEO provides direction, guidance, and policy on the promotion of the EEO programs including, but not limited to, compliance with and enforcement of all current statutes and policies.

Executive Direction (Regional) [\$3,283,000]:

The offices of the regional directors and immediate support staff are located throughout the nation at the BIA 12 regional offices. The regional directors are the line officers who provide high-level support to tribes in each of their respective servicing areas. They are key regional decision makers providing management, leadership, and accountability for regional staff and programs. They ensure assigned programs are developed to meet the goals and strategies of the Department and execute all authorities and responsibilities delegated by the Secretary through the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs. The regional directors act primarily on behalf of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and the Director, BIA by maintaining the Government-to-Government relationship with tribes and fulfilling the Indian trust

responsibility. Activities include policy review and formulation, tribal consultation, public relations representing Indian Affairs in activities involving other governmental agencies and private/public organizations, determination of Indian Affairs administrative and tribal program appeals, and management of personnel and assigned resources. The regional directors have direct responsibility for EEO compliance with legal policies, procedures, standards, and requirements.

Subactivity - Administrative Services (FY 2017: \$49,383,000; FTE: 273):

Program Overview:

Indian Affairs' Administrative Services are responsible for improving internal controls and fiscal integrity in the areas of budget and performance management, accounting management, acquisition/property management, safety management, and internal evaluation and assessment. Administrative Services provide acquisition, property management, financial administration, budget, and P.L. 93-638 contracts and grants administration support at the headquarters, regional, and agency office levels.

Administrative Services (TPA) [\$12,629,000]:

This program supports the core funding for administrative services provided at the agency level, specifically procurement, property management, financial administration, and P.L. 93-638 contracts and grants administration support. The staff is essential to the overall operation in their respective servicing area in providing direct support to tribes through direct program services or 638 contracts/grants.

Administrative Services (Central) [\$22,466,000]:

The *Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)* is responsible for the Indian Affairs annual financial audit in compliance with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, and the development of systems, policies and procedures to guide IA central and regional operations in the areas of financial management, accounting, contracts, and grant administration. The Chief Financial Officers Act, the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act, the Government Management Reform Act, and various Office Management and Budget (OMB) regulations largely guide activities of the OCFO.

The *Office of Budget and Performance Management (OBPM)* is responsible for planning, formulating and justifying the IA budget submission; and coordinating and executing budget requirements based upon program goals and measured results. OBPM directs and manages the budget and strategic planning processes by prescribing policies, procedures, and controls, and aligning the IA performance goals and objectives with Administration policies.

The *Division of Internal Evaluations and Assessments (IEA)* provides policy development and oversight for audit functions and monitors compliance with the Single Audit Act and OMB Circular A-133. The Office serves as liaison for Indian Affairs' organizations to the Office of the Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office. The Office provides guidance and assistance to Indian Affairs' organizations in establishing, testing, and reporting on the effectiveness of management controls, the preparation of annual assurance statements, and the timely correction of identified weaknesses. In addition, IEA directs and manages a quality assurance program for compliance with applicable OMB, Treasury, and Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) requirements.

Administrative Services (Regional) [\$14,288,000]:

The Regional Offices provide administrative services by regulating and accounting for resources used to achieve the Bureau's mission and uphold mandates as required by Federal statutes such as the Performance and Results Act, and the Indian Self-Determination Act, as amended. Each activity is a direct operating service in support of Federal trust program activities and serves as a back up to field locations by supplementing services to those locations. Staff also provides technical advice and assistance to tribes within their servicing areas, particularly related to P.L. 93-638 contract and grant programs.

Subactivity - Safety and Risk Management (FY 2017: \$2,970,000; FTE: 32):

Program Overview:

The Safety and Risk Program fulfills statutory requirements and administers programs that are required by law for the safety and management of Bureau-owned facilities serving Bureau-funded programs, or tribally-owned facilities serving Bureau-funded education programs or law enforcement facilities, Indian Affairs employees, and the public. These statutes/programs include: Occupational Safety and Health Act, (OSHA, 29 U.S.C. 651 *et seq.*); inspection of facilities conditions at Bureau-funded schools (25 U.S.C. 2005); Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA, 5 U.S.C. 8101 *et seq.*); the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 2671 *et seq.*); Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act (MPCECA, 31 U.S.C. 3721 *et seq.*); Bureau Fire Marshal (25 IAM); and Motor Vehicle Operator Safety (25 IAM).

Central Safety & Risk Management [\$749,000]:

The Indian Affairs (IA) Division of Safety and Risk Management provides professional and technical leadership, assistance, and training to carry out the mission of the IA Safety and Occupational Health Program. The Central Division is responsible for developing, modifying, reviewing, evaluating, and implementing policy, plans, programs, directives, and guidelines to be published in the Indian Affairs Manual (IAM). Technical support to the IA safety program is provided by the Central Division by collecting statistics, analyzing information, preparing reports, and maintaining a management information system. The Workers Compensation and Loss Compensation programs are also administered by the Central Division, as well as the preparation of budgetary requirements and tracking of expenditures associated with the program. The Central Division provides oversight and technical assistance to enhance regional safety programs.

The Central Division is involved in the operation, construction, major repair, alteration, rehabilitation, and remodeling of: buildings, plants, and facilities. It is responsible for enforcement of IA policy, adopted safety and health codes, and mandated standards for IA controlled facilities, including facilities constructed, operated or maintained under contracts or grants authorized by the Indian Self-determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEA, 25 U.S.C. 450 *et seq.*, P.L. 93-638) or the Tribally Controlled Schools Grant Act (TCSGA, 25 U.S.C. 2501 *et seq.*, P.L. 100-297). The Central Division reviews architectural and engineering drawings, specifications, shop submittals, and all other documents for construction and major rehabilitation or repair of facilities and existing facilities for compliance with applicable codes and standards. The Central Division is designated as the IA Fire Marshal and the "Authority Having Jurisdiction" for the enforcement of IA adopted safety and occupational health codes,

policy, and mandated standards.

The Central Division conducts final inspections for new construction, major renovation projects for issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy as well as performs inspections and evaluations of facilities to determine safety and health deficiencies or hazardous conditions. The Central Division maintains a records system of all inspections and evaluations that assists in providing information on safety and health conditions to IA management and Department of the Interior officials. The Central Division conducts annual evaluations of Regional Safety and Health Programs.

Regional Safety Management [\$2,221,000]:

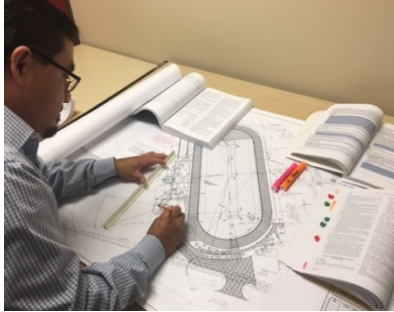
The Regional Safety and Health program administers safety programs that are required by law and provides technical assistance for employees at the regional level. The Regional Program ensures that IA employees comply with applicable safety procedures, health laws and regulations to provide a safe and healthful working environment. The program's efforts are focused on developing courses of action to eliminate or reduce hazards to an acceptable level. It is the responsibility of this program to conduct annual workplace inspections, reduce Office of Workers Compensation Program chargeback(s), and provide training and technical assistance to all locations including detention facilities and schools operated and funded by IA. Other duties of regional safety staff include performing required inspections and other safety duties as processing annual driving record checks, processing workers' compensation claims, processing loss compensation claims, or conducting safety and health training.

FY 2015 Design Document Reviews	FY 2015 Final Inspections Conducted	FY 2015 Certificate of Occupancy Issued	FY 2015 Safety and Health Program Evaluations Conducted
81	41	93	3

FY 2016 Annual Workplace Inspections (General Administration)	FY 2016 Annual Workplace Inspections (Education)	FY 2016 Annual Workplace Inspections (Public Safety and Justice)
179	183	60

Program Performance:

The Safety and Risk Program fulfills statutory requirements and administers programs that are required by law for the safety and management of Indian Affairs (IA)-owned facilities serving IA-funded programs, or tribally-owned facilities serving IA-funded education programs or law enforcement facilities, Indian Affairs employees, and the public.



DSRM Design Plan Examiner

Occupational Safety and Health: The Central Safety and Risk Management, Division of Safety and Risk Management (DSRM) is involved in the operation, construction, major repair, alteration, rehabilitation and remodeling of buildings, plants, and facilities and is responsible for enforcement of IA policy, adopted safety and health codes and mandated standards for IA controlled facilities, including facilities constructed, operated or maintained under contracts or grants authorized by the Indian Self-determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEA, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq., P.L. 93-638) or the Tribally

Controlled Schools Grant Act (TCSGA, 25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq., P.L. 100-297) The DSRM reviews architectural and engineering drawings, specifications, shop submittals, and all other documents for construction and major rehabilitation or repair of facilities and existing facilities for compliance with applicable codes and standards. The DSRM is designated as the IA Fire Marshal and the “Authority Having Jurisdiction” for the enforcement of IA adopted safety and occupational health codes, policy, and mandated standards.

The DSRM conducts final inspections for new construction, major renovation, and installation of life safety and building systems for issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy as well as performs annual workplace of Central Office facilities to determine safety and health deficiencies or hazardous conditions. The DSRM maintains a records system of all inspections and evaluations that assists in providing information on safety and health conditions to IA management and Department of the Interior officials.



Central Office Annual Workplace Inspection by DSRM Inspector

Measure	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan
Number of Design Documents Reviewed	81	85	90
Number of Final Inspections Conduced	41	55	65
Number of Certificate of Occupancy Issued	93	80	80
Number of Central Office Annual Workplace Inspections Conduced	25	25	25

Safety Management System (SMS): In 2014 and 2015, the Central Safety and Risk Management, Division of Safety and Risk Management (DSRM) began developing an Indian Affairs electronic Safety Management System (SMS) Microsoft SharePoint Site, accessible on the Department of Interior SharePoint Portal. In FY 2016 and 2017, the DSRM will continue development and implementation across the Highest Tier, Middle Tier, and Base Tier; customization of current SMS SharePoint site, hands-on remote training and technical assistance via teleconferences, webinars, or other means; and enhancement of the Safety and Occupational Health Program (SOHP) Evaluation.

- **SharePoint Site Customization:** Further customization of the IA SharePoint Site to include the following:
 - An identical copy of the IA SMS SharePoint Site Structure and Content to be replicated on the BIE Educational Native American Network (ENAN) SharePoint Portal.
 - Development of Middle Tier/Base Tier sections that document and communicate relevant safety information specific of each Middle Tier/Base Tier facility
- **Indian Affairs Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Director, Bureau of Indian Education Briefings:** Annual Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs, BIA, and BIE level management briefings to Senior Leadership
- **Support for Safety Committees:** Enhance value of Safety Committees to include:
 - Provide consulting support regarding the development and makeup of Safety Committees
 - Support the logistics, preparation, and facilitation of Safety Committee meetings
 - Develop a Safety Committee Program within the SharePoint site.
- **Support for Collateral Duty Safety Officers:** Enhance value of Collateral Duty Safety Officers to include:
 - Provide consulting support regarding the development and makeup of CDSOs
 - Support the logistics, preparation and development of CDSOs materials
- **Support for Office of Workers' Compensation Program (OWCP):** Enhance the employee injury compensation program to include :
 - Support the logistics, preparation, and development of OWCP materials
 - Develop a Return-to-Work Program within the SMS SharePoint site
 - Develop an Effective Case Management Program within the SMS SharePoint site
- **Support for Safety Awards/Safety Champion Program:** Enhance and develop the IA Safety Awards Program
- **Develop Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Written Programs:** Develop a streamlined approach to support OSHA Written Programs
- **Remote Trainings:** Provide remote training via conference calls, webinars, or other means to BIA and BIE organizational levels
- **Indian Affairs Safety and Occupational Health Program Evaluation Review Support:** Enhance the Indian Affairs Safety and Occupational Health Program (SOHP) evaluation review

Safety and Occupational Health Program Evaluation: The Central Safety and Risk Management, Division of Safety and Risk Management (DSRM) is responsible to conduct Regional Safety and Occupational Health Program Evaluations every three years and provide evaluation reports to IA Senior Management. The purpose of these site visits are to evaluate the overall safety and health program effectiveness at the regional level and to determine if progress has been made since the initial and follow-up visits, as well as providing assistance where needed to enhance the safety and health program. FY 2017 will mark the third round of program evaluations and will include evaluation of the Regional Office and random Agency Offices, Law Enforcement Detention Centers, and educational locations.

The Safety and Occupational Health Program (SOHP) Evaluation is conducted by means of staff interviews, document reviews, record reviews, workplace assessments and observations of the workplace. Types of documents reviewed included; SOHP directives, policy, programs and procedures, injury and illness records, worksite inspection reports, training records, etc.

The SOH Program is evaluated on the following seven components:

- Component 1: Leadership and Management
- Component 2: Employee Involvement
- Component 3: Hazard Recognition and Prevention
- Component 4: Evaluation and Analysis
- Component 5: Training and Awareness
- Component 6: Program Implementation and Operation
- Component 7: Motor Vehicle Operation and Driver Authorization

Measure	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan
Number of Regional SOHP Evaluations Conducted	3	5	5

Safety and Occupational Health Strategic Plan: In 2015, the Central Safety and Risk Management, Division of Safety and Risk Management (DSRM) developed an Indian Affairs Safety and Occupational Health Strategic Plan. To be successful, the IA safety and occupational health program must embody the proper skills and knowledge as well as proper attitudes towards occupational injury and illness prevention on the part of all employees. It also requires cooperation in all safety and health matters, not only between supervisors and employees, but also between each employee and his or her co-workers. Knowledge of responsibilities and actions necessary to control exposures to safety and occupational health hazards are an essential part of everyone’s duties in Indian Affairs. Ensuring that our managers, supervisors and employees have the knowledge, skills, resources, and commitment to control workplace hazards will assist in our efforts to protect our employees, students and visiting public.

The strategic plan has six goals. Each goal includes strategies intended to provide broad direction to senior leadership and safety and occupational health professionals within IA. By developing IA measurable goals, commensurate with these strategies and within its respective capabilities, IA will be able to evaluate progress and implement the most effective actions to meet or exceed Department and IA initiatives, and most importantly, reduce the employee exposure to hazards that cause occupational injuries and illnesses. In FY 2016 and 2017, the DSRM will continue efforts to implement the plan.

Office of Workers’ Compensation Program: Currently the Indian Affairs’ workers' compensation process is decentralized. The Central Safety and Risk Management, Division of Safety and Risk Management (DSRM) is responsible for establishing and administering a safety and occupational health management system that would minimize workplace hazards and reduce injuries to contain the costs of workers’ compensation claims. The DSRM is also responsible for developing and implementing policy and monitoring and evaluating the performance of each Region’s Workers’ Compensation Program (WCP) activities for the purpose of ensuring the proper and efficient use of resources, including high-level reporting services to the Department of Labor and IA. The DSRM is also the designated Workers’ Compensation Coordinator (WCC) for the Office of the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs (AS-IA),

responsible for managing the WCP in Albuquerque, NM, Boise, ID, Lakewood, CO, Reston, VA, and Washington, D.C.

Many of the WCCs in the regions have multiple responsibilities to balance. The regional WCCs are responsible for developing and managing cases and have the most costs associated with workers' compensation claims. The DSRM is finding that WCCs need assistance performing the required investigations on the feasibility of recovery (availability of any light duty) by initiating correspondence to claimants, attorneys, employers, insurance carriers, physicians, etc. Enhancing this whole process is in the best interest of IA. Increased capacity is needed to ensure cases are sufficiently processed and retained. Increased capacity would allow IA to properly manage cases to determine if an employee who is temporarily unable to return to regular duty, is able to perform work within specific restrictions under light duty.

Policy, Guidance, and Procedures: The Central Safety and Risk Management, Division of Safety and Risk Management (DSRM) provides professional and technical leadership and assistance in the management of the IA Safety and Occupational Health Program. The DSRM develops safety program policies, procedures, and guidelines to be published in the IA Manual and maintains information on the directives of the Department and other Federal Agencies applicable to IA programs

The DSRM is responsible for developing, modifying, reviewing, and evaluating the internal IA policies, procedures, guidelines, and systems required to implement the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, General Services Administration, and Department of the Interior rules, regulations, policies, and practices governing all areas associated with its assigned functions. The DSRM prepares reports and policy options, represents management in dealing with outside entities and officials in the IA field offices.

In FY 2015 and 2016, the DSRM began updating the 25 IAM – Safety and Risk Management Program Manual, in collaboration with the IA realignment and restructure efforts. In FY 2016, the DSRM began updating the Safety and Risk Management Handbook. This Manual Handbook complements 25 IAM, and lays the groundwork for incorporating safety and occupational health into the planning of all IA work projects and tasks. This Handbook will assist supervisors in providing a safe and healthful workplace for employees. It provides employees with information on safe work practices, identification of hazards and reporting of unsafe working conditions, and is a tool that supports the supervisor's and manager's responsibility to promote positive safety and health attitudes, and integrates safe procedures standards into all IA activities. In FY 2016 and 2017, the DSRM will continue to develop and implement policy, guidance, and procedures.

Technical Assistance: The Central Safety and Risk Management, Division of Safety and Risk Management (DSRM) is responsible for providing technical support to the IA safety program by collecting statistics, analyzing information, preparing reports, and maintaining a management information system. Technical assistance includes, but is not limited to, Safety and Risk Occupational Health policies, objectives, and targets; roles, responsibilities, and authorities; established procedures; Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); identification of hazards and abatements; building and fire code compliance; motor vehicle operator; OSHA written programs; employee injury and illness; accident

investigation; recordkeeping and reporting; occupational safety and health training; and program evaluations. The DSRM develops guidelines on abatement or elimination of existing hazards and provides assistance in achieving abatement of hazardous conditions, and assistance in engineering where necessary to achieve safe and healthful working conditions. In FY 2016 and 2017, the DSRM will continue to provide technical assistance to all offices under the authority of the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs, Tribal governments and other agencies.

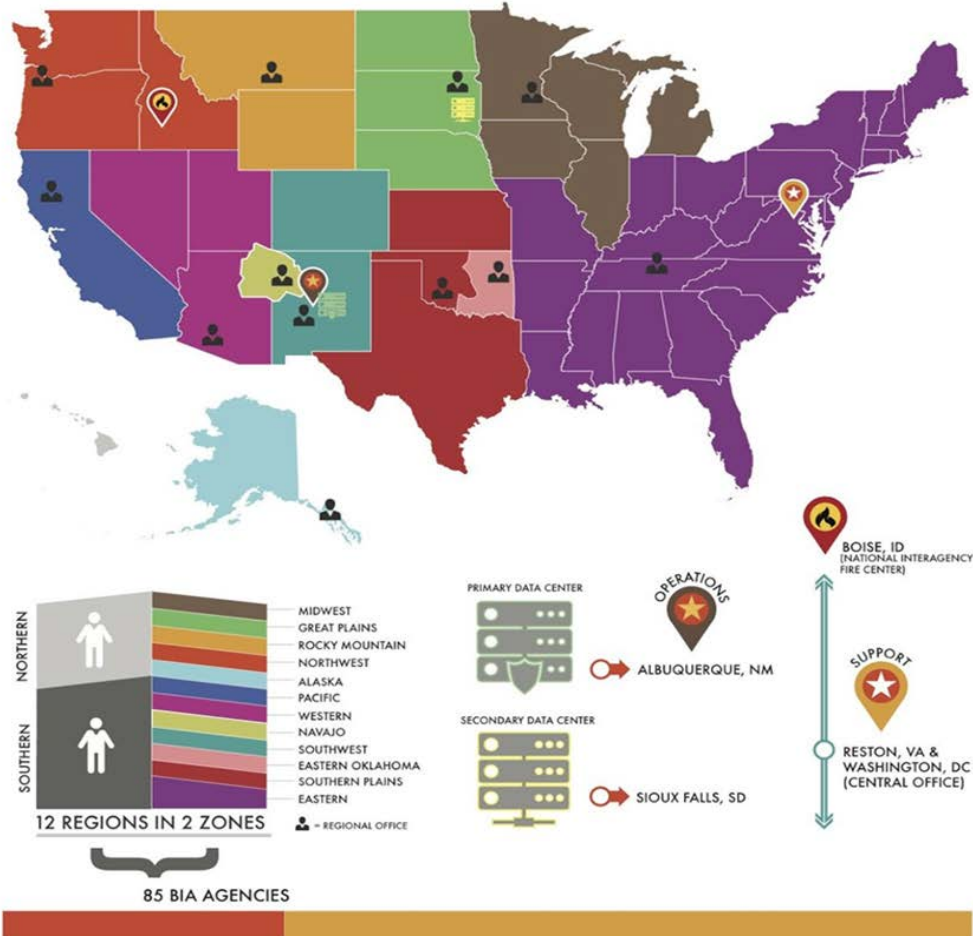
Subactivity - Information Resources Technology (FY 2017: \$44,545,000; FTE: 66):

Program Overview:

The Information Resources Technology (IRT) funds the Office of Information Technology (OIMT) which is responsible for providing IT services to IA employees to support the execution of the missions of Indian Affairs. The immediate office of the SAIR-IA provides administrative and support services to improve the fiscal integrity and internal controls for Information Technology in compliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act, Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act, and OMB Circular A-123. The SAIR-IA is also responsible for the IA Privacy Act and IT Records Management. The IRT program funds the operation and maintenance of core systems and services for IA programs to fulfill their obligations to the 7567 Federally recognized tribes. The program provides IT support and services to IA locations nationwide, supporting a diverse set of mission needs, including business services, social services, transportation, irrigation, power, trust, forestry, justice services, detention centers, and wildland firefighters.

IRT PROGRAM

Bringing new technologies and capabilities to all Indian Affairs regions, agencies and offices to enhance their missions supporting Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Program Performance:

The IRT program is composed of three main functional areas: IT Security, IT Mission programs and portfolio, and IT infrastructure services. The immediate office of the ADIR-IA provides administrative and support services to improve the fiscal integrity and internal controls for Information Technology in compliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act, Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act, and OMB Circular A-123. The ADIR-IA is also responsible for the IA Privacy Act and IT Records Management.

FY 2015 ADIR-IA principal activities include:

- Wide-Area Network (WAN) optimization – Installed optimization devices to reduce common network traffic at ADC, EROS and critical spots around the nation.
- Assisted different program office moves by providing Local Area Network (LAN) and Voice

Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) support, as needed.

- Implemented a Secure Operational Framework as part of the Information Processing environment which will allow authorized users of Indian Affairs systems to access those systems in a secure manner from outside the Indian Affairs network.
- The Colorado River Electrical Utility Management System (CREUMS) was replaced by the Electrical Utility Management System (EUMS). CREUMS has not been decommissioned as EUMS has not been fully implemented. The Information Management System has been replaced by the Document Tracking System (DTS) and has been removed from the production environment. It is scheduled for decommissioning. The Loan Accounting Management System (LOMAS) has been removed from the production environment and is scheduled for decommissioning.
- OIMT continues to move towards a cloud Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) model. A pilot program was completed in FY 2015. The findings from the pilot program are being studied. The use of a third party hosted cloud is being implemented for the Financial Assistance and Social Services - Client Management System (FASS-CMS). This is being done in conjunction with the Department of the Interior (DOI) Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO).
- Installed a Data Center Replication Data Circuit which provides near real-time data center replication, failovers and disaster recovery between Albuquerque and Sioux Falls Data Centers.
- Facilitated the consolidation of the Denver Data Center, as per the DOI ITT Plan and Data Center Consolidation guidelines which will generate cost savings and less administrative overhead.
- Continued refining 24/7/365 security monitoring so as to remain compliant with DOI required security practices and capabilities.

The IRT program is composed of three main functional areas: IT Security, IT Mission programs and portfolio, and IT infrastructure services. FY 2016 OIMT principal activities include:

IT Security: The key planned activities for FY16, based on OMB and DOI guidance, are as follows:

- **Identify Cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities:** OIMT will better protect data at rest and in transit by collaborating with the DOI Advanced Security Operations Center (ASOC) to identify vulnerabilities and collaborating with stakeholders within OIMT to decrease the time needed to manage and patch those vulnerabilities. This will be achieved by:
 - Formally identifying the Indian Affairs security boundary and the resultant IT inventory system boundaries.
 - Ensuring OIMT stakeholders are notified, in near real time, when new risks and vulnerabilities are identified.
 - Leading internal efforts to standardize processes that support vulnerability management.
- **Protect Indian Affairs high value assets and information by reducing attack surfaces:** OIMT will initiate efforts to identify the Indian Affairs high value assets and to decrease the complexity and the number of assets defenders need to protect. This will be achieved by:
 - Identifying mission and business systems that contain sensitive data.
 - Implementing a security control boundary strategy in accordance with DOI Memorandum CIO0000310.
 - Advising internal stakeholders on how best to limit privileged access into those assets and how best to segment those assets to better protect from malicious activities.

- **Continuously monitor the Indian Affairs Network to detect incidents and to provide situational awareness to applicable stakeholders:** OIMT will improve the threat indication and warning capability and the ability to provide relevant and actionable data to Indian Affairs stakeholders. This will be achieved by:
 - Updating the Indian Affairs Continuous Monitoring Plan.
 - Maintaining near real time visibility into network activity.
 - Proposing relevant and actionable metrics and measures to keep stakeholders at all levels informed.
- **Improve the ability of Indian Affairs to recover from Cybersecurity events:** OIMT will plan and incorporate holistic incident response processes and procedures in order to standardize how Indian Affairs recovers from cyber events. This will be achieved by:
 - Introducing internal and external communication to support timely decision making.
 - Implementing security tools to better contain malware proliferation, privilege escalation, and lateral movement.
- **Improve Cybersecurity understanding and control effectiveness throughout the enterprise:** OIMT will increase the overall risk awareness for all users by providing them with updated security control standards that are relevant to their daily roles. This will be achieved by:
 - Developing security control standards in accordance with NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4.
 - Creating a matrix that links business roles with those standards.
 - Tracking individual training completions and recommending sanctions for non-compliance to ensure 100 percent awareness.

IT Mission Programs and Portfolio:

- **Financial Assistance and Social Services - Case Management System (FASS-CMS) Expansion -** OIMT will support the Office of Indian Services, planning new capabilities in the FASS-CMS system, enabling more case management and social worker activities from field sites that will help it improve on social welfare assistance and Indian child and family support by modernizing and expanding the current system capabilities. By allowing BIA regional social workers additional portability, OIMT will increase the immediate responsiveness and effectiveness of BIA staff to build on social services and Indian child welfare programs that provide culturally appropriate services. This will address the overall goal of empowering American Indian individuals and families in health promotion, family stability and strengthening tribal communities.
- **New Payment Options For Indian Individuals and Families -** OIMT will support the Office of Indian Services, continuing its efforts to facilitate new payment options for its ongoing programs and payment transactions by exploring new payment avenues including Debit Cards and ACH Direct Deposit processing. These new options will allow BIA to ensure payments are transferred to Indian individuals and families in a timely manner and without significant delays.
- **IT Oversight of Trust Land Reform Initiatives and Land Buy Back Tribal Nation (LBBTN)-** OIMT will provide additional oversight of the expanded Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS) system for the Department of the Interior and the Office of Trust Services (OTS) in FY2016. As the Land Reform Initiatives Cobell Rulings and new LBBTN activities ramp up, the OIMT will be partnering with OTS to ensure that that TAAMS meets all new security and IT lifecycle standards and frameworks.
- **Expanded TAAMS System Capabilities and Integration -** OIMT will coordinate with OTS in the

planned transitioning of several existing systems and database applications under operation today to the larger and more robust Expanded TAAMS. These new efforts sponsored by OTS are designed to ensure that a more comprehensive view of related data is managed in one unified repository. Several components identified are standalone databases and systems (e.g. ProTrac, Osage) are planned for merger into the expanded TAAMS or other integrated systems. Additional considerations for Geospatial Information System (GIS) data are also planned under the BIA Integrated Resource Information Program sponsored by OTS. Also included in the unified data focus for FY2016 are the improvements identified for the National Irrigation Information Management System (NIIMS) that will allow further data sharing between Probate, Finance (FBMS) and Land Buy Back.

IT Infrastructure Services:

- **Service Delivery and Metrics Reporting** - OIMT will coordinate with Acquisition and Indian Affairs programs, offices and organizations to ensure that IT purchases, services and investments are monitored, tracked and approved in DOI IT Spend Plan and FBMS and that “best value” is obtained. Additional focus in FY2016 will be in ensuring that service level agreements and IA-ADM-14 licensing and other IT service offerings are cost effective and reasonable for Indian Affairs organizational reimbursable agreements.
- **Interior Enterprise and Shared Applications** - Indian Affairs obtains numerous services and capabilities from the Agency (Interior) level, across Interior bureaus and some Federal agencies. With the continued direction towards DOI IT Transformation, additional services and capabilities are being added to the enterprise domain. Additional expansion will include increase implementation of the eERDMS system for records management across all Regions; expanded implementation of the Electronic Forms System (EFS) for use across Indian Affairs, and others.
- Currently, Bureau of Indian Education, Office of the Special Trustee, Indian Health Services, and Health and Human Services are being hosted in the IA Albuquerque Data Center (ADC). Additional improvements to the ADC to include updated power capabilities through upgrades to existing electrical components, and climate control systems in the data center. Infrastructure improvements are also planned to provide a state of that art data center for attracting other entities to be utilize our hosting services. Planning additional space expansion and security controls to increase the separation of production and test/development environments.
- WAN Optimization devices will continue to be deployed throughout the remainder of Indian Affairs sites to ensure an improved network response time for all sites doing business on internal systems or via the Internet. The improvement in network response times will equate to enabling Indian Affairs program offices to provide better and expanded services to tribal entities and the general public.

Subactivity - Human Capital Management (FY 2017: \$24,890,000; FTE: 84):

Program Overview:

Human Capital Management includes human resources support, workers’ compensation payments, unemployment compensation, and employee displacement costs. The Office of Human Capital Management (OHCM) functions include providing all human resource (HR) operational services to all of Indian Affairs; In addition, OHCM provides nationwide labor relations negotiations, advice, and case administration; personnel security, HR accountability program, HR policy; and employee development

policy.

Human Resources [\$10,696,000]:

Human Resources consist of the Office of Human Capital Management and the Center for Personnel Security.

The *Office of Human Capital Management* provides all recruitment, on-boarding, personnel staffing, position classification, employee benefit administration and has in-sourced retirement services, personnel action processing, records management, managing and maintaining the personal identity verification (PIV) card credentialing program, labor relations administration, labor contract negotiations, and employee relations including representation before third parties for all of Indian Affairs. The OHCM develops, interprets, and issues HR and employee development policy. The Office also monitors, evaluates, and implements initiatives to improve human resource management processes, services, and organizations in the Bureau.

The *Center for Personnel Security* is responsible for determining position sensitivity level for each position occupied; ensuring the appropriate background investigation and reinvestigation is conducted for appointees, employees, contractors, consultants, volunteers, and tribal users for Indian Affairs. This office is also responsible for policies and procedures related to suitability and clearance determination and processes.

Labor-Related Payments and Training [\$14,194,000]:

The Labor-Related Payments and Training program consists of the following three components:

Workers' Compensation Payments: Funds provide reimbursements to the Department of Labor (DOL) for on-the-job injury payments based on the DOL's annual charge back.

Unemployment Compensation: Funds provide for reimbursements to the DOL for unemployment compensation payments on a prorated share. Allocations are based upon percentages obtained from the contractor's match of actual state charges with the DOL's payroll records annually.

Employee Displacement Costs: This program covers the payment of mandated separation costs to Indian Affairs employees who are separated from Federal employment due to tribal contracting or compacting of Federal programs under P.L. 93-638, as amended. These costs include severance pay and lump sum annual leave payments. The 1988 amendments to the Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L.100-472) contain a provision in Section 205 that states program resources shall not be reduced by the Secretary of the Interior to pay the costs of Federal personnel displaced by self-determination contracting. Because of the mandate of section 205, Indian Affairs must rely upon this program to cover such costs.

Subactivity - Facilities Management (FY 2017: \$17,373,000; FTE: 107):

Program Overview:

Facilities Management provides funding for operations and maintenance of IA facilities across the Nation,

which consists of 2,204 administrative-type buildings, including offices, fire stations, garages, warehouses, communication repeaters, and utility plants with approximately 4.3 million square feet at 160 locations.

This program provides funding to cover mandatory costs for space and physical facilities that house Indian Affairs staff and equipment across the nation. The program contributes to economic growth and the quality of life in Indian communities by both providing resources to Indian communities and making purchases within those communities.

Regional Facilities Management [\$3,736,000]:

This program ensures that all employees have safe and healthy work environments through the efficient use of resources for new construction, renovation, and maintenance of non-education Indian Affairs funded facilities (i.e., supervision and inspection of major repair and improvement projects, inspection and evaluation of specialty systems, such as boilers, water and waste disposal water treatment and control systems for heating and cooling, telecommunications and alarms, diagnosis of problems in electrical and mechanical systems, identification and development of need specifications and cost estimates for project repairs). Regional staff input data and support the Indian Affairs Facilities Management System (IAFMS), an inventory of requirements at facilities nationwide.

Operations and Maintenance [\$13,637,000]:

Funds support the daily operation and maintenance of Indian Affairs general administration facilities.

Facilities Operations: Operations activities and costs include janitorial services, utility system expenses, refuse disposal, fire protection, maintenance vehicle costs, communications costs, and pest control. All services include personnel, equipment, and supplies. Utility expenses include electrical power, natural gas, propane, heating oil, potable water, sewer, and refuse collection. Funds are also used to purchase products required to keep these services operational. The program provides funds to ensure compliance with codes such as 29 CFR 1910.1030, Blood Borne Pathogens, which prevents the spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B Virus. Compliance with the regulations requires increased protective clothing, incident response, and custodial services such as increased cleaning restrooms frequency.

Facilities Maintenance: Maintenance activities and costs include preventative, routine, cyclical, and emergency unscheduled work for all buildings, repairs and replacements (such as broken windows, screens and damaged floor tiles), site structures, equipment, and utility systems. Included are costs for personnel, supplies, and materials. Structures include telecommunication radio repeater towers, water towers, underground and above ground fuel storage tanks, parking lots, landscaping, sidewalks, and fencing.

Equipment includes heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), boilers, furnaces, fire alarm panels, sprinkler controls, security lights/camera and emergency lights and sirens and master control systems that may be connected to Central Processing Units. Systems include potable water treatment and distribution systems, sewer treatment and collection systems, storm drainage, fire hydrants, gas distribution, street lighting and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA).

Preventive maintenance activities include regular inspections that identify deficiencies and replacement of equipment parts or building components that prolong the life of the asset such as filter changes, lubrication, roof repairs, and caulking.

Subactivity - Intra-Governmental Payments (FY 2017: \$23,552,000; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

Requested funds will cover intra-governmental payments for services provided or administered by the Department of the Interior, the Interior Business Center (IBC), the United States Postal Service (USPS), and the GSA. Payments are made through the centralized billing process for activities within the Working Capital Fund and the IBC. These charges include assessments for the following department-wide services: oversight of major administrative systems such as the Federal Personnel and Payroll System; DOI University; Employee and Public Services; Security Program; Facilities Management Services; Support Services; Space Management Services; Technology and Telecommunications services; and FBMS. The General Services Administration charges include voice and data services; USPS charges consist of all classes of mail being utilized by Indian Affairs.

Subactivity - Rentals [GSA/Direct] (FY 2017: \$37,571,000; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

This program provides the core funding for Indian Affairs office and special purpose space, which includes occupancy agreements with the GSA and direct leases primarily with tribes. It directly supports all Indian Affairs goals and objectives through provision of office space for trust reform, Indian education, Office of Justice Services, information technology, general program support, and administration programs.

The program provides office space for headquarters, regional, and agency offices. Many program offices are located in Indian Affairs owned facilities that are deteriorating at a rate that is quicker than necessary repairs can be made. In order to provide safe, clean and worker-friendly office space, as well as comply with all appropriate Federal codes and regulations, IA is compelled to either replace these facilities or lease new facilities from the commercial real estate sector or tribes.

By 2017, Indian Affairs will have approximately 100 GSA occupancy agreements with over 1 million square feet of office, warehouse, and parking space as well as building and storage lots. It will also have 24 direct rental building leases for over 575,000 square feet of office and warehouse space as well as three land leases/easements and one detention center/police station. The Building Management Officer is responsible for leadership in the development and implementation of Indian Affairs lease policy initiatives and adherence to Departmental goals and objectives.

GSA Rentals: Provides funds to cover mandatory costs to GSA for space and physical facilities that house Indian Affairs staff and equipment across the nation. Funding for this program reflects increases in

GSA controlled space due to changes in GSA's leasing and pricing policies, which include building rent and inflation. Costs to negotiate new leases continue to trend upward as current leases expire.

Direct Rentals: This program provides funds to cover mandatory costs for space and physical facilities that house IA staff and equipment across the nation. Included is shared space at the Reston, Virginia satellite site and various law enforcement sites. This program contributes to economic growth and quality of life in Indian communities where space is leased, both directly in terms of the rental incomes received by tribes and indirectly through the purchase of other tribal goods and services by IA staff who work within these facilities.

Bureau of Indian Education

Bureau of Indian Education (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)	536,897	553,458		2,058	18,559	574,075	20,617
ISEP Formula Funds	386,565	391,837		1,886	6,500	400,223	8,386
ISEP Program Adjustments Education Program	5,353	5,401		11		5,412	11
Enhancements	12,119	12,182		19	2,000	14,201	2,019
Tribal Education Departments (TEDs)	2,000	2,000				2,000	
Student Transportation	52,945	53,142		103	4,000	57,245	4,103
Early Child and Family Development	15,520	15,620		39	4,000	19,659	4,039
Tribal Grant Support Costs	62,395	73,276			2,059	75,335	2,059
<i>FTE</i>	<i>1,804</i>	<i>1,804</i>			<i>59</i>	<i>1,863</i>	<i>59</i>
Elementary/Secondary Programs	119,195	134,263	152	280	9,600	144,295	10,032
Facilities Operations	55,865	63,098		121	3,000	66,219	3,121
Facilities Maintenance	48,591	55,887		156	3,000	59,043	3,156
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants (TPA)	14,739	14,778	152	3	3,600	18,533	3,755
Juvenile Detention Center Education		500				500	
<i>FTE</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>372</i>			<i>20</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>20</i>
Post-Secondary Programs (forward funded)	69,793	74,893	6,911	3	-4,600	77,207	2,314
Tribal Colleges and Universities (forward funded)	69,793	69,793				69,793	
Tribal Technical Colleges (forward funded)		5,100	6,911	3	-4,600	7,414	2,314
<i>FTE</i>							
Post-Secondary Programs	64,182	64,602	-6,709	138	8,810	66,841	2,239
Haskell and SIPI	19,767	19,990		127	2,000	22,117	2,127
Tribal Colleges and Universities Supplements (TPA)	1,219	1,219				1,219	
Tribal Technical Colleges Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA)	6,814	6,911	-6,911				-6,911
Special Higher Education Scholarships	31,190	31,290	202	11	6,560	38,063	6,773
Science Post Graduate Scholarship Fund	2,742	2,742			250	2,992	250
<i>FTE</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>174</i>			<i>17</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>17</i>
Education Management	20,464	25,151		72	24,789	50,012	24,861
Education Program Management	14,186	16,868		68	8,000	24,936	8,068
Education IT	6,278	8,283		4	16,789	25,076	16,793
<i>FTE</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>99</i>			<i>73</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>73</i>
Total Requirements	810,531	852,367	354	2,551	57,158	912,430	60,063
<i>FTE</i>	<i>2,447</i>	<i>2,449</i>			<i>169</i>	<i>2,618</i>	<i>169</i>

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)		
• ISEP Formula Funds	+6,500	+26
• Education Program Enhancements	+2,000	+8
• Student Transportation	+4,000	+11
• Early Child and Family Development	+4,000	+14
• Tribal Grant Support Costs	+2,059	0
• Elementary/Secondary Programs		
• Facilities Operations	+3,000	+8
• Facilities Maintenance	+3,000	+12
• Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants (TPA)	+3,600	0
• Post-Secondary Programs (forward funded)		
• Tribal Technical Colleges (forward funded)	+500	0
• Eliminate double funding to initiate TTC forward funding	-55,100	0
• Post-Secondary Programs		
• Haskell and SIPI	+2,000	+17
• Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA)	+6,560	0
• Special Higher Education Scholarships	+250	0
• Education Management		
• Education Program Management	+8,000	+73
• Education IT	+16,789	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+57,158	+169

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Bureau of Indian Education activity is \$912,430,000, a net program change of +\$57,158,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Elementary and Secondary (forward funded) (+\$18,559,000; +59 FTE):

ISEP Formula Funds (+\$6,500,000; +26 FTE)

The increase for Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) formula funds contributes to the BIE transformation plan to improve Indian student outcomes and incorporate native language and native culture programs in BIE-funded schools. ISEP formula funds are the primary source for educational and residential programs at BIE-funded elementary and secondary schools. The increase will provide direct support to BIE funded schools and classrooms.

Funding supports 169 schools and 14 dormitories in the BIE school system located on 64 reservations in 23 states. In SY 2014-2015, 83 percent of ISEP funding was used in the schools for basic education programs, language development programs, and programs for gifted and talented students. About 17 percent of ISEP formula funds support residential and dormitory costs (there are about 1,340 dormitory students).

Funding supports approximately 48,000 individual students which, when accounting for actual attendance during the year, including absences and transfers, calculates to approximately 41,300 students. This adjusted number is called the Average Daily Membership (ADM). ISEP formula funding in SY 2013-

2014 provided \$8,927 per ADM per year. The 2017 proposed level of funding for SY 2017-2018 will provide an estimated \$9,678 per ADM per year, an increase of \$751 per ADM since the BIE transformation plan was initiated.

Education Program Enhancements (+\$2,000,000; +8 FTE)

The increase for Education Program Enhancements contributes to the BIE transformation goal of improving Indian student outcomes through additional technical assistance to BIE funded schools and tribes through the Education Resource Centers. Education program enhancement funds provide BIE-funded schools resources to improve student achievement through the adoption of school improvement measures. Activities supported include: eight additional dedicated school support specialists to service area schools and tribes through their assigned Education Resource Centers; ensure consistency in the interpretation and application of policy, regulations and legislative intent; the delivery of high quality professional development services to address the unique needs of individual schools and tribes across the BIE system; programs to improve the quality of instruction and leadership across school systems; resources to build partnerships between BIE-funded schools and local tribal colleges and universities to improve college-readiness; and after school academic and student support programs. Funding will also continue to assist Tribes through technical assistance and financial agreements to build the capacity of their tribal education departments to develop and manage school reform plans.

Student Transportation (+\$4,000,000; +11 FTE)

Students learn best when they consistently attend school, but this can often be a difficult undertaking in Indian Country. The BIE school system is located in largely rural and geographically remote areas. BIE-funded school transportation vehicles drive 15 million miles per year due to the dispersion of students over wide distances. This requires some students to spend hours each day on their buses for a significantly higher number of miles than in metropolitan school districts. Many of the routes are on unpaved roads, which contributes to higher vehicle maintenance and fuel costs. The increased Student Transportation funding will support various types of costs, including bus leases, fuel, maintenance, vehicle replacements, staff training, and driver salaries, including the hiring of 11 new drivers, to reduce the length of some routes.

During SY 2014-2015, schools received \$3.21 per mile for miles driven per year to transport day and residential students from home to school and back. Based on the SY 2014-2015 annual miles driven, the 2017 OMB submission proposed funding level would generate a nine percent increase in per mile funding to \$3.50 per mile.

Early Child and Family Development (+\$4,000,000; +14 FTE)

The Obama Administration is committed to expanding high-quality early education programs for our Nation's children, including those attending BIE-funded schools. The importance of early learning is clear: children who have rich early learning experiences are better prepared to thrive in kindergarten and beyond. Furthermore, studies show that funding spent on high-quality preschool education reduces costs later—such as remedial education, grade repetition, and special education—and increases productivity and earnings for these children as adults.

The BIE currently funds Early Child Development programs, based on the Family and Child Education (FACE) model, which address the needs of children and their families through home-based and center based settings. The center based program provides early childhood education for children ages 3 to 5, and educational opportunities for adults, such as General Education Development (GED) preparation, job interview skills, etc.). The home-based setting encompasses parenting skills from prenatal through age three. In SY 2014-2015, the last year full data is available, there were 753 children served at BIE's 43 FACE center-based preschool programs. These programs are located in ten of the 23 states where BIE-funded schools are located. The BIE is currently looking at starting three to five new FACE programs in the 15/16 and 16/17 school years. The annual costs of operating a FACE program average about \$290,000 per program.

Current estimates indicate that BIE-funded early Childhood Development programs only serve about six percent of the current population of student attending BIE-funded schools. The FACE Program serves approximately 300 children transitioning to kindergarten, but enrollment at the 144 kindergartens in the BIE-funded schools system is over 5,000. The 2017 requested increase will be used to fund approximately 14 new family centered two-generation early childhood educational programs. The BIE is also working on a collaborative effort with Tribal Early Childhood Programs and Head Start to increase the number of Indian children receiving early childhood services.

Tribal Grant Support Costs (+2,059,000)

The requested increase in Tribal Grant Support Costs will fully fund the calculated need for Tribal Grant Support Costs (referred to in authorizing language as Administrative Support Costs) in 2017. Tribal Grant Support Costs fund the administrative costs of Tribes operating BIE-funded schools. Full funding is seen as a primary requisite for additional Tribes to assume control over the BIE-operated schools serving their youth. Increased tribal involvement in BIE-funded schools is a major objective of the BIE transformation.

Elementary and Secondary Programs (+\$9,600,000; +20 FTE):

Facilities Operations (+\$3,000,000; +8 FTE) and Facilities Maintenance (+\$3,000,000; +12 FTE)

Facilities Operations and Maintenance (O&M) supports the day-to-day activities required to protect BIE school facility assets and maintain a safe and healthy environment for the benefit of the school staff, students, and visitors. The program goal is twofold: 1) to ensure that all facilities provide a conducive place for students to learn and 2) to reduce the need for deferred maintenance funding in the future. The requested increase would fund 78 percent of the calculated Facilities O&M need across BIE-funded schools.

Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants (TPA) (+\$3,600,000)

JOM education grants are provided through Tribes and public schools to support American Indian and Alaska Native students who attend public schools, which account for about 90 percent of Indian students. The additional \$3.6 million will help further fund JOM grants that serve students from federally recognized Tribes from three (3) years of age through the 12th grade. The JOM grants enable resources to meet the unique and specialized educational needs of Native youth, to help them stay in school and increase their chance of success. Typically, these funds provide remedial instruction, counseling, and

language and cultural programs, but may also cover small but important needs such as school supplies and items that enable recipients to participate in curricular and extra-curricular programs. Support programs that increase parental involvement in their child's education may also be funded.

Post-Secondary Programs (forward funded) (-\$4,600,000):

Tribal Technical Colleges (forward funded) (+\$500,000)

The 2017 budget includes an increase of \$500,000 to support core functions at the two Tribal Technical Colleges funded in the BIA budget, United Tribes Technical College and Navajo Technical University, including faculty, facilities, and instructional programs. The BIE is steadfast in its support for tribal post-secondary institutions which are critical in making available educational and professional opportunities for Indian Students. In 2017, funding for Tribal Technical Colleges shifts from Post Secondary Programs and totals \$7.4 million.

Tribal Technical Colleges (forward funded) (-\$5,100,000)

In FY 2016, the enacted budget included a one-time increase of \$5.1 million to allow Tribal Technical Colleges to convert to a forward funded budget. The reduction in FY 2017 reflects completion of the one-time increase.

Post-Secondary Programs (+\$8,810,000; +17 FTE):

Haskell and SIPI (+\$2,000,000; +17 FTE)

The BIE is steadfast in its support for tribal post-secondary institutions which are critical in making educational and professional opportunities available for Indian Students. The requested increase provides additional resources to the two BIE-owned and operated post-secondary schools in the BIE's education system: Haskell Indian Nations University (Haskell) located in Lawrence, Kansas, and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Additional funding will be used for academic, educational, and administrative purposes.

Haskell and SIPI are rich in tribal culture and provide Indian students the academic, professional, and technical skills needed to create opportunities for successful careers and contribute to the economic advancement and quality of life in their communities. Both institutions are accredited and serve American Indian and Alaska Native students from federally-recognized Tribes throughout the United States. Both strengthen capacity-using resources within their respective institutions, and partner with local, state, and federal agencies. In 2005, legislation was passed that stipulates any funds made available for these schools in excess of the amount available in FY 2005 will be allocated in proportion to unmet need. In 2017, that would result in Haskell receiving about 60.8 percent of the funding and SIPI receiving about 39.2 percent of the requested increase.

Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA) (+\$6,560,000)

This program supports the President's Generation Indigenous initiative by expanding higher education opportunities for students with a focus on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) disciplines. The requested increase will provide an estimated 1,600 additional scholarships. For the most part, scholarships are distributed at the discretion of Tribes to their members under criteria established by

the Tribe to meet tribal objectives. Tribes consistently rank scholarships as their highest education budget funding priority because the development of highly-educated and capable citizens will effect positive change in their communities.

Special Higher Education Scholarships (+\$250,000)

A component of the Special Higher Education Scholarship program is a highly successful pre-law preparatory program for American Indians and Alaska Native students entering the field of law. The Pre-Law Summer Institute (PLSI) is an intensive two-month summer orientation program based on sound legal education principals which prepares American Indian and Alaska Native students for the rigors of law school. The recent increase in funding has allowed PLSI to pay professors' salaries at a competitive rate, enabled PLSI to participate in the American Bar Association's Judicial Clerkship Program, and provided scholarships to pay for students' travel and other program functions. However, the increase has not afforded PLSI with all the resources necessary to thrive. The high costs of law school and bar examinations still creates a risk that students who have made it almost all the way through this educational pipeline will fail at the crucial final step. The expansion of tribal justice systems and expanding tribal criminal jurisdiction will increase the need for prosecutors, public defenders, and judges. For those who complete law school and pass the bar, most will serve in tribal or federal public service, making the public return on investment very high for this funding. The \$250,000 increase will allow for modest scholarships to students attending PLSI to assure that they finish law school, and provide bar study stipends to ensure support needed to pass the bar exam.

Education Program Management (+\$8,000,000; +73 FTE)

The BIE Blueprint for Reform calls for a restructuring of the BIE organizational structure and expanded responsibility for administrative services and construction. The restructuring was initiated with approval of the BIE reorganization proposal in early 2016. The BIE is implementing these changes to its organizational structure including important changes in the way in which services are delivered to BIE-funded schools in the field to focus on the specific needs of tribally operated and BIE operated schools. Funding requested in FY 2017 will provide support for expanded capabilities within the BIE, including administrative functions, and additional highly qualified staff at the new Education Resource Centers (ERC) to help schools assess and implement changes that need to be made to improve the quality of education.

Education IT (+\$16,789,000)

Many BIE schools lack the necessary tools to provide a 21st Century education. The increase for Education IT will be used to increase communications bandwidth in schools, procure computers and software, and provide training to ensure BIE-funded schools have use of the internet to access educational resources. The increased funding in FY 2017 will allow for a concerted effort to increase the bandwidth to 100 Mbps at 54 BIE schools served on the BIE school network. It will also allow funding for the mandated Cyber Security Project to secure the BIE network and cyber assets.

By helping to safely and securely connect students and teachers to resources, teachers to students and parents, and helping schools share classes, curricula, and other resources; broadband-enabled teaching and learning will fundamentally reshape education at all levels and expand educational opportunities for all students. Broadband access is particularly important for schools located in remote locations because it

can mitigate the impact that geographic isolation can have on student achievement, particularly lack of access to deep applicant pools of effective teachers and principals.

Bureau of Indian Education Overview

The BIE is one of the earliest institutions established by the Federal Government to fulfill the Federal trust and treaty responsibility to American Indians and Alaska Natives. Although BIE faces numerous challenges, it seeks to honor this trust responsibility by building the educational capacity of tribal nations to provide American Indian students attending BIE-funded schools the highest quality education so they will become the tribal nation builders of tomorrow. Native American youth are the most important resource of any Tribe, and their education is vital to the well-being of Indian Country. A thriving educational system for American Indian students is essential for the long-term health and vitality of Native American communities and is a critical component of the broader initiative to strengthen tribal communities.

A quality education for Indian students from early childhood through post-secondary education is vital to a tribe’s cultural and economic well-being. Most students come from remotely located, rural communities characterized by poorly developed local economies, high rates of unemployment, and low incomes. Improving education and literacy in tribal communities is essential to improvement of community life, the promotion of economic development, improved employment opportunities, and improved standards of living for future generations of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Table 1: BIE-Funded Operations by Category			
Type Unit	FY 2017 Count	FY 2017 Tribally Controlled	FY 2017 BIE Operated
Early Childhood Centers	43	28	15
Elementary and Secondary Schools	183	129	54
Day Schools	118	91	27
Dormitories	14	13	1
Boarding Schools	44	22	22
Off Reservation Boarding Schools	7	3	4
Post-Secondary Schools	32	30	2
BIE-Owned Schools	2	0	2
Tribal Colleges and Universities Grants	28	28	0
Tribal Technical Colleges	2	2	0

The BIE educates tribal students from early childhood to elementary, and secondary grade levels, as well as in post-secondary degree and certificate programs. Table 1 shows the total number of BIE schools, school types, and whether they are tribally controlled or federally operated schools. The BIE funds 43 Early Childhood Development programs located in BIE-funded schools. The BIE elementary and secondary school system is comprised of 183 schools and dormitories located across the boundaries of 64 tribal communities 23 states. The schools serve about 48,000 individual students (with a calculated three

year Average Daily Membership of 41,300 students) representing more than 250 Tribes, each with its unique cultural background. The size of the schools varies significantly, ranging from 11 to more than 1,000 students. BIE operates two post-secondary schools, and administers grants for 28 tribally controlled colleges and universities, and two tribal technical colleges.

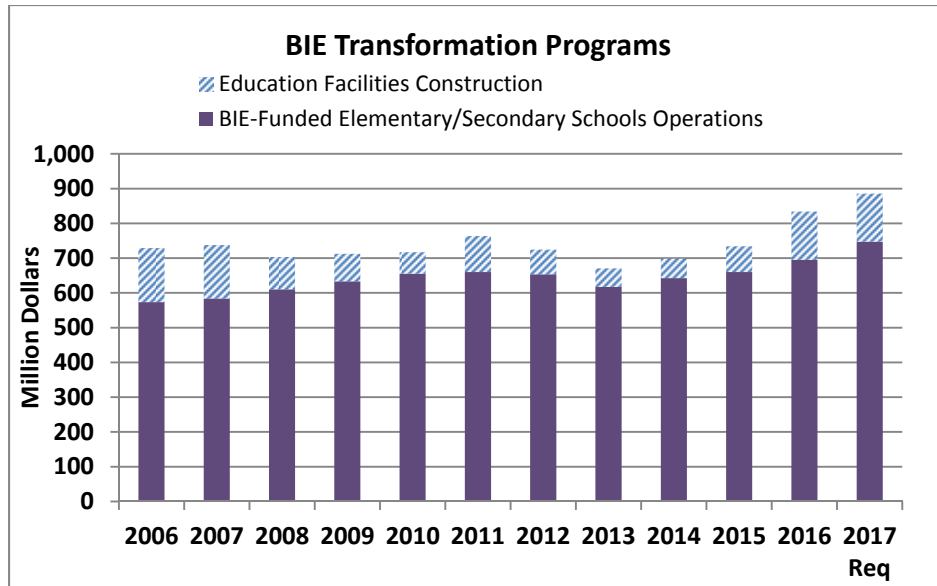
BIE funds post-secondary scholarships and adult education programs administered by the Tribes. BIE distributes Johnson O'Malley Education grants to Tribes and organizations serving American Indian student populations to support education goals.

Bureau of Indian Education Transformation

The FY 2017 budget includes key investments to support Generation Indigenous, a White house initiative launched in 2014 to address barriers to success for Native American youth. The initiative takes an integrative, comprehensive, and culturally-appropriate approach to help improve the lives of and opportunities for Native American youth. Multiple Federal agencies, including the Departments of the Interior, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and Justice are working collaboratively with Tribes to implement education reforms and address issues facing youth. This request advances President Obama's vision for a 21st century Indian education system, grounded in both high academic standards and tribal values and traditions. It invests in improving educational opportunities and quality from the earliest years through college because in today's global economy, a high quality education is no longer just a pathway to opportunity—it is a prerequisite to success.

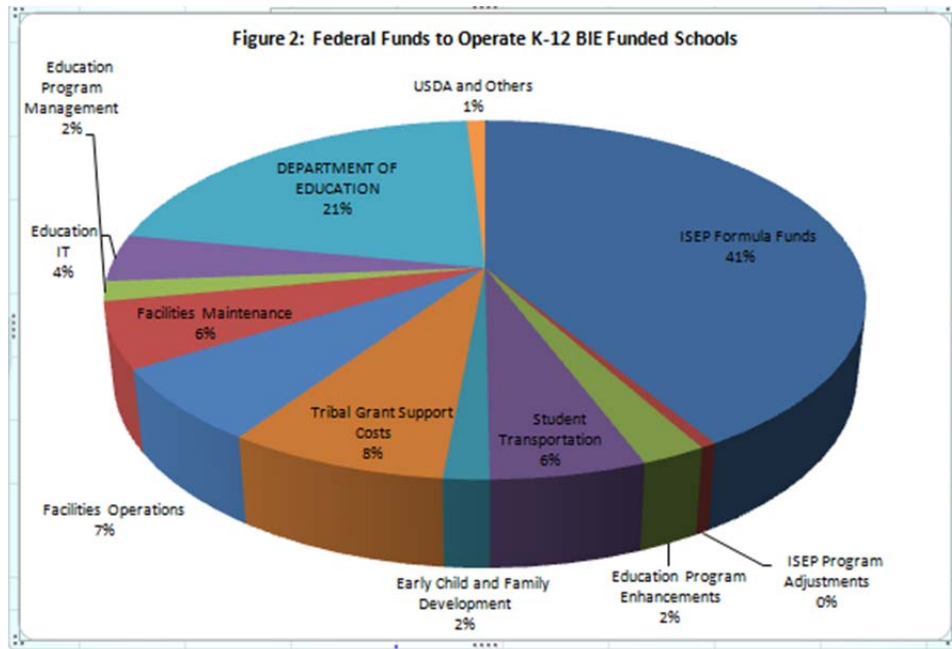
In 2013, Secretary Jewell convened the American Indian Education Study Group to assess needs at American Indian elementary and secondary schools and to make recommendations to attain higher levels of academic achievement. The BIE developed a Blueprint for Reform to make the BIE into an organization where students have every opportunity to learn. This multi-year process will improve the ability of Tribes and the BIE to deliver a high quality and culturally appropriate education across Indian Country. The Blueprint integrates input from tribal leaders, school administrators, teachers, parents, and students. Blueprint recommendations include: 1) reorganization of the BIE to improve leadership stability and accountability, 2) national teacher certification, 3) rehabilitation of school facilities in poor condition, 4) universal internet connectivity, and 5) tribal involvement in the education of their youth.

After a series of tribal consultations and stakeholder outreach sessions, the BIE is able to move forward with a comprehensive reorganization of the BIE management structure early in 2016. This reorganization enables the BIE to accelerate implementation of the Blueprint for Reform objectives, refocusing resources to meet the unique service needs of BIE operated and tribally controlled schools.



The BIE budget proposes \$1.1 billion in Indian education programs to continue support for the BIE transformation. As part of the transformation, the BIE has invested in areas that promote educational self-determination for tribal communities. In 2015, the BIE issued the first Tribal Education Department grants and Sovereignty in Education grants to foster the capacity of Tribes to determine the educational needs of their youth and run education programs. Furthermore, the 2017 budget supports full funding for Tribal Grant Support Costs for Tribes which choose to operate BIE-funded schools that serve their students. The FY 2017 budget request continues the BIE transformation with increased program investments totaling \$49.3 million to improve opportunities and outcomes in the classroom; expand multi-generational programs to advance early childhood development; provide improved instructional services and teacher quality; and promote enhanced language and cultural programs. The budget also proposes investments to further enhance broadband and digital access and support tribal control of student education.

Separately, the Indian Affairs budget provides \$138.3 million for education construction programs to replace and repair school facilities in poor condition and address deferred maintenance needs at the 183 campuses in the BIE school system. The 2016 enacted appropriation funds replacement of the remaining two BIE school campuses on the priority list created in 2004 and supports planning for schools on the 2016 list which is nearing completion. Finalization of the next replacement school construction list is expected early this year, once the rigorous negotiated rulemaking process is completed. The 2017 request for BIE school construction continues the momentum launched with the 2016 appropriation, and provides the funding stability necessary to develop an orderly construction pipeline and properly pace projects. (Please refer to the Education Construction section of this Budget Justification for more information.)



Funding Sources

The BIE provides approximately 78 percent of the total funding for BIE elementary and secondary schools when you total up all the components. The single largest component of BIE funding is the Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) Formula Funds; 41 percent. These funds are provided directly to schools and cover the majority of costs associated with the operation of elementary and secondary education programs.

The U.S. Department of Education provides 21 percent of the funding through a variety of programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

Table 2 provides a description of funds received from the U.S. Department of Education and the funding amounts allocated to each program. Funding from the U.S. Department of Education is distributed to schools only, and does not include the U.S. Department of Education Indian set-aside funding, which is distributed directly to Tribes, tribal organizations, tribal colleges, and tribal universities. In addition, approximately one percent of funds come from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies.

Table 2: BIE Programs Funded by the Department of Education in School Year 2015-16

Dept. of Education Funding Authority	Amount (\$)	Description
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, P.L. 94-142, as amended by P.L. 105-17, Part B, Section 611(a) (1)	75,047,493	This program is to ensure that all children with disabilities receive a free appropriate education that provides special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment, and independent living. Funds provide these students, ages of five and 21, with supplemental special education and related services in accordance with an Individual Education Plan.
Education of Homeless Children and Youth (McKinney-Vento Homeless Assurance Act), P.L. 107-110	650,420	This program is intended to ensure that homeless children and youths have access to the education programs and other services they need to meet the same challenging academic achievement standards to which all students are held.
Title I Part A – Education for the Disadvantaged, P.L. 107-110	95,577,493	This program is intended to help ensure that all children have the opportunity to obtain a high-quality education and reach proficiency on challenging performance standards. Funds may be used for supplemental services and activities, most commonly for instruction in reading and mathematics to raise student achievement.
Title I – Helping Disadvantaged Children Meet High Standards, P.L. 107-110. 1003(G) funding (School Improvement Grants) (SIG)	3,090,853	1003(G) grants are made to SEAs for competitive sub-grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) to provide adequate resources to substantially raise the achievement of students in the lowest performing schools.
Title II, Part A - Teacher Quality Improvement, P.L. 107-110	11,672,770	This program increases student achievement by elevating teacher and principal quality through recruitment, hiring and retention strategies, and using scientifically based professional development interventions and holds districts and schools accountable for improvements in student academic performance. Funds are to be used for a wide array of interventions.
Title IV – Part B 21 st Century Community Learning Centers, P.L. 107-110	7,892,374	This program provides services, during non-school hours or periods, to students and their families for academic enrichment, including tutorial and other services to help students, particularly those who attend low-performing schools, to meet state and local student academic achievement standards.
Title VI – Part B Rural Education, P.L. 107-110	424,600	This program provides additional funds to rural districts that serve concentrations of poor students. An LEA that is eligible to receive funds under the Small, Rural School Achievement program may not participate in the Rural and Low-Income School Program.
Title VII – Indian Education Act, Formula Grants to LEAs P.L. 107-110	2,253,088	This program provides funds to meet the unique educational and culturally related academic needs of American Indian and Alaska Native students so that they can meet the same challenging state student academic achievement standards as all other students.
Title VI – Part A – Subpart 1 – Improving Academic Achievement, Accountability, Grants for State Assessments and Enhanced Assessments	1,845,257	This program helps develop the assessments required under the ESEA and supports collaborative efforts with institutions of higher education or research institutions to improve the quality of assessments.
Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy Grant Program	800,000	This program funds efforts to advance literacy skills--including pre-literacy skills, reading, and writing--for students from birth
Total	\$199,254,348	
Department of Education amounts represent funds distributed to schools only, and does not include Department of Education Indian set-aside funding, which is distributed directly to tribes, tribal organizations, tribal colleges, and tribal universities.		

Bureau of Indian Education Budget Structure

The Elementary/ Secondary (forward funded) subactivity includes the core components of the BIE school



*Students from Mississippi
Band of Choctaw*

system including educational programs (including supplemental and pre-Kindergarten programs), student transportation, security, and school administration. The subactivity also includes elements that support Tribal involvement in their students' education at BIE-funded schools including grants to foster the tribal capacity to determine the educational needs of their youth and run education programs as well as Tribal Grant Support Costs for Tribes which choose to operate BIE-funded schools that serve their students. These funds are forward funded, which means funding becomes available for obligation and execution beginning July 1 of the appropriations year through September 30 of the following year to align with the school year.

The non-forward funded Elementary/Secondary Programs subactivity has two year funds availability. The subactivity includes education facilities operations and maintenance funding which is distributed to all BIE-funded schools and dormitories. BIE distributes Johnson O'Malley Education grants to Tribes and organizations serving American Indian student populations to support education goals

The Post-Secondary Program (forward funded) subactivity provides operational funding for 28 Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) and two tribal technical colleges. The non-forward funded Post-Secondary Programs subactivity funds the BIE owned and operated colleges, Haskell Indian Nations University (Haskell) and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI), scholarships for post-secondary education, and tribally determined adult education programs.

The Education Management subactivity funds administrative costs, technical assistance, and information technology services for BIE-funded schools. In addition, as a State Education Agency, the BIE administers funds it receives from the U.S. Department of Education for BIE-funded elementary and secondary schools such as funding for special education needs.

Subactivity - Elementary and Secondary (forward funded) (FY 2017: \$574,075,000; FTE: 1,863):

Program Overview

The Elementary and Secondary (forward funded) programs include all components for operating an elementary and secondary school system. Through these funds, and under the management of BIE, schools promote student achievement and cultural awareness while improving education and literacy in tribal communities.

Forward-funded Elementary and Secondary programs include ISEP Formula Funding, ISEP Program Adjustments, Education Program Enhancements, Student Transportation, Early Childhood Development, Tribal Education Department grants, Early Childhood Development programs, and Tribal Grant Support Costs (referenced in authorizing language as Administrative Cost Grants.)

ISEP Formula Funds (\$400,223,000; FTE: 11,600):

The ISEP formula funds are the primary funding for basic and supplemental education programs at BIE-funded elementary and secondary schools. The majority of funding, 74 percent, is used for basic education programs. About seven percent of the ISEP funding supports language development programs, and three percent supports programs for gifted and talented students. About 15 percent of ISEP funds are expended on residential and dormitory costs.

Funding supports approximately 48,000 individual students, including 1,340 dormitory students, who generate approximately 41,300 Average Daily Membership (ADM). ADM reflects enrollment after accounting for absences and transfers of students during a school year. Table 3 shows actual ADM for SY 2009-10 to SY 2014-15. BIE uses a three year rolling average for estimated student enrollment. The table shows three-year rolling averages for SY 2009-10 to SY 2015-16. The SY 2015-16 three-year rolling average ADM is used as estimates for ADM in SY 2016-17 and SY 2017-18.

Average Daily Membership	Actual SY 09-10	Actual SY 10-11	Actual SY 11-12	Actual SY 12-13	Actual SY 13-14	Actual SY 14-15	Actual SY 15-16	Estimate SY 16-17	Estimate SY 17-18
Single-year ADM	41,308	41,184	41,297	41,563	41,486	41,007	TBD	TBD	TBD
3-year rolling average ADM	41,675	41,188	41,075	41,263	41,333	41,424	41,352	41,352	41,352

The ADM is further refined to weight the student count based on academic needs, residential programs, and for other purposes to arrive at a Weighted Student Unit (WSU). Distribution of ISEP funding is based on the WSU at each school. A detailed description of the ISEP formula funding methodology is described in Table 4 and a complete breakdown by school is available under Appendix 2, ISEP Funding by School.

Table 4: ISEP Formula Funding Methodology

The formula for ISEP funding distribution is driven by the student count at a school for the entire school year, referred to as the Average Daily Membership (ADM), and a Weighted Student Unit (WSU) for each school. The WSU is calculated by weighting ADM for each school to account for the school's requirement for special services including basic education, language development, gifted and talented programs, and residential requirements. There are also weights for small schools, the grade levels at a school, and any supplemental education programs the school offers due to student need. The WSU is then averaged with the two previous years' WSU data to arrive at a three year rolling average, which is used in all calculations.

Distribution of ISEP funding is based on a dollar amount per WSU, which is calculated by dividing the ISEP formula funds by the total WSU after deductions are made to the ISEP funds as authorized by the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, P.L. 100-297, as amended. The law stipulates that one percent of ISEP funding be set aside for contingencies at BIE schools. BIE also sets aside \$600,000 to resolve student count appeals, after which any remaining balance is distributed to schools via the formula.

Table 5: Distribution of FY 2015 ISEP Funding for School Year 2015-2016 and Weighted Student Units by Program		
Program/Weighting Factor	Weighted Student Unit (WSU)	
	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding @ \$5,314.52¹ per WSU (\$000)
Basic Instructional	53,063.45	282,007
Language Development	4,744.00	25,212
Gifted & Talented	2,478.87	13,174
Total Educational Programs	60,286.32	320,393
Small School Adjustment & Isolation Factor	612.62	3,256
School Board	65.20	347
Subtotal Instruction	60,964.14	323,995
Dormitory and Boarding	10,455.70	55,567
Small School Residential Adjustment	476.20	2,531
School Board	1.20	6
Subtotal Dormitory & Boarding	10,933.10	58,104
Total	71,897.24	382,099

¹ Funding per WSU based on annual appropriations minus one percent of the total ISEP funding for contingencies as authorized by law and \$600,000 to resolve student count appeals.

Table 6. Bureau of Indian Education Funding History, Total and Per Student						
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
	Enacted	Op Plan	Enacted	Enacted	Enacted	Request
	SY 2012-2013	SY 2013-2014	SY 2014-2015	SY 2015-2016	SY 2016-2017	SY 2017-2018
Funding Source (in million dollars)						
BIE School Operations	650.5	614.8	639.8	658.9	695.2	746.9
Dept. of Education	203.6	196.7	196.8	199.3	203.6	203.6
TOTAL BIE School Operations Funding	854.1	811.5	836.6	858.2	898.8	950.5
Number of BIE students/Average Daily Membership (ADM) (Three year rolling average)	41,263	41,333	41,424	41,352	41,352	41,352
Per Student (ADM) Funding (in dollars)						
BIE plus Dept. of Education	20,700	19,632	20,197	20,753	21,735	22,987
TOTAL BIE	15,233	14,383	14,954	15,439	16,203	16,854
ISEP Only ¹	9,469	8,927	9,280	9,348	9,476	9,678

¹ Costs for residential students will be higher than average, day student costs will be lower than average.

ISEP Program Adjustments (\$5,412,000; FTE: 14):

Funding from ISEP Program Adjustments provides schools with resources for targeted projects designed to improve student achievement and expand educational opportunities. In FY 2017, BIE will use ISEP Program Adjustments to build the capacity of school leadership and administrative staff. The BIE will

help schools effectively plan and manage their budgets to ensure that schools stay within their budgets when using these funds to improve security at the school or build the leadership skills and abilities of school principals. These funds will assist schools in the integration of American Indian tribal language, history, and culture programs within a core curriculum. Additionally, safety projects such as school safety audits, school resource officers, and school security services, will continue.

Education Program Enhancements (\$14,201,000; FTE: 34):

The Education Program Enhancement program element provides services and technical assistance to improve student outcomes. Funds will be used to support Education Resource Centers' research education trends, methodologies and school performance to identify best practices appropriate for adoption by BIE-funded schools. The Centers will be tasked with the mission of increased student performance through the presentation of data driven methodologies, programs, and resource materials that complement and enhance existing programs including the implementation of community developed language and cultural programs. The Centers will also fund short and long term professional development at the BIE and school level, and fund individual and consortiums of schools that submit innovative proposals based on sound academic principles and methodologies that have promise of improving student performance and well-being.

The program will continue Sovereignty in Indian Education (SIE) Enhancement awards to provide the opportunity to additional Tribes seeking to enhance their existing education policies and procedures to better meet the needs of BIE-funded schools on their reservations. The emphasis of these awards are to increase the involvement of Tribes with their schools and their overall education programs as they see fit.

The Centers will work with the schools they serve, both BIE operated and tribally controlled, to design and implement customized programs and resources to meet the unique needs and priorities of their schools, students and communities. They will provide concentrated training based on the needs of individual schools and provide resources to implement instructional programs designed to meet the needs of their students instead of using off-the-shelf programs and resource materials that are not culturally relevant for the schools.

The Enhancement program will continue to expand its initiative to build a bridge to college for its students. Drawing on the capabilities of the tribal colleges and universities, the BIE will develop innovative partnerships with the tribal colleges and universities to enhance BIE programs to increase students' college and career readiness by providing additional resource materials, staff and outreach programs. The BIE will continue to partner with TCUs to provide programs for students that make college assessable. Building partnerships is also a key opportunity to improve the quality of education within BIE. One of the many challenges in Indian education is the lack of research to make informed decisions. The BIE is committed to working with Tribes, schools and higher learning institutions to provide more research in the area of Indian education. Enhancement funds will also be used to provide targeted research that can benefit BIE funded schools in improving educational outcomes for its students.

Tribal Education Departments (\$2,000,000; FTE: 0):

Tribal Education Departments (TEDs) provide a multitude of services to promoting tribal educational priorities. The goal of this program is to build the capacity of TEDs so they can coordinate educational

services within reservations to better serve all tribal members. The program creates opportunities to strengthen TED engagement with the multitude of other school systems operating within tribal reservations. The program works to strengthen the management and oversight of the education programs including BIE funded schools, school operations, adult education, scholarships, and other programs funded by the tribe and other federal agencies, under their jurisdiction. A first step for many Tribes is the adoption and updating of tribal education codes to align a tribal education vision with policy. The goal is to prioritize Tribes with more than three BIE-funded schools on their reservation to establish a tribally managed school system.

Student Transportation (\$57,245,000; FTE: 149):

Students learn best when they consistently attend school but this can often be a difficult undertaking in Indian Country. This program provides for reliable student transportation to schools to facilitate daily attendance. Children must consistently attend school to attain a level of academic achievement sufficient to meet AYP goals on assessments as required under the ESEA. Transportation funds are used to pay for bus leases, fuel, maintenance, vehicle replacements, driver salaries, and staff training. In addition, funds cover the commercial costs of transporting some students to boarding schools during the school year, to home and back during the holidays, and to home at the end of the school year. These students often live a considerable distance from school, or where it is not cost effective to send a vehicle to pick them up.

The BIE’s school system is located across 64 reservations in 23 states in largely rural and geographically remote areas. Due to the dispersion of students over wide distances, the total number of miles students are transported is significantly higher than in metropolitan areas. The annual transportation distance for all BIE schools totals about 15.2 million miles. Approximately 16 percent of BIE’s school transportation miles are on dirt or unimproved roads. These factors increase wear-and-tear on vehicles and result in both higher maintenance costs and shorter vehicle life. Since road conditions impact operational expenses, miles driven on unimproved roads are provided an additional 20 percent weight under the current distribution formula.

Year	School Year	Annual Miles Travelled (000)			Mileage Funding (\$000)	Funding Per Mile (\$)
		Day Student Miles	Residential Student Miles	Total Miles		
2010	2010-2011	14,921	328	15,249	49,254	\$3.23
2011	2011-2012	14,885	318	15,203	48,041	\$3.16
2012	2012-2013	14,914	304	15,218	48,089	\$3.16
2013	2013-2014	14,685	297	14,982	44,946	\$3.00
2014	2014-2015	14,852	293	15,145	48,614	\$3.21
2015	2015-2016	14,852	293	15,145	48,764	\$3.22
2016	2016-2017	14,852	293	15,145	48,961	\$3.23
2017	2017-2018	14,852	293	15,145	53,064	\$3.50

Other factors impacting daily transportation costs include:

- The use of four-wheel drive vehicles instead of traditional school buses during adverse weather because of the condition of most reservation road systems.
- Rural conditions result in singular bus runs, for example, a 20-mile bus route may serve only one child.
- Kindergarten students must be transported door-to-door and not left at a common drop site.
- Schools usually do not share transportation, since they are located in rural areas far apart from each bus route system.
- Fluctuating fuel costs.
- Poor road conditions, which increase vehicle maintenance requirements.

Distribution of transportation funding is based on the commercial transportation costs (charter bus, airline, train, and bus tickets) for residential students, and the number of miles driven to transport day students and residential students from home to school and back. The following table includes the mileage recorded at BIE schools annually for SY 2010-2011 through SY 2014-2015 and provides projections thereafter and calculates funding provided per mile based on appropriations for transportation. The table also includes funding spent on air and commercial costs of transporting boarding school students whose families reside out-of-state. These students are transported by commercial transportation at mid-year and for the summer break. Detailed funding distribution by schools is provided in Appendix 2, Student Transportation by School, including road mileage recorded at each school.

Early Child and Family Development (\$19,659,000; FTE: 66):

Studies prove that children who have rich early learning experiences are better prepared to thrive in kindergarten and beyond. Every public dollar spent on high-quality preschool education reduces the need for spending on other services such as remedial education, grade repetition, and special education—and increases productivity and earnings for these children as adults.

School Year (Program Year)	Children Served			Adults Served	Annual Appropriation (\$000)	Funding per Child/Adult ²	Parental GED Earned	Parental Employment Obtained
	Home-based	Center-based (preschool)	Unduplicated Number of All FACE Children ¹					
2009-2010	1,984	670	2,587	2,647	\$15,374	\$2,937	40	356
2010-2011	1,880	657	2,481	2,585	\$15,341	\$3,028	50	340
2011-2012	1,693	665	2,303	2,407	\$15,345	\$3,258	35	349
2012-2013	1,637	596	2,177	2,271	\$15,477	\$3,480	38	350
2013-2014	1,651	521	2,116	2,217	\$14,564	\$3,361	57	351
2014-2015	1,392	753	2,129	2,042	\$15,451	\$3,704	24	375

¹The unduplicated number counts children only once—regardless of which FACE service(s) they received.

²Funding per Adult/Child is based upon the number of unduplicated children and the number of adults served.

The BIE currently funds early Childhood Development programs based on the Family and Child Education (FACE) model that addresses the needs of pre-school children and their families. The FACE

program is a two-generation program, serving both parents and children. The adult-oriented portion is comprised of parenting skills, adult education, and home visitations and the early childhood component is comprised of preschool based education. The funding provided to the FACE program is the only funding supporting early childhood education in the BIE. In SY 2014-2015, the last year full data is available, 753 children were served at the 43 FACE center-based preschool programs; these were located in ten of the 23 states where BIE-funded schools are located. Current estimates indicate that BIE-funded early Childhood Development programs only serve about six percent of the current population of student attending BIE-funded schools. The FACE Program serves approximately 300 children transitioning to kindergarten, but kindergarten enrollment at the 144 kindergartens in the BIE-funded schools system is over 5,000. To potentially accommodate and promote school readiness in all preschoolers, BIE is exploring alternative preschool models to serve American Indian students. As a comprehensive approach to meet this challenge, BIE is looking to work with Tribes and schools to create new possibilities for early childhood programs.

Tribal Grant Support Costs (\$75,335,000; FTE: 0):

Tribal Grant Support Costs are provided to Tribes who choose to operate their schools under P.L. 100-297 grant authority. In SY 2014-2015, BIE funded 126 schools operated under tribal grants. These schools were funded at approximately 65 percent of the calculated need according to the Tribal Grant Support Costs formula. The FY 2016 appropriation provided full funding for the estimated need for Tribal grant support costs and the FY 2017 budget maintains a commitment to fully fund tribal grant support costs. Funds are distributed by formula according the following methodology:

ADMINISTRATIVE COST GRANT DISTRIBUTION FORMULA

In accordance with the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, P.L. 100-297, as amended by the NCLBA, individual administrative cost grants are determined using an administrative cost percentage rate calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{Tribe Administered Program Dollars} \times 11\%) + (\$600,000 \text{ (std Direct Cost Base)} \times 50\%)}{(\text{Tribe Administered Program Dollars}) + (600,000)}$$

The above formula generates a percentage that is then multiplied by the Tribally administered program dollars (called the Tribal Direct Cost Base which is the total number of Federally appropriated dollars managed by the tribe) to calculate the dollars for the Administrative Cost Grant. The Administrative Cost Grant equals the value generated from the formula above or a minimum amount of \$200,000 regardless of the number of students (as required by the NCLB), prorated based on the availability of funds.

These funds are expended on administrative overhead costs for schools which operate BIE-funded schools, including business operations, payroll, personnel, school board, legal, annual audits, information technology, and reporting. Any shortfall between calculated need and available funds for Tribal Grant Support Costs is a detrimental to tribal operation of BIE-funded schools and a major deterrent for Tribes considering assuming operations over BIE-operated schools. As identified in the Blueprint for Reform, during tribal consultation and listening sessions, principals and Tribes reported that the shortfall forces schools to use funding from their base instructional budget to pay for administrative costs which, in turn, reduces the amount of funds available for classroom instruction.

Program Performance:

The BIE has two programs charged with data collection and reporting. The Native American Student Information System (NASIS) program is responsible for implementing the student information system used by BIE schools and training BIE personnel to use the system effectively. The NASIS program is funded by Department of the Interior. BIE's ESEA and IDEA responsibilities include data collection and reporting requirements for funds originating from the U.S. Department of Education.

The BIE is working to achieve higher coordination of data related activities to show greater accountability. In order to achieve this, BIE is upgrading the NASIS system to accommodate significantly more data collection than it has over the past year. This upgrade allows NASIS to provide virtually all of the BIE's required collections and will improve its accountability system to make it more consistent and easier to use. The goal of the BIE data systems is to improve overall efficiency in data collection and reporting.

Data quality is an ongoing concern in the BIE. The need for accurate, complete, and timely data can present huge burdens to schools in terms of reporting. The specifications for some data points are complex, and training is important to inform schools about reporting requirements. However, refining the way in which schools report their performance data is also a continuous process. NASIS does not currently capture all of the data elements that schools must report. The BIE has a plan to streamline the data collection process by utilizing NASIS in capturing ESEA and IDEA data. This process will include a White Paper discussion of all data elements schools are required to provide in support of their ESEA and IDEA grants and a roadmap by which NASIS can be modified to accommodate these collections. BIE will be better able to issue the required AYP determinations and submit required data reporting to the U.S. Department of Education.

The BIE is also seeking a change to 25 CFR § 30.104(a), the Secretary of the Interior's definition of AYP. Currently, the Secretary's definition of AYP requires BIE schools to use the academic content standards, assessments, and accountability system of the state in which each school is respectively located. BIE initiated a Negotiated Rulemaking Committee for the purpose of changing the Secretary of the Interior's definition of AYP to be more practical to implement and to be consistent across all BIE-funded schools, nationwide. While the move to change the Secretary of the Interior's definition of AYP is in progress, the definition in its current form still requires the BIE to issue determinations of AYP based on 23 separate state accountability systems.

The most profound effect that the BIE can expect to experience will result from a consolidation of the current accountability system. If the BIE can purchase and administer a single assessment and a single accountability system, it will greatly improve the speed with which accountability determinations will be issued to the schools. Likewise, having a single assessment will facilitate the entry of students' testing data into NASIS, which would then be directly available for use by educators to address students' academic needs. The comprehensive use of NASIS by schools and the consolidation of academic accountability will have a direct and lasting impact on Indian education.

Subactivity - Elementary/Secondary Programs (FY 2017: \$144,295,000; FTE: 392):

Facilities Operations and Maintenance (O&M) is the performance of day-to-day activities required to maintain BIE owned and also maintain facilities to the maximum extent possible for the benefit of the school staff, students, and visitors. The primary goal is to ensure that all facilities are maintained as a safe and healthy environment for the occupants and for the protection of property.



Secretary Jewell is shown an outdated and often broken boiler located in a converted coal chute at Crystal Boarding School in New Mexico. The room is cloaked in asbestos and this makes repairs to the boiler extremely difficult.

Facilities Operations (\$66,098,000; FTE: 170):

The Education Facilities Operations program addresses the services required to manage a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) O&M program. These activities and services include custodial services, fire protection response and inspection, daily monitoring of utility systems and services, refuse collection and disposal, utility services contracting and payments, and identifying and abating safety and health deficiencies. This activity also includes obtaining vehicles necessary for the O&M program services, communications (telephone/2-way radios), pest control, and fuel for rolling stock such as mowers, tractors, backhoes and other equipment necessary for performing maintenance and repair services.

Facilities Maintenance (\$58,887,000; FTE: 222):

This program element funds annual facilities maintenance and unscheduled maintenance problems costing less than a \$2,500. Annual maintenance is a critical component of the O&M program that assures the protection of life and property and optimizes the full life cycle potential of all building components. Facility maintenance activities keep the physical condition of the school to allow the BIE to provide the best quality educational program to students. Providing adequate maintenance keeps school facilities from deteriorating and can extend the useful life of a school facility by as much as 50 percent. Not performing essential preventive maintenance activities or services, as required, directly accelerates the need for costly deferred maintenance projects. More importantly, the failure of some systems due to lack of maintenance, such as fire protection systems, can create life-threatening situations for school students, staff, and visitors. If not maintained adequately, federal property can place people at risk become at-risk and increase federal liabilities or create crisis situations for schools that may prove harmful, interrupt educational programs for students, or force closure of the school.

Juvenile Detention Education (\$500,000; FTE: 0):

This was a new program for FY 2016 and is designed to meet the educational and health-related needs of American Indian and Alaska Native youth detained or incarcerated in the 19 currently operating Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) funded juvenile detention centers for an extended period of time. This program, coordinated with the student's home school, Indian Health Service, and the Office of Tribal Justice

Support, will allow for the continuous education of each student in the core subjects of math and language arts during the student's temporary absence from school. The funding in this program will help support costs associated with coordinating services with the student's home school, assessing the student's academic, medical and psychological needs, and providing textbooks, computer software, supplies and related materials, teachers' salaries, and access to state sponsored virtual schools. Contract teachers will provide educational services as determined by the student's assessment in the core areas of math and language arts based on state education standards.

Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants (TPA) (\$18,376,000; FTE: 0):

Johnson O'Malley (JOM) Assistance grants serve students from federally recognized Tribes from three years of age through the 12th grade. The majority of American Indian and Alaska Native students attends public schools and often need additional support services. JOM grants provide these students with resources to meet their unique and specialized educational needs that will help them stay in school and increase their chances of success. Typically, this program provides remedial instruction, counseling, and language and cultural programs. It may also provide small but important needs such as school supplies and items that enable recipients to participate in curricular and extra-curricular programs. Support programs that increase parental involvement in their child's education may also be funded.

In 1995, BIE did an official count of students eligible for JOM assistance. The total count was 271,884 Indian students with 357 public schools, state education departments, Tribes and tribal organizations. The 2014 student count submitted by public schools, state education departments, Tribes, and tribal organizations identified 341,126 students. At this time, the distribution methodology of future JOM funding is in development following BIE consultation sessions with Tribes.

Subactivity - Post Secondary Programs (forward funded) (FY 2017: \$77,207,000; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

Under the provisions of P.L. 95-471, the Tribally Controlled Colleges or University Assistance Act of 1978, as amended by P.L. 110-315, the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, BIE administers grants for operations to post-secondary institutions that serve Indian students. The funding for TCUs and Tribal Technical Colleges is forward funded, and becomes available for obligation in July of every year to align with the school year.

Tribal Colleges and Universities (forward funded) (\$69,793,000; FTE: 0):

The BIE is steadfast in its support for tribal post-secondary institutions. TCUs are critical in cultivating student educational and professional opportunities, as well as, supporting tribal self-determination through economic development and success. As part of BIE's transformation, mutually beneficial partnerships are being developed with the TCUs. TCUs and BIE are creating college pathway programs at all BIE schools. The goal is to develop a system-wide culture that engages children from the early ages through secondary school to attend college. TCUs will provide professional development services and technical assistance to BIE schools and staff.

Tribal Colleges and Universities are rich in tribal culture and provide local communities with the resources and facilities to teach community members the academic, professional, and technical skills

needed to contribute to the economic advancement and quality of life in their communities. The TCUs are predominantly two-year institutions and are often the sole source for postsecondary education on or near a reservation. Tribal colleges strictly adhere to standards of mainstream accreditation associations and collaborate with many four-year institutions in their state or region. Students learn in state of the art facilities and have access to innovative programs with private and federal partners.

The Tribally Controlled College or University Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-471, as amended by P.L. 110-315, the Higher Education Opportunity Act), authorizes grants to TCUs to defray expenditures for academic, educational, and administrative purposes and for the operation and maintenance of the colleges and universities. The TCUs provide services to an estimated 25,000 students. Funding under this authorization is distributed through two Title programs which support faculty, facilities, and instructional programs. There are 27 formula funded Title I institutions and one Title II institution, Diné College. Diné College is not included in the formula distribution of funds for Title I schools. Instead Diné College is funded at an amount equal to that which is necessary for operation and maintenance of the college including, but not limited to, administrative, academic, operation, and maintenance costs.

For TCUs to be eligible for grants, the TCUs must be accredited. The BIE provides technical assistance funds to TCUs to help them sustain their accredited status. TCUs work, as needed, with national and regional accrediting organizations so they can complete requisite inspections and program reviews to maintain accreditation. The BIE also provides technical assistance to colleges seeking to become Title I funding recipients.

BIE is also authorized under statute to provide endowment grants to the TCUs. This funding permits schools to develop and offer endowment grant programs to students in need of assistance beyond the usual TCU education programs. The TCUs must match the endowment grant with a capital contribution equal to half of the amount of the Federal contribution or through the use of personal or real property received as a donation or gift. Colleges are eligible to obtain additional contributions from other private sector entities to help meet their endowment program needs. Funds may be invested under the authority of Section 331(c)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, and any interest earned can be used to defray expenditures associated with the operation of the college.

Tribal Technical Colleges (forward funded) (\$7,414,000; FTE: 0):

The Tribal Technical Colleges (forward funded) program provides funding for United Tribes Technical College (UTTC) and for Navajo Technical University (NTU). The program supports core functions (e.g., classroom instruction and school operations) at the two colleges partially funded by BIE. Tribal technical colleges provide resources and facilities to teach community members the skills they need to be successful in the workforce and overcome barriers to Indian higher education while supporting economic development on their reservations.



*Student participating in
SIPI's Sacred Little One's
Project.*

Table 9, Tribal Colleges and Universities Salient Statistics

	School	State	FY 15 Indian Student Count	FY 17 Est. Indian Student Count	Accreditation ¹	Degrees or Certificates Offered ²	2014/2015 Academic Year Cumulative Actual Total ³	2014/2015 Academic Year Grads ⁴
1	Bay Mills Community College	MI	265.63	274	A	1, 2, 6	707	46
2	Blackfeet Community College	MT	529.12	545	A	1, 2, 3, 6	913	116
3	Cankdeska Cikana Community College	ND	164.42	169	A	1, 2, 3, 6	490	36
4	Chief Dull Knife College	MT	241.50	249	A	1, 2, 3, 6	719	26
5	College of Menominee Nation	WI	260.45	268	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	994	67
6	College of the Muscogee Nation	OK	133.04	137			482	20
7	Aaniih Nakoda College	MT	205.79	212	A	1, 2, 6	309	35
8	Fort Berthold Community College	ND	165.96	171	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	485	29
9	Fort Peck Community College	MT	320.65	330	A	1, 2, 3, 6	744	36
10	Ilisagvik College	AK	76.70	79	A	1, 3, 6	1170	37
11	Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa Comm. College	MI	73.50	76	A	11, 2, 3,	165	4
12	Lac Courte Oreilles Community College	WI	274.97	283	A	1, 2, 3, 6	546	26
13	Leech Lake Tribal College	MN	306.94	316	A	1, 3, 6	577	38
14	Little Big Horn Community College	MT	295.25	304	A	1, 2, 6	674	45
15	Little Priest Tribal College	NE	104.29	107	A	1, 2	272	23
16	Nebraska Indian Community College	NE	108.21	111	A	1, 2, 3, 6	373	12
17	Northwest Indian College	WA	636.32	655	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	1892	83
18	Oglala Lakota Community College	SD	1,131.27	1,165	A	1, 3, 4, 5, 6	3208	150
19	Saginaw Chippewa Tribal College	MI	88.17	91	A	1	167	9
20	Salish Kootenai College	MT	662.48	682	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	1907	118
21	Sinte Gleska University	SD	623.56	642	A	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	1519	68
22	Sisseton Wahpeton College	SD	117.75	121	A	1, 2, 3, 6	388	24
23	Sitting Bull College	ND	292.91	302	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	671	51
24	Stone Child College	MT	368.08	379	A	1, 2, 6	1106	36
25	Tohono O'odham Community College	AZ	148.79	153	A	1, 2, 3, 6	497	17
26	Turtle Mountain Community College	ND	618.54	637	A	1, 2, 4, 6	1,206	144
27	White Earth Tribal & Comm. College	MN	45.04	46	A	1	93	10
Title I Total			8,259.33	8,504			22,274	1,306
Title II Institutions								
28	Dine College	AZ	1,613	1,729	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	3,423	186
TOTAL Title I & II			9,639.21	9,925			25,697	1,492
<p>Notes: ¹ The accreditation classifications of the colleges are either: (A) fully accredited by a recognized accrediting association; (B) institution transfer; or (C) candidate status towards accreditation. ² Certificates awarded include (1) Associate of Arts, (2) Associate of Science, (3) Associate of Applied Science, (4) Bachelor of Science (5) Master of Arts, and/or (6) vocational certificates. ³ Cumulative total of Indian students attending one or more of the fall, spring, or summer terms, part-time or full-time. ⁵ Latest graduation numbers available. ⁶ Indian Student Count (ISC) numbers are rounded.</p>								

Subactivity - Post Secondary Programs (FY 2017: \$66,841,000; FTE: 191):

The BIE owns and operates two colleges and provides funding for tribal scholarships and adult education programs.

Haskell and SIPI (\$22,117,000; FTE: 189):

The two federally funded post-secondary schools in the BIE’s education system include Haskell Indian Nations University (Haskell) located in Lawrence, Kansas and SIPI in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Both institutions serve American Indian and Alaska Native students from federally recognized Tribes throughout the United States, providing an opportunity for these students to pursue affordable higher education degrees in an urban setting. Both strengthen capacity-using resources within the respective institution, as well as partnering with local, state, and federal agencies to pursue opportunities for American Indian and Alaska Native students.

The schools serve approximately 30,000 American Indian and Alaska Native students per year and in SY 2014-2015, 1,492 students graduated with a masters, bachelors, or associates degree. The BIE also provides funding for special higher education scholarships that are given to over 600 students each year.

On May 24, 1999, BIE adopted a postsecondary funding formula for Haskell and SIPI. P.L.109-54, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006, stipulates any funds made available for these schools in excess of the amount available in FY 2005 will be allocated in proportion to unmet need.

Table 10: SIPI and Haskell Funding (FY 2013-FY 2017 Request)					
BIE Post-Secondary School	FY 2013 Actual (Fall 2012- Summer 2013)	FY 2014 Actual (Fall 2013- Summer 2014)	FY2015 Projected (Fall 2014-Summer 2015)	FY2016 Projected (Fall 2015-Summer 2016)	FY2017 Projected (Fall 2016-Summer 2017)
Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI)					
# of Students Enrolled	774	756	655	655	731
Graduation Rate	24%	7%	8%	9%	17
Transfer Rate	31%	24%	30%	28%	
Funding (\$000)	\$6,601	\$7,553	\$7,614	\$7,550	\$8,353
Haskell Indian Nations University (Haskell)					
# of Students Enrolled	998	935	930	1,000	1,000
Graduation Rate	21%	23%	25%	28%	30%
Transfer Rate	-	-	-	-	-
Funding (\$000)	\$10,876	\$12,058	\$12,154	\$12,440	\$13,764
Haskell Indian Nations University (Haskell)					
TOTAL Funding (\$000)	\$17,477	\$19,611	\$19,767	\$19,990	\$22,117
*Enrollment counts include unduplicated headcounts for the academic year.					
*Graduation and transfer rates reflect the percentage of fall cohorts (first time, full-time, degree-seeking students) who graduate or transfer to another institution within 150 percent of normal time to complete.					

The emergence of tribal institutions of higher education for Natives has long been recognized as one of the most significant developments in American Indian and Alaska Native communities. Education has been described, more than any other single institution, as an experience that changes lives and offers real hope for the future. Funding for Haskell was \$12,153,500 and SIPI was \$7,613,500 for School Year 2015-2016.

Haskell Indian Nations University [\$13,764,000]: Haskell is authorized by legislation and its mission fulfills treaty and trust obligations for providing education to American Indians and Alaska Natives. Haskell is an accredited school offering advanced, modern education using culturally sensitive curricula, innovative services, and a commitment to academic excellence. The university is located on a 320-acre campus in Lawrence, Kansas. This location provides an opportunity for American Indian and Alaska Native students to learn in an area rich in American Indian history and culture. Annually, students from over 130 tribal nations and as many as 40 states create a campus environment diverse in Indian heritage. Haskell maintains a consortium program with the University of Kansas that permits students to apply credits earned at either institution toward graduation requirements. The programs offered are those that have been identified as important to the development of human capital that contributes to the economic success of Native communities.

Haskell offers several associate degrees in Arts (AA) and Science (AS), as well as baccalaureate degrees in Arts (BA) and Science (BS). The University's School of Education offers associate and baccalaureate degrees. Students graduating from the elementary education program are certified to teach kindergarten through sixth grade in Kansas, and in other states with similar programs. The Natural and Environmental Science (AS) degree in Natural Resources and the Bachelor of Science (BS) degree in Environmental Science prepare students to take land stewardship positions in their communities or related government positions. More than 100 students at Haskell attend courses in the Natural Resources program that provides education and summer employment in the natural resources field. These students are being trained as professional natural resource managers with the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of the Interior and Tribal nations. Haskell offers a Business Administration degree to prepare students to take leadership and management roles in addition to contributing to the economic health of their communities through entrepreneurial studies. Haskell also offers an Associate and a Bachelor degree in American Indian Studies that prepares students in many facets of community development and leadership.

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute [\$8,353,500]: Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute is a National Indian Community College that prepares American Indian and Alaska Native students to be productive life-long learners as tribal members in an ever-changing global environment. As a land grant institution, SIPI partners with Tribes, employers, and other organizations with a stake in Indian education. An enduring commitment to student success is the hallmark of SIPI's operations.

The college's primary purpose is to provide postsecondary education including career-technical and transfer degrees that have a high employment potential or meet a specific need determined in consultation with Indian Nations and its Board of Regents. SIPI serves American Indian and Alaska Native students from all Tribes across the United States. SIPI further serves federally recognized Tribes by developing and conducting competitive programs for workforce needs, extension and outreach programs. These include high impact community based programs, workshops, seminars and distance learning courses.

SIPI maintains a culturally supportive educational, social, and physical environment, which allows its students to develop marketable skills facilitating gainful employment or to transfer to a baccalaureate degree program. The college strives to ensure that the students have a sound understanding of the unique place American Indians and Alaska Natives hold in the global community and achieve cultural harmony.

Tribal Colleges and Universities Supplements (TPA) (\$1,219,000; FTE: 0):

Tribes may choose to direct Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) funds to supplement the operation of their TCUs. Six Tribes are currently providing tribal colleges with these funds. Funds are used for policy development, curriculum additions, and general program operations designed to meet the specific needs of their community members.

Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA) (\$38,063,000; FTE: 2):

The intent of the Scholarships and Adult Education program is to provide funds to assist Tribes in meeting their goal of self-determination and self-sufficiency. By providing financial assistance to eligible American Indian and Alaska Natives students, the BIE fosters the development of educated and capable citizens that will effect positive change in their communities.

The Scholarships and Adult Education program addresses Indian Affairs' objectives: 1) to improve communities' quality of life by developing economies, 2) to improve the success of students at each educational level by providing financial assistance for eligible students, and 3) to increase students engagement with Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) related initiatives. The program further supports the commitment to expand educational opportunities for students.

Special Higher Education Scholarships (\$2,992,000; FTE: 0):

As Tribes seek to develop their communities in economically disadvantaged rural areas, they require trained professionals to plan and implement tribal development goals. Many of these professionals need the knowledge that they can acquire by pursuing advanced (graduate) degrees. The Special Higher Education Scholarships Program (SHEP) is a three-pronged program that supports the commitment to education and the goals for higher education. The first component provides supplemental financial assistance to American Indian and Alaska Native students for graduate level study. Emphasis is placed on students pursuing the professions of law, education, medicine, natural resources, engineering, business administration, and social work. Assuming an average award of \$5,000, funding through SHEP would provide approximately 350 graduate-level scholarships.

The second component is the Pre Law Summer Institute (PLSI) (\$500,000), an intensive two-month summer orientation program which prepares American Indian and Alaska Native students entering the field of law for the rigors of law school. This funding will allow approximately 35 students, plus five returning students to work as tutors in the program. It will also provide modest need-based scholarships for roughly 100 program graduates who are attending the first, second, or third year of law school. Finally, it will also be used to provide need-based bar study stipends for students who need support to be successful in studying for and passing the bar exam.

The final component is the Loan for Service Program (\$750,000), designed to provide financial assistance through loans to eligible American Indian and Alaska Native degree candidates who seek employment with BIE, BIA, or a federally recognized tribe upon graduation. To promote the expansion of career opportunities for Indian graduates in tribal governments and Indian Affairs, BIE began offering loans in 2005 to students pursuing graduate and professional degrees with a "service payback" (employment) agreement. Upon completion of their degree requirements, recipients agree to work for BIE, BIA, or a

federally recognized tribe to repay their loans. Each academic year of funding requires one year of service. The SHEP program is designed to bring professionals to Native communities.

Science Post Graduate Scholarship Fund (\$2,450,000; FTE: 0):

The Science Post-Graduate Scholarship Fund (SPGSF) program provides funding and awards specifically for post-secondary and post-graduate-level fellowships and training opportunities. These awards are provided in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) such as agricultural, geological, and biological and life sciences, computing, communications, networking, information technology; and biomedical programs. Assuming an average scholarship value of \$20,000, the SPGSF will award approximately 120 scholarships.

Advanced education in the STEM fields is in greater demand than ever before, particularly in Indian communities. Many tribal lands are situated on lands with great natural resource potential that require individuals with education, skills, and expertise to sustainably develop resources. Indian students in STEM fields often recognize the importance of reinvesting their knowledge back into their home communities, bringing their skills back to their home Tribes or other tribal communities. There is a high deficiency in STEM fields and urgency for research to understand why. A portion of the SPGSF is directed towards graduate level (masters and doctoral) research to understand the barriers that discourage Indian student participation in these fields and expanding STEM opportunities at Tribal Colleges and Universities.

Subactivity - Education Management (FY 2017: \$50,012,000; FTE: 172):

This subactivity consists of education program management and information technology. The BIE manages a school system with 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and two postsecondary institutions and administers grants and provides technical assistance to 28 TCUs and two tribal technical colleges. The primary goal of BIE management is to optimize learning opportunities for students of all ages. The challenge of effectively managing such a large school system is exacerbated by geographical dispersion and the rural locations of BIE schools.

Education Program Management (\$24,936,000; FTE: 168):

The management component of this programs includes a wide variety of activities, some typical of the administrative duties of a large public school system and some that are unique to Federal Government entities. BIE is recognized as the equivalent of a State Education Agency and is responsible for the execution duties of an SEA for purposes related to the distribution of the Department of Education's Title funding and fulfillment of the monitoring and reporting requirements of the NCLBA. In the case where Tribes elect to operate their BIE-funded school, program management funds staff to monitor the grant or contract and to meet with tribal school boards and communities for consultation as required. Because some BIE schools are very small, program management staff must frequently handle functions that would typically be carried out by administrative staff at the school level within public schools.

Regarding facilities, administrative functions include oversight, coordination, and assistance with on-site facilities management activities, including renovations and aspects of facility construction. Other activities include monitoring for compliance with environmental regulations, training for identification, reporting, and handling of hazardous materials.

Recent approval of a reorganized BIE management structure greatly advances the transformation effort. The 2017 request continues this effort by building technical capability within BIE to improve comprehensive service delivery to BIE funded schools. The restructuring was initiated in FY 2015 with the establishment of the School Operations Division to optimize operational efficiencies. Funding requested in 2017 will provide support to expand administrative responsibilities and provide direct support to BIE schools to better address their logistical and educational needs to improve the quality of education for students.

Education IT (\$25,076,000; FTE: 4):

The BIE information technology (IT) requirements encompass the multiple and varied needs of students, administrators, teachers, and Headquarters staff. Two major systems have been established to meet the challenges of data management within Indian Education: the Educational Native American Network (ENAN) and the National American Indian Student Information System (NASIS). ENAN provides the technical infrastructure that enables connection between BIE locations and the Internet. NASIS is a web-based application for BIE student data collection, management, and analysis.

The Nation is undergoing unprecedented developments in education with the adoption of Common Core State Standards (CCSS) and two “next generation” assessments, which will be administered by computer almost exclusively beginning in SY 2014-2015. The most critical IT challenge facing the BIE school system is a lack of bandwidth at schools and the lack of the BIE IT infrastructure to keep pace with developments in education. Internet connectivity requires a certain threshold of bandwidth, which currently many of the 183 BIE-funded schools do not meet. Until Internet connectivity is upgraded to allow schools to take online assessments, BIE funded schools will use alternative methods that are less efficient.

The 2017 funding level funds will enable BIE-funded schools to meet the needs of a 21st Century learning environment. Funding will be used to:

- Procure necessary network hardware components to support 21st Century instruction and to administer online assessments;
- Increase bandwidth in schools in concert with funding from other sources (such as the E-Rate program); and
- Provide the resources and training that staff need to delivery digital instruction and online assessments effectively and efficiently.

Increased broadband, in particular, will allow real-time delivery of professional development training for teachers and administrators and distance learning courses for students. In addition, a collateral benefit of the investment in broadband would provide broadband to American Indian and Alaska Native communities where BIE-funded schools are located for activities, such as increasing after-school, evening, and weekend opportunities for students and community members for the completion of homework, remedial, self-enrichment, extra-curricular activities, and to explore or attend college classes.

The BIE's IT infrastructure includes the wide area network and general support system used by BIE-funded schools. This infrastructure supports the ability to provide standards-based connectivity, security, content delivery, web services, distance learning, wireless communication, email access, and education

application access for all BIE school networks. Funding from this program is used to convert BIE's disparate IT components to a Common Operating Environment that includes a single BIE email system, standardized Local Area Networks automated patching, antivirus software, managed switches for improved intrusion protection, and centralized systems management.

The NASIS system provides school management software, training, and system support for management of student academic program data. This centralized database manages records such as enrollments, attendance, behavior, class schedules, grades, assessments, teacher grade books, health and immunization data, special education needs, transcripts, parent contact information, and student demographics for all students in BIE-funded schools.

With BIE's adoption of the CCSS, NASIS provides an organized process of electronic lesson planning through a feature designed to help teachers align lesson plans with the CCSS. NASIS also allows teachers to align the grade book and report cards with the CCSS. Efficient and consistent management of student records assists faculty in the continual assessment of individual students' academic progress, enabling them to fine-tune instruction to meet student needs and improve academic achievement.

Additionally, the NASIS system:

- Facilitates efficient compliance with multiple legislative reporting requirements, including those of P.L. 95-561 and the NCLB.
- Reduces most of the manual data entry required by school administrators and teachers to generate reports for funding, attendance tracking, resource allocation, teacher lesson plans, and accountability requirements.
- Allows faculty to engage parents through electronic communications in real time.
- Provides on-line classes tailored to specific staff roles or interests, utilized by more than 450 participants to date.

Funding for this program also pays the on-going data circuit service charges that allow the schools and offices to access web services and distance learning.

Contract Support Costs

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contract Support Costs

For payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for fiscal year [2016] 2017, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, [2017] 2018: *Provided*, That amounts obligated but not expended by a tribe or tribal organization for contract support costs for such agreements for the current fiscal year shall be applied to contract support costs otherwise due for such agreements for subsequent fiscal years: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
Contract Support
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2015 Enacted		2016 Enacted		Internal Transfers		Fixed Costs		Program Changes		2017 President's Budget		Changes from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
CONTRACT SUPPORT														
Contract Support (TPA)				272,000						1,000		273,000		1,000
Indian Self-Determination Fund (TPA)				5,000								5,000		
TOTAL, CONTRACT SUPPORT	0	0	0	277,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	278,000	0	1,000

Contract Support Costs (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Contract Support ^{1/} <i>FTE</i>		272,000			1,000	273,000	1,000
Indian Self- Determination Fund ^{1/} <i>FTE</i>		5,000				5,000	
Total Requirements <i>FTE</i>		277,000			1,000	278,000	1,000

^{1/} Contract Support and Indian Self-Determination Fund funds were moved from OIP to this account starting in Fiscal Year 2016.

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Contract Support	+1,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+1,000	0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for Contact Support Costs activity is \$278,000,000 , a program change of +1,000,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Contract Support (+\$1,000,000):

The budget request for Contract Support is \$273 million, a \$1 million increase over FY 2016. When added to the \$5 million available for new and expanded contracts in the Indian Self Determination Fund, these amounts are estimated to fully fund the contract support cost (CSC) need in FY 2017 at \$278 million. This funding is a key factor in the decisions made by tribes to assume responsibilities for operating a broad array of Federal programs. Fully funding CSC ensures tribes have sufficient resources to oversee program implementation and allows tribes to deliver services more effectively.

In addition, to stabilize long-term funding and address programmatic concerns with CSC, the 2017 budget also puts forth a proposal to reclassify these costs to mandatory funding beginning in fiscal year 2018. Beginning the reclassification in 2018 will allow time for tribal consultation in 2017 on operational details. The budget proposes to adjust the discretionary budget caps to reflect the reclassification. The current estimate for projected BIA program growth, above the discretionary cap amount, totals \$105 million for fiscal years 2018-2020 and would be treated as a PAYGO cost for the authorizing legislation. New CSC estimates will be provided on a three-year cycle as part of the reauthorization process. If enacted, mandatory funding for contract support costs will help stabilize this vital funding for tribes and further self-governance and self-determination efforts. Additionally, Indian Affairs will continue to work with and consult with tribes to strengthen administrative capacity and program management.

Subactivity: Contract Support; (FY 2017 \$273,000,000); FTE 0)

Program Overview:

In 1975, P.L. 93-638 authorized Indian tribes to take over the administration of programs that had been previously administered on their behalf by the Department of the Interior. In passing the Act, the Congress recognized that the government's administration of Indian programs prevented tribes from establishing their own policies and making their own decisions about program services. The Act removed that impediment; it allowed tribes to contract for a range of Indian programs that are managed by the BIA on their behalf. Once having contracted the program, a tribe assumes responsibility for all aspects of its management, such as hiring program personnel, conducting program activities and delivering program services, and establishing and maintaining administrative and accounting systems. Typical programs that are contracted by tribes include such BIA programs such as law enforcement, social services, road maintenance, and forestry.

The Congress amended the Act in 1988 and 1994 to provide that, under self-determination contracts, tribes would receive funds for contract support costs in addition to the base program amount to manage their contracts. Since 1988, the Congress has provided funding for contract support costs in annual appropriations acts. The funding available for a tribe's contract is the total of program funds transferred by the BIA and the contract support funds provided for that tribe's allowable administrative and managerial costs. When a tribe contracts for a program under the act – for example, a road maintenance program with the BIA – the agency identifies the amount of funding in that program's budget for that particular tribe. In addition, the agency provides contract support funding for the costs of that tribe's management and administration of the contract.

In implementing the Act's provisions for contract support costs, the BIA commonly refers to the following three categories of contract support costs: (1) indirect costs, which are the costs incurred for a tribe's common services such as financial management and accounting; (2) direct contract support costs, which are the costs of the activities that tribes incur but that are not provided in program funding or indirect funding, such as the cost of program-specific training; and (3) startup costs, which are the one-time costs of beginning a contract, including the purchase of computer hardware and software.

As soon as possible after the beginning of each fiscal year, the BIA allocates 100% of its contract support funds to tribes. BIA maintains stable annual funding and provides ongoing contracts with the same contract support funds annually unless a tribe's requirements have decreased to such an extent that the amount of funding for contract support funds should be reduced. As the fiscal year progresses and in the event of an overpayment of contract support funds, BIA will collect the funds and redistribute the funding to tribes that may have an increased contract support cost need in a method that addresses those tribes with a need furthest from being fully funded. Since FY 2014, BIA has fully funded contract support costs through annual appropriations.

Fully funding contract support costs allows BIA to: carry forward the Administration's policy of strengthening Indian self-determination; allow the BIA to meet the P.L. 93-638 legal requirement to pay these costs;; enhance BIA contractible programs; allow BIA to be consistent with the Supreme Court decision that payment of contract support costs is a legally enforceable contract obligation; and, reduce BIA's exposure to breach of contract lawsuits.

To stabilize long-term funding and address programmatic concerns with contract support costs, the 2017 budget also puts forth a legislative proposal to reclassify these costs to mandatory funding beginning in fiscal year 2018. If enacted, mandatory funding for contract support costs will help stabilize this vital funding for tribes and further self-governance and self-determination efforts.

Subactivity: Indian Self-Determination Fund (FY 2017 \$5,000,000); FTE 0)

Program Overview:

Each year the BIA identifies the amount of funds each tribe with existing contracts should receive for contract support costs. Since FY 1995, BIA established a separate Indian Self-Determination Fund, a two-year appropriation, to provide funding for contract support costs for new and expanded contracts during the first year of operation. This fund, which is separate from other contract support funds, enables BIA to assist new or expanding contractors with funding, including start-up costs, without decreasing the funding for ongoing contracts. In the second year of a contract, it is grouped with all the other ongoing contracts and receives a share of contract support funding for ongoing contracts. Beginning in FY 2014, BIA has fully funded each tribe's contract support costs through annual appropriations.

The Indian Self-Determination Fund supports two BIA goals: (1) fostering strong and stable tribal governments and (2) providing tribes with the resources they need to enhance their basic government infrastructure which will allow for greater Indian self-determination. The Indian Self-Determination Fund complements other cross-cutting budget activities, such as: the Contract Support sub-activity, the New Tribes sub-activity, and the Small & Needy Tribes sub-activity. All of these sub-activities are dependent upon each other for meeting the goal of strengthening Indian Self-Determination.

The Indian Self-Determination Fund covers certain costs of P.L. 93-638 awards when the award is: (1) an initial transfer of a program previously operated by the BIA to the tribe or tribal organization; (2) to expand current tribal operations through the assumption of additional programs previously operated by BIA; or, (3) to provide initial contract support funding for all new and expanded P.L. 93-638 awards, including the assumption of programs previously operated by other tribes, tribal organizations, and for newly recognized tribes.

The Central Office headquarters awards Indian Self-Determination funds by request from the regional offices to after the regional office receives proposals for new and expanded contracts. Regional staff are encouraged to begin discussions with the proposing tribes or tribal organizations early to identify the amount of need for contract support costs according to previously established procedures. Once the amount of need has been identified, and before the end of the proposal's review period, a request for this amount is submitted to the Division of Self-Determination Services to determine if funds are available for this purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN AFFAIRS CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS			2015	2016	2017
Identification Code: 14-2240			Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)					
Obligations by program activity:					
0007	Tribal Government		-	231	278
0100	Direct program activities, subtotal		-	231	278
0900	Total new obligations		-	231	278
Budgetary resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		-	-	46
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, discretionary:					
1100	Appropriation		-	277	278
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)		-	277	278
1930	Total budgetary resources available		-	277	324
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		-	46	46
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1		-	-	-
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts		-	231	278
3020	Outlays (gross)		-	-231	-267
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year		-	-	11
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
3100	Obligated balance, start of year		-	-	-
3200	Obligated balance, end of year		-	-	11
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Discretionary:					
4000	Budget authority, gross		-	277	278
Outlays, gross:					
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority		-	231	232
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances		-	-	35
4020	Outlays, gross (total)		-	231	267
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)		-	277	278
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)		-	231	267
4180	Budget authority, net (total)		-	277	278
4190	Outlays, net (total)		-	231	267
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)					
Direct obligations:					
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources		-	223	263
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions		-	8	15
99.9	Total new obligations		-	231	278
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)					
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Direct Federal programs:					
2004-01	Budget Authority		-	277	278
2004-02	Outlays		-	231	267

Construction

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

(Including Transfer of Funds)

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87–483, [\$193,973,000] \$197,017,000, 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 6 percent of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management costs of the Bureau: *Provided further*, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a nonreimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year [2016] 2017, in implementing new construction, replacement facilities construction, or facilities improvement and repair project grants in excess of \$100,000 that are provided to grant schools under Public Law 100–297, *as amended*, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR part 12 as the regulatory requirements: *Provided further*, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of 43 CFR; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments for the work to be performed: *Provided further*, That in considering grant applications, the Secretary shall consider whether such grantee would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards as required by 25 U.S.C. 2005(b), with respect to organizational and financial management capabilities: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary declines a grant application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in 25 U.S.C. 2504(f): *Provided further*, That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in 25 U.S.C. 2507(e): *Provided further*, That in order to ensure timely completion of construction projects, the Secretary may assume control of a project and all funds related to the project, if, within 18 months of the date of enactment of this Act, any grantee receiving funds appropriated in this Act or in any prior Act, has not completed the planning and design phase of the project and commenced construction: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be reimbursed from the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians appropriation for the appropriate share of construction costs for space expansion needed in agency offices to meet trust reform implementation. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

Appropriation Language Citations

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appropriation: Construction

General Authorization

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) is the basic authority under which the Secretary provides services, including construction of facilities, to support operating programs to federally recognized tribes. This Act also provides for the extension, improvement, operation, and maintenance of existing Indian irrigation systems and for development of water supplies. In addition, most of the major projects have specific authorizations.

1. For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems.

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems involving irrigation canals, wells, hydroelectric dams, and water and electrical distribution systems.

P. L. 106-382

P. L. 87-483

P. L. 106-382 (The Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000) provides that the Federal share of construction of the Assiniboine and Sioux Rural Water system shall be 100 percent, and shall be funded through annual appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation; then 100 percent of the Federal share of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Assiniboine and Sioux Rural Water System shall be funded through annual appropriations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

P. L. 87-483 (76 Stat.96), as amended, provides for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

2. For construction and maintenance of buildings, utilities, and other facilities.

For construction, repair, and improvement of all Indian Affairs buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including demolition of obsolete structures and consolidation of underutilized facilities, inclusive of architectural and engineering services by contract;

25 U.S.C. 458

25 U.S.C. 2005&2006

P. L. 107-110

25 U.S.C. 458 (The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act) authorizes the Secretary to enter into a contract or contracts with any State education agency or school district for the purpose of assisting such agency or district in the acquisition of sites for or the construction, acquisition or renovation of facilities in school districts on or adjacent to Indian reservations or other lands held in trust, if such facilities are necessary for the education of Indians residing on any such reservation or lands. The Secretary may not expend more than 25 percent of any funds appropriated pursuant to this section, for use of private schools.

25 U.S.C. 2005 provides that the Secretary shall immediately begin to bring all schools, dormitories, and other facilities operated by Indian Affairs or under contract or grant with Indian Affairs in connection with the education of Indian children into compliance with all applicable federal, tribal, or state health and safety standards, whichever provide greater protection (except that the Tribal standards to be applied shall be no greater than otherwise applicable federal or state standards), with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), and with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, except that nothing in this section shall require *termination* of the operations of any facility which does not comply with such provisions and which is in use on October 20, 1994.

P. L. 107-110, 25 U.S.C.2005 provides for the development of a rule-making committee and revised new school replacement and renovation formula.

25 U.S.C. 2005(a) (6) provides that the Secretary shall develop a Facilities Information Systems Support Database to maintain and update the conditions of school facilities, replacement and construction need and minor and major improvement need.

25 U.S.C. 2006(e) provides that the Assistant Secretary shall submit as part of the annual budget a plan for school facilities to be constructed, to establish priorities among projects which shall form the basis for the distribution of appropriated funds and for capital improvements to be made over the 5 succeeding years.

3. For the Operations and Maintenance of Indian Affairs facilities.

25 U.S.C. 2006
25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 2006(e) provides that the Assistant Secretary shall establish a program, including the distribution of appropriated funds, for the operation and maintenance of education facilities.

25 U.S.C. 13 provides generally for the use of funds for the operation and maintenance of Indian Affairs facilities.

4. Acquisition of lands, and interests in lands.

25 U.S.C. 465

25 U.S.C. 465 provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to acquire, through purchase, relinquishment, gift, exchange, or assignment, an interest in lands, water rights, or surface rights to lands, within or without existing reservations, including trust or otherwise restricted allotments, whether the allottee be living or deceased, for the purpose of providing land for Indians. Such sum may not exceed \$2,000,000 in any one fiscal year.

5. Indian Roads Program.

25 U.S.C. 318a
23 U.S.C. 201-204

25 U.S.C. 318a authorizes material, equipment, supervision and engineering in the survey, improvement, construction, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads.

23 U.S.C. 201 et seq. (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987) provides for the expenditure of federal funds on Indian reservation roads. Section 202 of the Act provides for a portion of the funds appropriated for Indian reservation roads to be used by the Secretary of the Interior for program management and project related administrative expenses. Section 203 of the Act identifies a three-year period of availability after the close of the fiscal year for which authorized, for Indian reservation roads projects. Section 204 provides that Highway Trust funds for Indian reservation roads may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the cost of construction and improvement of such roads.

6. Dams.

25 U.S.C. 3801

25 U.S.C. 3801 (The Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994) provides authority to establish and operate a dam safety maintenance and repair program to ensure maintenance and monitoring of the condition of dams and to maintain the dams in a satisfactory condition on a long-term basis.

7. Quarters Program.

5 U.S.C. 5911

5 U.S.C. 5911 et seq. (Federal Employees Quarters and Facilities Act) provides for the use of federal quarters and collection of rent, for their maintenance and improvement, and appropriate replacement of such structures.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

Construction (Dollars in Thousands)

	2015 Enacted		2016 Enacted		Internal Transfers		Fixed Costs		Program Changes		2017 President's Budget		Changes from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
CONSTRUCTION														
EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION														
Replacement School Construction		20,165		45,504								45,504		
Replacement Facility Construction				11,935								11,935		
Employee Housing Repair	2	3,823	2	7,565				2			2	7,567		2
Facilities Improvement and Repair	16	50,513	31	73,241				10			31	73,251		10
Total, Education Construction	18	74,501	33	138,245	0	0	0	12	0	0	33	138,257	0	12
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE CONSTRUCTION														
Facilities Replacement/new construction														
Employee Housing		3,494		3,494								3,494		
Facilities Improvement and Repair		4,372		4,372								4,372		
Fire Safety Coordination		166		166								166		
Fire Protection		3,274		3,274								3,274		
Total, Public Safety and Justice Construction	0	11,306	0	11,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,306	0	0
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION														
Irrigation Project Construction	2	6,000	2	6,004				2			2	6,006		2
Engineering and Supervision	8	2,058	8	2,072				6			8	2,078		6
Survey and Design		292		292								292		
Federal Power Compliance [FERC]	2	637	2	641				2			2	643		2
Dam Projects	22	25,440	22	25,479				15	1	2,000	23	27,494	1	2,015
Total, Resources Management Construction	34	34,427	34	34,488	0	0	0	25	1	2,000	35	36,513	1	2,025
OTHER PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION														
Telecommunications Improvement & Repair		856		856								856		
Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair		1,171		1,171						1,000		2,171		1,000
Construction Program Management	10	6,615	10	7,907				7			10	7,914		7
Total, Other Program Construction	10	8,642	10	9,934	0	0	0	7	0	1,000	10	10,941	0	1,007
TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	62	128,876	77	193,973	0	0	0	44	1	3,000	78	197,017	1	3,044

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Construction
(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2016 Total or Change	2016 to 2017 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the CY and BY.	30	-46
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of programmed pay raise increases.	98	+90

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

Overview

The Construction program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) carries out facilities and structures projects, demolition, and environmental compliance for BIA owned and funded assets across the Nation. The Construction program consists of four major activities serving different missions of the BIA:

- Education
- Public Safety and Justice
- Resource Management
- Other Program Construction

The BIA owns or provides funding for a broad variety of buildings, structures, and other facilities including buildings with historical and architectural significance. The BIA is responsible for facilities and structures of all types and sizes. This includes structures such as schools, detention and correctional facilities, employee housing, small storage sheds, fences, security check-point shelters, water and wastewater systems, and protective structures over pumping systems. Other structures include roads, bridges, forestry lookout towers, telecommunications facilities, irrigation systems, and 137 high-hazard and significant-hazard classified dams.

Asset Condition Assessments

The BIA conducts facility condition assessments on a three year cycle to identify facility deficiencies in need of correcting, code deficiencies, and compliance issues. Deficiencies that cannot be corrected in the same year they are identified are tracked as deferred maintenance for the building or structure. The Facility Condition Index (FCI), which is the deferred maintenance cost divided by the current replacement value, is the measure used to compare the condition of buildings and structures. The FCI is used by all BIA programs to support asset management and to develop five year plans for improvement and repair of facilities. Based on the FCI, buildings and structures are categorized as being in Good, Fair, or Poor condition. The formula for calculating the FCI and the relation of the FCI to condition categorization are as follows:

$$\text{Facilities Condition Index (FCI)} = \frac{\text{Maintenance, Repair, and Replacement Deficiencies of the Facility(-ies)}}{\text{Current Replacement Value of the Facility(-ies)}}$$

Facility Condition Categorization as Measured by FCI	
FCI	Condition
< .0500	Good
<= .1000	Fair
>.1000	Poor

Indian Affairs - Facilities Management System

The BIA has transitioned to a new database system identified as Indian Affairs - Facilities Management System (IA-FMS). The IA-FMS is used to regularly update the multi-phase inventory and deferred maintenance backlogs. The IA-FMS allows maintenance of a current and accurate inventory of BIA real

property and integration with the Department of the Interior's Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) with IA-FMS. Information in IA-FMS is used to develop the Indian Affairs Five Year Maintenance and Construction Plan in accordance with the Department's guidance, which prioritizes deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects. The plan provides BIA with a clear strategy for addressing facilities with the greatest need with primary focus on critical health and safety requirements. The goal of the BIA Construction program is to bring all facilities to the "Fair" condition level while meeting the BIA mission.

BIA also maintains a current and accurate inventory of real property in the Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP). The FRPP includes Government-wide performance metrics including FCI, utilization, operating costs, etc.

Education Construction

The Education Construction program provides safe, functional, energy-efficient, and universally accessible facilities at BIA funded schools through school and facility replacement, and facility improvements and repairs. Approximately 48,000 Indian students, including 1,500 resident-only boarders, attend the 183 Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)-funded schools and dormitories in Indian communities located in 23 states. The Education Construction program supports education goals by rehabilitating schools and dormitories to provide an environment conducive to quality educational achievement and improved opportunities for Indian students. The BIA provides 1,979 housing units at 88 sites to accommodate teachers and educational staff.

The major activities associated with the Education Construction Program are:

- Replacement School Construction
- Facility Component Replacement Program
- Employee Housing Repair
- Facility Improvement and Repair (FI&R)

These programs are implemented with architectural and engineering standards of design for education facilities. These standards have become the basis of construction for BIE schools across Indian Country and are currently being updated. Efficiencies have been attained by using common building systems, components, and design elements.

The BIA plans to re-establish the capital planning review committee which will meet quarterly to review individual project data sheets of proposed and ongoing major capital investment projects. Upon approval by the Department, construction projects are prioritized and incorporated in the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Construction Plan. School construction and repair projects, in addition to advance planning and design work, are accomplished through P.L. 93-638 contracts, P.L. 100-297 grants, or through commercial contracting.

Public Safety and Justice Construction

The Public Safety & Justice (PS&J) construction program funds facility improvement and repair (FI&R) and related projects at detention, correctional, and law enforcement facilities. The BIA operates or funds detention facilities throughout Indian Country to support BIA and tribal law enforcement

programs. The facilities are operated either by BIA or the tribe under contract, P.L. 100-297, or compact as authorized by P.L. 93-638, as amended. Facilities include housing units to support public safety and justice employees. Repair and improvement of BIA-funded detention and other Office of Justice Services facilities improves both public safety and the quality of life in Indian Country. The program also maintains fire safety systems in these facilities. Completion of FI&R projects facilitates compliance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Architectural Barriers Act, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and other safety code requirements, reducing BIA's exposure to liability.

Priority projects are established within the PS&J program based on critical life safety deficiencies. Detention centers have the highest funding priority; the second priority is for short term holding cell facilities; and the third priority is for law enforcement administrative offices and court facilities. Detention facilities in the worst conditions and highest demand receive the highest priority for funding. To support this effort, work plans, financial program plans, and preventive maintenance plans are developed by BIA detention centers.

Resource Management Construction

The Resource Management Construction program improves the management of land and natural resource assets through the delivery of water consistent with applicable Federal, tribal, and state laws in an environmentally responsible and cost-efficient manner and protects lives, resources, and property by improving public safety and security.

This activity is composed of the following major activities:

- Irrigation Project Construction
- Engineering and Supervision
- Survey and Design, Federal Power Compliance (FERC), and Dam Projects.

Of the approximately 600 high-hazard and significant-hazard classified dams in the Department, BIA is responsible for 137 dams. Federal hazard classifications show the most realistic adverse impact on human life and on downstream development if a dam fails. The hazard is "high" if loss of life would be more than six persons or the economic loss excessive. The hazard is "significant" if the loss of life would be one to six persons or the economic loss appreciable (involving rural areas with notable agriculture or industry). The average age of a dam in the BIA system is about 75 years.

Other Program Construction

Other Program Construction provides strategic, tactical, and liaison support for the facilities program operated by BIA which provides safe and functional facilities for program clients in addition to funding repairs for the administrative buildings at 127 locations that are not included in the Education or PS&J Construction activities.

The program also supports the Division of Facilities Management and Construction (DFMC) to develop, implement, and administer policies and procedures, plan, formulate, execute, and manage the facilities' budgets, provide fiscal and programmatic administration, management, monitoring, and evaluation of the facilities' programs on an BIA-wide basis, distributing Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funds and

provide subject matter expertise and technical guidance for the O&M program. The DFMC, in partnership with the regional facilities and BIE programs, is also responsible for the management and accomplishment of the facilities construction, repair and improvement program, and O&M programs through the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act, P.L. 93-638, as amended, contracts, and self-governance compacts with tribal governments.

The Other Program Construction program major activities include:

- Telecommunications Improvement and Repair
- Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair (FI&R)
- Construction Program Management

These programs support and ensure that BIA and BIE can carry out the Department's goal of management excellence as well as all of the goals for serving communities by ensuring all programs and staff can carry out the goals and objectives of their programs in a safe, healthy, and efficient environment.

Indian Affairs FY 2017 - 2021

Fiscal Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title/Description	State	Cong. District	Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$)	Program Total (\$000)
2017			EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR					
2017								
2017			A11120000.ABC000 Replacement School Construction	TBD	Multi	Multi		
2017			Total Replacement School Construction					45,504
2017								
2017			A11160000.ABC000 Replacement Facility Construction	TBD	Multi	Multi		
2017			Total Replacement Facility Construction					11,935
2017								
2017			A11130000.ABC000 Employee Housing Repair					
2017			Employee housing improvement and repair	Multiple facilities	Multi	Multi		6,567
2017			Employee housing demolition	Multiple facilities	Multi	Multi		1,000
2017			Total Employee Housing Repair					7,567
2017								
2017			A11140000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement and Repair					
2017			Program Management	Administrative overhead for implementing Education FI&R program	Multi	Multi		5,301
2017			Major Improvement & Repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		17,707
2017			Minor Improvement & Repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		25,242
2017			Advance planning and design	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		6,000
2017			Special Programs					
2017			Asset Disposal Plan	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,985
2017			Boiler Inspections	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		250
2017			Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,320
2017			Education Telecommunications	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		350
2017			Emergency Repair	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,490
2017			Energy Program	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,200
2017			Environmental Projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		4,831
2017			Portable Classrooms	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,500
2017			Seismic Safety	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		75
2017			Total Special Programs					19,001
2017			Total Facilities Improvement and Repair					73,251
2017								
2017			Total Education Construction, Improvement and Repair					138,257
2017								
2017			PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT & REPAIR					
2017								
2017			A11170000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement & Repair					
2017			Minor improvement and repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,206
2017			Condition assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		288
2017			Emergency repair	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		370
2017			Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		547
2017			Portable offices/buildings	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		961
2017			Total Facilities Improvement & Repair					4,372
2017								
2017			A11200000.ABC000 Public Safety & Justice Employee Housing					
2017			Employee housing improvement and repair	Construct Detention Center-Employee Housing at Crow Agency.	MT	01		
2017				Construct Detention Center-Employee Housing Chief Ignacio Justice Center	CO	03		
2017				Construct Detention Center-Employee Housing at Standing Rock Sioux	ND	01		
2017			Total Public Safety & Justice Employee Housing					3,494
2017								
2017			A11180000.ABC000 Fire Protection					
2017			Fire Safety Coordination	Staff support for Bureau's structural fire protection program	Multi	Multi		166
2017			Other Fire Protection	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,274
2017			Total Fire Protection					3,440
2017								
2017			Total Public Safety & Justice Construction, Improvement and Repair					11,306

Indian Affairs FY 2017 - 2021

Fiscal Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title/Description	State	Cong. District	Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$)	Program Total (\$000)
2017			RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION					
2017								
2017			A11210000.ABC000 Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					
2017			Program Coordination	Program Coordination	NM	03		1,103
2017			Project Repair and Rehabilitation	Correction of deficiencies, deferred maint., NEPA	NM	03		2,191
2017			Automation and Power Factor Correction	Provide power factor correction capacitors for Blocks 4, 6, & 7 pumping plants or related pumping units	NM	03		100
2017			Total Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					3,394
2017								
2017			A11280000.ABC000 Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation		Multi	Multi		2,612
2017								
2017			A11220000.ABC000 Engineering and Supervision	Administrative Overhead for the Irrigation Program	Multi	Multi		2,078
2017								
2017			A11230000.ABC000 Survey and Design	Irrigation Condition Assessments, Maximo implementation and other program activities	Multi	Multi		292
2017								
2017			A11233030.ABC000 Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	Administrative Overhead and Review for Hydropower License Reviews	Multi	Multi		643
2017								
2017			A11240000.ABC000 Safety of Dams					
2017			Safety of Dams Projects					
2017			Ghost Hawk Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	SD	1		
2017			Crow Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	MT	1		
2017			Four Horns Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	MT	1		
2017			Total Safety of Dams Projects					16,000
2017			Expedited Issues - Mitigation of high risks failure modes	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,132
2017			Issues Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		680
2017			Security	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		340
2017			Emergency Management Systems	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,100
2017			Safety of Dams Inspection/Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,200
2017			Program Coordination	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,117
2017			Total Safety of Dams					25,569
2017								
2017			A11250000.ABC.000 Dam Maintenance	Dam Maintenance	Multi	Multi		1,925
2017								
2017			Total Resources Management Construction					36,513
2017								
2017			OTHER PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT & REPAIR					
2017								
2017			A11520000.ABC000 Telecommunications Improvement & Repair	Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	Multi	Multi		856
2017								
2017			A11530000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement & Repair					
2017			Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		41
2017			Emergency repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		200
2017			Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		350
2017			Minor Improvement and Repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,580
2017			Total Facilities Improvement & Repair					2,171
2017								
2017			A11550000.ABC000 Construction Program Management					
2017			Program Management	Construction program management	Multi	Multi		6,414
2017			Indian Affairs Facility Management System	Management Information System	Multi	Multi		1,500
2017			Total Construction Program Management					7,914
2017								
2017			Total Other Program Construction, Improvement and Repair					10,941
2017								
2017			FISCAL YEAR 2017 GRAND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDING					197,017

Indian Affairs FY 2017 - 2021

Fiscal Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title/Description	State	Cong. District	Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$)	Program Total (\$000)
2018			EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR					
2018								
2018			A11120000.ABC000 Replacement School Construction	TBD	Multi	Multi		
2018			Total Replacement School Construction					45,504
2018								
2018			A11160000.ABC000 Replacement Facility Construction	TBD	Multi	Multi		
2018			Total Replacement Facility Construction					11,935
2018								
2018			A11130000.ABC000 Employee Housing Repair					
2018			Employee housing improvement and repair	Multiple facilities	Multi	Multi		6,567
2018			Employee housing demolition	Multiple facilities	Multi	Multi		1,000
2018			Total Employee Housing Repair					7,567
2018								
2018			A11140000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement and Repair					
2018			Program Management	Administrative overhead for implementing Education FI&R program	Multi	Multi		5,301
2018			Major Improvement & Repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		17,707
2018			Minor Improvement & Repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		25,242
2018			Advance planning and design	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		6,000
2018			Special Programs					
2018			Asset Disposal Plan	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,985
2018			Boiler Inspections	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		250
2018			Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,320
2018			Education Telecommunications	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		350
2018			Emergency Repair	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,490
2018			Energy Program	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,200
2018			Environmental Projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		4,831
2018			Portable Classrooms	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,500
2018			Seismic Safety	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		75
2018			Total Special Programs					19,001
2018			Total Facilities Improvement and Repair					73,251
2018								
2018			Total Education Construction, Improvement and Repair					138,257
2018								
2018			PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT & REPAIR					
2018								
2018			A11170000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement & Repair					
2018			Minor improvement and repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,206
2018			Condition assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		288
2018			Emergency repair	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		370
2018			Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		547
2018			Portable offices/buildings	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		961
2018			Total Facilities Improvement & Repair					4,372
2018								
2018			A11200000.ABC000 Public Safety & Justice Employee Housing					
2018			Employee housing improvement and repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	TBD	TBD		
2018			Total Detention Center Employee Housing					3,494
2018								
2018								
2018			A11180000.ABC000 Fire Protection					
2018			Fire Safety Coordination	Staff support for Bureau's structural fire protection program	Multi	Multi		166
2018			Other Fire Protection	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,274
2018			Total Fire Protection					3,440
2018								
2018			Total Public Safety & Justice Construction, Improvement and Repair					11,306

Indian Affairs FY 2017 - 2021

Fiscal Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title/Description	State	Cong. District	Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$)	Program Total (\$000)
2018			RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION					
2018								
2018			A11210000.ABC000 Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					
2018			Program Coordination	Program Coordination	NM	03		1,103
2018			Project Repair and Rehabilitation	Correction of deficiencies, deferred maint., NEPA	NM	03		2,191
2018			Automation and Power Factor Correction	Provide power factor correction capacitors for Blocks 4, 6, & 7 pumping plants or related pumping units	NM	03		100
2018			Total Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					3,394
2018								
2018			A11280000.ABC000 Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation		Multi	Multi		2,612
2018								
2018			A11220000.ABC000 Engineering and Supervision	Administrative Overhead for the Irrigation Program	Multi	Multi		2,078
2018								
2018			A11230000.ABC000 Survey and Design	Irrigation Condition Assessments, Maximo implementation and other program activities	Multi	Multi		292
2018								
2018			A11233030.ABC000 Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	Administrative Overhead and Review for Hydropower License Reviews	Multi	Multi		643
2018								
2018			A11240000.ABC000 Safety of Dams					
2018			Safety of Dams Projects					
2018			Lauer Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	CA	03		
2018			Kicking Horse Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	MT	01		
2018			Tufa Stone Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Final Design	AZ	01		
2018			Crow Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	MT	01		
2018			Total Safety of Dams Projects					16,700
2018			Expedited Issues - Mitigation of high risks failure modes	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,132
2018			Issues Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		680
2018			Security	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		340
2018			Emergency Management Systems	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,400
2018			Safety of Dams Inspection/Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,200
2018			Program Coordination	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,117
2018			Total Safety of Dams					25,569
2018								
2018			A11250000.ABC.000 Dam Maintenance	Dam Maintenance	Multi	Multi		1,925
2018								
2018			Total Resources Management Construction					36,513
2018								
2018			OTHER PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT & REPAIR					
2018								
2018			A11520000.ABC000 Telecommunications Improvement & Repair	Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	Multi	Multi		856
2018								
2018			A11530000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement & Repair					
2018			Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		41
2018			Emergency repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		200
2018			Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		350
2018			Minor Improvement and Repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,580
2018			Total Facilities Improvement & Repair					2,171
2018								
2018			A11550000.ABC000 Construction Program Management					
2018			Program Management	Construction program management	Multi	Multi		6,414
2018			Indian Affairs Facility Management System	Management Information System	Multi	Multi		1,500
2018			Total Construction Program Management					7,914
2018								
2018			Total Other Program Construction, Improvement and Repair					10,941
2018								
2018			FISCAL YEAR 2018 GRAND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDING					197,017

Indian Affairs FY 2017 - 2021

Fiscal Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title/Description	State	Cong. District	Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$)	Program Total (\$000)
2019			EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR					
2019								
2019			A11120000.ABC000 Replacement School Construction	TBD	Multi	Multi		
2019			Total Replacement School Construction					45,504
2019								
2019			A11160000.ABC000 Replacement Facility Construction	TBD	Multi	Multi		
2019			Total Replacement Facility Construction					11,935
2019								
2019			A11130000.ABC000 Employee Housing Repair					
2019			Employee housing improvement and repair	Multiple facilities	Multi	Multi		6,567
2019			Employee housing demolition	Multiple facilities	Multi	Multi		1,000
2019			Total Employee Housing Repair					7,567
2019								
2019			A11140000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement and Repair					
2019			Program Management	Administrative overhead for implementing Education FI&R program	Multi	Multi		5,301
2019			Major Improvement & Repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		17,707
2019			Minor Improvement & Repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		25,242
2019			Advance planning and design	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		6,000
2019			Special Programs					
2019			Asset Disposal Plan	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,985
2019			Boiler Inspections	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		250
2019			Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,320
2019			Education Telecommunications	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		350
2019			Emergency Repair	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,490
2019			Energy Program	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,200
2019			Environmental Projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		4,831
2019			Portable Classrooms	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,500
2019			Seismic Safety	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		75
2019			Total Special Programs					19,001
2019			Total Facilities Improvement and Repair					73,251
2019								
2019			Total Education Construction, Improvement and Repair					138,257
2019								
2019			PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT & REPAIR					
2019								
2019			A11170000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement & Repair					
2019			Minor improvement and repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,206
2019			Condition assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		288
2019			Emergency repair	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		370
2019			Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		547
2019			Portable offices/buildings	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		961
2019			Total Facilities Improvement & Repair					4,372
2019								
2019			A11200000.ABC000 Public Safety & Justice Employee Housing					
2019			Employee housing improvement and repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	TBD	TBD		
2019			Total Detention Center Employee Housing					3,494
2019								
2019			A11180000.ABC000 Fire Protection					
2019			Fire Safety Coordination	Staff support for Bureau's structural fire protection program	Multi	Multi		166
2019			Other Fire Protection	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,274
2019			Total Fire Protection					3,440
2019								
2019			Total Public Safety & Justice Construction, Improvement and Repair					11,306

Indian Affairs FY 2017 - 2021

Fiscal Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title/Description	State	Cong. District	Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$)	Program Total (\$000)
2019			RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION					
2019								
2019			A11210000.ABC000 Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					
2019			Program Coordination	Program Coordination	NM	03		1,103
2019			Project Repair and Rehabilitation	Correction of deficiencies, deferred maint., NEPA	NM	03		2,191
2019			Automation and Power Factor Correction	Provide power factor correction capacitors for Blocks 4, 6, & 7 pumping plants or related pumping units	NM	03		100
2019			Total Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					3,394
2019								
2019			A11280000.ABC000 Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation		Multi	Multi		2,612
2019								
2019			A11220000.ABC000 Engineering and Supervision	Administrative Overhead for the Irrigation Program	Multi	Multi		2,078
2019								
2019			A11230000.ABC000 Survey and Design	Irrigation Condition Assessments, Maximo implementation and other program activities	Multi	Multi		292
2019								
2019			A11233030.ABC000 Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	Administrative Overhead and Review for Hydropower License Reviews	Multi	Multi		643
2019								
2019			A11240000.ABC000 Safety of Dams					
2019			Safety of Dams Projects					
2019			Equalizer Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	ID	01		
2019			Owhi Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	WA	01		
2019			Mission Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Final Design	MT	01		
2019			Crow Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	MT	01		
2019			Total Safety of Dams Projects					17,000
2019			Expedited Issues - Mitigation of high risks failure modes	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,132
2019			Issues Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		680
2019			Security	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		340
2019			Emergency Management Systems	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,100
2019			Safety of Dams Inspection/Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,200
2019			Program Coordination	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,117
2019			Total Safety of Dams					25,569
2019								
2019			A11250000.ABC.000 Dam Maintenance	Dam Maintenance	Multi	Multi		1,925
2019								
2019			Total Resources Management Construction					36,513
2019								
2019			OTHER PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT & REPAIR					
2019								
2019			A11520000.ABC000 Telecommunications Improvement & Repair	Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	Multi	Multi		856
2019								
2019			A11530000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement & Repair					
2019			Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		41
2019			Emergency repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		200
2019			Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		350
2019			Minor Improvement and Repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,580
2019			Total Facilities Improvement & Repair					2,171
2019								
2019			A11550000.ABC000 Construction Program Management					
2019			Program Management	Construction program management	Multi	Multi		6,414
2019			Indian Affairs Facility Management System	Management Information System	Multi	Multi		1,500
2019			Total Construction Program Management					7,914
2019								
2019			Total Other Program Construction, Improvement and Repair					10,941
2019								
2019			FISCAL YEAR 2019 GRAND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDING					197,017

Indian Affairs FY 2017 - 2021

Fiscal Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title/Description	State	Cong. District	Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$)	Program Total (\$000)
2020			EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR					
2020								
2020			A11120000.ABC000 Replacement School Construction	TBD	Multi	Multi		
2020			Total Replacement School Construction					45,504
2020								
2020			A11160000.ABC000 Replacement Facility Construction	TBD	Multi	Multi		
2020			Total Replacement Facility Construction					11,935
2020								
2020			A11130000.ABC000 Employee Housing Repair					
2020			Employee housing improvement and repair	Multiple facilities	Multi	Multi		6,567
2020			Employee housing demolition	Multiple facilities	Multi	Multi		1,000
2020			Total Employee Housing Repair					7,567
2020								
2020			A11140000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement and Repair					
2020			Program Management	Administrative overhead for implementing Education FI&R program	Multi	Multi		5,301
2020			Major Improvement & Repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		17,707
2020			Minor Improvement & Repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		25,242
2020			Advance planning and design	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		6,000
2020			Special Programs					
2020			Asset Disposal Plan	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,985
2020			Boiler Inspections	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		250
2020			Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,320
2020			Education Telecommunications	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		350
2020			Emergency Repair	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,490
2020			Energy Program	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,200
2020			Environmental Projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		4,831
2020			Portable Classrooms	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,500
2020			Seismic Safety	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		75
2020			Total Special Programs					19,001
2020			Total Facilities Improvement and Repair					73,251
2020								
2020			Total Education Construction, Improvement and Repair					138,257
2020								
2020			PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT & REPAIR					
2020								
2020			A11170000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement & Repair					
2020			Minor improvement and repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,206
2020			Condition assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		288
2020			Emergency repair	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		370
2020			Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		547
2020			Portable offices/buildings	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		961
2020			Total Facilities Improvement & Repair					4,372
2020								
2020			A11200000.ABC000 Public Safety & Justice Employee Housing					
2020			Employee housing improvement and repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	TBD	TBD		
2020			Total Detention Center Employee Housing					3,494
2020								
2020			A11180000.ABC000 Fire Protection					
2020			Fire Safety Coordination	Staff support for Bureau's structural fire protection program	Multi	Multi		166
2020			Other Fire Protection	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,274
2020			Total Fire Protection					3,440
2020								
2020			Total Public Safety & Justice Construction, Improvement and Repair					11,306

Indian Affairs FY 2017 - 2021

Fiscal Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title/Description	State	Cong. District	Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$)	Program Total (\$000)
2020			RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION					
2020								
2020			A11210000.ABC000 Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					
2020			Program Coordination	Program Coordination	NM	03		1,103
2020			Project Repair and Rehabilitation	Correction of deficiencies, deferred maint., NEPA	NM	03		2,191
2020			Automation and Power Factor Correction	Provide power factor correction capacitors for Blocks 4, 6, & 7 pumping plants or related pumping units	NM	03		100
2020			Total Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					3,394
2020								
2020			A11280000.ABC000 Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation		Multi	Multi		2,612
2020								
2020			A11220000.ABC000 Engineering and Supervision	Administrative Overhead for the Irrigation Program	Multi	Multi		2,078
2020								
2020			A11230000.ABC000 Survey and Design	Irrigation Condition Assessments, Maximo implementation and other program activities	Multi	Multi		292
2020								
2020			A11233030.ABC000 Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	Administrative Overhead and Review for Hydropower License Reviews	Multi	Multi		643
2020								
2020			A11240000.ABC000 Safety of Dams					
2020			Safety of Dams Projects					
2020			Tufa Stone Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	AZ	01		
2020			Crow Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	MT	01		
2020			South Okreek Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	SD	2		
2020			Total Safety of Dams Projects					14,300
2020			Expedited Issues - Mitigation of high risks failure modes	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,132
2020			Issues Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		680
2020			Security	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		340
2020			Emergency Management Systems	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,800
2020			Safety of Dams Inspection/Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,200
2020			Program Coordination	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,117
2020			Total Safety of Dams					25,569
2020								
2020			A11250000.ABC.000 Dam Maintenance	Dam Maintenance	Multi	Multi		1,925
2020								
2020			Total Resources Management Construction					36,513
2020								
2020			OTHER PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT & REPAIR					
2020								
2020			A11520000.ABC000 Telecommunications Improvement & Repair	Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	Multi	Multi		856
2020								
2020			A11530000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement & Repair					
2020			Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		41
2020			Emergency repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		200
2020			Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		350
2020			Minor Improvement and Repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,580
2020			Total Facilities Improvement & Repair					2,171
2020								
2020			A11550000.ABC000 Construction Program Management					
2020			Program Management	Construction program management	Multi	Multi		6,414
2020			Indian Affairs Facility Management System	Management Information System	Multi	Multi		1,500
2020			Total Construction Program Management					7,914
2020								
2020			Total Other Program Construction, Improvement and Repair					10,941
2020								
2020			FISCAL YEAR 2020 GRAND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDING					197,017

Indian Affairs FY 2017 - 2021

Fiscal Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title/Description	State	Cong. District	Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$)	Program Total (\$000)
2021			EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR					
2021								
2021			A11120000.ABC000 Replacement School Construction	TBD	Multi	Multi		
2021			Total Replacement School Construction					45,504
2021								
2021			A11160000.ABC000 Replacement Facility Construction	TBD	Multi	Multi		
2021			Total Replacement Facility Construction					11,935
2021								
2021			A11130000.ABC000 Employee Housing Repair					
2021			Employee housing improvement and repair	Multiple facilities	Multi	Multi		6,567
2021			Employee housing demolition	Multiple facilities	Multi	Multi		1,000
2021			Total Employee Housing Repair					7,567
2021								
2021			A11140000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement and Repair					
2021			Program Management	Administrative overhead for implementing Education FI&R program	Multi	Multi		5,301
2021			Major Improvement & Repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		17,707
2021			Minor Improvement & Repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		25,242
2021			Advance planning and design	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	Multi	Multi		6,000
2021			Special Programs					
2021			Asset Disposal Plan	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,985
2021			Boiler Inspections	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		250
2021			Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,320
2021			Education Telecommunications	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		350
2021			Emergency Repair	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,490
2021			Energy Program	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,200
2021			Environmental Projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		4,831
2021			Portable Classrooms	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,500
2021			Seismic Safety	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		75
2021			Total Special Programs					19,001
2021			Total Facilities Improvement and Repair					73,251
2021								
2021			Total Education Construction, Improvement and Repair					138,257
2021								
2021			PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT & REPAIR					
2021								
2021			A11170000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement & Repair					
2021			Minor improvement and repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,206
2021			Condition assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		288
2021			Emergency repair	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		370
2021			Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		547
2021			Portable offices/buildings	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		961
2021			Total Facilities Improvement & Repair					4,372
2021								
2021			A11200000.ABC000 Public Safety & Justice Employee Housing					
2021			Employee housing improvement and repair	Multiple projects at various locations TBD	TBD	TBD		
2021			Total Detention Center Employee Housing					3,494
2021								
2021			A11180000.ABC000 Fire Protection					
2021			Fire Safety Coordination	Staff support for Bureau's structural fire protection program	Multi	Multi		166
2021			Other Fire Protection	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,274
2021			Total Fire Protection					3,440
2021								
2021			Total Public Safety & Justice Construction, Improvement and Repair					11,306

Indian Affairs FY 2017 - 2021

Fiscal Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title/Description	State	Cong. District	Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$)	Program Total (\$000)
2021			RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION					
2021								
2021			A11210000.ABC000 Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					
2021			Program Coordination	Program Coordination	NM	03		1,103
2021			Project Repair and Rehabilitation	Correction of deficiencies, deferred maint., NEPA	NM	03		2,191
2021			Automation and Power Factor Correction	Provide power factor correction capacitors for Blocks 4, 6, & 7 pumping plants or related pumping units	NM	03		100
2021			Total Navajo Indian Irrigation Project					3,394
2021								
2021			A11280000.ABC000 Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation		Multi	Multi		2,612
2021								
2021			A11220000.ABC000 Engineering and Supervision	Administrative Overhead for the Irrigation Program	Multi	Multi		2,078
2021								
2021			A11230000.ABC000 Survey and Design	Irrigation Condition Assessments, Maximo implementation and other program activities	Multi	Multi		292
2021								
2021			A11233030.ABC000 Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	Administrative Overhead and Review for Hydropower License Reviews	Multi	Multi		643
2021								
2021			A11240000.ABC000 Safety of Dams					
2021			Safety of Dams Projects					
2021			Sulley 2 Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	SD	01		
2021			Neopit Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	MN	01		
2021			Grady Hamilton Dam	Safety of Dams Rehabilitation Construction - Expedited Actions	NM	02		
2021			Total Safety of Dams Projects					13,500
2021			Expedited Issues - Mitigation of high risks failure modes	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,132
2021			Issues Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		680
2021			Security	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		340
2021			Emergency Management Systems	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		4,600
2021			Safety of Dams Inspection/Evaluations	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		2,200
2021			Program Coordination	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		3,117
2021			Total Safety of Dams					25,569
2021								
2021			A11250000.ABC.000 Dam Maintenance	Dam Maintenance	Multi	Multi		1,925
2021								
2021			Total Resources Management Construction					36,513
2021								
2021			OTHER PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT & REPAIR					
2021								
2021			A11520000.ABC000 Telecommunications Improvement & Repair	Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	Multi	Multi		856
2021								
2021			A11530000.ABC000 Facilities Improvement & Repair					0
2021			Condition Assessments	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		41
2021			Emergency repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		200
2021			Environmental projects	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		350
2021			Minor Improvement and Repairs	Multiple projects at various locations	Multi	Multi		1,580
2021			Total Facilities Improvement & Repair					2,171
2021								
2021			A11550000.ABC000 Construction Program Management					
2021			Program Management	Construction program management	Multi	Multi		6,414
2021			Indian Affairs Facility Management System	Management Information System	Multi	Multi		1,500
2021			Total Construction Program Management					7,914
2021								
2021			Total Other Program Construction, Improvement and Repair					10,941
2021								
2021			FISCAL YEAR 2021 GRAND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDING					197,017

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
INDIAN AFFAIRS				
CONSTRUCTION				
Identification Code: 14-2301		2015	2016	2017
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)				
Obligations by program activity:				
0001	Education construction	73	85	85
0002	Public safety and justice construction	5	10	10
0003	Resource management construction	24	27	27
0004	Other Program Construction	8	8	8
0005	BOR Allocation Account	2	2	2
0799	Total direct obligations	112	132	132
0807	Construction (Reimbursable)	8	7	7
0900	Total new obligations	120	139	139
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	63	79	166
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	5	24	24
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	68	103	190
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	129	194	197
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	129	194	197
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
1700	Collected	2	8	8
1750	Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	2	8	8
1900	Budget authority (total)	131	202	205
1930	Total budgetary resources available	199	305	395
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	79	166	256
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	84	61	63
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	120	139	139
3020	Outlays (gross)	-137	-113	-151
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-5	-24	-24
3041	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-1	-	-
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	61	63	27
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	84	61	63
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	61	63	27
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	131	202	205
Outlays, gross:				
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	64	53	53
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	73	60	98
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	137	113	151

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION**

Identification Code: 14-2301		2015	2016	2017
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars) (Continued)				
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
4030	Federal sources	-	-8	-8
4033	Non-Federal sources	-2	-	-
4040	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-2	-8	-8
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:				
4052	Offsetting collections credited to expired accounts	-	-	-
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	129	194	197
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	135	105	143
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	129	194	197
4190	Outlays, net (total)	135	105	143
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	6	6	6
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9	Total personnel compensation	8	8	8
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1	2	2
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	2	2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	3	5	5
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	48	53	53
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	1	1	1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	13	17	17
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	3	3	3
26.0	Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0	Equipment	2	5	5
32.0	Land and structures	5	7	7
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	24	26	26
99.0	Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	112	132	132
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	2	1	1
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	1	1	1
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0	Equipment	2	2	2
99.0	Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	8	7	7
99.9	Total new obligations	120	139	139

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION**

Identification Code: 14-2301		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Personnel Summary				
1001	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	62	77	78
2001	Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	15	15	15
3001	Allocation account civilian full-time equivalent employment	249	250	250
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)				
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Other construction and rehabilitation:				
Direct federal programs:				
1314-01	Budget Authority	129	194	197
1314-02	Outlays	135	105	143

Education Construction

Education Construction (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Replacement School Construction <i>FTE</i>	20,165	45,504				45,504	
Replacement Facility Construction <i>FTE</i>		11,935				11,935	
Employee Housing Repair <i>FTE</i>	3,823 2	7,565 2		2		7,567 2	2
Facilities Improvement and Repair <i>FTE</i>	50,513 16	73,241 31		10		73,251 31	10
Total Requirements <i>FTE</i>	74,501 18	138,245 33		12		138,257 33	12

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Education Construction activity is \$138,257,000; there are no program changes from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Education Construction Overview:

The Indian Affairs Education Construction program supports education goals by rehabilitating or reconstructing Bureau of Indian Education funded schools and dormitories to provide an environment conducive to quality educational achievement and improved opportunities for Indian students. The Education Construction program provides safe, functional, energy-efficient, and universally accessible facilities to students attending the 183 Bureau of Indian Education-funded schools and dormitories serving elementary and secondary students in 23 states. The schools serve approximately 48,000 individual K-12 Indian students and residential boarders, which equates to an average daily membership of approximately 41,000 students due to transfers, absences, and dropout rates. BIE also owns and operates two post-secondary institutions.

The major activities associated with the Education Construction Program are:

- Replacement School Construction
- Facilities Component Replacement
- Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R)
- Employee Housing Repair

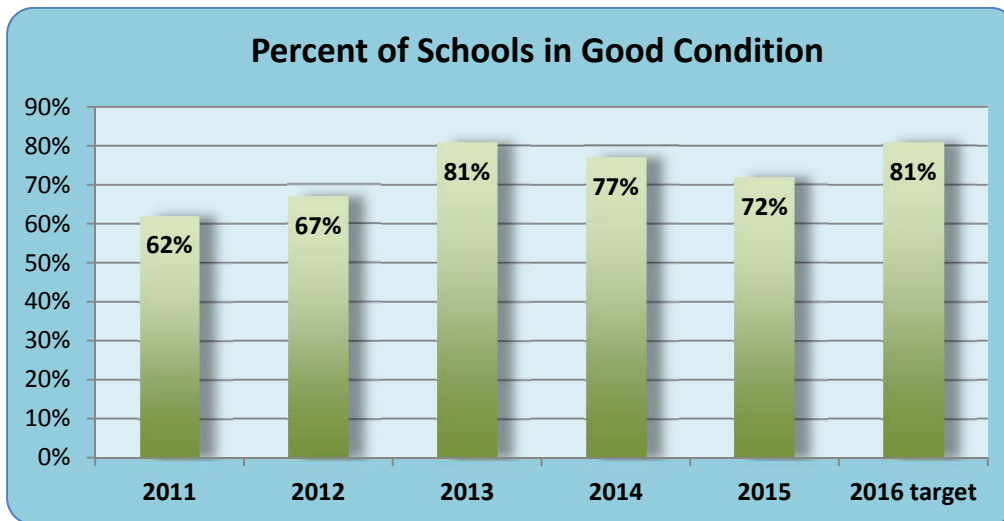
The Facilities Condition Index (FCI) is used by the BIA to support asset management and develop construction plans for improvement/repair and replacement of facilities. The FCI also provides a baseline from which BIA measures and tracks improvements in asset conditions. Based on the FCI, buildings and structures are categorized as being in good, fair, or poor condition. The formula for calculating the FCI and the relation of the FCI to condition categorization are as follows:

$$\text{Facilities Condition Index (FCI)} = \frac{\text{Maintenance, Repair, and Replacement Deficiencies of the Facility(-ies)}}{\text{Current Replacement Value of the Facility(-ies)}}$$

Facility Condition Categorization as Measured by FCI	
FCI	Condition
< .0500	Good
<= .1000	Fair
>.1000	Poor

At the end of FY 2015, BIA has 82 schools in “good” condition, 46 in “fair” condition and 55 in “poor” condition with an overall average of building conditions at “fair” as measured by the FCI. The overall FCI is based on \$388.9 million for the deferred maintenance backlog and a current replacement value of \$4.4 billion. BIE-funded schools are in “acceptable” condition if their FCI is in the good or fair ranges.

The FCI and the Asset Priority Index (API) are used in determining when facility replacement is more cost-effective than continued repair. The API indicates the mission critical rating of the facility. The FCI at the acceptable levels (good and fair condition) decreased to 77 percent at the end of FY 2014 and to 72 percent at the end of FY 2015. The additional funding provided in FY 2016 and maintained in FY 2017 will help address the downward turn in FCI. With the 2016 increase in funding, the percent of schools in good condition is expected to increase to 81% in 2016.



The construction program planning committee meets quarterly to review individual project data sheets for proposed projects and review the status of ongoing major capital investments. Upon approval by the Department of the Interior, construction projects are prioritized and incorporated into the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Construction plan. School construction and repair projects, in addition to advance planning and design work, are accomplished through P.L. 93-638 contracts, P.L. 100-297 grants or through commercial contracting.

The 2017 budget proposes \$138.3 million for education construction programs to replace and repair school facilities in poor condition and address deferred maintenance needs at the 183 campuses in the BIE school system. The 2016 enacted appropriation funds replacement of the remaining two BIE school campuses on the priority list created in 2004 and supports planning for schools on the 2016 list which is nearing completion. Finalization of the next replacement school construction list is expected early this year, once the rigorous negotiated rulemaking process is completed. The 2017 request for BIE school construction continues the momentum launched with the 2016 appropriation, and provides the funding stability necessary to develop an orderly construction pipeline and properly pace projects.



Isleta Elementary School Grand Opening, NM.

Subactivity - Replacement School Construction (FY 2017: \$45,504,000; FTE: 0):

Funds requested in FY 2017 for the Replacement School Construction program will continue progress initiated in FY 2016 to implement the BIA strategy to replace education facilities in poor condition. The request will provide the funding stability necessary to build a consistent long-term construction program with an orderly construction pipeline pacing planning, design and construction most effectively. The 2016 enacted appropriation allows for the replacement of the remaining two BIE school campuses on the priority list created in 2004—Little Singer Community Day School and Cove Day School, both in Arizona—and supports planning for the schools identified for replacement in the 2016 list. Finalization of the 2016 replacement school construction list is expected early in 2016.

Development of the 2016 Replacement School Construction list is based on the NCLB Negotiated Rulemaking Committee's recommendation for a new approach to prioritize schools for replacement that includes both an equitable process and a formula for generating a prioritized list. As part of the rigorous evaluation process, eligible schools will present information as to the scope and readiness of their replacement needs. Once the list is finalized in early 2016, the BIA will develop a plan to pace initial planning and design for the projects. The 2016 appropriation will support initial planning for the requirements on the 2016 list. As the formulation of the replacement school construction list is still under

development, the justification does not include specific Project Data Sheets for 2017 Replacement School construction projects.

Subactivity - Replacement Facility Construction (FY 2017: \$11,935,000; FTE: 0):

Funds provided in the 2016 Education Construction appropriation restored the Replacement Facilities construction budget line item. This program is an essential component of the comprehensive plan to bring all 183 schools into acceptable condition. This funding source is used to replace individual facilities on school campuses when replacement of the entire school is not warranted. BIA is able to identify, by building, the status and the need for replacement. The stability of continued funding for this program in FY 2017 will enable the BIA to develop a five year plan for the facilities replacement program. As the formulation of the replacement facilities construction list is still under development, the justification does not include specific Project Data Sheets for 2017 replacement facilities construction projects.

Subactivity - Employee Housing Repair (FY 2017: \$7,567,000; FTE: 2):

Program Overview:

Indian Affairs maintains employee housing at BIE-funded schools. Housing units are typically located in remote areas where private-sector housing are not available. Housing is provided to key employees such as principals, teachers, facility managers, security officers, and other staff as determined by the program.

The Employee Housing Repair component funds repairs and remediation of critical health and safety deficiencies and complies with the Department of Interior's commitment to provide Federal employees with living quarters that are safe, functional, energy efficient, and cost-effective. The program provides support to agency and school locations contributing to the preservation and protection of BIA property assets and the safety of employees, students, and the general public. The program encompasses all the major functions of a full facilities program and includes emergency reimbursement as well as maintaining code compliances with safety, health, environmental, uniform building, and accessibility standards for authorized units identified in the Indian Affairs' Facility Management System (IA-FMS) inventory.

The program continues to implement the master housing plan to eliminate unneeded units and prioritize repair and increase the number of renovation projects to improve the FCI and reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. Housing units containing hazardous materials such as asbestos and lead-based paint will continue to receive funding priority to allow for abatement in FY 2017.



John F. Kennedy Day School Quarters Under Construction In Cedar Creek, AZ



Quarters Walk Through at Ute Mountain, Co.

2017 Program Performance:

In FY 2017, the Employee Housing Repair program will continue to repair and correct health, safety and environmental deficiencies and increase the number of renovation projects. In September 2001, the total for deferred maintenance backlog as reflected in the IA-FMS was \$163.7 million. The current baseline is \$107.8 million, a reduction totaling \$55.8 million.

The performance goals are to focus on complete renovations and continue with retrofit and repairs to outdated employee housing to comply with all the health, safety, and environmental standards. The goals will include demolition of unneeded housing.

Program Management (\$300,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used for administrative overhead associated program oversight, project management and inspection.

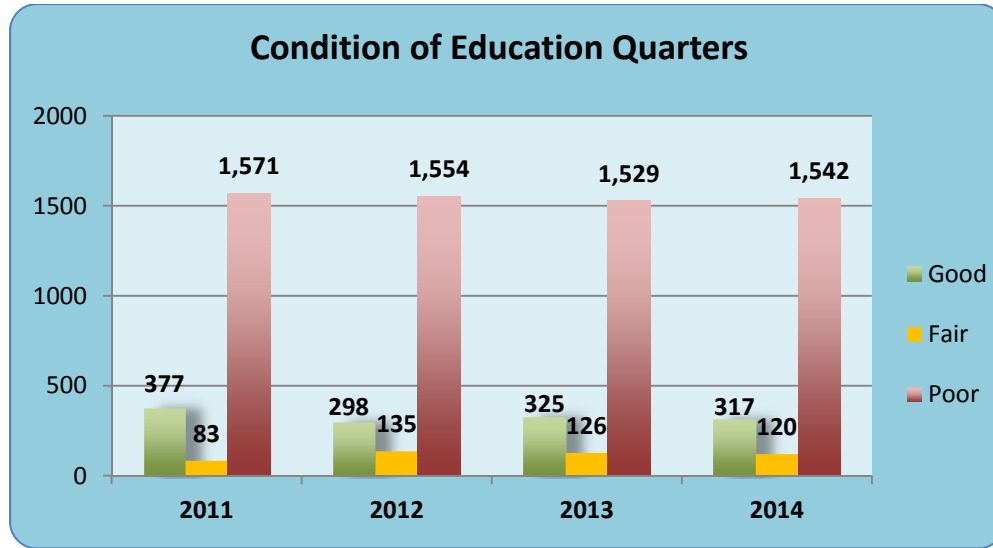
Quarters Improvement and Repair (\$5,100,000): Funds requested will be used to correct deficiencies identified as critical safety items with priority to complete renovations. Funds will be allocated to regional offices to address the most critical housing units requiring repairs.

Quarters Emergency Repairs (\$200,000): Funds requested will be used for work necessary to correct immediate threats to life or property at BIA housing sites, resulting from catastrophic failure, fires, wind and water damage, or other causes. This funding will also be provided to immediately correct failing utility systems or infrastructure and restore to functional condition as may be required.

Quarters Environmental Projects (\$965,000): Funds will be used to assess, characterize, remediate and monitor potential or actual releases of environmental contaminants. Work will include upgrading and replacement of fuel oil tanks, removal and disposal of contaminated soils and hazardous materials and abatement of asbestos and lead-based paint, and sampling and analysis of environmental contaminants. This will result in minimizing and reducing any environmental hazards and exposure to employees and their family members.

Quarters Demolition/Reduction of Excess Space (\$1,000,000): Funds will be used to continue disposal of housing units identified as unneeded. This will continue with the efforts to right-size the inventory, improve the overall FCI and space utilization, and meet the established goals in the BIA’s Asset Management Plan (AMP) for space reduction.

As evidenced by the current FCI rating of 0.2322, a large percentage of these units are in “poor” condition. The program performance addresses the following deferred maintenance deficiencies and replacement/renovation projects identified in the IA-FMS by the Regional Offices.



No. of Projects	2017 Project Improvements and Repairs	Description
61	Administrative Compliance	Condition surveys and Feasibility assessments.
110	Life Safety Compliance	Fire/smoke alarm/detection systems, furnaces, stoves, electrical circuits-equipment.
110	Health Code Compliance	Potable water, sewer system/lines, bathroom fixtures, kitchen fixtures.
230	Environmental Code Compliance	Abatement and remediation of asbestos; lead-based paint; radon; polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); underground tanks; and above ground tanks.
102	National Fire Protection Association Codes	Roofing/gutters/soffits; insulation; lighting; cabinets/counter-tops; walls, doors, windows, floors; paint/interior, exterior; siding/wood/vinyl/metal/stucco; sidewalks, driveways, steps, yards.
40	Accessibility Code Compliance	Ramps, Doors/hardware, Fixtures, Alarms.
90	Repair and Rehabilitation	Major improvement and repair projects up to complete renovation.
30	Demolition/Space Reduction	Demolition of Housing
773 TOTAL PROJECTS		

Subactivity - Facilities Improvement and Repair (FY 2017: \$73,251,000; FTE: 31):

Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used to improve the safety and functionality of facilities for the program's customers. The BIA will seek to maximize the utility and prolong the useful life of education buildings by improving or rehabilitating these facilities in lieu of new construction. There are currently \$389 million dollars of deficiencies that need correction. These deficiencies will be addressed by the base programs which include: advance planning and design of projects; major repair and renovation of buildings and equipment; portable classroom acquisitions and placement; inspections; minor improvement and repairs; environmental projects; and demolition of excess space that is determined excess to the program and no longer needed.

Program Management (\$5,301,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used for administrative overhead associated with the execution of the program on an agency-wide basis. Specifically, the staff will manage planning, design, and construction contracts with tribes, tribal organizations, and commercial vendors and provide technical assistance to P.L. 93-638 contractors and P.L. 100-297 grantees that choose to manage the projects. Based on the requirements of the realignment, funds will be used to establish technical assistance teams to perform oversight and provide technical assistance. In addition, the teams will perform program evaluations to ensure facility construction and operation and maintenance programs conform to bureau policy, laws, and regulations. The program evaluation reviews will also ensure safety and health standards are met, and will ensure construction work conforms to the approved drawings and specifications.



Students learning about nutrition at Crow Creek Tribal School, SD.

Advance Planning and Design (\$6,000,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used for planning and design of the schools on the replacement school and replacement facilities lists and for improvement and repair and major system component projects included in the Department's Five Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement plan. In FY 2017, BIA will continue to update the design standards and maintain a 3 year update cycle.

Major Improvement and Repair (\$17,707,000): Major Improvement and Repair funds are for the abatement of those identified critical deficiencies costing greater than \$250,000. Major FI&R projects improve the safety and functionality of facilities and ensure that facilities are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index (FCI) in lieu of new construction. Funds will be used primarily to correct priority deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items. Correction of these items is critical for BIA's compliance with American with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements; National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA); and other Life Safety code requirements.

The priority for funding is based on the Risk Assessment Code (RAC) assigned to a deficiency or repair backlog in the Indian Affairs-Facilities Management System (IA-FMS). The RAC is a combination of two parameters: the severity and the probability, of a hazardous condition resulting in an accident. RACs are assigned by the inspectors (occupational health and safety, designated facilities management, or other personnel designated by the respective bureau or office). RACs are used to assist management with prioritization of resources to abate the most critical hazards or deficiencies on a “worst-first” basis.

These projects will advance BIA’s ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for students and staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies and enhance student learning capabilities. The investments will improve the FCI of individual buildings and schools. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient building systems. Operation and maintenance savings may result from replacing deteriorated components that use resources inefficiently. Completion of these projects will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs associated with deferring cyclic maintenance.

Minor Improvement and Repair (\$25,242,000): Currently, BIA has \$388.9 million in building Deferred Maintenance and \$55.1 million in Site/Ground Deferred Maintenance. The most critical health and safety work items will receive priority consideration. Correction of these items is crucial to addressing the “*poor*” condition of these facilities, bringing facilities up to code compliance providing safe, functional facilities, and minimizing potential life, safety and health hazards. Funds for the abatement of those identified critical deficiencies will be in accordance with ADA requirements; EPA requirements; National Fire Protection Association; and other applicable safety code requirements. The deficiencies scheduled for correction are in the following categories: 1) critical health and safety deficiencies and 2) mechanical, electrical, and other building systems.

Prioritization of deficiencies will be accomplished by the regional facilities staff working with each school location to identify critical deficiencies. The work will be accomplished by each location where feasible via P.L. 100-297 grants, P.L. 93-638 contracts, or commercial contracts. These funds are for serious health and safety deficiencies existing in the backlog or identified in an annual health and safety inspection with completed abatement plans that are not included in the annual O&M program.

Condition Assessments (\$1,320,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used to perform the cyclic inventory and deferred maintenance assessment and validation project (Condition Assessments). The BIA real property portfolio consists of approximately 26 million square feet of O&M funded space contained in over 3,000 facilities located at 350 locations in 26 states. The purpose of the program is complete and comprehensive condition assessment and inventory validation of BIA owned or leased real property assets on a three year cycle to maintain BIA real property portfolio assets at an operational level. The assessments and validations include projection of out-year funding needs that also identify activities necessary to extend the useful life of federal real property until replacement facility funding becomes available. Assets include building and housing units and a wide variety of other constructed assets such as roads, recreation facilities, water and power facilities, warehouses, storage facilities, garages (quarters and non-quarters), and existing building operation support systems; i.e., infrastructure of the identified location. Condition assessments identify Deferred Maintenance (DM) needs and include a computation

of the current replacement value (CRV) of each asset, which is critical in calculating the FCI. Condition assessments also identify museum property and assess facility conditions to assure adequate protective measures in place. Facilities inspections include standard elements identified such as fire and life safety, HVAC systems, electrical systems, structural integrity, etc. When safety, health or accessibility deficiencies are identified, interim abatement plans for those deficiencies are established to reduce the risk to life and property until permanent corrections are completed. Condition assessments continue to be the most effective means of identifying deficiencies at BIA locations.

Asset Disposal (\$3,985,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used for space reduction activities in the education program. The asset portfolio, as derived from the AMP, contains a five year space reduction plan, which is the vehicle for implementing the space goals through consolidation, co-location, and disposal of assets.

The goal of space management is achieved by eliminating unnecessary space while maintaining facilities to meet mission-related needs. The asset portfolio identifies facilities and structures associated with the education program. It also addresses education



Demolition of Crown Point Boarding School, NM.

owned assets nation-wide which have been determined to be in excess of program needs and are not considered viable for continued use by consolidation or renovation. Subsequently, these assets have been designated for disposal via demolition or transfer.

Emergency Repair (\$3,490,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used as necessary to undertake repairs or address emergencies to minimize damage, correct emergent damage, and restore buildings or infrastructures resulting from catastrophic failure, fires, wind, water damage, or other causes. Funds will also be used to provide technical assistance and immediate correction of unanticipated safety and other facility deficiencies adversely affecting personnel, programs, and the general public.

Environmental Projects (\$4,831,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used to continue efforts in addressing environmental clean-up in accordance with environmental laws and regulations. Specifically, funds will be used to assess, characterize, remediate, and monitor potential or actual releases of environmental contaminants at BIA-owned education facilities.

Environmental projects will include the upgrade or replacement of storage tanks, wastewater systems, water systems, water towers or wells; removal and disposal of contaminated soils and hazardous or toxic materials; abatement of asbestos and lead paint; and sampling and analysis of environmental contaminants, including testing for and mitigation of radon gas. Compliance will minimize or eliminate public exposure to



Radon Testing at Various BIE Schools

environmental hazards.

Portable Classroom Buildings (\$1,500,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used to mitigate extreme overcrowding at many BIE school locations. Where there is not sufficient funding for a permanent facility, it remains critical to construct, transport, repair, install, and relocate portable buildings at various sites. The work may also include constructing infrastructure associated with all building utilities and vehicle and pedestrian walkways necessary for completion and operation of the portable buildings. It is anticipated that during FY 2017, a total of five portable classrooms will be completed and installed at multiple locations, based on BIE's priority listing.

Energy Program (\$3,200,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 for the energy program will continue to accomplish the legislative goals mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L. 109-58 and as set forth in Executive Order 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management; the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA), P.L. 110-140; and Executive Order 13514, Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance. These public laws and Executive Orders direct all Federal agencies to implement ways to reduce the use of fossil fuels, thereby reducing green-house gas emissions that are contributing to global climate change.

Section 432 of the EISA amends section 543 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act by adding a new subsection (f), *Use of Energy and Water Efficiency Measures in Federal Buildings* (42 U.S.C. 8253(f)). The statute requires that energy managers shall complete for each calendar year a comprehensive energy and water evaluation with re-commissioning or retro-commissioning for approximately 25 percent of the covered facilities of each agency. The statute further states that not later than two years after the completion of each evaluation, each energy manager may (a) implement any energy or water-saving measure that the Federal agency identified that is life cycle cost-effective, and (b) bundle individual measures of varying paybacks together into combined projects. Indian Affairs has approximately 54 facility locations that are covered facilities. This request provides funding to achieve energy and water evaluations at approximately 25 percent of the covered facilities in FY 2017 and implement some of the energy or water-saving measures that have been identified in the prior years.

Education Telecommunications (\$350,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used for the continued narrow band radio conversion mandated by 47 CFR Section 300, which requires replacement of all Very High Frequency (VHF) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF) systems. Without narrowband conversion, BIA could face life and safety situations that may affect school children. Infrastructure communications systems and radio mobile and portable unit improvements will be provided to schools.

Funds will be provided to the education programs on an as-needed basis, in the event of unforeseen circumstances affecting telecommunications. Specifically, funds will be used for management administration, providing technical assistance, and the immediate repair or replacement of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies affected by the education telecommunication infrastructure. Emergency repair and correction of these deficiencies will have the highest priority in order to reduce risks to health and safety. Examples of emergency repairs include repair or replacement of radio towers and base stations or telephone switching systems and infrastructure. Such repairs will eliminate or reduce

the hazards and damages that might occur from hazardous safety conditions; damage caused by fire; acts of nature (i.e., lightning, tornados, floods, snow, and ice); and vandalism.

Boiler Inspections (\$250,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used for inspections and repair of boilers for the BIE-funded schools.

Seismic Safety Data (\$75,000): Funds requested in FY 2017 will continued to be used for structural design of buildings requiring seismic retrofiting. This program is in compliance with provisions of Executive Order 12941, Seismic Safety of Existing Federally Owned or Leased Buildings, which requires Federal agencies to assess and enhance the seismic safety of existing buildings that were designed and constructed without adequate seismic design and construction methods.



Riverside Indian School Dormitories in Anadarko, Oklahoma showing the demolition of the existing buildings and after the replacement.

Education Construction Performance Overview Table

Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	Change from CY plan to BY	Long Term Target 2019
Percent of BIA/BIE school facilities in acceptable condition, as measured by the Facilities Condition Index (lower FCI number is good).	67%	81%	77%	69%	72%	81%	83%	2%	85%
	122	148	140	126	132	148	151	3	155
	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	0	183

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	TBD
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Replacement School Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Replacement School Construction		
Project Number:	To Be Determined (TBD)	Unit/Facility Name:	TBD
Region/Area/District:	TBD	Congressional District:	TBD
		State:	TBD

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
35230000	Replacement School	100	n/a	0.00
Possible other construction to be included				
35600100	Replacement Maint./Bus Garage	100	n/a	0.00
35300000	Replacement Quarters	70	n/a	0.00
n/a	Site/Grounds	n/a	n/a	n/a

Project Description:

The Department of Interior established a Negotiated Rulemaking Committee in response to a No Child Left Behind Act statute to develop a new approach for prioritizing schools/residential facilities for replacement that includes both a process and a formula for the development of a prioritized list of schools. This process will be used to determine the school replacement project(s) that will be funded in 2017 and outyears. The list from which the 2017 project(s) will be determined will be finalized by midyear 2016. Funding was provided in the 2016 budget to begin advanced planning and design of schools on the replacement school construction list once the list is finalized.

The replacement school prioritization process as recommended by the NRC is as follows:

1. Identify the schools which qualify to apply for school replacement. This qualification is based on schools with a Facilities Condition Index (FCI) of "Poor," as well as any campus with buildings 50 years or older and educating 75% or more of students in portable buildings. Schools meeting these criteria will be notified they are eligible to apply.
2. The eligible schools have 45 days to complete the application.
3. A National Review Committee will rank the applicants. Points will be awarded based on the New School Replacement formula and applicants will be ranked according to the number of points.
4. The top 10 applicants will be invited to deliver a formal presentation to the National Review Committee. The National Review Committee will choose 5 schools out of the 10 to be recommended to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs for final approval.

The names of the schools on the finalized list will be published in the Federal Register. All schools that do not make the final listing of projects for consideration will have to reapply during the next application cycle.

Once the list of schools for replacement has been determined and published, the funding requested in this Project Data Sheet will be applied to the locations chosen. Any funding not required by the initial project will be applied to other projects on the list, until funds are exhausted.

A replacement school project could include an academic campus and/or dormitory, maintenance shop/bus

garage and quarters for employees, depending on the need at the location. Site and utilities upgrades, when necessary, can include pavement, sidewalks, fencing, street lighting, site electrical, gas distribution, sewer, water mains, storm drains, playground equipment and grading.

Replacement academic facilities will serve a projected enrollment that complies with the Assistant Secretary policy memorandum dated January 5, 2004, utilizing the “Sum of Least Squares Estimate” and space requirements will follow the 2005 Educational Space guidelines. Adjustments will be made in accordance with BIE directives.

All new academic facilities will be designed using Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) guidelines and green building products, and to the greatest extent possible, will conserve water and energy resources. LEED Silver Certification will be sought. A renewable energy source will be included in the project, if such a system is found to be feasible and life-cycle cost effective. Value Engineering and Building Commissioning services will be implemented to optimize cost savings.

Upon completion of the replacement school, excess buildings will be demolished or transferred to the Tribe. If a portable building is in good condition, it will be relocated to another BIE location. If a portable building is in poor condition, it will be demolished.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

Replacement School projects support the IA core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. Projects support the IA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of IA schools and facilities for students and staff. Additional support is provided to the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the P.L. 107-100 Education Improvements Act of 2001, codified in 25 USC 2005 (b) Compliance with health and safety standards, and the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal to improve the IA FCI by bringing schools and facilities into good or fair condition are supported.

Projects will advance IA’s ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for students and staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies, enhance student learning capabilities, and allow Educators to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

Projects support the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the IA mission.

These investments will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient buildings. Operation and maintenance savings may result from replacing deteriorated components that use resources inefficiently. Completion of this project will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in further deterioration of Indian Affairs assets, a worsening FCI, and could lead to an unhealthy, unsafe and negative environment for students and staff. Operation and maintenance costs could increase as a result of inefficient building systems and deteriorating components using resources inefficiently. Liability costs could increase as the potential liability risk associated with unsafe and deteriorating conditions increases. Student learning could be negatively impacted as newer technologies and systems would be unavailable to Indian students and staff. Educators would be hampered in administering their programs by being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API	(40%)	FCI	<u>TBD</u>	API	<u>TBD</u>	Score =	<u>TBD</u>
SB	(20%)					Score =	<u>TBD</u>
IS	(20%)					Score =	<u>TBD</u>
CFA	(20%)					Score =	<u>TBD</u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:	Yes		Total Project Score:	TBD
VE Study:	Scheduled _____	Completed _____	(mm/yy)		

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	\$	%	Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ _____	_____	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 45,504,000	100	Requested in FY <u>2017</u> Budget:	\$ 45,504,000
	_____	_____	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Total:	\$ 45,504,000	100	Total:	\$ 45,504,000
	0	_____		_____

Class of Estimate: D		Planning and Design Funds: \$'s	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	TBD	Planning Funds Received in FY _____	\$ _____
		Design Funds Received in FY _____	\$ _____

<u>Dates:</u>	Sch'd	Actual	<u>Project Data</u>	<u>DOI Approved:</u>
Award/Start:	TBD	(mm/yy)	<u>Sheet</u>	YES or NO
Project Complete:	TBD		Prepared/Last Date: 05/2015	

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current: \$ TBD	Projected: \$ TBD	Net Change: \$ TBD
-----------------	-------------------	--------------------

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	TBD
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Replacement Facility Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Replacement Facility Construction		
Project Number:	To Be Determined (TBD)	Unit/Facility Name:	TBD
Region/Area/District:	TBD	Congressional District:	TBD
		State:	TBD

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
35230000	Replacement School	100	n/a	0.00
Possible other construction to be included				
35600100	Replacement Maint./Bus Garage	100	n/a	0.00
35300000	Replacement Quarters	70	n/a	0.00
n/a	Site/Grounds	n/a	n/a	n/a

Project Description:

In 2017, the budget reconstitutes the Replacement Facility Construction (RFC) after several years. This program is an important part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) plan to bring schools into good condition. The RFC funds replacement of individual buildings when it is more cost effective to replace rather than repair a building on school campuses but other buildings can be brought to or maintained in good condition with improvement and repair projects. Projects for use of the RFC are in the process of being identified.

A replacement facility project could include an academic facility and/or dormitory, maintenance shop/bus garage and quarters for employees, depending on the need at the location. Site and utilities upgrades, when necessary, can include pavement, sidewalks, fencing, street lighting, site electrical, gas distribution, sewer, water mains, storm drains, playground equipment and grading.

Replacement academic facilities will serve a projected enrollment that complies with the Assistant Secretary policy memorandum dated January 5, 2004, utilizing the "Sum of Least Squares Estimate" and space requirements will follow the 2005 Educational Space guidelines. Adjustments will be made in accordance with BIE directives. If included in the project, a typical replacement maintenance shop/bus garage measures approximately 3,000 gross square feet. Typical Quarters measure about 1,260 gross square feet each.

All new academic facilities will be designed using Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) guidelines and green building products, and to the greatest extent possible, will conserve water and energy resources. LEED Silver Certification will be sought. Additionally, projects will comply with the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Buildings. A renewable energy source will be included in the project, if such a system is found to be feasible and life-cycle cost effective. Value Engineering and Building Commissioning services will be implemented to optimize benefits with cost savings.

Upon completion of the replacement facility, excess building(s) will be demolished or transferred to the Tribe. If a portable building is in good condition, it will be relocated to another BIE location. If a portable building is in poor condition, it will be demolished.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

Replacement Facility projects support the BIA core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. Projects support the BIA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of BIA schools and facilities for students and staff. Additional support is provided to the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the P.L. 107-100 Education Improvements Act of 2001, codified in 25 USC 2005 (b) Compliance with health and safety standards, and the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal to improve the BIA FCI by bringing schools and facilities into good or fair condition are supported.

Projects will advance BIA’s ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for students and staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies, enhance student learning capabilities, and allow Educators to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

Projects support the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the BIA mission.

These investments will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient buildings. Operation and maintenance savings may result from replacing deteriorated components that use resources inefficiently. Completion of this project will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in further deterioration of BIA assets, a worsening FCI, and could lead to an unhealthy, unsafe and negative environment for students and staff. Operation and maintenance costs could increase as a result of inefficient building systems and deteriorating components using resources inefficiently. Liability costs could increase as the potential liability risk associated with unsafe and deteriorating conditions increases. Student learning could be negatively impacted as newer technologies and systems would be unavailable to Indian students and staff. Educators would be hampered in administering their programs by being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API	(40%)	FCI	<u>TBD</u>	API	<u>TBD</u>	Score =	<u>TBD</u>
SB	(20%)					Score =	<u>TBD</u>
IS	(20%)					Score =	<u>TBD</u>
CFA	(20%)					Score =	<u>TBD</u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:	Yes	Total Project Score:	TBD
VE Study:	Scheduled _____	Completed _____		

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	\$	%	Project Funding History: (entire project)
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ _____	_____	Appropriated to Date: \$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 11,935,000	100	Requested in FY <u>2017</u> \$ 11,935,000
	_____	_____	Budget:
			Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0
Total:	\$ 11,935,000	100	Total: \$ 11,935,000

Class of Estimate: D	Planning and Design Funds: \$'s
Estimate Escalated to FY: TBD	Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____
	Design Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Award/Start:	TBD	(mm/yy)	Prepared/Last Date:	YES or NO
Project Complete:	TBD		05/2015	

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current: \$ TBD	Projected: \$ TBD	Net Change: \$ TBD
-----------------	-------------------	--------------------

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	N/A
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Education Construction Improvement & Repair Facilities Improvement and Repair	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Major Improvement and Repairs		
Project Number:	Multiple	Unit/Facility Name:	Multiple Facilities
Region/Area/District:	Multiple	Congressional District:	Multiple
		State:	Multiple

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
Varies	Multiple Buildings	Varies	Varies	Varies
	Various uses			

Project Description:

The Division of Facilities Management and Construction (DFMC) will use the requested funding to improve the safety and functionality of facilities for the program’s customers and to support the Department’s plan to improve education of Indian children by ensuring that facilities are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index (FCI). Multiple major improvement projects will be accomplished. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will seek to maximize the use of existing educational facilities by improving or rehabilitating these facilities in lieu of new construction.

Major Improvement and Repair funds will be used primarily to correct priority deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items. Correction of these items is critical for BIA’s compliance with American with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements; National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA); and other Life Safety code requirements. Such compliance will provide safe functional facilities and minimize BIA’s exposure to litigation attributed to the use of unsafe facilities. Major Improvement and Repair funds are for the abatement of those identified critical deficiencies costing greater than \$250,000 and urgency requires that action be taken as soon as possible.

The priority for funding is based on the Risk Assessment Code (RAC) assigned to a deficiency or repair backlog in the Indian Affairs-Facilities Management System (IA-FMS). The RAC is a combination of two parameters: the severity and the probability, of a hazardous condition resulting in an accident. RACs are assigned by the inspectors (occupational health and safety, designated facilities management, or other personnel designated by the respective bureau or office). RACs are used to assist management with prioritization of resources to abate the most critical hazards or deficiencies on a “worst-first” basis.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

These projects support BIA core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. The projects support the BIA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of BIA schools and facilities for students and staff. They support the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the P.L. 107-100 Education Improvements Act of 2001, codified in

25 USC 2005 (b) Compliance with health and safety standards, and the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal to improve the BIA FCI by bringing schools and facilities into good or fair condition are supported.

These projects will advance BIA’s ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for students and staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies, enhance student learning capabilities, and allow Educators to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

These projects support the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the BIA mission.

The investments will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient building systems. Operation and maintenance savings may result from replacing deteriorated components that use resources inefficiently. Completion of these projects will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in further deterioration of BIA assets, a worsening FCI and could lead to an unhealthy, unsafe and negative environment for students and staff. Operation and maintenance costs could increase as a result of inefficient building systems and deteriorating components using resources inefficiently. Liability costs could increase as the potential liability risk associated with unsafe and deteriorating conditions increases. Student learning could be negatively impacted as newer technologies and systems would be unavailable to Indian students and staff. Educators would be hampered in administering their programs by being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API	(40%)	FCI	<u>N/A</u>	API	<u>N/A</u>	Score =	<u>N/A</u>
SB	(20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>
BIA	(20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>
CFA	(20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

<u>Capital Asset Planning</u>	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:			NO	<u>Total Project Score:</u>	N/A
VE Study:	Scheduled	N/A	Completed	(mm/yy)		

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):			\$	%	Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$	17,707,000	100		Appropriated to Date:	\$	0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	_____	_____		Requested in FY <u>2017</u>	\$	17,707,000
		_____	_____		Budget:		
					Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$	0
Total:	\$	17,707,000	100		Total:	\$	17,707,000

Class of Estimate: (circle one) N/A		Planning and Design Funds: \$	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	2017	Planning Funds Received in FY	\$ 0
		Design Funds Received in FY	\$ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Award/Start:	Q1/2017	(mm/yy)	Prepared/Last Date:	YES or NO
Project Complete:	Q4/2017		05/2015	

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current:	\$	N/A	Projected:	\$	N/A	Net Change:	\$	N/A
----------	----	-----	------------	----	-----	-------------	----	-----

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	N/A
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Education Construction Improvement & Repair Facilities Improvement and Repair	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Minor Repairs		
Project Number:	Multiple	Unit/Facility Name:	Multiple Facilities
Region/Area/District:	Multiple	Congressional District:	Multiple
		State:	Multiple

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
Varies	Multiple Buildings	Varies	Varies	Varies
	Various uses			

Project Description:

The Division of Facilities Management and Construction (ODFMC) will use the requested funding to improve the safety and functionality of facilities for the program’s customers and to support the Department’s plan to improve education of Indian children by ensuring that facilities are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index (FCI). Multiple minor improvement projects will be accomplished. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) will seek to maximize the use of existing educational facilities by improving or rehabilitating these facilities in lieu of new construction.

Minor Improvement and Repair funds will be used primarily to correct priority deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items. Correction of these items is critical for BIA’s compliance with American with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements; National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA); and other Life Safety code requirements. Such compliance will provide safe functional facilities and minimize BIA’s exposure to litigation attributed to the use of unsafe facilities. Minor Improvement and Repair funds are for the abatement of those identified critical deficiencies (costing greater than \$2,500 but less than \$250,000), which cannot wait for a Facilities Improvement and Repair project and urgency requires that action be taken as soon as possible.

The priority for funding is based on the Risk Assessment Code (RAC) assigned to a deficiency or repair backlog in the Indian Affairs-Facilities Management System (IA-FMS). The RAC is a combination of two parameters: the severity and the probability, of a hazardous condition resulting in an accident. RACs are assigned by the inspectors (occupational health and safety, designated facilities management, or other personnel designated by the respective bureau or office). RACs are used to assist management with prioritization of resources to abate the most critical hazards or deficiencies on a “worst-first” basis.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

These projects support BIA core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. The projects support the BIA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of BIA schools and facilities for students and staff. They support the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare

systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the P.L. 107-100 Education Improvements Act of 2001, codified in 25 USC 2005 (b) Compliance with health and safety standards, and the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal to improve the BIA FCI by bringing schools and facilities into good or fair condition are supported.

These projects will advance BIA’s ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for students and staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies, enhance student learning capabilities, and allow Educators to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

These projects support the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the BIA mission.

The investments will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient building systems. Operation and maintenance savings may result from replacing deteriorated components that use resources inefficiently. Completion of these projects will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in further deterioration of BIA assets, a worsening FCI and could lead to an unhealthy, unsafe and negative environment for students and staff. Operation and maintenance costs could increase as a result of inefficient building systems and deteriorating components using resources inefficiently. Liability costs could increase as the potential liability risk associated with unsafe and deteriorating conditions increases. Student learning could be negatively impacted as newer technologies and systems would be unavailable to Indian students and staff. Educators would be hampered in administering their programs by being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API	(40%)	FCI	<u> N/A </u>	API	<u> N/A </u>	Score =	<u> N/A </u>
SB	(20%)					Score =	<u> N/A </u>
BIA	(20%)					Score =	<u> N/A </u>
CFA	(20%)					Score =	<u> N/A </u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

<u>Capital Asset Planning</u>	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:			NO	<u>Total Project</u>	N/A
VE Study:	Scheduled	N/A	Completed	(mm/yy)		
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u>Score:</u>	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):			\$	%	Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$	25,242,000	100		Appropriated to Date:	\$	0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	_____			Requested in FY <u>2017</u>	\$	25,242,000
		_____			Budget:		
					Future Funding to	\$	0
					Complete Project:	_____	
Total:	\$	25,242,000	100		Total:	\$	25,242,000

Class of Estimate: (circle one) N/A		Planning and Design Funds: \$'s	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	2017	Planning Funds Received in FY	\$ 0
		Design Funds Received in FY	\$ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Award/Start:	Q1/2017	(mm/yy)	Prepared/Last Date:	YES or NO
Project Complete:	Q4/2017		05/2015	

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current:	\$	N/A	Projected:	\$	N/A	Net Change:	\$	N/A
----------	----	-----	------------	----	-----	-------------	----	-----

Public Safety & Justice Construction

Public Safety and Justice Construction							
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Employee Housing <i>FTE</i>	3,494	3,494				3,494	
Facilities Improvement and Repair <i>FTE</i>	4,372	4,372				4,372	
Fire Safety Coordination <i>FTE</i>	166	166				166	
Fire Protection <i>FTE</i>	3,274	3,274				3,274	
Total Requirements <i>FTE</i>	11,306	11,306				11,306	

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Public Safety and Justice Construction activity is \$11,306,000; there are no program changes from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Public Safety and Justice Construction Overview:

The BIA and tribes provide law enforcement and detention services within their jurisdictional authorities. Tribes collaborate with BIA and coordinate with local and state governments to ensure efficiencies of operation for law enforcement, corrections, and fire programs. The Public Safety & Justice (PS&J) Construction program funds Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) projects and repairs to BIA-owned detention and law enforcement facilities and PS&J employee housing. The BIA funds 84 detention facilities throughout Indian Country to support BIA and tribal law enforcement programs. The BIA operates 65 percent of the detention facilities. Tribes operate 35 percent under contract, grant, or compact as authorized by P.L. 93-638. Funding under the Fire Protection program is used to repair and replace fire protection systems in all BIA buildings and to provide fire stations, fire equipment, and training for structural firefighting.

Repair and improvement of BIA-funded detention and other Office of Justice Services (OJS) facilities is necessary to maintain these facilities in good condition to support the needs and mission of public safety in Indian Country. The program also maintains fire safety systems in schools, dormitories, and other facilities. Completion of FI&R projects facilitates compliance with the requirements of the Americans with



Pine Ridge Justice Center, SD.

Disabilities Act (ADA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and other safety code requirements, reducing BIA's exposure to liability.

This is accomplished by:

1. Identifying needed improvements and repairs.
2. Ensuring the facilities database used to make funding decisions is reviewed quarterly by Regional, Agency, and Central Office personnel.
3. Instituting an annual inspection for BIA-owned detention centers that ensures improvements are made and reflected in the facilities database.
4. Replacing or repairing non-working fire alarm systems.
5. Installing sprinkler systems in sleeping areas.
6. Providing fire response equipment, fire stations, and fire fighter training.
7. Producing and updating fire evacuation videos and providing training on technical aspects of the fire suppression program.



*Pine Ridge Justice Center,
SD.*

The FI&R program continues to make significant improvements through repair or renovation of detention and law enforcement facilities. Detention centers, beginning with those facilities in the worst conditions have the highest funding priority, the second priority is for short term holding cell facilities, and the third priority is for law enforcement administrative offices and court facilities. Priority projects have been annually funded for those facilities in "Poor" Condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index (FCI). The percentage of detention and law enforcement facilities in acceptable condition at the end of FY 2015 was 83 % and is projected to be 90% at the end of FY 2017.

Subactivity - Employee Housing (FY 2017: \$3,494,000; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

In recent years, the PS&J Quarters Construction program has focused on building new housing, primarily at locations where new tribal detention centers have been built. Priority is given to locations considered by OJS as areas with high crime rates that require increased law enforcement officials and detention center staff presence and have limited housing stock available because of the remote location of the Indian Reservations.

The following table reflects the status of OJS Employee Quarters construction contracts that were funded in FY 2015 and will be completed in FY 2016.



*PS&J Quarters near
Ute Mountain. CO.*

PS&J Quarters Construction									
OJS/Employee Housing	State	Original Completion Schedule	Status	Original Construct. Estimate (\$ in Millions)	Final Construct. (\$ in Millions)	Adv. Plan. & Design Costs (\$ in Millions)	Final Total Cost (\$ in Millions)	Construct. Contract	
1	Uintah & Ouray	UT	Q3 FY 2015	On Going	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.4	Commercial
2	Blackfeet	MT	Q4 FY 2015	On Going	1.5	1.5	0.1	1.5	P.L 93-638

Program Performance:

In FY 2017, BIA will proceed with new housing construction plans at locations identified in the table below. The employee quarters' are constructed using an approved prototype standard design that meets all building codes including the health and safety standards. This type of design and construction methodology accelerates the preliminary design review and acceptance process.

Housing Unit(s)	Location	Cost
3 – 2BR	Crow Agency, MT	\$1,122,189
5 – 2BR	Chief Ignacio Justice Center, CO	\$1,870,315
2 – 2BR	Standing Rock, ND	\$501,496

The employee quarters construction projects identified above represent continued need based on the original Office of Justice Services' list. These construction projects are funded in phases subject to availability of funds.

These housing units are built from standard designs, but site infrastructure development and environmental remediation costs vary greatly depending on the location. While advanced studies of the infrastructure requirements at the three locations have yet to be conducted, it is anticipated total costs will be substantial for various reasons such as site clearances. The cost associated with indirect items are substantial for site civil engineering, NEPA clearances, Grant of Easement, utility line availability and connection, and construction management and quality control/quality assurance.

<i>Program Performance Change Table</i>									
Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	Change from CY plan to BY	Long Term Target 2019
Percent of law enforcement facilities that are in acceptable condition as measured by the Facilities Condition Index	88%	92%	92%	94%	83%	80%	82%	+2	82%
	44	46	46	47	50	48	49	+1	49
	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	-	60

Subactivity - Facilities Improvement and Repair (FY 2017: \$4,372,000; FTE: 0):

The FI&R program primarily focuses on improvements and repairs or renovation of BIA-owned detention and law enforcement facilities to correct critical health and safety deficiencies. There are 84 detention and other OJS facilities located in 17 States across the nation. The percentage of BIA-owned detention and law enforcement facilities in “good” or “fair” (acceptable) condition was 83 percent at the end of FY 2015 and is anticipated to increase to 90 percent at the end of FY 2017.

The FI&R program includes minor improvement and repair (MI&R) projects, advanced planning and design, condition assessments, environmental projects, and emergency repairs of BIA-owned or operated law enforcement facilities. In FY 2017, projects will address critical health and safety (S-1) and environmental hazardous material items at BIA operated facilities.

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R) (\$2,206,000):

The program primarily works to correct priority deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items and support the disposal of assets no longer needed for the program. Correction of these items is critical for BIA’s compliance with the American Correctional Association Core Jail Standards; ADA requirements; EPA requirements; and other life safety and health code requirements. Such compliance will provide safe, functional facilities and minimize BIA personnel exposure to hazardous conditions attributed to the use of unsafe facilities. Due to the time constraints for immediate correction, these critical health and safety items cannot be deferred until new construction or facilities improvement and repair projects are funded.



A roof is being repaired at the Warm Springs Detention Center, OR.

The priorities for correcting deficiencies in the MI&R program are:

1. Critical health and life safety work items.
2. Handicap accessibility.
3. Mechanical, electrical, structural and other building systems.

These funds are for serious health/safety deficiencies existing in the backlog or identified in an annual health and safety inspection with completed abatement plans that are not included in the annual Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program.

Condition Assessments (\$288,000): The purpose of the program is to perform a complete and comprehensive condition assessment and inventory validation of BIA owned or leased real property assets on a three year cycle to maintain BIA's real property portfolio assets at an operational level as well as extend the useful life of the asset. Assets include buildings, housing units, and a wide variety of other constructed assets such as roads, recreation facilities, water and power facilities, warehouses, storage facilities, garages (quarters and non-quarters), and existing building operation support systems; i.e., infrastructure of the identified location. Condition assessments identify DM needs and include a computation of the Current Replacement Value of each asset, which is critical in calculating the FCI. Condition assessments also identify museum property and assess facility conditions to assure adequate protective measures are in place. Facilities inspections include standard elements identified such as fire and life safety, HVAC systems, electrical systems, structural integrity, etc. When deficiencies are identified, interim abatement plans for safety, health and handicap deficiencies are put in place until permanent corrections are completed. Condition Assessments continue to be the most effective means of identifying deficiencies at BIA locations.

Emergency Repair (\$370,000): The program will undertake repairs or emergencies as necessary to minimize damage, correct emergent damage, and restore buildings or infrastructure resulting from catastrophic failure, fires, wind, water damage, or other causes. Funds will also be used to provide technical assistance and immediate correction of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies adversely affecting personnel, programs, and the general public.

Environmental Projects (\$547,000): BIA facilities often have several complex environmental compliance and enforcement projects. The key areas for compliance include storage tank management; toxic substances management; hazardous materials/waste management; emergency planning and community right-to-know; water quality management; and air quality management necessary to comply with EPA requirements. The BIA will continue the correction of environmental deficiencies and reduce potential environmental liabilities at law enforcement facilities. Environmental deficiencies identified by a BIA program or by the BIA environmental management audit program will be funded based on a priority ranking system.

Portable Office Buildings (\$961,000): This program supports construction, transport, repair, installation, and relocation of portable office buildings at various BIA/OJS locations throughout Indian Country. Work may also include constructing infrastructure associated with all building utilities, and vehicle and pedestrian walkways necessary operation and use of portable buildings. The portable

program, now in its fourth year, is relatively new and was introduced to provide critical space for OJS since there is no funding for new construction of law enforcement offices. Consequently, the portable program provides temporary office space at remote locations throughout Indian Country.

Subactivity - Fire Safety Coordination (FY 2017: \$166,000; FTE: 0):



Students learning the importance of Fire Safety

The fire safety coordination program, otherwise known as the Structural Fire Protection Program (SFPP), provides basic support activities and technical assistance for IA's SFPP covering schools, detention facilities, and all other IA-funded facilities.

The SFPP will continue to support the structural fire protection program staff in its effort to help ensure fire safe BIA facilities. This includes dormitories, schools, detention facilities, offices, and other BIA funded facilities. The SFPP staff work with non-BIA fire agencies such as other Federal, Tribal, state, county, and municipal fire departments as a resource for fire training or information pertaining to the fire service that may affect BIA. Federal agencies such as the United States

Fire Administration and National Fire Academy also frequently communicate and network with other fire agencies and collect data unavailable to BIA.

Subactivity - Fire Protection (FY 2017: \$3,274,000; FTE: 0):

The SFPP ensures fire suppression responses by BIA, tribal, other Federal, and county fire departments. The program ensures compliance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes, Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), and Federal law. The SFPP provides structural fire protection systems for BIA funded facilities. This includes upgrading or replacing non-working or outdated fire alarm and automatic sprinkler systems. The SFPP also provides support to locations with fire trucks, fire stations, structural fire training, and equipment replacement.

In FY 2017 the SFPP will focus on the replacement and repair of non-working fire alarm and fire sprinkler systems with an emphasis on educational facilities. The SFPP will focus on assessing existing fire protection systems and providing training to maintenance staff at BIE schools on preventive maintenance requirements in order to keep existing life safety systems functional.

Automatic Sprinkler System (\$800,000): Project funding will be used to correct automatic fire sprinkler systems at BIE schools and dormitories. The ten projects under \$100,000 and three projects over \$100,000 are proposed and are scheduled to be completed by the end of FY 2017. This will ensure that, in the event of fire, the sprinkler system will activate, sound an alarm, control, or extinguish the fire, and give building occupants time for evacuation or provide secondary means of egress if their primary exit is blocked. Automatic sprinkler systems are installed per NFPA Code 13, Installation of Sprinkler Systems and maintained per NFPA Code 25.

Fire Equipment (\$295,000): Project funding will be used to replace firefighting equipment damaged, contaminated, or is beyond repair, such as fire hoses, nozzles, and hand tools per Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and NFPA 1500 Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program.

Fire Alarm Systems (\$1,979,000): Project funding will provide fire alarm systems to meet NFPA Code 5000 and NFPA Code 72, National Fire Alarm Codes. The fifteen projects under \$100,000 and 10 projects over \$100,000 are scheduled to be completed by the end of FY 2017. The funds will be used to repair or replace older systems experiencing chronic problems at BIE schools and dormitories. With technology constantly changing, there are interface problems from old hardware to new hardware resulting in systems not working; complete replacement is often required. The SFPP will also provide preventative maintenance training at locations throughout BIA.



Testing the fire alarm system

Fire Station (\$0): The SFPP will focus towards critical life safety needs for fire alarm systems and fire sprinkler systems this year. The SFPP will conduct an operating/utilization analysis at all BIA locations with critical life safety needs. The results of the analysis will be used to develop an equitable prioritization of construction projects and ensure structural fire safety throughout the bureau. In addition, it will assist in the development of standard operating procedures for the construction, repair, and maintenance of fire alarm systems and fire sprinkler systems. The SFPP will return to construction of new fire stations, as previously planned once the program has addressed the fire alarm and sprinkler systems.

Fire Trucks (\$0): The SFPP will focus towards critical life safety needs for fire alarm systems and fire sprinkler systems for this year. The SFPP will continue to conduct operating/utilization analysis at all BIA locations with critical life safety needs. The results of the analysis will be used to develop an equitable prioritization of first time recipient and upgrading of an existing fire truck to ensure the structural fire safety throughout the bureau. In addition, the SFPP will assist in the development of standard operating procedures for the repair and maintenance of Structural Fire Trucks.



Firefighters train for an LPG emergency

Structural Firefighter Training (\$200,000): Funds will be used to maintain the skills of current firefighters and train new structural firefighters under NFPA 1001 Standards for Firefighter Professional Qualifications. Annual firefighter training will be offered to all BIA locations and identified tribal fire departments that provide structural fire protection to BIA facilities. Training will include Introduction to Firefighting, which provides the foundation for firefighting. Advanced firefighter training will focus on search and rescue operations with fire control and extinguishing. Other courses have been

added, including Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) emergencies and vehicle extrication at certain training locations.

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	80/1
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Public Safety and Justice Construction Improvement & Repair Employee Housing	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Detention Employee Housing		
Project Number:	13C9J	Unit/Facility Name:	Crow Agency
Region/Area/District:	OJS District V	Congressional District:	01 State: Montana

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
35300200	Multiple Employee Quarters	100	N/A	0.00

Project Description:

The Division of Facilities Management and Construction (DFMC) will use the requested funding to construct new employee quarters for the Office of Justice Services (OJS) Program. The new employee quarters will support Justice Centers, Law Enforcement Centers and Detention Facilities in remote locations. Housing units are essential to staffing these facilities, as no other housing is available in these areas. Providing quarters for key personnel helps in recruitment and retention of quality corrections and law enforcement staff. One advantage of housing personnel nearby is their ability to respond quickly to unexpected or emergency situations, including inclement weather. This project is a Presidential High Performance Priority Goal (HPPG).

The Crow Agency is located in Crow Agency, Big Horn County, Montana. The facility is located in the south eastern part of Montana close to Wyoming. The nearest town, Billings, Montana is about 60 miles away and there is no nearby commercial housing to own or rent.

OJS personnel will use the three units to be built at this location. Each of the three quarters will be two bedroom units. DFMC, in conjunction with OJS, has developed guidelines for employee quarters. Units have been designed to have lower life cycle costs, use energy efficiently, and meet Americans with Disabilities accessibility standards. The quarters will be constructed with longer-lasting materials to withstand severe use and require minimal maintenance. The structures will feature a fixed foundation with Radon elimination system, fire sprinklers, high efficiency HVAC equipment, Energy Star appliances, and additional insulation. They will have a low carbon input and a photovoltaic system that will be net metered to the grid. Fiberglass reinforced sheet rock will be used in areas where moisture could be expected and fiber cement lap siding will be used on the exteriors. The roofs will be standing metal seam for durability.

The construction of the new employee quarters will improve the safety and functionality of facilities for the program's stakeholders and will support the Department's plan to improve Public Safety and Justice programs by ensuring that facilities are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index (FCI).

Scope of Benefits (SB):

This project supports Indian Affairs (IA) core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and

implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. The projects support the IA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of IA schools and facilities for students and staff. They support the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal to improve the IA FCI by bringing facilities into good or fair condition is supported.

This project will advance IA’s ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies, and allow staff to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning or non-existent facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

This project supports the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the IA mission.

The investment will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient building systems. Completion of this project will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in difficulty recruiting and retaining quality corrections and law enforcement staff. Personnel will be unable to respond quickly to unexpected or emergency situations, including inclement weather. Potential liability risk associated with decreased security and unsafe conditions will remain.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API	(40%)	FCI	<u> 0 </u>	API	<u> 100 </u>	Score =	<u> 30.00 </u>
SB	(20%)					Score =	<u> 20.00 </u>
IA	(20%)					Score =	<u> 20.00 </u>
CFA	(20%)					Score =	<u> 10.00 </u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

<u>Capital Asset Planning</u>	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:	NO				<u>Total Project Score:</u>	N/A
VE Study:	Scheduled	N/A	Completed	(mm/yy)			

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):			Project Funding History: (entire project)	
	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	100	Requested in FY <u>2017</u>	\$ 1,122,189
			Budget:	
			Future Funding to Complete	\$ 0
			Project:	
Total:	\$	100	Total:	\$ 1,122,189

Class of Estimate: (circle one)		Planning and Design Funds: \$	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	N/A 2017	Planning Funds Received in FY	\$ 0
		Design Funds Received in FY	\$ 0

Dates:		Project Data Sheet		DOI Approved:	
	Sch'd	Actual	Prepared/Last Date:	YES	or NO
Construction Award/Start:	Q1/2017	(mm/yy)	05/2015		
Project Complete:	Q4/2017				

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current:	\$	N/A	Projected:	\$	N/A	Net Change:	\$	N/A
Operations and maintenance funding is not provided for employee quarters as O&M expenses are covered by the rental receipts collected for these housing units.								

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	80/1
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Public Safety and Justice Construction Improvement & Repair Employee Housing	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Detention Employee Housing		
Project Number:	TBD	Unit/Facility Name:	Chief Ignacio Justice Center
Region/Area/District:	OJS District IV	Congressional District:	03 State: Colorado

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
35300200	Multiple Employee Quarters	100	N/A	0.00

Project Description:

The Division of Facilities Management and Construction (DFMC) will use the requested funding to construct new employee quarters for the Office of Justice Services (OJS) Program. The new employee quarters will support Justice Centers, Law Enforcement Centers and Detention Facilities in remote locations. Housing units are essential to staffing these facilities, as no other housing is available in these areas. Providing quarters for key personnel helps in recruitment and retention of quality corrections and law enforcement staff. One advantage of housing personnel nearby is their ability to respond quickly to unexpected or emergency situations, including inclement weather. This project is a Presidential High Performance Priority Goal (HPPG).

The Chief Ignacio Justice Center is located in Towaoc, Montezuma County, Colorado. The facility is located in the south western part of Colorado. The nearest town, Cortez, Colorado, is about 15 miles away and there is little to no nearby commercial housing to own or rent.

OJS personnel will use the five units to be built at this location. Each of the five quarters will be two bedroom units. DFMC, in conjunction with OJS, has developed guidelines for employee quarters. Units have been designed to have lower life cycle costs, use energy efficiently, and meet Americans with Disabilities accessibility standards. The quarters will be constructed with longer-lasting materials to withstand severe use and require minimal maintenance. The structures will feature a fixed foundation with Radon elimination system, fire sprinklers, high efficiency HVAC equipment, Energy Star appliances, and additional insulation. They will have a low carbon input and a photovoltaic system that will be net metered to the grid. Fiberglass reinforced sheet rock will be used in areas where moisture could be expected and fiber cement lap siding will be used on the exteriors. The roofs will be standing metal seam for durability.

The construction of the new employee quarters will improve the safety and functionality of facilities for the program's stakeholders and will support the Department's plan to improve Public Safety and Justice programs by ensuring that facilities are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index (FCI).

Scope of Benefits (SB):

This project supports Indian Affairs (IA) core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. The projects support the IA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of IA schools and facilities for students and

staff. They support the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal to improve the IA FCI by bringing facilities into good or fair condition is supported.

This project will advance IA's ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies, and allow staff to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning or non-existent facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

This project supports the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the IA mission.

The investment will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient building systems. Completion of this project will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in difficulty recruiting and retaining quality corrections and law enforcement staff. Personnel will be unable to respond quickly to unexpected or emergency situations, including inclement weather. Potential liability risk associated with decreased security and unsafe conditions will remain.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API (40%)	FCI <u>0</u>	API <u>100</u>	Score = <u>30.00</u>
SB (20%)			Score = <u>20.00</u>
IA (20%)			Score = <u>20.00</u>
CFA (20%)			Score = <u>10.00</u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

<u>Capital Asset Planning</u>	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:	NO			
VE Study:	Scheduled	N/A	Completed	(mm/yy)	
					<u>Total Project Score:</u>
					N/A

Project Costs and Status

<u>Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):</u>	\$	%	<u>Project Funding History:</u> (entire project)	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ <u>1,870,315</u>	<u>100</u>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ <u>0</u>
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ <u>1,870,315</u>	<u>100</u>	Requested in FY 2017 Budget:	\$ <u>1,870,315</u>
			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ <u>0</u>
Total:	\$ <u>1,870,315</u>	<u>100</u>	Total:	\$ <u>1,870,315</u>

Class of Estimate: (circle one)	N/A	Planning and Design Funds: \$	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	2017	Planning Funds Received in FY	\$ _____ 0
		Design Funds Received in FY	\$ _____ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Award/Start:	Q1/2017	(mm/yy)	Prepared/Last Date:	YES or NO
Project Complete:	Q4/2017		05/2015	

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current: \$	N/A	Projected: \$	N/A	Net Change: \$	N/A
Operations and maintenance funding is not provided for employee quarters as O&M expenses are covered by the rental receipts collected for these housing units.					

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	80/1
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Public Safety and Justice Construction Improvement & Repair Employee Housing	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Detention Employee Housing		
Project Number:	TBD	Unit/Facility Name:	Standing Rock Sioux Detention Center
Region/Area/District:	District V	Congressional District:	01 State: North Dakota

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
35300200	Multiple Employee Quarters	100	N/A	0.00

Project Description:

The Division of Facilities Management and Construction (DFMC) will use the requested funding to construct new employee quarters for the Office of Justice Services (OJS) Program. The new employee quarters will support Justice Centers, Law Enforcement Centers and Detention Facilities in remote locations. Housing units are essential to staffing these facilities, as no other housing is available in these areas. Providing quarters for key personnel helps in recruitment and retention of quality corrections and law enforcement staff. One advantage of housing personnel nearby is their ability to respond quickly to unexpected or emergency situations, including inclement weather. This project is a Presidential High Performance Priority Goal (HPPG).

This project will provide OJS Quarters for the Standing Rock Sioux Detention Center. The Quarters will be located in Fort Yates, Sioux County, North Dakota. Bismarck, ND is about 70 miles to the north. Heavy snows and extreme weather often make roads impassable. Rental housing is scarce or non-existent near Fort Yates, ND.

Each of the two quarters to be built will be two bedroom units. DFMC, in conjunction with OJS, has developed guidelines for employee quarters. Units have been designed to have lower life cycle costs, use energy efficiently, and meet Americans with Disabilities accessibility standards. The quarters will be constructed with longer-lasting materials to withstand severe use and require minimal maintenance. The structures will feature a fixed foundation with Radon elimination system, fire sprinklers, high efficiency HVAC equipment, Energy Star appliances, and additional insulation. They will have a low carbon input and a photovoltaic system that will be net metered to the grid. Fiberglass reinforced sheet rock will be used in areas where moisture could be expected and fiber cement lap siding will be used on the exteriors. The roofs will be standing metal seam for durability.

The construction of the new employee quarters will improve the safety and functionality of facilities for the program's stakeholders and will support the Department's plan to improve Public Safety and Justice programs by ensuring that facilities are in fair or better condition as measured by the Facility Condition Index (FCI).

Scope of Benefits (SB):

This project supports the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. The projects support the BIA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of BIA schools and facilities for students and staff. They support the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal to improve the BIA FCI by bringing facilities into good or fair condition is supported.

This project will advance BIA’s ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies, and allow staff to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning or non-existent facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

This project supports the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the BIA mission.

The investment will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient building systems. Completion of this project will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in difficulty recruiting and retaining quality corrections and law enforcement staff. Personnel will be unable to respond quickly to unexpected or emergency situations, including inclement weather. Potential liability risk associated with decreased security and unsafe conditions will remain.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API	(40%)	FCI	<u>0</u>	API	<u>100</u>	Score =	<u>30.00</u>
SB	(20%)					Score =	<u>20.00</u>
BIA	(20%)					Score =	<u>20.00</u>
CFA	(20%)					Score =	<u>10.00</u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

<u>Capital Asset Planning</u>	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:			NO	<u>Total Project Score:</u>	N/A
VE	Scheduled	N/A	Completed	(mm/yy)		
Study:	_____			_____		

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):			\$	%	Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$	_____			Appropriated to Date:	\$	0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	994,000	100		Requested in FY <u>2017</u>	\$	994,000
		_____			Budget:		
					Future Funding to Complete	\$	0
					Project:		
Total:	\$	994,000	100		Total:	\$	994,000

Class of Estimate: (circle one) N/A		Planning and Design Funds: \$	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	2017	Planning Funds Received in FY	\$ 0
		Design Funds Received in FY	\$ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Award/Start:	Q1/2017	(mm/yy)	Prepared/Last Date:	YES or NO
Project Complete:	Q4/2017		05/2015	

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current: \$	N/A	Projected: \$	N/A	Net Change: \$	N/A
Operations and maintenance funding is not provided for employee quarters as O&M expenses are covered by the rental receipts collected for these housing units.					

Resources Management Construction

Resources Management Construction (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Irrigation Project Construction	6,000	6,004		2		6,006	2
Navajo Indian Irrig. Project	3,388	3,392		2		3,394	2
Irrigation Projects- Rehabilitation	2,612	2,612				2,612	
<i>FTE</i>	2	2				2	
Engineering and Supervision	2,058	2,072		6		2,078	6
<i>FTE</i>	8	8				8	
Survey and Design	292	292				292	
<i>FTE</i>							
Federal Power Compliance [FERC]	637	641		2		643	2
<i>FTE</i>	2	2				2	
Dam Projects	25,440	25,479		15	2,000	27,494	2,015
Safety of Dams	23,526	23,557		12	2,000	25,569	2,012
Dam Maintenance	1,914	1,922		3		1,925	3
<i>FTE</i>	22	22			1	23	1
Total Requirements	34,427	34,488		25	2,000	36,513	2,025
<i>FTE</i>	34	34			1	35	1

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Dam Projects		
• Safety of Dams	+2,000	+1
TOTAL, Program Changes	+2,000	+1

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Resources Management Construction activity is \$36,513,000, a net program change of +\$2,000,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Safety of Dams (+\$2,000,000; +1 FTE):

Only high-hazard and significant-hazard potential dams are prioritized for repair under the Safety of Dams Program. If these dams fail, not only will lives be lost, but the BIA will lose the millions of dollars of investment that it has provided over the years to improve these communities, such as schools, housing, hospitals, tribal courts, and other infrastructure improvements. In addition, tribes and communities rely on the water from these dams to irrigate fields of crops to feed their families or to provide jobs and economic opportunities. These resources provide significant socio-economic and cultural benefits to Indian communities.

BIA currently lists 31 high- or significant-hazard dams on 15 reservations which would which would have the greatest impact if they were to fail. The dams are located in 7 of the 12 BIA regions:

Regions	Reservation	Highest Risk Dams
Great Plains	Rosebud	South Okreek, Sully 2, Ghost Hawk,
	Standing Rock	Standing Rock, Prairie No. 1
	Turtle Mt	Belcourt, Gordon
Midwest	Menominee	Neopit
Northwest	Coleville	Owhi
	Flathead	Little Bitterroot, Tabor, Upper Dry Fork, Kicking Horse, Mission, Crow
	Fort Hall	Equalizer
Navajo	Navajo	Tsaile, Red Lake, Tohajiilee, Charley Day Spring, Captain Tom
Pacific	Pit River - XL Ranch	Lauer
Southwest	Jicarilla Apache	Grady Hamilton
	San Felipe Pueblo	San Francisco, Water Tank
Western	Fort Apache	Davis
	Hopi	Pasture Canyon
	San Carlos	Tufa Stone, Coolidge, Dry Lake
	U & O	Midview

An increase of \$2 million in the Safety of Dams program construction funding will enable the program to fund work on at least one (1) additional major project each year. This increase could potentially prevent the loss of human lives and millions of dollars invested in the infrastructure built downstream of the dam in the event of a dam collapse and failure.

Resources Management Construction Overview:

The Resources Management Construction program serves communities by improving the management of land and natural resource assets through the delivery of water consistent with applicable Federal, tribal, and State laws. The program operates in an environmentally responsible and cost-efficient manner to protect lives, resources, and property by improving public safety and security.

The responsibilities of the program are carried out through the collaborative efforts of the Central Office and Regional Office staff. The Central Office staff consists of Agricultural and Civil Engineers, Engineering Technicians, Administrative Assistants, Financial Specialists, Accountants, Program Analysts and Program Managers. The Central Office staff provides oversight and technical support to the Regions and agencies through staff located in Washington D.C., Billings, Denver, and Portland. The Regional staff provides oversight and technical support to the safety of dams program, irrigation projects and systems, and power projects.

To enhance program performance, the BIA Central Office management and staff have developed an assertive program to improve the irrigation, power and dam safety programs. Examples include: mapping and inventory all projects with the latest Geographical Information System (GIS) technology; implementation of the computerized automated maintenance management system (Maximo), a program

of evaluating the condition of all assets at the Projects, integrated with mapping and maintenance management systems; continued improvements to the billing and collection system for the irrigation Projects; implementation of an on-line rate setting tool for the irrigation Projects; and most recently establishing a Cooperative Agreement with California Polytechnic University's Irrigation Training and Research Center (ITRC) to assist with training of field staff and development of modernization studies for specific irrigation projects.

This activity is composed of the following subactivities: Irrigation Project Construction, Engineering and Supervision, Survey and Design, Federal Power Compliance (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC), Dam Projects, and Oversight of Power Projects.

Subactivity - Irrigation Project Construction (FY 2017: \$6,006,000; FTE: 2):

The program includes 17 congressionally authorized irrigation projects that irrigate more than 780,000 acres, primarily across the western United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) also has irrigation systems which are non-revenue-generating facilities that are mainly used for subsistence gardening. They are operated and maintained through a collaborative effort, which generally involves other BIA programs, tribes, and water users. Fifteen of the irrigation projects charge their water users an annual operations and maintenance fee to fund the cost of operating and maintaining the project. Most of the irrigation projects are considered self-supporting through these operations and maintenance fees. These 15 irrigation projects are located on Indian reservations across the Rocky Mountain, Northwest, Southwest, and Western Regions. The current water users on BIA projects include the tribes, individual Indian landowners, non-Indian landowners, and non-Indian lessees of Indian lands. The remaining projects are the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) and the Pyramid Lake Irrigation Project.

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project [\$3,394,000; FTE: 2]:

The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) is currently under construction. The construction of the NIIP is authorized under P.L. 87-483, as amended, for the purposes of delivering water for the irrigation of irrigable and arable lands. The legislation authorized the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project for the principal purpose of furnishing irrigation water to approximately 110,630 acres of land. The NIIP is divided into 11 blocks; each block delivers water to approximately 10,000 acres. Currently, the irrigation delivery system can deliver water to approximately 77,685 acres, through eight completed blocks and a portion of block 9. The cost to date is approximately \$670 million. As amended under P.L. 111-11, the program also supports other uses such as: Aquaculture, domestic, industrial, commercial, and the generation of hydroelectric power.

Irrigation Projects-Rehabilitation [\$2,612,000; FTE: 0]:

The irrigation rehabilitation fund is used for critical deferred maintenance and construction work on BIA owned and operated irrigation facilities, with a focus on health and safety concerns. Most facilities are reaching 100 years old and are in need of major capital improvements. Several critical structures are in such poor condition that their long-term ability to deliver irrigation water to customers is in question. If irrigation rehabilitation funding remains static, the effectiveness and reliability of water delivery at several of the projects is in danger of reaching an unsafe and unusable level. Since FY 2006, \$24.0 million has been received through the irrigation rehabilitation fund. The irrigation rehabilitation projects are prioritized in accordance with the Department and Indian Affairs Asset Management Plan, using the

Facility Condition Index (FCI), Asset Priority Index (API), health and safety risk, as well as the risk associated with the loss of water delivery to all or a portion of the irrigation facility.

Program Performance:

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP)

The budget in FY 2015 continued to support the minimum level of capability and acceptable performance for operation and maintenance (O&M) to facilities that have not been transferred to BIA. Funding will provide minimum support and capability requirements to oversee and manage NIIP. The FY 2015 budget reflects the following program elements for NIIP:

Program Coordination: The BIA project office is responsible for the overall program coordination of NIIP, including the following areas:

- Inspection and acceptance of designated sections of completed project facilities for transfer to BIA, including the Gallegos Pumping Plant, and the B3.1, Bl.OL and B2.9L Pumping Plants and associated laterals. Upgrades to the plants and associated switchyards to meet the current ArcFlash safety requirements.
- Coordination with the Navajo Nation on NIIP.
- Overseeing the P.L. 93-638 contract for O&M of transferred works.
- All land acquisitions, exchanges, and withdrawals not specifically assigned to the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR).
- Provide technical assistance to the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI).
- Ongoing Endangered Species Act work as required by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biological opinion. This work must continue to meet BIA's environmental commitments of the finding of no significant impact for the environmental assessment for this work. This work is for the Recovery Implementation Program (RIP) and is in coordination with other Federal, State, and tribal entities and other environmental research studies associated with RIP. The BIA Farmington Office handles all NIIP Project Environmental Compliance work associated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The budget in FY 2016 will complete all pre-transfer requirements for the Gallegos Pumping Plant, and the B3.1, Bl.OL and B2.9L Pumping Plants and associated laterals resulting in the transfer of these facilities from the BOR to the BIA. Perform the Program Coordination activities as defined above.

The budget in FY 2017 will continue to support the minimum level of capability and acceptable performance for operation and maintenance, to facilities that have not been transferred to BIA. Funding will provide minimum support and capability requirements to oversee and manage the NIIP. The FY 2017 budget reflects the following program elements for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP): coordination with the Navajo Nation; overseeing the P.L. 93-638 contract for operation and maintenance of transferred works; all land acquisitions, exchanges, and withdrawals not specifically assigned to the BOR; technical assistance; the Automation and Power Factor Correction; ongoing Endangered Species Act work as required by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biological opinion; and correction of Inspector General Audit and Turnover Deficiencies.

Irrigation Projects-Rehabilitation Program -

The FY 2015 funding for the Indian Irrigation Rehabilitation supported the management of land and natural resource assets. Eleven (11) Projects were funded across the four Regions based on critical health and safety issues, rehabilitation priority index (RPI) ranking, and other factors with the funds available.

The FY 2016 funding for the Indian Irrigation Rehabilitation will continue to support the management of land and natural resource assets by continuing rehabilitation projects that rank highest on Indian Affairs' deferred maintenance list in accordance with the Departmental and Indian Affairs Asset Management Plan.

In FY 2017, Projects will be funded with the priority based on critical health and safety issues, rehabilitation priority index (RPI) ranking, and other factors, based on the funds available.

Funding will also continue to support the management of land and natural resource assets by continuing rehabilitation projects that rank highest on Indian Affairs' deferred maintenance list in accordance with the Departmental and Indian Affairs Asset Management Plan.

Subactivity - Engineering and Supervision (FY 2017: \$2,078,000; FTE: 8):

This subactivity provides technical support and assistance to the BIA irrigation and power projects. The support and assistance includes, but is not limited to, these key areas: asset management, budgeting, training and technical assistance, operations and maintenance billing and collection activities, program oversight and reviews, computerized maintenance management implementation (Maximo®), and a variety of other technical support functions.



Irrigation Projects: Irrigation projects provide water vital to agricultural production in the western United States. Serving over 25,000 customers in 10 western states, irrigation projects provide irrigation water to over 780,000 acres through over 58,000 structures and 6,000 miles of canals and drains. These projects

are a critical component of the local, state, and regional economies. It is estimated that irrigated lands served by the 15 BIA revenue generating irrigation projects produce in excess of \$300 million in gross crop revenues annually. An updated crop value estimate will be provided under contract by Bureau of Reclamation Economists in FY 2016.

Approximately \$34.7 million in annual O&M revenue is collected by BIA from paying customers for project operations and maintenance. This funding supports over 400 staff at the project level. The funding for this subactivity provides management and program oversight, technical assistance, training and other support to the projects. As opposed to other BIA programs, a significant percentage of the land and customers served are non-tribal and often, non-Indian. Additionally, the majority of O&M funds for staff operating and maintaining BIA irrigation projects come from assessments to the land owners and water users of those specific projects. O&M funds are received through the billing and collection process into the Treasury and are redistributed back to the specific irrigation project. The per acre assessment rate is calculated by estimating the cost of O&M for the project, divided by the acreage. Assessment rates are published annually in the Federal Register Notice. The exceptions are those appropriated funds which are provided as a result of legislation, court order or other mandatory payment requirement. The irrigation projects essentially operate more like small utilities than typical BIA programs.

The BIA owns, operates, and maintains the projects, and provides the manpower, materials, and equipment to operate and maintain these projects. There are no other Federal agencies which operate and maintain these irrigation projects.

The mix of fee and trust lands, along with the delivery of Indian and non-Indian water rights to both Indian and non-Indian customers, makes BIA irrigation different from most other irrigation projects. This land status under BIA-owned irrigation projects impacts (many times negatively) the assistance that individuals can obtain from other Federal and state agencies. Funding for this subactivity provides the management, oversight, and engineering technical assistance to the irrigation projects under BIA's jurisdiction.

Power Projects: The BIA owns three power projects, one in Montana and two in Arizona. The BIA operates and maintains the San Carlos Irrigation and Power Project and the Colorado River Power Project in Arizona. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation operate Mission Valley Power in Northwest Montana under a P.L. 93-638 contract with the BIA. The BIA-owned power projects operate, manage and distribute power to approximately 40,000 customers, both on and off the reservations, and collect approximately \$70 million in revenue annually. Funding for this subactivity provides oversight and technical assistance to the three power projects.

While program support for the irrigation and power projects includes numerous mandated activities, such as asset management and program oversight, the funding for this subactivity as a percentage of the entire program funding, representing only two percent of the total.

Asset Management: The Department of the Interior is now using Maximo® as the Facility Maintenance Management System for all bureaus, including Indian Affairs (IA). The Division of Water and Power (DWP) is using version 7.5; DWP has successfully interfaced this data with the Financial and Business

Management System (FBMS) since FY 2012. All deferred maintenance for DWP programs is currently reported to the Department using reports and data from Maximo®. In addition, all facility maintenance activities associated with the Irrigation, Power, and Safety of Dams programs are maintained in Maximo®.

Program Performance:

In FY 2015, the program continued to fund and provide oversight and technical support to the 16 irrigation and three power projects, to ensure that Federal assets are protected and that the projects are in compliance with laws and regulations. The Branch of Irrigation and Power provided water measurement training to BIA and Tribal staff. This activity ensured that the projects are operated and maintained in an efficient manner, and that the projects are providing good customer service.

In FY 2016, the program will continue to fund and provide oversight and technical support to the 16 irrigation and three power projects, to ensure that Federal assets are protected and that the projects are in compliance with laws and regulations. It will continue to provide water measurement training to BIA and tribal staff. This will also ensure that the projects are operated and maintained in an efficient manner, and that the projects are providing good customer service. The efficiency of this program is highlighted by the low cost for central office activities compared with the total irrigation program expenditures about two percent of the total cost.

In FY 2017, the program will continue to fund and provide oversight and technical support to the 16 irrigation and three power projects, to ensure that Federal assets are protected and that the projects are in compliance with laws and regulations. It will continue to provide water measurement training to BIA and tribal staff. This will also ensure that the projects are operated and maintained in an efficient manner, and that the projects are providing good customer service. The efficiency of this program is highlighted by the low cost for central office activities compared with the total irrigation program expenditures.

Subactivity - Survey and Design (FY 2017: \$292,000; FTE: 0):

This program provides the planning and technical support activities necessary to promote, advance, and improve Irrigation Resources Management Construction program performance. Funds are used to develop the information required for rehabilitation and maintenance efforts for the major irrigation projects operated by BIA. This includes the following:

- Conduct modernization studies on irrigation projects to assist in prioritization of deferred maintenance project accomplishments;



- Conduct the final comprehensive condition assessments to meet the Department and Indian Affairs Asset Management responsibilities, which require that these be completed every five years for all assets owned by the Federal Government (16 projects, 3 per year);
- Update the previous Condition Assessment cost estimates indexed to current construction pricing;
- Implement project sustainability studies to follow recommendations from the General Accounting Office, to assist tribal efforts to improve and promote local and regional agricultural economies; and
- Conduct irrigated land classification studies, mapping, and other technical activities, in direct support of developing critical information used to manage irrigation projects and systems.

Program Performance:

FY 2015 Program Accomplishments:

- Maintained project inventories and data, including the development of Map Data Books specific to the Irrigation and Power Projects.
- Initiated three comprehensive condition assessments at large irrigation projects for completion in FY 2016.
- Initiated Modernization Studies at two BIA irrigation projects.

FY 2016 Planned Accomplishments:

- Maintained project inventories and data, including the development of Map Data Books specific to the Irrigation and Power Projects.
- Initiated a comprehensive condition assessment at one non-revenue project for completion in FY 2017.
- Completion of three Condition Assessment studies at large Irrigation Projects.
- Completion of a Cost Indexing study to update future construction costs for completed Condition Assessments.
- Initiated a Modernization Study at the BIA's largest project.
- Completion of two Modernization Studies.

FY 2017 Anticipated Program Accomplishments:

- Completion of the final Condition Assessment study at one non-revenue projects.
- Initiated Modernization Studies at two BIA irrigation projects.
- Completion of one Modernization [JY1] Study.
- Continue to maintain project inventories and data.
- Develop and update Map Data Books specific to the Irrigation and Power Projects.

Subactivity - Federal Power Compliance [FERC] (FY 2017: \$643,000; FTE: 2):

This program partners with affected Indian tribes to implement Secretarial authorities under Part I of the Federal Power Act (FPA) (16 U.S.C. 739a-825r). Actions under this program generally include: (1) Identification of non-Federal hydroelectric projects affecting Indian reservations, Indian trust resources (e.g., land, fish, wildlife, and cultural resources) and/or other resources important to Indian tribes; (2) development and implementation of studies to address potential effects on fish and wildlife, water supply, cultural resources, and tribal economies; (3) development of settlement agreements, license recommendations, terms and conditions, and amendments to address project effects on Indian resources; and (4) long-term implementation of settlement agreements and other measures necessary to protect tribal interests. Program activities also cover Trial-Type Hearings and Alternatives Analyses pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA Act of 2005).

Currently, there are approximately 200 hydroelectric facilities on, or affecting, Indian lands; additional facilities affect Trust and other Indian resources. BIA provides technical assistance beyond the expertise and capacity of most tribes.

Program Performance:

In 2015, the Program continued efforts to screen 100% of the actions noticed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The program maintained partnerships and coordination efforts with affected tribes, and implemented measures as agreed to by settlements and as needed to protect tribal resources.

Significant accomplishments included:

- Completed construction of both downstream and upstream fish passage facilities at the Cushman Hydroelectric Project benefiting the Skokomish Indian Tribe and its efforts to reestablish fisheries lost over 80 years ago.
- Completed natural resources management plans for over 500 acres on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.
- Collected and distributed annual charges due to the Kalispel and Skokomish tribes and tribal allottees for the continued use of their lands by the Box Canyon and Cushman Hydroelectric Projects.
- Returned salmon and steelhead to historic habitats above the Pelton Round Butte Hydroelectric Project to benefit, among others, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation.
- Implemented over \$6 million in habitat restoration measures.
- Provided over \$290,000 to support tribal engagement in FERC licensing actions.
- Continued implementation of all settlement agreements governing hydropower operations in Indian country.

- Assisted the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes in their bid to assume ownership of the Kerr Hydroelectric Project.

In FY 2016, the Program will continue its screening efforts, will implement measures as agreed to in multiple settlements, and will assist tribes in further developing their capacities. Actions include:

- Complete construction and initial testing of downstream fish passage facilities, and three new hatcheries at the Cushman Project.
- Evaluate upstream passage construction efforts within the North Fork Skokomish River.
- Implement erosion repair alternatives in Lake Coeur d'Alene to protect important cultural resources and purchase additional mitigation lands within reservation boundaries.
- Complete Kerr Project Drought Management Plan for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes and continue assisting their efforts to purchase the Kerr Hydroelectric Project.
- Complete negotiations on relicensing the Hells Canyon Hydroelectric Project which has blocked salmon and steelhead passage on the Snake River for over 50 years; this has significantly impacted water quality and other parameters important to five Oregon, Idaho, and Washington tribes.
- Construct an upstream fishway at the Box Canyon Dam to benefit fishery resources important to the Kalispel Tribe.
- Complete negotiations for the Lake Powell Pipeline Project – the intended outcome is to direct the \$1 billion+ project across the Kaibab Paiute Reservation, saving construction costs, providing resources to the tribe, and ensuring the protection of important cultural resources.
- Continue implementation of the Klamath River hydroelectric settlement agreement.
- Complete transfer of Hogansburg Project license to the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe and support their efforts to decommission and remove the dam.
- Resolve ongoing issues between the Menominee Tribe and the licensee for the Shawano Dam; this includes renegotiating the 2006 settlement agreement if the licensee is unable to bring the project within compliance.
- Construct fish passage facilities at the Opal project which is necessary for the reintroduction of salmon and steelhead species into the ceded territories of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation.

In FY 2017, funds will be used as follows:

- Review 100% of FERC actions potentially affecting Trust and other Indian resources in the Eastern and Northwest regions and continue support of BIA/tribal efforts in other regions as issues arise.
- Increase capacity in the Pacific, Western, and Alaska regions to address trust and other Indian resources affected by hydropower development.
- Develop, coordinate, and implement actions to protect and enhance trust and other Indian resources affected by existing or proposed hydroelectric projects.
- Support tribal programs to implement protection and enhancement measures for trust and other Indian resources affected by hydropower development
- Support tribal efforts to improve capacity, conduct research, and participate in governmental efforts affecting or potentially affecting important Indian resources.

- Cooperate with other Federal agencies as needed, to implement legal proceedings and analyses required by the 2005 EPA Act.

Subactivity - Dam Projects (FY 2017: \$27,494,000; FTE: 23):

Safety of Dams [\$25,569,000; FTE: 19]:

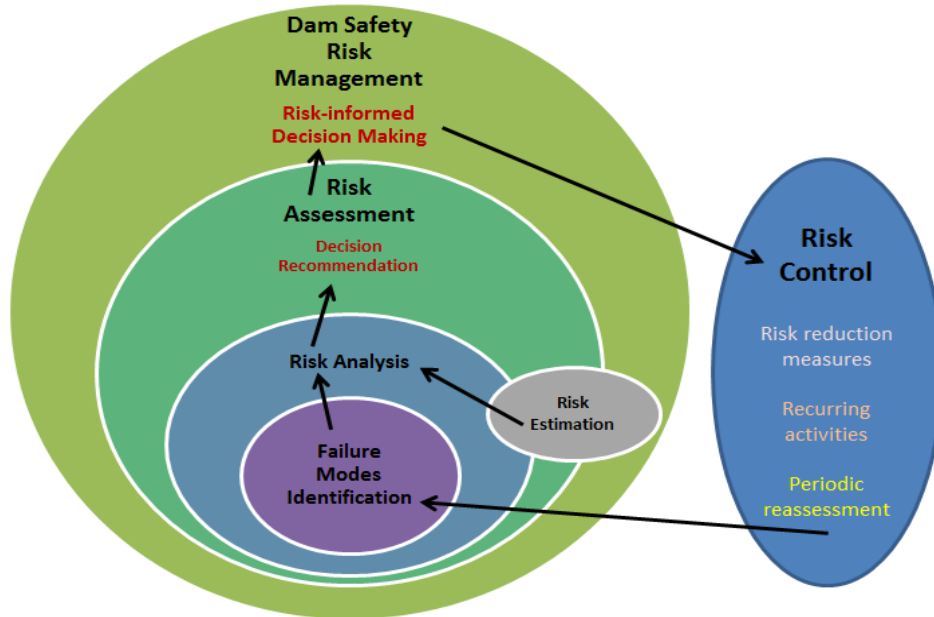
The objective of the program is to ensure that dams under the jurisdiction of the BIA do not present unacceptable risks to public safety and property. The primary emphasis is on emergency management to protect downstream residents from undue risks associated with the dams. This requires identifying dams that pose unacceptable risks, and utilizing a risk-informed decision process to prioritize risk reduction actions. These actions include correcting identified safety deficiencies in BIA dams, which will mitigate hazards in accordance with the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 (P.L. 100-302) and the Department's Safety of Dams Program, Secretarial Order No. 3048. The Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994 established that BIA is responsible for all dams on Indian lands. The BIA is developing emergency action plans and early warning systems on all of its high and significant hazard dams, performing maintenance, enhancing security, and rehabilitating dams in poor condition. Dams under the jurisdiction of the BIA potentially have more than 100,000 tribal persons living below these dams with hundreds of millions in assets which the BIA Safety of Dams Program serves and protects in its program.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for 137 dams in 8 regions on 41 reservations, which will likely result in loss of life upon failure. This is 25% of the Department of Interior's 517 high hazard dams.

To utilize the Safety of Dams resources, BIA followed the lead of the Department and implemented a risk-informed decision-making approach for prioritizing funding for Safety of Dams projects. The process for the risk-informed approach was initiated in FY 2010, and continues to be refined. Instead of correcting all deficiencies on one dam at a time, the primary focus will be on correcting high-risk failure modes on dams. These higher risk issues are being mitigated to an acceptable level. Some mitigation measures may be temporary until a permanent repair can be implemented.

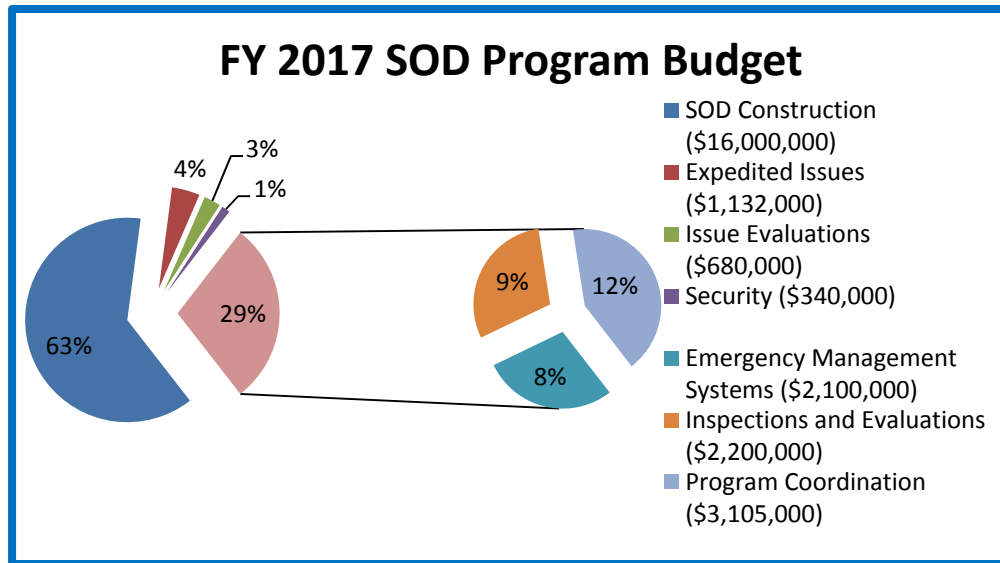
The Safety of Dams program ensures the safety of all high and significant-hazard potential dams on tribal lands. Failure of any of these 137 dams would be expected to result in the loss of one or more lives or would result in significant economic, environmental, cultural, or lifeline losses. In many regions, future climatic conditions are likely to include heavier precipitation events and increased flooding. This will place an additional strain on many dams managed through the Safety of Dams program and will threaten lives and the safety of tribal communities. Through a future climate change initiative, the Safety of Dams

program can incorporate climate projection data into our decision-making process and into our risk assessments, dam rehabilitation project priority ratings, dam rehabilitation design and construction projects, and dam maintenance procedures in better serving and protecting tribal community members. Educating tribal community leaders about the potential dam safety risks or demonstrated risks associated with future climate changes and what floodplain management measures might helpful for them in mitigating those risks.



Risk-informed procedures are used to assess the safety of BIA structures to aid in decision making to protect the public from the consequences of dam failure, to assist in prioritizing the allocation of limited resources, and to support the justification for risk reduction actions, reducing potential failure modes where needed.

Risk assessments for dam safety decision making integrates the analytical methods of risk analysis, along with the sound professional judgment of engineers, contractors, and review boards in determining reasonable actions to minimize risk at BIA facilities.



The Safety of Dams program consists of the following program elements:

Safety of Dams Construction (\$16,000,000): Rehabilitation is planned for the dams listed below to correct identified high-risk safety deficiencies in accordance with Federal guidelines and Department/Bureau directives. The corrective actions include repair and rehabilitation to address possible flood hydrology, seepage, static stability, dynamic stability, and landslide problems. These two dams are among the highest ranked dams based on the Bureau of Indian Affairs Risk Management process for funding this fiscal year. If the planned projects are delayed, funding will go toward the next highest priority projects. Funding may also be used to assist in ongoing design or construction, where additional funding is required on current construction, due to unforeseen deficiencies or changed conditions. Design and planning are included in the project cost for each dam. If additional funds are available, new rehabilitation designs or construction will be started on the next highest ranked dam(s).

Ghost Hawk Dam, SD: Ghost Hawk Dam is a homogeneous earthfill structure located on the Rosebud Reservation approximately 3 miles northwest of Rosebud, SD on a tributary of the Little White River. The dam was constructed in 1975 as part of Hwy No. 7. The dam impounds 160 ac-ft. at elevation 2443. The dam is 42 ft. high with a crest length of 500 ft. and a crest width of 44 ft. the dam has an overall Safety of Dams condition classification of poor, with a downstream hazard classification of high. If this dam fails, the population at risk is 46 according to the Dam Consequence Rating and threatens significant cultural and historic sites. The dam has a high probability for overtopping and the Comprehensive Dam Review listed overtopping as an Expedited Safety Action item. The project will look at reducing the potential for overtopping, spillway replacement and also to reduce the potential for seepage through the dam embankment. Currently BIA is completing an Issue Evaluation study on the facilities to determine which deficiencies are high risk and should be included in this project. The conceptual design started in FY2012. Final designs are expected to begin in FY 2016. FY 2017 funding will allow rehabilitation construction to begin.

Crow Dam, MT: Crow Dam is a homogeneous earthfill embankment structure on Crow Creek within the Flathead Indian Reservation in western Montana. The dam is approximately 99 feet high, with a crest width of 20 feet, a crest length of approximately 900 feet, and crest elevation 2,882.5 feet. The upstream face of the embankment originally had a 3H:1V (horizontal: vertical) slope, and the downstream face slope was 2H:1V. However, the modification in 1940 flattened the slope of the upstream face to 4H:1V from the toe of the dam to elevation 2,850 and added a 15 foot wide berm at El. 2,850. The crest and downstream face were not changed. The dam was completed in 1933 and modified in 1940 to correct seepage and stability problems. Lower Crow Reservoir, impounded by the dam, stores 10,350 acre-feet of water, which is primarily used for irrigation. The reservoir is currently restricted to reservoir water surface elevation 2,825 due to the deteriorated condition of the spillway and outlet works. The spillway is severely deteriorated, with cracked and spalled concrete with exposed steel reinforcement at many locations, and voids under the chute lining.

The following Expedited Dam Safety Action (EDSA) recommendations were made as part of the 2005 Comprehensive Dam Review (CDR) in response to the unsatisfactory condition of the spillway and overtopping of the dam. Crow Dam has an unacceptably high probability of failure due to spillway erosion during spillway flows which is listed in the CDR as an Expedited Safety Action item. Currently, Crow Dam embankment has an unacceptably high probability of being overtopped, which would likely result in failure of the embankment and release of the entire reservoir which is listed in the CDR as an Expedited Safety Action item. Currently, the BIA is completing an Issue Evaluation study on the facilities to determine which deficiencies are high risk and should be included in this project. The conceptual design started in FY 2012. Final design will continue through FY 2016 with an anticipated construction start in FY 2017.



Crow Dam, Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana

Four Horns Dam, MT: Four Horns Dam is a homogeneous earthfill structure located on the Big Plum Coulee within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in northwestern Montana, approximately 24 miles southeast of Browning, Montana. The dam has a height of approximately 45 feet at the maximum

section, which is approximately 125 feet long and is located at the outlet works. The entire dam is approximately 1,150 feet long, with a crest width of 25 feet at elevation 4,125. Appurtenant structures at the dam include a 5-foot by 5-foot square, concrete outlet works conduit with an accompanying vertical gate shaft, and a diversion system upstream from the dam. There is no spillway at Four Horns Dam.

Four Horns Reservoir would store approximately 20,000 acre-feet of water under unrestricted reservoir conditions, with the normal water surface at elevation 4,117. However, due to concerns about wave run-up, a reservoir restriction to elevation 4,110 or lower has been in place since at least the 1960s, which reduces available irrigation storage and the available reservoir storage. The dam provides irrigation and recreational benefits to members of the Blackfeet Tribe and other users.

Seven potential failure modes (three static, two seismic, and two hydrologic) were considered to be significant enough to warrant highlighting in the Comprehensive Dam Review (CDR). To mitigate risk, this dam is currently under a restricted reservoir condition because of the potential failure modes. However, if the current reservoir restrictions were lifted, two additional potential failure modes would represent potential dam safety deficiencies which are internal erosion through the dam glacial till foundation soils and internal erosion during an hydrologic flood event. The final design is scheduled to begin in FY 2016 to address these seven potential failure risks, with construction to begin in FY 2017.



Four Horns Dam, Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Montana

Expedited Issues – Mitigation of High-Risk Failure Modes (\$1,132,000): Expedited issues are safety of dams deficiencies identified on high or significant hazard dams, which need to be corrected in the short term. These may be identified during Comprehensive Reviews or during inspections of the dams. The funds may be used in the mitigation of the risk through various means, such as additional monitoring, construction repairs – temporary or permanent, temporary breaching of the dam, or other methods to reduce risk. The level of funding requested for Expedited Issues in FY 2017 is based on recent risk

reduction issues anticipated due to drought, wildfire and flood incidents that will require timely correction of identified deficiencies.

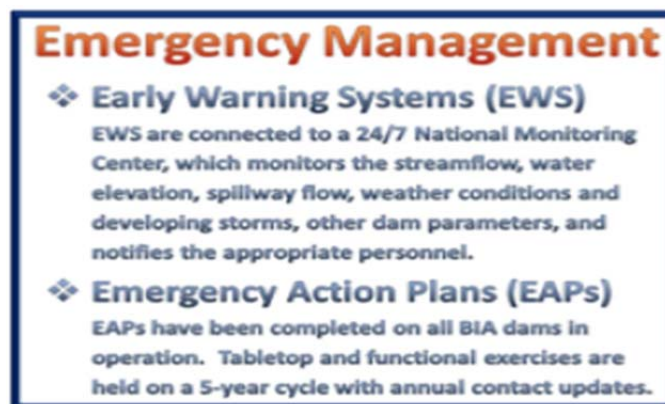
Issue Evaluations (\$680,000): Funds are used for Issue Evaluations of the higher risk failure modes on BIA dams. The Issue Evaluation, a feasibility level study, will review all failure modes on a particular identified dam in determining which failure modes should be included in the rehabilitation with the high risk failure mode. The high-risk failure modes will be included in any rehabilitation, but some or all of the moderate to lower risk failure modes may not be included if there are major cost increases. This will ensure funding is focused on gaining the most risk reduction at each dam.

Security (\$340,000): Funds are used to ensure that security is adequate for key dam facilities and structures, and will fund the installation of security equipment including access control, enhanced communications and proper lighting, remote surveillance systems, exterior alarm doors and locks, and alarm systems. In light of credible threats, the security assessments and findings will be maintained in Central Office and the Regional Offices.

Emergency Management Systems (EMS) (\$2,100,000): Funds are used to ensure that Early Warning Systems (EWS) and Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) are developed, implemented, and maintained effectively. The EWS and EAPs are critical components of EMS. Inoperable systems and ineffective plans could adversely impact a given population, property, or the environment.

The EWS are electronic monitors and transmitters at each dam. In FY 2015, an additional five dams EWS equipment was installed bring the total number of dams within BIA Safety of Dams inventory having EWS equipment installed on BIA dams to 113 dams. The cost for one EWS ranges from \$10,000 to \$40,000 depending on the complexity of the system. The BIA anticipates completing installation upgrades of all necessary EWS by 2016.

The EAPs for the active dams were completed in FY 2015. The BIA does not have EAPs completed for dams that are breached or under construction. EAPs will be developed for these dams as they are repaired. The cost for developing and exercising an EAP is approximately \$45,000. The EAPs are exercised on a five-year cycle.



Safety of Dams Inspections and Evaluations (\$2,200,000): Funds are used to inspect and evaluate high and significant hazard dams, and to prepare Safety and Evaluation of Existing Dams (SEED) inspections on selected dams. Inspections and evaluations provide the information necessary to determine and identify the physical condition of the dams and which dams present a high or significant hazard to public safety. For dams that have been determined to be in less than satisfactory condition, annual special examinations are performed to detect deficiencies as quickly as possible, before a catastrophic failure occurs. Fifty-five percent of BIA dams are currently in poor or worse condition, requiring frequent inspections and evaluation.

Program Coordination (\$3,105,000): These funds are used to operate and administer the program. These funds are used for the program administration of Central Office, Regional Offices, and other programs in the BIA Safety of Dams Program.

Dam Maintenance [\$1,925,000; FTE: 4]:

The goal of the Dam Maintenance program is to protect and preserve trust lands and its resources. The Safety of Dams program is authorized by the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994, P.L. 103-302, which authorizes the program to provide for the maintenance of dams on Indian lands.

Funds are used to perform recurring maintenance and repairs on the identified BIA high hazard dams. Funds are also distributed for recurring maintenance of high and significant hazard potential dams on Indian lands. These funds are used to perform the annual maintenance necessary to keep dams from deteriorating into an unsafe condition. In addition, annual maintenance will be performed on early warning systems, and repairs made on dams with critical repair items. The funds will be distributed to recurring maintenance first, to keep the existing structures working properly. Dam maintenance funds are used to maintain all projects throughout their useful life.

Funding

- ❖ The BIA SOD Program funding has remained essentially constant since 1997
- ❖ \$20–23 million annually for the correction of identified structural and operational deficiencies to reduce the risk of dam failure
- ❖ \$2 million annually for dam maintenance
-
- ❖ \$556 million in deferred maintenance, repair and rehabilitation to correct identified safety and security deficiencies at the 137 BIA dams

The exception was an increase of \$3.8 million in FY 2013 to fund technical staff for construction oversight, dam inspectors/examiners and to address security issues. The technical staff allowed the Safety of Dams program to reduce interagency expenditures for examinations and construction management by \$2 million.

Program Performance:

FY 2015 Program Accomplishments:

- Completed 17 Comprehensive Reviews – Dam Examinations assessing the condition of the dam structure and potential failure modes to determine the potential risk of failure and required risk reduction actions.
- Completed 11 Periodic Reviews – Dam Examinations to determine the current dam safety risk.
- Performed 135 annual dam inspections consistent with the Federal Dam Safety Guidelines.
- Final construction was completed for Santa Ana Dam on the Santa Ana Pueblo Reservation (New Mexico) and construction initiated through a P.L. 93-638 contract.
- Construction to correct dam safety deficiencies at Davis Dam on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation is continuing and is expected construction completion in FY 2016.
- The pre-construction activities and solicitation for the rehabilitation of Pasture Canyon Dam on the Hopi Indian Reservation was completed with anticipation of construction completion in FY 2016.
- The rehabilitation construction of Tsaile Dam on the Navajo Nation Reservation (Arizona) continues with anticipation of construction completion in FY 2016. The project cost was reduced by an estimated \$4 million through the use of engineering consultants.
- Final design was completed for the rehabilitation of Red Lake Dam on the Navajo Nation Reservation (New Mexico) and reduced the project construction costs by \$8 million through the use of engineering consultants redesign efforts.
- Rehabilitation designs were started on Lauer Dam on the XL Ranch Reservation, California with completion of these designs in FY 2016 – construction rehabilitation is anticipated to begin in FY 2018.
- Rehabilitation designs were started on Belcourt Dam and Gordon Dam located in North Dakota, with an anticipated construction start and finish in FY 2016.
- Equalizer Dam in Idaho is currently under design with completion in FY 2016.
- Crow Dam, located in the Flathead Reservation in Montana is currently in final design for an anticipated rehabilitation construction start in FY 2017.
- Completed 3 Value Engineering Studies (Coolidge Dam, Crow Dam, and Gordon Dam).
- EWS retrofit Upgrades for Fort Apache (20 monitoring sites) and Zuni reservations (8 monitoring sites).
- EWS Data Services Management (data telemetry and web hosting) for BIA's National Monitoring Center. Currently these services cover 117 of BIA's high hazard dams via 291 monitoring locations with a total of 2834 sensors.
- Installed five new EWS and monitored for Happy Valley, Indian Scout, Pine Tree, 4th of July, and Santa Ana Dams, and maintained and tested 130 monitoring locations.
- Performed two A-123 regional dam safety program review audits which were at Western Region and Pacific Region.
- Eight Tabletop Exercises, covering 31 dams, including conducting Initial Planning Meetings and inundation map production oversight.
- Dam Security program, conducting 45 security assessments in FY 2015.

FY 2016 Planned Accomplishments:

- Complete 19 Comprehensive Reviews – Dam Examinations assessing the condition of the dam structure and potential failure modes to determine the potential risk of failure and required risk reduction actions.
- Complete 12 Periodic Reviews – Dam Examinations to determine the current dam safety risk.
- Perform 137 annual dam inspections consistent with the Federal Dam Safety Guidelines.
- Complete construction to correct dam safety deficiencies at Davis Dam on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation.
- Complete final designs for Mission Dam, Montana.
- Complete final designs for Sully 2 Dam, South Dakota.
- Complete final designs for San Francisco Dam, New Mexico.
- Complete final designs for Four Horns Dam, Montana.
- Complete final designs for Lauer Dam, California.
- Complete final designs for Ghost Hawk Dam, South Dakota
- Complete rehabilitation of Pasture Canyon Dam on the Hopi Indian Reservation.
- Complete rehabilitation of Tsaile Dam on the Navajo Nation Reservation (Arizona).
- Complete construction for rehabilitation of Red Lake Dam on the Navajo Nation Reservation (New Mexico).
- Complete rehabilitation of Gordon Dam, North Dakota.
- Complete construction for Belcourt Dam, North Dakota rehabilitation.
- Install four new EWS and monitor, maintain, and test 115 EWS sites.
- Perform three A-123 regional dam safety program review audits.
- Revise and exercise 14 EAPs and update 137 EAPs.
- Review physical security and revise security plans on 30 dams.

FY 2017 Anticipated Program Accomplishments:

- Complete 19 Comprehensive Reviews assessing the condition of the dam structure and potential failure modes, to determine the potential risk of failure and required risk reduction actions.
- Complete 14 Intermediate Dam Examinations to determine the current dam safety risk.
- Perform 137 annual dam inspections consistent with the Federal Dam Safety Guidelines.
- Initiate rehabilitation construction of Crow Dam, Montana.
- Initiate rehabilitation construction of Four Horns Dam, Montana.
- Initiate rehabilitation construction on Ghost Hawk Dam
- Complete final designs for Kicking Horse, Montana
- Complete final designs for Tufa Stone Dam, Arizona.
- Install six new EWS and monitor, maintain and test 123 EWS sites.
- Perform three A-123 regional dam safety program review audits.
- Revise and exercise 10 EAPs and update 135 EAPs.
- Review physical security and revise security plans on 24 dams.

Resources Management Construction Performance Overview Table

<i>Program Performance Change Table</i>									
Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	Change from CY plan to BY	Long Term Target 2019
Percent of revenue generating irrigation projects for which comprehensive condition assessments have been completed annually (BIA)	80%	0%	87%	72%	72%	94%	100%	-	100%
	12	0	13	13	13	17	18	-	18
	15	0	15	18	18	18	18	-	18
Percentage of irrigation projects that have been reviewed during the reporting year and found to be in compliance with regulations (BIA)	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	-	3
Percentage of maintenance projects that are completed within established timeframes (BIA)	78%	91%	86%	89%	90%	90%	90%	-1	90%
	734	1,149	1,555	1,620	1,178	1,140	1,630	+477	1,630
	947	1,265	1,813	1,815	1,313	1,261	1,812	-551	1,812

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2017 - 2021**

**BUREAU INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	100/8
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Safety of Dams	

Project Identification

Project Title: Ghost Hawk Dam Rehabilitation – Expedited Actions			
Project Number: 330SD	Unit/Facility Name: Ghost Hawk Dam		
Region/Area/District: Great Plains Region	Congressional District: 1	State: South Dakota	

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
40162100	Ghost Hawk Dam	100	0.78	0.07

Project Description:

Ghost Hawk Dam is a homogeneous earthfill structure located on the Rosebud Reservation approximately 3 miles northwest of Rosebud, SD on a tributary of the Little White River. The dam was constructed in 1975 as part of Hwy No. 7. The dam impounds 160 ac-ft. at elevation 2443. The dam is 42 ft. high with a crest length of 500 ft. and a crest width of 44 ft. the dam has an overall Safety of Dams condition classification of poor, with a downstream hazard classification of high. If this dam fails, the population at risk is 46 according to the Dam Consequence Rating and threatens significant cultural and historic sites. The dam has a high probability for overtopping and the Comprehensive Dam Review listed overtopping as an Expedited Safety Action item. The project will look at reducing the potential for overtopping, spillway replacement and also to reduce the potential for seepage through the dam embankment. Currently BIA is completing an Issue Evaluation study on the facilities to determine which deficiencies are high risk and should be included in this project. The conceptual design started in FY2012. Final designs are scheduled to begin in FY 2016. FY 2017 funding will allow Ghost Hawk Dam rehabilitation construction to begin.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The Safety of Dams (SOD) Program is primarily a public safety program, with the intent to reduce the potential loss of life and risks, which are posed by dams located on Indian Reservations, to people, property, and the environment. The SOD program protects the public by identifying and implementing necessary corrective actions to make dams are as safe as practically possible and to reduce the potential threat to human life and property due to a catastrophic dam failure. When structural modifications are required to correct safety of dams deficiencies, the program ensures that modifications are completed in an economically, technically, environmentally, and culturally sound manner. The program monitors performance of dams through regular examinations and instrumentation monitoring. The program provides a consistent and logical approach to manage and reduce the risk posed by dams that are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

Investment Strategy (IS): Ghost Hawk Dam investment strategy demonstrates a steady state position on operation and maintenance costs and a moderate leveraging of non-DOI resources.

<u>Dates:</u>	Sch'd	Actual	<u>Project Data Sheet</u>	<u>DOI Approved: Yes</u>
Construction Award/Start:	__3rd_/13__	___/___	Prepared/Last Updated: <u>01/16</u>	
Project Complete:	__4th__	___/16__		
Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$				
Current: \$10,000	Projected: \$10,000		Net Change: \$	

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2017 - 2021**

BUREAU INDIAN AFFAIRS

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	90/1
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source:	Funding Source: Construction-Resource Management Construction-Project Construction-SOD

Project Identification

Project Title: Crow Dam		
Project Number: 601SD000	Unit/Facility Name: Crow Dam-Expedited Actions	
Region/Area/District: Northwest Region	Congressional District: 1	State: Montana

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
401602100	Crow Dam	100	0.2	0.07

Project Description:

The dam is located on Crow Creek in Lake County, Montana, on the Flathead Indian Reservation. Crow Dam is a homogeneous embankment with a structural height of 99 feet and a crest length of 900 feet. The dam was constructed in the 1933 and modified in 1940. Crow Dam has unacceptably high probabilities of failure identified by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). Overall Safety of Dams condition is currently judged to be unsatisfactory. Two Expedited Actions have been identified. If this dam fails, the population at risk is estimated 370. The main deficiencies, considered Expedited Action, are high likelihood of failure due to overtopping during a flood event and spillway erosion during spillway flows. An Issue Evaluation and conceptual design was initiated in FY2011, and is complete. The final design is currently being developed.

FY 2017 funding will allow for the start of construction of the spillway. The estimated completion of spillway rehabilitation will be 2019.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The Safety of Dams (SOD) Program is primarily a public safety program, with the intent to reduce the risks, which are posed by dams located on Indian Reservations, to people, property, and the environment. The SOD program protects the public by identifying and implementing necessary corrective actions to make dams are as safe as practically possible and to reduce the potential threat to human life and property due to a catastrophic dam failure. This project supports the long-term goal by correcting identified safety deficiencies on the dam in accordance with the Indian Dam Safety Act of 1994 (Public Law 100-302) and the Department's Safety of Dams Program as per Secretarial Order No. 3048. When structural modifications are required to correct safety of dams deficiencies, the program ensures that modifications are completed in an economically, technically, environmentally, and culturally sound manner. The program monitors performance of dams through regular examinations and instrumentation monitoring. The program provides a consistent and logical approach to manage and reduce the risk posed by dams that are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The Crow Dam Rehabilitation fulfills the location and partnership initiatives of the Department and Bureau.

Investment Strategy (IS):

Crow Dam investment strategy demonstrates a steady state position on operation and maintenance costs and a moderate leveraging of non-DOI resources.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to complete the Crow Dam would have a major and measurable direct impacts on public or employee health and safety.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API (40%) FCI 0.44 API 100 Score = 40

SB (20%) Score = 20

IS (20%) Score = 10

CFA (20%) Score = 20

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: yes

VE Study: Scheduled 10/11 Completed

Total Project Score: 90

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		Project Funding History: (entire project)	
	\$	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ <u>8,000,000</u>	<u>100</u>	Appropriated to Date: \$ <u>1,300,000</u>
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Requested in FY 17 Budget: \$ <u>7,500,000</u>
Total:	\$ <u>100,000</u>	<u>100</u>	Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ <u>4,000,000</u>
			Total: \$ <u>13,300,000</u>
Class of Estimate (circle one): A B C		Planning and Design Funds: \$'s	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 14 (mm/yy)		Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____	
		Design Funds Received in FY <u>12</u> \$ <u>1,300,000</u>	
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet
Construction Award/Start:	4th / <u>14</u>	___/___	Prepared/Last Updated: <u>06/15</u>
Project Complete:	<u>4th/21</u>		
Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$			
Current: \$4,000	Projected: \$ 4,000		Net Change: \$ 0

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2017 - 2021**

BUREAU INDIAN AFFAIRS

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	70/2
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source:	Construction-Resource Management Construction-Project Construction-SOD

Project Identification

Project Title: Four Horns Dam		
Project Number:	Unit/Facility Name: Four Horns Dam-Expedited Actions	
Region/Area/District: Rocky Mountain Region	Congressional District: 1	State: New Montana

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
40160000	Four Horns Dam	80	100	0.0

Project Description:

Four Horns Dam is a homogeneous earth fill structure located on the Big Plum Coulee within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in northwestern Montana, approximately 24 miles southeast of Browning, Montana. The dam has a height of approximately 45 feet at the maximum section, which is approximately 125 feet long and is located at the outlet works. The remainder of the dam outside of the maximum section is 12 feet high or less, serves as a freeboard dike, and does not normally store water at the restricted water surface elevation of 4110. The entire dam is approximately 1,150 feet long, with a crest width of 25 feet at elevation 4125. Failure of the dam would potentially endanger a Population-At-Risk (PAR) of between 114 and 157 persons, depending on the time of day that the failure occurred.

Seven potential failure modes (three static, two seismic, and two hydrologic) were considered to be significant enough to warrant highlighting in this Comprehensive Dam Review (CDR).

Four Horns Dam has an unacceptably high likelihood of failure associated with internal erosion adjacent to the outlet works conduit and internal erosion through the embankment or along the embankment-foundation contact

Four Horns Dam has an unacceptably high likelihood of failure associated with overtopping related to a large precipitation event.

FY 2017 funding will allow for the completion and rehabilitation of Four Horns Dam and will bring all potential failure modes within safe program guidelines and will restore the safety of the dam and will provide irrigation benefits to the community for crop production.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The Safety of Dams (SOD) Program is primarily a public safety program, with the intent to reduce the risks, which are posed by dams located on Indian Reservations, to people, property, and the environment. The long-term goal of the Safety of Dams program is to ensure that all Indian dam structures do not create unacceptable risks to public safety, property, the environment, and cultural structures. This project supports the long-term goal by correcting identified safety deficiencies on the dam in accordance with the Indian Dam Safety Act of 1994 (Public Law 100-302) and the Department's Safety of Dams Program as per Secretarial Order No. 3048. Four Horns Dam has an overall Safety of Dams condition classification of poor, with a downstream hazard classification of high. If this dam fails, the population at risk is between 114 and 157 persons. As a result of the Comprehensive Dam Review, the dam has an unacceptably short term likelihood of internal erosion and failure during floods that overtop the dam. When structural modifications are required to correct safety of dams deficiencies, the program ensures that modifications are completed in an

economically, technically, environmentally, and culturally sound manner. The program monitors performance of dams through regular examinations and instrumentation monitoring.

Investment Strategy (IS):
 The Four Horns Dam investment strategy demonstrates a steady state position on operation and maintenance costs and a moderate leveraging of non-DOI resources.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):
 Failure to complete the Four Horns Dam would have a major and measurable direct impact on public or employee health and safety.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API (40%) FCI 100 API 0 Score = 30

SB (20%) Score = 10

IS (20%) Score = 10

CFA (20%) Score = 20

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: yes
 VE Study: Scheduled _____ Completed _____

Total Project Score: 70

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">\$</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>6,000,000</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>100</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>100,000</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>100</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Class of Estimate (circle one): A B C Estimate Escalated to FY: (mm/yy)</p>		\$	%	Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ <u>6,000,000</u>	<u>100</u>	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Total:	\$ <u>100,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<p>Project Funding History: (entire project)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Appropriated to Date:</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;">\$ <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 17 Budget:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>6,000,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>0</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Planning and Design Funds: \$'s</p> <p>Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____</p>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ <u>0</u>	Requested in FY 17 Budget:	\$ <u>6,000,000</u>	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ <u>0</u>	Total:	\$ <u>0</u>
	\$	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ <u>6,000,000</u>	<u>100</u>																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>																			
Total:	\$ <u>100,000</u>	<u>100</u>																			
Appropriated to Date:	\$ <u>0</u>																				
Requested in FY 17 Budget:	\$ <u>6,000,000</u>																				
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ <u>0</u>																				
Total:	\$ <u>0</u>																				
<p>Dates:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">Sch'd</th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Construction Award/Start:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/_ /__</td> <td style="text-align: center;">/_ /__</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Complete:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">__ /__</td> <td style="text-align: center;">__ /__</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sch'd	Actual	Construction Award/Start:	/_ /__	/_ /__	Project Complete:	__ /__	__ /__	<p>Project Data Sheet</p> <p>Prepared/Last Updated: <u>06 /15</u></p>	<p>DOI Approved: Yes</p>										
	Sch'd	Actual																			
Construction Award/Start:	/_ /__	/_ /__																			
Project Complete:	__ /__	__ /__																			
Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$																					
Current: \$ 15,000	Projected: \$15,000	Net Change: \$ 0																			

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2017 - 2021**

BUREAU INDIAN AFFAIRS

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	70/2
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source:	Funding Source: Construction-Resource Management Construction-Project Construction-Irrigation

Project Identification

Project Title: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, Automation and Power Factor Correction		
Project Number: NIIP-2	Unit/Facility Name: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	
Region/Area/District: Navajo Region	Congressional District: 3	State: New Mexico

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
40160000	N48101OS	80	N/A	0.0

Project Description:

The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) is an on-going irrigation construction project on the Navajo Indian Reservation in northwest New Mexico. The NIIP started construction in 1964. The NIIP was authorized by Public Law 87-483 (76 Stat.96), signed into law on June 13, 1962 as a settlement of a specific issue and is the initial stage of the San Juan Chama Project in New Mexico and Colorado. This legislation authorized the delivery of irrigation water to 110,630 acres.

Currently, the irrigation system can deliver up to 77,685 acres of irrigated land. The NIIP has been under construction for approximately 51 years. The Indian Affairs (IA) funds the operation and maintenance of the NIIP.

Automation of the project will tie 32 small and large self-controlled pumping plants, 50 manually operated pumping plants and 19 canal check structures into the NAPI Master Station. The status of each pumping plant and the canal water levels at each side of the canal check structures can be monitored in real time. Adjustments to the system can be made remotely by a computer rather than manually by project personnel. Automation will make the NAPI irrigation operation more economical, more efficient, and will solve many of the water delivery problems NAPI is currently having. The design of the work started in FY 2011. The work on each block is scheduled to be completed in one to two years as funding is made available. The work is scheduled to be complete in FY 2022.

The current project power agreement was established on June 27, 1990 between Western Area Power Administration (Western), Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and IA. The Power factor Correction requirements were established on June 27, 1990. The agreement is to adhere to a power factor requirement i.e. "95 percent lagging and 95 percent leading" which was not considered until Block 8 pumping plants were constructed. If the average power factor at which power is delivered to the project is less than 95 percent lagging or more than 95 percent leading, the billing demand will be increased for each percent or major fraction thereof and will be billed at the power rate, i.e., by adding power factor capacitors to pump motors, the project will have a lower electric bill.

In Blocks 8 and 9 pumping plants, power factor capacitors were added to the pump motors. In 1997, prior to the moratorium on new construction, Block 5 power factor capacitors were added to the plant motors under the 1425-98-CC-40-22510 contract. Blocks 1 through 3 pumps are powered by natural gas; therefore, have small electrical load requirements which probably will not require power factor capacitor corrective action. Recently IA installed electrical motors in the Block 1 single unit pumping plants through a contract with Keller-Bleisner Engineering. As this is a working irrigation project, the work needs to be scheduled around the delivery of the water, and at times during the off-season, and is scheduled to be completed in FY 2022.

FY 2017 funding will allow for the continuation of the power factor correction work and automation work.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The NIIP support the Interior/IA's core mission by:

- Supporting IA's mission to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. This is to be accomplished through the delivery of quality services, and by maintaining government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian self-determination.

- Carrying out the mission of the Office of Trust Services in protecting and preserving Trusts lands and Trust resources. This project protects and preserves trust resources through the on-going construction of the NIIP.

- Carrying out the authorization under the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: San Juan Chama Project (*Public Law 87-483, as amended*) and the initial stage of the San Juan Chama Project in New Mexico and Colorado. This legislation authorized the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

The Project clearly demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and IA, aligning with specific outputs and outcomes detailed in the strategic plans. The NIIP beneficially impacts the economy of the geographic area and the Navajo Nation (NN), including employment and multiple benefits to local, regional and national economies. The NIIP has four Public Law 93-638 contracts with the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI), Navajo Nation's Tribal farming and agri-business enterprise. The NAPI provides operation, maintenance, corrects transfer deficiencies, and performs minor construction to irrigation systems on the completed segments. NAPI impacts not just the local economy but other areas through national and international marketing of consumer goods produced by the NAPI. The NIIP fulfills the location and partnership initiatives of the Department and IA.

Investment Strategy (IS):

NIIP investment strategy demonstrates a steady state position on operation and maintenance costs and a moderate leveraging of non-DOI resources.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to complete the NIIP would have a major and measurable direct impact on public or employee health and safety

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API (40%) FCI 80 API 0 Score = 30

SB (20%) Score = 10

IS (20%) Score = 10

CFA (20%) Score = 20

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: yes

VE Study: Scheduled 11 Completed _____

Total Project Score: 70

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS): <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center;">\$</th> <th style="text-align: center;">%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>40,000</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>40</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>60,000</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>60</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>100,000</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>100</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			\$	%	Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ <u>40,000</u>	<u>40</u>	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ <u>60,000</u>	<u>60</u>	Total:	\$ <u>100,000</u>	<u>100</u>	Project Funding History: (entire project) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Appropriated to Date:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>2,800,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 17 Budget:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>100,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>7,315,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>10,215,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ <u>2,800,000</u>	Requested in FY 17 Budget:	\$ <u>100,000</u>	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ <u>7,315,000</u>	Total:	\$ <u>10,215,000</u>
	\$	%																					
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ <u>40,000</u>	<u>40</u>																					
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ <u>60,000</u>	<u>60</u>																					
Total:	\$ <u>100,000</u>	<u>100</u>																					
Appropriated to Date:	\$ <u>2,800,000</u>																						
Requested in FY 17 Budget:	\$ <u>100,000</u>																						
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ <u>7,315,000</u>																						
Total:	\$ <u>10,215,000</u>																						
Class of Estimate (circle one): A B C Estimate Escalated to FY: 13 (mm/yy)		Planning and Design Funds: \$'s Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____																					
Dates: Construction Award/Start: Sch'd <u>1st/11</u> Actual ___/___ Project Complete: <u>4th/22</u>		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 8/15 DOI Approved: Yes																					
Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$																							
Current: \$ 4,600,000		Projected: \$ 4,600,000																					
		Net Change: \$ 0																					

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2017 - 2021**

BUREAU INDIAN AFFAIRS

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	70/2
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source:	Funding Source: Construction-Resource Management Construction-Project Construction-Irrigation

Project Identification

Project Title: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, Automation and Power Factor Correction		
Project Number: NIIP-2	Unit/Facility Name: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	
Region/Area/District: Navajo Region	Congressional District: 3	State: New Mexico

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
40160000	N48101OS	80	N/A	0.0

Project Description:

The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) is an on-going irrigation construction project on the Navajo Indian Reservation in northwest New Mexico. The NIIP started construction in 1964. The NIIP was authorized by Public Law 87-483 (76 Stat.96), signed into law on June 13, 1962 as a settlement of a specific issue and is the initial stage of the San Juan Chama Project in New Mexico and Colorado. This legislation authorized the delivery of irrigation water to 110,630 acres.

Currently, the irrigation system can deliver up to 77,685 acres of irrigated land. The NIIP has been under construction for approximately 51 years. The Indian Affairs (IA) funds the operation and maintenance of the NIIP.

Automation of the project will tie 32 small and large self-controlled pumping plants, 50 manually operated pumping plants and 19 canal check structures into the NAPI Master Station. The status of each pumping plant and the canal water levels at each side of the canal check structures can be monitored in real time. Adjustments to the system can be made remotely by a computer rather than manually by project personnel. Automation will make the NAPI irrigation operation more economical, more efficient, and will solve many of the water delivery problems NAPI is currently having. The design of the work started in FY 2011. The work on each block is scheduled to be completed in one to two years as funding is made available. The work is scheduled to be complete in FY 2022.

The current project power agreement was established on June 27, 1990 between Western Area Power Administration (Western), Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI), the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and IA. The Power factor Correction requirements were established on June 27, 1990. The agreement is to adhere to a power factor requirement i.e. "95 percent lagging and 95 percent leading" which was not considered until Block 8 pumping plants were constructed. If the average power factor at which power is delivered to the project is less than 95 percent lagging or more than 95 percent leading, the billing demand will be increased for each percent or major fraction thereof and will be billed at the power rate, i.e., by adding power factor capacitors to pump motors, the project will have a lower electric bill.

In Blocks 8 and 9 pumping plants, power factor capacitors were added to the pump motors. In 1997, prior to the moratorium on new construction, Block 5 power factor capacitors were added to the plant motors under the 1425-98-CC-40-22510 contract. Blocks 1 through 3 pumps are powered by natural gas; therefore, have small electrical load requirements which probably will not require power factor capacitor corrective action. Recently IA installed electrical motors in the Block 1 single unit pumping plants through a contract with Keller-Bleisner Engineering. As this is a working irrigation project, the work needs to be scheduled around the delivery of the water, and at times during the off-season, and is scheduled to be completed in FY 2022.

FY 2017 funding will allow for the completion of the power factor correction work and continuation of automation work.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The NIIP support the Interior/IA's core mission by:

-Supporting IA's mission to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. This is to be accomplished through the delivery of quality services, and by maintaining government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian self-determination.

-Carrying out the mission of the Office of Trust Services in protecting and preserving Trusts lands and Trust resources. This project protects and preserves trust resources through the on-going construction of the NIIP.

- Carrying out the authorization under the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: San Juan Chama Project (*Public Law 87-483, as amended*) and the initial stage of the San Juan Chama Project in New Mexico and Colorado. This legislation authorized the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

The Project clearly demonstrates a major and measurable contribution to established goals and objectives of the Department and IA, aligning with specific outputs and outcomes detailed in the strategic plans. The NIIP beneficially impacts the economy of the geographic area and the Navajo Nation (NN), including employment and multiple benefits to local, regional and national economies. The NIIP has four Public Law 93-638 contracts with the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI), Navajo Nation's Tribal farming and agri-business enterprise. The NAPI provides operation, maintenance, corrects transfer deficiencies, and performs minor construction to irrigation systems on the completed segments. NAPI impacts not just the local economy but other areas through national and international marketing of consumer goods produced by the NAPI. The NIIP fulfills the location and partnership initiatives of the Department and IA.

Investment Strategy (IS):

NIIP investment strategy demonstrates a steady state position on operation and maintenance costs and a moderate leveraging of non-DOI resources.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to complete the NIIP would have a major and measurable direct impact on public or employee health and safety

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API (40%) FCI 80 API 0 Score = 30

SB (20%) Score = 10

IS (20%) Score = 10

CFA (20%) Score = 20

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: yes

VE Study: Scheduled 11 Completed _____

Total Project Score: 70

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS): <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center;">\$</th> <th style="text-align: center;">%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>40,000</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>40</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>60,000</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>60</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>100,000</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>100</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			\$	%	Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ <u>40,000</u>	<u>40</u>	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ <u>60,000</u>	<u>60</u>	Total:	\$ <u>100,000</u>	<u>100</u>	Project Funding History: (entire project) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Appropriated to Date:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>2,800,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 17 Budget:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>100,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>7,315,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ <u>10,215,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ <u>2,800,000</u>	Requested in FY 17 Budget:	\$ <u>100,000</u>	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ <u>7,315,000</u>	Total:	\$ <u>10,215,000</u>
	\$	%																					
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ <u>40,000</u>	<u>40</u>																					
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ <u>60,000</u>	<u>60</u>																					
Total:	\$ <u>100,000</u>	<u>100</u>																					
Appropriated to Date:	\$ <u>2,800,000</u>																						
Requested in FY 17 Budget:	\$ <u>100,000</u>																						
Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ <u>7,315,000</u>																						
Total:	\$ <u>10,215,000</u>																						
Class of Estimate (circle one): A B C Estimate Escalated to FY: 13 (mm/yy)		Planning and Design Funds: \$'s Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____																					
Dates: Construction Award/Start: <u>1st/11</u> ___/___ Project Complete: <u>4th/22</u>		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>6/15</u> DOI Approved: Yes																					
Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$																							
Current: \$ 4,600,000		Projected: \$ 4,600,000																					
		Net Change: \$ 0																					

Other Program Construction

Other Program Construction (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Telecommunications Improvement & Repair <i>FTE</i>	856	856				856	
Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair <i>FTE</i>	1,171	1,171			1,000	2,171	1,000
Construction Program Management <i>FTE</i>	6,615 <i>10</i>	7,907 <i>10</i>		7		7,914 <i>10</i>	7
Total Requirements <i>FTE</i>	8,642 <i>10</i>	9,934 <i>10</i>		7	1,000	10,941 <i>10</i>	1,007

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair	+1,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+1,000	0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Other Program Construction activity is \$10,941,000, a net program change of +\$1,000,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair (+\$1,000,000):

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) owns many of the facilities at the 70 locations that house its regional and agency offices. This program addresses the deferred maintenance needs of these facilities. The requested funds will be used to expand the capacity to conduct annual health and safety inspections and more comprehensive facility condition assessments on a three year cycle at these sites and address health, safety, and handicap deficiencies. The Division of Facilities Maintenance and Construction (DFMC) will coordinate with the regional facilities staff working with each location to input findings from the annual inspections and condition assessments into the Indian Affairs Facilities Management System (IA-FMS). The data in IA-FMS will be used to prioritize projects in the following categories: 1) critical health and safety deficiencies and 2) mechanical, electrical, and other building systems. Projects will be accomplished in accordance with ADA requirements; EPA requirements; National Fire Protection Association (NFPA); and other applicable safety code requirements.

Other Program Construction Overview:

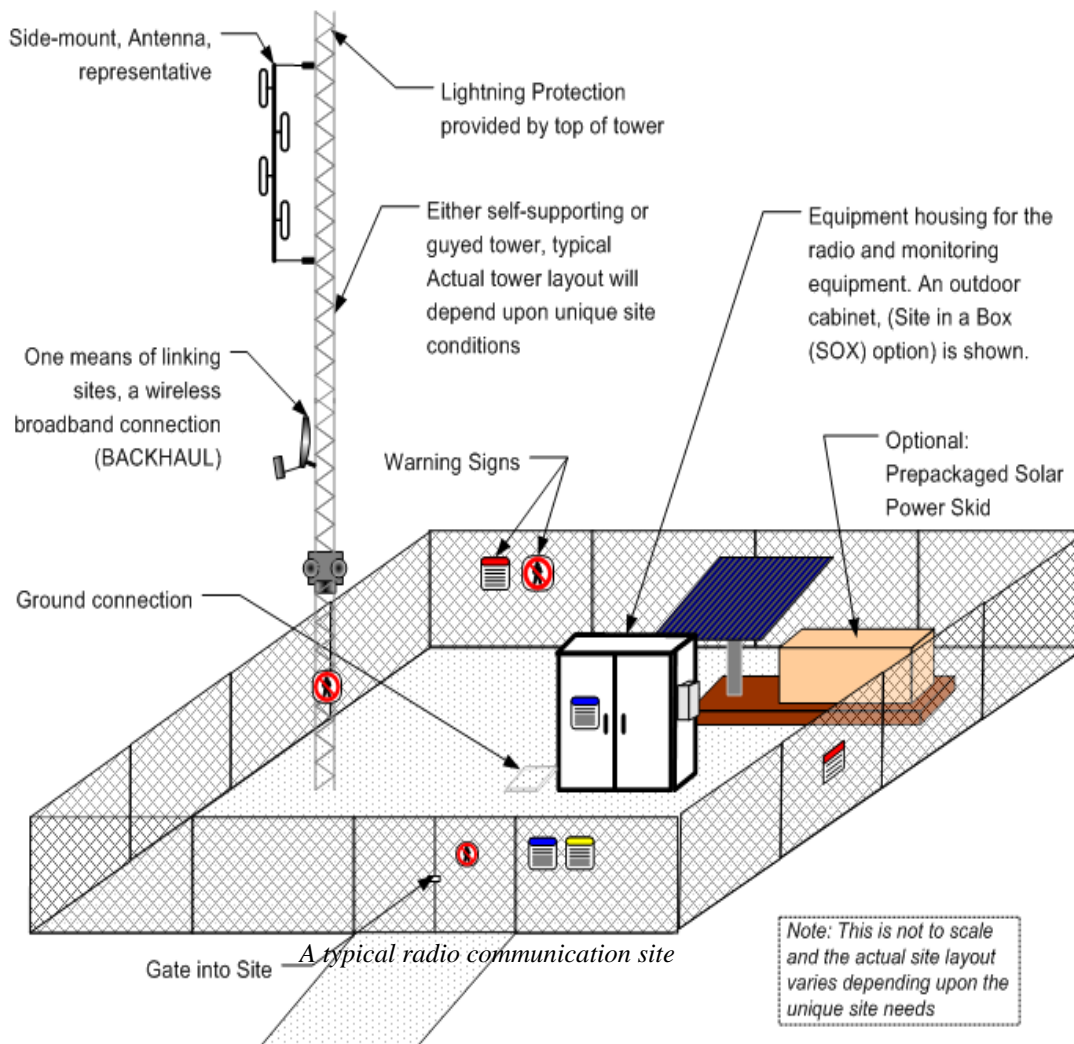
The Other Program Construction program subactivity includes the following:

- Telecommunications Improvement and Repair
- Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair (FI&R)
- Construction Program Management

These programs support and ensure that staff can carry out the Department's goal of Management Excellence, as well as all of the goals under Serving Communities, by ensuring all programs and staff can carry out the goals and objectives of their programs in a safe, healthy, and efficient environment.

Subactivity - Telecommunications Improvement & Repair (FY 2017: \$856,000; FTE: 0):

The BIA is seeking to improve its performance at a number of its communication sites which are critical to the BIA mission. The system is challenged by aging infrastructure, limited life cycle management, and harsh environments. Identifying and remediating telecommunication problems are of utmost importance in order to prevent outages and the costly reactive repairs that follow.



The BIA works to ensure all programs have adequate and compatible technology to carry out their missions. The BIA will continue to remediate telecommunication sites to meet Motorola R56 Compliance per Departmental guidance, provide correction to identified life/safety deficiencies, and replace systems that do not fall within the narrowband requirements. These improvement and repair initiatives are for normal cyclic equipment repair or replacement and are also for emergency repair as an on-needed basis in the event of unforeseen circumstances affecting telecommunications. Funds target the correction, repair, or replacement of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies affected by the BIA telecommunication infrastructure. This includes, but is not limited to: repair or replacement of radio towers, base stations, and infrastructure; correction of hazardous safety conditions; damage caused by fire; acts of nature (i.e., lightning, tornados, floods, snow, and ice); and vandalism.

Subactivity - Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair (FY 2017: \$2,171,000; FTE: 0):

The BIA will perform urgent FI&R work on the existing administrative facilities and will address project work associated with critical maintenance and operations items. The Division of Facilities Management and Construction (DFMC) will continue to incorporate maintenance issues within the budget planning cycle. These projects accomplish the highest priority items, including work to improve safety and protect the health for employees and the public in administrative buildings.

Condition Assessments (\$41,000): This program supports the cyclic inventory and deferred maintenance assessment and validation project (Condition Assessments). The purpose of the program is



The Southern Plains Indian Museum, OK.

to perform a complete and comprehensive condition assessment and inventory validation of BIA owned or leased real property assets. This comprehensive assessment will occur on a three year cycle in order to maintain the real property portfolio assets at an operational level as well as extending the useful life of the asset. Assets include buildings, housing units, and a wide variety of other constructed assets such as roads, recreation facilities, water and power facilities, warehouses, storage facilities, garages (quarters and non-quarters), and existing building operation support systems; i.e., infrastructure of the identified location.

Condition assessments identify Deferred Maintenance (DM) needs and include a computation of the current replacement value (CRV) of each asset, which is critical in calculating the FCI. Condition assessments also identify museum property and assess facility conditions in which they are housed to assure adequate protective measures are in place. Facility inspections include standard elements identified such as fire and life safety, HVAC systems, electrical systems, structural integrity, etc. When the BIA identifies deficiencies, interim abatement plans for safety, health, and handicap deficiencies are put in place until permanent corrections are completed. Condition Assessments continue to be the most effective means of identifying deficiencies at BIA locations.

Emergency Repairs (\$200,000): Funds support projects at General Administration buildings as necessary to undertake repairs or address emergencies to minimize damage, correct emergent damage, and restore buildings or infrastructures resulting from catastrophic failure, fires, wind, water damage, or other causes. Funds will also be used to provide technical assistance and correct unanticipated life, safety, and other facility deficiencies adversely affecting personnel, programs, and the general public.

Environmental Projects (\$350,000): This program will continue efforts in addressing environmental clean-up in accordance with environmental laws and regulations. Specifically, funds will be used to assess, characterize, remediate, and monitor potential or actual releases of environmental contaminants at BIA-owned general administration facilities. Environmental projects will include the upgrade or replacement of storage tanks, wastewater systems, water systems, water towers, or wells; removal and disposal of contaminated soils and hazardous or toxic materials; abatement of asbestos and lead paint; and sampling and analysis of environmental contaminants, including testing for and mitigation of radon gas. Compliance will minimize or eliminate public exposure to environmental hazards.

Minor Improvement and Repair (\$1,580,000): Funds will be used to correct priority deficiencies in the 65 general administration locations identified in “*poor*” condition based on the FCI. Currently, BIA has \$46.8 million in building Deferred Maintenance and \$55.9 million in Site/Ground Deferred Maintenance at these locations. Funding is critical for identification, prioritization and correction of these life safety deficiencies at the locations. Funding will target replacement of large building systems: i.e., roofs, HVAC, lighting, electrical, and mechanical. The most critical work items will receive priority consideration. Correction of these items is crucial to addressing the “*poor*” condition of these facilities and bringing facilities up to code compliance necessary to provide safe, functional facilities and minimize program personnel exposure to potential life, safety and health hazards attributed to unsafe facilities. Funds for the abatement of those identified critical deficiencies will be in accordance with ADA requirements; EPA requirements; National Fire Protection Association (NFPA); and other applicable safety code requirements. The deficiencies scheduled for correction are in the following categories: 1) critical health and safety deficiencies and 2) mechanical, electrical, and other building systems.

Prioritization of deficiencies will be accomplished by the regional facilities staff working with each location to identify critical deficiencies. The work will be accomplished by each location where feasible via P.L. 100-297 grants, P.L. 93-638 contracts, or commercial contracts. These funds are for serious health and safety deficiencies existing in the backlog or identified in an annual health and safety inspection with completed abatement plans that are not included in the annual O&M program.

Subactivity - Construction Program Management (FY 2017: \$7,914,000; FTE: 10):

The Construction Program Management provides for a national strategic, tactical, and liaison support for the facilities programs operated by BIA. This support will provide Technical Assistance, Policy Development, and Program Reviews to the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) and BIA. It is critical to achieve the requirements under the realignment to ensure the facilities function within BIA is successful in the management of all assets which ultimately support vital programs to Native Americans.

Office of Facilities, Management, and Construction (OFMC) (\$4,145,000): Funds requested will provide safe and functional facilities for bureau programs. OFMC’s program management supports an

inventory of 6,285 buildings (more than 28 million square feet) nationwide and includes all associated site utilities. The buildings are located in 29 states and are distributed over approximately 392 sites that are often remote and isolated. Of these buildings, 1,744 are education facilities utilized by the BIE, consisting of 179 schools including two colleges. Of the remaining 2,300 buildings, 50 buildings (815,980 square feet) are managed by tribes who receive O&M funds for such purpose via P.L. 93-638 contracts. There are 60 detention centers and tribal courts that provide services for OJS. Finally, 2,181 of the remaining buildings are used by BIA for administration and other program operations including: fire stations; roads shops; employee housing units; forestry buildings; lookout towers; communications sites; water intake systems; pumping stations; pipelines; and water treatment plants.

The OFMC program management staff develop, implement, and administer policies and procedures; plan, formulate, execute, and manage the facilities' budgets; and provide fiscal and programmatic administration, management, monitoring, and evaluation of the facilities' programs on a BIA-wide basis, as well as distribute O&M funds. The OFMC program staff also manage and oversee facilities construction, the repair and improvement program, and all maintenance programs which are accomplished through P.L. 93-638 (as amended) contracts, grants, or compacts with tribal organizations for BIE, OJS, and BIA.

Facility Management System (\$1,500,000): Funds requested will be used for the operations and maintenance of the Indian Affairs Facility Management System (IA-FMS), user training, user licenses, and additional system development to address updates to business processes. IA-FMS is a suite of applications integrated with the work management and asset management software package called Maximo®, the facility maintenance management system for all bureaus.

IA-FMS utilizes a single instance of Maximo® that serves two organizations within Indian Affairs - the Division of Water and Power (DWP) and DFMC. The Department of Interior has an enterprise license agreement with IBM on behalf of the bureaus to address licensing requirements. Each bureau is required to pay a DOI Maximo License Cost Allocation each year to the Department for continued use of Maximo.

IA-FMS interfaces with the system of record, the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), on facility maintenance activities associated with BIA funded assets that include schools, detention centers, telecommunication towers, and general administration facilities. IA-FMS enables nationwide participation and access by federal, grant, and tribal users upon completion of training provided by DFMC. IA-FMS serves as the primary tool for gathering, tracking, and monitoring data on BIA funded assets. Utilizing IA-FMS supports a proactive Operations and Maintenance strategy that extends the life of IA funded assets.

Ft. Peck Water System (\$2,262,000): This program will ensure a safe and adequate municipal, rural, and industrial water supply, in accordance with the requirements of the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000, for the residents of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in the State of Montana; and to assist the citizens of Roosevelt, Sheridan, Daniels, and Valley counties in the state, outside the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in developing safe and adequate municipal, rural, and industrial water supplies.

Planning for this project began in 2006 with construction starting in 2007. Project completion is expected in FY 2020. This funding supports the O&M for the completed portions of the construction project, as authorized by the Congress. O&M is funded only for the portion of the system which is within the Ft. Peck reservation boundaries. As construction by the Bureau of Reclamation progresses, completed portions will require O&M funds on an annual basis. O&M costs are expected to increase approximately 6-7 percent per year as construction is completed through project completion. The BIA completed an independent O&M funding requirement analysis on the Assiniboine and Sioux Rural Water System (the rural water system inside the Fort Peck Reservation boundary). The independent analysis along with a tripartite negotiation resulted in a "*Water Service Agreement*" to provide the O&M funding required on the water system.

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	N/A
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Other Program Construction Improvement and Repair Facilities Improvement and Repair	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Telecommunications Improvement and Repairs		
Project Number:	Multiple	Unit/Facility Name:	Multiple Facilities
Region/Area/District:	Multiple	Congressional District:	Multiple
		State:	Multiple

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
Varies	Multiple Buildings	Varies	Varies	Varies
	Various uses			

Project Description:

The Telecommunications Improvement and Repair program provides technical assistance, guidance, and administration on matters concerning Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) telecommunication systems and facilities.

The BIA will continue efforts on the maintenance, spectrum management, and administration of all radio frequency assignments (RFA). All RFAs require a five-year cyclical review and renewal in order to remain on the airwaves. Efforts to maintain and upgrade telecommunications and radio infrastructures will continue to ensure BIA programs have adequate and compatible technology to carry out their missions. Funds requested will be used to remediate telecommunication sites to meet Motorola R56 Compliance per Departmental guidance, provide correction to identified life/safety deficiencies, and replace systems that do not fall within the narrowband requirements. Included under the telecommunications (voice) responsibility categories are the management and maintenance of phone services. Work includes: related administrative requirements such as new assignments, changes, cancellations, requisitioning, and acceptance of long distance and toll free calling services.

Emergency Repair Funds will be provided to BIA programs on an as-needed basis in the event of unforeseen circumstances affecting telecommunications. Specifically, funds will be used for management administration, providing technical assistance, approval, and funding for the immediate correction, repair, or replacement of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies affected by the BIA telecommunication infrastructure. Emergency repair and correction of these deficiencies prevents potential life/safety matters and impairments for telecommunication infrastructures and systems for BIA personnel, programs, and the general public. Examples of emergency repairs include: repair or replacement of radio towers and base stations; telephone switching systems and infrastructure; correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions; damage caused by fire; acts of nature (i.e., lightning, tornados, floods, snow, and ice); and vandalism.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

These projects support BIA core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. The projects support the BIA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of BIA facilities for students and staff.

They support the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the P.L. 107-100 Education Improvements Act of 2001, codified in 25 USC 2005 (b) Compliance with health and safety standards, and the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal to improve the BIA Facility Condition Index (FCI) by bringing schools and facilities into good or fair condition are supported.

These projects will advance BIA's ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for students and staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies and allow staff to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

These projects support the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the BIA mission.

The investments will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient building systems. Operation and maintenance savings may result from replacing deteriorated components that use resources inefficiently. Completion of these projects will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions. These projects will allow the continued use of facilities which might otherwise be rendered non-functional by the need for repairs.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in further deterioration of BIA assets, a worsening FCI and could lead to an unhealthy, unsafe and negative environment for staff. Operation and maintenance costs could increase as a result of inefficient building systems and deteriorating components using resources inefficiently. Liability costs could increase as the potential liability risk associated with unsafe and deteriorating conditions increases. Students and staff could be negatively impacted as newer technologies and systems would be unavailable. Staff would be hampered in administering their programs by being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API (40%)	FCI	<u>N/A</u>	API	<u>N/A</u>	Score =	<u>N/A</u>
SB (20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>
BIA (20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>
CFA (20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

<u>Capital Asset Planning</u>	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:	NO			
VE	Scheduled	N/A	Completed	(mm/yy)	
Study:					<u>Total Project Score:</u>
					N/A

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):			\$	%	Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$	856,000		100	Appropriated to Date:	\$	0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	_____		_____	Requested in FY 2017 Budget:	\$	856,000
					Future Funding to Complete	\$	0
					Project:		_____
Total:	\$	856,000		100	Total:	\$	856,000

Class of Estimate: (circle one) N/A		Planning and Design Funds: \$	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	2017	Planning Funds Received in FY	_____ \$ _____ 0
		Design Funds Received in FY	_____ \$ _____ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Award/Start:	Q1/2017	(mm/yy)	Prepared/Last Date:	YES or NO
Project Complete:	Q4/2017		05/2015	

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current: \$	N/A	Projected: \$	N/A	Net Change: \$	N/A
-------------	-----	---------------	-----	----------------	-----

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	N/A
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Other Program Construction Improvement and Repair Facilities Improvement and Repair	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Emergency Repairs at General Administration facilities		
Project Number:	Multiple	Unit/Facility Name:	Multiple Facilities
Region/Area/District:	Multiple	Congressional District:	Multiple
		State:	Multiple

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
Varies	Multiple Buildings	Varies	Varies	Varies
	Various uses			

Project Description:

The Division of Facilities Management and Construction will use the requested funding for emergency repairs at General Administration facilities. Multiple emergency repair projects will be accomplished.

Funds requested will be used to undertake repairs or emergencies as necessary to minimize damage, correct emergent damage, and restore buildings, or infrastructures, resulting from catastrophic failure, fires, wind, water damage, or other causes. Funds will also be used to provide technical assistance and immediate correction of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies adversely affecting Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) personnel, programs, and the general public.

Past emergency repairs have included roof repairs and repair or replacement of components necessary to keep the program operational, such as electrical system repairs. This funding will allow swift response to emergency situations, decreasing downtime or closure of facilities. The funding will be distributed as reimbursements to locations that have incurred costs due to emergency repairs.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

These projects support BIA core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. The projects support the BIA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of BIA facilities for staff. They support the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal to improve the BIA Facility Condition Index (FCI) by bringing facilities into good or fair condition is supported.

These projects will advance BIA's ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies and allow staff to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

These projects support the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed

choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the BIA mission.

The investments will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient building systems. Operation and maintenance savings may result from replacing deteriorated components that use resources inefficiently. Completion of these projects will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions. These projects will allow the continued use of facilities which might otherwise be rendered non-functional by the need for repairs.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in further deterioration of BIA assets, a worsening FCI and could lead to an unhealthy, unsafe and negative environment for staff. Operation and maintenance costs could increase as a result of inefficient building systems and deteriorating components using resources inefficiently. Liability costs could increase as the potential liability risk associated with unsafe and deteriorating conditions increases. Staff could be negatively impacted as newer technologies and systems would be unavailable. Staff would be hampered in administering their programs by being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API	(40%)	FCI	<u> N/A </u>	API	<u> N/A </u>	Score =	<u> N/A </u>
SB	(20%)					Score =	<u> N/A </u>
BIA	(20%)					Score =	<u> N/A </u>
CFA	(20%)					Score =	<u> N/A </u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

<u>Capital Asset Planning</u>	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:	NO	<u>Total Project Score:</u>	N/A
VE Study:	Scheduled <u> </u>	N/A		

Project Costs and Status

<u>Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):</u>	\$	%	<u>Project Funding History:</u> (entire project)
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ <u> 200,000 </u>	<u> 100 </u>	Appropriated to Date: \$ <u> 0 </u>
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ <u> </u>	<u> </u>	Requested in FY 2017 Budget: \$ <u> 200,000 </u>
			Future Funding to Complete \$ <u> 0 </u>
			Project: <u> </u>
Total:	\$ <u> 200,000 </u>	<u> 100 </u>	Total: \$ <u> 200,000 </u>

<u>Class of Estimate:</u> (circle one)	N/A	<u>Planning and Design Funds:</u> \$
Estimate Escalated to FY:	2017	Planning Funds Received in FY <u> </u> \$ <u> 0 </u>
		Design Funds Received in FY <u> </u> \$ <u> 0 </u>

<u>Dates:</u>	Sch'd	Actual	<u>Project Data Sheet</u>	<u>DOI Approved:</u>
Construction Award/Start:	Q1/2017	(mm/yy)	Prepared/Last Date:	YES or NO
Project Complete:	Q4/2017		05/2015	

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current: \$	N/A	Projected: \$	N/A	Net Change: \$	N/A
-------------	-----	---------------	-----	----------------	-----

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	N/A
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Other Program Construction Improvement and Repair Facilities Improvement and Repair	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Environmental Projects at General Administration facilities		
Project Number:	Multiple	Unit/Facility Name:	Multiple facilities
Region/Area/District:	Multiple	Congressional District:	Multiple
		State:	Multiple

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
Varies	Multiple Buildings	Varies	Varies	Varies
	Various uses			

Project Description:

The General Administration program will use the requested funding to undertake multiple environmental projects. The Environmental Projects funds will be used to continue efforts in addressing environmental clean-up, in accordance with environmental laws and regulations, including Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements. Funds will be used for corrective actions identified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) environmental management auditing program. Environmental projects will include the upgrade or replacement of storage tanks; upgrade of wastewater systems and water towers or wells; removal and disposal of contaminated soils and hazardous or toxic materials; abatement of asbestos and lead paint; and sampling and analysis of environmental contaminants. These corrective actions include emergency planning and community right-to-know, water quality management, and air quality management. Compliance will result in minimizing and reducing environmental hazards and the possible exposure of students, staff and the public.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

These projects support BIA core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. The projects support the BIA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of BIA facilities for staff. They support the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the Government Performance Results Act (GPR) goal to improve the BIA Facility Condition Index (FCI) by bringing facilities into good or fair condition is supported.

These projects will advance BIA's ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies and allow staff to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

These projects support the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the BIA mission.

The investments will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient building systems. Operation and maintenance savings may result from replacing deteriorated components that use resources inefficiently. Completion of these projects will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions. These projects will allow the continued use of facilities which might otherwise be rendered non-functional by the need for repairs.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in further deterioration of BIA assets, a worsening FCI and could lead to an unhealthy, unsafe and negative environment for staff. Operation and maintenance costs could increase as a result of inefficient building systems and deteriorating components using resources inefficiently. Liability costs could increase as the potential liability risk associated with unsafe and deteriorating conditions increases. Staff could be negatively impacted as newer technologies and systems would be unavailable. Staff would be hampered in administering their programs by being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API	(40%)	FCI	<u>N/A</u>	API	<u>N/A</u>	Score =	<u>N/A</u>
SB	(20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>
BIA	(20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>
CFA	(20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:	NO	
VE Study:	Scheduled	<u>N/A</u>	Completed <u>(mm/yy)</u>
			Total Project Score: N/A

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):			Project Funding History: (entire project)	
	\$	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ <u>350,000</u>	<u>100</u>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ <u>0</u>
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ _____	_____	Requested in FY <u>2017</u> Budget:	\$ <u>350,000</u>
			Future Funding to Complete	\$ <u>0</u>
			Project:	_____
Total:	\$ <u>350,000</u>	<u>100</u>	Total:	\$ <u>350,000</u>

Class of Estimate: (circle one) N/A	Planning and Design Funds: \$
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2017	Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ 0
	Design Funds Received in FY _____ \$ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Award/Start:	Q1/2017	(mm/yy)	Prepared/Last Date:	YES or NO
Project Complete:	Q4/2017		05/2015	

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current: \$	N/A	Projected: \$	N/A	Net Change: \$	N/A
-------------	-----	---------------	-----	----------------	-----

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Project Data Sheet**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	N/A
Planned Funding FY:	2017
Funding Source: Other Program Construction Improvement and Repair Facilities Improvement and Repair	

Project Identification

Project Title:	Minor Improvement and Repairs to General Administration facilities		
Project Number:	Multiple	Unit/Facility Name:	Multiple facilities
Region/Area/District:	Multiple	Congressional District:	Multiple
		State:	Multiple

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id #	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
Varies	Multiple Buildings	Varies	Varies	Varies
	Various uses			

Project Description:

The General Administration Minor Repair program will use the requested funding to correct priority deficiencies in Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) General Administration facilities. Structures with a poor Facility Condition Index (FCI) will be given the highest priority for repairs. Multiple minor improvement projects will be accomplished. The BIA will seek to maximize the use of existing general administration facilities by improving or rehabilitating these facilities in lieu of new construction.

Minor Improvement and Repair funds will be used primarily to correct priority deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items. Correction of these items is critical for BIA's compliance with American with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements; National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA); and other Life Safety code requirements. Such compliance will provide safe functional facilities and minimize the BIA's exposure to litigation attributed to the use of unsafe facilities. Minor Improvement and Repair funds are for the abatement of those identified critical deficiencies (costing greater than \$2,500 but less than \$250,000), which cannot wait for a Facilities Improvement and Repair project and urgency requires that action be taken as soon as possible.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

These projects support BIA core mission by administering its trust responsibilities and implementing self-determination policies on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaskan Natives and by strengthening Tribal communities through the development of self-sustaining economies and improved human and physical infrastructure. The projects support the BIA Strategic Plan long-term goals and annual performance goals to improve the safety and functionality of BIA facilities for staff. They support the Departmental Strategic Plan by responding to the outcome goals of supporting Indian Self Governance and Self-Determination and Improving Education and Welfare systems for Indian Tribes. In addition, the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) goal to improve the BIA FCI by bringing facilities into good or fair condition is supported.

These projects will advance BIA's ability and efficiency to provide a healthy, safe and positive environment for staff. These projects will allow accessibility to up-to-date technologies and allow staff to administer their programs rather than being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

These projects support the Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan that ensures

managers at all levels are provided with the tools to make wise investments, including making informed choices for funding in owned and leased buildings, structures, linear, fleet, and non-stewardship lands that contribute to the BIA mission.

The investments will improve the FCI. Additional expected outcomes include improved costs and efficiencies through the design and installation of more effective, energy efficient building systems. Operation and maintenance savings may result from replacing deteriorated components that use resources inefficiently. Completion of these projects will contribute to a healthy and safe environment and reduce long-term costs for potential liability risk associated with unsafe conditions. These projects will allow the continued use of facilities which might otherwise be rendered non-functional by the need for repairs.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to act will result in further deterioration of BIA assets, a worsening FCI and could lead to an unhealthy, unsafe and negative environment for staff. Operation and maintenance costs could increase as a result of inefficient building systems and deteriorating components using resources inefficiently. Liability costs could increase as the potential liability risk associated with unsafe and deteriorating conditions increases. Staff could be negatively impacted as newer technologies and systems would be unavailable. Staff would be hampered in administering their programs by being distracted with malfunctioning facilities and equipment.

Ranking Categories: Scores should be equal to the scores on the Project Scoring Sheet (Exhibit 1A)

FCI/API	(40%)	FCI	<u>N/A</u>	API	<u>N/A</u>	Score =	<u>N/A</u>
SB	(20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>
BIA	(20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>
CFA	(20%)					Score =	<u>N/A</u>

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning	Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:	NO				Total Project Score:	N/A
VE Study:	Scheduled	N/A	Completed	(mm/yy)			

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):			\$	%	Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$	<u>1,580,000</u>		<u>100</u>	Appropriated to Date:	\$	<u>0</u>
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	<u> </u>			Requested in FY <u>2017</u>	\$	<u>1,580,000</u>
		<u> </u>			Budget:		
		<u> </u>			Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$	<u>0</u>
Total:	\$	<u>1,580,000</u>		<u>100</u>	Total:	\$	<u>1,580,000</u>

Class of Estimate: (circle one) N/A	Planning and Design Funds: \$
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2017	Planning Funds Received in FY \$ 0
	Design Funds Received in FY \$ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Award/Start:	Q1/2017	(mm/yy)	Prepared/Last Date:	YES or NO
Project Complete:	Q4/2017		05/2015	

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs \$

Current: \$	N/A	Projected: \$	N/A	Net Change: \$	N/A
-------------	-----	---------------	-----	----------------	-----

Settlements & Miscellaneous Payments

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

For payments and necessary administrative expenses for implementation of Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 99-264, 100-580, 101-618, 111-11, and 111-291, and for implementation of other land and water rights settlements, [~~\$49,475,000~~] \$55,155,000, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements & Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2015 Enacted		2016 Enacted		Internal Transfers		Fixed Costs		Program Changes		2017 President's Budget		Changes from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
INDIAN LAND & WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS & MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS														
Land Settlements:														
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Adm.)		625		625								625		
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement		250		250								250		
Yurok Land Settlement Acquisition									10,000			10,000		10,000
Water Settlements:														
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement		142		142								142		
Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund		4,000		4,000								4,000		
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project	1	9,000	1	9,000					6,130		1	15,130		6,130
Taos Pueblo		15,392		29,212					-29,212					-29,212
Aamodt		6,246		6,246					18,762			25,008		18,762
TOTAL, SETTLEMENTS/MISC. PAYMENTS	1	35,655	1	49,475	0	0	0	0	0	5,680	1	55,155	0	5,680

Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Land Settlements	875	875			10,000	10,875	10,000
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Adm.)	625	625				625	
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement	250	250				250	
Yurok Land Settlement Acquisition					10,000	10,000	10,000
<i>FTE</i>							
Water Settlements	34,780	48,600			-4,320	44,280	-4,320
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	142	142				142	
Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund	4,000	4,000				4,000	
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project	9,000	9,000			6,130	15,130	6,130
Taos Pueblo	15,392	29,212			-29,212		-29,212
Aamodt	6,246	6,246			18,762	25,008	18,762
<i>FTE</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>				<i>1</i>	
Total Requirements	35,655	49,475			5,680	55,155	5,680
<i>FTE</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>				<i>1</i>	

Summary of 2017 Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Land Settlements		
• Yurok Land Settlement Acquisition	+10,000	0
• Water Settlements		
• Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project	+6,130	0
• Taos Pueblo	-29,212	0
• Aamodt	+18,762	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+5,680	0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians activity is \$55,155,000 and 1 FTE, a net program change of +\$5,680,000 from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Yurok Land Acquisition (+\$10,000,000):

Funding will be provided to the Yurok Tribe, located in Northern California, for acquiring lands as authorized in Section 2(a)(3) of P.L. 100-580, the Hoopa Yurok Settlement Act. The Act provides for the Secretary to acquire land, including rights-of-way for access to trust lands, for the Yurok Tribe or its members and such lands may be declared to be part of the Yurok reservation. The Act authorizes the Secretary “not less than \$5 million for the purpose of acquiring land or interests in land” within, adjacent to, and contiguous with the Yurok Reservation from willing sellers. This one-time funding satisfies the Federal contribution.

Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project (+\$6,130,000):

This funding level keeps the Federal government on pace to make the final payment by the settlement enforcement date in 2019.

Taos Pueblo (-\$29,212,000):

The Taos Pueblo Indian Water Rights Settlement Act (P.L. 111-291, Title V, Sec 509(c)(B)) authorizes the Federal government to appropriate \$38 million for the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2016 for deposit into the Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund. The Federal responsibility for this Settlement was fulfilled in 2016.

Aamodt (+\$18,762,000):

The Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act (P.L. 111-291, Title VI, Sec 615(a)) authorizes the Federal government to appropriate \$37.5 million for deposit into the Aamodt Settlement Pueblos' Fund to assist the Pueblos in paying the Pueblos' share of the cost of operating, maintaining, and replacing the Pueblo Water Facilities and the Regional Water System. The funding requested in 2017 satisfies the Federal commitment to make final payment on the settlement by the settlement enforcement date of September 15, 2017.

Subactivity - Land Settlements (FY 2017: \$10,875,000; FTE: 0):

White Earth Land Settlement Act (Adm.) [\$625,000]:

The White Earth Land Settlement funds are used to investigate and verify questionable transfers of land by which individual Indian allottees or their heirs were divested of ownership and to achieve the payment of compensation to allottees or heirs in accordance with P.L. 99-264. A major portion of work is contracted under the authority of P.L. 93-638, as amended, to the White Earth Reservation Business Committee.

Hoopa-Yurok Settlement [\$250,000]:

Funds for the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement are used to fulfill the Federal Government's responsibility under P.L. 100-580, the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act, Sections 4 and 5. Section 2 of the Act requires that the Secretary spend not less than \$5 million for the purpose of acquiring land or interests in land pursuant to subparagraph (A) of the law. Section 10 requires the Secretary of the Interior to work with the Yurok Tribe on economic self-sufficiency. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Pacific Region will work with the Hoopa-Yurok Tribes to acquire lands in accordance with provisions of the Act, while processing those mandatory acquisitions as regulated under 25 CFR Part 151.

Yurok Land Acquisition [\$10,000,000]:

This funding for land acquisition supports efforts by the Yurok Tribe, State of California, private foundations, and individual donors to conserve 47,097 acres (73 square miles) of the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion. The Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion is home to wild salmon runs, diverse wildlife, temperate forests, free-flowing rivers, and more than 3,500 plant species—220 of which are found nowhere else on Earth. Once the proposed land acquisition is finalized, the area will be managed as a salmon sanctuary and sustainable community forest which will ensure the health of the ecoregion and assist the on-reservation Yurok community to revitalize its cultural heritage and develop a natural resource based

economy that supports and employs tribal members. The project is a prototype for using market-based mechanisms to conserve biodiversity, return ancestral lands to indigenous peoples, and create old-growth forest habitat.

A portion of the 2017 request supports the tribal share of the purchase of 6,266 acres in the lower Blue Creek watershed within and contiguous to the exterior boundaries of the Yurok reservation. Natural resource conservation remains the centerpiece of the Yurok Tribal Constitution and the Yurok have long sought to protect the Blue Creek watershed as a salmon sanctuary, an essential piece of the Klamath restoration puzzle. Blue Creek is the most important tributary to the Klamath River and provides vital habitat and cool flows crucial for survival of salmon and steelhead on the Klamath River. To date, 8,254 acres on the lower Blue Creek have been purchased by Tribal partners in conservation through a combination of foundation and California state grants, tax credits, and carbon offset sales. The proposed acquisition will complete the lower Blue Creek conservation plan.

The Yurok Tribe is working with the Western Rivers Conservancy and other partners to jointly develop the management principles that will be applied to Blue Creek. Lands within the Blue Creek watershed will be managed as a preserve, consistent with the highest standards for both salmonid recovery and restoration of other threatened and endangered species. An enforceable agreement will be put into place protecting the lower Blue Creek lands in perpetuity.

The other portion of the 2017 request supports the tribal share of the purchase 3,626 acres to expand the Yurok Tribal Community Forest within and contiguous to the exterior boundaries of the Yurok reservation along the Klamath River. To date, 28,681 acres have been purchased by the Tribe and partners to create a sustainable community forest on the banks of the Lower Klamath River. Once the land acquisition is finalized, a total of 32,307 acres of land will be part of the community forest which the Yurok tribe now manages for the sake of forest health, clean water, fish habitat, and cultural rejuvenation.

The Tribe's management plan includes an uneven-aged forest management regime that improves habitat for fish and wildlife, increases species diversity, reduces roads and pesticide use, extends riparian zone restrictions, restores grasslands, sets aside late-seral carbon reserves, sequesters carbon, and prevents polluted run-off into the Klamath River. Under the Tribe's management plan, the watershed's forests will mature, eventually increasing old-growth habitat more than ten-fold.

In the end, both the salmon sanctuary and sustainable community forest will ensure the long-term health of the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion's temperate forests, rare wildlife, and extraordinary runs of wild salmon. They will also restore the Yurok Tribe's historic connection to the land, support the Yurok economy through jobs in forestry and restoration, and provide revenue to the Tribe through sustainable timber and salmon harvests and the sale of carbon credits.

Subactivity - Water Settlements (FY 2017: \$44,280,000; FTE: 1):

Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement [\$142,000]:

The FY 2017 President's budget request continues the provision of funds to the Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement for water rights service and for documentation of the Truckee River Operating

Agreement (TROA) and for Federal Water Master Costs in preparing for its implementation. Most of these funds are used to cover Federal costs in preparing the TROA. The TROA is being negotiated with the states of California and Nevada, the Truckee Meadows Water Authority, municipal and county governments in the Reno, NV, metropolitan area, the Pyramid Lake Tribe, and others. The funds are used for implementation of the Truckee River Operating Agreement (TROA); \$72,000 is used to fund the costs incurred by the Federal Water Master, for the benefit of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, to implement and administer TROA under the Federal Orr Ditch Decree. An amount of \$70,000 is used to fund IA's share of the costs to maintain and use the administrative record to secure a final judgment in several court proceedings identified in P.L. 101-618, required to confirm the legal effectiveness of TROA.

Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund [\$4,000,000]:

The FY 2017 President's budget continues the provision of funds for the Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund (Nation) in accordance with P.L. 111-11. The Nation may use the amounts in the Trust Fund to investigate, construct, operate, maintain, or replace water project facilities, including facilities conveyed to the Nation, and facilities owned by the United States for which the Nation is responsible for operation, maintenance, and replacement costs; and to investigate, implement, or improve water conservation measures (including a metering or monitoring activity) necessary for the Nation to make use of a water right of the Nation under the agreement. There are authorized to be appropriated for deposit in the Trust Fund \$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2014 and \$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019.

Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project [\$15,130,000; FTE: 1]:

The Navajo Nation Water Rights San Juan Basin was settled with the State of New Mexico in April 2005. The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11) authorizes Federal appropriations for the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project. The Act allows appropriation of \$30 million for operations and maintenance of conjunctive use wells. The Act also authorizes \$7.7 million for rehabilitation of the Fruitland-Cambridge Irrigation Project and \$15.4 million for the Hogback-Cudei Irrigation Project. These three funding authorizations are subject to indexing. In addition, another \$11 million is authorized and not subject to indexing, to be appropriated for survey, recovery, protection, preservation, and display of archeological resources in the area of the project, facilities or conjunctive use wells.

The settlement focuses on two projects: groundwater conjunctive use wells, and the rehabilitation of historic irrigation ditches. These projects are important to sustain communities within the Nation with the enhancement and expansion of regional water supply distribution systems, including municipal and irrigation water systems. The ground water wells to be developed will provide conjunctive uses to help meet water needs of Navajo communities in the San Juan Little Colorado, and Rio Grande basins and minimize the demand for water from the San Juan River.

Requirements for effective implementation of the settlement and to ensure proper monitoring and review include funding one FTE on term appointments at the BIA Navajo Region. Appropriations are authorized through fiscal year 2019.

Aamodt [\$25,008,000]:

The Aamodt Water Rights Settlement Agreement was developed through multi-party negotiations begun in 2000 between the Pueblos of Nambé, Pojoaque, Tesuque, and San Ildefonso, the State of New Mexico, the United States of America, the City of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, and representatives of non-Pueblo water users to settle the Pueblos' water right claims in the Pojoaque Basin. An initial Settlement Agreement was signed in February 2006, and following the passage of the *Aamodt* Litigation Settlement Act on December 8, 2010, P.L. No. 111-291, 124 Stat. 3064, 3134-3156, a final Settlement Agreement (conformed to include provisions of the Act) was signed by all parties, including the United States in its trust capacity, in March 2013.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
INDIAN AFFAIRS				
INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS				
		2015	2016	2017
Identification Code: 14-2303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)				
Obligations by program activity:				
0001	White Earth	1	1	1
0025	Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund	4	4	4
0026	Duck Valley Reservation Water Rights Settlement	-	-	-
0027	Navajo Water Settlement	-	13	13
0028	Under the reporting threshold	1	-	-
0033	Taos Pueblo Water Development Fund	15	29	15
0034	Aamodt	6	6	25
0900	Total new obligations	27	53	58
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	15	24	20
1001	Discretionary unobligated balance brought fwd, Oct 1	-	-	
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	36	49	55
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	36	49	55
1930	Total budgetary resources available	51	73	75
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	24	20	17
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	-	-	4
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	27	53	58
3020	Outlays (gross)	-27	-49	-55
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	-	4	7
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	-	-	4
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	-	4	7
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	36	49	55
Outlays, gross:				
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	27	49	55
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	36	49	55
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	27	49	55
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	36	49	55
4190	Outlays, net (total)	27	49	55
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)				
Direct obligations:				
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	2	5	5
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	25	48	53
99.9	Total new obligations	27	53	58

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
INDIAN AFFAIRS				
INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS				
		2015	2016	2017
Identification Code: 14-2303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Personnel Summary				
1001	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1	1	1
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
2004-01	Budget Authority	36	49	55
2004-02	Outlays	27	49	55

Loan Accounts

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

For the cost of guaranteed loans and insured loans, [\$7,748,000] \$7,757,000, of which [\$1,062,000] \$1,071,000 is for administrative expenses, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed or insured, not to exceed [\$113,804,510] \$105,950,674. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2015 Enacted		2016 Enacted		Internal Transfers		Fixed Costs		Program Changes		2017 President's Budget		Changes from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM														
Subsidies		6,686		6,686								6,686		
Program Management		1,045		1,062				9				1,071		9
TOTAL, INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM	0	7,731	0	7,748	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	7,757	0	9

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program
(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2016 Total or Change	2016 to 2017 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the CY and BY.	4	-9
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of programmed pay raise increases.	13	+18

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program (Dollars in thousands)							
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	FY 2017				Changes from 2016
			Internal Transfers	Fixed Costs	Program Changes	Budget Request	
Subsidies <i>FTE</i>	6,686	6,686				6,686	
Program Management <i>FTE</i>	1,045	1,062		9		1,071	9
Total Requirements <i>FTE</i>	7,731	7,748		9		7,757	9

Justification of 2017 Program Changes:

The FY 2017 budget request for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program activity is \$7,757,000; there are no program changes from the FY 2016 enacted level.

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Overview:

FY 2017 funding will support approximately \$106.0 million in new loans in Indian Country, issued under the Loan Guarantee, Insurance and Interest Subsidy program, part of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-262), as amended. This program addresses the historic reluctance of private lenders to make business financing available to Indian borrowers on commercially reasonable terms, due to real or perceived concerns with inadequate collateral, poor or minimal credit history, and unclear jurisdiction. By offering loan guarantees and insurance covering up to 90 percent of outstanding loan principal and accrued interest, the program reduces lender risk and makes Indian business financing much more readily available. A program feature can even provide certain borrowers (primarily start-ups) with a rebate of a portion of their initial loan interest payments.

Borrowers must be Indian tribes, tribal members, or for profit and not-for-profit businesses at least 51 percent Indian owned. Loans must be for business purposes that benefit the economy of an Indian reservation or a tribal service area designated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The program offers flexibility in that it can be used with loans for permanent working capital, real estate, construction, equipment, lines of credit, refinancing, and nearly any other lawful business activity, excluding those that are primarily involved in gaming or tobacco. The Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development administer the program through its Division of Capital Investment (DCI).

Approved lenders can be banks or non-banks, as long as they are regularly engaged in the practice of making and servicing loans, and otherwise meet program requirements. The Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2006 specifically authorized community development financial institutions (CDFIs) as program lenders. CDFIs already exist throughout much of Indian Country, and typically offer loans of modest size. They are a particularly good match for the program's loan insurance feature, aimed at loans of \$250,000 or less. Indian Affairs (IA) is actively seeking broader program participation by CDFIs, and their use of loan insurance.

Most program activity concerns loan guarantees, however. The DCI reviews all loan guarantee applications, independently checking the lender's underwriting. Loan guarantee requests in excess of five percent of the current annual ceiling are reviewed by a loan committee. Requests under that threshold are reviewed by the respective regional DCI zones, or credit service centers. All approvals involve specific written conditions tailored to the transaction in question in order to ensure, to the greatest possible extent, the success of the Indian business and its contribution to the tribal economy.

By helping Indian-owned businesses obtain the capital they need to operate, the program advances economic development on federally-recognized tribal reservations and within tribal service areas established by the BIA. This activity advances the Department's Strategic Goal #5, Create Economic Opportunity.

Subactivity - Subsidies (FY 2017: \$6,686,000; FTE: 0):

Loan Guarantees:

Since 1992, Indian Affairs has guaranteed over \$1.4 billion in loans to Indian businesses. The current outstanding balance of loans still in repayment status is roughly \$558 million.

Apart from a statutory limit of \$500,000 to individual Indians, there is no cap on guaranteed loan amounts under the program, other than the prudent use of ceiling calculated from appropriations. Average loan size in FY 2015 was \$3.3 million, but the diversity of Indian business needs varies widely and guarantees have been issued for less than \$100,000 and more than \$30,000,000. Some uses include:

- Construction of hotels, retail space, convenience stores and clinics
- Development of recreational and resort facilities
- Debt refinance
- Permanent working capital
- Lines of credit
- Purchase of equipment, real estate, and inventory

Needs reflect everything from business start-ups, to business expansion, to renovation required to remain competitive, to restructuring in a troubled economy. And while lender-generated information typically does not include specific information on jobs created or maintained in connection with the requested financing, anecdotal evidence shows a direct link between this program and meeting the Department's strategic goal of creating economic opportunity. This program directly supports start-up businesses and Indian business efforts to become and remain competitive in an economy that is linked regionally, nationally, and internationally.

On June 17, 2015, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs held an oversight hearing entitled "Access to Capital in Indian Country." In a July 10, 2015 letter to Chairman John Barrasso and Vice Chairman Jon Tester, National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development (NCAIED) Chairman Derrick Watchman, on behalf of NCAIED and several testifying lenders, supplemented the hearing record with the following statements:

“[T]he Indian Loan Guarantee Program is the best, most successful federal program tailored, dedicated to and capable of facilitating greater access to private capital for Indian tribes and Indian-owned economic enterprises.

...

“The bankers making greatest use of the guarantees believe that the program is the best federal capital program for Indian Country because: 1) it can be tailored to suit Native borrowers’ needs; 2) the application process can be more flexible or less complicated than other federal capital programs; and 3) with use of prudent fundamental lending practices, and adequate funding, it is capable of supporting much larger loans (up to tens of millions of dollars) for tribal projects and tribal- or other Native-owned businesses that, in turn, would employ more Native Americans”.

There is also an element of program success not measured by economic growth or job creation. Many of the loans the program makes possible are for projects that do little more than pay the bills in terms of economic development, but have a profound impact on a local Indian community’s quality of life. Cultural museums, services otherwise unavailable to a geographically remote community, well-designed and properly functioning administrative buildings – these and similar projects can lift the spirits of an entire region, and provide hope and a sense of pride where little of either use to exist.

As Indian communities experience an improved economy and sense of well-being, there is a corresponding reduction in the need for other services formerly provided to address poverty and lack of opportunity. The effects of the program therefore have a double effect: new Indian businesses and economic activities increase, and pressure on other government services declines. Indian economic activity also supports the overall Federal goal of tribal self-determination.

A few recent examples of Indian-owned businesses helped by loan guarantees include business expansion by the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, working capital for Native American Natural Foods, and a new deep water port for the community of Hoohah, Alaska.



The Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico.



Native American Natural Foods at a vendor's show.



Hoonah, Alaska, site of new deep water port.

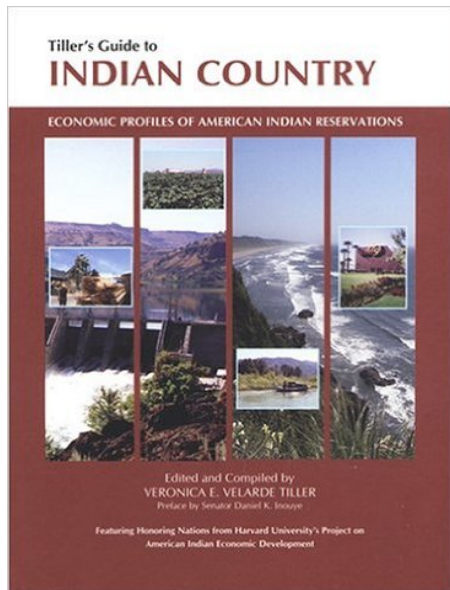
The program has been in existence for over 40 years, and despite its simple structure and small scale, it has consistently maintained a loss rate lower than other, similar Federal programs. As of December 31, 2015, that loss rate (losses net of recoveries since 1992, divided by actual loans guaranteed during the same period) was just 2.44 percent. DCI keeps a close watch on approved lenders, and scrutinizes claims for loss for signs that the lender – as opposed to the borrower – has significantly contributed to the loss reported. This additional scrutiny has gone a long way toward reducing the impacts of fraud and negligence on program performance. DCI has a reputation for administering the program fairly, however, and lenders applying for program participation continue to grow.

The long-term goal of the program is to create parity between financing opportunities inside and outside Indian communities. That goal has not yet been reached, but the program has caused considerable progress, and there are signs its effects are accelerating.

Loan Insurance:

DCI issues loan insurance primarily for smaller projects, many of them start-ups. Lenders and borrowers benefit from both the cost and speed of this credit enhancement program. Loan insurance premiums are just 1% of the insured loan amount, as opposed to 2 percent for loan guarantees. And, because DCI normally does not have to review the lender's underwriting before insurance becomes effective, borrowers and lenders can proceed rapidly to loan closing, without waiting for government approval. Exceptions occur only when a lender wishes to have loan insurance for one or more loans totaling more than \$250,000, or when a borrower requests interest subsidy, both of which require prior DCI staff approval.

In the event of a default, lenders have to liquidate loan collateral and suffer a deficiency before making a claim to DCI. That is different from the procedure with a loan guarantee, where lenders have a choice of whether or not to liquidate collateral before making a claim. There is also a statutory cap on recovery, limiting an insured lender to the lesser of 90 percent of the amount of an insured loan, or 15 percent of the amount of its entire portfolio of insured loans.



Loan insurance was offered only nominally for the first 26 years of the program's history. Once comprehensive regulations, forms and procedures were introduced in 2001 it took another seven years to gain acceptance with both the lending community and regulators. Even after the first loan insurance was issued in 2008, the warming trend has been slow. Not quite \$700,000 in loan insurance was issued by December 31, 2015. But since it is aimed at smaller, more entrepreneurial loans, and the lenders who take a risk on them, a sustained effort to spread the use of loan insurance will be essential to offer a full palette of economic growth opportunities in Indian Country. Recent outreach has been gratifying; several new lenders have signed Loan Insurance Agreements and are expected to become active. One new beneficiary of loan insurance is *Tiller's Guide to Indian Country*.

In FY 2017, the Department expects to continue meeting its fundamental program goals, while making notable progress on other, long-term objectives. In particular, DCI expects to swiftly obligate loan guarantee and insurance ceiling on worthy projects that would not otherwise be able to secure commercially reasonable financing, most likely depleting available program funding far in advance of the close of these fiscal years. DCI will continue to encourage the use of loan insurance for smaller Indian businesses and start-ups, by both increasing the participation of existing insured lenders, and by signing up new, geographically diverse lenders under the program's Loan Insurance Agreement.

Subactivity - Program Management (FY 2017: \$1,071,000; FTE: 0):

The FY 2017 funding level will support the same level of program administration as FY 2016. Program administration develops program policies, oversees regulatory compliance, approves program lenders, reviews and takes action on requests for loan guarantees and loan insurance from lenders, addresses loan modification requests, considers claims for loss, and pursues enforced collection action on assigned guaranteed and insured loans after making payment on a claim for loss and being subrogated to the rights of the lender. Staff members interact with interested lenders, tribes, tribal members, and Indian-owned businesses, and monitor, prepare reports on, and when necessary address problems with existing guaranteed and insured loans. Program management also includes outreach to and monitoring of new lenders, including CDFIs, occasional site inspections, and speaking at seminars and conferences. Funds requested in FY 2017 will be used to pay for salaries, travel, training, marketing tools, program management software, file management, and operational costs.

Under ordinary circumstances, program administration requires regular contact with potential program lenders, and those already authorized under the program. Regular outreach, participation at seminars and conferences, and other marketing efforts are ongoing responsibilities. Once authorized to use the program, lender participation may be of two kinds: Loan Guarantee Agreements or Loan Insurance Agreements.

Guaranteed lenders execute a Loan Guarantee Agreement with DCI, at which point they may submit individual loan proposals for consideration. Program staff checks the lender's underwriting and makes sure the loan and business proposal comply with program requirements. All requests are currently reviewed by a credit committee before approval. Approved applications are documented by a loan guarantee certificate and a negotiated list of loan guarantee conditions, tailored to the transaction in question. This procedure assures, to the greatest extent possible, the success of the business and repayment of the loan.

The second option is for lenders to execute a Loan Insurance Agreement. Loan insurance is aimed at smaller loans and start-up businesses requiring \$250,000 or less. Approved lenders are allocated a portion of annual program ceiling, and authorized to make program-compliant loans without prior DCI staff review. Like loan guarantees, loan insurance can cover up to 90 percent of outstanding principal and accrued interest on qualified loans. Unlike loan guarantees, loan insurance claims have a statutory cap of 15 percent of that lender's outstanding portfolio of insured loans, so as a practical matter an insured lender must have several insured loans before any of them are covered 90 percent. Also unlike guaranteed loans, insured lenders who suffer a loss must liquidate all loan collateral before submitting an insurance claim; guaranteed lenders have the option of liquidating collateral or not prior to submitting a claim.

DCI is actively encouraging the expanded use of loan insurance. In particular, CDFIs are being asked to become familiar with and try out loan insurance. These institutions are typically in geographically remote locations and deal with inherently risky loans. They often have few other options for mitigating risk. Traditional banks may also use program insurance, in addition to or instead of program guarantees. Similarly, there is no reason CDFIs cannot issue guaranteed loans.

DCI staff also address problem loans, including both those that are at risk of default, and those that have defaulted and must receive attention through loan workouts or enforced collection, often with the help of the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury. They must keep and maintain adequate records, respond to FOIA requests, address frequent data calls, and answer frequent questions from borrowers and the public. Their expertise in lending matters is highly valued, and frequently sought.

DCI staff members regularly share knowledge and experience on lending in Indian Country with officials from other offices and federal agencies, too, through a number of formal and informal methods. These include the White House Council on Native American Affairs Energy Sub-Group, Financial and Technical Assistance Working Group and Indian-generated summits and conferences like those put on by the National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development (NCAIED) and the Native American Financial Officers Association (NAFOA).

DCI staff operate a nationwide, \$100 million loan guarantee/loan insurance program for the benefit of 567 tribes, concerning virtually any lawful kind of business endeavor, with offices spanning five time zones. In addition, they are responsible for pre-1995 direct loans, and a growing number of Federal records – none of which can be archived until after the corresponding loans have been retired. In FY 2017, DCI will continue to work on two additional projects that must be addressed in the near term: finalizing new regulations, and replacing legacy accounting and management software. These tasks will be ongoing throughout FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Congress has made several changes to the Indian Financing Act through the years, particularly in 1988 and 2006. The DCI has been directed to make some regulatory changes as a consequence, and wishes to take advantage of statutory authority for the benefit of Indian Country in other cases.

DCI must also replace its legacy software so that it can properly store, manage and retrieve loan accounting data in accordance with modern lending practice and Federal law. An earlier effort to perform this update failed, and DCI is now behind in securing an affordable system that meets the needs of a unique Federal program, while meeting all of the security requirements now in force. The de-commissioning of DCI's last software system before the successful adoption of replacement software has placed an unneeded strain on all personnel, and been flagged as a serious threat to everything from proper accounting and legal compliance, to staff morale.

To address these challenges, management plans to continue efforts to reverse DCI attrition, strategically getting the right staff in the right positions, to handle the many tasks the Indian Financing Act requires. DCI also plans during FY 2016 to prepare a strategic plan for the program, to address everything from program emphasis, to marketing, to staff workloads, to training, equipment and software upkeep.

To summarize, this account, in accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661) receives appropriations for the administrative costs of the credit portfolio, including those loan guarantees issued prior to FY 1992 for which funds were appropriated under the Indian Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund. Program administration administers the program, develops program policies, oversees regulatory compliance, approves program lenders, reviews and takes action on requests for loan guarantees and loan insurance from lenders, addresses loan modification requests, considers claims for loss, and pursues enforced collection action on assigned guaranteed and insured loans after making payment on a claim for loss and being subrogated to the rights of the lender. Program administration also monitors and pursues enforced collection action on direct loans made under the Indian Financing Act prior to 1995, when that program was terminated. Though the direct loan program is no longer funded, direct loans – some with terms as long as 30 years – remain the duty of those who now administer the Loan Guarantee, Insurance and Interest Subsidy Program. Funds in FY 2017 will be used to pay for salaries, travel, training, marketing tools, program management software, file management, and operational costs. Staff performs outreach to and monitoring of new lenders, including CDFIs, conducts occasional site inspections, and engages in speaking opportunities at seminars and conferences. Moreover, in the near term, staff must also address significantly revising program regulations and securing a new, effective loan accounting and management software system.

Program Performance:

In FY 2015, DCI achieved program performance goals by obligating 100 percent of available loan guarantee and loan insurance ceiling by roughly the close of the third quarter, three months early. It also maintained and even lowered its overall loss rate, with a final calculation of 2.44 percent, well under the target rate of 5 percent. The DCI secured four new insured loans – the most in any fiscal year – and significantly refined procedures for handling the issuance and management of loan insurance ceiling. The DCI signed up several new lenders to Loan Guarantee Agreements and Loan Insurance Agreements and issued the first ever awards to lenders under 25 CFR § 103.11, designating two Preferred Lenders and three Performance Lenders. It was well represented at a large number of conferences and seminars,

ranging from speaking engagements at NCAIED's Reservation Economic Summit, to the Alaska Provider's Conference, to NAFOA gatherings, to the Cornell Law School Tribal Economic Development Summit, to several smaller, regional gatherings of lenders, Indian entrepreneurs, tribal leaders, and economic development specialists. DCI responded to heavy review by the Office of Management and Budget, and the Department's own Office of Policy Analysis and Office of Internal Evaluation & Assessment, and started a strategic plan as a result. It terminated an ineffective effort to construct a new loan accounting and management software program, and re-directed efforts towards multiple other options with greater promise. The DCI testified at a Senate Committee on Indian Affairs Oversight Hearing, and followed up with a response to testimony that was well-received by all participating lenders, as well as the National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development. Finally, DCI hired permanent Zone Managers for its Southwest and Eastern Zones, to replace Acting Zone Managers.

In FY 2016, DCI intends to duplicate the successes of FY 2015 by using all available loan guarantee and loan insurance ceiling, as soon in the fiscal year as lenders submit worthy applications. It plans to add to the roster of approved program lenders, with a particular emphasis on expanding the geographic diversity of lenders using loan insurance. It will present the most active and responsible lenders with program awards. It will hire and train a small number of key personnel, to relieve the pressure on existing employees required to both deliver program services and prepare and submit a steady stream of reports to oversight agencies and senior officials. Working simultaneously on marketing materials, web-based program resources, and regular speaking engagements, DCI will make certain that all of Indian Country has knowledge of, and access to, this important program.

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Performance Overview Table

<i>Program Performance Change Table</i>									
Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2017 Plan	Change from CY plan to BY	Long Term Target 2019
Maintain loss rates on DOI guaranteed and insured loans of less than 5%	2%	2%	3%	4%	3%	4%	5%	+1	5%
	\$28,507	\$28,912	\$33,027	\$52,183	\$34,633	\$58,600	\$77,750	+19,150	\$87,750
	1,198,391	1,270,498	1,249,394	1,304,564	1,465,000	1,465,000	1,555,000	+90,000	1,755,000
Percent of ceiling based upon appropriated funds that are obligated by the end of the fiscal year	100%	100%	99%	98%	100%	98%	98%	-	98%
	72,131	72,107	97,362,640	85,798	99,826	110,548	102,852	-7,696	102,852
	72,303	72,366	98,761,658	87,549	99,862	112,804	104,951	-7,853	104,951

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

Identification Code: 14-2628		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Credit program obligations:				
0701	Direct loan subsidy	-	-	-
0702	Loan guarantee subsidy	8	7	7
0705	Reestimates of direct loan subsidy	-	1	-
0707	Reestimates of loan guarantee subsidy	2	12	-
0708	Interest on reestimates of loan guarantee subsidy	2	1	-
0709	Administrative expenses	-	1	1
0900	Total new obligations	12	22	8
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	-	-	-
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	8	8	8
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	8	8	8
Appropriations, mandatory:				
1200	Appropriation	4	14	-
1260	Appropriations, mandatory (total)	4	14	-
1900	Budget authority (total)	12	22	8
1930	Total budgetary resources available	12	22	8
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	5	4	6
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	12	22	8
3020	Outlays (gross)	-13	-20	-8
3041	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-	-	-
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	4	6	6
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	5	4	6
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	4	6	6
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	8	8	8
Outlays, gross:				
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	5	2	2
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	4	4	6
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	9	6	8
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	8	8	8
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	9	6	8

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

Identification Code: 14-2628		2015	2016	2017
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars) (Continued)				
	Mandatory:			
4090	Budget authority, gross	4	14	-
	Outlays, gross:			
4100	Outlays from new mandatory authority	4	14	-
4160	Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4	14	-
4170	Outlays, net (mandatory)	4	14	-
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	12	22	8
4190	Outlays, net (total)	13	20	8
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)				
	Direct obligations:			
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	1	1	1
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	11	21	7
99.9	Total new obligations	12	22	8
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)				
	NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:			
	Grants to State and local govts:			
2001-01	Budget Authority	8	6	8
2001-02	Outlays	9	6	8
2001-01	Budget Authority	4	14	-
2001-02	Outlays	4	14	-

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

		2015	2016	2017
Identification Code: 14-2628		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Summary of Loan Levels, Subsidy Budget Authority and Outlays by Program (In millions of dollars)				
Direct loan reestimates:				
1350-01	Indian Direct Loans (total)	-2	1	-
Direct loan upward reestimates:				
1351-01	Indian Direct Loans	-	1	
Direct loan downward reestimates:				
1352-01	Indian Direct Loans	-2	-	
Guaranteed loan levels supportable by subsidy budget authority:				
2150-01	Indian Guaranteed Loans	100	113	105
2150-02	Indian Insured Loans	-	1	1
2159-99	Total loan guarantee levels	100	114	106
Guaranteed loan subsidy (in percent):				
2320-01	Indian Guaranteed Loans	6	5	6
2320-02	Indian Insured Loans	3	3	6
2329-99	Weighted average subsidy rate	6	5	6
Guaranteed loan subsidy budget authority:				
2330-01	Indian Guaranteed Loans	7	7	7
2330-02	Indian Insured Loans	-	-	-
2339-99	Total subsidy budget authority	7	7	7
Guaranteed loan subsidy outlays:				
2340-01	Indian Guaranteed Loans	2	4	4
2340-02	Indian Insured Loans	6	-	-
Guaranteed loan negative subsidy outlays:				
2341-01	Indian Guaranteed Loans	-	-	-
2341-02	Indian Insured Loans	-	-	-
Guaranteed loan positive subsidy outlays:				
2342-01	Indian Guaranteed Loans	2	4	4
2342-02	Indian Insured Loans	6	-	-
2349-99	Total subsidy outlays	8	4	4
Guaranteed loan reestimates:				
2350-01	Indian Guaranteed Loans	-25	7	-
2350-02	Indian Insured Loans	-	-	-
Guaranteed loan upward reestimates:				
2351-01	Indian Guaranteed Loans	4	13	
2351-02	Indian Insured Loans	-	-	
Guaranteed loan downward reestimates:				
2352-01	Indian Guaranteed Loans	-29	-6	
2352-02	Indian Insured Loans	-	-	
2359-99	Total guaranteed loan reestimates	-25	7	-
Administrative expense data:				
3510	Budget authority	1	1	1
3590	Outlays from new authority	1	1	1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Indian Affairs

Appropriation: Indian Guaranteed Loan Financing Account

Program Description

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from loan guarantees and insured loans committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of loan guarantees and insured loans that resulted from commitments in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT**

Identification Code: 14-4415		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)				
Obligations by program activity:				
0003	Interest supplement payments	3	2	2
Credit program obligations:				
0711	Default claim payments on principal	-	2	2
0712	Default claim payments on interest	-	1	1
0742	Downward reestimate paid to receipt account	21	2	-
0743	Interest on downward reestimates	8	3	-
0791	Direct program activities, subtotal	29	8	3
0900	Total new obligations	32	10	5
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	64	47	57
1023	Unobligated balances applied to repay debt	-	-	-
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	64	47	57
Financing authority:				
Borrowing authority, mandatory:				
1400	Borrowing authority	-	-	-
1440	Borrowing authority, mandatory (total)	-	-	-
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:				
1800	Collected	16	20	7
1801	Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	-1	-	-
1850	Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	15	20	7
1900	Budget authority (total)	15	20	7
1930	Total budgetary resources available	79	67	64
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	47	57	59
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	-	-	5
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	32	10	5
3020	Outlays (gross)	-32	-5	-5
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	-	5	5
Uncollected payments:				
3060	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-4	-3	-3
3070	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	1	-	-
3090	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-3	-3	-3
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	-4	-3	2
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	-3	2	2

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT**

Identification Code: 14-4415	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars) (Continued)			
Financing authority and disbursements, net:			
Mandatory:			
4090	15	20	7
Financing disbursements:			
4110	32	5	5
Offsets against gross financing authority and disbursements:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4120	-12	-17	-4
4122	-1	-2	-2
4123	-3	-1	-1
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays			
4130	-16	-20	-7
Additional offsets against financing authority only (total):			
4140	1	-	-
4160	-	-	-
4170	16	-15	-2
4180	-	-	-
4190	16	-15	-2
Balance Sheet (In millions of dollars)			
ASSETS:			
Federal assets:			
1101	48		
Net value of assets related to post-1991 acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable:			
1501	10		
1502	1		
1505	-9		
1599	2		
Other Federal assets:			
1901	3		
1999	53		
LIABILITIES:			
Federal liabilities:			
2105	24		
Non-Federal liabilities:			
2204	29		
2999	53		
4999	53		

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT**

		2015	2016	2017
Identification Code: 14-4415		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Status of Guaranteed Loans (In millions of dollars)				
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on commitments:				
Guaranteed loan commitments from current-year				
2111	authority	99	113	106
2150	Total guaranteed loan commitments	99	113	106
2199	Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loan commitments	63	63	63
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:				
2210	Outstanding, start of year	501	490	479
2231	Disbursements of new guaranteed loans	73	73	73
2251	Repayments and prepayments	-82	-82	-82
Adjustments:				
2261	Terminations for default that result in loans receivable	-2	-2	-2
2290	Outstanding, end of year	490	479	468
Memorandum:				
2299	Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year	451	451	451
Addendum:				
Cumulative balance of defaulted guaranteed loans that result in loans receivable:				
2310	Outstanding, start of year	10	10	11
2331	Disbursements for guaranteed loan claims	1	2	2
2351	Repayments of loans receivable	-1	-1	-1
2361	Write-offs of loans receivable	-	-	-
2390	Outstanding, end of year	10	11	12

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Indian Affairs

Appropriation: Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account

Program Description

As required by the Federal Reform Act of 1990, this account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated prior to 1992. This account is shown on a cash basis. All new activity in this program in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year) is recorded in corresponding program and financing accounts.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT**

		2015	2016	2017
Identification Code: 14-4410		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Balance Sheet (In millions of dollars)				
ASSETS:				
1701	Defaulted guaranteed loans, gross	1		
1702	Interest receivable	1		
1703	Allowance for estimated uncollectible loans and interest (-)	<u>-1</u>		
1799	Value of assets related to loan guarantees	<u>1</u>		
1999	Total assets	1		
Status of Guaranteed Loans (In millions of dollars)				
Addendum:				
Cumulative balance of defaulted guaranteed loans that result in loans receivable:				
2310	Outstanding, start of year	1	1	1
2351	Repayments of loans receivable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
2390	Outstanding, end of year	1	1	1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Indian Affairs

Appropriation: Indian Direct Loan Program Account

Program Description

The Indian Direct Loan Program Account ceased making new direct loans at the end of FY 1995. Any subsequent activity in this account is the result of upward subsidy re-estimates required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508, Section 504(F)).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Indian Affairs

Appropriation: Indian Direct Loan Financing Account

Program Description

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
INDIAN AFFAIRS			
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT			
Identification Code: 14-4416	2015	2016	2017
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)			
Obligations by program activity:			
Credit program obligations:			
0715	-	1	1
0743	2	-	-
0900	2	1	1
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000	1	-	-
1023	-	-	-
1050	1	-	-
Financing authority:			
Borrowing authority, mandatory:			
1400	1	-	-
1440	1	-	-
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:			
1800	1	1	1
1825	-1	-	-
1850	-	1	1
1900	1	1	1
1930	2	1	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941	-	-	-
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000	-	1	1
3010	2	1	1
3020	-1	-1	-1
3050	1	1	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100	-	1	1
3200	1	1	1
Financing authority and disbursements, net:			
Mandatory:			
4090	1	1	1
Financing disbursements:			
4110	1	1	1
Offsets against gross financing authority and disbursements:			
Offsetting collections (collected) from:			
4123	-1	-1	-1
4160	-	-	-
4170	-	-	-
4180	-	-	-
4190	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
INDIAN AFFAIRS			
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT			
Identification Code: 14-4416	2015	2016	2017
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Status of Direct Loans (In millions of dollars)			
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210	Outstanding, start of year	2	2
	Repayments:		
1251	Repayments and prepayments	-	-
1290	Outstanding, end of year	2	2
Balance Sheet (In millions of dollars)			
ASSETS:			
Net value of assets related to post-1991 direct loans receivable:			
1401	Direct loans receivable, gross	2	
1405	Allowance for subsidy cost (-)	2	
1499	Net present value of assets related to direct loans	4	
1999	Total assets	4	
LIABILITIES:			
Federal liabilities:			
2104	Resources payable to Treasury	4	
4999	Total liabilities and net position	4	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Indian Affairs

Appropriation: Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account

Program Description

As required by the Federal Reform Act of 1990, this account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated prior to 1992. This account is shown on a cash basis. All new activity in this program in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year) is recorded in corresponding program and financing accounts.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*2 U.S.C. 661*) changed the Revolving Fund for loans to a Liquidating Account for loans made prior to FY 1992. The program collects repayments, interest, and fees from borrowers of pre-1992 direct loans. Receipts from loans made from 1935 to 1991 are deposited into the Revolving Fund and returned to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. The liquidating account does not make new loan disbursements.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT**

		2015	2016	2017
Identification Code: 14-4409		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)				
Budgetary resources:				
Budget authority:				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:				
1800	Collected	-	-	-
1820	Capital transfer of spending authority from offsetting collections to general fund	-	-	-
1850	Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	-	-	-
1930	Total budgetary resources available	-	-	-
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
4123	Non-Federal sources	-	-	-
4160	Budget authority, net (mandatory)	-	-	-
4170	Outlays, net (mandatory)	-	-	-
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	-	-	-
4190	Outlays, net (total)	-	-	-
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
2004-01	Budget Authority	-	-	-
2004-02	Outlays	-	-	-
Status of Direct Loans (In millions of dollars)				
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:				
1210	Outstanding, start of year	1	1	1
Repayments:				
1251	Repayments and prepayments	-	-	-
1290	Outstanding, end of year	1	1	1
Balance Sheet (In millions of dollars)				
ASSETS:				
1601	Direct loans, gross	1		
1602	Interest receivable	2		
1603	Allowance for estimated uncollectible loans and interest (-)	-2		
1699	Value of assets related to direct loans	1		
1999	Total assets	1		
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
2104	Resources payable to Treasury	1		
4999	Total liabilities and net position	1		

Permanent Appropriations

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Permanent Appropriations

- 14-2204-0 White Earth Settlement Fund
- 14-5505-0 Indian Water Rights and Habitat Acquisition Program
- 14-9925-0 Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations
 - 14-5468-0 Power Revenues, Indian Irrigation Projects
 - 14-5240-0 Operations and Maintenance, Irrigation Systems
 - 14-5442-0 Alaska Resupply Program
 - 14-2623-0 Claims and Treaty Obligations
- 14-5051-0 Operation and Maintenance of Quarters
- 14-8361-0 Gifts and Donations

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

White Earth Settlement Fund <i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	FY 2017		Change from 2016
			Estimated Changes (+/-)	Budget Estimate	
White Earth Settlement Fund <i>FTE</i>	1,631	3,000		3,000	
Total Requirements <i>Total FTE</i>	1,631	3,000		3,000	

Subactivity - White Earth Settlement Fund (FY 2017: \$3,000,000; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

The White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-264) authorizes the payment of funds to eligible allottees or heirs as defined in the Act. The payment of funds shall be treated as the final judgment, award, or compromise settlement under the provisions of Title 31, United States Code, section 1304. From 1990 through 2015, payments were made to 42,838 claimants in the amount of \$78,089,122.42. Compensation is paid for the fair market value as of the date of questionable taking of allotted land, less any compensation actually received, plus compound interest to the date of payments. To date, ratified titles for 2,035 claims have been published in the Federal Register.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
WHITE EARTH SETTLEMENT FUND**

Identification Code: 14-2204	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)			
Obligations by program activity:			
0001	1	3	3
0900	1	3	3
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000	1	2	2
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, mandatory:			
1200	2	3	3
1260	2	3	3
1930	3	5	5
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941	2	2	2
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000	-	-	-
3010	1	3	3
3020	-1	-3	-3
3050	-	-	-
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100	-	-	-
3200	-	-	-
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Mandatory:			
4090	2	3	3
Outlays, gross:			
4100	1	3	3
4160	2	3	3
4170	1	3	3
4180	2	3	3
4190	1	3	3
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)			
41.0	1	3	3
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)			
Direct Federal programs:			
2004-01	2	3	3
2004-02	1	3	3

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Water Rights and Habitat Acquisition Program <i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	FY 2017		Change from 2016
			Estimated Changes (+/-)	Budget Estimate	
Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah <i>FTE</i>					
Total Requirements <i>Total FTE</i>					

Indian Water Rights and Habitat Acquisition Program Overview:

Funds were requested and appropriated in FY 2003 for the settlement of the water claims of the Shivwits Band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah. Public Law 106-263 specifies the use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the implementation of the water rights and habitat acquisition program. There is a balance of \$3 million remaining from the FY 2003 funding that is contingent on the terms of Section 10 of the Act. It is anticipated that the terms will be met and the \$3 million in carryover will be obligated. No additional funds are being requested in FY 2017.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
INDIAN AFFAIRS				
INDIAN WATER RIGHTS AND HABITAT ACQUISITION PROGRAM				
		2015	2016	2017
Identification Code: 14-5505		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)				
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	3	3	3
1930	Total budgetary resources available	3	3	3
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	3	3	3
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	-	-	-
4190	Outlays, net (total)	-	-	-
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)				
Direct Federal programs:				
2004-01	Budget Authority	-	-	-
2004-02	Outlays	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations <i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	FY 2017		Change from 2016
			Revenue Changes (+/-)	Budget Estimate	
Power Revenues, Indian Irrigation Projects	71,843	76,028	722	76,750	722
<i>FTE</i>	96	96		96	
Operations and Maintenance, Irrigation Systems	38,938	33,555	793	34,348	793
<i>FTE</i>	182	182		182	
Alaska Resupply Program	230	3,002	18	3,020	18
<i>FTE</i>	1	1		1	
Claims and Treaty Obligations	41	41	0	41	0
<i>FTE</i>					
Total Requirements	111,052	112,626	1,533	114,159	1,533
<i>Total FTE</i>	279	279		279	

Subactivity - Power Revenues, Indian Irrigation Projects (FY 2017: \$76,750,000; FTE: 96):

Program Overview:

These operating funds are obtained through the issuance of bills and associated collections from power consumers and users in the three IA power projects based on statutory requirements and are available pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act (48 Stat. 1227), signed June 26, 1934. The collected funds are then deposited in the U.S. Treasury and maintained by IA for the respective projects. As authorized by the FY 1984 Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-146), collections are invested in interest-bearing securities until needed by a project. Congress does not otherwise appropriate funds for the operations of these projects. Power rates are reviewed annually and published as necessary in the Federal Register when changes are proposed.

Collected funds are used to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate power system infrastructure on each project such as, but not limited to: power generating facilities, power substations, electrical switching stations, transmission lines, distribution lines, and other related equipment including deteriorated infrastructures. Unchecked deterioration could result in injuries or loss of life, and unreliable and unsafe operation of power system components. Inadequately maintained power systems jeopardize IA's ability to provide reliable electrical power to hospitals, incarceration facilities, sewer operations, municipal water plants, and residential, commercial, and local government services.

Indian Affairs' goal is to reliably and efficiently deliver electrical power to authorized power consumers and users. The project's service areas are located on and off the reservation. The off reservation locations are frequently in areas not otherwise served. Indian Affairs makes every effort, within the constraints of physical and fiscal limitations, to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate the power projects constructed and owned by the United States for utilization by Indian and non-Indian power consumers and users.

Subactivity – Operations and Maintenance, Irrigation Systems (FY 2017: \$34,348,000; FTE: 182):

Program Overview:

These funds are obtained through the annual collection from water users where assessments are levied against irrigated lands. The assessments are pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act (48 Stat. 1227), signed June 26, 1934. Indian Affairs (IA), within the constraints of physical and fiscal limitations, uses funds in this program to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate the irrigation projects constructed and owned by the United States for utilization by Indian and non-Indian landowners and water users.

The collected funds are deposited in the U.S. Treasury and maintained by IA for the credit of the respective projects. As authorized by the FY 1984 Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-146), collections are invested in interest-bearing securities until required for project operations.

Indian Affairs' goal is to deliver available water during the irrigation season for the authorized users at each project. Collected funds are used to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure such as, but not limited to: (1) water storage reservoirs, diversion structures, and pumping plants; (2) canals and water control structures; and (3) deteriorated infrastructure. Unchecked deterioration could result in unreliable and unsafe operation of irrigation system components, and jeopardize the viability of the local and regional agricultural economies.

Subactivity - Alaska Resupply Program (FY 2012017: \$3,020,000; FTE: 1):

Program Overview:

The Alaska Resupply Program (P.L. 77-457, as amended by P.L. 102-154) provides a supply of essential life-sustaining commodities, such as heating fuel and gasoline, to remote Alaskan Native villages and IA facilities. The commodities are purchased by the recipients and collected revenues are deposited into a special fund in the Treasury, to be available to carry out the provisions of the Alaska Resupply Program. The program is managed by Indian Affairs' Seattle Support Center in Seattle, Washington.

The FY 2017 estimate of \$2,022,000 is based on bulk fuel orders. Transportation cost, quantity of fuel, and daily Oil Price Information Service (OPIS) costs fluctuate from year to year, which determines the amount of fuel to be delivered.

Subactivity - Claims and Treaty Obligations (FY 2017: \$41,000; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

Fulfilling treaties with the Seneca Tribe of Indians of New York (\$6,000) - Funds are to be paid in equal shares to members of the Seneca Nation as provided by the Act of February 19, 1831 (4 Stat. 442).

Fulfilling treaties with the Six Nations of New York (\$4,500) - The Six Nations are comprised of the Seneca, Tonawanda Band of Seneca, Tuscarora, Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga Tribes. The funds are allocated as follows: \$2,700 to the New York Indians for the purchase of dress goods, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances. The remaining of \$1,800 is distributed per capita to the Oneida Indians under the jurisdiction of the Great Lakes Agency, Wisconsin, as provided by the Treaty of November 11, 1794, and the Act of February 25, 1799 (1 Stat. 618, 619).

Fulfilling treaties with the Pawnees of Oklahoma (\$30,000) – This money is distributed per capita to the Pawnees as provided by the Treaty of September 24, 1857, Article 2 (11 Stat. 729).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
INDIAN AFFAIRS				
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS				
Identification Code: 14-9925		2015	2016	2017
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)				
Obligations by program activity:				
0002	Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems	36	36	36
0003	Power systems, Indian irrigation projects	72	73	73
0004	Alaska resupply program	1	2	2
0900	Total new obligations	109	111	111
Budgetary resources:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	60	65	69
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	2	2	2
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	62	67	71
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
1201	Appropriation (special or trust fund)	112	113	113
1203	Appropriation (previously unavailable)	-	1	1
1232	Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	-	-1	-
1260	Appropriations, mandatory (total)	112	113	114
1930	Total budgetary resources available	174	180	185
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	65	69	74
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	13	13	12
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	109	111	111
3020	Outlays (gross)	-107	-110	-113
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-2	-2	-2
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	13	12	8
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	13	13	12
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	13	12	8
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
4090	Budget authority, gross	112	113	114
4100	Outlays from new mandatory authority	64	58	58
Outlays, gross:				
4101	Outlays from mandatory balances	43	52	55
4110	Outlays, gross (total)	107	110	113
4160	Budget authority, net (mandatory)	112	113	114
4170	Outlays, net (mandatory)	107	110	113
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	112	113	114
4190	Outlays, net (total)	107	110	113

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
INDIAN AFFAIRS				
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS				
Identification Code: 14-9925		2015	2016	2017
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars) (Continued)				
5000	Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value	59	-	-
5001	Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value	-	-	-
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	16	16	16
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9	Total personnel compensation	18	18	18
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	6	6	6
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	-	1	1
22.0	Transportation of things	-	1	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	14	12	12
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	48	53	53
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	3	3	3
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	3	3	3
26.0	Supplies and materials	5	5	5
31.0	Equipment	1	1	1
32.0	Land and structures	6	5	5
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4	2	2
99.9	Total new obligations	109	111	111
Personnel Summary				
1001	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	279	279	279
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)				
Direct Federal programs:				
2004-01	Budget Authority	112	113	114
2004-02	Outlays	107	110	113

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters <i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	FY 2017		Change from 2016
			Revenue Changes (+/-)	Budget Estimate	
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	5,307	5,515	-311	5,204	-311
<i>FTE</i>	42	42		42	
Total Requirements	5,307	5,515	-311	5,204	-311
<i>Total FTE</i>	42	42		42	

Subactivity - Operation and Maintenance of Quarters (FY 2017: \$5,204,000; FTE: 42):

Program Overview:

The Federal Employees Quarters Facilities Act (P.L. 98-473, as amended (5 U.S.C. 5911)), authorizes Federal agencies to provide housing and related conveniences to their employees when conditions of employment or availability of housing warrant such action. The law requires collection of rent and charges for related conveniences made available in connection with the occupancy of the housing unit. Funds collected are deposited into an account in the Treasury and made available to the Indian Affairs' (IA) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of Quarters program through annual appropriations. These funds are distributed to the servicing quarter's management program and expended for daily O&M activities at the location where the monies were collected.

The O&M Quarters program oversees management of 3,067 housing units leased to IA employees, including single family houses, duplexes, triplexes, apartments, mobile homes, and trailer spaces. Rental rates for government-owned housing are determined through the Internet Quarters Management Information System (iQMIS), a centralized, web-based database and management tool. Rental rates take into consideration such factors as remoteness, age, and physical conditions of the quarters. The iQMIS interface with the Financial Business Management System (FBMS) created transparency coupled with improved audits, reconciliation, tracking, and distribution of funds. This provides real time data for management and reporting.

Quarters operation activities and costs include administrative services, utility system services/expenses, refuse disposal, fire protection, maintenance vehicle costs, communications costs and pest control. Maintenance and repair activities and costs include routine preventive, routine cyclical and unscheduled (emergency) work for quarters units and related structures (i.e., detached quarters garages), equipment and utility system repairs.

The Office of Facilities Management and Construction (OFMC) provide management oversight for the O&M of quarters and maintain the national iQMIS database. Regions and agencies provide oversight at the local levels.

Program Performance:

In FY 2017, the Operations and Maintenance of Quarters program will address and provide oversight management; coordinate/process complaints, evictions and appeals; on-site compliance reviews; housing requirements analysis; routine preventive maintenance and unscheduled maintenance including emergency repairs and improvement projects through established work ticket processes; and complete iQMIS and FMMS inventory updates. In accordance with OMB Circular A-45, as amended, the program will implement new survey rents and Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustments to rental rates for all IA quarters nation-wide. IA will continue to implement the master housing plan to eliminate unneeded units and prioritize repair/renovation and replacement of existing housing units, targeting those in poor condition. The program will prorate costs associated with the iQMIS program services provided by the iQMIS Program Office, Interior Business Center, Department of the Interior.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS**

Identification Code: 14-5051	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)			
Obligations by program activity:			
0001 Operations and maintenance	5	6	6
0900 Total new obligations	5	6	6
Budgetary resources:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	6	6	6
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, mandatory:			
1201 Appropriation (special or trust fund)	5	6	5
1260 Appropriations, mandatory (total)	5	6	5
1930 Total budgetary resources available	11	12	11
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	6	6	5
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	1	1	1
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	5	6	6
3020 Outlays (gross)	-5	-6	-5
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	1	1	2
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	1	1	1
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	1	1	2
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Mandatory:			
4090 Budget authority, gross	5	6	5
Outlays, gross:			
4100 Outlays from new mandatory authority	3	6	5
4101 Outlays from mandatory balances	2	-	-
4110 Outlays, gross (total)	5	6	5
4160 Budget authority, net (mandatory)	5	6	5
4170 Outlays, net (mandatory)	5	6	5
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	5	6	5
4190 Outlays, net (total)	5	6	5

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS**

Identification Code: 14-5051	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)			
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2	2	2
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	-	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
99.0 Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	5	6	6
99.5 Adjustment for rounding	-	-	-
99.9 Total new obligations	5	6	6
Personnel Summary			
1001 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	42	42	42
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)			
Direct Federal programs:			
2004-01 Budget Authority	5	6	5
2004-02 Outlays	5	6	5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Gifts and Donations <i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>					
Subactivity Program Element	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	FY 2017		Change from 2016
			Donation Changes (+/-)	Budget Estimate	
Gifts and Donations <i>FTE</i>	121	100		100	
Total Requirements <i>Total FTE</i>	121	100		100	

Subactivity - Gifts and Donations (FY 2017: \$0; FTE: 0):

Program Overview:

The Secretary of the Interior may accept donations of funds or other property and may use the donated property in accordance with the terms of the donation in furtherance of any programs authorized by other provision of law for the benefit of Indians (25 U.S.C. 451).

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN AFFAIRS
GIFTS AND DONATIONS**

Identification Code: 14-8361	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Programming and Financing (In millions of dollars)			
Obligations by program activity:			
0001 Gifts and Donations, Bureau of Indian Affairs (Direct)	-	1	1
0900 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	-	1	1
Budgetary resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
1000 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	2	2	1
1930 Total budgetary resources available	2	2	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
1941 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	2	1	-
Change in obligated balance:			
Unpaid obligations:			
3000 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	-	-	1
3010 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	-	1	1
3050 Unpaid obligations, end of year	-	1	2
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
3100 Obligated balance, start of year	-	-	1
3200 Obligated balance, end of year	-	1	2
4180 Budget authority, net (total)	-	-	-
4190 Outlays, net (total)	-	-	-
Object Classification (In millions of dollars)			
Direct obligations:			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	-	1	1
Character Classification (In millions of dollars)			
Direct Federal programs:			
2004-01 Budget Authority	-	-	-
2004-02 Outlays	-	-	-

Appendices

Public Safety and Justice

Detention and Corrections Facilities

	District	State	Operation	Region	Adult/ Juvenile	Facilities GSF	Completion Date	Estimated Staff (FTE)
Direct Service Programs:								
Fort Totten Corrections	I	ND	Direct	Great Plains	A	9,231	Operational	12
Standing Rock Adult Corrections	I	ND	Direct	Great Plains	A	22,686	Operational	19
Standing Rock Juvenile Corrections	I	ND	Direct	Great Plains	J	15,679	Operational	17
Turtle Mountain Corrections	I	ND	Direct	Great Plains	A	13,791	Operational	13
Lower Brule Adult Corrections	I	SD	Direct	Great Plains	A	42,500	Operational	26
Lower Brule Juvenile Corrections	I	SD	Direct	Great Plains	J		Operational	14
Hopi Corrections	III	AZ	Direct	Western	A	21,790	Operational	30
Havasupai Holding Facility	III	AZ	Direct	Western	A/J	1,621	Operational	0
Eastern Nevada Adult Corrections	III	NV	Direct	Western	A	6,587	Operational	21
Eastern Nevada Juvenile Corrections	III	NV	Direct	Western	J	13,100	Operational	14
Ute Mountain Ute Adult Corrections	IV	CO	Direct	Southwest	A	64,342	Operational	27
Ute Mountain Ute Juvenile Corrections	IV	CO	Direct	Southwest	J		Operational	19
Blackfeet Corrections	V	MT	Direct	Rocky Mtn.	A	9,650	Operational	17
Crow Corrections	V	MT	Direct	Rocky Mtn.	A	7,150	Operational	11
Northern Cheyenne Adult Corrections	V	MT	Direct	Rocky Mtn.	A	11,447	Operational	15
Northern Cheyenne Juvenile Corrections	V	MT	Direct	Rocky Mtn.	J	27,296	Operational	30
Spokane Corrections	VIII	WA	Direct	Northwest	A	6,742	Operational	9
Wind River Corrections	V	WY	Direct	Rocky Mtn.	A	11,769	Operational	17
Yankton Adult Corrections	I	SD	Direct	Great Plains	A	24,227	Operational	25
Yankton Juvenile Corrections	I	SD	Direct	Great Plains	J	0	Operational	14
Subtotal Direct Service Programs						309,608		350

Detention and Corrections Facilities

	District	State	Operation	Region	Adult/ Juvenile	Facilities GSF	Completion Date	Estimated Staff (FTE)
Contract Programs:								
Gerald Tex Fox Three Affiliated Tribes Fort Berthold	I	ND	638	Great Plains	A	30,569	Operational	31
Gerald Tex Fox Three Affiliated Tribes Fort Berthold	I	ND	638	Great Plains	J		Operational	26
Omaha Tribal Adult Detention	I	NE	638	Great Plains	A	11,678	Operational	17
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders-Adult	I	SD	638	Great Plains	A	58,900	Operational	72
OST Medicine Root Adult	I	SD	638	Great Plains	A	10,608	Operational	17
OST Ki Yuxsa O'tipi - Kyle Jv	I	SD	638	Great Plains	J	25,024	Operational	32
Oglala Sioux Pine Ridge Justice	I	SD	638	Great Plans	A/J	40,000	Operational	57
Rosebud Sioux Adult Detention	I	SD	638	Great Plains	A	67,500	Operational	51
RST - Wanbli Wiconi Tipi-Rosebud JV	I	SD	638	Great Plains	J	51,646	Operational	25
Sisseton-Wahpeton (current) Lake Traverse Reservation	I	SD	638	Great Plains	A	12,000	Operational	20
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Adult	I	SD	638	Great Plains	A	39,296	Operational	17
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Juvenile	I	SD	638	Great Plains	J		Operational	17
Menominee Tribal Detention	VII	WI	638	Midwest	A	43,667	Operational	21
Tohono O'odham Nation	III	AZ	638	Western	A	29,867	Operational	37
White Mountain Apache Reservation	III	AZ	638	Western	A	30,000	Operational	29
White Mountain Apache Reservation	III	AZ	638	Western	J		Operational	0
Colorado River Indian Tribes	III	AZ	638	Western	A	5,081	Operational	17
Colorado River Indian Tribe	III	AZ	638	Western	J	18,000	Operational	32
San Carlos Apache Tribe Adult	III	AZ	638	Western	A	52,058	Operational	64
San Carlos Apache Tribe Juvenile	III	AZ	638	Western	J		Operational	0
Hualapai Adult	III	AZ	638	Western	A	10,330	Operational	26
Hualapai Juvenile	III	AZ	638	Western	J	18,960	Operational	37
Fort Mohave Indian Tribe	III	AZ	638	Western	A	1,440	Operational	12
Fort Mohave Indian Tribe	III	AZ	638	Western	J		Operational	0
Acoma Pueblo Holding Facility	IV	NM	SG	Southwest	A	2,400	Operational	17
Laguna Pueblo	IV	NM	638	Southwest	A	7,173	Operational	17

Detention and Corrections Facilities

	District	State	Operation	Region	Adult/ Juvenile	Facilities GSF	Completion Date	Estimated Staff (FTE)
Contract Programs:(Continued)								
Zuni Pueblo	IV	NM	638	Southwest	A	22,755	Operational	26
Zuni Pueblo	IV	NM	638	Southwest	J		Operational	12
Navajo Nation - Crownpoint	IV	NM	638	Navajo	A	4,338	Operational	20
Navajo Nation - Crownpoint	IV	NM	638	Navajo	A/J	51,707	Operational	51
Navajo Nation - Chinle	IV	AZ	638	Navajo	A	29,153	Operational	35
Navajo Nation - Window Rock	IV	AZ	638	Navajo	A	12,835	Operational	20
Navajo Nation - Shiprock	IV	NM	638	Navajo	A	96,551	Operational	20
Navajo Nation - Tuba City	IV	AZ	638	Navajo	J	25,000	Operational	40
Navajo Nation - Tuba City	IV	AZ	638	Navajo	A	106,000	Operational	60
Navajo Nation - Kayenta (NEW)	IV	AZ	638	Navajo	A/J	52,682	FY-16 Q4	30
Navajo Nation - Tohatchi	IV	NM	638	Navajo	J	3,070	Operational	19
Ramah Navajo	IV	NM	638	Navajo	A	2,520	Operational	17
Ramah Navajo (NEW)	IV	NM	638	Navajo	A	13,000	FY-16 Q4	25
Fort Belknap (Expansion)	V	MT	638	Rocky	A	8,379	Operational	17
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux	V	MT	638	Rocky	A	39,332	Operational	17
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux	V	MT	638	Rocky	J		Operational	24
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux	V	MT	638	Rocky	A	46,400	Operational	46
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe Fort Hall	VIII	ID	638	Northwest	A	64,287	Operational	50
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe Fort Hall	VIII	ID	638	Northwest	J		Operational	14
Blackfeet Juvenile Long Term Facility	V	MT	638	Rocky	J	7,040	TBD	24
Mississippi Choctaw	VI	MS	638	Eastern	A	73,246	Operational	42
Mississippi Choctaw	VI	MS	638	Eastern	J		Operational	19
Eastern Band of Cherokee	VI	NC	638	Eastern	A	42,900	Operational	24
Saginaw Chippewa	VII	MI	638	Midwest	A	360	Operational	17
Warm Springs	VIII	OR	638	Northwest	A	17,183	Operational	16
Colville	VIII	WA	638	Northwest	A	28,575	Operational	42
Yakama Nation	VIII	WA	638	Northwest	A/J	36,954	Operational	64
Chehalis	VIII	WA	638	Northwest	A	8,794	Operational	10
Puyallup	VIII	WA	638	Northwest	A/J	14,700	Operational	24
Subtotal Contract Programs						1,373,958		1,516

Detention and Corrections Facilities

	District	State	Operation	Region	Adult/ Juvenile	Facilities GSF	Completion Date	Estimated Staff (FTE)
Self-Governance Programs:								
Gila River Indian Tribe	III	AZ	SG	Western	A	27,434	Operational	50
Gila River Indian Tribe	III	AZ	SG	Western	J		Operational	45
Salt River Pima Maricopa Comm.	III	AZ	SG	Western	A	81,726	Operational	70
Salt River Pima Maricopa Comm.	III	AZ	SG	Western	J		Operational	0
Taos Pueblo Holding	IV	NM	SG	Southwest	A	341	Operational	17
Chippewa Cree Tribe	V	MT	SG	Rocky Mtn.	A/J	32,249	Operational	37
Salish & Kootenai	V	MT	SG	Rocky Mtn.	A	8,860	Operational	10
Sac & Fox	VI	KS	SG	Southern Plains	J	53,192	Operational	50
Sault Sainte Marie	VII	MI	SG	Midwest	J	12,131	Operational	18
Red Lake Chippewa	VII	MN	SG	Midwest	J	63,180	Operational	20
Red Lake Chippewa	VII	MN	SG	Midwest	A		Operational	17
Metlakatla	VIII	AK	SG	Alaska	A/J	1,107	Operational	8
Makah	VIII	WA	SG	Northwest	A	3,140	Operational	7
Nisqually	VIII	WA	SG	Northwest	A	51,541	Operational	55
Quinault	VIII	WA	SG	Northwest	A	7,305	Operational	16
Subtotal Self-Governance Programs						342,206		420

Detention and Corrections Facilities

	District	State	Operation	Region	Adult/ Juvenile	Facilities GSF	Completion Date	Estimated Staff (FTE)
Tribal and Other Facilities:								
Lac Vieux Desert Detention	VII	MI	Tribal	Midwest	A	Unknown	Operational	0
Ak-Chin Detention	III	AZ	Tribal	Western	A	6,500	Operational	14
Tohono O’Odham Detention Center	III	AZ	Tribal	Western	J	25,000	Operational	15
Ft. McDowell Holding	III	AZ	Tribal	Western	J	Unknown	Operational	10
Jicarilla Detention Adult	IV	NM	Tribal	Southwest	A	Unknown	Operational	26
Jicarilla Detention Juvenile	IV	NM	Tribal	Southwest	J	Unknown	Operational	0
Pascua Yaqui	III	AZ	Tribal	Western	A	10,667	Operational	0
Pascua Yaqui	III	AZ	Tribal	Western	J		Operational	0
Puyallup	VIII	WA	Tribal	Northwest	A	1,776	Operational	9
Southern Ute Detention Ctr	IV	CO	Tribal	Southwest	A	Unknown	Operational	32
Native Village of Kwinhagak	VIII	AK	Tribal	Alaska	A/J	2,713	TBD	0
Tule River	III	CA	Unknown	Pacific	A/J	12,480	TBD	0
Eight Northern Pueblos	IV	NM	Treatment	Southwest	Treatment	2,000	TBD	0
Dilkon Jail Navajo Nation	IV	AZ	Unknown	Navajo	Unknown	15,261	TBD	0
Lac du Flambeau	VII	WI	Unknown	Midwest	A/J	TBD	TBD	0
Yavapai Apache Detention Facility	III	AZ	TBD	Western	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Fallon Paiute – Shoshone	III	NV	TBD	Western	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Subtotal Tribal and Other Facilities						76,397		106

Base Public Safety and Justice Funding

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Offices	State	FY 2016 Est. Base Funding
<i>Criminal Investigations & Police Services:</i>				
HQ - Deputy Director, Justice Services - APG	Bureau		National	1,000,000
HQ - Deputy Director, Trust Services - CLEOs	Bureau		National	1,000,000
HQ - Deputy Associate Director - Drug Enforcement	Bureau		National	7,010,500
HQ - Drug Enforcement School Resource Officers	Bureau		National	1,000,000
HQ - Deputy Associate Director, Field Operations	Bureau		National	4,292,890
HQ - Deputy Associate Director, Law Enforcement	Bureau		NM	2,084,763
D1 - District 1 LE Office - OJS	Bureau		SD	906,067
D1 - Crow Creek Agency OJS	Bureau	1	SD	1,297,738
D1 - Ft. Berthold Agency OJS	Bureau	2	ND	247,545
D1 - Ft. Totten Agency OJS	Bureau	3	ND	1,514,113
D1 - Lower Brule Agency OJS	Bureau	4	SD	1,056,454
D1 - Pine Ridge Agency OJS	Bureau	5	SD	1,031,883
D1 - Standing Rock Agency OJS	Bureau	6	ND	3,121,770
D1 - Turtle Mountain Agency OJS	Bureau	7	ND	1,894,094
D1 - Winnebago Agency OJS	Bureau	8	NE	994,398
D1 - Yankton Agency OJS	Bureau	9	SD	181,589
D1 - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Tribe	10	SD	1,907,226
D1 - Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe	Tribe	11	SD	293,193
D1 - Oglala Sioux Tribe Of Pine Ridge	Tribe	12	SD	3,786,937
D1 - Omaha Tribe Of Nebraska	Tribe	13	NE	1,578,001
D1 - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Tribe	14	SD	2,911,009
D1 - Santee Sioux Tribe	Tribe	15	NE	420,454
D1 - Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	Tribe	16	SD	870,502
D1 - Three Affiliated Tribes Of Ft Berthold	Tribe	17	ND	1,316,392
D1 - Turtle Mountain Band Of Chippewa Indians	Tribe		ND	212,777
D1 - Winnebago Tribe	Tribe		NE	206,350
D1 - Yankton Sioux Tribe	Tribe		SD	912,467
D2 - District 2 LE Office - OJS	Bureau	18	OK	1,782,009
D2 - Anadarko Agency OJS	Bureau	19	OK	1,125,216
D2 - Concho Agency OJS	Bureau	20	OK	733,721
D2 - Miami Agency OJS	Bureau	21	OK	584,508
D2 - Pawnee Agency OJS	Bureau	22	OK	832,755
D2 - Comanche Nation, Oklahoma	Tribe	23	OK	485,076
D2 - Iowa Tribe Of Kansas & Nebraska	Tribe	24	KS	260,660
D2 - Iowa Tribe Of Oklahoma	Tribe	25	OK	325,970
D2 - Kickapoo Tribe Of Kansas	Tribe	26	KS	258,999
D2 - Otoe-Missouria Tribe Of Oklahoma	Tribe	27	OK	353,703
D2 - Pawnee Nation Of Oklahoma	Tribe	28	OK	369,257

Base Public Safety and Justice Funding

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Offices	State	FY 2016 Est. Base Funding
<i>Criminal Investigations & Police Services:</i>				
D2 - Prairie Band Of Potawatomi Of Kansas	Tribe	29	KS	265,096
D2 - Sac & Fox Tribe Of Missouri In Kansas & Nebraska	Tribe	30	KS	221,179
D2 - Seminole Nation Of Oklahoma	Tribe	31	OK	509,345
D2 - Tonkawa Tribe Of Oklahoma	Tribe	32	OK	252,835
D3 - District 3 LE Office - OJS	Bureau		AZ	1,154,720
D3 - Colorado River Agency OJS	Bureau	33	AZ	232,202
D3 - Eastern Nevada Agency OJS	Bureau	34	NV	1,184,353
D3 - Ft. Apache Agency OJS	Bureau	35	AZ	742,489
D3 - Hopi Agency OJS	Bureau	36	AZ	2,008,264
D3 - San Carlos Agency OJS	Bureau	37	AZ	497,963
D3 - Southern Paiute Agency OJS	Bureau	38	AZ	229,649
D3 - Truxton Canon Agency OJS	Bureau	39	AZ	1,521,000
D3 - Uintah & Ouray Agency OJS	Bureau	40	UT	1,380,316
D3 - Western Nevada Agency OJS	Bureau	41	NV	957,335
D3 - Cocopah Indian Tribe	Tribe	42	AZ	421,747
D3 - Colorado River Indian Tribes	Tribe	43	AZ	899,644
D3 - Confederated Tribe Goshute Reservation	Tribe	44	NV	229,544
D3 - Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes	Tribe	45	NV	382,190
D3 - Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community	Tribe	46	AZ	761,238
D3 - Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Tribe	47	AZ	692,370
D3 - Hualapai Tribe	Tribe	48	AZ	1,108,643
D3 - Las Vegas Paiute Indians	Tribe	49	NV	179,899
D3 - Lovelock Paiute Tribe	Tribe	50	NV	250,153
D3 - Moapa Band Of Paiute Indians	Tribe	51	NV	394,073
D3 - Pascua Yaqui Tribe Of Arizona	Tribe	52	AZ	680,145
D3 - Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe	Tribe	53	NV	539,665
D3 - Quechan Tribe Of The Fort Yuma Reservation	Tribe	54	AZ	157,636
D3 - Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	Tribe	55	NV	388,684
D3 - San Carlos Apache Tribe	Tribe	56	AZ	3,733,233
D3 - Te-Moak Tribe Of Western Shoshone	Tribe	57	NV	728,828
D3 - Tohono O'odham Nation Of Arizona	Tribe	58	AZ	4,623,541
D3 - Tonto-Apache Tribe Of Arizona	Tribe	59	AZ	77,886
D3 - Walker River Paiute Tribe	Tribe	60	NV	252,631
D3 - White Mountain Apache Tribe	Tribe	61	AZ	2,040,566
D3 - Yavapai-Apache Nation	Tribe	62	AZ	353,210
D3 - Yavapai-Prescott Tribe	Tribe	63	AZ	474,048
D3 - Yerington Paiute Tribe	Tribe	64	NV	352,091
D3 - Yomba Shoshone Tribe	Tribe	65	NV	146,586
D4 - District 4 LE Office - OJS	Bureau		NM	825,606

Base Public Safety and Justice Funding

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Offices	State	FY 2016 Est. Base Funding
<i>Criminal Investigations & Police Services:</i>				
D4 - Laguna Agency OJS	Bureau	66	NM	247,073
D4 - Mescalero Agency OJS	Bureau	67	NM	2,148,311
D4 - Navajo Agency OJS	Bureau		NM	84,722
D4 - Northern Pueblos Agency OJS	Bureau	68	NM	1,167,841
D4 - Southern Pueblos Agency OJS	Bureau	69	NM	1,770,763
D4 - Ute Mountain Agency OJS	Bureau	70	CO	1,832,278
D4 - Jicarilla Apache Nation	Tribe	71	NM	183,460
D4 - Navajo Nation	Tribe	72	AZ	23,017,811
D4 - Pueblo Of Acoma	Tribe	73	NM	669,232
D4 - Pueblo Of Isleta	Tribe	74	NM	600,350
D4 - Pueblo Of Laguna	Tribe	75	NM	853,537
D4 - Pueblo Of Pojoaque	Tribe	76	NM	607,645
D4 - Pueblo Of Santa Ana	Tribe	77	NM	343,195
D4 - Pueblo Of Tesuque	Tribe	78	NM	170,920
D4 - Ramah Navajo Chapter	Tribe	79	NM	673,323
D4 - Southern Ute Tribe	Tribe	80	CO	1,000,697
D4 - Zuni Tribe	Tribe	81	NM	2,059,183
D5 - District 5 LE Office - OJS	Bureau		MT	967,375
D5 - Blackfeet Agency OJS	Bureau	82	MT	394,369
D5 - Crow Agency OJS	Bureau	83	MT	1,911,705
D5 - Northern Cheyenne Agency OJS	Bureau	84	MT	1,817,631
D5 - Wind River Agency OJS	Bureau	85	WY	3,177,205
D5 - Assinboine And Sioux Tribe Fort Peck	Tribe	86	MT	2,078,160
D5 - Blackfeet Tribal Business Council	Tribe	87	MT	2,131,155
D5 - Ft. Belknap Community Council	Tribe	88	MT	1,224,446
D6 - District 6 LE Office - OJS	Bureau		TN	790,025
D6 - Chitimacha Tribe Of Louisiana	Tribe	89	LA	295,170
D6 - Coushatta Tribe Of Louisiana	Tribe	90	LA	211,232
D6 - Eastern Band Of Cherokee Indians	Tribe	91	NC	452,111
D6 - Mashantucket Pequot Tribe	Tribe	92	CT	686,323
D6 - Miccosukee Tribe Of Indians	Tribe	93	FL	983,445
D6 - Mississippi Band Of Choctaw Indians	Tribe	94	MS	1,438,860
D6 - Narragansett Indian Tribe	Tribe	95	RI	207,082
D6 - Passamaquoddy Tribe Indian Township	Tribe	96	ME	573,502
D6 - Passamaquoddy Tribe Pleasant Point	Tribe	97	ME	455,175
D6 - Penobscot Tribe Of Maine	Tribe	98	ME	471,573
D6 - Poarch Band Of Creek Indians	Tribe	99	AL	418,022
D6 - Seminole Tribe Of Florida	Tribe	100	FL	504,875
D6 - Seneca Nation Of New York	Tribe	101	NY	39,669

Base Public Safety and Justice Funding

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Offices	State	FY 2016 Est. Base Funding
<i>Criminal Investigations & Police Services:</i>				
D6 - St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	Tribe	102	NY	759,541
D6 - Tunica/Biloxi Tribe OJS	Tribe	103	LA	794,672
D7 - District 7 LE Office – OJS	Bureau		MN	892,234
D7 - Nett Lake Agency OJS	Bureau	104	MI	462,512
D7 - Bay Mills Indian Community	Tribe	105	MI	439,734
D7 - Hannahville Indian Community	Tribe	106	MI	513,247
D7 - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	Tribe	107	MI	436,328
D7 - Lac Du Flambeau Chippewa	Tribe	108	WI	386,771
D7 - Lac Vieux Desert Chippewa Indians	Tribe	109	MI	428,934
D7 - Little Traverse Bay Band Of Ottawa	Tribe	110	MI	118,277
D7 - Lower Sioux Indian Community	Tribe	111	MN	86,547
D7 - Menominee Indian Tribe Of Wisconsin	Tribe	112	WI	961,566
D7 - Pokagon Band	Tribe	113	MI	251,735
D7 - Red Cliff Band Of L S Chippewa	Tribe	114	WI	153,615
D7 - Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe	Tribe	115	MI	583,244
D7 - Stockbridge Munsee Community	Tribe	116	WI	97,026
D8 - District 8 LE Office – OJS	Bureau		OR	373,304
D8 - Burns-Paiute Tribe	Tribe	117	OR	331,766
D8 - Chehalis Business Council	Tribe	118	WA	595,781
D8 - Coeur D'alene	Tribe	119	ID	740,894
D8 - Columbia River	Tribe	120	WA	219,980
D8 - Confederated Tribes Of Colville	Tribe	121	WA	1,441,508
D8 - Confederated Tribes Of Warm Springs	Tribe	122	OR	415,920
D8 - Hoh Indian Tribe	Tribe	123	WA	215,588
D8 - Kalispel Indian Community	Tribe	124	WA	222,468
D8 - Nez Perce Tribe	Tribe	125	ID	920,655
D8 - Nooksack Tribal Council	Tribe	126	WA	266,442
D8 - Puyallup Tribal Council	Tribe	127	WA	560,450
D8 - Quileute Tribe	Tribe	128	WA	364,275
D8 - Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe	Tribe		WA	193,534
D8 - Shoshone Bannock	Tribe	129	ID	2,009,428
D8 - Snoqualmie Tribe – Joss	Tribe	130	WA	43,242
D8 - Spokane Tribe	Tribe	131	WA	962,321
D8 - Stillaguamish Tribe Of Washington	Tribe	132	WA	117,831
D8 - Upper Skagit Indian Tribe Of Washington	Tribe	133	WA	285,306
D8 - Yakama Tribal Council	Tribe	134	WA	796,962
D9 - District 9 LE Office – OJS	Bureau		CA	372,074
OSG - Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Tribe	135	OK	276,076
OSG - Ak-Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa	Tribe	136	AZ	161,550

Base Public Safety and Justice Funding

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Offices	State	FY 2016 Est. Base Funding
<i>Criminal Investigations & Police Services:</i>				
OSG - Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake)	Tribe	137	MN	49,692
OSG - Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Tribe		CA	208
OSG - Cherokee Nation	Tribe	138	OK	681,458
OSG - Chickasaw Nation	Tribe	139	OK	789,523
OSG - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	Tribe	140	MT	1,533,448
OSG - Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Tribe	141	OK	605,128
OSG - Citizen Potawatomi Nation	Tribe	142	OK	375,330
OSG - Confederated Salish And Kootenai Tribes	Tribe	143	MT	1,112,639
OSG - Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	Tribe	144	OR	93,080
OSG - Confederated Tribes of The Umatilla Res.	Tribe	145	OR	756,035
OSG - Coquille Tribe of Oregon	Tribe	146	OR	75,100
OSG - Duckwater Shoshone Tribe	Tribe	147	NV	119,085
OSG - Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Tribe	148	OK	212,372
OSG - Ely Shoshone Tribe	Tribe	149	NV	138,563
OSG - Fond Du Lac Reservation Business Community	Tribe	150	MN	51,393
OSG - Gila River Indian Community	Tribe	151	AZ	6,253,846
OSG - Grand Traverse Band Ottawa/Chippewa Indians	Tribe	152	MI	366,525
OSG - Hoopa Valley Tribe	Tribe	153	CA	258,992
OSG - Jamestown S'kallam Tribal Council	Tribe	154	WA	228,624
OSG - Kaw Nation, Oklahoma	Tribe	155	OK	290,958
OSG - Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	Tribe	156	OK	108,663
OSG - Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	Tribe	157	ID	22,987
OSG - Leech Lake Reservation Business Community	Tribe	158	MN	83,723
OSG - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	Tribe	159	MI	418,801
OSG - Lower Elwha Tribal Community	Tribe	160	WA	223,675
OSG - Lummi Tribe	Tribe	161	WA	345,169
OSG - Makah Indian Tribe	Tribe	162	WA	451,813
OSG - Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	Tribe		CA	559
OSG - Metlakatla Indian Community	Tribe	163	AK	757,049
OSG - Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	Tribe		OK	144,832
OSG - Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indian	Tribe	164	MN	52,861
OSG - Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma	Tribe	165	OK	620,375
OSG - Nisqually Indian Community Council	Tribe	166	WA	620,141
OSG - Ohkay Owingeh (formerly Pueblo of San Juan)	Tribe	167	NM	599,018
OSG - Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	Tribe	168	WI	97,530
OSG - Osage Nation, Oklahoma	Tribe	169	OK	460,143
OSG - Port Gamble Indian Community	Tribe	170	WA	236,451
OSG - Pueblo of Jemez	Tribe	171	NM	521,467
OSG - Pueblo of Santa Clara	Tribe	172	NM	273,486

Base Public Safety and Justice Funding

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	LE Offices	State	FY 2016 Est. Base Funding
<i>Criminal Investigations & Police Services:</i>				
OSG - Pueblo of Taos	Tribe	173	NM	599,865
OSG - Quapaw Tribe of Indians	Tribe	174	OK	101,357
OSG - Quinault Tribe	Tribe	175	WA	673,681
OSG - Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	Tribe	176	MN	2,341,050
OSG - Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	Tribe	177	OK	737,750
OSG - Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	Tribe	178	AZ	2,849,489
OSG - Sault Ste Marie Tribe of Chippewa	Tribe	179	MI	1,432,018
OSG - Shoalwater Bay Tribe	Tribe	180	WA	169,021
OSG - Skokomish Indian Tribe	Tribe	181	WA	125,766
OSG - Squaxin Island Tribal Council	Tribe	182	WA	235,988
OSG - Suquamish Indian Tribe	Tribe	183	WA	447,772
OSG - Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	Tribe	184	WA	293,965
OSG - Tulalip Tribes of Tulalip Reservation	Tribe	185	WA	235,605
OSG - Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)	Tribe		MA	130,820
OSG - Washoe Tribe of Nevada And California	Tribe	186	NV	273,646
OSG - White Earth Reservation Business Community	Tribe	187	MN	227,671
OSG - Wyandotte Nation	Tribe	188	OK	75,043
OSG - Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo	Tribe	189	TX	478,330
OSG - Yurok Tribe	Tribe	190	CA	411,043
Distribution of 2015/2016 Fixed Cost Increases			National	2,709,000
Distribution of 2016 Appropriated Increase			National	3,000,000
<i>Total - Criminal Investigations & Police Services</i>				197,504,000

Base Public Safety and Justice Funding

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	Offices	State	FY 2016 Est. Base Funding
<i>Detention / Corrections:</i>				
HQ - Deputy Associate Director, Corrections	Bureau		National	1,896,351
HQ - Pending New Facility Increases to Tribes	Tribe		National	2,129,378
HQ - DAD, Corrections - Contract Beds	Bureau		National	7,772,175
D1 - District 1 Corrections - OJS	Bureau		SD	384,128
D1 - Ft. Totten Detention	Bureau		ND	912,227
D1 - Lower Brule Detention	Bureau		SD	2,381,505
D1 - Standing Rock Detention	Bureau		ND	2,496,460
D1 - Turtle Mountain Detention	Bureau		ND	874,943
D1 - Winnebago Detention	Bureau		NE	308,411
D1 - Yankton Detention	Bureau		SD	2,854,246
D1 - Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	Tribe		SD	1,307,005
D1 - Oglala Sioux Tribe Of Pine Ridge	Tribe		SD	6,225,168
D1 - Omaha Tribe Of Nebraska	Tribe		NE	645,571
D1 - Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Tribe		SD	3,523,206
D1 - Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	Tribe		SD	209,808
D1 - Three Affiliated Tribes Of Ft Berthold	Tribe		ND	2,710,655
D2 - District 2 Corrections - OJS	Bureau		OK	150,896
D3 - District 3 Corrections - OJS	Bureau		AZ	513,669
D3 - Eastern Nevada Detention	Bureau		NV	1,440,998
D3 - Hopi Detention	Bureau		AZ	1,969,827
D3 - Uintah & Ouray Detention	Bureau		UT	221,417
D3 - Colorado River Indian Tribes	Tribe		AZ	1,480,004
D3 - Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	Tribe		AZ	136,598
D3 - Hualapai Tribe	Tribe		AZ	4,052,361
D3 - San Carlos Apache Tribe	Tribe		AZ	2,932,416
D3 - Tohono O'odham Nation Of Arizona	Tribe		AZ	3,707,440
D3 - White Mountain Apache Tribe	Tribe		AZ	2,064,714
D4 - District 4 Corrections - OJS	Bureau		NM	525,509
D4 - Ute Mountain Detention	Bureau		CO	2,870,083
D4 - Navajo Nation	Tribe		AZ	7,230,882
D4 - Pueblo Of Acoma	Tribe		NM	28,465
D4 - Pueblo Of Laguna	Tribe		NM	366,980
D4 - Ramah Navajo Chapter	Tribe		NM	363,903
D4 - Zuni Tribe	Tribe		NM	1,045,120
D5 - District 5 Corrections - OJS	Bureau		MT	322,534
D5 - Blackfeet Detention	Bureau		MT	1,176,919
D5 - Crow Detention	Bureau		MT	718,925
D5 - Northern Cheyenne Detention	Bureau		MT	2,758,968

Base Public Safety and Justice Funding

Bureau Location / Tribe	Program Operation	Offices	State	FY 2016 Est. Base Funding
<i>Detention / Corrections:</i>				
D5 - Wind River Detention	Bureau		WY	1,170,721
D5 - Assinboine And Sioux Tribe Fort Peck	Tribe		MT	3,290,875
D5 - Ft. Belknap Community Council	Tribe		MT	374,638
D6 – Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Tribe		NC	758,570
D7 - District 7 Corrections - OJS	Bureau		MN	150,896
D7 - Menominee Indian Tribe Of Wisconsin	Tribe		WI	423,968
D7 - Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe	Tribe		MI	45,544
D8 - District 8 Corrections - OJS	Bureau		OR	191,135
D8 - Spokane Detention	Bureau		WA	667,446
D8 - Chehalis Business Council	Tribe		WA	603,405
D8 - Confederated Tribes Of Colville	Tribe		WA	2,549,605
D8 - Confederated Tribes Of Warm Springs	Tribe		OR	370,866
D8 - Puyallup Tribal Council	Tribe		WA	704,198
D8 - Shoshone Bannock	Tribe		ID	4,194,381
D8 - Yakama Tribal Council	Tribe		WA	1,984,423
OSG - Chippewa-Cree Tribe	Tribe		MT	706,248
OSG - Confederated Salish And Kootenai Tribes	Tribe		MT	39,178
OSG - Gila River Indian Community	Tribe		AZ	492,517
OSG - Makah Indian Tribe	Tribe		WA	5,597
OSG - Metlakatla Indian Community	Tribe		AK	11,193
OSG - Nisqually Indian Community Council	Tribe		WA	425,645
OSG - Pueblo of Taos	Tribe		NM	27,809
OSG - Quinault Tribe	Tribe		WA	33,581
OSG - Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	Tribe		MN	1,546,017
OSG - Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	Tribe		OK	89,549
OSG - Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	Tribe		AZ	402,969
OSG - Sault Ste Marie Tribe of Chippewa	Tribe		MI	67,161
Distribution of 2015/2016 Fixed Cost Increases			National	1,267,000
<i>Subtotal - Detention / Corrections</i>				95,305,000

Bureau of Indian Education

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appendix 2.-Bureau of Indian Education Funding Distributions

<u>Funding Distribution</u> ¹	<u>Page</u>
1. ISEP ² Funding (School Year 2015-2016)	Appendix 2-2
2. ISEP Contingency Funds (School Year 2014-2015)	Appendix 2-9
3. Student Transportation (School Year 2015-2016)	Appendix 2-17
4. FACE ³ Programs (School Year 2015-2016)	Appendix 2-25
5. Safe and Secure Schools (School Year 2015-2016)	Appendix 2-28

¹ School Year shown is latest available data.

² ISEP – Indian School Equalization Program.

³ FACE – Family and Child Education

Distribution of ISEP Funds for School Year 2015-2016

The distribution of Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) Funds for School Year 2015-2016 reflects distribution of the ISEP funding to each school for the most recent school year. Allocation to individual schools is determined by formula and funds are available to the schools in July for the forthcoming school year. As allowed by law, a portion of the total funding is withheld from the initial distribution as a reserve to cover any ISEP appeals or school emergencies. All funds remaining after resolution of appeals and emergency distributions are subsequently distributed to the schools using the distribution formula. A detailed report of the distribution of the reserved (contingency), funds is contained in Appendix 2.9.

Distribution of ISEP Funds for School Year 2015-2016					
	School Name	State	Three Year Average ADM	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding
1	Black Mesa Community School	AZ	43.93	75.10	399,100
2	Blackwater Community School	AZ	191.71	281.04	1,493,600
3	Casa Blanca Day School	AZ	252.82	384.89	2,045,600
4	Chilchinbeto Community School Inc.	AZ	116.95	176.73	939,200
5	Cottonwood Day School	AZ	228.99	320.30	1,702,200
6	Cove Day School	AZ	39.81	69.63	370,000
7	Dennehotso Boarding School	AZ	170.38	297.76	1,582,500
8	Dilcon Community School	AZ	154.25	294.69	1,566,100
9	Dishchii'bikoh Community School	AZ	400.69	619.96	3,294,800
10	First Mesa Elementary School (Formerly Polacca Day School)	AZ	125.82	170.34	905,300
11	Gila Crossing Day School	AZ	453.38	656.55	3,489,300
12	Greasewood Springs Community School	AZ	194.92	361.07	1,918,900
13	Greyhills High School	AZ	275.01	571.90	3,039,400
14	Havasupai Elementary School	AZ	62.83	104.71	556,500
15	Hopi Day School	AZ	155.57	232.84	1,237,500
16	Hopi Jr/Sr High School	AZ	590.61	916.21	4,869,200
17	Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	AZ	108.53	153.57	816,200
18	Hunters Point Boarding School	AZ	162.47	275.50	1,464,100
19	Jeehdeez'a Elementary School	AZ	128.42	234.46	1,246,000
20	John F. Kennedy Day School	AZ	207.74	293.51	1,559,900
21	Kaibeto Boarding School	AZ	245.87	413.12	2,195,600
22	Kayenta Boarding School	AZ	362.71	624.35	3,318,100
23	Keams Canyon Elementary School (formerly Keams Canyon Boarding School)	AZ	89.65	124.67	662,600
24	Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta (Kinlichee)	AZ	166.00	231.74	1,231,500
25	Kinlani Bordertown (Flagstaff) Dormitory	AZ	139.33	222.93	1,184,800
26	Leupp Boarding School	AZ	164.34	351.80	1,869,600
27	Little Singer Community School	AZ	75.89	115.02	611,300
28	Lukachukai Boarding School	AZ	369.41	614.79	3,267,400
29	Many Farms Community School, Inc.	AZ	287.50	516.25	2,743,600
30	Many Farms High School	AZ	412.63	832.18	4,422,600
31	Moencopi Day School	AZ	187.15	254.21	1,351,000
32	Naa tsis' aan (Navajo Mountain) Boarding School	AZ	112.05	215.73	1,146,500
33	Nazlini Boarding School	AZ	116.20	199.37	1,059,600
34	Pine Springs Day School	AZ	82.54	125.14	665,100
35	Pinon Dormitory	AZ	124.59	206.59	1,097,900
36	Red Rock Day School	AZ	180.52	264.39	1,405,100

Distribution of ISEP Funds for School Year 2015-2016					
	School Name	State	Three Year Average ADM	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding
37	Rock Point Community School	AZ	338.05	504.25	2,679,900
38	Rocky Ridge Boarding School	AZ	119.68	209.23	1,112,000
39	Rough Rock Community School	AZ	347.25	701.44	3,727,800
40	Salt River Day School	AZ	370.71	527.60	2,804,000
41	San Simon School	AZ	248.99	364.92	1,939,400
42	Santa Rosa Day School	AZ	180.83	277.12	1,472,800
43	Santa Rosa Ranch School	AZ	121.47	169.60	901,300
44	Seba Dalkai Boarding School	AZ	114.77	208.73	1,109,300
45	Second Mesa Day School	AZ	260.88	380.92	2,024,400
46	Shonto Preparatory School	AZ	362.42	616.34	3,275,500
47	Theodore Roosevelt School	AZ	102.61	213.77	1,136,100
48	T'iis Nazbas (Teecnospos) Community School	AZ	166.15	365.64	1,943,200
49	T'iisyaakin Residential Hall (Holbrook)	AZ	113.33	181.33	963,700
50	Tohono O'Odham High School	AZ	106.42	162.24	862,200
51	Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	AZ	210.11	292.54	1,554,700
52	Tuba City Boarding School	AZ	1,291.39	2,070.56	11,004,100
53	Wide Ruins Community School	AZ	114.24	234.48	1,246,200
54	Winslow Residential Hall	AZ	141.00	225.60	1,199,000
55	Noli School	CA	118.23	188.30	1,000,700
56	Sherman Indian High School	CA	346.24	1,183.64	6,290,500
57	Ahfachkee Day School	FL	119.03	191.26	1,016,500
58	Miccosukee Indian School	FL	132.43	208.39	1,107,500
59	Meskwaki (Sac & Fox) Settlement School	IA	258.33	412.55	2,192,500
60	Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	ID	103.51	152.46	810,300
61	Sho-Ban School District No. 512	ID	94.96	151.93	807,400
62	Kickapoo Nation School	KS	53.90	99.56	529,100
63	Chitimacha Day School	LA	92.84	134.46	714,600
64	Beatrice Rafferty School	ME	97.71	138.72	737,200
65	Indian Island School	ME	88.94	130.03	691,000
66	Indian Township School	ME	106.78	151.73	806,400
67	Hannahville Indian School	MI	106.69	185.74	987,100
68	Joseph K. Lumsden Bahweting Anishnabe School	MI	290.74	422.10	2,243,300
69	Bug-O-Nay-Ge Shig School	MN	161.57	268.56	1,427,300
70	Circle of Life Academy	MN	132.20	213.34	1,133,800
71	Fond Du Lac Ojibwe School	MN	165.77	272.19	1,446,600
72	Nay Ah Shing School	MN	152.58	250.78	1,332,800
73	Bogue Chitto Elementary School	MS	196.09	289.91	1,540,700

Distribution of ISEP Funds for School Year 2015-2016					
	School Name	State	Three Year Average ADM	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding
74	Choctaw High School	MS	454.36	930.99	4,947,800
75	Choctaw Middle School	MS	174.81	273.75	1,454,800
76	Conehatta Elementary School	MS	244.46	351.86	1,870,000
77	Pearl River Elementary School	MS	618.00	878.09	4,666,600
78	Red Water Elementary School	MS	142.31	209.33	1,112,500
79	Standing Pine Elementary School	MS	126.33	191.36	1,017,000
80	Tucker Elementary School	MS	143.60	217.27	1,154,700
81	Blackfeet Dormitory	MT	103.33	177.81	945,000
82	Northern Cheyenne (Busby) Tribal Schools at Busby Montana	MT	246.38	357.43	1,899,600
83	Two Eagle River School	MT	86.59	140.38	746,000
84	Cherokee Central Schools	NC	970.75	1,484.05	7,887,000
85	Circle of Nations School (Wahpeton)	ND	105.44	380.85	2,024,000
86	Dunseith Day School	ND	201.51	306.71	1,630,000
87	Mandaree Day School	ND	187.67	287.53	1,528,100
88	Ojibwa Indian School	ND	249.37	371.84	1,976,100
89	Standing Rock Community Grant School	ND	639.43	1,036.71	5,509,600
90	Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	ND	513.81	744.94	3,958,900
91	Theodore Jamerson Elementary School	ND	134.46	194.66	1,034,600
92	Turtle Mountain Elementary & Middle School	ND	1,026.10	1,530.70	8,135,000
93	Turtle Mountain High School	ND	449.10	767.92	4,081,100
94	Twin Buttes Day School	ND	31.97	52.35	278,200
95	White Shield School	ND	135.08	224.19	1,191,500
96	Alamo Navajo Community School	NM	297.47	450.91	2,396,400
97	Atsa' Biya azh Community (Shiprock Elem.) School	NM	234.18	321.11	1,706,600
98	Baca/Dlo' Ay Azhi Community School	NM	327.41	480.09	2,551,400
99	Beclabito Day School	NM	60.16	97.40	517,600
100	Bread Springs Day School	NM	89.46	133.73	710,700
101	Chi-Chi'il-Tah / Jones Ranch	NM	118.28	190.24	1,011,100
102	Ch'ooshgai Community School	NM	391.02	758.48	4,031,000
103	Crystal Boarding School	NM	129.19	220.93	1,174,100
104	Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc	NM	132.49	189.22	1,005,600
105	Dzilth-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School	NM	195.13	380.98	2,024,800
106	Hanaa'dli Community School/Dormitory (Huerfano) Inc.	NM	82.34	152.80	812,000
107	Isleta Elementary School	NM	167.16	229.46	1,219,500
108	Jemez Day School	NM	145.38	203.12	1,079,500
109	Jicarilla Dormitory	NM	11.33	30.68	163,000

Distribution of ISEP Funds for School Year 2015-2016					
	School Name	State	Three Year Average ADM	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding
109	Jicarilla Dormitory	NM	11.33	30.68	163,000
110	Kinteel Residential, Inc. (Aztec)	NM	84.67	141.28	750,800
111	Laguna Elementary School	NM	195.08	283.62	1,507,300
112	Laguna Middle School	NM	94.61	149.02	791,900
113	Lake Valley Navajo School	NM	47.34	113.07	600,900
114	Mariano Lake Community School	NM	149.12	299.25	1,590,400
115	Mescalero Apache School	NM	469.40	690.25	3,668,300
116	Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	NM	171.76	254.76	1,353,900
117	Navajo Preparatory School	NM	241.20	679.13	3,609,200
118	Nenahnezad Boarding School	NM	163.93	344.76	1,832,300
119	Ohkay O'Wingeh Community School	NM	84.62	132.27	703,000
120	Ojo Encino Day School	NM	160.49	227.41	1,208,500
121	Pine Hill Schools	NM	253.06	443.08	2,354,700
122	Pueblo Pintado Community School	NM	242.72	531.77	2,826,100
123	San Felipe Pueblo Elementary School	NM	388.47	564.66	3,000,900
124	San Ildefonso Day School	NM	28.00	50.77	269,800
125	Sanostee Day School	NM	57.56	100.30	533,000
126	Santa Clara Day School	NM	128.68	175.16	930,900
127	Santa Fe Indian School	NM	609.56	1,691.26	8,988,200
128	Shiprock Alternative (Reservation) Dormitory	NM	84.33	141.26	750,700
129	Shiprock Northwest (Alternative) High School	NM	204.23	316.01	1,679,400
130	Sky City Community School	NM	208.63	284.71	1,513,100
131	Taos Day School	NM	154.11	233.72	1,242,100
132	Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day School (Tesuque)	NM	18.05	36.42	193,600
133	T'iists'oozi' bi'o'lta (Crownpoint)	NM	381.58	626.46	3,329,300
134	To'haali' (Toadlena) Community School	NM	162.13	331.45	1,761,400
135	To'Hajiilee-He (Canoncito)	NM	298.16	461.59	2,453,200
136	Tse'ii'ahi' (Standing Rock) Community School	NM	97.53	141.19	750,400
137	T'siya Day School (Zia)	NM	75.01	112.41	597,500
138	Wingate Elementary School	NM	477.35	1,028.58	5,466,400
139	Wingate High School	NM	457.61	1,298.59	6,901,400
140	Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	NV	11.83	28.10	149,300
141	Pyramid Lake High School	NV	67.55	129.25	687,000
142	Chickasaw Children's Village (Carter)	OK	72.33	126.59	672,800
143	Eufaula Dormitory	OK	74.67	130.86	695,500
144	Jones Academy	OK	178.33	391.84	2,082,400

Distribution of ISEP Funds for School Year 2015-2016					
	School Name	State	Three Year Average ADM	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding
145	Riverside Indian School	OK	471.85	1,539.12	8,179,700
146	Sequoyah High School	OK	367.76	780.66	4,148,800
147	Chemawa Indian School	OR	343.55	1,143.50	6,077,100
148	American Horse School	SD	264.87	411.58	2,187,300
149	Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School	SD	835.55	1,420.11	7,547,200
150	Crazy Horse School	SD	234.66	352.30	1,872,400
151	Crow Creek Reservation High School	SD	226.77	507.38	2,696,500
152	Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Elementary School	SD	199.60	306.43	1,628,500
153	Enemy Swim Day School	SD	151.58	233.24	1,239,600
154	Flandreau Indian School	SD	225.31	762.26	4,051,000
155	Little Wound Day School	SD	687.18	1,069.68	5,684,800
156	Loneman Day School	SD	218.03	387.39	2,058,800
157	Lower Brule Day School	SD	243.97	394.93	2,098,900
158	Marty Indian School	SD	240.20	473.20	2,514,800
159	Pierre Indian Learning Center	SD	175.73	587.52	3,122,400
160	Pine Ridge School	SD	793.66	1,319.96	7,014,900
161	Porcupine Day School	SD	177.89	263.63	1,401,100
162	Rock Creek Day School	SD	56.63	92.28	490,400
163	Sicangu Owayawa Oti (Rosebud Dormitory)	SD	130.33	212.03	1,126,800
164	Sitting Bull School (Tatanka Iyotaka Wakanyeja Oti)	SD	81.33	121.58	646,100
165	St. Francis Indian School	SD	608.58	1,009.98	5,367,500
166	Takini School	SD	153.02	251.20	1,335,000
167	Tiospa Zina Tribal School	SD	496.08	774.02	4,113,500
168	Tiospaye Topa School	SD	113.68	187.41	996,000
169	Wounded Knee District School	SD	123.05	197.24	1,048,300
170	Aneth Community School	UT	154.01	286.00	1,519,900
171	Richfield Dormitory	UT	100.33	160.70	854,000
172	Sevier Richfield	UT	69.37	118.45	629,500
173	Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	WA	693.80	1,081.68	5,748,600
174	Lummi High School	WA	101.27	174.15	925,500
175	Lummi Tribal School System	WA	175.68	256.84	1,365,000
176	Muckleshoot Tribal School	WA	320.23	446.73	2,374,200
177	Paschal Sherman Indian School	WA	145.09	334.17	1,776,000
178	Quileute Tribal School	WA	61.05	109.41	581,400
179	Wa He Lut Indian School	WA	123.23	190.20	1,010,800
180	Yakama Tribal School	WA	75.89	134.38	714,200
181	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	WI	262.54	434.77	2,310,600

Distribution of ISEP Funds for School Year 2015-2016					
	School Name	State	Three Year Average ADM	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding
182	Menominee Tribal School	WI	211.80	317.01	1,684,800
183	Oneida Nation Schools	WI	379.47	562.26	2,988,100
184	St. Stephens Indian School	WY	187.70	296.14	1,573,800
	TOTAL		41,351.93	71,897.24	382,099,400

Notes:

*The BIE is required to pay tuition to Sevier Public Schools for out of State students residing at Richfield Dormitory

** Due to funds held in reserve pending resolution of ISEP appeals, and for emergencies, the total funding reflected above will not balance to the to the total funds available. Any funds remaining after resolution of appeals will be issued to schools per the ISEP Distribution formula.

Distribution of FY 2014-2015 ISEP Contingency Funds

The distribution of FY 2014-2015 Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) Contingency Funds, reflects final distribution of the prior school years' ISEP, funds held in reserve to cover any ISEP count appeals or school emergencies. Additionally, the appendix identifies the amount, recipient, and reason for every emergency distribution. The remaining balance of the reserved funds were distributed to the schools as determined by the ISEP formula.

Distribution of ISEP Contingency Funds for School Year 2014-2015					
	School Name	State	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding	Purpose
1	Black Mesa Community School	AZ	79.18	4,870	Distribution per formula.
2	Blackwater Community School	AZ	291.83	17,890	Distribution per formula.
3	Casa Blanca Day School	AZ	379.15	23,210	Distribution per formula.
4	Chilchinbeto Community School Inc.	AZ	183.09	11,200	Distribution per formula.
5	Cottonwood Day School	AZ	308.90	18,920	Distribution per formula.
6	Cove Day School	AZ	65.68	4,050	Distribution per formula.
7	Dennehotso Boarding School	AZ	285.22	17,480	Distribution per formula.
8	Dilcon Community School	AZ	314.04	19,180	Distribution per formula.
9	Dishchii'bikoh Community School	AZ	592.83	36,260	Distribution per formula.
10	First Mesa Elementary School (Formerly Polacca Day School)	AZ	174.02	10,620	Distribution per formula.
11	Gila Crossing Day School	AZ	659.65	40,340	Distribution per formula.
12	Greasewood Springs Community School	AZ	356.89	21,810	Distribution per formula.
13	Greyhills High School	AZ	620.69	37,930	Distribution per formula.
14	Havasupai Elementary School	AZ	107.38	6,540	Distribution per formula.
15	Hopi Day School	AZ	242.04	14,840	Distribution per formula.
16	Hopi Jr/Sr High School	AZ	940.45	57,480	Distribution per formula.
17	Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	AZ	162.49	9,960	Distribution per formula.
18	Hunters Point Boarding School	AZ	250.86	15,310	Distribution per formula.
19	Hunters Point Boarding School	AZ	250.86	33,898	Distribution of funds to purchase students meals while the school's cafeteria was closed for health and safety issues.
20	Jeehdeez'a Elementary School	AZ	254.40	15,520	Distribution per formula.
21	John F. Kennedy Day School	AZ	290.82	17,760	Distribution per formula.
22	Kaibeto Boarding School	AZ	406.36	24,850	Distribution per formula.
23	Kayenta Boarding School	AZ	621.22	37,940	Distribution per formula.

Distribution of ISEP Contingency Funds for School Year 2014-2015					
	Name	State	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding	Purpose
24	Keams Canyon Elementary School (formerly Keams Canyon Boarding School)	AZ	116.69	7,130	Distribution per formula.
25	Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta (Kinlichee)	AZ	249.30	15,260	Distribution per formula.
26	Kinlani Bordertown (Flagstaff) Dormitory	AZ	211.73	12,990	Distribution per formula.
27	Leupp Boarding School	AZ	351.68	21,550	Distribution per formula.
28	Little Singer Community School	AZ	114.90	6,980	Distribution per formula.
29	Lukachukai Boarding School	AZ	614.49	37,530	Distribution per formula.
30	Many Farms Community School, Inc.	AZ	529.51	32,390	Distribution per formula.
31	Many Farms High School	AZ	823.28	50,340	Distribution per formula.
32	Moencopi Day School	AZ	271.58	16,560	Distribution per formula.
33	Naa tsis' aan (Navajo Mountain) Boarding School	AZ	221.84	13,610	Distribution per formula.
34	Nazlini Boarding School	AZ	211.45	12,880	Distribution per formula.
35	Pine Springs Day School	AZ	131.16	7,980	Distribution per formula.
36	Pinon Dormitory	AZ	224.53	13,690	Distribution per formula.
37	Red Rock Day School	AZ	274.94	16,760	Distribution per formula.
38	Rock Point Community School	AZ	534.13	32,630	Distribution per formula.
39	Rocky Ridge Boarding School	AZ	214.82	13,090	Distribution per formula.
40	Rough Rock Community School	AZ	720.92	44,050	Distribution per formula.
41	Salt River Day School	AZ	543.30	33,220	Distribution per formula.
42	San Simon School	AZ	357.97	21,850	Distribution per formula.
43	Santa Rosa Day School	AZ	289.35	17,710	Distribution per formula.
44	Santa Rosa Ranch School	AZ	175.72	10,770	Distribution per formula.
45	Seba Dalkai Boarding School	AZ	208.02	12,680	Distribution per formula.
46	Second Mesa Day School	AZ	374.42	22,860	Distribution per formula.
47	Shonto Preparatory School	AZ	614.77	37,540	Distribution per formula.
48	Theodore Roosevelt School	AZ	229.10	14,030	Distribution per formula.
49	T'iis Nazbas (Teecnospos) Community School	AZ	362.23	22,180	Distribution per formula.

Distribution of ISEP Contingency Funds for School Year 2014-2015					
	Name	State	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding	Purpose
50	T'iisyaakin Residential Hall (Holbrook)	AZ	179.20	10,980	Distribution per formula.
51	Tohono O'Odham High School	AZ	158.75	9,740	Distribution per formula.
52	Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	AZ	277.03	16,930	Distribution per formula.
53	Tuba City Boarding School	AZ	2,015.85	123,270	Distribution per formula.
54	Wide Ruins Community School	AZ	241.49	14,720	Distribution per formula.
55	Winslow Residential Hall	AZ	221.33	13,490	Distribution per formula.
56	Noli School	CA	180.94	11,030	Distribution per formula.
57	Sherman Indian High School	CA	1,164.70	71,170	Distribution per formula.
58	Ahfachkee Day School	FL	200.45	12,240	Distribution per formula.
59	Miccosukee Indian School	FL	208.45	12,790	Distribution per formula.
60	Meskwaki (Sac & Fox) Settlement School	IA	423.43	25,880	Distribution per formula.
61	Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	ID	138.76	8,520	Distribution per formula.
62	Sho-Ban School District No. 512	ID	158.65	9,740	Distribution per formula.
63	Kickapoo Nation School	KS	112.19	6,890	Distribution per formula.
64	Chitimacha Day School	LA	134.18	8,180	Distribution per formula.
65	Beatrice Rafferty School	ME	131.24	7,990	Distribution per formula.
66	Indian Island School	ME	125.48	7,710	Distribution per formula.
67	Indian Township School	ME	145.96	8,940	Distribution per formula.
68	Hannahville Indian School	MI	180.87	11,030	Distribution per formula.
69	Joseph K. Lumsden Bahweting Anishnabe School	MI	421.79	25,830	Distribution per formula.
70	Bug-O-Nay-Ge Shig School	MN	294.82	17,980	Distribution per formula.
71	Circle of Life Academy	MN	204.37	12,460	Distribution per formula.
72	Fond Du Lac Ojibwe School	MN	261.11	15,930	Distribution per formula.
73	Nay Ah Shing School	MN	255.34	15,650	Distribution per formula.
74	Choctaw Schools	MS	3,278.18	200,380	Distribution per formula.
75	Blackfeet Dormitory	MT	227.35	13,880	Distribution per formula.
76	Northern Cheyenne (Busby) Tribal Schools at Busby Montana	MT	367.51	22,440	Distribution per formula.

Distribution of ISEP Contingency Funds for School Year 2014-2015					
	Name	State	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding	Purpose
77	Two Eagle River School	MT	140.25	8,570	Distribution per formula.
78	Cherokee Central Schools	NC	1,538.73	94,120	Distribution per formula.
79	Circle of Nations School (Wahpeton)	ND	385.49	23,600	Distribution per formula.
80	Dunseith Day School	ND	286.83	17,530	Distribution per formula.
81	Mandaree Day School	ND	281.34	17,160	Distribution per formula.
82	Ojibwa Indian School	ND	356.30	21,790	Distribution per formula.
83	Standing Rock Community Grant School	ND	1,032.92	63,160	Distribution per formula.
84	Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	ND	731.19	44,670	Distribution per formula.
85	Theodore Jamerson Elementary School	ND	209.34	12,820	Distribution per formula.
86	Turtle Mountain Elementary & Middle School	ND	1,481.50	90,640	Distribution per formula.
87	Turtle Mountain High School	ND	783.43	47,890	Distribution per formula.
88	Twin Buttes Day School	ND	53.54	3,270	Distribution per formula.
89	White Shield School	ND	214.41	13,080	Distribution per formula.
90	Alamo Navajo Community School	NM	454.56	27,750	Distribution per formula.
91	Atsa' Biya azh Community (Shiprock Elem.) School	NM	324.27	19,800	Distribution per formula.
92	Baca/Dlo'Ay Azhi Community School	NM	475.87	29,120	Distribution per formula.
93	Beclabito Day School	NM	106.23	6,510	Distribution per formula.
94	Bread Springs Day School	NM	143.05	8,750	Distribution per formula.
95	Chi-Chi'il-Tah / Jones Ranch	NM	720.92	44,050	Distribution per formula.
96	Ch'ooshgai Community School	NM	187.55	11,440	Distribution per formula.
97	Crystal Boarding School	NM	213.18	13,040	Distribution per formula.
98	Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc	NM	173.54	10,600	Distribution per formula.
99	Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School	NM	399.01	24,420	Distribution per formula.
100	Hanaa'dli Community School/Dormitory (Huerfano) Inc.	NM	160.04	9,780	Distribution per formula.
101	Isleta Elementary School	NM	254.00	15,510	Distribution per formula.
102	Jemez Day School	NM	198.94	12,190	Distribution per formula.
103	Jicarilla Dormitory	NM	38.98	2,410	Distribution per formula.

Distribution of ISEP Contingency Funds for School Year 2014-2015					
	Name	State	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding	Purpose
104	Kinteel Residential, Inc. (Aztec)	NM	142.10	8,720	Distribution per formula.
105	Laguna Elementary School	NM	312.32	19,130	Distribution per formula.
106	Laguna Middle School	NM	166.61	10,190	Distribution per formula.
107	Lake Valley Navajo School	NM	116.18	7,120	Distribution per formula.
108	Mariano Lake Community School	NM	319.20	19,540	Distribution per formula.
109	Mescalero Apache School	NM	692.76	42,370	Distribution per formula.
110	Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	NM	260.07	15,900	Distribution per formula.
111	Navajo Preparatory School	NM	644.05	39,350	Distribution per formula.
112	Nenahnezad Boarding School	NM	351.60	21,450	Distribution per formula.
113	Ohkay O'Wingeh Community School	NM	122.72	7,520	Distribution per formula.
114	Ojo Encino Day School	NM	231.71	14,220	Distribution per formula.
115	Pine Hill Schools	NM	464.00	28,350	Distribution per formula.
116	Pueblo Pintado Community School	NM	566.00	34,620	Distribution per formula.
117	San Felipe Pueblo Elementary School	NM	572.01	35,010	Distribution per formula.
118	San Ildefonso Day School	NM	57.21	3,480	Distribution per formula.
119	Sanostee Day School	NM	92.94	5,690	Distribution per formula.
120	Santa Clara Day School	NM	183.53	11,210	Distribution per formula.
121	Santa Fe Indian School	NM	1,695.35	103,690	Distribution per formula.
122	Shiprock Alternative (Reservation) Dormitory	NM	143.40	8,770	Distribution per formula.
123	Shiprock Northwest (Alternative) High School	NM	318.48	19,520	Distribution per formula.
124	Sky City Community School	NM	297.69	18,170	Distribution per formula.
125	Taos Day School	NM	238.35	14,620	Distribution per formula.
126	Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day School (Tesuque)	NM	33.37	2,040	Distribution per formula.
127	T'iists'oozi' bi'o'lta (Crownpoint)	NM	669.79	40,960	Distribution per formula.
128	To'haali' (Toadlena) Community School	NM	334.60	20,420	Distribution per formula.
129	To'Hajiilee-He (Canoncito)	NM	456.65	27,920	Distribution per formula.
130	Tse'ii'ahi' (Standing Rock) Community School	NM	145.59	8,930	Distribution per formula.

Distribution of ISEP Contingency Funds for School Year 2014-2015					
	Name	State	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding	Purpose
131	T'siya Day School (Zia)	NM	109.78	6,720	Distribution per formula.
132	Wingate Elementary School	NM	1,060.58	64,820	Distribution per formula.
133	Wingate High School	NM	1,390.99	85,010	Distribution per formula.
134	Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	NV	30.57	1,850	Distribution per formula.
135	Pyramid Lake High School	NV	123.58	7,550	Distribution per formula.
136	Chickasaw Children's Village (Carter)	OK	126.18	7,730	Distribution per formula.
137	Eufaula Dormitory	OK	124.60	7,580	Distribution per formula.
138	Jones Academy	OK	390.01	23,840	Distribution per formula.
139	Riverside Indian School	OK	1,597.26	97,640	Distribution per formula.
140	Sequoyah High School	OK	756.41	46,250	Distribution per formula.
141	Chemawa Indian School	OR	1,104.14	67,480	Distribution per formula.
142	American Horse School	SD	395.93	24,230	Distribution per formula.
143	Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School	SD	1,433.62	87,640	Distribution per formula.
144	Crazy Horse School	SD	366.92	22,430	Distribution per formula.
145	Crow Creek Reservation High School	SD	522.48	31,970	Distribution per formula.
146	Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Elementary School	SD	299.51	18,330	Distribution per formula.
147	Enemy Swim Day School	SD	214.71	13,090	Distribution per formula.
148	Flandreau Indian School	SD	758.12	46,310	Distribution per formula.
149	Little Wound Day School	SD	1,067.83	65,250	Distribution per formula.
150	Loneman Day School	SD	382.28	23,400	Distribution per formula.
151	Lower Brule Day School	SD	430.26	26,300	Distribution per formula.
152	Marty Indian School	SD	468.32	28,580	Distribution per formula.
153	Pierre Indian Learning Center	SD	587.31	35,890	Distribution per formula.
154	Pine Ridge School	SD	1,331.03	81,350	Distribution per formula.
155	Porcupine Day School	SD	260.02	15,900	Distribution per formula.
156	Rock Creek Day School	SD	99.04	6,080	Distribution per formula.
157	Sicangu Owayawa Oti (Rosebud Dormitory)	SD	211.65	12,890	Distribution per formula.

Distribution of ISEP Contingency Funds for School Year 2014-2015					
	Name	State	Three Year Average WSU	ISEP Funding	Purpose
158	Sitting Bull School (Tatanka Iyotaka Wakanyeja Oti)	SD	117.90	7,170	Distribution per formula.
159	St. Francis Indian School	SD	947.46	57,900	Distribution per formula.
160	Takini School	SD	263.01	16,090	Distribution per formula.
161	Tiospa Zina Tribal School	SD	781.96	47,850	Distribution per formula.
162	Tiospaye Topa School	SD	196.46	12,020	Distribution per formula.
163	Wounded Knee District School	SD	190.58	11,630	Distribution per formula.
164	Aneth Community School	UT	284.28	17,350	Distribution per formula.
165	Richfield Dormitory	UT	163.20	9,980	Distribution per formula.
166	Sevier Richfield	UT	136.46	8,350	Distribution per formula.
167	Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	WA	1,009.77	61,740	Distribution per formula.
168	Lummi High School	WA	175.20	10,760	Distribution per formula.
169	Lummi Tribal School System	WA	261.15	15,930	Distribution per formula.
170	Muckleshoot Tribal School	WA	412.53	25,250	Distribution per formula.
171	Paschal Sherman Indian School	WA	327.72	20,000	Distribution per formula.
172	Quileute Tribal School	WA	115.88	7,110	Distribution per formula.
173	Wa He Lut Indian School	WA	185.17	11,370	Distribution per formula.
174	Yakama Tribal School	WA	132.01	\$8,110	Distribution per formula.
175	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	WI	383.45	23,440	Distribution per formula.
176	Menominee Tribal School	WI	309.84	18,950	Distribution per formula.
177	Oneida Nation Schools	WI	552.19	33,790	Distribution per formula.
178	St. Stephens Indian School	WY	301.16	18,380	Distribution per formula.
	TOTAL		72,383.50	4,443,768	

Distribution of FY 2015-2016 Transportation Funds

The distribution of Student Transportation Funds for School Year 2015-2016 reflects distribution of transportation funding to each school for the most recent school year. Allocations to individual schools is based on the number of miles traveled by school vehicles transporting students to/from school and the estimated commercial costs of transporting boarding students. Commercial cost estimates are based on the most recent actual costs.

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds for School Year 2015-2016						
School Name	Per Day Miles	Boarding Miles Per Trip	Charter/ Commercial Costs	Annual Air Costs	Total Transportation Funds	State
Black Mesa Community School	691.60	0.00	0	0	410,180	AZ
Blackwater Community School	199.67	0.00	0	0	118,420	AZ
Casa Blanca Day School	280.53	0.00	0	0	166,380	AZ
Chilchinbeto Community School Inc.	217.20	0.00	0	0	128,820	AZ
Cottonwood Day School	792.07	0.00	0	0	469,770	AZ
Cove Day School	148.00	0.00	0	0	87,780	AZ
Dennehotso Boarding School	455.00	152.00	0	0	271,860	AZ
Dilcon Community School	348.00	1,095.80	0	0	220,840	AZ
Dishchii`bikoh Community School	475.33	0.00	0	0	281,920	AZ
First Mesa Elementary School (Polacca)	242.07	0.00	0	0	143,570	AZ
Gila Crossing Day School	200.87	0.00	0	0	119,130	AZ
Greasewood Springs Community School, Inc	704.73	120.00	0	0	419,560	AZ
Greyhills High School	668.73	0.00	0	0	396,620	AZ
Hopi Day School	157.22	0.00	0	0	93,250	AZ
Hopi High School	2,537.80	0.00	0	0	1,505,160	AZ
Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	187.27	0.00	0	0	111,070	AZ
Hunters Point Boarding School	441.47	148.80	0	0	263,800	AZ
Jeehdeez`a Elementary School	282.80	0.00	0	0	167,730	AZ
John F. Kennedy Day School	511.99	0.00	0	0	303,660	AZ
Kaibeto Boarding School	450.00	0.00	0	0	266,890	AZ
Kayenta Boarding School	726.14	467.80	0	0	436,840	AZ
Keams Canyon Elementary School	237.60	0.00	0	0	140,920	AZ
Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta (Kinlichee)	577.20	0.00	0	0	342,330	AZ
Kinteel Residential Campus, INC	0.00	225.00	0	0	2,970	AZ
Leupp Boarding School	680.80	0.00	0	0	403,780	AZ
Little Singer Community School	646.00	0.00	0	0	383,140	AZ
Lukachukai Community School	438.40	0.00	0	0	260,010	AZ

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds for School Year 2015-2016						
School Name	Per Day Miles	Boarding Miles Per Trip	Charter/ Commercial Costs	Annual Air Costs	Total Transportation Funds	State
Many Farms Community School; Inc.	491.20	187.00	0	0	293,790	AZ
Many Farms High School	971.20	728.00	0	0	585,610	AZ
Moencopi Day School	190.67	0.00	0	0	113,090	AZ
Naa tsis' aan (Navajo Mountain) Boarding School	157.00	65.00	0	0	93,970	AZ
Nazlini Boarding School	334.80	75.00	0	0	199,560	AZ
Pine Springs Day School	517.33	0.00	0	0	306,830	AZ
Pinon Dormitory	598.40	0.00	0	0	354,910	AZ
Red Rock Day School	336.80	0.00	0	0	199,750	AZ
Rock Point Community School	690.40	0.00	0	0	409,470	AZ
Rocky Ridge Boarding School	403.60	0.00	0	0	239,370	AZ
Rough Rock Community School	966.00	531.80	0	0	579,940	AZ
Salt River Day School	132.99	0.00	0	0	78,880	AZ
San Simon School	647.40	0.00	0	0	383,970	AZ
Santa Rosa Day School	304.27	0.00	0	0	180,460	AZ
Santa Rosa Ranch School	729.40	0.00	0	0	432,600	AZ
Seba Dalkai Boarding School	348.40	0.00	0	0	206,630	AZ
Second Mesa Day School	449.87	0.00	0	0	266,820	AZ
Shonto Preparatory School	1,056.47	0.00	0	0	626,590	AZ
Theodore Roosevelt School	156.67	1,081.00	0	0	107,170	AZ
T'iis Nazbas (Teenospos) Community School	396.40	203.00	0	0	237,780	AZ
Tiisyaakin Residential Hall (Holbrook)	0.00	427.00	0	0	5,630	AZ
Tohono O'odham High School	754.52	0.00	0	0	447,500	AZ
Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	415.00	0.00	0	0	246,130	AZ
Tuba City Boarding School	1,709.81	0.00	0	0	1,014,080	AZ
Wide Ruins Community School	806.94	0.00	0	0	478,590	AZ
Winslow Residential Hall	17.00	1,247.60	0	0	26,530	AZ
Noli School	1,947.66	0.00	0	0	1,155,150	CA

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds for School Year 2015-2016

School Name	School Name	School Name	School Name	School Name	School Name	School Name
Sherman Indian High School	0.00	6,806.00	79,140	1,007,407	1,176,250	CA
Ahfachkee Day School	117.00	0.00	0	0	69,390	FL
Miccosukee Indian School	172.00	0.00	0	0	102,010	FL
Meskwaki (Sac & Fox) Settlement School	187.66	0.00	0	0	111,300	IA
Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	229.74	0.00	0	0	136,260	ID
Sho-Ban School District No. 512	271.33	0.00	0	0	160,920	ID
Kickapoo Nation School	388.00	0.00	0	0	230,120	KS
Chitimacha Day School	10.33	0.00	0	0	6,130	LA
Beatrice Rafferty School	252.67	0.00	0	0	149,860	ME
Indian Island School	123.33	0.00	0	0	73,150	ME
Indian Township School	62.66	0.00	0	0	37,160	ME
Hannahville Indian School	705.68	0.00	0	0	418,530	MI
Joseph K. Lumsden Bahweting Anishnabe School	452.33	0.00	0	0	268,270	MI
Bug-O-Nay-Ge Shig School	1,576.70	0.00	0	0	935,130	MN
Circle Of Life Academy	708.00	0.00	0	0	419,910	MN
Fond Du Lac Ojibwe School	1,160.33	0.00	0	0	688,190	MN
Nay Ah Shing School	636.00	0.00	0	0	377,210	MN
Choctaw Central High School	1,826.01	322.00	0	0	1,087,240	MS
Conehatta Elementary School	320.66	0.00	0	0	190,180	MS
Red Water Elementary School	245.67	0.00	0	0	145,710	MS
Northern Cheyenne (Busby) Tribal Schools at Busby Montana	608.00	0.00	0	0	360,600	MT
Two Eagle River School	694.33	0.00	0	0	411,800	MT
Cherokee Central Elementary School & High School	1,129.32	0.00	0	0	669,790	NC
Circle of Nations (Wahpeton) Indian Boarding School	0.00	3,650.00	94,184	60,433	202,720	ND
Dunseith Day School	302.60	0.00	0	0	179,470	ND
Mandaree Day School	237.00	0.00	0	0	140,560	ND
Ojibwa Indian School	510.01	0.00	0	0	302,480	ND

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds for School Year 2015-2016						
School Name	Per Day Miles	Boarding Miles Per Trip	Charter/ Commercial Costs	Annual Air Costs	Total Transportation Funds	State
Standing Rock Community School	1,673.00	0.00	0	0	992,250	ND
Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	559.32	0.00	0	0	331,730	ND
Theodore Jamerson Elementary School	40.67	0.00	0	0	24,120	ND
Turtle Mt. Elem. & Middle School	1,311.69	0.00	0	0	777,960	ND
Twin Buttes Day School	140.34	0.00	0	0	83,230	ND
White Shield School	310.00	0.00	0	0	183,860	ND
Alamo Navajo Community School	329.60	0.00	0	0	195,480	NM
Baca/Dlo' Ay Azhi Community School	444.40	0.00	0	0	263,570	NM
Beclabito Day School	369.67	0.00	0	0	219,250	NM
Bread Springs Day School	266.73	0.00	0	0	158,200	NM
Chi-Chil'Tah / Jones Ranch	372.00	0.00	0	0	220,630	NM
Ch'ooshgai (Chuska) Community School	840.40	233.00	0	0	501,510	NM
Crystal Boarding School	241.06	0.00	0	0	142,970	NM
Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc	644.00	0.00	0	0	381,950	NM
Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School	378.34	132.20	0	0	226,130	NM
Hanaa'dli Community School/Dormitory (Huerfano) Inc.	92.00	74.00	0	0	55,540	NM
Isleta Elementary School	79.67	0.00	0	0	47,250	NM
Jemez Day School	24.00	0.00	0	0	14,230	NM
Laguna Elementary School	232.40	0.00	0	0	137,840	NM
Lake Valley Navajo School	160.00	0.00	0	0	94,900	NM
Mariano Lake Community School	193.80	148.00	0	0	116,890	NM
Mescalero Apache School	571.00	0.00	0	0	338,660	NM
Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	434.80	0.00	0	0	257,880	NM
Navajo Preparatory School	136.00	1,283.00	0	0	\$97,570	NM
Nenahnezad Boarding School	258.00	0.00	0	0	153,020	NM
Ohkay O'Wingeh Community School	58.00	0.00	0	0	34,400	NM
Ojo Encino Day School	436.00	0.00	0	0	258,590	NM

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds for School Year 2015-2016						
School Name	Per Day Miles	Boarding Miles Per Trip	Charter/ Commercial Costs	Annual Air Costs	Total Transportation Funds	State
Pine Hill Schools	395.15	0.00	0	0	234,360	NM
Pueblo Pintado Community School	493.20	386.00	0	0	297,600	NM
San Felipe Pueblo Elementary School	160.80	0.00	0	0	95,370	NM
San Ildefonso Day School	84.00	0.00	0	0	49,820	NM
Sanostee Day School	206.06	0.00	0	0	122,210	NM
Santa Clara Day School	31.47	0.00	0	0	18,660	NM
Santa Fe Indian School	462.33	65.00	0	0	274,630	NM
Shiprock Alternative Dormitory	0.00	1,006.00	0	0	13,260	NM
Shiprock Alternative High School	1,030.80	0.00	0	0	611,360	NM
Sky City Community School	150.00	0.00	0	0	88,960	NM
Taos Day School	112.53	0.00	0	0	66,740	NM
T'iists'oozi' bi'o'lta (Crownpoint)	513.20	95.00	0	0	305,630	NM
To'haali' (Toadlena) Community School	319.20	0.00	0	0	189,320	NM
To'Hajiilee-He (Canoncito)	505.66	0.00	0	0	299,910	NM
Tse'ii'ahi' (Standing Rock) Community School	328.80	0.00	0	0	195,010	NM
T'Siya Elementary & Middle School (Zia)	83.73	0.00	0	0	49,660	NM
Wingate Elementary School	308.00	301.00	0	0	186,640	NM
Wingate High School	183.60	2,890.60	0	0	146,990	NM
Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	14.40	0.00	0	0	8,540	NV
Pyramid Lake High School	2,332.00	0.00	0	0	1,383,100	NV
Chickasaw Children's Village (Carter)	0.00	2,160.00	0	0	28,470	OK
Eufaula Dormitory	0.00	655.00	0	0	8,630	OK
Jones Academy	0.00	13,263.00	9,968	288,871	473,640	OK
Riverside Indian School	0.00	7,251.00	44,707	614,080	754,350	OK
Sequoyah High School	426.00	527.00	0	1,250	260,850	OK
Chemawa Indian School	0.00	1,563.00	94,716	1,085,719	1,201,040	OR
American Horse School	712.80	0.00	0	0	422,760	SD

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds for School Year 2015-2016						
School Name	Per Day Miles	Boarding Miles Per Trip	Charter/ Commercial Costs	Annual Air Costs	Total Transportation Funds	State
Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School	773.00	0.00	0	0	458,460	SD
Crazy Horse School	673.18	0.00	0	0	399,260	SD
Crow Creek Reservation High School	630.61	2,674.00	0	0	409,260	SD
Enemy Swim Day School	906.66	0.00	0	0	537,740	SD
Flandreau Indian School	0.00	4,232.00	70,980	269,241	396,000	SD
Little Wound Day School	1,583.93	0.00	0	0	939,420	SD
Loneman Day School	779.60	0.00	0	0	462,380	SD
Lower Brule Day School	263.00	0.00	0	0	155,980	SD
Marty Indian School	513.47	2,838.00	0	0	341,940	SD
Pierre Indian Learning Center	0.00	5,638.00	9,556	0	83,860	SD
Pine Ridge School	1,340.33	0.00	0	0	794,940	SD
Porcupine Day School	675.46	0.00	0	0	400,610	SD
Rock Creek Day School	95.00	0.00	0	0	56,340	SD
Sicangu Owayawa Oti (Rosebud Dormitory)	0.00	936.00	0	0	12,340	SD
Sitting Bull School (Tatanka Iyotaka Wakanyeja Oti)	192.40	0.00	0	0	114,110	SD
St. Francis Indian School	1,160.20	0.00	0	0	688,110	SD
Takini School	723.47	0.00	0	0	429,090	SD
Tiospa Zina Tribal School	1,019.01	0.00	0	0	604,370	SD
Tiospaye Topa School	418.40	0.00	0	0	248,150	SD
Wounded Knee District School	255.73	0.00	0	0	151,670	SD
Aneth Community School	403.53	0.00	0	0	239,330	UT
Richfield Dormitory	0.00	1,940.00	49,319	0	74,890	UT
Sevier Richfield	24.00	0.00	0	0	14,230	UT
Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	1,624.01	0.00	0	0	963,190	WA
Lummi Tribal School System	849.67	0.00	0	0	503,930	WA
Muckleshoot Tribal School	1,085.00	0.00	0	0	643,510	WA
Paschal Sherman Indian School	555.67	1,860.00	0	0	354,080	WA

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds for School Year 2015-2016						
School Name	Per Day Miles	Boarding Miles Per Trip	Charter/ Commercial Costs	Annual Air Costs	Total Transportation Funds	State
Quileute Tribal School	219.33	0.00	0	0	130,080	WA
Wa He Lut Indian School	898.65	0.00	0	0	532,980	WA
Yakama Tribal School	331.66	0.00	0	0	196,710	WA
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	738.00	0.00	0	0	437,700	WI
Menominee Tribal School	587.00	0.00	0	0	348,150	WI
Oneida Nations School	480.33	0.00	0	0	284,880	WI
St. Stephens Indian School	341.67	0.00	0	0	202,640	WY
TOTAL	81,348.64	69,683.60	452,570	3,327,001	52,944,990	

Distribution of FACE funds for School Year 2015-2016

Distribution of Early Childhood Development funds to the 44 schools that participate in the Family and Child Education (FACE) program for preschool American Indian children and their families. The program addresses the achievement gap for Indian children primarily located on rural reservations by teaching the skills needed to begin school successfully.

FACE Program Sites SY 2015-2016				
	School Name	State	Number of Children Served	Funds
1	Blackwater Community School	AZ	35	\$294,402
2	Casa Blanca Day School	AZ	52	\$289,402
3	Gila Crossing Day School	AZ	34	\$289,402
4	Greasewood Springs Community School	AZ	54	\$289,402
5	John F. Kennedy Day School	AZ	38	\$289,000
6	Kayenta Boarding School	AZ	37	\$289,000
7	Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta (Kinlichee)	AZ	27	\$289,402
8	Leupp Boarding School	AZ	50	\$289,402
9	Little Singer Community School	AZ	17	\$289,402
10	Many Farms Community School	AZ	69	\$289,402
11	Rough Rock Community School	AZ	47	\$289,402
12	Salt River Day School	AZ	48	\$289,402
13	T'iis Nazbas (Teecnospos) Community School	AZ	50	\$289,000
14	Fond Du Lac Ojibway School	MN	35	\$294,402
15	Hannahville Indian School	MN	73	\$289,402
16	Pearl River Elementary School	MS	53	\$289,402
17	Dunseith Day School	ND	76	\$289,000
18	Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	ND	44	\$294,402
19	Theodore Jamerson	ND	62	\$289,402
20	Alamo Navajo School	NM	45	\$289,402
21	Atsa Biyaazh Community (Shiprock Elem.) School	NM	44	\$289,402
22	Baca/Dlo'ay Azhi Community School	NM	69	\$294,000
23	Beclabito Day School	NM	33	\$294,000
24	Bread Springs Day School	NM	67	\$289,000
25	Chi-Ch'il-Tah / Jones Ranch	NM	48	\$289,000
26	Dzilth-na-o-dith-hle Community School	NM	22	\$289,402
27	Mariano Lake Community School	NM	24	\$289,000
28	Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	NM	61	\$289,402
29	Pine Hill Schools	NM	63	\$289,402
30	Pueblo Pintado Community School	NM	38	\$289,000
31	T'iists'oozi' Bi'o'lta (Crownpoint Community School)	NM	64	\$294,000
32	To'hajilee Day School	NM	61	\$289,402
33	Tse'ii'ahi' (Standing Rock) Community School	NM	50	\$289,000
34	Wingate Elementary School	NM	46	\$289,000
35	American Horse School	SD	85	\$289,402
36	Enemy Swim Day School	SD	39	\$289,402

FACE Program Sites SY 2015-2016				
	School Name	State	Number of Children Served	Funds
37	Little Wound Day School	SD	55	\$289,402
38	Pine Ridge School	SD	49	\$289,000
39	St. Francis Indian School	SD	86	\$289,402
40	Aneth Community School	UT	67	\$289,000
41	Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	WA	70	\$289,402
42	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	WI	45	\$289,402
43	Oneida Nations School	WI	60	\$289,402
	TOTAL		2,192	\$12,468,256

1. The child count is from School Year 2014-2015. The final count for School Year 2015-2016 will not be available until June 2016.
2. School Year 2015-2016 funds issued as of December 31, 2015.

Distribution of Safe and Secure Funds for School Year 2015-2016

Funding was provided in School Year 2015-2016 to school programs that were identified in SY 2009-2010 and SY 2014-2015 as having high safety and security issues. Through training, technical assistance and identification of the safety and security needs, schools began to implement changes that were identified on their campuses. These schools utilize the funds provided to advance a safe learning environment for both students and staff. Additional funds were provided to support police and security services at off-reservation boarding schools with unique at risk student populations and proximity to urban centers.

Distribution of Safe and Secure Funds for School Year 2015-2016				
	School Name	State	Three Year Average ADM	Funding
1	Lukachukai Boarding School	AZ	369.41	25,000
2	Moencopi Day School	AZ	187.15	25,000
3	Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	AZ	210.11	25,000
4	Tuba City Boarding School	AZ	1,291.39	25,000
5	Sherman Indian High School	CA	345.57	200,000
6	Ahfachkee Day School	FL	119.03	25,000
7	Cherokee Central Schools	NC	970.75	25,000
8	Ojo Encino Day School	NM	160.49	25,000
9	San Ildefonso Day School	NM	28.00	25,000
10	Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day School (Tesuque)	NM	18.05	25,000
11	Wingate Elementary School	NM	477.35	121,000
12	Riverside Indian School	OK	471.18	200,000
13	Chemawa Indian School	OR	342.22	200,000
14	Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School	SD	834.55	121,000
15	Crazy Horse School	SD	234.66	121,000
16	Flandreau Indian School	SD	223.98	200,000
17	Pierre Indian Learning Center	SD	175.73	25,000
18	Pine Ridge School	SD	793.66	121,000
19	Sicangu Owayawa Oti (Rosebud Dormitory)	SD	130.33	25,000
20	Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	WA	693.80	121,000
21	Paschal Sherman Indian School	WA	145.09	25,000
22	Yakama Tribal School	WA	75.89	25,000
23	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	WI	233.67	121,000
	TOTAL		8,532.06	1,851,000

1. The funding identified for 13 additional schools is provided to cover deficiencies identified in SY 2014-2015 as having high safety and security issues. The funding will provide a safe learning environment for both their students and staff.

Employee Count

**Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs**

Employee Count by Grade (Total Employment)				
Pay Plan Level		FY 15	FY 16	FY 17
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Executive Schedule	EX-I to V	0	0	0
Sub Total		0	0	0
Senior Executive Service	ES-00	22	23	23
Sub Total		22	24	24
General Schedule	GS/GM-15	84	87	88
	GS/GM-14	217	225	228
	GS/GM-13	408	424	429
	GS-12	632	656	664
	GS-11	606	629	637
	GS-10	10	10	11
	GS-9	383	398	403
	GS-8	159	165	167
	GS-7	439	456	462
	GS-6	207	215	218
	GS-5	409	425	430
	GS-4	151	157	159
	GS-3	61	63	64
	GS-2	10	10	11
	GS-1	3	3	3
Sub Total		3,779	3,923	3,974
Education Pay Schedule System	CE/CY-17 to 24	596	619	627
	CE/CY-9 to 16	379	394	398
	CE/CY-1 to 8	2,107	2,188	2,215
Sub Total		3,082	3,201	3,240
Other Pay Schedule Systems	AD, BB, BS, GL, WB, WG, WL, & WS	920	956	966
Sub Total		920	956	966
* Total Employment at end of FY		7,811	8,103	8,203

* The above table provides the number of employees at the end of the FY 15, with 2016-2017 being estimated projections.

Tribal Priority Allocations by Location

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

GREAT PLAINS REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	GREAT PLAINS TOTAL	GREAT PLAINS FIELD OPS	FLANDREAU SANTEE SIOUX TRIBE	CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY	CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE	FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY	THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES	FORT TOTTEN AGENCY	SPIRIT LAKE SIOUX TRIBE	PINE RIDGE AGENCY	OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE	ROSEBUD AGENCY	ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE	YANKTON AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Government	1,281.456	0.695			3.260		34.877		36.545	0.110	415.105			
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	12,662.062		308.819		2,316.752		2,224.631						1,739.921	
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance	5.198						4.183		0.327				0.001	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	13,948.716	0.695	308.819		2,320.012		2,263.691		36.872	0.110	415.105		1,739.922	
Social Services	4,539.662	172.238		477.094			29.453	305.707		494.426	282.347	401.783	157.998	311.133
Indian Child Welfare Act	841.028				1.364				73.860		127.348		89.398	
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program	52.852						0.048		14.378		37.778			
HUMAN SERVICES	5,433.542	172.238		477.094	1.364		29.501	305.707	88.238	494.426	447.473	401.783	247.396	311.133
Natural Resources, General	226.157	9.514							3.757		124.719			
Agriculture	3,002.166			611.411		249.344		91.910		475.743	13.421	456.458		43.010
Forestry	139.219									17.367		0.166		
Water Resources	555.628						2.197				100.367			
Wildlife and Parks	868.401				4.658		2.085		58.890		250.428			
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4,791.571	9.514		611.411	4.658	249.344	4.282	91.910	62.647	493.110	488.935	456.624		43.010
Trust Services	2.124	0.646												
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services	5,902.109	432.577		471.160		426.802		342.475		678.083		616.237		233.582
Probate	2,190.209	139.423		114.104		220.570		70.346		276.487		317.071		119.996
Environmental Quality Services	101.727	101.727												
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	9,136.310	674.276		777.706		729.932		412.821		1,067.168		934.609		353.578
Scholarships and Adult Education	4,048.868				2.498		39.508				1,076.928		779.973	
Johnson O'Malley	1,261.273		31.466		23.743		62.334		72.906		417.743		200.163	
Tribal Colleges and Universities	713.287						74.436				352.623		194.174	
EDUCATION	6,023.428		31.466		26.241		176.278		72.906		1,847.294		1,174.310	
Tribal Courts	5,410.234	176.612			12.013				229.920		1,463.289		975.040	
Community Fire Protection	90.361						16.187		44.143					
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	5,500.595	176.612			12.013		16.187		274.063		1,463.289		975.040	
Job Placement & Training	1,519.763								0.994		375.521		189.677	
Economic Development	346.240										133.840			
Minerals and Mining	36.355	0.054				36.301								
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	1,902.358	0.054				36.301			0.994		509.361		189.677	
Executive Direction	2,664.235	19.994		202.563		140.641		218.456		330.217		364.941		253.943
Administrative Services	2,313.304			139.982		140.182		58.507		275.110		373.071		98.712
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	4,977.539	19.994		342.545		280.823		276.963		605.327		738.012		352.655
** GRAND TOTAL **	51,714.058	1,053.383	340.285	2,208.756	2,364.288	1,296.400	2,489.939	1,087.401	535.720	2,660.141	5,171.457	2,531.028	4,326.345	1,060.376

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

GREAT PLAINS REGION	YANKTON SIOUX TRIBE	PONCA TRIBE OF NEBRASKA	PONCA FIELD STATION	SISSETON AGENCY	SISSETON- WAHPETON OYATE	STANDING ROCK AGENCY	STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE	TURTLE MOUNTAIN AGENCY	TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWA	TRENTON	WINNEBAGO AGENCY	OMAHA TRIBE OF NEBRASKA	SANTEE SIOUX NATION	WINNEBAGO TRIBE
PROGRAM TITLE														
Aid to Tribal Government	43.306					66.426	170.082	256.941		39.263			178.217	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP		1,034.063			663.245		2,520.773					1,051.508		802.350
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance												0.687		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	43.306	1,034.063			663.245	66.426	2,690.855	256.941		39.263		1,052.195	178.217	802.350
Social Services				166.149	178.508	303.225		292.973	334.453			0.679	89.802	64.524
Indian Child Welfare Act	60.565				58.153				97.297			61.127	112.973	48.746
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program							0.145		0.311	0.096				0.096
HUMAN SERVICES	60.565			166.149	236.661	303.225	0.145	292.973	432.061	0.096		61.806	202.775	113.366
Natural Resources, General	0.244												4.347	
Agriculture	0.259				133.535	1.913	305.513	62.862			177.659		19.259	
Forestry									56.400		65.286			
Water Resources							451.798		1.266					
Wildlife and Parks	53.442						271.084		1.421	49.328		0.699	47.917	
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	53.945				133.535	1.913	1,028.395	62.862	59.087	49.328	242.945	0.699	71.523	
Trust Services									0.809				0.669	
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services	0.719		79.211	412.029		601.189	2.501	462.698	76.379		402.337		33.672	
Probate				112.433		205.450		276.628			205.592			
Environmental Quality Services														
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	0.719		79.211	617.661		929.195	2.501	835.841	77.188		727.610		34.341	
Scholarships and Adult Education	217.756				277.964		28.500		1,315.866				122.855	
Johnson O'Malley	4.880	4.465			73.571		112.227		84.739	11.569		80.674	13.510	27.142
Tribal Colleges and Universities									92.054					
EDUCATION	222.636	4.465			351.535		140.727		1,492.659	11.569		80.674	136.365	27.142
Tribal Courts	122.399	30.000					1,006.856	74.666	477.088			1.883	301.946	8.903
Community Fire Protection									29.131			0.161	0.739	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	122.399	30.000					1,006.856	74.666	506.219			2.044	302.685	8.903
Job Placement & Training	107.730						184.059	395.862	27.020	74.082		0.288	75.115	
Economic Development		121.397					0.567					0.513	89.923	
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	107.730	121.397					184.626	395.862	27.020	74.082		0.801	165.038	
Executive Direction			19.693	179.717		180.474		172.516			279.162			
Administrative Services				144.789		188.244		205.773			284.833			
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION			19.693	324.506		368.718		378.289			563.995			
** GRAND TOTAL **	611.300	1,189.925	98.904	1,108.316	1,384.976	1,669.477	5,054.105	2,297.434	2,594.234	174.338	1,534.550	1,198.219	1,090.944	951.761

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

GREAT PLAINS REGION				
PROGRAM TITLE	CROW CREEK AGENCY	CROW CREEK TRIBE	LOWER BRULE AGENCY	LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE
Aid to Tribal Government		34.475		2.154
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP				
New Tribes				
Road Maintenance				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		34.475		2.154
Social Services	305.445			171.725
Indian Child Welfare Act	0.860	66.164		43.173
Welfare Assistance				
Other Human Services				
Housing Improvement Program				
HUMAN SERVICES	306.305	66.164		214.898
Natural Resources, General		83.576		
Agriculture	181.906		177.963	
Forestry				
Water Resources				
Wildlife and Parks				128.449
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	181.906	83.576	177.963	128.449
Trust Services				
Rights Protection				
Real Estate Services	351.437		279.021	
Probate	74.427		57.682	
Environmental Quality Services				
Alaskan Native Programs				
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	425.864		456.089	
Scholarships and Adult Education		111.262		75.758
Johnson O'Malley		36.032		4.109
Tribal Colleges and Universities				
EDUCATION		147.294		79.867
Tribal Courts		188.069		341.550
Community Fire Protection				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		188.069		341.550
Job Placement & Training		49.711		39.704
Economic Development				
Minerals and Mining				
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		49.711		39.704
Executive Direction	146.958		154.960	
Administrative Services	273.094		131.007	
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	420.052		285.967	
** GRAND TOTAL **	1,334.127	569.289	920.019	806.622

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

SOUTHERN PLAINS REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	SOUTHERN PLAINS TOTAL	SOUTHERN PLAINS FIELD OPS	ALABAMA COUSHATTA TRIBE OF TEXAS	HORTON AGENCY	IOWA TRIBE OF KS & NE	KICKAPOO TRIBE OF KANSAS	PRAIRIE BAND OF POTAWATOMI	SAC & FOX TRIBE OF KS & MO	CONCHO AGENCY	CHEYENNE ARAPAHO TRIBES	ANADARKO AGENCY	WICHITA & AFFILIATED TRIBES	CADDO TRIBE	COMANCHE TRIBE
Aid to Tribal Government	1,163.894	142.396		126.822						62.522	77.899	3.904	92.015	28.609
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	2,297.987		762.743		195.162	457.453	509.381	151.045						
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance	3.666				1.609	0.984	0.984							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,465.547	142.396	762.743	126.822	196.771	458.437	510.365	151.045		62.522	77.899	3.904	92.015	28.609
Social Services	1,816.070	266.445			12.277	28.010	26.924	2.590		512.113	90.483	23.406	19.714	148.737
Indian Child Welfare Act	797.333		30.182		25.321	44.609	46.304	19.675		115.735		44.360	46.137	75.798
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services	69.932											69.351	0.581	
Housing Improvement Program	0.526													0.328
HUMAN SERVICES	2,683.861	266.445	30.182		37.598	72.619	73.228	22.265		627.848	90.483	137.117	66.432	224.863
Natural Resources, General														
Agriculture	1,412.194	97.240		88.211					265.039		809.029			
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife and Parks	0.327	0.327												
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,412.521	97.567		88.211					265.039		809.029			
Trust Services	431.746	73.602							114.874		129.586			
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services	2,659.812	312.730		213.079					549.087		978.989			
Probate	673.776	157.463		58.984					70.141		202.225			
Environmental Quality Services	54.150	54.150												
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3,819.484	597.945		272.063					734.102		1,310.800			
Scholarships and Adult Education	2,806.225									440.887	175.065	159.914	278.747	709.853
Johnson O'Malley	229.721		11.337		7.936		13.378			128.914		11.750		
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	3,035.946		11.337		7.936		13.378			569.801	175.065	171.664	278.747	709.853
Tribal Courts	586.267	357.170								130.411				
Community Fire Protection	3.474													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	589.741	357.170								130.411				
Job Placement & Training	708.203									173.256	99.850	20.867	25.209	139.110
Economic Development	10.125													
Minerals and Mining	75.110	75.110												
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOP.	793.438	75.110								173.256	99.850	20.867	25.209	139.110
Executive Direction	750.934	261.895		100.933					79.851		156.380			
Administrative Services	549.994	45.977		63.009					109.238		183.088			
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	1,300.928	307.872		163.942					189.089		339.468			
** GRAND TOTAL **	17,101.466	1,844.505	804.262	651.038	242.305	531.056	596.971	173.310	1,188.230	1,563.838	2,902.594	333.552	462.403	1,102.435

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

SOUTHERN PLAINS REGION									
PROGRAM TITLE	APACHE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	KIOWA TRIBE	PAWNEE AGENCY	OTOE- MISSOURIA TRIBE	PAWNEE TRIBE	TONKAWA TRIBE	SHAWNEE AGENCY	IOWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	KICKAPOO TRIBE OF TEXAS
Aid to Tribal Government				89.570	128.145			80.625	331.387
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP						222.203			
New Tribes									
Road Maintenance				0.089					
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT				89.659	128.145	222.203		80.625	331.387
Social Services	26.391	307.903	132.057	14.302				123.619	81.099
Indian Child Welfare Act	44.059	101.940		46.072	47.554	33.980		29.206	46.401
Welfare Assistance									
Other Human Services									
Housing Improvement Program		0.198							
HUMAN SERVICES	70.450	410.041	132.057	60.374	47.554	33.980		152.825	127.500
Natural Resources, General									
Agriculture			98.751				48.200	5.724	
Forestry									
Water Resources									
Wildlife and Parks									
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			98.751				48.200	5.724	
Trust Services			113.329					0.355	
Rights Protection									
Real Estate Services			452.643				133.236	20.048	
Probate			119.658				65.032	0.273	
Environmental Quality Services									
Alaskan Native Programs									
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES			685.630				198.268	20.676	
Scholarships and Adult Education	178.260	683.696		121.148	7.358			51.297	
Johnson O'Malley		5.719		19.293	23.390			8.004	
Tribal Colleges and Universities									
EDUCATION	178.260	689.415		140.441	30.748			59.301	
Tribal Courts					45.619	33.138		19.929	
Community Fire Protection								3.474	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE					45.619	33.138		23.403	
Job Placement & Training	46.139	174.173		18.909				10.690	
Economic Development				10.125					
Minerals and Mining									
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOP.	46.139	174.173		29.034				10.690	
Executive Direction			151.875						
Administrative Services			148.682						
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION			300.557						
** GRAND TOTAL **	294.849	1,273.629	1,216.995	319.508	252.066	289.321	246.468	353.244	458.887

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

Appendix 4-5

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOTAL	ROCKY MOUNTAIN FIELD OPS	BLACKFEET AGENCY	BLACKFEET TRIBE	CROW AGENCY	CROW TRIBE	FORT BELKNAP AGENCY	FORT BELKNAP TRIBE	FORT PECK AGENCY	ASSINIBOINE & SIOUX TRIBE	NORTHERN CHEYENNE AGENCY	NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE	WIND RIVER AGENCY	NORTHERN ARAPAHO TRIBE	SHOSHONE TRIBE
Aid to Tribal Government	1,143.993				93.741	76.699		767.479		9.630		127.154	69.290		
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP															
New Tribes															
Road Maintenance															
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,143.993				93.741	76.699		767.479		9.630		127.154	69.290		
Social Services	2,754.045	289.274	0.003	332.641	482.862		0.009	172.734	474.793	151.478	403.955			239.037	139.232
Indian Child Welfare Act	479.348			76.223				65.691		67.476		62.092		73.477	56.203
Welfare Assistance															
Other, Human Services	44.140			26.808				15.687						0.526	1.119
Housing Improvement Program	217.178			49.535				109.766		18.786		39.091			
HUMAN SERVICES	3,494.711	289.274	0.003	485.207	482.862	187.952	0.009	254.112	474.793	237.740	403.955	101.183		313.040	196.554
Natural Resources, General	159.373									114.713		44.660			
Agriculture	2,526.946	290.894	292.670	94.521	585.811		338.816	56.663		203.247	223.308	25.187	415.829		
Forestry	1,407.632	128.562		224.688	372.186		110.326				458.628		113.242		
Water Resources	778.971	179.907		291.570				0.183		112.158		101.278			
Wildlife and Parks	162.810	86.954								6.839		45.155			
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	5,035.732	686.317	292.670	610.779	957.997		449.142	56.846		436.957	681.936	216.280	529.071		
Trust Services	993.808	1.529	187.503		199.736		109.801	40.246	170.367		117.534		167.092		
Rights Protection	111.676	111.676													
Real Estate Services	5,275.258	96.988	850.400		1,247.649		661.961		1,096.370		319.722		1,002.168		
Probate	1,191.335	157.329	141.143		190.809		130.002		223.544		111.537		236.971		
Environmental Quality Services	238.854	238.854													
Alaskan Native Programs															
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	7,810.931	606.376	1,179.046		1,638.194		901.764	40.246	1,490.281		548.793		1,406.231		
Scholarships and Adult Education	1,920.134			501.771			384.961		2.494	357.122		448.066		224.235	1.483
Johnson O'Malley	696.529			159.759			118.277			125.135		73.924		72.617	72.618
Tribal Colleges and Universities	359.126											359.126			
EDUCATION	2,975.789			661.530			503.238		70.910	482.257		881.116		296.852	74.101
Tribal Courts	4,303.567			847.350			384.963			497.533		505.575			
Community Fire Protection	162.453			22.668						64.566		75.219			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	4,466.020			870.018			384.963			497.533		580.794			
Job Placement & Training	739.982			103.835			218.493		0.361	261.604		112.403		41.993	1.293
Economic Development	331.362			96.349						235.013					
Minerals and Mining															
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	1,071.344			200.184			218.493		235.374	261.604		112.403		41.993	1.293
Executive Direction	1,077.287		135.929		184.495		125.495		156.755		182.632		209.811		
Administrative Services	1,371.870	11.276	270.345		306.986		180.944		273.551		145.502		183.266		
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	2,449.157	11.276	406.274		491.481		306.439		430.306		328.134		393.077		
** GRAND TOTAL **	28,447.677	1,593.243	1,877.993	2,827.718	3,664.275	1,371.345	1,657.354	1,760.379	2,395.380	1,925.721	1,962.818	2,018.930	2,397.669	651.885	271.948

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	ARAPAHO/ SHOSHONE TRIBES JOINT	ROCKY BOYS AGENCY
PROGRAM TITLE		
Aid to Tribal Government		
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP		
New Tribes		
Road Maintenance		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		
Social Services	68.027	
Indian Child Welfare Act		
Welfare Assistance		
Other Human Services		
Housing Improvement Program		
HUMAN SERVICES	68.027	
Natural Resources, General		
Agriculture		
Forestry		
Water Resources	93.875	
Wildlife and Parks	23.862	
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	117.737	
Trust Services		
Rights Protection		
Real Estate Services		
Probate		
Environmental Quality Services		
Alaskan Native Programs		
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES		
Scholarships and Adult Education	0.002	
Johnson O'Malley	5.783	
Tribal Colleges and Universities		
EDUCATION	5.785	
Tribal Courts	1,797.300	
Community Fire Protection		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,797.300	
Job Placement & Training		
Economic Development		
Minerals and Mining		
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		
Executive Direction		82.170
Administrative Services		
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION		82.170
** GRAND TOTAL **	1,988.849	82.170

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	ALASKA TOTAL	ALASKA FIELD OPS	ANCHORAGE AGENCY	BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOC. (BBNA)	AFOGNAK	AKHIOK	CANTWELL	CHICKALOON	CHITINA	COPPER CENTER (KLUTI-KAAH)	EKLUTNA	GAKONA	GULKANA	IGIUGIG
Aid to Tribal Government	5,255.218	254.023	327.731			104.995	90.225			93.876	132.022	142.982	105.924	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	7,027.747		0.697	2.602	148.666	1.541		113.651	140.879	2.666			2.580	138.482
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	12,282.965	254.023	328.428	2.602	148.666	106.536	90.225	113.651	140.879	96.542	132.022	142.982	108.504	138.482
Social Services	1,318.207	791.985	272.055			1.743							0.086	
Indian Child Welfare Act	2,163.326	0.349	0.816		0.275	27.247	0.564	56.752	22.880	0.558	30.006		30.368	27.861
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program	1.318													
HUMAN SERVICES	3,482.851	792.334	272.871		0.275	28.990	0.564	56.752	22.880	0.558	30.006		30.454	27.861
Natural Resources, General	229.828	40.244	7.221											
Agriculture	127.670	70.682				0.930			3.250	4.550			1.757	
Forestry	294.288	291.242				0.298				1.417			0.560	
Water Resources	6.196										0.668		0.383	
Wildlife and Parks	146.860	86.043				0.370				1.777	0.383		0.701	
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	804.842	488.211	7.221			1.598			3.250	7.744	1.051		3.401	
Trust Services	452.627	440.414	3.212											
Rights Protection	214.246	175.382					2.755			5.011			5.234	
Real Estate Services	1,381.159	535.435	254.508											
Probate	558.391	539.012												
Environmental Quality Services	222.191	221.387												
Alaskan Native Programs	1,008.751	980.651	28.048											
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3,837.365	2,892.281	285.768				2.755			5.011			5.234	
Scholarships and Adult Education	521.995		230.248			10.185		0.000		18.935			7.457	
Johnson O'Malley	887.165		320.053			1.675		29.144		8.566			3.384	
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	1,409.160		550.301			11.860		29.144		27.501			10.841	
Tribal Courts	2.771									0.677			0.282	
Community Fire Protection	0.009													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	2.780									0.677			0.282	
Job Placement & Training	456.861	6.408	187.454			6.031				18.888			7.465	
Economic Development	16.203	6.437												
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	473.064	12.845	187.454			6.031				18.888			7.465	
Executive Direction	428.046	14.726	203.490										0.702	
Administrative Services	557.164	24.497	268.600											
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	985.210	39.223	472.090										0.702	
** GRAND TOTAL **	23,278.237	4,478.917	2,104.133	2.602	148.941	153.417	95.142	199.547	167.009	156.921	163.079	142.982	166.883	166.343

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION			KENAITZE (KENAI INDIAN TRIBE)	KING COVE (AGDAAGUX)	KING SALMON	KNIK	LARSEN BAY	MENTASTA	NAKNEK	STUYAHOK	NEWHALEN	NINILCHIK	NONDALTON	OLD HARBOR
PROGRAM TITLE	ILLIAMNA	KARLUK												
Aid to Tribal Government									8.598					63.049
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	143.997	122.487		92.326	139.138	1.774	121.590	133.787	96.955	82.066	105.826	132.673	117.636	1.490
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	143.997	122.487		92.326	139.138	1.774	121.590	133.787	105.553	82.066	105.826	132.673	117.636	64.539
Social Services						6.698								4.527
Indian Child Welfare Act	27.861	29.483		20.167	23.622		28.302	28.717	31.794	20.547	28.348	30.028	28.591	32.424
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program														
HUMAN SERVICES	27.861	29.483		20.167	23.622	6.698	28.302	28.717	31.794	20.547	28.348	30.028	28.591	36.951
Natural Resources, General							0.127	1.074						
Agriculture			1.992				5.068							
Forestry														
Water Resources				0.532								0.383		
Wildlife and Parks												0.282		
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			1.992	0.532			5.195	1.074				0.665		
Trust Services														
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services	5.647								14.607					
Probate														
Environmental Quality Services				0.180										
Alaskan Native Programs			0.001											
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	5.647		0.001	0.180					14.607					
Scholarships and Adult Education									33.918					35.641
Johnson O'Malley	1.373						3.698	2.191	7.659	14.106	4.435	5.773	6.815	9.011
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	1.373						3.698	2.191	41.577	14.106	4.435	5.773	6.815	44.652
Tribal Courts														
Community Fire Protection														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Job Placement & Training														21.105
Economic Development														
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT														21.105
Executive Direction														
Administrative Services														
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTAL **	178.878	151.970	1.993	113.205	162.760	8.472	158.785	165.769	193.531	116.719	138.609	169.139	153.042	167.247

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION													LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	KAGUYAK VILLAGE
PROGRAM TITLE	OUZINKIE	PEDRO BAY	PILOT POINT	PORT HEIDEN	PORT LYONS	SAND POINT	SOUTH NAKNEK	TOGIAK	TAZLINA	TYONEK	UGASHIK	UNALASKA (CAWALANGIN)		
Aid to Tribal Government				98.903		15.675	131.539	1.035	88.290	2.596	271.036		1.070	143.328
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	125.640	158.184		0.772	114.775	0.086	1.605			126.032		144.323	142.371	1.482
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	125.640	158.184		99.675	114.775	15.761	133.144	1.035	88.290	128.628	271.036	144.323	143.441	144.810
Social Services									0.080					
Indian Child Welfare Act	31.430	28.963		46.372	24.861			1.352	30.240	30.539	29.055			
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program										0.263				
HUMAN SERVICES	31.430	28.963		46.372	24.861			1.352	30.320	30.802	29.055			
Natural Resources, General			0.134	0.552			3.204							
Agriculture									1.621					
Forestry									0.517					
Water Resources		0.200		0.250				0.161			0.515			
Wildlife and Parks									0.646					
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		0.200	0.134	0.802			3.204	0.161	2.784		0.515			
Trust Services														
Rights Protection									4.123					
Real Estate Services		1.996		2.710			31.429							
Probate														
Environmental Quality Services														
Alaskan Native Programs		0.036												
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES		2.032		2.710			31.429		4.123					
Scholarships and Adult Education					21.345			2.135	7.219					
Johnson O'Malley	3.110				4.304				3.293			7.006		
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	3.110				25.649			2.135	10.512			7.006		
Tribal Courts														
Community Fire Protection														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Job Placement & Training					12.675				7.279					
Economic Development							0.328							
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT					12.675		0.328		7.279					
Executive Direction														
Administrative Services														
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTAL **	160.180	189.379	0.134	149.559	177.960	15.761	168.105	4.683	143.308	159.430	300.606	151.329	143.441	144.810

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION	KODIAK TRIBAL COUNCIL	KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOC.	VALDEZ	BETHEL AGENCY	AKIACHAK	AKIAK	ANDREAFSKY	ANIAK	ATMAUTLUAK	BILL MOORE'S SLOUGH	CHEFORNAK	CHULOONA-WICK	CROOKED CREEK	EEK
PROGRAM TITLE														
Aid to Tribal Government		3.209		5.284		111.271	134.388				48.287	0.620	192.893	104.470
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	161.063	0.030			98.981	2.062	1.767	97.269	110.887	0.143	18.433	161.713	2.836	
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	161.063	3.239		5.284	98.981	113.333	136.155	97.269	110.887	0.143	66.720	162.333	195.729	104.470
Social Services	18.368													
Indian Child Welfare Act	18.724	0.330			0.511	28.700	30.475	29.840	27.777	29.614	29.338		27.755	
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program					0.198	0.132								
HUMAN SERVICES	37.092	0.330			0.709	28.832	30.475	29.840	27.777	29.614	29.338		27.755	
Natural Resources, General				2.228		4.396		6.043					1.513	
Agriculture								1.683					0.445	
Forestry														
Water Resources								0.213						
Wildlife and Parks														
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				2.228		4.396		7.939					1.958	
Trust Services					0.280			0.107						
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services					35.289			5.014				5.571	3.806	
Probate														
Environmental Quality Services														
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES					35.569			5.121				5.571	3.806	
Scholarships and Adult Education														
Johnson O'Malley	29.137		0.073					22.297	0.353		6.909			
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	29.137		0.073					22.297	0.353		6.909			
Tribal Courts														
Community Fire Protection														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Job Placement & Training														
Economic Development											2.713			
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT											2.713			
Executive Direction				2.732										
Administrative Services				1.647										
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION				4.379										
** GRAND TOTAL **	227.292	3.569	0.073	11.891	135.259	146.561	166.630	162.466	139.017	29.757	105.680	167.904	229.248	104.470

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	EMMONAK	GEORGETOWN	UPPER KALSKAG	KASIGLUK	KONGIGANAK	KWETHLUK IRA COUNCIL	KWIGILLINGUK	LIME VILLAGE	LOWER KALSKAG	MARSHALL	MEKORYUK	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE (KUIGPAGMUIT)	GOODNEWS BAY	NAPASKIAK
Aid to Tribal Government		173.040			8.966		0.517	122.988		118.455	123.665	0.613	134.216	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	128.128	0.935		110.825	0.110	98.188	98.673	1.325	0.273	1.973	1.370	0.478	2.360	1.021
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	128.128	173.975		110.825	9.076	98.188	99.190	124.313	0.273	120.428	125.035	1.091	136.576	1.021
Social Services		0.089						1.439				0.091		
Indian Child Welfare Act	42.201	0.269		27.348	0.188	44.083	32.761	28.939	0.103		31.914	0.669		
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program	0.066													
HUMAN SERVICES	42.267	0.358		27.348	0.188	44.083	32.761	30.378	0.103		31.914	0.760		
Natural Resources, General	13.766	0.089							0.048	4.096	3.657	0.180		
Agriculture	2.839		0.002							1.086	0.894	0.036		
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife and Parks														
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	16.605	0.089	0.002						0.048	5.182	4.551	0.216		
Trust Services	0.729			0.160		0.863						0.596		
Rights Protection						0.343								
Real Estate Services	27.251	1.890	0.066	7.148	0.114	28.098		2.464		16.033	0.372			
Probate														
Environmental Quality Services														
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	27.980	1.890	0.066	7.308	0.114	29.304		2.464		16.033	0.372	0.596		
Scholarships and Adult Education								2.628				0.187		
Johnson O'Malley	17.537							0.075		8.282	4.299	0.338	6.283	
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	17.537							2.703		8.282	4.299	0.525	6.283	
Tribal Courts					1.090							0.045		
Community Fire Protection														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE					1.090							0.045		
Job Placement & Training								0.009	0.009			0.073		
Economic Development								1.063	0.015			0.073		
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT								1.072	0.024			0.146		
Executive Direction														
Administrative Services														
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTAL **	232.517	176.312	0.068	145.481	10.468	171.575	131.951	160.930	0.448	149.925	166.171	3.379	142.859	1.021

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	NEWTOK	NIGHTMUTE	NUNAPITCHUK	OHAGAMUT	PAIMUIT	PITKA'S POINT	PLATINUM	RUSSIAN MISSION (YUKON)	SLEETMUTE	ST MARY'S (ALOAACIQ)	TOKSOOK BAY	TULUKSAK	TUNUNAK	UMKUMIUT
Aid to Tribal Government	162.617		1.694		164.545	1.500	0.313	89.836	1.238	65.448		1.165	0.561	160.031
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	2.744	0.085	105.829	182.246	1.177	150.654		0.705	134.527		69.994	103.645	96.188	
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	165.361	0.085	107.523	182.246	165.722	152.154	0.313	90.541	135.765	65.448	69.994	104.810	96.749	160.031
Social Services														0.008
Indian Child Welfare Act			29.322					0.118	29.667		28.883			
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program										0.198				
HUMAN SERVICES			29.322					0.118	29.667		29.081			0.008
Natural Resources, General	0.310								1.514					0.010
Agriculture														0.001
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife and Parks														
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	0.310								1.514					0.011
Trust Services														
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services	2.785			8.947	7.424									0.010
Probate														
Environmental Quality Services														
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.785			8.947	7.424									0.010
Scholarships and Adult Education														
Johnson O'Malley	7.832	0.244		7.931				8.747	0.059		14.033	0.077		
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	7.832	0.244		7.931				8.747	0.059		14.033	0.077		
Tribal Courts														
Community Fire Protection		0.009												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		0.009												
Job Placement & Training														
Economic Development														
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Services														
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTAL **	176.288	0.338	136.845	199.124	173.146	152.154	0.313	99.406	167.005	65.448	113.108	104.887	96.749	160.060

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION	CHUATHBALUK (KUSKOKWIM)	FAIRBANKS AGENCY	ARTIC SLOPE NATIVE ASSOC.	ANAKTUVUK PASS	ANVIK	ATOASUK VILLAGE	BEAVER	CHALKYITSIK	DOT LAKE	EAGLE	GRAYLING	KAKTOVIK VILLAGE	KOYUKUK	LOUDEN (GALENA)	MANLEY
PROGRAM TITLE															
Aid to Tribal Government	3.493	98.406	0.005						84.639	97.215		0.698	0.281	0.748	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	115.787		14.367	58.313	158.853	46.152	132.706	107.944				96.228	25.279	133.734	
New Tribes															
Road Maintenance															
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	119.280	98.406	14.372	58.313	158.853	46.152	132.706	107.944	84.639	97.215		96.926	25.560	134.482	
Social Services	4.678	138.433	1.954	8.840		4.957						5.783			
Indian Child Welfare Act		1.164	4.075	30.650	24.634	28.123	28.501	30.877	30.971			27.861		31.043	28.200
Welfare Assistance															
Other, Human Services															
Housing Improvement Program		0.263													
HUMAN SERVICES	4.678	139.860	6.029	39.490	24.634	33.080	28.501	30.877	30.971			33.644		31.043	28.200
Natural Resources, General	4.435	4.386	2.422	11.877		10.170		16.678							
Agriculture	1.063							2.143							
Forestry															
Water Resources	0.213														
Wildlife and Parks															
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	5.711	4.386	2.422	11.877		10.170		18.821							
Trust Services		0.020	2.164	0.241		0.225									
Rights Protection															
Real Estate Services	2.223	152.290		15.553		1.410						9.724			
Probate		19.379													
Environmental Quality Services		0.160													
Alaskan Native Programs		0.015													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2.223	171.864	2.164	15.794		1.635						9.724			
Scholarships and Adult Education		29.648		2.627	0.162	15.813	0.283	2.876		1.841			12.753	0.129	
Johnson O'Malley	4.624	192.959									5.971			11.304	
Tribal Colleges and Universities															
EDUCATION	4.624	222.607		2.627	0.162	15.813	0.283	2.876		1.841	5.971		12.753	11.433	
Tribal Courts	0.677														
Community Fire Protection															
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.677														
Job Placement & Training	3.466	46.643	0.122	6.520		9.822				11.913		0.121	14.454	0.048	
Economic Development	1.277			0.048		4.249									
Minerals and Mining															
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	4.743	46.643	0.122	6.568		14.071				11.913		0.121	14.454	0.048	
Executive Direction		127.880													
Administrative Services		147.451													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION		275.331													
** GRAND TOTAL **	141.936	959.097	25.109	134.669	183.649	120.921	161.490	160.518	115.610	110.969	5.971	140.415	52.767	177.006	28.200

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION															
PROGRAM TITLE	McGRATH	NUIQSUT VILLAGE	NORTHWAY	NULATO	NATIVE VILLAGE OF PT. HOPE	POINT LAY	RAMPART	RUBY	STEVENS VILLAGE	TETLIN	WAINWRIGHT	FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOC.	KALTAG	HEALY LAKE VILLAGE	NOME AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Government					0.577								0.698	97.759	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP		76.393	147.963		116.926	89.067		127.690	90.061		79.657		111.886		
New Tribes															
Road Maintenance															
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		76.393	147.963		117.503	89.067		127.690	90.061		79.657		112.584	97.759	
Social Services		1.304	0.294		1.142	0.082			0.257			9.409		3.289	
Indian Child Welfare Act		27.861	33.131		38.921	28.443			29.927		28.205			28.489	
Welfare Assistance															
Other, Human Services															
Housing Improvement Program															
HUMAN SERVICES		29.165	33.425		40.063	28.525			30.184		28.205	9.409		31.778	
Natural Resources, General						12.914			31.748		9.498			0.155	
Agriculture		0.113						2.603					3.945	1.694	
Forestry															
Water Resources															
Wildlife and Parks					31.959			7.928					11.672	5.099	
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		0.113			31.959	12.914		10.531	31.748		9.498		15.617	6.948	
Trust Services					1.325	0.225			0.294						
Rights Protection															
Real Estate Services		1.967		11.518	20.620	3.047					34.624				
Probate															
Environmental Quality Services						0.081									
Alaskan Native Programs															
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES		1.967		11.518	21.945	3.353			0.294		34.624				
Scholarships and Adult Education		0.185	0.631		0.157	1.055		0.241			1.576		9.243	1.881	
Johnson O'Malley	8.362		6.972		21.374		1.737			6.211		1.115		1.004	
Tribal Colleges and Universities															
EDUCATION	8.362	0.185	7.603		21.531	1.055	1.737	0.241		6.211	1.576	1.115	9.243	2.885	
Tribal Courts															
Community Fire Protection															
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE															
Job Placement & Training		0.232			0.153			0.241					17.899	12.372	
Economic Development													0.000		
Minerals and Mining															
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		0.232			0.153			0.241					17.899	12.372	
Executive Direction															75.982
Administrative Services															66.092
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION															142.074
** GRAND TOTAL **	8.362	108.055	188.991	11.518	233.154	134.914	1.737	138.703	152.287	6.211	153.560	10.524	155.343	151.742	142.074

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION															
PROGRAM TITLE	AMBLER	BUCKLAND	DEERING	KIANA TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	KIVALINA	KOBUK	NOATAK	NOORVIK IRA COUNCIL	SELAWIK IRA COUNCIL	SHUNGNAC	SOUTHEAST	CHILKOOT (HAINES)	HOONAH	KLUKWAN	DOUGLAS
Aid to Tribal Government	62.542		99.391		55.332	117.057	72.163		77.382		0.312		1.937	0.871	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP		117.243	1.699	101.280			0.686		1.214			1.171	144.433	138.227	1.671
New Tribes															
Road Maintenance															
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	62.542	117.243	101.090	101.280	55.332	117.057	72.849		78.596		0.312	1.171	146.370	139.098	1.671
Social Services											10.208	0.000		1.189	
Indian Child Welfare Act	30.470	31.186		33.512		29.489	29.726		48.964				48.131	28.267	
Welfare Assistance															
Other, Human Services															
Housing Improvement Program								0.198							
HUMAN SERVICES	30.470	31.186		33.512		29.489	29.726	0.198	48.964		10.208	0.000	48.131	29.456	
Natural Resources, General											0.297		33.454		
Agriculture		4.106					5.808	0.000	9.359						
Forestry															
Water Resources														2.678	
Wildlife and Parks															
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		4.106					5.808	0.000	9.359		0.297		33.454	2.678	
Trust Services									0.429				0.936	0.406	
Rights Protection									20.793				0.605		
Real Estate Services									32.570		17.604	0.000	41.884	20.150	
Probate															
Environmental Quality Services										0.383					
Alaskan Native Programs															
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES									53.792	0.383	17.604	0.000	43.425	20.556	
Scholarships and Adult Education		0.096		0.337			18.185	0.183	14.262		0.093	0.016	0.256	0.065	1.786
Johnson O'Malley				10.398											8.648
Tribal Colleges and Universities															
EDUCATION		0.096		10.735			18.185	0.183	14.262		0.093	0.016	0.256	0.065	10.434
Tribal Courts															
Community Fire Protection															
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE															
Job Placement & Training							15.109	0.000			0.143		0.241	0.065	
Economic Development															0.000
Minerals and Mining															
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT							15.109	0.000			0.143		0.241	0.065	0.000
Executive Direction											2.534				
Administrative Services											48.877				
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION											51.411				
** GRAND TOTAL **	93.012	152.631	101.090	145.527	55.332	146.546	141.677	0.381	204.973	0.383	80.068	1.187	271.877	191.918	12.105

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION					
PROGRAM TITLE	HYDABURG	PETERSBURG	ANGOON	KASAAN	SKAGWAY
Aid to Tribal Government	0.858	84.078	52.940	130.815	106.294
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	183.490	0.212			
New Tribes					
Road Maintenance					
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	184.348	84.290	52.940	130.815	106.294
Social Services	0.331	12.484	15.041		1.363
Indian Child Welfare Act	28.712	29.446	45.000		29.446
Welfare Assistance					
Other Human Services					
Housing Improvement Program					
HUMAN SERVICES	29.043	41.930	60.041		30.809
Natural Resources, General			1.388		
Agriculture					
Forestry			0.254		
Water Resources	0.000				
Wildlife and Parks					
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	0.000		1.642		
Trust Services					
Rights Protection					
Real Estate Services	7.229	0.628	7.305		2.199
Probate					
Environmental Quality Services					
Alaskan Native Programs					
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	7.229	0.628	7.305		2.199
Scholarships and Adult Education		15.234	20.320	0.001	0.163
Johnson O'Malley	8.795	14.394	13.195		
Tribal Colleges and Universities					
EDUCATION	8.795	29.628	33.515	0.001	0.163
Tribal Courts					
Community Fire Protection					
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE					
Job Placement & Training		27.088	19.287		3.526
Economic Development					
Minerals and Mining					
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		27.088	19.287		3.526
Executive Direction					
Administrative Services					
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION					
** GRAND TOTAL **	229.415	183.564	174.730	130.816	142.991

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

MIDWEST REGION															
PROGRAM TITLE	MIDWEST TOTAL	MIDWEST FIELD OPS	SAC & FOX TRIBE OF IOWA	RED LAKE AGENCY	MINNESOTA AGENCY	MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA	GREAT LAKES AGENCY	BAD RIVER	LAC COURTE ORIELLES	LAC DU FLAMBEAU	FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI	RED CLIFF	ST. CROIX	SOKAOGON CHIPPEWA	STOCKBRIDGE MUNSEE
Aid to Tribal Government	561.574	66.835					194.309	18.719		15.352	21.465	1.751	2.137	21.562	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	9,231.294		246.580			235.317		202.784	172.145		113.108	482.789	349.208	160.028	264.364
New Tribes															
Road Maintenance	3.574														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	9,796.442	66.835	246.580			235.317	194.309	221.503	172.145	15.352	134.573	484.540	351.345	181.590	264.364
Social Services	811.824	166.037						48.580	74.318	24.453	14.901	45.901	0.523	51.460	32.212
Indian Child Welfare Act	322.139		53.466					72.000	65.260	47.265	44.506		0.209		
Welfare Assistance	5.506											5.506			
Other, Human Services	14.314							14.314							
Housing Improvement Program	13.561		12.577						0.452					0.532	
HUMAN SERVICES	1,167.344	166.037	66.043					134.894	140.030	71.718	59.407	51.407	0.732	51.992	32.212
Natural Resources, General	84.100	0.032					69.175	1.480		6.656		1.866	4.586	0.240	
Agriculture	0.330	0.330													
Forestry	2,847.023	70.514		89.283	444.024		728.647	22.666	0.003	102.011	51.643		0.217	0.007	
Water Resources	22.804							0.889	16.385	1.362				0.327	
Wildlife and Parks	302.851							1.510	10.164	17.650			0.632	5.405	
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	3,257.108	70.876		89.283	444.024		797.822	26.545	26.552	127.679	51.643	1.866	5.435	5.979	
Trust Services	312.646	115.888			93.303		101.491								
Rights Protection	295.299	4.273					44.432	17.664	80.805						
Real Estate Services	1,266.755	97.478			224.478		582.543	20.472	35.357	12.665					
Probate	1,530.785	382.779			635.163		409.803								
Environmental Quality Services	206.206	113.384					92.467		0.355						
Alaskan Native Programs															
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3,611.691	713.802			952.944		1,230.736	38.136	116.517	12.665					
Scholarships and Adult Education	605.283							0.011		156.808			0.226		
Johnson O'Malley	554.288		21.096			227.581		37.420	65.480	44.728	2.806	1.272	0.176		
Tribal Colleges and Universities															
EDUCATION	1,159.571		21.096			227.581		37.431	65.480	201.536	2.806	1.272	0.402		
Tribal Courts	963.235							17.087	50.418	99.844			0.074		
Community Fire Protection	73.768							23.542	24.198		7.216				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,037.003							40.629	74.616	99.844	7.216		0.074		
Job Placement & Training	43.713						12.093			24.307			0.060		
Economic Development	63.283														
Minerals and Mining	1.025							0.949							
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	108.021						12.093	0.949		24.307			0.060		
Executive Direction	373.709				147.292		98.120								
Administrative Services	866.302				163.457		500.938								
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	1,240.011				310.749		599.058								
** GRAND TOTAL **	21,377.191	1,017.550	333.719	89.283	1,707.717	462.898	2,834.018	500.087	595.340	553.101	255.645	539.085	358.048	239.561	296.576

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

MIDWEST REGION	HO CHUNK NATION	UPPER SIOUX	PRAIRIE ISLAND	SHAKOPEE	LOWER SIOUX	MENOMINEE	MICHIGAN AGENCY	BAY MILLS	HANNAHVILLE	SAGINAW CHIPPEWA	KEWEENAW BAY	LAC VIEUX DESERT	HURON POTAWATOMI	POKAGON BAND OF POTAWATOMI	LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY BAND OF OTTAWA
PROGRAM TITLE															
Aid to Tribal Government					0.551	26.954	191.800								
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	535.851	51.173	178.562	156.650	166.344	181.878		762.745	392.103	480.526	621.123	405.481	183.484	1,317.122	1,408.153
New Tribes															
Road Maintenance						3.574									
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	535.851	51.173	178.562	156.650	166.895	212.406	191.800	762.745	392.103	480.526	621.123	405.481	183.484	1,317.122	1,408.153
Social Services		63.798			0.551	258.050					3.473		25.069	2.498	
Indian Child Welfare Act	1.146	35.751				2.536									
Welfare Assistance															
Other, Human Services															
Housing Improvement Program															
HUMAN SERVICES	1.146	99.549			0.551	260.586					3.473		25.069	2.498	
Natural Resources, General						0.065									
Agriculture															
Forestry						1,244.291	93.717								
Water Resources						3.841									
Wildlife and Parks						149.066					118.424				
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						1,397.263	93.717				118.424				
Trust Services						1.964									
Rights Protection						148.125									
Real Estate Services	11.000					106.805	172.509				3.448				
Probate							103.040								
Environmental Quality Services															
Alaskan Native Programs															
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	11.000					256.894	275.549				3.448				
Scholarships and Adult Education						447.156					0.381			0.701	
Johnson O'Malley		6.684	12.321	9.422	110.545			12.756						2.001	
Tribal Colleges and Universities															
EDUCATION		6.684	12.321	9.422	557.701			12.756			0.381			2.702	
Tribal Courts		60.270			0.926	729.546					3.327			1.743	
Community Fire Protection						13.421								5.391	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		60.270			0.926	742.967					3.327			7.134	
Job Placement & Training						5.810								1.443	
Economic Development		4.257				59.026									
Minerals and Mining						0.076									
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		4.257				64.912								1.443	
Executive Direction							128.297								
Administrative Services					0.000	201.907									
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION					0.000	330.204									
** GRAND TOTAL **	547.997	221.933	178.562	168.971	177.794	3,492.729	891.270	762.745	404.859	480.526	750.176	405.481	208.553	1,330.899	1,408.153

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

MIDWEST REGION	MATCH-E- BE-NASH- SHE-WISH POTAWATOMI
PROGRAM TITLE	
Aid to Tribal Government	0.139
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	163.776
New Tribes	
Road Maintenance	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	163.915
Social Services	
Indian Child Welfare Act	
Welfare Assistance	
Other Human Services	
Housing Improvement Program	
HUMAN SERVICES	
Natural Resources, General	
Agriculture	
Forestry	
Water Resources	
Wildlife and Parks	
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	
Trust Services	
Rights Protection	
Real Estate Services	
Probate	
Environmental Quality Services	
Alaskan Native Programs	
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	
Scholarships and Adult Education	
Johnson O'Malley	
Tribal Colleges and Universities	
EDUCATION	
Tribal Courts	
Community Fire Protection	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	
Job Placement & Training	
Economic Development	
Minerals and Mining	
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	
Executive Direction	
Administrative Services	
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	
** GRAND TOTAL **	163.915

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

EASTERN OKLAHOMA REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	EASTERN OKLAHOMA TOTAL	EASTERN OKLAHOMA FIELD OPS	CHICKASAW AGENCY	MIAMI AGENCY	OTTAWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	PEORIA TRIBE	OSAGE AGENCY	OKMULGEE AGENCY	ALABAMA QUASSARTE	KIALEGEE	THLOPTH-LOCCO	TALIHINA AGENCY	UNITED KEETOOWAH	SHAWNEE INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA
Aid to Tribal Government	2,452.755	387.518	112.666	63.439	236.308	166.040			229.261	240.398	216.131		2.621	157.231
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	241.073													
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2,693.828	387.518	112.666	63.439	236.308	166.040			229.261	240.398	216.131		2.621	157.231
Social Services	414.391	144.142											0.916	
Indian Child Welfare Act	516.521				17.173	56.747			32.122	33.055	46.408		73.746	
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program	0.066					0.066								
HUMAN SERVICES	930.978	144.142			17.173	56.813			32.122	33.055	46.408		74.662	
Natural Resources, General	266.687		72.442	62.321		1.040	130.884							
Agriculture	198.979	0.584	129.518											
Forestry	0.000			0.000										
Water Resources	0.347					0.347								
Wildlife and Parks	39.869													
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	505.882	0.584	201.960	62.321		1.387	130.884							
Trust Services	521.784	147.185	106.740	120.597			33.397							
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services	2,295.550	1,111.429	350.932	146.897			375.113	94.247				77.073		
Probate	477.249	149.507	37.196	76.128			111.669	35.745				37.018		
Environmental Quality Services	149.608	149.608												
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3,444.191	1,557.729	494.868	343.622			520.179	129.992				114.091		
Scholarships and Adult Education	476.317	0.523			18.029	54.286								
Johnson O'Malley	840.454													
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	1,316.771	0.523			18.029	54.286								
Tribal Courts	224.179		0.000	99.006										
Community Fire Protection														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	224.179		0.000	99.006										
Job Placement & Training	211.386			1.217										
Economic Development	0.843		0.231											
Minerals and Mining	1,807.533						1,807.533							
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	2,019.762		0.231	1.217			1,807.533							
Executive Direction	1,181.520	177.821	141.645	161.758			182.823	295.984				110.056		
Administrative Services	39.787	39.787												
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	1,221.307	217.608	141.645	161.758			182.823	295.984				110.056		
** GRAND TOTAL **	12,356.898	2,308.104	951.370	731.363	271.510	278.526	2,641.419	425.976	261.383	273.453	262.539	224.147	77.283	157.231

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

Appendix 4-21

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

EASTERN OKLAHOMA REGION				
PROGRAM TITLE	WEWOKA AGENCY	SEMINOLE NATION	CREEK NATION OF OKLAHOMA	CHEROKEE NATION
Aid to Tribal Government	93.114	548.028		
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP				241.073
New Tribes				
Road Maintenance				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	93.114	548.028		241.073
Social Services		269.333		
Indian Child Welfare Act		100.373	156.897	
Welfare Assistance				
Other Human Services				
Housing Improvement Program				
HUMAN SERVICES		369.706	156.897	
Natural Resources, General				
Agriculture	68.877			
Forestry				
Water Resources				
Wildlife and Parks		39.869		
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	68.877	39.869		
Trust Services	113.865			
Rights Protection				
Real Estate Services	139.859			
Probate	29.986			
Environmental Quality Services				
Alaskan Native Programs				
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	283.710			
Scholarships and Adult Education		403.479		
Johnson O'Malley		107.547	732.907	
Tribal Colleges and Universities				
EDUCATION		511.026	732.907	
Tribal Courts		125.173		
Community Fire Protection				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		125.173		
Job Placement & Training		210.169		
Economic Development	0.612			
Minerals and Mining				
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	0.612	210.169		
Executive Direction	111.433			
Administrative Services				
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	111.433			
** GRAND TOTAL **	557.746	1,803.971	889.804	241.073

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

WESTERN REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	WESTERN TOTAL	WESTERN FIELD OPS	COLORADO RIVER AGENCY	COLORADO RIVER TRIBE	FORT MOHAVE	CHEMEHUEVI	FT APACHE AGENCY	WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE	PAPAGO AGENCY	TOHONO O'ODHAM	SALT RIVER AGENCY	FORT MCDOWELL	PASCUA YAQUI	PIMA AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Government	2,651.449	143.605	187.529				263.727		152.787		120.431			
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	7,629.850				192.879	102.027							1,323.735	
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance	2.769													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	10,284.068	143.605	187.529		192.879	102.027	263.727		152.787		120.431		1,323.735	
Social Services	4,918.261	202.773		189.945	197.780	0.575		548.165		904.271				
Indian Child Welfare Act	584.180			46.043		39.360				191.239		33.833		
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program	1.709			0.328										
HUMAN SERVICES	5,504.150	202.773		236.316	197.780	39.935		548.165		1,095.510		33.833		
Natural Resources, General	846.043						296.971							
Agriculture	2,972.657	15.344	0.274	160.578	108.362	52.931		461.695		726.960				
Forestry	4,264.546	0.353		10.838			2,581.606	39.326						
Water Resources	399.523			204.950				69.923		111.505				
Wildlife and Parks	177.485			1.251		4.548		74.049						
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	8,660.254	15.697	0.274	377.617	108.362	57.479	2,878.577	644.993		838.465				
Trust Services	726.340	1.316	132.146				122.882		113.636					1.010
Rights Protection	348.489	348.489												
Real Estate Services	2,903.327	135.362	242.513	68.160	66.567	85.798		50.193	120.445	25.067	102.362			570.035
Probate	1,138.123	284.347	71.348					49.567	172.687					140.199
Environmental Quality Services	526.830	333.343					99.689	93.798						
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	5,643.109	1,102.857	446.007	68.160	66.567	85.798	222.571	193.558	406.768	25.067	102.362			711.244
Scholarships and Adult Education	2,310.903			127.441	0.198	0.369		355.975		733.222				
Johnson O'Malley	1,032.175			45.256				227.623		121.009			124.633	
Tribal Colleges and Universities	146.304									146.304				
EDUCATION	3,489.382			172.697	0.198	0.369		583.598		1,000.535			124.633	
Tribal Courts	3,042.499			193.485	102.042	27.760		506.377		369.951				
Community Fire Protection	103.611							100.048						
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	3,146.110			193.485	102.042	27.760		606.425		369.951				
Job Placement & Training	796.353			87.960				189.183						
Economic Development	414.978			41.032						242.131				
Minerals and Mining	446.667													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	1,657.998			128.992				189.183		242.131				
Executive Direction	2,602.897		150.643				221.856		149.584		271.340			321.193
Administrative Services	1,980.475		153.791				297.189		61.890					218.761
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	4,583.372		304.434				519.045		211.474		271.340			539.954
** GRAND TOTAL **	42,968.443	1,464.932	938.244	1,177.267	667.828	313.368	3,883.920	2,765.922	771.029	3,571.659	494.133	33.833	1,448.368	1,251.198

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

WESTERN REGION	SAN CARLOS AGENCY	SAN CARLOS APACHE	WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY	FALLON	FORT MCDERMITT	LOVELOCK	PYRAMID LAKE	RENO SPARKS	SUMMIT LAKE	WALKER RIVER	YERINGTON	YOMBA	UINTAH & OURAY AGENCY	SKULL VALLEY	UTE INDIAN TRIBE
Aid to Tribal Government	113.844	53.342	384.446	11.695	30.199		4.314	16.465		2.819	2.702			115.550	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP				52.170	30.087	149.990	84.936		147.424	85.071		121.629			
New Tribes															
Road Maintenance		1.072		0.179			0.714			0.447					
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	113.844	54.414	384.446	64.044	60.286	149.990	89.964	16.465	147.424	88.337	2.702	121.629		115.550	
Social Services		549.574	155.070	232.733	153.873		175.802	89.544		144.072	81.896		114.787	8.738	224.580
Indian Child Welfare Act		101.970	27.644											28.050	
Welfare Assistance															
Other, Human Services															
Housing Improvement Program		0.788		0.066	0.263			0.132			0.132				
HUMAN SERVICES		652.332	182.714	232.799	154.136		175.802	89.676		144.072	82.028		114.787	36.788	224.580
Natural Resources, General	121.254	43.288	337.855						16.527			1.331			
Agriculture	594.963	154.112							0.345				264.481		
Forestry		1,092.079											389.556		5.867
Water Resources							8.164			4.981					
Wildlife and Parks		91.038													
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	716.217	1,380.517	337.855				8.164		16.872	4.981		1.331	654.037		5.867
Trust Services			153.066											124.887	
Rights Protection															
Real Estate Services	139.540	35.504	306.100										362.392		
Probate	63.171		66.091										63.173		
Environmental Quality Services															
Alaskan Native Programs															
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	202.711	35.504	525.257										425.565	124.887	
Scholarships and Adult Education		752.765							7.537		87.604			1.997	56.016
Johnson O'Malley		208.110		21.632			31.418	21.464		20.675	14.916	1.996			106.937
Tribal Colleges and Universities															
EDUCATION		960.875		21.632			31.418	21.464	7.537	20.675	102.520	1.996		1.997	162.953
Tribal Courts		707.162	50.819	62.191	57.665	41.184	146.087	81.118		83.574	40.167				152.176
Community Fire Protection	3.563														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	3.563	707.162	50.819	62.191	57.665	41.184	146.087	81.118		83.574	40.167				152.176
Job Placement & Training		302.238									2.542			2.114	84.935
Economic Development		79.673													
Minerals and Mining				5.048			23.349						418.270		
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		381.911		5.048			23.349				2.542		418.270	2.114	84.935
Executive Direction	272.800		210.242										208.824		
Administrative Services	163.877		95.560										163.626		
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	436.677		305.802										372.450		
** GRAND TOTAL **	1,473.012	4,172.715	1,786.893	385.714	272.087	191.174	474.784	208.723	171.833	341.639	229.959	124.956	1,985.109	281.336	630.511

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

WESTERN REGION																SOUTHERN PAIUTE FIELD STATION
PROGRAM TITLE	FT YUMA AGENCY	COCOPA	QUECHAN	EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY	TE-MOAK	GOSHUTE	HOPI AGENCY	HOPI TRIBE	TRUXTON CANON AGENCY	YAVAPAI APACHE	HAVASUPAI	HUALAPAI	YAVAPAI PRESCOTT	TONTO APACHE		
Aid to Tribal Government		42.435	110.659	68.037	335.039	90.204			114.169		2.861	4.037	0.631	0.979		278.943
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP						47.047		2,690.628		370.634	247.450	668.126	122.312	135.514		
New Tribes																
Road Maintenance					0.089	0.179										
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		42.435	110.659	68.037	335.128	137.430		2,690.628	114.169	370.634	250.311	672.163	122.943	136.493		278.943
Social Services		117.899	56.661	83.310	261.502	74.348			121.310			122.081	25.423			81.549
Indian Child Welfare Act		45.808	69.022		1.051	0.160										
Welfare Assistance																
Other, Human Services																
Housing Improvement Program																
HUMAN SERVICES		163.707	125.683	83.310	262.553	74.508			121.310			122.081	25.423			81.549
Natural Resources, General					15.780							13.037				
Agriculture	75.784			13.467	0.152	28.409			102.366			89.629				122.805
Forestry												144.921				
Water Resources																
Wildlife and Parks				4.045								2.554				
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	75.784			17.512	15.932	28.409			102.366			250.141				122.805
Trust Services		0.231						77.166								
Rights Protection																
Real Estate Services	251.787			104.036			0.049		99.841							137.576
Probate	41.326			58.293			68.163		57.617							2.141
Environmental Quality Services																
Alaskan Native Programs																
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	293.113	0.231		162.329			68.212	77.166	157.458							139.717
Scholarships and Adult Education		10.247	52.144		93.750											31.638
Johnson O'Malley		14.007	40.531		23.503			8.465								
Tribal Colleges and Universities																
EDUCATION		24.254	92.675		117.253			8.465								31.638
Tribal Courts		102.412		9.858	124.287	24.188		159.996								
Community Fire Protection																
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		102.412		9.858	124.287	24.188		159.996								
Job Placement & Training		22.425	61.406		29.387											14.163
Economic Development								52.142								
Minerals and Mining																
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		22.425	61.406		29.387			52.142								14.163
Executive Direction	109.483			126.137			198.784		211.559							150.452
Administrative Services	117.602			124.576			323.283		193.220							67.100
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	227.085			250.713			522.067		404.779							217.552
** GRAND TOTAL **	595.982	355.464	390.423	591.759	884.540	264.535	590.279	2,988.397	900.082	370.634	250.311	1,044.385	148.366	136.493		886.367

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

Appendix 4-25

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

WESTERN REGION				
PROGRAM TITLE	KAIBAB PAIUTE	LAS VEGAS	MOAPA	UTAH PAIUTE
Aid to Tribal Government				
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	174.696	142.644	164.738	576.113
New Tribes				
Road Maintenance	0.089			
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	174.785	142.644	164.738	576.113
Social Services				
Indian Child Welfare Act				
Welfare Assistance				
Other Human Services				
Housing Improvement Program				
HUMAN SERVICES				
Natural Resources, General				
Agriculture				
Forestry				
Water Resources				
Wildlife and Parks				
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				
Trust Services				
Rights Protection				
Real Estate Services				
Probate				
Environmental Quality Services				
Alaskan Native Programs				
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES				
Scholarships and Adult Education				
Johnson O'Malley				
Tribal Colleges and Universities				
EDUCATION				
Tribal Courts				
Community Fire Protection				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE				
Job Placement & Training				
Economic Development				
Minerals and Mining				
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT				
Executive Direction				
Administrative Services				
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION				
** GRAND TOTAL **	174.785	142.644	164.738	576.113

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION																
PROGRAM TITLE	PACIFIC TOTAL	PACIFIC FIELD OPS	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA AGENCY	IONE MIWUK	PASKENTA	AUBURN	SCOTTS VALLEY	BERRY CREEK	GUIDIVILLE	BIG SANDY	BIG VALLEY	BUENA VISTA	LYTTON	COLD SPRINGS	COLUSA	CORTINA
Aid to Tribal Government	5,093.954	178.327	843.548		179.658	175.166						182.966	191.831		1.134	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	13,156.104		2,922	163.716			176.084	102.598	236.915	139.852	216.839			145.221	180.827	183.042
New Tribes																
Road Maintenance	3.709															
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	18,253.767	178.327	846.470	163.716	179.658	175.166	176.084	102.598	236.915	139.852	216.839	182.966	191.831	145.221	181.961	183.042
Social Services	855.071	528.540	60.175													
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,388.515			21.290			15.027	97.835		50.412	0.997			38.793		
Welfare Assistance	18.372															
Other, Human Services	25.338															
Housing Improvement Program	0.000															
HUMAN SERVICES	2,287.296	528.540	60.175	21.290			15.027	97.835		50.412	0.997			38.793		
Natural Resources, General	338.472		97.731													
Agriculture	20.447															
Forestry	215.156	0.135	67.613													
Water Resources	180.137															
Wildlife and Parks	71.590															
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	825.802	0.135	165.344													
Trust Services	250.884	0.176														
Rights Protection	258.058	73.944														
Real Estate Services	1,931.491	394.441	454.623													
Probate	584.389		80.555	214.217												
Environmental Quality Services	291.974	83.560	134.540													
Alaskan Native Programs																
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3,316.796	632.676	803.380													
Scholarships and Adult Education	25.391	1.093					0.087									
Scholarships	25.188	1.093														
Adult Education	0.098															
Other, Education	1.066						0.087			0.961						
Johnson O'Malley	16.466	4.358														
Tribal Colleges and Universities																
EDUCATION	41.857	5.451					0.087									
Tribal Courts	0.091		0.091													
Community Fire Protection	13.168															
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	13.259		0.091													
Job Placement & Training	30.684															
Economic Development																
Minerals and Mining																
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	30.684															
Executive Direction	536.079		178.180													
Administrative Services	691.312		230.041													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	1,227.391		408.221													
** GRAND TOTAL **	25,996.852	1,345.129	2,283.681	185.006	179.658	175.166	191.198	200.433	236.915	190.264	217.836	182.966	191.831	184.014	181.961	183.042

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	CLOVERDALE	ROBINSON	DRY CREEK	ENTERPRISE	GRINDSTONE	BENTON	HOPLAND	JACKSON	CHICKEN RANCH	CAHTO (LAYTONVILLE)	FORT INDEPENDENCE	MANCHESTER	MIDDLETOWN	BIG PINE
Aid to Tribal Government	1.241		3.586											
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	174.151	205.232		183.549	193.534	193.513	177.869	153.980	183.358	198.220	187.840	175.184	136.882	205.941
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	175.392	205.232	3.586	183.549	193.534	193.513	177.869	153.980	183.358	198.220	187.840	175.184	136.882	205.941
Social Services														
Indian Child Welfare Act	42.559	0.034					37.760	0.763				0.293	60.861	
Welfare Assistance												18.372		
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program														
HUMAN SERVICES	42.559	0.034					37.760	0.763				18.665	60.861	
Natural Resources, General														
Agriculture														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife and Parks														
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT														
Trust Services														
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services														
Probate														
Environmental Quality Services														
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES														
Scholarships and Adult Education														
Scholarships														
Adult Education														
Other, Education														
Johnson O'Malley									0.055	0.129				
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION									0.055	0.129				
Tribal Courts														
Community Fire Protection														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Job Placement & Training														
Economic Development														
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Services														
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTAL **	217.951	205.266	3.586	183.549	193.534	193.513	215.629	154.743	183.413	198.349	187.840	193.849	197.743	205.941

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION	CHOOPTA (CHICO RANCHERIA)	NORTH FORK	PICAYUNE	POTTER VALLEY	REDWOOD VALLEY	ROUND VALLEY (COVELO)	RUMSEY	SANTA ROSA	GREENVILLE	SHINGLE SPRINGS	STEWARTS POINT	BISHOP	TABLE MOUNTAIN	TULE RIVER	GRATON RANCHERIA	LONE PINE
PROGRAM TITLE																
Aid to Tribal Government				199.257		44.605	191.698	167.095		4.388						
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	217.367	2.223	206.224	2.654	186.921	88.079	0.492		200.858	193.814	162.807	1.406	190.446	345.434	161.371	197.362
New Tribes																
Road Maintenance																
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	217.367	2.223	206.224	201.911	186.921	132.684	192.190	167.095	200.858	198.202	162.807	1.406	190.446	345.434	161.371	197.362
Social Services																
Indian Child Welfare Act			51.116		23.033	41.679			15.064		30.996			32.332		
Welfare Assistance																
Other, Human Services																
Housing Improvement Program																
HUMAN SERVICES			51.116		23.033	41.679			15.064		30.996			32.332		
Natural Resources, General						231.835										
Agriculture																
Forestry																
Water Resources																
Wildlife and Parks																
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						231.835										
Trust Services						0.424										
Rights Protection																
Real Estate Services						55.898										
Probate																
Environmental Quality Services					0.081											
Alaskan Native Programs																
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES					0.081	56.322										
Scholarships and Adult Education																
Scholarships																
Adult Education																
Other, Education																
Johnson O'Malley					0.034											
Tribal Colleges and Universities																
EDUCATION					0.034											
Tribal Courts																
Community Fire Protection																
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE																
Job Placement & Training																
Economic Development																
Minerals and Mining																
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT																
Executive Direction																
Administrative Services																
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION																
** GRAND TOTAL **	217.367	2.223	257.340	201.911	210.069	462.520	192.190	167.095	215.922	198.202	193.803	1.406	190.446	377.766	161.371	197.362

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION																
PROGRAM TITLE	MOORETOWN	SHEEP RANCH	SHERWOOD VALLEY	ELEM INDIAN COLONY	TUOLUMNE	UPPER LAKE	COYOTE VALLEY	BRIDGEPORT PAIUTE	DEATH VALLEY TIMBI-SHA SHOSHONE	WILTON MIWOK	TEJON	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY	ALTURAS	FORT BIDWELL	PIT RIVER	SUSANVILLE
Aid to Tribal Government		3.851								0.819	1.004	292.230				
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	254.687	206.559	194.640	195.916	153.574	178.870	208.529	196.288	186.669	1.962	1.119		191.623	240.241	192.571	219.496
New Tribes																
Road Maintenance												1.189				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	254.687	210.410	194.640	195.916	153.574	178.870	208.529	196.288	186.669	2.781	2.123	293.419	191.623	240.241	192.571	219.496
Social Services																
Indian Child Welfare Act	52.302		9.446		50.892	0.164			0.184							
Welfare Assistance																
Other, Human Services																
Housing Improvement Program																
HUMAN SERVICES	52.302		9.446		50.892	0.164			0.184							
Natural Resources, General												8.906				
Agriculture														0.121	0.723	
Forestry												61.180		6.377		
Water Resources																
Wildlife and Parks																
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT												70.086		6.498	0.723	
Trust Services												7.320			0.180	
Rights Protection												56.376		3.880		
Real Estate Services												177.283		2.970		
Probate												131.169				
Environmental Quality Services																
Alaskan Native Programs																
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES												372.148		6.850	0.180	
Scholarships and Adult Education	0.171									0.018		5.833				
Scholarships	0.073											5.833				
Adult Education	0.098															
Other, Education										0.018						
Johnson O'Malley																
Tribal Colleges and Universities																
EDUCATION	0.171									0.018		5.833				
Tribal Courts																
Community Fire Protection																
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE																
Job Placement & Training	0.073											30.521				
Economic Development																
Minerals and Mining																
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	0.073											30.521				
Executive Direction												99.834				
Administrative Services												168.541				
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION												268.375				
** GRAND TOTAL **	307.233	210.410	204.086	195.916	204.466	179.034	208.529	196.288	186.669	2.983	2.123	1,040.382	191.623	253.589	193.474	219.496

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION																
PROGRAM TITLE	BIG LAGOON	RESIGINI	BLUE LAKE	ELK VALLEY	ROHNERVILLE	QUARTZ VALLEY	SMITH RIVER	TABLE BLUFF	TRINIDAD	CEDARVILLE	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY	AUGUSTINE	CABAZON	CAHULLA	CAPITAN GRANDE	BARONA
Aid to Tribal Government	147.773		4.639		11.590						541.061		27.732	153.243	116.034	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	1.323	202.443	239.426	252.368	255.930	248.253	7.140	212.299	218.978	204.401		170.870		1.215		139.500
New Tribes																
Road Maintenance	2.520															
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	151.616	202.443	244.065	252.368	267.520	248.253	7.140	212.299	218.978	204.401	541.061	170.870	27.732	154.458	116.034	139.500
Social Services	8.536										253.242		4.578			
Indian Child Welfare Act	30.212													26.217	26.000	27.188
Welfare Assistance																
Other, Human Services											25.338					
Housing Improvement Program		0.000														
HUMAN SERVICES	38.748	0.000									278.580		4.578	26.217	26.000	27.188
Natural Resources, General																
Agriculture											19.578		0.025			
Forestry											78.049		1.802			
Water Resources						0.098					80.078		1.956			
Wildlife and Parks											20.608		0.246			
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						0.098					198.313		4.029			
Trust Services											123.433					
Rights Protection											122.102		1.756			
Real Estate Services			0.265		0.352						320.264		6.366			
Probate											158.448					
Environmental Quality Services											71.552		2.227			
Alaskan Native Programs																
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES			0.265		0.352						795.799		10.349			
Scholarships and Adult Education	18.189															
Scholarships	18.189															
Adult Education																
Other, Education																
Johnson O'Malley							0.008									
Tribal Colleges and Universities																
EDUCATION	18.189						0.008									
Tribal Courts																
Community Fire Protection	4.125															
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	4.125															
Job Placement & Training	0.090															
Economic Development																
Minerals and Mining																
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	0.090															
Executive Direction											123.225		3.522			
Administrative Services											138.245		5.243			
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION											261.470		8.765			
** GRAND TOTAL **	212.768	202.443	244.330	252.368	267.872	248.351	7.148	212.299	218.978	204.401	2,075.223	170.870	55.453	180.675	142.034	166.688

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION																
PROGRAM TITLE	INAJA	JAMUL	LA JOLLA	LA POSTA	LOS COYOTES	MESA GRANDE	MORONGO	PALA	PAUMA	PECHANGA	RINCON	SAN MANUEL	SAN PASOQUAL	SANTA ROSA	SANTA YNEZ	SANTA YSABEL
Aid to Tribal Government	156.982				161.634	177.186			159.289		163.869			149.282		
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP		169.977	195.439	156.888			195.602	166.804		81.210		123.397	133.982		162.161	162.720
New Tribes																
Road Maintenance																
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	156.982	169.977	195.439	156.888	161.634	177.186	195.602	166.804	159.289	81.210	163.869	123.397	133.982	149.282	162.161	162.720
Social Services																
Indian Child Welfare Act	26.000	6.998	2.328	9.058	26.000	12.734	38.003	37.268	26.512	39.603	41.425	39.001	26.267	26.851	34.951	42.270
Welfare Assistance																
Other, Human Services																
Housing Improvement Program																
HUMAN SERVICES	26.000	6.998	2.328	9.058	26.000	12.734	38.003	37.268	26.512	39.603	41.425	39.001	26.267	26.851	34.951	42.270
Natural Resources, General																
Agriculture																
Forestry																
Water Resources										98.005						
Wildlife and Parks																
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT										98.005						
Trust Services																
Rights Protection																
Real Estate Services																
Probate																
Environmental Quality Services																
Alaskan Native Programs																
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES																
Scholarships and Adult Education																
Scholarships																
Adult Education																
Other, Education																
Johnson O'Malley									6.259							
Tribal Colleges and Universities																
EDUCATION									6.259							
Tribal Courts																
Community Fire Protection																
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE																
Job Placement & Training																
Economic Development																
Minerals and Mining																
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT																
Executive Direction																
Administrative Services																
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION																
** GRAND TOTAL **	182.982	176.975	197.767	165.946	187.634	189.920	233.605	204.072	192.060	218.818	205.294	162.398	160.249	176.133	197.112	204.990

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION								
PROGRAM TITLE	SOBOBA	SYCUAN	TORRES- MARTINEZ	RAMONA	TWENTY NINE PALMS	VIEJAS	PALM SPRINGS	AGUA CALIENTE
Aid to Tribal Government	172.551						52.891	93.073
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP		135.608	191.101	166.078	146.628	116.892		
New Tribes								
Road Maintenance								
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	172.551	135.608	191.101	166.078	146.628	116.892	52.891	93.073
Social Services								
Indian Child Welfare Act	42.008	26.636	21.947		26.356	26.214		
Welfare Assistance								
Other, Human Services								
Housing Improvement Program								
HUMAN SERVICES	42.008	26.636	21.947		26.356	26.214		
Natural Resources, General								
Agriculture								
Forestry								
Water Resources								
Wildlife and Parks								50.736
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT								50.736
Trust Services							118.984	0.367
Rights Protection								
Real Estate Services							519.029	
Probate								
Environmental Quality Services								0.014
Alaskan Native Programs								
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES							638.013	0.381
Scholarships and Adult Education								
Scholarships								
Adult Education								
Other, Education								
Johnson O'Malley								
Tribal Colleges and Universities								
EDUCATION								
Tribal Courts								
Community Fire Protection	0.527	0.582						
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.527	0.582						
Job Placement & Training								
Economic Development								
Minerals and Mining								
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT								
Executive Direction							131.318	
Administrative Services							149.242	
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION							280.560	
** GRAND TOTAL **	215.086	162.826	213.048	166.078	172.984	143.106	971.464	144.190

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

SOUTHWEST REGION																
PROGRAM TITLE	SOUTHWEST TOTAL	SOUTHWEST FIELD OPS	SOUTHERN PUEBLOS AGENCY	ACOMA	COCHITI	ISLETA	JEMEZ	SANDIA	SAN FELIPE	SANTA ANA	SANTO DOMINGO	ZIA	LAGUNA AGENCY	LAGUNA PUEBLO	NORTHERN PUEBLOS AGENCY	NAMBE
Aid to Tribal Government	1,682.700	71.412	394.764			159.446				47.382			57.633		71.391	4.010
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	5,141.136			482.890	332.102		9.845	331.880	472.461		283.503	70.126		551.396		198.704
New Tribes																
Road Maintenance	3.666					0.626										
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	6,827.502	71.412	394.764	482.890	332.102	160.072	9.845	331.880	472.461	47.382	283.503	70.126	57.633	551.396	71.391	202.714
Social Services	2,910.570	213.481	220.231	112.016		183.066					223.323			3.309	180.508	
Indian Child Welfare Act	814.029			72.057		64.483		34.724		46.481	66.502	43.514				41.802
Welfare Assistance																
Other, Human Services	6.118															
Housing Improvement Program	0.592															
HUMAN SERVICES	3,731.309	213.481	220.231	184.073		247.549		34.724		46.481	289.825	43.514		3.309	180.508	41.802
Natural Resources, General	569.894	366.386	156.424												47.084	
Agriculture	2,659.407	0.246	407.423	195.246		0.294			60.776	0.513	75.327			114.130	215.729	
Forestry	2,582.281	301.038	173.582	85.195									25.071		183.460	
Water Resources	119.696													71.647	48.049	
Wildlife and Parks	439.654		88.646												88.642	
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6,370.932	667.670	826.075	280.441		0.294			60.776	0.513	75.327		25.071	185.777	582.964	
Trust Services	443.291	346.552														
Rights Protection	525.347	471.908													49.790	
Real Estate Services	1,601.495	134.060	316.717	22.655									109.824		151.799	
Probate	214.828	119.654											38.414			
Environmental Quality Services	90.494		90.494													
Alaskan Native Programs																
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	2,875.455	1,072.174	407.211	22.655									148.238		201.589	
Scholarships and Adult Education	1,341.959			114.043		105.942	0.673			38.124	134.624	65.845			75.390	34.695
Johnson O'Malley	456.489			63.021		52.432	0.174			23.787	68.941	16.653		41.140		
Tribal Colleges and Universities																
EDUCATION	1,798.448			177.064		158.374	0.847			61.911	203.565	82.498		41.140	75.390	34.695
Tribal Courts	1,860.797	121.469				97.273				43.135		47.517		3.629	0.003	
Community Fire Protection	23.897													0.196		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,884.694	121.469				97.273				43.135		47.517		3.825	0.003	
Job Placement & Training	429.414		241.561												40.476	
Economic Development	93.095															
Minerals and Mining	44.619	44.619														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	567.128	44.619	241.561												40.476	
Executive Direction	1,256.301		199.807										113.235		115.077	
Administrative Services	1,472.687		361.807										147.410		214.833	
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	2,728.988		561.614										260.645		329.910	
** GRAND TOTAL **	26,784.456	2,190.825	2,651.456	1,147.123	332.102	663.562	10.692	366.604	533.237	199.422	852.220	243.655	491.587	785.447	1,482.231	279.211

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

SOUTHWEST REGION																
PROGRAM TITLE	PICURIS	POJOAQUE	SAN ILDEFONSO	SAN JUAN PUEBLO	TESUQUE	SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY	SOUTHERN UTE TRIBE	UTE MOUNTAIN UTE AGENCY	UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE	JICARILLA AGENCY	JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE	MESCALERO AGENCY	MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE	ZUNI AGENCY	ZUNI PUEBLO	RAMAH NAVAJO AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Government	2.976	3.460	4.570	1.144	1.036		1.318		196.058		1.166	186.328	252.216			
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	151.040	184.047	292.935	27.847	173.754								6.641		807.675	
New Tribes																
Road Maintenance									1.072		1.968					
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	154.016	187.507	297.505	28.991	174.790		1.318		197.130		3.134	186.328	258.857		807.675	
Social Services					1.988		179.203		552.266		423.945	305.538				
Indian Child Welfare Act	28.724	28.490	37.060	1.388	28.058		54.938		48.149		66.705		61.075		89.879	
Welfare Assistance																
Other, Human Services					0.014		1.962		4.142							
Housing Improvement Program																
HUMAN SERVICES	28.724	28.490	37.060	1.388	30.060		236.103		604.557		490.650	305.538	61.075		89.879	
Natural Resources, General																
Agriculture					2.517		394.014	129.433		310.178		461.526		292.055		
Forestry						159.716		76.461		724.235	0.341	719.916	22.129	111.119		0.018
Water Resources																
Wildlife and Parks							0.706		36.829		155.963		68.868			
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT					2.517	159.716	394.720	205.894	36.829	1,034.413	156.304	1,181.442	90.997	403.174		0.018
Trust Services						96.739										
Rights Protection													0.537		3.112	
Real Estate Services						229.299		135.401		311.599		79.101	1.413		109.627	
Probate						49.010		2.626							5.124	
Environmental Quality Services																
Alaskan Native Programs																
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES						375.048		138.027		311.599		79.101	1.950		117.863	
Scholarships and Adult Education					0.661		57.745		110.083		233.114		65.655			
Johnson O'Malley							21.327		36.164		56.822		73.686			
Tribal Colleges and Universities																
EDUCATION					0.661		79.072		146.247		289.936		139.341			
Tribal Courts					1.816		160.969	231.448	180.347		5.545		967.646			
Community Fire Protection											3.978		9.921			9.802
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE					1.816		160.969	231.448	180.347		9.523		977.567			9.802
Job Placement & Training							0.211		52.010		33.910					
Economic Development					1.048		92.047									
Minerals and Mining																
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT					1.048		92.258		52.010		33.910					
Executive Direction						143.555		121.273		167.321		149.681		145.322		101.030
Administrative Services						62.965		121.576		71.251		262.450		110.861		119.534
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION						206.520		242.849		238.572		412.131		256.183		220.564
** GRAND TOTAL **	182.740	215.997	334.565	30.379	210.892	741.284	964.440	818.218	1,217.120	1,584.584	983.457	2,164.540	1,529.787	659.357	1,015.417	230.384

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

SOUTHWEST REGION	RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER	RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL BOARD
PROGRAM TITLE		
Aid to Tribal Government	8.325	218.065
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	764.290	
New Tribes		
Road Maintenance		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	772.615	218.065
Social Services	2.313	309.383
Indian Child Welfare Act		
Welfare Assistance		
Other Human Services		
Housing Improvement Program		0.592
HUMAN SERVICES	2.313	309.975
Natural Resources, General		
Agriculture		
Forestry		
Water Resources		
Wildlife and Parks		
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		
Trust Services		
Rights Protection		
Real Estate Services		
Probate		
Environmental Quality Services		
Alaskan Native Programs		
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES		
Scholarships and Adult Education	1.114	304.251
Johnson O'Malley	0.037	2.305
Tribal Colleges and Universities		
EDUCATION	1.151	306.556
Tribal Courts		
Community Fire Protection		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		
Job Placement & Training	0.155	61.091
Economic Development		
Minerals and Mining		
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	0.155	61.091
Executive Direction		
Administrative Services		
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION		
** GRAND TOTAL **	776.234	895.687

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

NAVAJO REGION								
PROGRAM TITLE	NAVAJO TOTAL	NAVAJO FIELD OPS	NAVAJO NATION	SHIPROCK AGENCY	WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY	EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY	CHINLE AGENCY	FORT DEFIANCE AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Government	943.853		943.853					
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP								
New Tribes								
Road Maintenance								
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	943.853		943.853					
Social Services	5,093.854	1.504	5,092.350					
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,183.416		1,183.416					
Welfare Assistance								
Other Human Services								
Housing Improvement Program	2.823		2.823					
HUMAN SERVICES	6,280.093	1.504	6,278.589					
Natural Resources, General	6.874	2.559	4.315					
Agriculture	4,454.440	429.979	1,262.478	553.187	548.768	608.040	502.743	549.245
Forestry	861.634	145.151	716.483					
Water Resources	693.701		693.701					
Wildlife and Parks	501.877		501.877					
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6,518.526	577.689	3,178.854	553.187	548.768	608.040	502.743	549.245
Trust Services	199.836	199.836						
Rights Protection								
Real Estate Services	2,515.073	477.565		453.842	206.015	782.518	249.091	346.042
Probate	747.435	339.175		102.593	0.015	300.684		4.968
Environmental Quality Services	412.035	306.219	105.816					
Alaskan Native Programs								
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	3,874.379	1,322.795	105.816	556.435	206.030	1,083.202	249.091	351.010
Scholarships and Adult Education	11,701.847		11,701.847					
Johnson O'Malley	3,364.942		3,364.942					
Tribal Colleges and Universities								
EDUCATION	15,066.789		15,066.789					
Tribal Courts	1,306.523		1,306.523					
Community Fire Protection								
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,306.523		1,306.523					
Job Placement & Training								
Economic Development								
Minerals and Mining	473.240	473.240						
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	473.240	473.240						
Executive Direction	326.652					326.652		
Administrative Services	395.733	395.733						
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	722.385	395.733				326.652		
** GRAND TOTAL **	35,185.788	2,770.961	26,880.424	1,109.622	754.798	2,017.894	751.834	900.255

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

NORTHWEST REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	NORTHWEST TOTAL	NORTHWEST FIELD OPS	SILETZ AGENCY	COOS, UMPOUA, SIUSLAW	COW CREEK	COLVILLE AGENCY	COLVILLE TRIBE	FT HALL AGENCY	SHOSHONE-BANNOCK	NORTHWEST BAND OF SHOSHONI	NORTHERN IDAHO AGENCY	COEUR D'ALENE	NEZ PERCE	OLYMPIC PENINSULA AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Government	3,237.510	120.036		0.251	2.474		0.000	5.792		235.294	4.440	19.256	6.623	63.344
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	4,376.359			650.520	3.003							1,881.460	1,335.636	
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance	13.523													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	7,627.392	120.036		650.771	5.477		0.000	5.792		235.294	4.440	1,900.716	1,342.259	63.344
Social Services	2,447.104	118.251	62.576		1.157		322.419		239.877		12.647		137.402	
Indian Child Welfare Act	712.126						71.939		65.361			3.482	2.492	
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services	253.927						170.008							
Housing Improvement Program														
HUMAN SERVICES	3,413.157	118.251	62.576		1.157		564.366		305.238		12.647	3.482	139.894	
Natural Resources, General	990.167	21.157			2.841		118.202		17.887	49.168				
Agriculture	1,833.242	9.032				337.369	219.828	400.105	34.652					
Forestry	9,074.281	193.674	74.774			1,860.908	1,470.188		19.465		11.674	19.912	61.931	79.253
Water Resources	444.579						345.205		91.157					
Wildlife and Parks	1,595.387	13.259					321.194		40.341				20.961	
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	13,937.656	237.122	74.774		2.841	2,198.277	2,474.617	400.105	203.502	49.168	11.674	19.912	82.892	79.253
Trust Services	1,026.864	867.947				2.984								
Rights Protection	103.601								46.443					
Real Estate Services	3,016.825	31.975	82.525			579.605		350.929			269.633	15.119		107.413
Probate	663.682	210.688	0.141			104.045		143.829						65.218
Environmental Quality Services	51.598	20.491							27.464					
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	4,869.900	1,131.101	82.666			688.333		496.269	73.907		271.154	15.119		172.631
Scholarships and Adult Education	1,727.993				0.768		284.307		12.049	53.094		8.197	318.680	
Johnson O'Malley	493.061						80.598		67.805			15.942	6.304	
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	2,221.054				0.768		364.905		79.854	53.094		24.139	324.984	
Tribal Courts	2,222.089	618.709					339.187		524.386			7.244		
Community Fire Protection	101.597						65.995		19.917					
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	2,323.686	618.709					405.182		544.303			7.244		
Job Placement & Training	273.877								1.055					
Economic Development	309.668								94.788					
Minerals and Mining	96.711	6.386												
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	680.256	6.386							95.843					
Executive Direction	1,797.032	0.015	83.587			176.284		110.769			178.496			152.244
Administrative Services	2,017.071	292.836	70.877			149.262	35.164	190.237	14.290		113.614			127.796
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	3,814.103	292.851	154.464			325.546	35.164	301.006	14.290		292.110			280.040
** GRAND TOTAL **	38,887.204	2,524.456	374.480	650.771	10.243	3,212.156	3,844.234	1,203.172	1,316.937	337.556	592.025	1,970.612	1,890.029	595.268

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

NORTHWEST REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	CHEHALIS	HOH	OUILLEUTE	COWLITZ	UMATILLA AGENCY	WARM SPRINGS AGENCY	WARM SPRINGS TRIBE	KLAMATH	BURNS PAIUTE	PUGET SOUND AGENCY	SAMISH	NOOKSACK	PUYALLUP	SAUK SIUATTLE
Aid to Tribal Government	111.944	16.194	66.547	353.087			140.420	668.053	33.841	178.913	372.133	55.437	47.384	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP			1.974									24.028		161.577
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	111.944	16.194	68.521	353.087			140.420	668.053	33.841	178.913	372.133	79.465	47.384	161.577
Social Services	58.449	11.344	95.074			260.751	99.288	148.933	97.336	76.661		20.948		
Indian Child Welfare Act	45.034	30.739	42.047				66.521	84.097	31.373			68.509		
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services													83.919	
Housing Improvement Program														
HUMAN SERVICES	103.483	42.083	137.121			260.751	165.809	233.030	128.709	76.661		89.457	83.919	
Natural Resources, General		18.474	60.714		30.386			198.310	14.550			36.426	389.053	
Agriculture							1.626		15.492					
Forestry	33.597		12.433		213.549		19.261			184.921				
Water Resources							6.540							
Wildlife and Parks	135.904	22.122	17.229		2.982		4.967	772.994						
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	169.501	40.596	90.376		246.917		32.394	971.304	30.042	184.921		36.426	389.053	
Trust Services	0.366									5.754				
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services						220.724			0.196	295.132				
Probate										83.855				
Environmental Quality Services														
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	0.366					220.724			0.196	386.385				
Scholarships and Adult Education	19.233	11.208	34.212		0.477		11.722	519.254	30.627			21.772	39.355	
Johnson O'Malley	11.925		12.808				77.390		7.654			16.668		
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	31.158	11.208	47.020		0.477		89.112	519.254	38.281			38.440	39.355	
Tribal Courts		10.543	181.799				20.349	3.685	70.459				194.996	
Community Fire Protection														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		10.543	181.799				20.349	3.685	70.459				194.996	
Job Placement & Training	17.542	1.949	38.678					3.573	13.401			13.759		
Economic Development	0.925						3.127	59.088						
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	18.467	1.949	38.678				3.127	62.661	13.401			13.759		
Executive Direction	23.197				258.775	117.599				127.150				
Administrative Services	28.395	4.608	3.189			231.548			7.187	18.060				
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	51.592	4.608	3.189		258.775	349.147			7.187	145.210				
** GRAND TOTAL **	486.511	127.181	566.704	353.087	506.169	830.622	451.211	2,457.987	322.116	972.090	372.133	257.547	754.707	161.577

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

NORTHWEST REGION												
PROGRAM TITLE	SNOQUALMIE	UPPER SKAGIT	STILLA-GUAMISH	YAKAMA AGENCY	YAKAMA TRIBE	SPOKANE AGENCY	SPOKANE TRIBE	KALISPEL	FLATHEAD AGENCY	METLAKATLA FIELD STATION	TAHOLAH FIELD OFFICE	COEUR D'ALENE AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Government	195.566	28.878	3.922		46.513		147.185	313.983				
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	0.508		242.406		69.444		5.803					
New Tribes												
Road Maintenance					3.039	8.920				1.564		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	196.074	28.878	246.328		118.996	8.920	152.988	313.983		1.564		
Social Services		17.334		422.707			113.299	33.699				96.952
Indian Child Welfare Act		29.187			97.540		44.699	29.106				
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
Housing Improvement Program												
HUMAN SERVICES		46.521		422.707	97.540		157.998	62.805				96.952
Natural Resources, General					19.491		7.114	6.394				
Agriculture				596.482	70.252		110.894	37.510				
Forestry		7.570		3,398.892	267.027	147.556	521.605	120.241	0.542		355.308	
Water Resources					0.081			1.588	0.008			
Wildlife and Parks					232.786		0.282	0.427		9.939		
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		7.570		3,995.374	589.637	147.556	639.895	166.160	0.550	9.939	355.308	
Trust Services				2.825	30.137		4.237			1.444	111.170	
Rights Protection				53.151			3.097	0.910				
Real Estate Services				258.449	444.158		159.564			8.009	193.394	
Probate				0.000	8.683						47.223	
Environmental Quality Services					3.536		0.107					
Alaskan Native Programs												
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES				315.380	486.514		167.005	0.910		9.453	351.787	
Scholarships and Adult Education		17.958			344.378		0.702					
Johnson O'Malley		4.661			165.128	22.164	0.240	3.774				
Tribal Colleges and Universities												
EDUCATION		22.619			509.506	22.164	0.942	3.774				
Tribal Courts		28.793			135.235		66.563	20.141				
Community Fire Protection							15.685	0.000				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		28.793			135.235		82.248	20.141				
Job Placement & Training		4.022			179.777		0.121					
Economic Development					68.110		64.058	19.572				
Minerals and Mining						90.266	0.059					
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		4.022			247.887	90.266	64.238	19.572				
Executive Direction				155.746		82.486			136.131	109.129		85.424
Administrative Services				321.250	17.701	214.308	21.328			83.558		71.863
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION				476.996	17.701	296.794	21.328		136.131	192.687		157.287
** GRAND TOTAL **	196.074	138.403	246.328	5,210.457	2,203.016	565.700	1,286.642	587.345	136.681	213.643	707.095	254.239

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

EASTERN REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	EASTERN TOTAL	EASTERN FIELD OPS	INDIAN TOWNSHIP	PLEASANT POINT	PENOBSCOT	MALISEET	PEQUOT	MICCOSUKEE	NARRAGAN-SETT	POARCH CREEK	AROOSTOOK MICMAC	CATAWBA	MOHEGAN	JENA CHOCTAW
Aid to Tribal Government	1,576.949	243.708	18.888				86.390	51.168	2.351					9.501
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	12,231.953		729.305	1,015.166	1,672.846	435.703	124.569	1,098.431	944.075	1,128.761	548.124	1,428.256	11.398	223.853
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance	2.682						0.179							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	13,811.584	243.708	748.193	1,015.166	1,672.846	435.703	211.138	1,149.599	946.426	1,128.761	548.124	1,428.256	11.398	233.354
Social Services	1,032.722	107.123					96.955	1.362	2.148					
Indian Child Welfare Act	636.275						40.255	2.043	1.032					
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services	1.023							0.795						
Housing Improvement Program														
HUMAN SERVICES	1,670.020	107.123					137.210	4.200	3.180					
Natural Resources, General	53.843	52.355												
Agriculture	881.728													
Forestry	587.592	47.209							0.370					
Water Resources	710.583	0.114						13.554						
Wildlife and Parks	150.419							5.526	0.370					
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	2,384.165	99.678						19.080	0.740					
Trust Services	168.404	114.004					40.288							
Rights Protection	0.243								0.243					
Real Estate Services	994.968	124.061						6.434	0.697					
Probate	49.277	49.277												
Environmental Quality Services	102.886	102.886												
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	1,315.778	390.228					40.288	6.434	0.940					
Scholarships and Adult Education	743.138	0.091	0.446					0.098	20.925					
Johnson O'Malley	434.240		3.458						45.743		23.005			
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	1,177.378	0.091	3.904					0.098	66.668		23.005			
Tribal Courts	936.043							1.452						
Community Fire Protection	720.665		1.863				76.250	0.870						
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,656.708		1.863				76.250	2.322						
Job Placement & Training	283.111								1.132					
Economic Development	192.862	0.132						2.747						
Minerals and Mining	0.036	0.036												
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	476.009	0.168						2.747	1.132					
Executive Direction	455.918	1.084												
Administrative Services	487.636	0.135												
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	943.554	1.219												
** GRAND TOTAL **	23,435.196	842.215	753.960	1,015.166	1,672.846	435.703	464.886	1,184.480	1,019.086	1,128.761	571.129	1,428.256	11.398	233.354

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

EASTERN REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	MASHPEE WAMPANOAG	TUNICA BILOXI	CHITIMACHA	COUSHATTA	NEW YORK LIAISON	SENECA	ONONDAGA	ST REGIS MOHAWK	TONAWANDA	TUSCARORA	ONEIDA NATION	CAYUGA	CHEROKEE AGENCY	EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE
Aid to Tribal Government		184.828	1.789			213.878	158.840	6.466	186.177	164.720		204.503		1.517
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqgm-CTGP	304.803	15.118	786.799	6.011		0.777		184.860	2.557		1,290.961	7.732		271.481
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance				0.089										2.414
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	304.803	199.946	788.588	6.100		214.655	158.840	191.326	188.734	164.720	1,290.961	212.235		275.412
Social Services	2.490	32.270	0.229	42.499		0.332		21.757					4.587	245.902
Indian Child Welfare Act	0.460	27.675	0.275	44.739		105.052	40.580	72.942	39.708	39.708				92.409
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services	0.228													
Housing Improvement Program														
HUMAN SERVICES	3.178	59.945	0.504	87.238		105.384	40.580	94.699	39.708	39.708			4.587	338.311
Natural Resources, General								0.444						
Agriculture	0.624			167.442		1.122							0.000	69.872
Forestry	1.708					3.096							184.123	
Water Resources								0.267						
Wildlife and Parks	0.416													91.472
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	2.748			167.442		4.218		0.711					184.123	161.344
Trust Services		0.065											9.979	
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services	0.584												681.019	
Probate														
Environmental Quality Services														
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	0.584	0.065											690.998	
Scholarships and Adult Education	1.577			64.050	54.302	118.986	0.192	95.869						
Johnson O'Malley				0.212		136.107	1.099	121.050						
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	1.577			64.262	54.302	255.093	1.291	216.919						
Tribal Courts	1.860					20.585		94.220						606.532
Community Fire Protection	3.265		0.000			24.835	0.291	9.045					2.500	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	5.125		0.000			45.420	0.291	103.265					2.500	606.532
Job Placement & Training				14.727	31.085	0.197		22.787						
Economic Development	0.444	0.078						20.813						
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	0.444	0.078		14.727	31.085	0.197		43.600						
Executive Direction					1.081								141.761	
Administrative Services		4.056			148.415								92.295	
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION		4.056			149.496								234.056	
** GRAND TOTAL **	318.459	264.090	789.092	339.769	234.883	624.967	201.002	650.520	228.442	204.428	1,290.961	212.235	1,116.264	1,381.599

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

FY 2017 TPA - BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

EASTERN REGION				
PROGRAM TITLE	SEMINOLE AGENCY	SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA	CHOCTAW AGENCY	MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAW
Aid to Tribal Government		42.225		
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP		0.367		
New Tribes				
Road Maintenance				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		42.592		
Social Services		177.462		297.606
Indian Child Welfare Act		58.194		71.203
Welfare Assistance				
Other Human Services				
Housing Improvement Program				
HUMAN SERVICES		235.656		368.809
Natural Resources, General		0.735		0.309
Agriculture		565.765		76.903
Forestry	0.009	185.391		165.686
Water Resources		692.625		4.023
Wildlife and Parks		3.233		49.402
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	0.009	1,447.749		296.323
Trust Services		4.068		
Rights Protection				
Real Estate Services		108.583		73.590
Probate				
Environmental Quality Services				
Alaskan Native Programs				
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES		112.651		73.590
Scholarships and Adult Education		121.662		264.940
Johnson O'Malley		74.822		28.744
Tribal Colleges and Universities				
EDUCATION		196.484		293.684
Tribal Courts				211.394
Community Fire Protection		4.360		597.385
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		4.360		808.779
Job Placement & Training		125.346		87.837
Economic Development		98.182		70.466
Minerals and Mining				
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		223.528		158.303
Executive Direction	231.775		80.217	
Administrative Services	98.736		143.999	
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	330.511		224.216	
** GRAND TOTAL **	330.520	2,263.020	224.216	1,999.488

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

Bureau Regional Allocations

FY 2017 REGIONAL OPERATIONS FUNDING
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM TITLE	BUREAU TOTAL	NON-BASE RESOURCES	GREAT PLAINS REGION	SOUTHERN PLAINS REGION	ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	ALASKA REGION	MIDWEST REGION	EASTERN OKLAHOMA REGION	WESTERN REGION	PACIFIC REGION	SOUTHWEST REGION	NAVAJO REGION	NORTHWEST REGION	EASTERN REGION
Tribal Government Regional Oversight	5,704.127	0.379	861.079	320.187	376.195	642.820	580.183	269.911	723.765	293.099	418.067	560.298	276.487	381.657
Community Services, General	579.209		228.231	1.451		1.860					133.784	184.633		29.250
Aid to Tribal Government	946.584		221.374	114.844		104.892	114.909	53.665	39.394	97.178	7.150	151.198	29.064	12.916
Self-Determination	4,178.334	0.379	411.474	203.892	376.195	536.068	465.274	216.246	684.371	195.921	277.133	224.467	247.423	339.491
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	5,704.127	0.379	861.079	320.187	376.195	642.820	580.183	269.911	723.765	293.099	418.067	560.298	276.487	381.657
Human Services Regional Oversight	2,214.370		203.761	186.820	239.289	282.859	143.978	113.491	164.681	127.444	161.245	340.062	134.799	115.941
Social Services	653.587		68.691	42.156	128.501	89.620	29.880		30.505	0.058	36.801	227.375		
Housing Development	1,560.783		135.070	144.664	110.788	193.239	114.098	113.491	134.176	127.386	124.444	112.687	134.799	115.941
HUMAN SERVICES	2,214.370		203.761	186.820	239.289	282.859	143.978	113.491	164.681	127.444	161.245	340.062	134.799	115.941
Resources Management Regional Oversight	4,242.769	0.027	385.395	129.786	380.060	111.063	414.274	108.153	639.439	231.594	358.403	549.462	643.036	292.077
Natural Resources	1,320.547	0.027	121.889	119.585	224.265		115.684	108.153	123.641	108.630	144.044	148.293		106.336
Agriculture	657.510		145.610				18.488		186.200			237.604	59.158	10.450
Forestry	1,248.411			1.683	81.563	101.645	204.653		174.672	122.964	42.497	137.572	226.420	154.742
Forest Marketing Assistance	93.600		2.543			6.340			34.329			25.993	20.540	3.855
Water Resources	582.177		69.650	8.518	74.232	3.078	50.437		120.597		128.366		110.605	16.694
Wildlife & Parks	340.524		45.703				25.012				43.496		226.313	
Minerals and Mining														
TRUST-NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4,242.769	0.027	385.395	129.786	380.060	111.063	414.274	108.153	639.439	231.594	358.403	549.462	643.036	292.077
Land Titles & Records	13,905.316	27.138	2,503.664	1,748.238	2,501.064	718.036	567.142	501.876		1,087.767	2,814.609		1,435.782	
Other Indian Rights Protection	169.188	0.000				46.379						67.233	55.576	
Trust Real Estate Svcs Regional Oversight	10,231.678	0.162	1,492.900	882.559	1,299.198	575.109	681.462		963.951	627.074	501.455	1,541.795	1,320.136	345.877
Trust Services	2,515.349	0.162	0.549	157.206	264.480	0.817	328.997		156.909	288.658	256.883	592.856	310.480	157.352
DRD-Trust Services	905.229		162.349	136.109	142.798	311.073			144.255	2.468			5.497	0.680
Other Real Estate Services	6,605.747		1,305.123	545.202	891.920	263.219	326.770		662.787	335.948	243.972	948.939	894.022	187.845
Environmental Quality Services	205.353		24.879	44.042			25.695				0.600		110.137	
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	24,306.182	27.300	3,996.564	2,630.797	3,800.262	1,339.524	1,248.604	501.876	963.951	1,714.841	3,316.064	1,609.028	2,811.494	345.877
Land Records Improvement	1,939.000	1,230.021				708.979								
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES [No-Yr]	1,939.000	1,230.021				708.979								
Community Development Regional Oversight														
Economic Development														
Minerals and Mining Regional Oversight	891.139	505.540	1.732	41.535				57.911	171.384			51.993	61.044	
COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	891.139	505.540	1.732	41.535				57.911	171.384			51.993	61.044	
Executive Direction	3,143.327	0.000	440.212	302.615	225.017	211.765	120.447	237.617	218.696	294.609	153.445	180.061	389.861	368.982
Administrative Services	14,152.000	155.000	1,112.505	1,051.846	1,252.608	1,025.149	774.002	812.525	1,584.473	910.498	2,063.403	1,506.392	1,119.536	784.063
Regional Safety Management	916.410		122.103	89.945	90.602		89.984		89.932		90.816	144.737	104.413	93.878
EXEC DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	18,211.737	155.000	1,674.820	1,444.406	1,568.227	1,236.914	984.433	1,050.142	1,893.101	1,205.107	2,307.664	1,831.190	1,613.810	1,246.923
GRAND TOTAL	57,509.324	1,918.267	7,123.351	4,753.531	6,364.033	4,322.159	3,371.472	2,101.484	4,556.321	3,572.085	6,561.443	4,942.033	5,540.670	2,382.475

* Does not include Internal Transfers or Fixed Cost Adjustments.

Self Governance Compact Participation

Self-Governance Compacts Participation

Participation	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Number of annual and multi-year self governance funding agreements	95	96	98	101	103	106	111	114	115 (Est.)	118 (Est.)
Number of Tribes covered under annual and multi-year self-governance funding agreements*	235	236	246	249	251	254	259	262	263 (Est.)	266 (Est.)
Obligations (\$000) awarded under annual and multi-year self governance funding agreements	405,770	416,122	419,372	436,083	410,734	402,159	442,196	440,623 (YTD)	440,000 (Est.)	445,000 (Est.)

* The number of annual and multi-year funding agreements differ from the number of participating Tribes since consortia of Tribes, specifically in the State of Alaska, have one agreement that serves numerous Tribes. The number of Tribes may vary during a given year and from one year to the next depending upon Tribal decisions to be included in or removed from consortia agreements.

Self Governance
Compacts
by Tribe/Consortium

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	Code	Alaska Total Base	E. Oklahoma Total Base	Eastern Total Base	Midwest Total Base	Northwest Total Base	Pacific Total Base	Rocky Mountain Total Base	Southern Plains Total Base	Southwest Total Base	Western Total Base	Total OSG Total Base
TMIP (UTB) - NON TPA	A3A00	-	42,875	-	-	-	2,888	-	-	-	-	45,763
Facilities Administration-Operations - NON TPA	A3210	-	-	-	294,768	47,349	-	136,859	-	-	172,842	651,818
Detention Center Admin (Operations) - NON TPA	A3250	-	-	-	523,785	19,895	-	-	265,073	-	173,465	982,218
GSA Rentals - NON TPA	A3410	31,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,922
Direct Rentals - NON TPA	A3440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,438	-	-	21,438
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	130,367	134,803	-	179,779	452,444	44,773	45,000	89,187	45,000	178,290	1,299,643
Executive Direction (Central) - NON TPA	A5100	52,775	29,740	-	-	53,823	-	-	-	-	-	136,338
Administrative Services (Central) - NON TPA	A5200	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	14,594	19,594
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	681,467	69,684	-	276,635	333,266	18,195	44,392	35,674	25,475	55,788	1,540,576
Human Resources Services - NON TPA	A5320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,544	-	-	3,544
Information Resources Technology - NON TPA	A5340	-	2,506	-	40,681	-	4,638	-	-	-	-	47,825
Facilities Management - NON TPA	A5370	-	13,953	-	25,198	-	-	10,000	-	-	27,310	76,461
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	32,252	5,787	-	23,551	67,666	3,011	7,403	17,956	-	9,901	167,527
Program Management - NON TPA	A6010	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	83
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	-	3,704	-	17,026	909	-	1,000	3,260	1,363	1,803	29,065
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	317,155	106,590	-	187,032	232,564	25,989	32,900	113,785	14,382	26,421	1,056,818
Executive Direction - TPA/Region	A9010	5,399	129,610	-	-	418	-	-	78	-	-	135,505
Executive Direction - TPA/Tribal	A9010	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	900
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	397,341	194,658	-	486,183	766,104	47,549	127,800	94,501	23,527	77,055	2,214,718
Administrative Services - TPA/Region	A9120	-	-	-	677	95,143	256	-	5,798	-	-	101,874
Administrative Services - TPA/Tribal	A9120	-	-	-	-	42,200	200	-	-	-	-	42,400
Safety Management - TPA/Agency	A9130	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	8,500
Safety Management - TPA/Region	A9130	-	1,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,321
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	28,520	40,024	-	21,398	35,344	326	6,945	-	1,485	3,741	137,783
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	71,643	320,940	-	740,433	159,374	1,103	70,100	-	-	-	1,363,593
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	158,544	42,411	-	-	12,388	9	-	711	-	-	214,063
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	2,545,687	15,770	-	251,200	510,679	120,157	-	84,595	17,935	390,790	3,936,813
Economic Development - TPA/Agency	C9110	-	90,500	-	116,749	66,735	-	-	6,778	34,104	-	314,866
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	136,600	-	-	9,224	9,010	138	3,222	9,999	1,624	-	169,817
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	153,964	121,684	-	-	56,452	615	38,700	8,291	122,906	-	502,612
Road Maintenance - TPA/Agency	C9250	-	-	-	-	-	2,896	-	-	-	-	2,896
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	209,723	5,959	-	623,864	218,128	162,202	261,600	-	480	102,990	1,584,946
Facilities Operations - NON TPA	E3500	-	161,650	-	-	384,563	-	-	-	-	167,163	713,376
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	101,059	126,154	768	57,934	41,114	11,029	7,717	19,397	9,415	19,200	393,787
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Agency	E9039	5,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,413
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	1,468,435	3,037,812	-	928,601	666,563	326,788	87,700	278,534	124,796	333,250	7,252,479
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	144,388	1,403,133	-	867,256	6,912	1,314	298,154	-	59,951	-	2,781,108
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Region	E9310	-	-	-	375,383	-	-	3	-	-	457	375,843
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	3,082,431	48,780	-	248,049	608,966	169,261	-	400,023	294,277	453,450	5,305,237
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Agency	E9320	8,373	147,200	-	-	-	1,249	-	-	-	-	156,822
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	223,639	1,498	-	29,008	50,196	22,112	-	63,190	18,591	105,850	514,084
Other, Educ (Tribal Design) - TPA/Tribal	E9390	-	-	-	-	206,897	-	-	-	-	-	206,897
Social Services - NON TPA	H5010	-	-	-	-	4,969	-	-	-	-	-	4,969
Housing Development - NON TPA	H5030	-	-	-	-	1,099	64	-	-	-	-	1,163
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	90,702	29,470	-	13,828	77,445	-	3,617	4,956	2,123	7,092	229,233
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	191,400	107,426	-	113,953	135,833	20,298	14,447	54,960	14,711	24,800	677,828
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	139,949	707,047	-	288,629	367,984	57,551	223,900	56,191	21,909	32,900	1,896,060
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	1,263,559	19,093	-	62,989	34,459	278,179	22,276	56,731	8,082	12,692	1,758,060
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	986,762	215,416	-	832,426	807,903	1,500	-	382,637	332,179	1,128,109	4,686,932
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	2,391,606	625,009	-	108,624	1,169,034	25,000	-	9,935	-	695,218	5,024,426
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Agency	H9220	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	4,456,413	1,412,292	-	586,724	897,905	300,072	55,000	370,901	269,384	178,892	8,527,583
Housing Improvement Program - TPA/Tribal	H9370	417	-	-	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	764
Human Services Tribal Design - TPA/Tribal	H9490	-	-	-	-	179,928	2,454	-	-	-	-	182,382
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	-	37,692	-	8,016	35,365	3,657	1,272	17,205	7,640	23,326	134,173
Substance Abuse - NON TPA	J3320	-	-	-	698	-	-	-	-	-	-	698
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Agency	J9030	-	-	-	47,705	-	7,603	1,000	-	-	-	56,308
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Tribal	J9030	-	-	-	12,000	1,691	14,188	-	2,001	-	2,962	32,842
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Agency	J9080	-	187,887	-	478,795	32,620	-	1,162,900	10,273	-	-	1,872,475
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Region	J9080	-	90,155	-	-	248,717	-	-	38,460	-	-	377,332
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	108,810	206,733	-	413,622	1,231,716	18,569	-	96,758	591,562	362,433	3,030,203
Other, Public Safety and Justice - TPA/Tribal	J9090	800	-	-	8,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
Irrigation, Oper & Maint - NON TPA	N3010	-	-	-	-	-	47,416	-	-	-	12,500	59,916
Western Washington (Boldt) - NON TPA	N3111	-	-	-	-	5,080,727	-	-	-	-	-	5,080,727
Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty-Voight - NON TPA	N3114	-	-	-	1,632,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632,984
Great Lakes Area Resources Mgmt - NON TPA	N3115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty - NON TPA	N3116	-	-	-	-	5,329	-	-	-	-	-	5,329
Upper Columbia United Tribes - NON TPA	N3130	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	250

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	Code	Alaska Total Base	E. Oklahoma Total Base	Eastern Total Base	Midwest Total Base	Northwest Total Base	Pacific Total Base	Rocky Mountain Total Base	Southern Plains Total Base	Southwest Total Base	Western Total Base	Total OSG Total Base
Tribal Mgmt/Development Prgm - NON TPA	N3210	-	-	-	560,588	99,575	-	48,792	-	-	99,575	808,530
Water Mngmt, Plan&Pre-Dvlpmt - NON TPA	N3420	-	-	-	-	186,648	175,000	-	-	-	-	361,648
Endangered Species (UTB) - NON TPA	N3A00	-	-	-	-	245,000	177,000	-	-	-	-	422,000
Forestry - NON TPA	N3E00	-	-	-	-	1,040,382	236,305	-	-	-	-	1,276,687
Fish Hatchery Operations (UTB) - NON TPA	N3F11	-	-	-	144,579	1,846,328	-	-	-	-	-	1,990,907
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N5A10	-	-	-	-	7,694	-	-	-	-	-	7,694
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	-	-	-	165,191	209	4,024	9,493	5,758	24	5,494	190,193
Agriculture (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A20	-	20,739	-	4,190	13,053	-	-	-	-	3,319	41,301
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	102,751	-	-	32,152	9,100	2,773	-	-	-	-	146,776
Forest Marketing Assistance (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A31	-	-	-	23,483	9,884	63	-	-	-	-	33,430
Water Resources (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A40	107	-	-	3,376	-	1,328	-	-	-	-	4,811
Wildlife and Parks (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A50	-	-	-	9,087	8,899	-	-	-	-	1,500	19,486
Minerals and Mining (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,804	-	-	4,804
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	1,436	176,619	-	64,974	112,628	6,834	5,900	-	16,318	-	384,709
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9A05	49,932	-	-	-	12,968	935	-	-	4,167	-	68,002
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9A05	321,821	-	-	-	835,252	-	-	-	-	-	1,157,073
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	7,990	100,927	-	-	3,375	16,195	110,100	6,680	67,721	156,536	469,524
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9B10	34,455	-	-	-	67	-	7,986	11,468	-	-	53,976
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	385,550	269,124	-	3,500	446,639	26,226	-	19,463	123,392	24,685	1,298,579
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	-	190	-	950,193	1,928,104	9,451	97,600	-	99,887	-	3,085,425
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	429,016	-	-	218,028	203,346	140,958	4,300	-	12,083	-	1,007,731
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	115,669	85,436	-	-	3,070,063	456,618	-	-	25,715	-	3,753,501
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9D40	-	-	-	138,320	1,573	-	100,000	-	27,140	-	267,033
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9D40	-	-	-	-	(847)	-	8,792	-	-	-	7,945
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9D40	11,535	-	-	-	506,926	-	-	-	-	-	518,461
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9E50	-	-	-	789,827	16,321	675,224	-	-	8,954	6,120	1,496,446
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9E50	37,061	-	-	773	75,992	-	6,316	-	-	-	120,142
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	342,202	-	-	179,767	2,534,613	420,121	-	9,981	164,965	-	3,651,649
Minerals & Mining Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9F60	-	-	-	-	7,453	-	4,522	1,526	-	2,963	16,464
Minerals & Mining Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9F60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	400
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation - NON TPA	R3120	-	-	-	-	-	1,331	-	-	-	-	1,331
Litigation Support - NON TPA	R3210	-	141,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141,306
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	5,266	5,850	-	7,367	126	1,306	13,600	-	-	-	33,515
Environmental Quality Projects (UTB) - NON TPA	R3B30	-	-	-	-	-	2,613	-	-	-	-	2,613
Probate Backlog (UTB) - NON TPA	R5A10	823	-	-	-	-	1,576	-	-	-	-	2,399
Other Indian Rights Protection - NON TPA	R6020	83,533	16,939	-	23,230	-	684	-	-	-	-	124,386
Land Titles & Record Offices (UTB) - NON TPA	R6A50	-	164,294	-	-	49,500	7,592	-	-	-	-	221,386
Land Records Improvement-Regional (UTB) - NON TPA	R6B60	-	26,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,599
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	35,246	39,357	-	6,771	2,409	5,468	-	929	6,172	-	96,352
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	113,223	19,554	-	16,183	54,205	12,361	-	28,800	665	8,549	253,540
Environmental Quality Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C70	-	-	-	6,918	212	477	-	2,458	-	-	10,065
ANILCA Programs - TPA/Region	R9050	932,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	932,256
ANILCA Programs - TPA/Tribal	R9050	8,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,619
ANCSA Historical & Cemetery Sites - TPA/Region	R9060	482,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	482,907
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	59,145	-	-	4,453	51,755	11,263	-	-	5,969	-	132,585
Rights Protection - TPA/Region	R9120	279,182	-	-	-	-	52	11,603	1,644	-	12,765	305,246
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	170,175	-	-	-	5,000	19,948	-	1,100	22,400	-	218,623
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9A10	-	-	-	400	495,423	-	-	-	-	-	495,823
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	90,388	24,502	-	11,731	56,512	-	-	-	2,344	-	185,477
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9A10	4,104	-	-	-	4,700	1,395	-	-	-	-	10,199
Probate (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9B10	-	-	-	-	238,660	-	-	-	-	-	238,660
Probate (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9B10	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	153,142	179,392	-	242,443	358,009	6,353	64,500	42,865	6,515	21,804	1,075,023
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	338,708	10,449	-	29,741	5,008	4,483	7,598	-	1,951	-	397,938
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	1,411,941	191,407	-	-	321,000	85,145	-	45,114	140,794	113,310	2,308,711
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Agency	R9C80	-	69,759	-	5,516	-	-	-	325	-	-	75,600
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	109,591	10,395	-	-	58,246	13,675	6,589	9,398	-	26,197	234,091
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	120	75,431	-	-	3,200	1,700	-	11,289	-	-	91,740
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9D40	-	400	-	-	-	3,055	-	-	-	-	3,455
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	70,041	16,596	-	10,581	30,864	987	9,712	1,386	-	656	140,823
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9D40	174	-	-	-	3,300	3,752	-	1,700	4,946	-	13,872
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	36	58,080	-	660	1,241,317	473,300	-	-	-	48,486	1,821,879
Tribal Government Services - NON TPA	T5020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Services, General - NON TPA	T6010	38,831	-	-	-	-	2,023	-	-	-	5,975	46,829
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	40,797	8,154	-	26,784	46,247	5,243	2,960	30,055	-	56	160,296
Self Determination - NON TPA	T6080	-	-	-	-	-	4,355	-	-	-	-	4,355
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	209,068	1,152,908	-	430,287	315,677	308,577	206,400	7,923	10,854	41,400	2,683,094
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	249,226	31,621	-	9,723	10,495	6,912	2,376	1,461	10,704	22,482	345,000

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	Code	Alaska Total Base	E. Oklahoma Total Base	Eastern Total Base	Midwest Total Base	Northwest Total Base	Pacific Total Base	Rocky Mountain Total Base	Southern Plains Total Base	Southwest Total Base	Western Total Base	Total OSG Total Base
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	2,673,839	476,466	814,383	30,768	1,094,067	1,773,839	-	805,954	378,259	427,433	8,475,008
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Agency	T9130	5,526	-	-	983,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	988,791
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	1,006,308	5,883,431	519,197	1,963,439	3,786,129	643,354	-	610,910	663,537	309,872	15,386,177
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(6,723,269)	(4,574,161)	(111,238)	(3,163,539)	(8,118,773)	(1,367,699)	(802,507)	(934,279)	(319,045)	(1,553,613)	(27,668,123)
New Tribes - TPA/Tribal	T9550	-	-	-	-	-	105,800	-	-	-	-	105,800
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	2,369,275	2,841,827	-	1,273,562	3,730,109	578,454	414,407	606,840	108,400	599,716	12,522,590
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	7,604,886	4,630,983	225,333	5,430,320	10,801,400	1,745,390	1,030,239	1,573,603	481,890	2,530,746	36,054,790
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	14,435	32,300	-	11,000	109,000	17,700	4,500	11,600	-	13,600	214,135
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution - TPA/Tribal	T9904	6,728,610	112,489	-	-	-	184,895	-	-	-	-	7,025,994
Total Self-Governance Base		40,118,564	22,240,829	1,448,443	21,583,585	43,439,018	8,759,749	4,043,682	5,543,975	4,119,622	7,724,910	159,022,377

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Aleutian Pribilof Total Base	Asacarsarmiut Total Base	AVCP Total Base	Athabaskan Total Base	Barrow Total Base	Bristol Bay Total Base	Cheesh-Na Total Base	Chugachmiut Total Base
GSA Rentals - NON TPA	A3410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction (Central) - NON TPA	A5100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	28,490	-	97,843	96	-	75,988	-	18,446
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	1,739	-	7,176	6	-	5,018	-	1,213
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	8,371	-	35,215	45	-	22,839	-	5,391
Executive Direction - TPA/Region	A9010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	16,665	-	23,365	59	-	42,151	-	10,024
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	-	-	-	-	18,172	-	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	7,088	-	27,441	-	4,620	17,267	-	3,907
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	79,266	10,587	163,973	-	68,884	190,504	-	39,748
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	5,379	-	19,960	-	-	14,428	-	3,770
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	-	4,070	49,748	-	-	10,512	-	-
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,149
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	1,206	1,316	15,256	-	3,948	9,178	59	1,152
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Agency	E9040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	7,878	29,381	166,378	-	95,027	137,299	1,934	31,800
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	-	-	-	-	7,819	-	-	-
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	54,411	35,826	507,213	-	94,565	319,873	-	25,813
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Agency	E9320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	-	598	7,939	-	-	4,381	-	-
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	3,824	-	20,257	-	-	2,896	-	1,586
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	5,205	-	-	-	7,262	13,432	-	2,694
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	60,623	-	209,670	-	30,144	141,394	-	30,570
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	26,115	5,553	91,446	-	63,325	12,652	-	12,824
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Agency	H9220	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	280,657	41,511	873,624	-	47,871	612,931	28,556	121,840
Housing Improvement Program - TPA/Tribal	H9370	-	-	417	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	-	2,206	26,732	-	-	-	-	-
Other, Public Safety and Justice - TPA/Tribal	J9090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	-	-	17,745	-	-	16,277	-	1,511
Water Resources (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	-	-	-	186	843	-	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9A05	2,134	-	10,634	-	1,944	6,199	-	1,480
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9A05	-	9,551	160,574	-	-	44,158	538	42,588
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9B10	877	-	4,918	-	626	2,569	-	615
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	-	2,466	44,707	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	-	-	46,791	-	108	86,413	-	58,308
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9D40	-	-	688	-	-	-	-	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9E50	921	-	3,691	263	627	2,667	-	646
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	-	-	-	5,573	109,698	-	-	-
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	-	-	-	-	-	(1,412)	-	-
Probate Backlog (UTB) - NON TPA	R5A10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Indian Rights Protection - NON TPA	R6020	41	-	18,311	-	1,097	9,390	-	732
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	50	-	42,614	-	-	34,381	-	821
ANILCA Programs - TPA/Region	R9050	2,137	-	264,250	-	8,514	147,536	-	7,019
ANILCA Programs - TPA/Tribal	R9050	-	477	105	-	-	-	-	-
ANCSA Historical & Cemetery Sites - TPA/Region	R9060	73,379	-	124,167	-	-	6,478	-	65,483
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rights Protection - TPA/Region	R9120	1,131	-	104,413	-	4,141	24,487	-	36,669
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	72	-	33,850	-	-	10,320	-	2,744
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9A10	-	766	2,634	-	-	-	-	-
Probate (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9B10	-	-	-	-	-	47,500	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,328
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	121	-	128,779	-	-	50,647	-	3,474
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	-	21,853	425,273	-	80,191	232,747	-	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	-	-	52,944	-	-	-	-	-

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Aleutian Pribilof Total Base	Asacarsarmiut Total Base	AVCP Total Base	Athabaskan Total Base	Barrow Total Base	Bristol Bay Total Base	Cheesh-Na Total Base	Chugachmiut Total Base
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	101	-	19,794	-	1,707	8,632	-	653
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9D40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Services, General - NON TPA	T6010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	1,587	-	7,919	-	-	5,014	-	1,368
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	25,093	-	(1,026)	-	18,177	55,017	-	15,528
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	7,674	-	36,661	-	7,819	24,798	-	6,117
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	207,946	35,313	(31,011)	-	177,898	94,908	127,209	108,351
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Agency	T9130	1,253	-	-	-	-	3,355	-	420
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	37,266	-	363,058	-	-	-	3,438	-
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(258,223)	(22,244)	(791,956)	(1,098)	(119,221)	(605,559)	(16,491)	(135,198)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	81,554	-	274,101	305	-	183,013	-	47,402
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	269,886	34,194	1,370,538	1,115	277,160	973,467	37,745	233,915
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution - TPA/Tribal	T9904	892,306	-	1,449,232	-	-	1,564,381	-	207,443
Total Self-Governance Base		1,934,223	213,424	6,528,171	6,550	1,013,338	4,660,126	182,988	1,059,344

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Copper River Total Base	Eyak Total Base	Gambell Total Base	Kake Total Base	Kawerak Total Base	Kenaitze Total Base	Ketchikan Total Base	Knik Total Base	Kotzebue Total Base	Kwinhagak Total Base	Maniilaq Total Base
GSA Rentals - NON TPA	A3410	-	-	-	1,611	-	-	4,834	-	-	-	-
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	-	3,646	1,893	40,784	-	5,681	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction (Central) - NON TPA	A5100	-	-	-	2,786	-	-	8,367	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	7,488	-	8,528	8,044	95,094	-	24,144	-	-	-	27,554
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	1,071	-	510	-	5,691	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	2,083	-	5,581	5,103	52,233	-	15,309	-	2,734	-	11,272
Executive Direction - TPA/Region	A9010	-	-	-	276	-	-	827	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	2,901	-	5,762	5,313	75,511	-	15,940	-	1,417	-	25,173
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	-	-	-	754	-	-	2,263	-	-	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	-	-	1,146	141	9,667	-	429	-	-	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	1,228	1,084	1,434	1,549	15,996	2,431	4,649	746	3,472	1,131	8,638
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	4,206	10,159	20,728	49,740	174,568	-	148,409	13,147	104,927	-	51,656
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	1,764	711	2,320	1,302	25,880	-	3,909	470	1,789	806	4,956
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	5,085	-	-	-	120,357	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	121	322	852	939	9,950	1,053	5,009	981	4,525	927	2,907
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Agency	E9040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	1,897	8,897	20,000	19,600	169,429	52,526	77,400	33,072	78,196	16,100	19,860
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	-	-	-	90	-	-	623	-	-	-	43,775
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	3,915	7,214	15,385	24,983	236,824	-	172,435	15,977	148,035	-	6,099
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Agency	E9320	-	-	593	32	7,488	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	232	-	6,637	2,266	83,740	-	-	-	-	-	74,537
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	-	-	2,146	1,545	23,932	-	4,637	-	-	-	-
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	-	-	10,753	13,768	55,950	-	8,158	-	-	-	5,898
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	2,427	2,643	-	5,707	-	-	17,131	-	-	-	-
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	20,737	7,213	26,740	38,525	169,027	15,960	26,973	-	22,782	9,049	75,103
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	252	2,559	-	22,660	-	-	122,089	-	2,050	1,194	1,351
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	-	136,704	49,090	303,235	-	177,312	-	-	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Agency	H9220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	58,559	30,793	45,000	45,000	564,824	65,263	45,000	29,102	56,757	-	140,509
Housing Improvement Program - TPA/Tribal	H9370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other, Public Safety and Justice - TPA/Tribal	J9090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	147	-	-	596	16,046	-	-	-	-	239	1,335
Water Resources (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9A05	159	412	463	467	6,099	-	-	-	787	373	1,089
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9A05	-	8,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	403	299	197
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	-	-	-	-	7,990	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9B10	222	163	529	533	5,900	-	-	-	358	179	495
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	-	-	-	-	161,773	-	-	-	36,484	-	17,973
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	-	-	-	4,570	12,804	-	-	-	-	1,403	19,837
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9D40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9E50	219	185	639	642	8,375	-	-	-	378	179	575
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	-	-	-	664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probate Backlog (UTB) - NON TPA	R5A10	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Indian Rights Protection - NON TPA	R6020	76	-	1,084	590	18,656	-	-	-	1,993	857	4,708
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	-	-	567	596	13,228	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	171	-	-	566	9,313	-	-	-	-	702	4,160
ANILCA Programs - TPA/Region	R9050	6,510	-	319	5,061	30,391	451	-	-	40,637	15,151	80,342
ANILCA Programs - TPA/Tribal	R9050	-	-	-	-	-	272	-	-	7,378	-	-
ANCSA Historical & Cemetery Sites - TPA/Region	R9060	3,781	1,522	-	2,698	120,969	-	-	-	1,646	-	15,151
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	-	-	-	-	59,145	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rights Protection - TPA/Region	R9120	183	-	1,556	1,865	20,327	-	-	-	2,505	1,991	15,963
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,959	-	61,416
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	-	-	-	1,096	-	-	-	-	-	708	-
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9A10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probate (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9B10	-	-	-	-	47,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	-	-	4,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	412	-	-	1,851	26,492	-	-	-	-	4,498	35,276
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	-	-	-	9,582	98,385	-	-	-	35,855	14,600	98,015
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	-	-	-	643	14,935	-	-	-	-	-	-

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Copper River Total Base	Eyak Total Base	Gambell Total Base	Kake Total Base	Kawerak Total Base	Kenaitze Total Base	Ketchikan Total Base	Knik Total Base	Kotzebue Total Base	Kwinhagak Total Base	Maniilaq Total Base
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	186	-	-	411	5,666	-	-	-	3,102	779	11,447
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9D40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-
Community Services, General - NON TPA	T6010	-	-	958	901	10,687	-	2,705	-	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	1,207	-	-	532	-	-	1,596	-	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	3,537	-	2,925	103	29,058	-	513	-	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	1,651	1,553	2,773	2,250	30,930	3,769	6,755	1,048	5,863	2,214	8,166
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	50,445	73,713	6,323	11,967	62,808	-	59,009	91,374	109,775	147,854	155,079
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Agency	T9130	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	-	-	-	-	-	353,008	-	1,728	-	-	-
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(39,221)	(18,415)	(117,522)	(118,708)	(855,830)	(28,986)	(289,508)	(10,198)	(91,798)	(27,864)	(137,503)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	12,574	-	36,795	58,651	412,050	-	146,092	-	262	-	6,521
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	46,149	16,618	98,490	96,718	881,665	20,349	224,335	1,875	122,205	40,222	204,997
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	-	-	480	464	5,930	-	1,220	-	-	-	-
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution - TPA/Tribal	T9904	-	-	59,355	-	1,155,506	-	-	-	-	-	61,500
Total Self-Governance Base		202,846	155,924	410,199	393,127	4,656,978	486,096	1,044,281	179,322	764,476	233,591	1,166,827

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Nome Eskimo Total Base	Nulato Total Base	Orutsararmiut Total Base	Saint Paul Total Base	Seldovia Total Base	Sitka Total Base	Tanana Chiefs Total Base	Tanana IRA Total Base	Tlingit & Haida Total Base	Yakutat Total Base	Total Alaska Total Base
GSA Rentals - NON TPA	A3410	-	-	-	-	-	5,586	-	-	18,914	977	31,922
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	-	-	-	-	6,562	43,101	1,899	25,653	1,148	130,367
Executive Direction (Central) - NON TPA	A5100	-	-	-	-	-	9,669	-	-	30,253	1,700	52,775
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	11,541	2,382	-	9,056	-	27,893	134,040	6,956	93,007	4,877	681,467
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	705	148	-	596	-	-	7,946	433	-	-	32,252
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	6,910	1,134	-	2,696	-	17,688	57,053	3,339	59,057	3,102	317,155
Executive Direction - TPA/Region	A9010	-	-	-	-	-	957	-	-	3,171	168	5,399
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	13,910	1,472	-	5,012	-	18,416	65,190	4,343	61,487	3,230	397,341
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	1,785	-	-	-	-	2,615	11,083	708	8,854	458	28,520
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	-	3,958	-	-	171	451	34,655	1,701	1,110	42	71,643
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	2,847	1,163	-	2,215	935	5,371	24,343	1,323	16,726	940	158,544
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	91,300	22,727	48,832	43,994	-	161,931	578,083	16,000	435,197	17,121	2,545,687
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	2,978	785	-	1,850	631	4,516	20,383	1,229	15,994	790	136,600
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	-	4,527	20,399	-	-	-	58,641	5,000	1,067	-	153,964
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,132	-	209,723
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	2,721	1,032	4,722	587	249	3,454	8,433	1,298	18,296	566	101,059
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Agency	E9040	-	5,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,413
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	49,471	13,600	67,739	-	3,961	81,200	48,203	11,251	213,736	12,600	1,468,435
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	86,567	2,257	-	-	-	329	210	14	2,647	57	144,388
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	-	29,131	165,451	27,381	-	91,159	353,277	53,612	678,197	15,655	3,082,431
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Agency	E9320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	8,373
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	-	1,198	2,897	-	-	-	19,253	-	19,961	-	223,639
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	1,228	-	-	-	-	5,357	34,824	752	15,347	934	90,702
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	10,049	-	21,753	8,508	191,400
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	-	-	-	1,347	2,036	19,792	-	-	56,809	3,464	139,949
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	18,176	7,904	31,192	15,977	6,487	31,181	107,015	28,110	100,258	32,749	1,263,559
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	40,934	7,092	30,285	9,276	32,143	119,354	132,641	25,000	209,656	16,311	986,762
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	-	-	-	-	180,686	894,161	-	621,138	29,280	2,391,606
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Agency	H9220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	52,526	30,991	61,746	46,111	1,090	55,000	785,720	29,446	276,540	29,446	4,456,413
Housing Improvement Program - TPA/Tribal	H9370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	-	-	9,903	-	-	32,418	-	37,141	-	-	108,810
Other, Public Safety and Justice - TPA/Tribal	J9090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	-	-	477	-	-	517	38,611	2,686	5,745	819	102,751
Water Resources (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A40	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	107
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	-	170	-	-	80	-	78	-	-	-	1,436
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9A05	-	468	1,938	734	377	887	8,606	435	3,270	977	49,932
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9A05	-	-	48,645	-	-	-	6,370	-	(1)	-	321,821
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,990
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9B10	932	187	-	302	151	1,014	8,596	500	3,674	1,115	34,455
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	28,700	5,544	12,726	-	-	-	69,746	6,000	(569)	-	385,550
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	-	-	-	-	-	3,499	152,993	10,660	26,089	5,541	429,016
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	-	-	-	-	-	95	114,344	-	1,078	152	115,669
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9D40	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,847	-	-	-	11,535
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9E50	-	195	-	317	-	1,219	9,675	599	3,709	1,340	37,061
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	-	16,559	-	-	-	-	202,372	8,000	-	-	342,202
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	-	-	-	-	-	1,251	-	-	3,388	1,375	5,266
Probate Backlog (UTB) - NON TPA	R5A10	-	-	-	-	-	321	-	-	-	353	823
Other Indian Rights Protection - NON TPA	R6020	3,341	794	-	-	-	1,274	15,030	730	3,428	1,401	83,533
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	-	1,852	-	-	-	1,285	12,211	737	3,356	1,414	35,246
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	-	-	-	-	-	931	14,874	937	2,679	1,024	113,223
ANILCA Programs - TPA/Region	R9050	-	12,706	-	449	2,029	10,571	217,090	44,145	23,938	13,010	932,256
ANILCA Programs - TPA/Tribal	R9050	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	-	-	-	8,619
ANCSEA Historical & Cemetery Sites - TPA/Region	R9060	-	1,376	-	-	-	5,862	30,971	2,657	20,662	6,105	482,907
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,145
Rights Protection - TPA/Region	R9120	-	2,301	-	-	77	3,385	42,413	2,776	9,276	3,723	279,182
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	48,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,175
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	-	2,521	-	-	-	2,083	29,241	1,520	6,233	-	90,388
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9A10	-	-	704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,104
Probate (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	-	-	-	-	9,414	66,492	3,510	36,090	10,356	153,142
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	-	-	-	-	-	3,195	58,438	3,294	18,715	3,516	338,708
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	-	-	24,077	-	-	18,204	257,260	9,000	66,874	20,025	1,411,941
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	-	1,458	-	-	-	1,223	32,034	1,693	4,661	-	109,591

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Nome Eskimo Total Base	Nulato Total Base	Orutsararmiut Total Base	Saint Paul Total Base	Seldovia Total Base	Sitka Total Base	Tanana Chiefs Total Base	Tanana IRA Total Base	Tlingit & Haida Total Base	Yakutat Total Base	Total Alaska Total Base
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	-	505	-	-	-	780	11,092	586	3,742	858	70,041
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9D40	-	-	-	-	174	-	-	-	-	-	174
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Community Services, General - NON TPA	T6010	649	-	-	-	-	3,126	9,889	558	8,811	547	38,831
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	1,213	-	-	731	-	1,844	11,693	746	5,024	323	40,797
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	-	6,351	-	1,168	4,050	555	44,528	2,710	659	122	209,068
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	4,771	1,825	7,539	3,559	14,063	7,804	31,944	2,003	24,311	1,366	249,226
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	64,583	31,389	80,908	13,550	114,533	63,828	576,351	42,900	182,830	14,006	2,673,839
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Agency	T9130	-	-	-	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,526
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	-	9,208	36,011	-	8,479	-	186,208	-	7,904	-	1,006,308
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(104,939)	(27,967)	(53,293)	(14,753)	(22,911)	(338,175)	(1,360,749)	(70,929)	(948,574)	(95,436)	(6,723,269)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	34,342	7,616	-	8,580	-	155,142	389,422	23,048	452,520	39,285	2,369,275
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	102,232	21,218	60,173	31,640	25,632	319,398	1,311,526	52,641	619,477	109,306	7,604,886
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	35	-	-	-	-	1,208	715	50	4,066	267	14,435
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution - TPA/Tribal	T9904	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,147,291	-	152,754	38,842	6,728,610
Total Self-Governance Base		568,258	233,190	663,071	212,811	194,437	1,191,325	7,187,000	383,747	3,827,039	365,855	40,118,564

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Cherokee Total Base	Chickasaw Total Base	Choctaw Total Base	Eastern Shaw. Total Base	Miami Total Base	Modoc Total Base	Muscogee Total Base	Osage Total Base	Quapaw Total Base	Seneca-Cayuga Total Base	United Keetoowah Total Base
TMIP (UTB) - NON TPA	A3A00	42,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	44,803	45,000	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction (Central) - NON TPA	A5100	29,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	10,870	35,870	4,207	-	-	1,229	13,301	-	-	-	-
Information Resources Technology - NON TPA	A5340	-	-	-	2,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Management - NON TPA	A5370	1,736	1,736	1,971	4,803	-	-	1,736	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	1,929	1,929	-	-	-	-	1,929	-	-	-	-
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	1,173	1,173	-	-	-	-	1,173	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	34,117	-	64,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Region	A9010	108,610	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	60,845	-	132,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety Management - TPA/Agency	A9130	2,000	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety Management - TPA/Region	A9130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,321	-	-
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	17,244	-	5,769	1,298	-	-	12,760	-	2,232	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	-	84,100	-	-	2,096	468	211,700	-	1,052	897	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	12,743	12,743	3,718	-	-	-	12,743	-	-	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	-	-	-	10,800	4,970	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development - TPA/Agency	C9110	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,500	-	-	-	-
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	102,047	-	-	-	19,637	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	1,866	1,866	-	406	-	-	1,620	-	-	-	-
Facilities Operations - NON TPA	E3500	-	161,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	55,555	19,884	23,263	78	28	68	22,715	3,078	213	649	73
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	1,664,100	587,600	646,900	-	-	-	-	114,845	-	4,867	-
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	-	391,577	-	-	-	-	1,005,860	-	-	-	-
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	-	-	-	2,792	998	-	-	39,074	5,916	-	-
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Agency	E9320	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	129,900	-	-	-	-
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	-	-	-	1,100	398	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	5,433	5,433	8,523	950	1,091	-	5,433	-	-	1,541	-
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	28,318	28,995	14,615	-	3,335	1,975	24,727	-	-	3,010	-
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	-	213,100	-	-	-	-	481,600	-	-	-	-
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	5,617	5,617	1,488	382	-	-	5,617	-	-	186	-
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	69,200	-	-	13,300	30,692	-	-	1,067	-	14,877	86,280
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	485,917	139,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	610,875	160,390	156,119	29,300	26,937	-	250,000	91,342	-	48,429	-
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	-	-	15,367	4,657	-	1,820	7,070	-	-	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Agency	J9080	-	94,822	-	-	-	-	92,976	-	-	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Region	J9080	-	-	79,783	4,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	114,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,850	-	-	-
Agriculture (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A20	7,456	-	988	2,044	-	-	9,941	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	-	-	-	2,832	3,897	1,189	163,700	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,600	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	269,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	85,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litigation Support - NON TPA	R3210	141,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	5,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Indian Rights Protection - NON TPA	R6020	7,932	-	-	-	-	-	9,007	-	-	-	-
Land Titles & Record Offices (UTB) - NON TPA	R6A50	59,438	-	52,006	-	-	-	52,850	-	-	-	-
Land Records Improvement-Regional (UTB) - NON TPA	R6B60	-	-	26,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	7,144	7,144	1,354	7,582	-	-	7,144	-	7,635	-	-
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	7,667	-	725	2,802	-	-	-	-	7,635	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	16,185	-	3,689	-	-	-	3,158	-	1,102	217	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,300	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	7,730	-	2,138	-	-	-	-	-	581	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	191,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Agency	R9C80	-	-	-	3,518	-	1,426	60,500	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	2,097	3,762	-	1,080	-	-	2,663	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	75,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9D40	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	8,195	-	3,398	-	-	-	4,597	-	-	-	-
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	33,000	25,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	-	-	2,141	54	1,741	651	-	-	-	1,426	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	-	593,600	-	-	-	-	500,500	-	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	8,800	8,800	1,816	1,589	-	-	8,800	-	-	-	-

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Cherokee	Chickasaw	Choctaw	Eastern Shaw.	Miami	Modoc	Muscogee	Osage	Quapaw	Seneca-Cayuga	United Keetoowah
		Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	94,386	-	-	41,700	153,529	-	-	479	1,652	-	184,720
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	2,621,185	-	2,162,501	-	-	92,904	-	554,543	246,447	205,851	-
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(2,096,631)	(672,053)	(520,919)	(41,848)	(32,367)	(34,642)	(968,533)	(72,618)	(36,068)	(35,634)	(14,792)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	1,476,154	273,357	274,169	85,144	-	85,544	359,112	-	200,000	-	-
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	1,811,048	559,290	964,847	92,156	52,128	59,164	706,319	151,603	35,164	61,362	9,644
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	23,700	3,000	-	-	-	-	5,600	-	-	-	-
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution - TPA/Tribal	T9904	-	-	-	48,414	-	64,075	-	-	-	-	-
Total Self-Governance Base		8,376,536	2,812,955	4,154,003	323,501	269,110	275,871	3,621,018	975,263	474,882	307,678	265,925

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Wyandotte	Total E. Oklahoma
		Total Base	Total Base
TMIP (UTB) - NON TPA	A3A00	-	42,875
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	134,803
Executive Direction (Central) - NON TPA	A5100	-	29,740
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	4,207	69,684
Information Resources Technology - NON TPA	A5340	-	2,506
Facilities Management - NON TPA	A5370	1,971	13,953
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	-	5,787
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	185	3,704
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	7,917	106,590
Executive Direction - TPA/Region	A9010	-	129,610
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	1,643	194,658
Safety Management - TPA/Agency	A9130	-	4,500
Safety Management - TPA/Region	A9130	-	1,321
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	721	40,024
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	20,627	320,940
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	464	42,411
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	-	15,770
Economic Development - TPA/Agency	C9110	-	90,500
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	-	121,684
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	201	5,959
Facilities Operations - NON TPA	E3500	-	161,650
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	550	126,154
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	19,500	3,037,812
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	5,696	1,403,133
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	-	48,780
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Agency	E9320	2,300	147,200
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	-	1,498
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	1,066	29,470
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	2,451	107,426
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	12,347	707,047
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	186	19,093
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	-	215,416
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	625,009
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	38,900	1,412,292
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	8,778	37,692
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Agency	J9080	89	187,887
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Region	J9080	6,310	90,155
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	-	206,733
Agriculture (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A20	310	20,739
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	5,001	176,619
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	327	100,927
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	-	269,124
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	190	190
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	-	85,436
Litigation Support - NON TPA	R3210	-	141,306
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	-	5,850
Other Indian Rights Protection - NON TPA	R6020	-	16,939
Land Titles & Record Offices (UTB) - NON TPA	R6A50	-	164,294
Land Records Improvement-Regional (UTB) - NON TPA	R6B60	-	26,599
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	1,354	39,357
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	725	19,554
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	151	24,502
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	3,092	179,392
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	-	10,449
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	-	191,407
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Agency	R9C80	4,315	69,759
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	793	10,395
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	-	75,431
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9D40	-	400
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	406	16,596
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	-	58,080
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	2,141	8,154
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	58,808	1,152,908
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	1,816	31,621

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Wyandotte	Total E. Oklahoma
		Total Base	Total Base
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	-	476,466
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	-	5,883,431
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(48,056)	(4,574,161)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	88,347	2,841,827
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	128,258	4,630,983
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	-	32,300
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution - TPA/Tribal	T9904	-	112,489
Total Self-Governance Base		384,087	22,240,829

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Mohegan Total Base	Wampanoag Total Base	Total Eastern Total Base
TMIP (UTB) - NON TPA	A3A00	-	-	-
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	-	-	-
Road Maintenance - TPA/Region	C9250	-	-	-
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	-	768	768
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	-	-	-
Indian Reservation Road Program - NON TPA	F3100	-	-	-
Tribal Transportation Planning - NON TPA	F3600	-	-	-
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	-	-	-
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	-	-	-
Water Mngmt, Plan&Pre-Dvlpmnt - NON TPA	N3420	-	-	-
Noxious Weed Eradication - NON TPA	N3C00	-	-	-
Forestry - NON TPA	N3E00	-	-	-
Fish Hatchery Maintenance (UTB) - NON TPA	N3F12	-	-	-
Water Resources (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A40	-	-	-
Attorney Fees - NON TPA	R3230	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	-	814,383	814,383
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	519,197	-	519,197
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	-	(111,238)	(111,238)
Contract Support - TPA/Region	T9370	-	-	-
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	-	225,333	225,333
Preparedness - NON TPA	92120	-	-	-
Preparedness Program Mgmt (Indirect Costs) - NON TPA	92121	-	-	-
Total Self-Governance Base		519,197	929,246	1,448,443

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Bois Forte Total Base	Fon du Lac Total Base	Grand Portage Total Base	Grand Traverse Total Base	Leech Lake Total Base	Little River Total Base	Mille Lacs Total Base	Oneida Total Base	Red Lake Total Base	Sault St. Marie Total Base	White Earth Total Base
Facilities Administration-Operations - NON TPA	A3210	35,420	-	8,369	-	-	-	-	-	250,979	-	-
Detention Center Admin (Operations) - NON TPA	A3250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422,891	100,894	-
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	-	-	45,000	45,000	-	44,779	45,000	-	-	-
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	12,238	17,589	13,356	22,113	48,423	-	24,478	52,009	83,923	2,506	-
Information Resources Technology - NON TPA	A5340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,975	706	-
Facilities Management - NON TPA	A5370	1,988	-	-	5,162	-	-	4,572	13,476	-	-	-
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	1,569	-	-	2,901	7,526	-	3,115	8,440	-	-	-
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	1,165	-	-	2,359	4,559	-	2,527	6,416	-	-	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	17,425	3,070	6,094	14,271	18,476	-	13,967	10,029	93,300	10,400	-
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	52,308	17,617	18,869	32,790	55,471	-	41,933	32,470	182,100	22,625	30,000
Administrative Services - TPA/Region	A9120	-	-	-	677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	1,437	196	149	3,416	5,260	-	3,416	5,649	1,279	596	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	49,779	-	-	-	149,514	-	68,249	2,991	469,900	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	-	-	-	45,200	-	-	-	206,000	-	-	-
Economic Development - TPA/Agency	C9110	12,437	-	-	-	12,614	-	7,598	-	84,100	-	-
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	-	1,176	974	-	-	-	-	-	2,323	4,751	-
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	92,339	45,190	23,356	2,500	-	-	17,500	15,672	427,307	-	-
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	2,463	5,530	1,334	3,498	9,714	2,901	3,951	10,170	8,404	7,423	2,546
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	12,300	98,900	3,100	42,900	161,700	-	48,900	133,100	136,400	210,300	81,001
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	110,843	-	-	-	323,987	-	148,627	-	283,799	-	-
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Region	E9310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,383	-	-	-
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	-	-	-	132,015	-	-	116,034	-	-	-	-
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	-	-	-	-	-	29,008	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	762	-	-	2,158	3,829	-	2,158	4,921	-	-	-
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	2,761	8,523	-	7,578	16,182	-	13,466	16,943	48,500	-	-
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	18,531	-	-	-	33,758	-	16,140	-	220,200	-	-
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	6,921	3,151	2,450	10,000	10,214	-	-	6,966	7,333	14,999	955
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	-	-	-	181,500	-	145,026	-	-	-	505,900	-
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	-	-	108,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	47,600	61,100	25,500	45,000	75,000	-	45,000	75,000	65,860	78,900	67,764
Housing Improvement Program - TPA/Tribal	H9370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	-	-	-	624	972	-	-	-	5,283	1,137	-
Substance Abuse - NON TPA	J3320	-	-	-	-	-	-	698	-	-	-	-
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Agency	J9030	1,278	-	-	-	1,449	-	878	1,600	42,500	-	-
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Tribal	J9030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Agency	J9080	146,607	-	-	-	-	-	26,519	-	305,669	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	-	-	-	96,442	-	-	-	-	129,000	188,180	-
Other, Public Safety and Justice - TPA/Tribal	J9090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,200	-
Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty-Voight - NON TPA	N3114	-	165,000	-	616,832	-	-	217,545	-	-	633,607	-
Great Lakes Area Resources Mgmt - NON TPA	N3115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Tribal Mgmt/Development Prgm - NON TPA	N3210	-	99,000	35,000	-	-	-	29,843	59,745	174,000	-	163,000
Fish Hatchery Operations (UTB) - NON TPA	N3F11	-	-	-	-	98,579	-	-	-	46,000	-	-
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	779	875	825	1,198	675	145,027	1,198	-	14,604	10	-
Agriculture (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A20	612	-	-	1,060	500	-	1,060	958	-	-	-
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	7,221	330	661	3,933	4,936	-	4,464	3,985	6,622	-	-
Forest Marketing Assistance (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A31	2,741	-	-	245	1,339	-	245	61	18,852	-	-
Water Resources (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A40	1,990	-	-	-	-	-	1,386	-	-	-	-
Wildlife and Parks (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A50	841	-	-	2,997	882	-	2,997	1,370	-	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	23,830	-	-	-	31,021	-	10,123	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	87,280	25,204	53,470	4,250	70,660	-	56,532	2,663	645,700	-	4,434
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,916	-	3,112
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9D40	13,205	-	-	-	22,008	-	14,207	-	88,900	-	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9E50	74,317	-	-	86,900	359,174	-	12,836	-	256,600	-	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9E50	-	-	-	233	-	-	540	-	-	-	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,067	-	-	97,700	-
Real Estate Services Projects (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	-	-	-	7,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Indian Rights Protection - NON TPA	R6020	-	568	-	1,725	7,015	-	7,419	1,714	4,780	9	-
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	-	-	-	2,578	1,615	-	2,578	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	1,626	-	-	2,833	4,998	-	6,726	-	-	-	-
Environmental Quality Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C70	556	-	-	911	2,072	-	1,153	2,226	-	-	-
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,353	1,100	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9A10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,583	1,148	-

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Bois Forte Total Base	Fon du Lac Total Base	Grand Portage Total Base	Grand Traverse Total Base	Leech Lake Total Base	Little River Total Base	Mille Lacs Total Base	Oneida Total Base	Red Lake Total Base	Sault St. Marie Total Base	White Earth Total Base
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	18,486	-	-	16,300	29,233	-	21,812	37,280	43,600	3,070	72,662
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	2,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,906	2,701	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Agency	R9C80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,516	-	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	-	751	970	-	-	-	-	-	7,993	867	-
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	-	-	-	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	2,038	-	-	3,838	7,420	-	4,112	9,376	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	26,349	-	-	106,009	115,793	-	29,376	13,560	56,900	82,300	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	-	1,218	1,009	-	-	-	-	-	2,461	5,035	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,099	-	-	-	18,669
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Agency	T9130	-	572,384	410,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,830	1,802,609
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(147,568)	(167,112)	(91,595)	(493,727)	(455,501)	-	(344,705)	(271,813)	(725,446)	(297,392)	(168,680)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	104,149	46,552	33,889	206,156	163,667	-	228,691	125,695	227,030	137,733	-
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	432,585	335,258	177,520	516,974	386,742	-	424,092	145,513	1,941,734	815,232	254,670
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	-	-	-	2,900	1,900	-	5,600	600	-	-	-
Total Self-Governance Base		1,281,342	1,342,070	726,181	1,898,900	1,838,376	437,996	1,372,467	1,179,537	6,373,260	2,800,367	2,333,089

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Total Midwest
		Total Base
Facilities Administration-Operations - NON TPA	A3210	294,768
Detention Center Admin (Operations) - NON TPA	A3250	523,785
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	179,779
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	276,635
Information Resources Technology - NON TPA	A5340	40,681
Facilities Management - NON TPA	A5370	25,198
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	23,551
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	17,026
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	187,032
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	486,183
Administrative Services - TPA/Region	A9120	677
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	21,398
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	740,433
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	251,200
Economic Development - TPA/Agency	C9110	116,749
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	9,224
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	623,864
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	57,934
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	928,601
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	867,256
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Region	E9310	375,383
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	248,049
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	29,008
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	13,828
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	113,953
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	288,629
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	62,989
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	832,426
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	108,624
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	586,724
Housing Improvement Program - TPA/Tribal	H9370	347
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	8,016
Substance Abuse - NON TPA	J3320	698
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Agency	J9030	47,705
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Tribal	J9030	12,000
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Agency	J9080	478,795
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	413,622
Other, Public Safety and Justice - TPA/Tribal	J9090	8,200
Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty-Voight - NON TPA	N3114	1,632,984
Great Lakes Area Resources Mgmt - NON TPA	N3115	-
Tribal Mgmt/Development Prgm - NON TPA	N3210	560,588
Fish Hatchery Operations (UTB) - NON TPA	N3F11	144,579
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	165,191
Agriculture (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A20	4,190
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	32,152
Forest Marketing Assistance (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A31	23,483
Water Resources (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A40	3,376
Wildlife and Parks (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A50	9,087
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	64,974
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	3,500
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	950,193
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	218,028
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9D40	138,320
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9E50	789,827
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9E50	773
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	179,767
Real Estate Services Projects (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	7,367
Other Indian Rights Protection - NON TPA	R6020	23,230
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	6,771
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	16,183
Environmental Quality Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C70	6,918
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	4,453
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9A10	400
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	11,731

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Total Midwest
		Total Base
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	242,443
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	29,741
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Agency	R9C80	5,516
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	10,581
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	660
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	26,784
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	430,287
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	9,723
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	30,768
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Agency	T9130	983,265
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	1,963,439
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(3,163,539)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	1,273,562
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	5,430,320
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	11,000
Total Self-Governance Base		21,583,585

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Coquille Total Base	Cow Creek Total Base	Grand Ronde Total Base	Jamestown Total Base	Kootenai Total Base	Lower Elwha Total Base	Lummi Total Base	Makah Total Base	Metakatta Total Base	Muckleshoot Total Base
Facilities Administration-Operations - NON TPA	A3210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,052	-	-
Detention Center Admin (Operations) - NON TPA	A3250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	-	-	44,795	-	45,000	44,738	44,430	-	-
Executive Direction (Central) - NON TPA	A5100	-	-	108	-	-	548	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services (Central) - NON TPA	A5200	-	-	3,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	-	-	16,997	5,224	-	18,922	5,475	50,394	18,737	-
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	-	300	517	3,354	-	4,115	16,402	7,057	359	-
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	-	-	-	159	-	-	7	-	-	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	-	-	52,091	-	16,408	20,060	4,900	17,550	-	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Region	A9010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Tribal	A9010	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	300
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	-	-	8,248	1,000	26,653	-	20,800	38,000	-	15,765
Administrative Services - TPA/Region	A9120	-	15,643	-	-	-	43,430	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services - TPA/Tribal	A9120	-	-	11,900	-	11,800	-	-	-	-	18,500
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	-	-	-	-	-	2,820	3,098	3,307	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	-	-	-	(1,900)	-	40,200	-	45,969	41	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	-	-	788	166	25	197	2,217	1,311	454	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	-	-	2,300	15,600	-	-	33,324	37,028	-	300
Economic Development - TPA/Agency	C9110	-	-	-	-	-	10,400	-	16,031	147	-
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	-	-	2,300	-	766	-	-	-	1,609	-
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,300	19,452	-	1,300
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	-	-	-	-	5,000	806	5,961	-	1,753	-
Facilities Operations - NON TPA	E3500	-	-	-	-	-	-	384,563	-	-	-
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	5,438	-	6,018	458	879	834	2,072	1,883	2,226	1,372
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	14,400	-	14,100	2,300	4,200	20,400	75,300	29,000	42,100	34,600
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	-	-	-	13,540	-	18,875	25,315	61,206	-	-
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	-	-	-	7,037	-	2,400	2,997	3,950	-	-
Other, Educ (Tribal Design) - TPA/Tribal	E9390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,000
Social Services - NON TPA	H5010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Development - NON TPA	H5030	-	-	1,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	-	-	-	1,128	-	3,961	15,026	8,943	-	-
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	-	-	5,239	3,799	-	7,399	27,693	10,438	4,276	5,394
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	-	-	52,091	(3,800)	-	26,711	26,400	57,945	-	-
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	-	3,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,635	-
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	-	-	8,300	83,971	2,900	30,600	32,400	35,053	-	27,200
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	-	-	12,585	-	156,313	109,286	290,768	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	-	-	56,400	29,446	25,600	45,000	65,000	55,000	-	56,100
Human Services Tribal Design - TPA/Tribal	H9490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Tribal	J9030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Agency	J9080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,895	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Region	J9080	-	-	3,125	-	3,125	29,173	5,434	2,524	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	-	-	-	6,313	-	14,372	142,125	73,214	-	-
Western Washington (Boldt) - NON TPA	N3111	-	-	-	210,913	-	295,652	695,178	499,356	-	-
US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty - NON TPA	N3116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Columbia United Tribes - NON TPA	N3130	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Mgmt/Development Prgm - NON TPA	N3210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Mngmt, Plan&Pre-Dvlpmnt - NON TPA	N3420	-	-	-	8,201	-	-	8,201	8,000	-	-
Endangered Species (UTB) - NON TPA	N3A00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry - NON TPA	N3E00	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,964	-	-	-
Fish Hatchery Operations (UTB) - NON TPA	N3F11	-	-	-	-	-	100,700	558,359	230,700	-	-
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N5A10	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	725	-	-
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	-	-
Agriculture (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696	-	-
Forest Marketing Assistance (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536	-	-
Wildlife and Parks (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A50	-	-	-	1,093	-	-	-	3,396	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9A05	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	267	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9A05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	-	-	-
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000	-	-

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Coquille Total Base	Cow Creek Total Base	Grand Ronde Total Base	Jamestown Total Base	Kootenai Total Base	Lower Elwha Total Base	Lummi Total Base	Makah Total Base	Metakatta Total Base	Muckleshoot Total Base
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	-	-	2,434	-	-	-	1,515	7,853	-	-
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	-	-	-	-	100	-	46,897	282,101	-	-
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9D40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9D40	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,876)	-	-	-
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9D40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9E50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9E50	-	-	-	3,462	-	1,021	7,936	11,007	2,843	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	-	-	-	116,308	-	-	38,200	15,798	-	445,946
Minerals & Mining Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9F60	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-
Land Titles & Record Offices (UTB) - NON TPA	R6A50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,608	-	-
Environmental Quality Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	-
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9A10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	-	-	4,105	510	1,456	1,667	8,990	3,016	-	19,937
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9A10	-	-	-	100	-	-	2,105	-	4,077	-
Probate (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	2,300
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	-	-	(17)	5,209	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	-	-	385	-	-	-	28,699	58,628	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,308	-	3,315	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494	-	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	-	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	-	346	741	-	-	-	-	622	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9D40	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	-	-	-	267,320	-	-	524,700	-	-	-
Tribal Government Services - NON TPA	T5020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	-	-	-	2,496	-	2,728	6,341	4,937	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	-	-	13,544	2,200	-	26,341	-	36,753	14,965	6,879
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,614	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	-	-	3,500	143,100	1,400	10,400	70,909	2,265	-	115,500
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	1,136,287	495,455	828,473	-	133,325	-	-	-	1,153,726	-
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(73,510)	-	(167,116)	(325,874)	(39,771)	(305,656)	(1,032,242)	(752,139)	(198,374)	(131,398)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	-	-	91,101	221,841	26,887	88,060	632,669	397,501	42,682	63,513
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	87,001	-	323,208	260,487	96,522	263,701	1,000,747	665,673	526,321	340,057
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	-	-	-	5,200	-	1,100	22,600	10,200	-	-
Total Self-Governance Base		1,169,616	515,702	1,345,739	1,142,515	323,334	1,028,250	3,769,577	2,565,615	1,649,401	1,057,565

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Nisqually Total Base	Port Gamble Total Base	Quinault Total Base	Salish & Koot Total Base	Shoalwater Total Base	Siletz Total Base	Skokomish Total Base	Squaxin Total Base	Suquamish Total Base	Swinomish Total Base	Tulalip Total Base	Umatilla Total Base
Facilities Administration-Operations - NON TPA	A3210	-	-	-	12,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detention Center Admin (Operations) - NON TPA	A3250	-	-	19,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	44,430	44,743	49,878	-	44,430	-	45,000	-	45,000	-	-
Executive Direction (Central) - NON TPA	A5100	-	-	52,628	-	-	-	-	539	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services (Central) - NON TPA	A5200	-	-	-	1,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	11,252	20,380	22,381	67,163	11,793	33,133	15,299	17,626	-	18,490	-	-
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	216	4,432	2,766	14,024	226	5,750	294	3,833	-	4,021	-	-
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	-	395	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	-	7,877	-	-	29,931	36,984	17,676	20,057	-	-	9,030	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Region	A9010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Tribal	A9010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	8,341	17,958	42,765	225,700	66,000	156,890	37,705	43,429	10,262	17,502	29,086	-
Administrative Services - TPA/Region	A9120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,800	-	20,270	-
Administrative Services - TPA/Tribal	A9120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	-	-	3,344	12,532	-	4,169	-	3,037	-	3,037	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	-	1,040	2,310	-	30,378	-	21,366	19,970	-	-	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	91	537	1,747	2,219	41	1,499	161	147	-	180	608	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	6,000	7,899	87,300	134,200	-	82,192	41,700	14,800	8,000	-	40,036	-
Economic Development - TPA/Agency	C9110	-	4,193	1,321	-	13,600	-	9,029	10,286	-	1,728	-	-
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	892	-	-	-	977	-	1,027	-	-	-	1,439	-
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	-	-	-	190,000	-	8,000	-	6,608	-	-	-	-
Facilities Operations - NON TPA	E3500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	694	1,061	2,231	5,214	246	4,180	639	886	1,017	814	1,740	1,212
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	15,300	17,000	29,800	88,800	2,200	89,900	14,200	7,200	13,300	15,800	87,008	49,655
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	-	-	6,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	15,078	32,091	65,922	171,888	8,712	116,147	15,636	30,379	34,065	112	-	-
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	4,300	3,950	8,900	-	1,400	2,962	2,100	6,700	3,500	-	-	-
Other, Educ (Tribal Design) - TPA/Tribal	E9390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,897
Social Services - NON TPA	H5010	-	-	-	4,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Development - NON TPA	H5030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	-	3,663	11,839	15,457	-	10,230	-	3,114	-	4,084	-	-
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	1,840	7,531	11,800	11,485	5,188	8,636	4,544	7,095	3,125	7,095	3,256	-
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	-	14,311	30,888	-	48,951	41,685	41,282	28,540	-	2,980	-	-
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	3,417	-	-	-	3,768	-	3,914	-	-	12,767	-	-
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	6,600	-	44,985	337,000	-	183,894	-	10,900	4,000	100	-	-
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	-	-	451,055	-	149,027	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	47,600	55,000	55,000	75,000	39,400	55,000	38,900	55,000	47,600	45,000	51,859	-
Human Services Tribal Design - TPA/Tribal	H9490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,928
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	-	-	-	-	1,668	-	-	8,697	-	-	-	-
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Tribal	J9030	-	-	752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	939
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Agency	J9080	-	-	13,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Region	J9080	34,480	32,080	-	-	38,953	-	38,953	29,173	-	31,697	-	-
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	-	28,906	155,019	236,587	-	21,271	-	17,096	135,193	7,916	-	393,704
Western Washington (Boldt) - NON TPA	N3111	-	343,205	1,218,015	-	-	-	-	459,547	358,250	255,255	745,356	-
US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty - NON TPA	N3116	-	-	5,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Columbia United Tribes - NON TPA	N3130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Mgmt/Development Prgm - NON TPA	N3210	-	-	99,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Mngmt, Plan&Pre-Dvlpmnt - NON TPA	N3420	-	8,000	8,201	100,000	-	-	-	-	46,045	-	-	-
Endangered Species (UTB) - NON TPA	N3A00	-	-	245,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry - NON TPA	N3E00	-	10,302	973,646	-	-	470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Hatchery Operations (UTB) - NON TPA	N3F11	-	101,333	243,020	-	-	-	-	74,400	200,000	27,500	310,316	-
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N5A10	-	-	6,110	-	-	709	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A20	-	-	-	12,932	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	-	786	2,298	3,802	-	1,518	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Marketing Assistance (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A31	-	1,082	524	7,630	-	35	-	-	-	-	77	-
Wildlife and Parks (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A50	-	3,736	-	-	-	674	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,628
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9A05	-	946	-	11,649	-	-	46	-	(100)	-	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9A05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	764,800
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	-	1,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,553	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	-	-	-	220,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	-	13,620	761,245	984,900	-	28,878	5,035	-	-	29,426	-	-

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Nisqually Total Base	Port Gamble Total Base	Quinault Total Base	Salish & Koot Total Base	Shoalwater Total Base	Siletz Total Base	Skokomish Total Base	Squaxin Total Base	Suquamish Total Base	Swinomish Total Base	Tulalip Total Base	Umatilla Total Base
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	-	8,866	3,067	167,646	-	8,586	479	-	-	1,726	1,174	-
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	-	1,975	585,400	-	-	171,808	-	-	16,900	200	34,445	-
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9D40	-	876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697	-	-
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9D40	-	1,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9D40	900	-	-	286,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9E50	-	-	4,124	-	-	-	-	197	12,000	-	-	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9E50	9,646	6,086	8,624	26	361	5,461	1,233	12,609	-	5,677	-	-
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	635,100	-	36,500	198,600	32,400	-	646,000	12,000	25,500	-	44,012	-
Minerals & Mining Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9F60	-	1,789	-	5,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Titles & Record Offices (UTB) - NON TPA	R6A50	-	-	-	49,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	-	-	-	2,409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	-	3,341	-	41,018	-	7,800	-	-	-	438	-	-
Environmental Quality Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C70	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	-	2,725	-	47,100	-	-	1,930	-	-	-	-	-
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9A10	3,878	-	-	-	-	291	-	-	47,671	-	58,734	352,906
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	1,680	1,512	197	27,938	-	7,670	-	1,638	1,957	-	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9A10	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probate (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9B10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,660
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	6,794	164,984	70,124	-	16,423	-	-	-	7,165	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	-	-	-	320,900	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	-	689	-	45,712	-	11,351	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	-	1,625	3,458	19,936	331	1,837	-	1,755	-	213	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9D40	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	-	-	445,500	3,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Government Services - NON TPA	T5020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	-	3,169	5,459	10,647	-	4,976	-	2,681	-	2,813	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	31,868	8,302	2,714	1,038	17,965	6,639	24,743	22,577	43,067	16,746	39,336	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	1,470	-	-	-	1,620	-	1,683	-	-	-	3,108	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	16,500	18,162	62,854	-	36,600	62,799	-	15,000	29,800	100	27,156	478,022
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	100	-	-	-	-	1,284	-	-	-	37,479	-	-
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(143,279)	(299,996)	(1,738,700)	(1,255,784)	(63,729)	(418,978)	(146,060)	(306,900)	(162,434)	(209,710)	(194,876)	(152,247)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	68,262	204,259	1,053,752	308,410	19,157	232,283	60,044	88,647	60,801	70,240	-	-
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	376,854	369,537	1,937,481	1,896,941	147,737	372,064	302,414	347,662	420,709	328,683	412,435	325,166
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	-	5,600	40,300	13,000	-	4,400	-	2,400	-	4,200	-	-
Total Self-Governance Base		1,159,080	1,135,906	6,910,429	5,709,299	495,874	1,584,957	1,201,972	1,124,325	1,377,928	798,850	1,726,111	2,918,270

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Warm Springs Total Base	Total Northwest Total Base
Facilities Administration-Operations - NON TPA	A3210	-	47,349
Detention Center Admin (Operations) - NON TPA	A3250	-	19,895
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	452,444
Executive Direction (Central) - NON TPA	A5100	-	53,823
Administrative Services (Central) - NON TPA	A5200	-	5,000
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	-	333,266
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	-	67,666
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	-	909
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	-	232,564
Executive Direction - TPA/Region	A9010	-	418
Executive Direction - TPA/Tribal	A9010	-	900
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	-	766,104
Administrative Services - TPA/Region	A9120	-	95,143
Administrative Services - TPA/Tribal	A9120	-	42,200
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	-	35,344
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	-	159,374
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	-	12,388
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	-	510,679
Economic Development - TPA/Agency	C9110	-	66,735
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	-	9,010
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	-	56,452
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	-	218,128
Facilities Operations - NON TPA	E3500	-	384,563
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	-	41,114
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	-	666,563
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	-	6,912
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	-	608,966
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	-	50,196
Other, Educ (Tribal Design) - TPA/Tribal	E9390	-	206,897
Social Services - NON TPA	H5010	-	4,969
Housing Development - NON TPA	H5030	-	1,099
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	-	77,445
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	-	135,833
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	-	367,984
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	-	34,459
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	-	807,903
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	1,169,034
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	-	897,905
Human Services Tribal Design - TPA/Tribal	H9490	-	179,928
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	-	35,365
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Tribal	J9030	-	1,691
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Agency	J9080	-	32,620
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Region	J9080	-	248,717
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	-	1,231,716
Western Washington (Boldt) - NON TPA	N3111	-	5,080,727
US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty - NON TPA	N3116	-	5,329
Upper Columbia United Tribes - NON TPA	N3130	-	250
Tribal Mgmt/Development Prgm - NON TPA	N3210	-	99,575
Water Mngmt, Plan&Pre-Dvlpmnt - NON TPA	N3420	-	186,648
Endangered Species (UTB) - NON TPA	N3A00	-	245,000
Forestry - NON TPA	N3E00	-	1,040,382
Fish Hatchery Operations (UTB) - NON TPA	N3F11	-	1,846,328
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N5A10	-	7,694
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	-	209
Agriculture (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A20	-	13,053
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	-	9,100
Forest Marketing Assistance (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A31	-	9,884
Wildlife and Parks (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A50	-	8,899
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	-	112,628
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9A05	-	12,968
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9A05	70,352	835,252
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	-	3,375
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9B10	-	67
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	222,539	446,639
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	-	1,928,104

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Warm Springs Total Base	Total Northwest Total Base
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	-	203,346
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	1,930,237	3,070,063
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9D40	-	1,573
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9D40	-	(847)
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9D40	217,326	506,926
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9E50	-	16,321
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9E50	-	75,992
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	288,249	2,534,613
Minerals & Mining Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9F60	-	7,453
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	-	126
Land Titles & Record Offices (UTB) - NON TPA	R6A50	-	49,500
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	-	2,409
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	-	54,205
Environmental Quality Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C70	-	212
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	-	51,755
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	-	5,000
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9A10	-	495,423
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	-	56,512
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9A10	-	4,700
Probate (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9B10	-	238,660
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	358,009
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	-	5,008
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	-	321,000
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	-	58,246
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	-	3,200
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	-	30,864
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9D40	-	3,300
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	-	1,241,317
Tribal Government Services - NON TPA	T5020	-	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	-	46,247
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	-	315,677
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	-	10,495
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	-	1,094,067
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	-	3,786,129
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	-	(8,118,773)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	-	3,730,109
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	-	10,801,400
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	-	109,000
Total Self-Governance Base		2,728,703	43,439,018

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Bishop Paiute Total Base	Cabazon Total Base	Dry Creek Total Base	Ewilaapaayp Total Base	Hoopla Total Base	Karuk Total Base	Koi Nation Total Base	Manzanita Total Base	North Fork Total Base	Pinoleville Total Base	Redding Total Base	Smith River Total Base	Yurok Total Base
TMIP (UTB) - NON TPA	A3A00		-	-	-	-	2,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000		-	-	-	44,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220		-	-	-	3,352	3,990	-	2,873	-	-	3,990	-	3,990
Information Resources Technology - NON TPA	A5340		1,702	-	-	-	-	-	1,451	-	-	1,485	-	-
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000		-	-	-	-	788	80	567	-	-	788	-	788
Program Management - NON TPA	A6010	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010		1,419	-	-	3,547	6,006	771	1,419	-	815	6,006	-	6,006
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	5,020	1,311	1,142	-	4,066	6,041	4,930	1,294	-	2,455	6,041	-	15,249
Administrative Services - TPA/Region	A9120		13	-	13	69	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	147
Administrative Services - TPA/Tribal	A9120		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010		-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	318
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035		369	-	-	-	-	-	734	-	-	-	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035		-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	14,400	-	-	210	40,947	28,400	-	-	-	-	5,100	-	31,100
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110		-	-	67	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	400	-	-
Road Maintenance - TPA/Agency	C9250		2,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250		1,270	-	14,569	132,975	3,433	-	8,416	-	-	1,539	-	-
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	1,805	17	-	10	2,249	1,260	-	85	691	-	502	-	4,410
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	16,734	-	-	-	36,700	45,400	-	2,600	-	-	23,200	3,754	198,400
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310		459	-	24	-	-	-	831	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Region	E9310		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	60,973	-	-	235	66,728	17,312	-	-	-	-	1,899	-	22,114
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Agency	E9320		411	-	23	-	-	-	815	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	12,567	-	-	208	9,037	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Development - NON TPA	H5030		-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	64	3,181	-	367	1,344	4,645	-	371	64	-	5,134	-	5,128
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	1,237	3,110	1,024	17,615	8,333	8,333	1,233	-	-	-	8,333	-	8,333
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	137	651	-	6	79,379	1,815	455	651	137	-	-	133	194,815
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	15,560	-	-	119	55,000	65,100	-	29,800	-	193	77,900	-	56,400
Human Services Tribal Design - TPA/Tribal	H9490		1,034	-	1,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300		2,193	-	-	-	-	-	1,464	-	-	-	-	-
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Agency	J9030		6,310	-	-	-	-	-	1,293	-	-	-	-	-
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Tribal	J9030		-	-	289	9,999	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	1,300
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080		-	-	-	18,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation, Oper & Maint - NON TPA	N3010		-	-	-	47,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Mngmt, Plan&Pre-Dvlpmnt - NON TPA	N3420		-	-	-	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endangered Species (UTB) - NON TPA	N3A00		-	-	-	177,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry - NON TPA	N3E00		-	-	-	236,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10		-	859	-	202	-	-	-	935	963	140	925	-
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	298	-	192	428	-	1,208	-	647	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Marketing Assistance (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A31		-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
Water Resources (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A40		-	-	-	-	584	-	171	-	-	573	-	-
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	2,088	-	1,861	-	-	648	928	-	-	-	649	-	660
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9A05	935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10		-	-	336	-	2,613	-	8,118	-	-	2,564	-	2,564
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	26,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30		-	-	-	5,000	3,334	-	-	-	1,117	-	-	-
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,958
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30		-	-	-	393,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,800
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9E50		-	-	229	31,200	1,385	-	9,710	-	-	-	-	632,700
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50		-	-	-	284,521	135,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation - NON TPA	R3120		-	-	-	-	-	922	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00		-	-	-	1,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	409	-
Environmental Quality Projects (UTB) - NON TPA	R3B30	502	-	-	-	-	-	524	-	502	583	-	502	-
Probate Backlog (UTB) - NON TPA	R5A10		-	-	-	1,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Indian Rights Protection - NON TPA	R6020		-	-	-	228	-	-	-	-	-	228	-	228
Land Titles & Record Offices (UTB) - NON TPA	R6A50		-	-	-	-	-	3,338	-	-	4,254	-	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10		-	1,177	-	-	-	-	-	1,373	1,558	-	1,360	-
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40		-	1,028	-	1,616	-	2,164	817	2,142	2,253	220	2,121	-
Environmental Quality Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C70		-	-	-	-	229	-	28	-	-	-	-	220
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120		-	-	-	-	3,786	-	-	-	-	3,739	-	3,738

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Bishop Paiute Total Base	Cabazon Total Base	Dry Creek Total Base	Ewilaapaayp Total Base	Hoopa Total Base	Karuk Total Base	Koi Nation Total Base	Manzanita Total Base	North Fork Total Base	Pinoleville Total Base	Redding Total Base	Smith River Total Base	Yurok Total Base
Rights Protection - TPA/Region	R9120	-	-	-	16	-	-	5	-	17	-	-	14	-
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	-	-	-	-	19,748	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,395	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	4,153	-	500	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,872	-	-	2,611	-	-	-
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	-	-	-	-	77,945	4,300	-	-	-	-	2,900	-	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	-	157	-	-	13,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9D40	2,822	-	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	-	-	104	-	-	-	172	106	-	180	242	183	-
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9D40	-	-	-	-	3,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	-	-	-	-	473,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Services, General - NON TPA	T6010	-	202	-	-	602	339	-	202	-	-	339	-	339
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	10	-	15	214	2,675	691	13	223	10	-	691	10	691
Self Determination - NON TPA	T6080	949	-	433	-	-	-	950	-	949	-	-	1,074	-
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	18,082	11,928	14,039	-	(3,916)	-	17,924	11,506	16,012	14,802	-	-	208,200
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	234	849	-	388	1,048	1,386	234	927	234	-	-	226	1,386
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	102,048	5,400	203,249	121,087	32,986	62,100	154,631	-	-	1,238	76,500	-	1,014,600
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,291	190,659	-	246,404	-
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(16,453)	(25,500)	-	(25,613)	(746,633)	(72,692)	(8,469)	(26,055)	(10,275)	(16,141)	(55,152)	(13,447)	(351,269)
New Tribes - TPA/Tribal	T9550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,800	-	-
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	-	19,502	-	-	370,002	34,102	-	19,503	-	-	32,402	-	102,943
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	7,730	47,337	-	88,859	613,704	171,184	6,481	55,702	5,579	28,032	117,719	4,534	598,529
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	-	-	-	-	17,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution - TPA/Tribal	T9904	-	113,434	-	-	-	-	-	71,461	-	-	-	-	-
Total Self-Governance Base		299,051	199,655	225,356	221,119	2,748,686	549,408	190,617	207,885	228,814	235,787	437,384	248,202	2,967,785

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Total Pacific
		Total Base
TMIP (UTB) - NON TPA	A3A00	2,888
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	44,773
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	18,195
Information Resources Technology - NON TPA	A5340	4,638
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	3,011
Program Management - NON TPA	A6010	83
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	25,989
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	47,549
Administrative Services - TPA/Region	A9120	256
Administrative Services - TPA/Tribal	A9120	200
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	326
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	1,103
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	9
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	120,157
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	138
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	615
Road Maintenance - TPA/Agency	C9250	2,896
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	162,202
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	11,029
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	326,788
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	1,314
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Region	E9310	3
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	169,261
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Agency	E9320	1,249
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	22,112
Housing Development - NON TPA	H5030	64
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	20,298
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	57,551
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	278,179
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	1,500
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	25,000
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	300,072
Human Services Tribal Design - TPA/Tribal	H9490	2,454
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	3,657
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Agency	J9030	7,603
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Tribal	J9030	14,188
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	18,569
Irrigation, Oper & Maint - NON TPA	N3010	47,416
Water Mngmt, Plan&Pre-Dvlpmnt - NON TPA	N3420	175,000
Endangered Species (UTB) - NON TPA	N3A00	177,000
Forestry - NON TPA	N3E00	236,305
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	4,024
Forestry (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A30	2,773
Forest Marketing Assistance (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A31	63
Water Resources (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A40	1,328
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	6,834
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9A05	935
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	16,195
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	26,226
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	9,451
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	140,958
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	456,618
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9E50	675,224
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	420,121
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation - NON TPA	R3120	1,331
Real Estate Service Proj (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	1,306
Environmental Quality Projects (UTB) - NON TPA	R3B30	2,613
Probate Backlog (UTB) - NON TPA	R5A10	1,576
Other Indian Rights Protection - NON TPA	R6020	684
Land Titles & Record Offices (UTB) - NON TPA	R6A50	7,592
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	5,468
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	12,361
Environmental Quality Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C70	477
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	11,263

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Total Pacific
		Total Base
Rights Protection - TPA/Region	R9120	52
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	19,948
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	1,395
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	6,353
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	4,483
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	85,145
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	13,675
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	1,700
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9D40	3,055
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	987
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9D40	3,752
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	473,300
Community Services, General - NON TPA	T6010	2,023
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	5,243
Self Determination - NON TPA	T6080	4,355
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	308,577
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	6,912
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	1,773,839
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	643,354
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(1,367,699)
New Tribes - TPA/Tribal	T9550	105,800
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	578,454
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	1,745,390
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	17,700
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution - TPA/Tribal	T9904	184,895
Total Self-Governance Base		8,759,749

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Chippewa Cree	Total Rocky Mountain
		Total Base	Total Base
Facilities Administration-Operations - NON TPA	A3210	136,859	136,859
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	45,000	45,000
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	44,392	44,392
Facilities Management - NON TPA	A5370	10,000	10,000
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	7,403	7,403
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	1,000	1,000
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	32,900	32,900
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	127,800	127,800
Safety Management - TPA/Agency	A9130	4,000	4,000
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	6,945	6,945
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Agency	C9035	70,100	70,100
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	3,222	3,222
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	38,700	38,700
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	261,600	261,600
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	7,717	7,717
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	87,700	87,700
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	298,154	298,154
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	3,617	3,617
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	14,447	14,447
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	223,900	223,900
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	22,276	22,276
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	55,000	55,000
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	1,272	1,272
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Agency	J9030	1,000	1,000
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Agency	J9080	1,162,900	1,162,900
Tribal Mgmt/Development Prgm - NON TPA	N3210	48,792	48,792
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	9,493	9,493
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	5,900	5,900
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	110,100	110,100
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9B10	7,986	7,986
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	97,600	97,600
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	4,300	4,300
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9D40	100,000	100,000
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9D40	8,792	8,792
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9E50	6,316	6,316
Minerals & Mining Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9F60	4,522	4,522
Real Estate Services Projects (UTB) - NON TPA	R3A00	13,600	13,600
Rights Protection - TPA/Region	R9120	11,603	11,603
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	64,500	64,500
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	7,598	7,598
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	6,589	6,589
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	9,712	9,712
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	2,960	2,960
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	206,400	206,400
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	2,376	2,376
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(802,507)	(802,507)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	414,407	414,407
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	1,030,239	1,030,239
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	4,500	4,500
Total Self-Governance Base		4,043,682	4,043,682

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Absentee Sha. Total Base	Citizen Pot. Total Base	Delaware Total Base	Fort Sill Total Base	Kaw Total Base	Kickapoo Total Base	Ponca Total Base	Sac & Fox Total Base	Total Southern Plains Total Base
Detention Center Admin (Operations) - NON TPA	A3250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265,073	265,073
Direct Rentals - NON TPA	A3440	10,719	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,719	21,438
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	44,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,430	89,187
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	13,327	-	-	-	4,510	4,510	-	13,327	35,674
Human Resources Services - NON TPA	A5320	1,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,772	3,544
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	8,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,978	17,956
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	1,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,630	3,260
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	20,850	28,096	-	-	21,556	22,433	-	20,850	113,785
Executive Direction - TPA/Region	A9010	-	-	-	-	39	39	-	-	78
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	22,250	18,183	-	-	16,456	15,362	-	22,250	94,501
Administrative Services - TPA/Region	A9120	-	-	-	-	5,798	-	-	-	5,798
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Region	C9035	-	-	-	711	-	-	-	-	711
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	45,627	-	10,784	-	-	26,900	-	1,284	84,595
Economic Development - TPA/Agency	C9110	-	350	-	3,510	2,918	-	-	-	6,778
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	1,561	-	-	-	966	967	3,344	3,161	9,999
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	5,691	-	-	-	-	2,600	-	-	8,291
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	1,316	2,641	2,231	649	2,240	1,704	5,079	3,537	19,397
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	12,300	70,638	-	-	6,700	30,600	44,296	114,000	278,534
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	47,518	-	94,667	27,250	-	54,615	174,539	1,434	400,023
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	5,991	-	16,897	5,202	-	-	35,100	-	63,190
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	2,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,478	4,956
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	9,891	10,825	-	-	7,176	10,000	7,177	9,891	54,960
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	-	-	9,095	3,392	3,870	-	39,834	-	56,191
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	13,924	11,000	-	-	6,627	7,556	-	17,624	56,731
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	25,855	35,930	-	272,868	-	46,700	-	1,284	382,637
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	9,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,935
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	45,000	68,169	41,174	29,290	38,900	38,900	54,468	55,000	370,901
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	1,474	-	-	-	11,457	-	-	4,274	17,205
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Tribal	J9030	2,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,001
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Agency	J9080	-	-	-	-	2,673	-	7,600	-	10,273
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Region	J9080	293	7,714	-	-	6,757	4,944	11,359	7,393	38,460
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	32,458	26,597	-	-	-	34,232	-	3,471	96,758
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	1,846	283	-	-	524	126	1,133	1,846	5,758
Minerals and Mining (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A60	2,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,402	4,804
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	-	-	-	-	1,016	-	5,664	-	6,680
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9B10	1,462	1,080	-	-	45	-	4,319	4,562	11,468
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	19,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	19,463
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	9,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,981
Minerals & Mining Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9F60	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	963	1,526
Minerals & Mining Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9F60	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	438	16	-	-	22	-	15	438	929
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,400	28,800
Environmental Quality Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C70	1,063	-	-	-	51	281	-	1,063	2,458
Rights Protection - TPA/Region	R9120	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,372	1,644
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	-	-	-	42,865	-	-	-	42,865
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	42,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,172	45,114
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Agency	R9C80	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	325
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	3,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,849	9,398
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Tribal	R9C80	11,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,289
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	1,280	1,386
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9D40	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	7,314	5,477	-	-	2,210	2,264	5,476	7,314	30,055
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	-	-	-	6,697	-	-	-	1,226	7,923
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	226	-	-	-	1,235	-	-	-	1,461
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	73,583	531,392	74,616	4,841	-	1,235	117,720	2,567	805,954
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	-	-	-	-	261,285	-	-	349,625	610,910
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(216,958)	(118,827)	(31,319)	(32,751)	(90,044)	(55,409)	(69,387)	(319,584)	(934,279)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	201,360	-	-	-	99,560	-	-	214,360	606,840
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	257,604	290,632	54,363	48,457	307,537	96,148	123,766	395,096	1,573,603
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	6,900	-	-	0	-	-	-	4,700	11,600
Total Self-Governance Base		830,298	990,196	272,508	370,116	765,380	438,267	571,502	1,305,708	5,543,975

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Jemez	Ohkay Owingeh	Santa Clara	Taos	Ysleta del Sur	Total Southwest
		Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base	Total Base
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	-	45,000	-	-	45,000
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	-	-	25,475	-	-	25,475
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	-	-	1,363	-	-	1,363
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	-	-	14,382	-	-	14,382
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	-	-	23,527	-	-	23,527
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	-	-	861	624	-	1,485
Job Placement & Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	-	-	-	-	17,935	17,935
Economic Development - TPA/Agency	C9110	-	-	17,131	16,973	-	34,104
Economic Development - TPA/Region	C9110	-	-	868	756	-	1,624
Economic Development - TPA/Tribal	C9110	10,372	-	-	-	112,534	122,906
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	-	-	-	480	-	480
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	1,937	1,754	1,364	1,923	2,437	9,415
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	65,000	16,677	8,253	15,396	19,470	124,796
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Agency	E9310	-	-	59,951	-	-	59,951
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	40,150	70,964	-	80,778	102,385	294,277
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	18,591	-	-	-	-	18,591
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	-	-	718	1,405	-	2,123
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	-	-	14,711	-	-	14,711
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	-	-	21,909	-	-	21,909
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	2,807	-	1,129	4,146	-	8,082
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	80,894	-	128,000	-	123,285	332,179
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	53,462	52,797	55,000	63,770	44,355	269,384
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	-	-	7,640	-	-	7,640
Tribal Courts Program - TPA/Tribal	J9080	165,848	133,765	-	100,000	191,949	591,562
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	-	24	-	-	-	24
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9A05	-	-	7,054	9,264	-	16,318
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9A05	-	-	4,167	-	-	4,167
Natural Resources (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9A05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	-	16,782	50,939	-	-	67,721
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	79,059	-	-	-	44,333	123,392
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9C30	-	1,054	79,040	19,793	-	99,887
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9C30	1,619	382	9,289	793	-	12,083
Forestry Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9C30	17,887	-	-	-	7,828	25,715
Water Resources Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9D40	-	10,069	7,814	9,257	-	27,140
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9E50	-	-	8,954	-	-	8,954
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9E50	-	36,454	-	123,814	4,697	164,965
Trust Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C10	-	-	6,172	-	-	6,172
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	-	441	-	224	-	665
Rights Protection - TPA/Agency	R9120	-	-	5,969	-	-	5,969
Rights Protection - TPA/Tribal	R9120	-	-	22,400	-	-	22,400
Trust Services (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9A10	-	-	2,344	-	-	2,344
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	-	6,515	-	-	6,515
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9C70	-	1,606	-	345	-	1,951
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	22,317	105,892	-	-	12,585	140,794
Environmental Quality Program - (UTB) TPA/Tribal	R9D40	-	-	-	-	4,946	4,946
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	-	-	9,568	1,286	-	10,854
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	-	-	3,646	7,058	-	10,704
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	73,795	46,832	-	-	257,632	378,259
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	-	-	213,984	449,553	-	663,537
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	-	(24,373)	(222,113)	(72,559)	-	(319,045)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	-	-	108,400	-	-	108,400
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	-	21,581	318,278	142,031	-	481,890
Total Self-Governance Base		633,738	492,701	1,069,702	977,110	946,371	4,119,622

2017 OSG Cumulative Base and Shortfall Base

Self Governance Tribes - Total Regions

Note: Tribal base amounts shown are from 15 Enacted levels; they do not include FY 2017 internal transfers and 2017 pay cost adjustments.

PROGRAM TITLE	FFS Code	Ak-Chin Total Base	Duck Valley Total Base	Duckwater Total Base	Ely Shoshone Total Base	Gila River Total Base	Salt River Total Base	Washoe Total Base	Total Western Total Base
Facilities Administration-Operations - NON TPA	A3210	-	-	-	-	172,842	-	-	172,842
Detention Center Admin (Operations) - NON TPA	A3250	-	-	-	-	173,465	-	-	173,465
Central Office Operations - NON TPA	A5000	-	44,430	44,430	44,430	-	45,000	-	178,290
Administrative Services (Central) - NON TPA	A5200	-	-	-	-	-	14,594	-	14,594
Administrative Services - NON TPA	A5220	-	24,294	14,515	16,979	-	-	-	55,788
Facilities Management - NON TPA	A5370	-	12,622	4,340	-	-	10,348	-	27,310
Executive Direction (Regional) - NON TPA	A6000	-	3,174	2,345	2,345	-	2,037	-	9,901
Admin Svcs (Regional-Safety) - NON TPA	A6110	-	552	367	367	-	517	-	1,803
Executive Direction - TPA/Agency	A9010	-	7,360	7,360	7,360	-	4,341	-	26,421
Administrative Services - TPA/Agency	A9120	-	17,600	17,600	17,600	-	24,255	-	77,055
Economical Development - NON TPA	C6010	-	1,000	951	1,045	-	745	-	3,741
Job Placement and Training - TPA/Tribal	C9035	-	19,566	6,200	6,543	-	326,500	31,981	390,790
Road Maintenance - TPA/Tribal	C9250	-	-	4,319	5,924	-	92,652	95	102,990
Facilities Operations - NON TPA	E3500	-	-	38,679	-	-	128,484	-	167,163
Education Line Officers - NON TPA	E5030	1,340	2,344	302	587	9,314	3,074	2,239	19,200
Johnson O'Malley - TPA/Tribal	E9040	-	31,200	3,000	9,300	141,281	112,400	36,069	333,250
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Region	E9310	-	-	-	457	-	-	-	457
Tribal Scholarships - TPA/Tribal	E9310	-	86,019	12,076	19,573	218,593	41,324	75,865	453,450
Tribal Adult Education - TPA/Tribal	E9320	-	-	-	-	105,850	-	-	105,850
Social Services - NON TPA	H6010	273	1,396	2,204	2,204	-	1,015	-	7,092
Housing Development - NON TPA	H6030	-	8,091	4,305	6,172	-	6,232	-	24,800
Social Services - TPA/Agency	H9010	-	21,900	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	32,900
Social Services - TPA/Region	H9010	-	-	-	-	-	12,692	-	12,692
Social Services - TPA/Tribal	H9010	37,500	111,942	18,561	19,735	435,210	382,000	123,161	1,128,109
Welfare Assistance - TPA/Tribal	H9130	-	207,403	22,321	18,413	-	447,081	-	695,218
Indian Child Welfare Act - TPA/Tribal	H9220	-	55,000	29,446	29,446	-	65,000	-	178,892
Law Enforcement Projects - NON TPA	J3300	-	2,213	527	595	-	19,991	-	23,326
Community Fire Protection - TPA/Tribal	J9030	-	-	-	2,962	-	-	-	2,962
Tribal Courts Programs - TPA/Tribal	J9080	-	75,719	18,241	18,003	14,997	123,679	111,794	362,433
Irrigation, Oper & Maint - NON TPA	N3010	-	-	12,500	-	-	-	-	12,500
Tribal Mgmt/Development Prgm - NON TPA	N3210	-	99,575	-	-	-	-	-	99,575
Natural Resources, General (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A10	-	2,309	1,200	1,200	-	785	-	5,494
Agriculture (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A20	-	1,824	1,074	-	-	421	-	3,319
Wildlife and Parks (UTB) - NON TPA	N6A50	-	1,314	-	-	-	186	-	1,500
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9B10	-	120,726	4,013	2,300	-	29,497	-	156,536
Agriculture Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	N9B10	-	24,685	-	-	-	-	-	24,685
Wildlife & Parks Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	N9E50	-	2,040	2,040	2,040	-	-	-	6,120
Minerals & Mining Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	N9F60	-	586	710	353	-	1,314	-	2,963
Real Estate Services (UTB) - NON TPA	R6C40	-	5,486	1,245	1,219	-	599	-	8,549
Rights Protection - TPA/Region	R9120	-	3,300	3,300	3,300	-	2,865	-	12,765
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Agency	R9C70	-	4,800	2,870	2,500	-	11,634	-	21,804
Real Estate Services Program (UTB) - TPA/Tribal	R9C70	-	22,710	-	-	-	90,600	-	113,310
Real Estate Appraisals (Moved to OST) - TPA/Region	R9C80	-	3,827	-	-	-	22,370	-	26,197
Environmental Quality Program (UTB) - TPA/Region	R9D40	-	-	211	206	-	239	-	656
Self-Governance Grants (Shortfalls) - NON TPA	T3300	-	39,010	9,476	-	-	-	-	48,486
Community Services, General - NON TPA	T6010	-	2,286	1,325	1,455	-	909	-	5,975
Other Aid to Tribal Government - NON TPA	T6020	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Agency	T9020	-	18,600	11,400	11,400	-	-	-	41,400
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Region	T9020	-	6,124	5,521	5,521	-	5,316	-	22,482
Other Aid to Tribal Government - TPA/Tribal	T9020	-	174,729	58,319	58,319	127,497	-	8,569	427,433
Consolidated Tribal Government Program - TPA/Tribal	T9130	295,772	-	-	-	14,100	-	-	309,872
Self-Governance Compacts - TPA/Tribal	T9240	(40,911)	(392,487)	(125,772)	(113,246)	(187,875)	(661,015)	(32,307)	(1,553,613)
TPA General Increase - TPA/Tribal	T9901	-	254,539	84,862	78,126	-	182,189	-	599,716
638 Pay Costs - TPA/Tribal	T9902	144,820	390,815	96,833	123,083	674,722	1,017,498	82,975	2,530,746
Retirement Adjustment - TPA/Tribal	T9903	-	4,300	1,600	600	-	7,100	-	13,600
Total Self-Governance Base		438,850	1,524,923	430,316	413,916	1,899,996	2,576,468	440,441	7,724,910

Consolidated Tribal Government Program

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

GREAT PLAINS REGION	GREAT PLAINS TOTAL	FLANDREAU Santee Sioux Tribe	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES	ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE	PONCA TRIBE OF NEBRASKA	SISSETON-WAHPETON OYATE	STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE	OMAHA TRIBE OF NEBRASKA	WINNEBAGO TRIBE
PROGRAM TITLE										
Aid to Tribal Government	2,651.310		470.208	206.377	1,220.333	288.670	265.298	119.776	80.648	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP										
New Tribes										
Road Maintenance										
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2,651.310		470.208	206.377	1,220.333	288.670	265.298	119.776	80.648	
Social Services	1,614.091	50.481	85.136	414.200		300.308		689.571	74.395	
Indian Child Welfare Act	252.246			66.922		65.548		119.776		
Welfare Assistance										
Other, Human Services										
HUMAN SERVICES	1,866.337	50.481	85.136	481.122		365.856		809.347	74.395	
Natural Resources, General	301.821				275.291		26.530			
Agriculture	81.423			81.423						
Forestry	150.385				150.385					
Water Resources	178.737			84.825	93.912					
Wildlife and Parks	827.307		304.747	295.972			72.957		73.407	80.224
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,539.673		304.747	462.220	519.588		99.487		73.407	80.224
Trust Services										
Rights Protection										
Real Estate Services	337.389	42.476		149.303					58.333	87.277
Probate										
Environmental Quality Services	88.642							88.642		
Alaskan Native Programs										
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	426.031	42.476		149.303				88.642	58.333	87.277
Scholarships and Adult Education	2,612.451	34.803	503.705	449.487		379.537		854.085	205.004	185.830
Johnson O'Malley										
Tribal Colleges and Universities										
EDUCATION	2,612.451	34.803	503.705	449.487		379.537		854.085	205.004	185.830
Tribal Courts	3,124.620	181.059	952.956	400.276			298.460	591.406	386.869	313.594
Community Fire Protection	50.375								46.436	3.939
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	3,174.995	181.059	952.956	400.276			298.460	591.406	433.305	317.533
Job Placement & Training	103.890								60.154	43.736
Economic Development	297.039			75.846				57.517	70.485	93.191
Minerals and Mining										
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	400.929			75.846				57.517	130.639	136.927
Executive Direction										
Administrative Services										
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION										
** GRAND TOTAL **	12,671.726	308.819	2,316.752	2,224.631	1,739.921	1,034.063	663.245	2,520.773	1,055.731	807.791

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

SOUTHERN PLAINS REGION							
PROGRAM TITLE	SOUTHERN PLAINS TOTAL	ALABAMA COUSHATTA TRIBE OF TEXAS	IOWA TRIBE OF KS & NE	KICKAPOO MIDWEST KANSAS	PRAIRIE BAND OF POTAWATOMI	SAC & FOX TRIBE OF KS & MO	TONKAWA TRIBE
Aid to Tribal Government	458.748	61.019	68.631	35.571	81.501	125.367	86.659
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP							
New Tribes							
Road Maintenance							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	458.748	61.019	68.631	35.571	81.501	125.367	86.659
Social Services	137.294	137.294					
Indian Child Welfare Act							
Welfare Assistance							
Other, Human Services							
HUMAN SERVICES	137.294	137.294					
Natural Resources, General							
Agriculture	17.786			17.786			
Forestry	282.215	282.215					
Water Resources							
Wildlife and Parks	190.686	190.686					
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	490.687	472.901		17.786			
Trust Services							
Rights Protection							
Real Estate Services							
Probate							
Environmental Quality Services							
Alaskan Native Programs							
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES							
Scholarships and Adult Education	569.126	91.529	59.601	133.392	183.377	25.678	75.549
Johnson O'Malley	48.885						48.885
Tribal Colleges and Universities							
EDUCATION	618.011	91.529	59.601	133.392	183.377	25.678	124.434
Tribal Courts	286.997		52.376	137.839	96.782		
Community Fire Protection	211.180			88.928	122.252		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	498.177		52.376	226.767	219.034		
Job Placement & Training	67.704			31.125	25.469		11.110
Economic Development							
Minerals and Mining							
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOP.	67.704			31.125	25.469		11.110
Executive Direction							
Administrative Services							
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION							
** GRAND TOTAL **	2,270.621	762.743	180.608	444.641	509.381	151.045	222.203

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION		BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOC. (BBNA)	MIDWEST AFOGNAK	CHICKALOON	CHITINA	GULKANA	IGIUGIG	ILLIAMNA	KARLUK	KING COVE (AGDAAGUX)	KING SALMON	KNIK
PROGRAM TITLE	ALASKA TOTAL											
Aid to Tribal Government	6,468.240	2.602	105.694	113.651	134.735	7.051	133.971	89.993	111.020	71.326	131.549	1.774
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP												
New Tribes												
Road Maintenance												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	6,468.240	2.602	105.694	113.651	134.735	7.051	133.971	89.993	111.020	71.326	131.549	1.774
Social Services	267.858							15.400	6.640			
Indian Child Welfare Act	0.143											
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
HUMAN SERVICES	268.001							15.400	6.640			
Natural Resources, General												
Agriculture												
Forestry												
Water Resources												
Wildlife and Parks												
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT												
Trust Services												
Rights Protection												
Real Estate Services												
Probate												
Environmental Quality Services												
Alaskan Native Programs												
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES												
Scholarships and Adult Education	400.428				6.144			25.997	3.830	16.000		
Johnson O'Malley	4.897								0.997			
Tribal Colleges and Universities												
EDUCATION	405.325				6.144			25.997	4.827	16.000		
Tribal Courts	84.775											
Community Fire Protection												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	84.775											
Job Placement & Training	248.660						4.511	12.607		5.000	7.589	
Economic Development	42.972		42.972									
Minerals and Mining												
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	291.632		42.972				4.511	12.607		5.000	7.589	
Executive Direction												
Administrative Services												
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION												
** GRAND TOTAL **	7,517.973	2.602	148.666	113.651	140.879	7.051	138.482	143.997	122.487	92.326	139.138	1.774

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION	LARSEN BAY	MENTASTA	NAKNEK	STUYAHOK	NEWHALEN	NINILCHIK	NONDALTON	OLD HARBOR	OUZINKIE	PEDRO BAY	PORT HEIDEN	PORT LYONS	SOUTH NAKNEK
PROGRAM TITLE													
Aid to Tribal Government	104.082	120.718	90.977	61.067	76.427	105.400	87.696	64.539	89.620	104.404	0.772	101.149	1.933
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	104.082	120.718	90.977	61.067	76.427	105.400	87.696	64.539	89.620	104.404	0.772	101.149	1.933
Social Services		1.693	8.792		29.399	8.976	29.940		5.000	48.302		13.626	
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES		1.693	8.792		29.399	8.976	29.940		5.000	48.302		13.626	
Natural Resources, General													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks													
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services													
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES													
Scholarships and Adult Education	13.608	9.191				11.580			21.020	2.857			
Johnson O'Malley	3.900												
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION	17.508	9.191				11.580			21.020	2.857			
Tribal Courts													
Community Fire Protection													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training		2.185	5.784	20.999		6.717			10.000	2.857			
Economic Development													
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		2.185	5.784	20.999		6.717			10.000	2.857			
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	121.590	133.787	105.553	82.066	105.826	132.673	117.636	64.539	125.640	158.420	0.772	114.775	1.933

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	TAZLINA	TYONEK	UNALASKA (QAWALANGIN)	LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	KODIAK TRIBAL COUNCIL	AKIACHAK	AKIAK	ANDREAFSKY	ANIAK	ATMAUTLUAK	BILL MOORE'S SLOUGH	CHEFORNAK	CHULOONA- WICK
Aid to Tribal Government	89.928	30.918	128.343	143.441	161.063	39.706	2.194	1.767	54.678	80.838		18.433	137.734
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	89.928	30.918	128.343	143.441	161.063	39.706	2.194	1.767	54.678	80.838		18.433	137.734
Social Services		12.221								16.640			
Indian Child Welfare Act											0.143		
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES		12.221								16.640	0.143		
Natural Resources, General													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks													
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services													
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES													
Scholarships and Adult Education		19.999	14.500			18.478			18.195				23.979
Johnson O'Malley													
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION		19.999	14.500			18.478			18.195				23.979
Tribal Courts						40.995			24.396	14.560			
Community Fire Protection													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE						40.995			24.396	14.560			
Job Placement & Training		63.157	1.480										
Economic Development													
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		63.157	1.480										
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	89.928	126.295	144.323	143.441	161.063	99.179	2.194	1.767	97.269	112.038	0.143	18.433	161.713

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION												
PROGRAM TITLE	CROOKED CREEK	EMMONAK	GEORGETOWN	KASIGLUK	KONGIGANAK	KWETHLUK IRA COUNCIL	KWIGILLINGUK	LIME VILLAGE	LOWER KALSKAG	MARSHALL	MEKORYUK	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE (KUIGPAGMUIT)
Aid to Tribal Government	2.836	80.485	1.113	110.825	0.110	68.001	62.719	2.397	0.284	1.973	1.370	0.478
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP												
New Tribes												
Road Maintenance												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2.836	80.485	1.113	110.825	0.110	68.001	62.719	2.397	0.284	1.973	1.370	0.478
Social Services		5.088				30.187	35.954					
Indian Child Welfare Act												
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
HUMAN SERVICES		5.088				30.187	35.954					
Natural Resources, General												
Agriculture												
Forestry												
Water Resources												
Wildlife and Parks												
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT												
Trust Services												
Rights Protection												
Real Estate Services												
Probate												
Environmental Quality Services												
Alaskan Native Programs												
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES												
Scholarships and Adult Education		27.943										
Johnson O'Malley												
Tribal Colleges and Universities												
EDUCATION		27.943										
Tribal Courts		2.194										
Community Fire Protection												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		2.194										
Job Placement & Training		12.418										
Economic Development												
Minerals and Mining												
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		12.418										
Executive Direction												
Administrative Services												
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION												
** GRAND TOTAL **	2.836	128.128	1.113	110.825	0.110	98.188	98.673	2.397	0.284	1.973	1.370	0.478

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	GOODNEWS BAY	NAPASKIAK	NEWTOK	NIGHTMUTE	NUNAPITCHUK	OHAGAMIUT	PAIMUIT	PITKA'S POINT	RUSSIAN MISSION (YUKON)	SLEETMUTE	TOKSOOK BAY	TULUKSAK	TUNUNAK
Aid to Tribal Government	0.702	0.576	2.744	0.094	83.649	171.483	1.177	150.654	0.523	134.527	70.192	104.887	96.188
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	0.702	0.576	2.744	0.094	83.649	171.483	1.177	150.654	0.523	134.527	70.192	104.887	96.188
Social Services													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Natural Resources, General													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks													
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services													
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES													
Scholarships and Adult Education					19.550	10.763							
Johnson O'Malley													
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION					19.550	10.763							
Tribal Courts					2.630								
Community Fire Protection													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE					2.630								
Job Placement & Training													
Economic Development													
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	0.702	0.576	2.744	0.094	105.829	182.246	1.177	150.654	0.523	134.527	70.192	104.887	96.188

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	CHUATHBALUK (KUSKOKWIM)	ARTIC SLOPE NATIVE ASSOC.	ANAKTUVUK PASS	ANVIK	ATOASUK VILLAGE	BEAVER	CHALKYITSIK	KAKTOVIK VILLAGE	KOYUKUK	LOUDEN (GALENA)	NUIQSUT VILLAGE	NORTHWAY	NATIVE VILLAGE OF PT. HOPE
Aid to Tribal Government	115.787	14.494	58.313	155.281	46.152	122.444	107.944	97.047	25.560	134.659	76.923	136.486	96.214
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	115.787	14.494	58.313	155.281	46.152	122.444	107.944	97.047	25.560	134.659	76.923	136.486	96.214
Social Services													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Natural Resources, General													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks													
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services													
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES													
Scholarships and Adult Education													10.339
Johnson O'Malley													
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION													10.339
Tribal Courts													
Community Fire Protection													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training				3.734		10.545						12.402	12.402
Economic Development													
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT				3.734		10.545						12.402	12.402
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	115.787	14.494	58.313	159.015	46.152	132.989	107.944	97.047	25.560	134.659	76.923	148.888	118.955

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	POINT LAY	RUBY	STEVENS VILLAGE	WAINWRIGHT	KALTAG	BUCKLAND	DEERING	KIANA TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	NOATAK	SELAWIK IRA COUNCIL	CHILKOOT (HAINES)	HOONAH	KLUKWAN
Aid to Tribal Government	90.285	63.096	122.103	81.233	143.671	117.339	1.699	101.617	0.686	1.214	1.171	111.894	139.228
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	90.285	63.096	122.103	81.233	143.671	117.339	1.699	101.617	0.686	1.214	1.171	111.894	139.228
Social Services													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Natural Resources, General													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks													
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services													
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES													
Scholarships and Adult Education		41.803										34.973	
Johnson O'Malley													
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION		41.803										34.973	
Tribal Courts													
Community Fire Protection													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training		23.273											
Economic Development													
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		23.273											
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	90.285	128.172	122.103	81.233	143.671	117.339	1.699	101.617	0.686	1.214	1.171	146.867	139.228

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

ALASKA REGION				
PROGRAM TITLE	DOUGLAS	HYDABURG	PETERSBURG	SKAGWAY
Aid to Tribal Government	1.671	103.142	139.724	109.983
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP				
New Tribes				
Road Maintenance				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1.671	103.142	139.724	109.983
Social Services				
Indian Child Welfare Act				
Welfare Assistance				
Other, Human Services				
HUMAN SERVICES				
Natural Resources, General				
Agriculture				
Forestry				
Water Resources				
Wildlife and Parks				
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				
Trust Services				
Rights Protection				
Real Estate Services				
Probate				
Environmental Quality Services				
Alaskan Native Programs				
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES				
Scholarships and Adult Education		49.679		
Johnson O'Malley				
Tribal Colleges and Universities				
EDUCATION		49.679		
Tribal Courts				
Community Fire Protection				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE				
Job Placement & Training		31.000		
Economic Development				
Minerals and Mining				
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		31.000		
Executive Direction				
Administrative Services				
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION				
** GRAND TOTAL **	1.671	183.821	139.724	109.983

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

MIDWEST REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	MIDWEST TOTAL	SAC & FOX TRIBE OF IOWA	MIDWEST CHIPPEWA	BAD RIVER	LAC COURTE ORIELLES	FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI	RED CLIFF	ST. CROIX	SOKAOGON CHIPPEWA	STOCKBRIDGE MUNSEE	HO CHUNK NATION	UPPER SIOUX	PRAIRIE ISLAND
Aid to Tribal Government	878.583		235.317							27.494			78.562
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	724.119	134.126											
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance	4.339												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,607.041	134.126	235.317							27.494			78.562
Social Services	1,218.534							62.411				10.000	50.000
Indian Child Welfare Act	462.562						52.141		30.007	59.112	88.000	40.937	
Welfare Assistance	90.383												
Other, Human Services	76.262								12.005				
HUMAN SERVICES	1,847.741						52.141	62.411	42.012	59.112	88.000	50.937	50.000
Natural Resources, General	409.657						6.132						
Agriculture	4.007						4.007						
Forestry	28.868									28.868			
Water Resources	37.722												
Wildlife and Parks	49.302												
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	529.556						10.139			28.868			
Trust Services	215.000										215.000		
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services	150.000												
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	365.000										215.000		
Scholarships and Adult Education	2,139.858	46.000		202.795	172.145	115.914	184.232	105.000	73.995	104.054	154.351		50.000
Johnson O'Malley	425.785						46.058	58.000	16.007	22.841	78.500		
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION	2,565.643	46.000		202.795	172.145	115.914	230.290	163.000	90.002	126.895	232.851		50.000
Tribal Courts	1,431.561	67.062					176.905	40.000	28.014				
Community Fire Protection	593.034						13.314	25.000		21.995			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	2,024.595	67.062					190.219	65.000	28.014	21.995			
Job Placement & Training	144.584							65.500					
Economic Development	182.388												
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	326.972							65.500					
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	9,266.548	247.188	235.317	202.795	172.145	115.914	482.789	355.911	160.028	264.364	535.851	50.937	178.562

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

MIDWEST REGION												
PROGRAM TITLE	SHAKOPEE	LOWER SIOUX	MENOMINEE	BAY MILLS	HANNAHVILLE	SAGINAW CHIPPEWA	KEWEENAW BAY	LAC VIEUX DESERT	HURON POTAWATOMI	POKAGON BAND OF POTAWATOMI	LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY BAND OF OTTAWA	MATCH-E-BE-NASH-SHE-WISH POTAWATOMI
Aid to Tribal Government	6.664	46.475	181.878			34.440			90.000		177.753	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP											589.993	
New Tribes												
Road Maintenance						4.339						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	6.664	46.475	181.878			38.779			90.000		767.746	
Social Services		66.967		145.538	88.259	209.951	220.477	91.652	25.069	248.210		
Indian Child Welfare Act				84.100		40.327	35.193	32.745				
Welfare Assistance							63.672	26.711				
Other, Human Services					48.654						15.603	
HUMAN SERVICES		66.967		229.638	136.913	250.278	319.342	151.108	25.069	248.210	15.603	
Natural Resources, General				81.978		9.633					311.914	
Agriculture												
Forestry												
Water Resources											37.722	
Wildlife and Parks										49.302		
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				81.978		9.633				49.302	349.636	
Trust Services												
Rights Protection												
Real Estate Services	150.000											
Probate												
Environmental Quality Services												
Alaskan Native Programs												
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	150.000											
Scholarships and Adult Education				191.915	59.680	8.000	33.858	92.864	68.415	63.780	269.073	143.787
Johnson O'Malley						24.786		2.923		156.670		20.000
Tribal Colleges and Universities												
EDUCATION				191.915	59.680	32.786	33.858	95.787	68.415	220.450	269.073	163.787
Tribal Courts		54.946		259.214	149.958	112.474	267.931	79.502		179.952	15.603	
Community Fire Protection					45.552	36.576				450.597		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		54.946		259.214	195.510	149.050	267.931	79.502		630.549	15.603	
Job Placement & Training								79.084				
Economic Development										182.388		
Minerals and Mining												
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT								79.084		182.388		
Executive Direction												
Administrative Services												
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION												
** GRAND TOTAL **	156.664	168.388	181.878	762.745	392.103	480.526	621.131	405.481	183.484	1,330.899	1,417.661	163.787

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

EASTERN OKLAHOMA
G

EASTERN OKLAHOMA REGION		EASTERN OKLAHOMA TOTAL	SEMINOLE NATION	CHEROKEE NATION
PROGRAM TITLE				
	Aid to Tribal Government	241.073		241.073
	Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP			
	New Tribes			
	Road Maintenance			
	TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	241.073		241.073
	Social Services			
	Indian Child Welfare Act			
	Welfare Assistance			
	Other, Human Services			
	HUMAN SERVICES			
	Natural Resources, General			
	Agriculture			
	Forestry			
	Water Resources			
	Wildlife and Parks			
	TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			
	Trust Services			
	Rights Protection			
	Real Estate Services			
	Probate			
	Environmental Quality Services			
	Alaskan Native Programs			
	TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES			
	Scholarships and Adult Education	0.523	0.523	
	Johnson O'Malley			
	Tribal Colleges and Universities			
	EDUCATION	0.523	0.523	
	Tribal Courts			
	Community Fire Protection			
	PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE			
	Job Placement & Training			
	Economic Development			
	Minerals and Mining			
	COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT			
	Executive Direction			
	Administrative Services			
	EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION			

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

** GRAND TOTAL **	241.596	0.523	241.073
-------------------	---------	-------	---------

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

WESTERN REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	WESTERN TOTAL	FORT MOHAVE	MIDWEST CHEMEHUEVI	PASCUA YAQUI	FALLON	FORT MCDERMITT	LOVELOCK	PYRAMID LAKE	SUMMIT LAKE	WALKER RIVER	YOMBA	GOSHUTE	HOPI TRIBE
Aid to Tribal Government	537.389						44.290		122.902		37.000		154.463
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance	11.319						1.319						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	548.708						45.609		122.902		37.000		154.463
Social Services	1,726.850			220.523			94.171				35.402		487.274
Indian Child Welfare Act	407.664			58.279					24.527				156.513
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	2,134.514			278.802			94.171		24.527		35.402		643.787
Natural Resources, General	657.831												450.323
Agriculture	1.000												
Forestry	18.165												
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks	45.000												
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	721.996												450.323
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services	157.318												157.318
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services	24.366												
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	181.684												157.318
Scholarships and Adult Education	1,867.151	123.791	62.039	648.724	50.514	29.469	4.100	84.936		85.071	6.150	29.475	479.089
Johnson O'Malley	67.565	29.855					6.110						
Tribal Colleges and Universities	23.000												
EDUCATION	1,957.716	153.646	62.039	648.724	50.514	29.469	10.210	84.936		85.071	6.150	29.475	479.089
Tribal Courts	1,531.554			369.130	1.656						35.071		385.953
Community Fire Protection	2.000												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,533.554			369.130	1.656						35.071		385.953
Job Placement & Training	560.736	39.453	40.932	27.079							8.006	17.572	419.694
Economic Development													
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	560.736	39.453	40.932	27.079							8.006	17.572	419.694
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	7,638.908	193.099	102.971	1,323.735	52.170	29.469	149.990	84.936	147.429	85.071	121.629	47.047	2,690.627

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

WESTERN REGION									
PROGRAM TITLE	YAVAPAI APACHE	HAVASUPAI	HUALAPAI	YAVAPAI PRESCOTT	TONTO APACHE	KAIBAB PAIUTE	LAS VEGAS	MOAPA	UTAH PAIUTE
Aid to Tribal Government			60.000	11.460	20.000		28.187	19.087	40.000
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP									
New Tribes									
Road Maintenance			10.000						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT			70.000	11.460	20.000		28.187	19.087	40.000
Social Services	150.877	52.861	124.649	40.631	44.268	35.696	72.176	96.990	271.332
Indian Child Welfare Act	20.000	13.345	50.000			35.000			50.000
Welfare Assistance									
Other, Human Services									
HUMAN SERVICES	170.877	66.206	174.649	40.631	44.268	70.696	72.176	96.990	321.332
Natural Resources, General		159.739	20.000	27.769					
Agriculture						1.000			
Forestry			18.165						
Water Resources									
Wildlife and Parks						45.000			
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		159.739	38.165	27.769		46.000			
Trust Services									
Rights Protection									
Real Estate Services									
Probate									
Environmental Quality Services		24.366							
Alaskan Native Programs									
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES		24.366							
Scholarships and Adult Education			85.612						178.181
Johnson O'Malley			25.000						6.600
Tribal Colleges and Universities						23.000			
EDUCATION			110.612			23.000			184.781
Tribal Courts	199.757		278.737	43.083	72.225	25.000	42.281	48.661	30.000
Community Fire Protection						2.000			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	199.757		278.737	43.083	72.225	27.000	42.281	48.661	30.000
Job Placement & Training						8.000			
Economic Development									
Minerals and Mining									
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT						8.000			
Executive Direction									
Administrative Services									
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION									
** GRAND TOTAL **	370.634	250.311	672.163	122.943	136.493	174.696	142.644	164.738	576.113

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	PACIFIC TOTAL	IONE MIWUK	MIDWEST VALLEY	BERRY CREEK	GUIDIVILLE	BIG SANDY	BIG VALLEY	COLD SPRINGS	COLUSA	CORTINA	CLOVERDALE	ROBINSON	ENTERPRISE
Aid to Tribal Government	11,325.231	123.022	159.820	102.598	152.000	124.380	69.508	113.674	108.607	172.423	161.151	140.679	174.602
Consolidated Tribal Govt Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	11,325.231	123.022	159.820	102.598	152.000	124.380	69.508	113.674	108.607	172.423	161.151	140.679	174.602
Social Services	29.709												
Indian Child Welfare Act	640.681							15.547	42.686			44.850	
Welfare Assistance	7.500												
Other, Human Services	20.250												
HUMAN SERVICES	698.140							15.547	42.686			44.850	
Natural Resources, General	17.900												
Agriculture	19.947												
Forestry	53.956												
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks	21.345												
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	113.148												
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services	37.000	3.000							5.000				3.000
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	37.000	3.000							5.000				3.000
Scholarships and Adult Education	433.249	25.600	13.312		3.600	15.472	19.262	10.000	10.636	10.619	6.000	6.000	3.347
Johnson O'Malley	438.918				81.315		124.773					13.737	
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION	872.167	25.600	13.312		84.915	15.472	144.035	10.000	10.636	10.619	6.000	19.737	3.347
Tribal Courts													
Community Fire Protection	60.533		2.952										
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	60.533		2.952										
Job Placement & Training	109.412						3.296	6.000	6.532		7.000		2.600
Economic Development	20.594	12.094							8.500				
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	130.006	12.094					3.296	6.000	15.032		7.000		2.600
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	13,236.225	163.716	176.084	102.598	236.915	139.852	216.839	145.221	181.961	183.042	174.151	205.266	183.549

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION												
PROGRAM TITLE	GRINDSTONE	BENTON	HOPLAND	JACKSON	CHICKEN RANCH	CAHTO (LAYTONVILLE)	FORT INDEPENDENCE	MANCHESTER	MIDDLETOWN	BIG PINE	CHOOPDA (CHICO RANCHERIA)	NORTH FORK
Aid to Tribal Government	177.534	162.513	15.929	154.743	177.413	154.773	176.840	142.074	35.697	180.667	125.281	2.223
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP												
New Tribes												
Road Maintenance												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	177.534	162.513	15.929	154.743	177.413	154.773	176.840	142.074	35.697	180.667	125.281	2.223
Social Services									16.209			
Indian Child Welfare Act	16.000	3.000	37.600		1.500	7.580	1.000	40.000	81.976			
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services							3.000					
HUMAN SERVICES	16.000	3.000	37.600		1.500	7.580	4.000	40.000	98.185			
Natural Resources, General												
Agriculture							7.000					
Forestry												
Water Resources												
Wildlife and Parks												
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT							7.000					
Trust Services												
Rights Protection												
Real Estate Services			3.000		3.000				3.000		3.000	
Probate												
Environmental Quality Services												
Alaskan Native Programs												
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES			3.000		3.000				3.000		3.000	
Scholarships and Adult Education		16.000	20.000					11.775		25.274	75.136	
Johnson O'Malley			101.340		1.500	35.996					1.650	
Tribal Colleges and Universities												
EDUCATION		16.000	121.340		1.500	35.996		11.775		25.274	76.786	
Tribal Courts												
Community Fire Protection												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE												
Job Placement & Training		12.000									12.300	
Economic Development												
Minerals and Mining												
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT		12.000									12.300	
Executive Direction												
Administrative Services												
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION												
** GRAND TOTAL **	193.534	193.513	177.869	154.743	183.413	198.349	187.840	193.849	136.882	205.941	217.367	2.223

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	PICAYUNE	REDWOOD VALLEY	ROUND VALLEY (COVELO)	GREENVILLE	SHINGLE SPRINGS	STEWARTS POINT	TABLE MOUNTAIN	TULE RIVER	GRATON RANCHERIA	LONE PINE	MOORETOWN	SHEEP RANCH	SHERWOOD VALLEY
Aid to Tribal Government	206.224	164.322	108.656	133.858	198.202	159.807	190.446	190.377	142.344	147.522	133.786	210.410	96.298
Consolidated Tribal Govt Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	206.224	164.322	108.656	133.858	198.202	159.807	190.446	190.377	142.344	147.522	133.786	210.410	96.298
Social Services										6.500			
Indian Child Welfare Act		18.785		15.000				42.314	16.027	3.600	64.781		47.517
Welfare Assistance										7.500			
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES		18.785		15.000				42.314	16.027	17.600	64.781		47.517
Natural Resources, General								10.000		5.000			
Agriculture								12.947					
Forestry								53.956					
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks								9.000					
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT								85.903		5.000			
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services						3.000		5.000	3.000				
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES						3.000		5.000	3.000				
Scholarships and Adult Education			4.733	25.000				6.000		24.240	30.523		
Johnson O'Malley		3.929	2.230					3.000					50.825
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION		3.929	6.963	25.000				9.000		24.240	30.523		50.825
Tribal Courts													
Community Fire Protection				27.000				12.840		3.000	11.741		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE				27.000				12.840		3.000	11.741		
Job Placement & Training			29.584								14.100		
Economic Development													
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT			29.584								14.100		
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	206.224	187.036	145.203	200.858	198.202	162.807	190.446	345.434	161.371	197.362	254.931	210.410	194.640

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION	ELEM INDIAN COLONY	TUOLUMNE	UPPER LAKE	COYOTE VALLEY	BRIDGEPORT PAIUTE	DEATH VALLEY TIMBI-SHA SHOSHONE	TEJON	WILTON MIWOK	ALTURAS	FORT BIDWELL	PIT RIVER	SUSANVILLE	BIG LAGOON
PROGRAM TITLE													
Aid to Tribal Government	132.916	84.702	145.411	99.268	196.288	169.669	2.983	1.119	191.623	240.362	193.474	219.496	1.323
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	132.916	84.702	145.411	99.268	196.288	169.669	2.983	1.119	191.623	240.362	193.474	219.496	1.323
Social Services		7.000											
Indian Child Welfare Act	30.000	52.972	15.000	36.946		6.000							
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services	6.000			6.250		5.000							
HUMAN SERVICES	36.000	59.972	15.000	43.196		11.000							
Natural Resources, General		2.900											
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks				12.345									
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		2.900		12.345									
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services		3.000											
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES		3.000											
Scholarships and Adult Education	17.000			53.720									
Johnson O'Malley			18.623										
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION	17.000		18.623	53.720									
Tribal Courts													
Community Fire Protection		3.000											
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		3.000											
Job Placement & Training	10.000					6.000							
Economic Development													
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	10.000					6.000							
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	195.916	153.574	179.034	208.529	196.288	186.669	2.983	1.119	191.623	240.362	193.474	219.496	1.323

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	RESIGHINI	BLUE LAKE	ELK VALLEY	ROHNERVILLE	QUARTZ VALLEY	SMITH RIVER	TABLE BLUFF	TRINIDAD	CEDARVILLE	AUGUSTINE	BARONA	JAMUL	LA JOLLA
Aid to Tribal Government	202.443	239.426	252.368	255.930	248.351	7.140	212.299	218.978	204.401	170.870	139.500	169.977	195.440
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	202.443	239.426	252.368	255.930	248.351	7.140	212.299	218.978	204.401	170.870	139.500	169.977	195.440
Social Services													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Natural Resources, General													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks													
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services													
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES													
Scholarships and Adult Education													
Johnson O'Malley													
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION													
Tribal Courts													
Community Fire Protection													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training													
Economic Development													
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	202.443	239.426	252.368	255.930	248.351	7.140	212.299	218.978	204.401	170.870	139.500	169.977	195.440

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

PACIFIC REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	LA POSTA	MORONGO	PALA	PECHANGA	SAN MANUEL	SAN PASQUAL	SANTA YNEZ	SANTA YSABEL	SYCUAN	TORRES-MARTINEZ	RAMONA	TWENTY NINE PALMS	VIEJAS
Aid to Tribal Government	156.888	195.602	166.804	81.210	123.397	133.982	162.161	162.720	135.608	191.101	166.078	146.628	116.892
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP													
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	156.888	195.602	166.804	81.210	123.397	133.982	162.161	162.720	135.608	191.101	166.078	146.628	116.892
Social Services													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Natural Resources, General													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife and Parks													
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Services													
Rights Protection													
Real Estate Services													
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES													
Scholarships and Adult Education													
Johnson O'Malley													
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION													
Tribal Courts													
Community Fire Protection													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training													
Economic Development													
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	156.888	195.602	166.804	81.210	123.397	133.982	162.161	162.720	135.608	191.101	166.078	146.628	116.892

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

SOUTHWEST REGION														
PROGRAM TITLE	SOUTHWEST TOTAL	ACOMA	COCHITI	SANDIA	SAN FELIPE	SANTO DOMINGO	ZIA	LAGUNA PUEBLO	NAMBE	PICURIS	POJOAQUE	SAN ILDEFONSO	SAN JUAN PUEBLO	TESUQUE
Aid to Tribal Government	1,060.460	214.171	125.472	80.349	112.863	129.623	70.126		116.255	107.627	25.546	43.940	27.847	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	286.026													
New Tribes														
Road Maintenance														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,346.486	214.171	125.472	80.349	112.863	129.623	70.126		116.255	107.627	25.546	43.940	27.847	
Social Services	659.004		33.018		131.500			260.260						
Indian Child Welfare Act	103.007		52.828		50.179									
Welfare Assistance	3.633				3.633									
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	765.644		85.846		185.312			260.260						
Natural Resources, General														
Agriculture	286.490													
Forestry	51.614													
Water Resources														
Wildlife and Parks	116.691							32.947	4.650			79.094		
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	454.795							32.947	4.650			79.094		
Trust Services														
Rights Protection														
Real Estate Services	400.047										79.252	93.740		86.877
Probate														
Environmental Quality Services														
Alaskan Native Programs														
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	400.047										79.252	93.740		86.877
Scholarships and Adult Education	170.688		69.337	30.633	70.718									
Johnson O'Malley	35.319		9.905	5.119	20.295									
Tribal Colleges and Universities														
EDUCATION	206.007		79.242	35.752	91.013									
Tribal Courts	1,731.993	226.043	41.542	179.217	83.273	153.880		281.336	49.502	38.763	79.251	76.164		86.878
Community Fire Protection	210.913	56.674						16.934						
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,942.906	282.717	41.542	179.217	83.273	153.880		298.270	49.502	38.763	79.251	76.164		86.878
Job Placement & Training														
Economic Development	36.562			36.562										
Minerals and Mining														
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	36.562			36.562										
Executive Direction														
Administrative Services														
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTAL **	5,152.447	496.888	332.102	331.880	472.461	283.503	70.126	558.530	198.704	151.040	184.049	292.938	27.847	173.755

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

SOUTHWEST REGION	MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE	ZUNI PUEBLO	RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER
PROGRAM TITLE			
Aid to Tribal Government	6.641		
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP			286.026
New Tribes			
Road Maintenance			
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	6.641		286.026
Social Services		234.226	
Indian Child Welfare Act			
Welfare Assistance			
Other, Human Services			
HUMAN SERVICES		234.226	
Natural Resources, General			
Agriculture			286.490
Forestry			51.614
Water Resources			
Wildlife and Parks			
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			338.104
Trust Services			
Rights Protection			
Real Estate Services			140.178
Probate			
Environmental Quality Services			
Alaskan Native Programs			
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES			140.178
Scholarships and Adult Education			
Johnson O'Malley			
Tribal Colleges and Universities			
EDUCATION			
Tribal Courts		436.144	
Community Fire Protection		137.305	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		573.449	
Job Placement & Training			
Economic Development			
Minerals and Mining			
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT			
Executive Direction			
Administrative Services			
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION			
** GRAND TOTAL **	6.641	807.675	764.308

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

NORTHWEST REGION												
PROGRAM TITLE	NORTHWEST TOTAL	COOS, UMPOUA, SIUSLAW	COW CREEK	COEUR D'ALENE	NEZ PERCE	QUILEUTE	NOOKSACK	SAUK SIUATTLE	SNOQUALMIE	STILLA- GUAMISH	YAKAMA TRIBE	SPOKANE TRIBE
Aid to Tribal Government	2,049.852	88.270		119.096	1,335.636	1.974	24.028	162.687	0.508	242.406	69.444	5.803
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP												
New Tribes												
Road Maintenance												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2,049.852	88.270		119.096	1,335.636	1.974	24.028	162.687	0.508	242.406	69.444	5.803
Social Services	235.798	75.878	1.502	158.418								
Indian Child Welfare Act	205.699	75.878		129.821								
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
HUMAN SERVICES	441.497	151.756	1.502	288.239								
Natural Resources, General	328.757	94.140		234.617								
Agriculture	119.661			119.661								
Forestry	224.925	21.728		203.197								
Water Resources												
Wildlife and Parks												
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	673.343	115.868		557.475								
Trust Services												
Rights Protection												
Real Estate Services	51.276	49.775	1.501									
Probate												
Environmental Quality Services												
Alaskan Native Programs												
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	51.276	49.775	1.501									
Scholarships and Adult Education	470.640	155.308		315.332								
Johnson O'Malley	5.175	5.175										
Tribal Colleges and Universities												
EDUCATION	475.815	160.483		315.332								
Tribal Courts	317.861	84.368		233.493								
Community Fire Protection												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	317.861	84.368		233.493								
Job Placement & Training	235.559			235.559								
Economic Development	132.266			132.266								
Minerals and Mining												
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	367.825			367.825								
Executive Direction												
Administrative Services												
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION												
** GRAND TOTAL **	4,377.469	650.520	3.003	1,881.460	1,335.636	1.974	24.028	162.687	0.508	242.406	69.444	5.803

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

EASTERN REGION													
PROGRAM TITLE	EASTERN TOTAL	INDIAN TOWNSHIP	PLEASANT POINT	PENOBSCOT	MIDWEST MALISEET	PEQUOT	MICCOSUKEE	NARRAGAN- SETT	POARCH CREEK	AROOSTOOK MICMAC	CATAWBA	MOHEGAN	JENA CHOCTAW
Aid to Tribal Government	3,331.357	43.350	72.315		84.526		121.632	284.673	376.040	270.226	718.691	11.398	191.842
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prgm-CTGP	16.667												
New Tribes													
Road Maintenance	0.470	0.470											
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,348.494	43.820	72.315		84.526		121.632	284.673	376.040	270.226	718.691	11.398	191.842
Social Services	1,258.245		294.630	191.129	78.078		43.974	145.003	171.538	84.410	99.222		10.074
Indian Child Welfare Act	513.376	89.495		55.982	60.258		43.973	73.134	47.677	44.946	65.756		
Welfare Assistance	219.669	219.669											
Other, Human Services	46.791						46.791						
HUMAN SERVICES	2,038.081	309.164	294.630	247.111	138.336		134.738	218.137	219.215	129.356	164.978		10.074
Natural Resources, General	320.139			141.106					120.979	7.674			
Agriculture	426.043												
Forestry	261.641	13.680		178.477	21.915			47.569					
Water Resources	400.786	1.167		65.970	2.789		327.467	0.192		2.741	0.460		
Wildlife and Parks	789.976	139.720	116.628	263.167			163.734	43.926	61.705	1.096			
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	2,198.585	154.567	116.628	648.720	24.704		491.201	91.687	182.684	11.511	0.460		
Trust Services	6.406			5.940									
Rights Protection	141.422			119.099				22.323					
Real Estate Services	623.824			163.347	47.709		163.734	51.424		49.879	147.731		
Probate													
Environmental Quality Services													
Alaskan Native Programs													
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES	771.652			288.386	47.709		163.734	73.747		49.879	147.731		
Scholarships and Adult Education	1,240.674	90.059	228.718	144.080	140.428	88.389	18.711	138.339	60.498	81.670	2.448		14.998
Johnson O'Malley	61.871					36.180			25.691				
Tribal Colleges and Universities													
EDUCATION	1,302.545	90.059	228.718	144.080	140.428	124.569	18.711	138.339	86.189	81.670	2.448		14.998
Tribal Courts	992.845	30.198	162.682	163.530			28.070		95.651				
Community Fire Protection	749.410	101.497	69.085	77.048			37.425		166.825				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,742.255	131.695	231.767	240.578			65.495		262.476				
Job Placement & Training	225.889		71.108	32.852				113.312					
Economic Development	606.860			71.119			102.920	24.180	2.272	5.482	393.948		6.939
Minerals and Mining													
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	832.749		71.108	103.971			102.920	137.492	2.272	5.482	393.948		6.939
Executive Direction													
Administrative Services													
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTAL **	12,234.361	729.305	1,015.166	1,672.846	435.703	124.569	1,098.431	944.075	1,128.876	548.124	1,428.256	11.398	223.853

FY 2017 CTGP Breakout
(Dollars in Thousands)

EASTERN REGION											
PROGRAM TITLE	MASHPEE WANPANOAG	TUNICA BILOXI	CHITIMACHA	COUSHATTA	SENECA	ST REGIS MOHAWK	TONAWANDA	ONEIDA NATION	CAYUGA	EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE	SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
Aid to Tribal Government	304.803	10.934	212.349		0.777	58.694		299.788		269.319	
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqgm-CTGP				6.011			2.557		7.732		0.367
New Tribes											
Road Maintenance											
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	304.803	10.934	212.349	6.011	0.777	58.694	2.557	299.788	7.732	269.319	0.367
Social Services		1.991	129.186			9.010					
Indian Child Welfare Act		1.727	0.275			30.153					
Welfare Assistance											
Other, Human Services											
HUMAN SERVICES		3.718	129.461			39.163					
Natural Resources, General								50.380			
Agriculture								426.043			
Forestry											
Water Resources											
Wildlife and Parks											
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT								476.423			
Trust Services		0.466									
Rights Protection											
Real Estate Services											
Probate											
Environmental Quality Services											
Alaskan Native Programs											
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES		0.466									
Scholarships and Adult Education						43.308		186.866		2.162	
Johnson O'Malley											
Tribal Colleges and Universities											
EDUCATION						43.308		186.866		2.162	
Tribal Courts			330.965			31.478		150.271			
Community Fire Protection			116.317			3.600		177.613			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE			447.282			35.078		327.884			
Job Placement & Training						8.617					
Economic Development											
Minerals and Mining											
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT						8.617					
Executive Direction											
Administrative Services											
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION											
** GRAND TOTAL **	304.803	15.118	789.092	6.011	0.777	184.860	2.557	1,290.961	7.732	271.481	0.367

P.L. 102-477 Grants
Participants

FY 2017 - P.L. 102-477 GRANTS - TPA BASE FUNDING

(Dollars in Thousands)

P.L. 102-477 Program	TOTAL 477 TRIBES BASE	SISSETON- WAHPETON	THREE AFFILIATED TRIBE	SPIRIT LAKE TRIBE	PAWNEE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	EASTERN SHOSHONE TRIBE	FT. BELKNAP COMMUNITY COUNCIL	KNIK TRIBAL COUNCIL	KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOC.	SHOONAQ TRIBE OF KODIAK	RENO SPARKS INDIAN COLONY	TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION	PUEBLO OF LAGUNA	PUEBLO OF ZUNI	CONFED. TRIBES OF COLVILLE
PROGRAM TITLE															
Aid to Tribal Government															
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP	55.915										55.915				
Self Governance															
New Tribes															
Road Maintenance															
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	55.915										55.915				
Social Services															
Indian Child Welfare Act															
Welfare Assistance															
Other, Human Services															
Housing Improvement Program															
HUMAN SERVICES															
Natural Resources, General															
Agriculture															
Forestry															
Water Resources															
Wildlife and Parks															
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT															
Trust Services															
Rights Protection															
Real Estate Services															
Probate															
Environmental Quality Services															
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES															
Scholarships and Adult Education	2,263.037			77.592	195.689	196.358	411.445	0.364	76.913	23.013			345.114	447.584	138.363
Scholarships	1,981.572			77.592	173.126	196.358	411.445	0.364	76.913	23.013			310.512	447.584	
Adult Education	281.465				22.563								34.602		138.363
Other, Education															
Johnson O'Malley															
Tribal Colleges and Universities															
EDUCATION	2,263.037			77.592	195.689	196.358	411.445	0.364	76.913	23.013			345.114	447.584	138.363
Tribal Courts															
Community Fire Protection															
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE															
Job Placement & Training	1,703.050	123.770	160.072	42.339		41.654	31.407		64.234			286.801	63.259	70.804	300.590
Economic Development															
Minerals and Mining															
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	1,703.050	123.770	160.072	42.339		41.654	31.407		64.234			286.801	63.259	70.804	300.590
Executive Direction															
Administrative Services															
Administrative Services															
Safety Management															
Common Support Services															
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION															
** GRAND TOTAL **	4,022.002	123.770	160.072	119.931	195.689	238.012	442.852	0.364	141.147	23.013	55.915	286.801	408.373	518.388	438.953

FY 2017 - P.L. 102-477 GRANTS - TPA BASE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

P.L. 102-477 Program	NEZ PERCE TRIBE	SHOSHONE- BANNOCK TRIBE	SPOKANE TRIBE	SENECA NATION OF NEW YORK
PROGRAM TITLE				
Aid to Tribal Government				
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Prqm-CTGP				
Self Governance				
New Tribes				
Road Maintenance				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT				
Social Services				
Indian Child Welfare Act				
Welfare Assistance				
Other, Human Services				
Housing Improvement Program				
HUMAN SERVICES				
Natural Resources, General				
Agriculture				
Forestry				
Water Resources				
Wildlife and Parks				
TRUST-RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				
Trust Services				
Rights Protection				
Real Estate Services				
Probate				
Environmental Quality Services				
TRUST-REAL ESTATE SERVICES				
Scholarships and Adult Education	28.717	201.425	120.460	
Scholarships		144.205	120.460	
Adult Education	28.717	57.220		
Other, Education				
Johnson O'Malley				
Tribal Colleges and Universities				
EDUCATION	28.717	201.425	120.460	
Tribal Courts				
Community Fire Protection				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE				
Job Placement & Training	135.151	188.992	39.959	154.018
Economic Development				
Minerals and Mining				
COMMUNITY & ECON. DEVELOPMENT	135.151	188.992	39.959	154.018
Executive Direction				
Administrative Services				
Administrative Services				
Safety Management				
Common Support Services				
EXEC.DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION				
** GRAND TOTAL **	163.868	390.417	160.419	154.018

Section 403 Compliance

Compliance with Section 403

Section 403 of Public Law 114-113, the 2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act, includes a requirement for disclosure of program assessments used to support Government-wide, departmental, or agency initiatives or general operations. The general provision states:

SEC. 403. “The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities, and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committee on Appropriations for approval.”

Burden Rate on Reimbursable Contract and Agreements

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-25 and the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 4 require Federal agencies to assess a burden rate (user charge) on reimbursable contracts and agreements, where agencies act in the capacity of a service provider. Beginning in FY 2007, Indian Affairs initiated the inclusion of a burden rate to be applied to all new reimbursable agreements initiated in FY 2007 and thereafter. The rate for each new fiscal year is recalculated and re-issued prior to the start of the new fiscal year.

Agreements requiring application of a burden assessment rate include all reimbursable agreements between Indian Affairs and other Federal agencies, state, and local governments, the public, and other Department of the Interior agencies. Exceptions to the policy include reimbursable agreements that result in compacts, contracts, and grants awarded pursuant to Public Law 93-638, the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act, 23 U.S.C. 202(a)(2)(B) and reimbursable agreements received under the authority of the 25 U.S.C. 318a (The Federal Highway Act of 1921), 45 Stat. 750, P.L. 70-520 as amended by 126 STAT. 476, P.L. 112-141 (Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act). In addition, the burden rate does not apply to authority received from the Department of Education for programs operated through the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) and to grants awarded to BIE by other Federal agencies or state institutions to support BIE programs, and funds received by BIE from state agencies for the administration of the Food Services Program. All funds received from a tribal government are also exempt from the burden assessment.

Furthermore, the burden rate does not apply to Intra-agency/Inter-agency Personnel Agreements established to detail an Indian Affairs (IA) employee to another Federal, state, local or tribal government, nor does it apply to emergency supplemental agreements and Wildfire Management-Fire Suppression reimbursements. Finally, construction agreements for the benefit of a tribe/school, cost shared administrative support agreements, travel expenses or award payments to an IA employee are exempt from the burden rate assessment as well as TAAMS related efforts, i.e., trainings, program enhancements, program support.

Program Assessments

In FY 2016, Indian Affairs may assess no more than 1.5 percent to programs within the Operation of Indian Programs account for certain administrative costs that support emergent, unfunded government-wide, departmental, and Indian Affairs efforts performed at regional or central offices such as the HSPD-12 implementation, direct lease shortfalls, union representation/labor relations, and ethics program support and common use charges. In FY 2017, Indian Affairs may assess programs no more than 1.5 percent for similar costs.

Department of the Interior Working Capital Fund charges and deductions

The following pages reflect data for collections paid to the Department under the Working Capital Fund (WCF) centralized and direct billings.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Revised	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Revised	2017 Estimate
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting & Support	1,409.4	1,587.6	1,587.6	1,615.6
FBMS Master Data Management	152.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBMS Business Integration Office	1,561.4	1,587.6	1,587.6	1,615.6
Aviation Management	300.9	372.6	372.5	433.5
Office of Aviation Services	300.9	372.6	372.5	433.5
Mail and Messenger Services	228.6	222.2	222.2	222.0
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	121.4	118.0	118.0	117.9
Shipping/Receiving & Moving Services	72.2	73.4	73.4	73.4
Vehicle Fleet	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.5
Personal Property Accountability Services (formally Property	101.2	90.9	90.9	90.8
Interior Complex Management & Svcs	108.2	83.0	83.0	83.0
Departmental Library	81.7	71.4	71.4	107.4
Mail Policy	34.1	30.2	30.2	29.1
Conference and Special Events Services (formally Audio Visual	170.7	169.0	169.0	168.9
Space Management Services	59.3	52.6	52.6	52.6
Ofc of Facilities & Admin Services	988.1	921.3	921.3	955.5
Office of Valuation Services				
Subtotal OS Shared Services	2,850.4	2,881.4	2,881.4	3,004.6
Indian Water Rights Office	217.0	173.6	173.6	173.6
Alaska Affairs Office	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0
Departmental Museum	107.4	131.4	131.4	126.5
Secretary's Immediate Office	335.2	316.0	316.0	311.1
Document Management Unit	91.6	1,059.0	1,059.0	0.0
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	477.5	557.3	557.3	507.6
Executive Secretariat	569.1	1,616.3	1,616.3	507.6
Departmental News and Information	99.5	138.2	138.2	133.1
Office of Communications	99.5	138.2	138.2	133.1
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
FedCenter	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Compliance support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.3
Invasive Species Council	35.7	36.1	36.1	36.1

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Revised	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Revised	2017 Estimate
Land and Water Settlements	101.4	102.3	102.3	102.3
Invasive Species DOI Coordinator	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Office of Policy Analysis	143.6	144.9	144.9	144.9
Passport and Visa Services	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2
International Affairs	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2
CPIC	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.8
Office of Budget	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.8
Financial Internal Controls & Performance Reporting	54.6	74.9	74.9	72.1
Travel Management Center	16.3	10.0	10.0	10.9
e-Travel (formerly e-Gov Travel)	93.9	54.4	54.4	57.8
Partnerships	0.0		34.0	32.7
Office of Financial Management	164.7	139.3	173.3	173.5
Interior Collections Management System (ICMS)	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.4
Space Management Initiative	39.0	40.1	40.1	38.7
Renewable Energy Certif. & NREL Project Coordination	3.4	48.1	48.1	47.2
Facility Maintenance Management System	66.2	66.9	66.9	67.6
DOT Relocation Technical Assistance (Uniform Act)	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Office of Property and Acquisition Management	168.0	214.5	214.5	212.9
Planning and Performance Management	129.1	133.9	133.9	128.9
Office of Planning and Performance Management	129.1	133.9	133.9	128.9
Conservation and Educational Partnerships	33.3	34.0	0.0	0.0
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team (FLERT)	33.2	32.3	32.3	41.5
Department-wide OWCP Coordination	90.4	84.9	84.9	84.9
OPM Federal Employment Services	41.0	41.9	41.9	40.3
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs (Formerly ATC)	67.7	69.2	69.2	66.6
Accountability Team	71.9	74.0	74.0	71.3
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	84.7	82.3	82.3	79.2
Office of Human Resources	425.7	422.3	388.3	387.4
EEO Complaints Tracking System	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.6
Special Emphasis Program	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Office of Civil Rights	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.0

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Revised	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Revised	2017 Estimate
Occupational Safety and Health	166.4	171.0	171.0	164.6
Safety Management Information System (SMIS)	133.4	136.9	136.9	131.8
Office of Occupational Safety and Health	299.8	307.9	307.9	296.5
Leadership Development Programs (DOI Executive Forums)	102.7	107.2	107.2	103.2
Dept-Wide Training Prgms (excluding Learn)	230.7	502.2	228.5	235.2
Learning and Performance Centers Management	126.2	126.5	126.5	100.6
DOIU Management	72.4	74.5	74.5	71.7
Learn	273.7		273.7	281.8
DOI University	805.7	810.3	810.3	792.6
Security (Classified Information Facility)	53.5	58.3	58.3	56.1
Law Enforcement Coordination	75.7	78.3	78.3	75.4
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	864.5	903.8	903.8	902.8
Victim Witness Coordinator	20.3	21.1	21.1	20.3
OLES Detailees - Training and Compliance	107.2	107.2	107.2	89.2
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	1,121.2	1,168.7	1,168.7	1,143.8
Interior Operations Center	240.0	247.8	247.8	238.6
Emergency Preparedness	102.9	105.8	105.8	101.8
Emergency Response	129.9	134.0	134.0	150.0
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	20.2	21.2	21.2	21.2
Federal Executive Board	28.9	31.0	31.0	29.8
Office of Emergency Management	522.0	539.8	539.8	541.4
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESU)	0.0		0.0	3.0
CFO Financial Statement Audit	1,348.6	1,180.5	1,180.5	1,136.9
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Plan	130.4	130.7	130.7	130.7
Department-wide Activities	1,479.0	1,311.2	1,311.2	1,270.6
Ethics	57.7	59.1	59.1	57.0
FOIA Appeals	73.9	74.1	74.1	113.4
Office of the Solicitor	131.6	133.3	133.3	170.3
Subtotal OS Activities	6,454.7	7,457.3	7,457.3	6,274.3
IT Transformation (ITT)	546.0	546.0	546.0	611.5
Office of the Chief Information Officer	546.0	546.0	546.0	611.5

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Revised	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Revised	2017 Estimate
Enterprise Directory Services (fka Active Directory)	120.1	216.1	216.1	200.1
IT Desktop Software Administration	47.8	53.0	53.0	46.2
IOS Collaboration	77.7	103.8	103.8	104.5
Unified Messaging	53.4	72.3	72.3	92.1
<u>Office of IT Service Delivery - End User Services</u>	<u>299.0</u>	<u>445.2</u>	<u>445.2</u>	<u>443.0</u>
Privacy and Civil Liberties	37.9	40.6	40.6	49.1
Identity Credential Access Mgmt	101.9	110.0	110.0	95.2
Threat Management	276.8	505.2	505.2	634.9
Information Systems Security Operations (ISSO) (Formerly ITD)	545.1	17.8	17.8	24.7
ITD PPCD Privacy Records	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of Information Assurance (OIA) (formerly Information	57.4	56.0	56.1	96.5
Assessment & Authorization Services	19.5	20.9	20.9	22.3
IT Security	14.5	12.7	12.7	56.6
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	95.9	94.4	94.4	96.3
Enterprise Security Incident and Event Management Solution	207.5	204.3	204.3	205.3
<u>Office of Information Assurance</u>	<u>1,418.4</u>	<u>1,062.0</u>	<u>1,062.0</u>	<u>1,280.8</u>
Hosting Services	24.1	49.2	49.2	26.4
<u>Office of IT Service Delivery - Hosting Services</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>49.2</u>	<u>49.2</u>	<u>26.4</u>
Electronic Records Management	116.5	175.5	175.5	183.9
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI) (formerly Web &	45.3	125.2	125.2	116.0
Geospatial Services	0.0	26.9	26.9	26.4
E-Forms	0.0		0.0	203.1
<u>Office of Information and Technology Management</u>	<u>161.9</u>	<u>327.6</u>	<u>327.6</u>	<u>529.4</u>
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	848.2	613.3	613.3	357.6
Frequency Management Support	125.2	108.7	108.7	103.6
NTIA Spectrum Management	218.3	182.0	182.0	169.2
Radio Program Management Office (NRSPMO)	131.0	119.3	119.3	136.8
Federal Relay Service	6.5	27.9	27.9	26.9
MIB Data Networking	56.0	71.8	71.8	72.6
Telecommunication Services	128.4	183.0	183.0	185.8
ITD Integrated Digital Voice Communications System (IDVC)	77.0	152.3	152.3	152.2
Enterprise Services Network - Central Bill Pass Thrus	1,261.0	1,193.1	1,193.1	1,516.7
<u>Office of IT Service Delivery - Telecommunications Services</u>	<u>2,851.5</u>	<u>2,651.3</u>	<u>2,651.3</u>	<u>2,721.3</u>

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Revised	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Revised	2017 Estimate
ISSO Customer Support Services	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Enterprise Service Desk	0.0	93.8	93.8	0.0
Office of IT Service Delivery - Customer Support Services	1.0	93.8	93.8	0.0
Enterprise Resource Management	142.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of Business Operations	142.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Architecture & IT Portfolio Performance Management (fka Enterprise	296.3	350.7	350.7	315.9
Compliance and Audit Management	97.2	106.2	106.2	111.6
IT Budget Formulation & Portfolio Development (fka Capital Planning)	221.3	217.4	217.4	254.6
Office of Planning and Performance Management	614.8	674.4	674.4	682.0
e-Government Initiatives (WCF Contributions Only)	731.9	601.8	601.8	608.2
Office of Planning and Performance Management	731.9	601.8	601.8	608.2
Subtotal IT Shared Services	6,790.9	6,451.3	6,451.3	6,902.6
FPPS/Employee Express	1,974.2	1,976.6	1,834.9	1,824.7
Drug Testing	93.1	89.4	89.4	84.6
Employee Express (Passthrough)	0.0		60.3	83.0
HR Systems Integration Framework (HRSIF)	0.0		83.0	87.5
IBC Human Resources Directorate	2,067.3	2,065.9	2,067.5	2,079.8
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	96.3	95.0	95.0	96.0
Quarters Program Administration	156.5	210.2	137.9	139.0
Quarters - iQMIS	82.3		72.3	72.3
IBC Financial Management Directorate	335.1	305.1	305.1	307.2
Boise Acquisition Office	124.4	132.4	132.4	90.0
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	124.4	132.4	132.4	90.0
Subtotal Interior Business Center	2,526.9	2,503.4	2,505.1	2,477.0
TOTAL	18,622.9	19,293.4	19,295.0	18,658.6

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing

**FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Actual	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Reimbursable Mail Services	132.6	174.5	135.2	137.9
Creative Communications	45.0	15.8	12.9	13.0
Office of Facilities & Admin Services	177.6	190.3	148.2	151.0
Valuation Services	0.0	1,052.8	1,052.8	860.5
Office of Valuation Services	0.0	1,052.8	1,052.8	860.5
Office of Aviation Services				
Subtotal OS Shared Services	177.6	1,243.2	1,201.0	1,011.4
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office (SIWRO)	0.0	170.0	170.0	170.0
Secretary's Immediate Office	0.0	170.0	170.0	170.0
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance				
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.2
Office of Policy Analysis	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.2
Office of Budget				
Single Audit Clearinghouse	38.2	28.8	28.6	28.6
Office of Financial Management	38.2	28.8	28.6	28.6
e-OPF	160.9	143.9	143.9	143.9
Office of Human Resources	160.9	143.9	143.9	143.9
EEO Investigations	0.0	23.3	23.3	23.3
Office of Civil Rights	0.0	23.3	23.3	23.3
EEO Training	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Office of Civil Rights	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Indian Prgms Training Ctr (NIPTC) Maintenance	0.0	10.1	10.1	10.1
Online Learning	0.0	22.3	22.3	22.3
DOIU Consolidated Learning Centers	243.3	243.3	245.7	248.1
SESCDP	0.0		9.1	0.0
DOI University (DOIU)	243.3	275.7	287.2	280.6
Office of Law Enforcement, Security, and Emergency Management				
Reimbursable Security Services				
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS)	1,332.2	1,332.2	1,332.2	1,732.7
Office of Law Enforcement	1,332.2	1,332.2	1,332.2	1,732.7
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	1.7	5.8	6.3	6.3
Department-wide Activities	1.7	5.8	6.3	6.3

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing

**FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Actual	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Subtotal OS Activities	1,797.4	2,000.7	2,012.4	2,406.6
Office of Information Assurance				
Unified Messaging	447.8	560.8	560.8	579.6
Office of IT Service Delivery - End User Services	447.8	560.8	560.8	579.6
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	86.9	93.7	93.7	93.7
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	448.0	854.0	854.0	854.0
Data-at-Rest Initiative	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8
Information Systems Security Operations (ISSO)	11.0	23.2	23.2	22.9
PPCD Security Compliance	14.1		0.0	0.0
End Point Manager Licenses	0.0		0.0	186.6
Office of Information Assurance	564.6	975.5	975.5	1,162.0
Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Planning, Analysis and		41.8	41.8	42.3
Core Hosting Services	172.6	205.8	205.8	206.7
Office of IT Service Delivery - Hosting Services	172.6	247.6	247.6	249.0
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	1,858.1	1,691.4	1,691.4	1,737.7
Electronic Records Management	215.2	267.9	267.9	276.9
Imagery for the Nation	0.0	192.6	192.6	192.6
Office of Information and Technology Management	2,073.3	2,151.9	2,151.9	2,207.1
Enterprise Services Network - Direct Bill Pass Throughs	2,402.1	2,245.4	2,245.4	2,245.4
EID Office Space	14.2		0.0	0.0
ISSO ITD Telecommunications	3.2	9.7	9.7	9.7
ISSO ITD Network Support Services	6.4	9.0	9.0	9.0
Office of IT Service Delivery - Telecommunications Services	2,425.8	2,264.1	2,264.1	2,264.1
ITD Customer Support Services Division	1.5		0.0	0.0
Office of IT Service Delivery - Customer Support Services	1.5		0.0	0.0
Office of Planning and Performance Management				
Office of Planning and Performance Management				
Subtotal IT Shared Services	5,685.5	6,199.9	6,199.9	6,461.8
IBC Office of the Director				
IBC Human Resources Directorate				
Drug Testing	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.1
Payroll & HR Systems ex. IT	838.2	906.5	508.1	519.0

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	Actual	Pres Budget	Estimate	Estimate
Payroll & HR Systems Passthrough	0.0		332.0	341.6
HRLOB - Direct Bill	88.0		57.4	58.2
IBC Human Resources Directorate	991.5	971.7	962.7	983.8
Accounting Operations	680.5	874.8	877.8	885.1
Indirect Cost Negotiations - DOI Internal SAC DM	1,180.0	1,004.7	1,010.7	991.9
IBC Financial Management Directorate	1,860.6	1,879.5	1,888.5	1,877.0
Acquisition Services	54.3	0.0		
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	54.3	0.0		
Subtotal Interior Business Center	2,906.3	2,851.2	2,851.2	2,860.8
TOTAL	10,566.9	12,295.1	12,264.6	12,740.6