UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1976

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

The Bureau of Indian Affairs proposes a budget of $757.0 million for fiscal year 1976, of which the largest single item is $230.2 million for Indian Education. Seventy million dollars of the total request is for the 1976 payment to the Alaska Native Fund as authorized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, enacted December 18, 1971.

Indian involvement and participation in the program planning budgeting decisions of the Bureau have been continuously stressed and upgraded. Local Indian priorities, determined on an agency-by-agency basis have strongly influenced the shape of the Bureau's fiscal year 1976 budget. These priorities will be used to help develop the distribution of fiscal year 1976 funds down to the local level on a program-by-program basis. To familiarize Indian leadership with the Federal budget process in general and the Department and Bureau processes in particular, a budget formulation and program planning workshop was developed for use at the agency level as a preliminary step to the fiscal year 1976 budget cycle. The workshop's major emphasis was to assist Indian leaders in establishing local priorities relating to the Bureau's programs under constrained funding levels.

The funds requested will provide for:

Indian Education - $230.2 million. Among other efforts the requested funds will provide program assistance for approximately 113,000 Indian students who will be attending public schools. Monies are needed to provide for special educational projects such as special English language teachers, bicultural classes, kindergartens, and school-home coordinators.

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

Under the Career Development Program Indian students are enrolling in colleges and universities in greater numbers each year. During fiscal year 1976, scholarship grants will be provided for approximately 17,000 Indian men and women. The majority of these students come from homes with income below today's national poverty level. About 15,000 Indian adults will be provided adult education services while another approximately 5,500 will be assisted through adult vocational training activities throughout the United States.

Indian Services - $106.1 million. The major emphasis of the Indian Services program in fiscal year 1976 will be on expanding law enforcement services as well as meeting social services needs. The request of $13.6 million for law enforcement will enable the Bureau to provide services at various locations where jurisdiction has been retroceded by the State. It will also provide services in the Navajo-Hopi joint use area. Improvements will be made in detention, training and inspection programs. This is an increase of $2.2 million over fiscal year 1975. The Aid to Tribal Government program will provide additional ortho-photo maps for reservations comprehensive plans and tribal governments will be provided assistance to implement the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act of 1974.

The proposal of $66.2 million for fiscal year 1976 social services represents an increase of $2.2 million over fiscal year 1975. This increase is necessitated by increased unit costs especially for child welfare. The general assistance caseload is estimated at over 68,000 and child welfare at over 3,000.

The Bureau's fiscal year 1976 budget calls for $14.3 million for housing. While the bulk of new home construction on reservations is the responsibility of the Department of Housing and Urban Development under separate appropriations, Bureau of Indian Affairs' programs will account for about 400 new homes and more than 2,250 renovations.

Tribal Resources Development - $86.5 million. In fiscal year 1976, 86.5 million is requested for the development of tribal resources, an increase of $16.2 million over fiscal year 1975. Primary efforts will be directed to manpower development programs including increased opportunities for Indian employment; an intensified program for the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources, including the development of the first 10,000 acre block of the Navajo Indian Irrigation project; and improved road maintenance services.

An expanded program for Indian Action Teams will provide for 50 contracts involving more than 3,000 Indians in training and work experience programs that normally result in the construction of on-reservation facilities for community improvement.

The additional $3.0 million over the fiscal year 1975 level for forestry and agriculture will be used to further strengthen conservation, development, and utilization efforts on the 51 million acres of Indian lands. Included are $0.9 million for continuing on-farm development work on the first 10,000 acre block of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project to which water deliveries are expected in the spring of 1976. Also included is $0.7 million for first-year operation and maintenance of the Navajo Project facilities.

The $1.0 million increase for road maintenance will provide improved levels of service on the 21,500 miles of Indian road network serving 177 reservations.

Trust Responsibilities and Services - $20.9 million. The request of $20.9 million for fulfilling the Government's trust responsibilities in fiscal year 1976 provides for an increase of $2.3 million over fiscal year 1975. Primary emphasis will be directed to protecting Indian rights in water and other property, and in strengthening real estate and financial management services.

An increase of $1.1 million for water, hunting and fishing, and other rights protection work will provide for initiating 35 additional water studies, for completing 5 water use plans now underway, and for filing or appealing additional litigation cases. Also, programs will be strengthened to assure that environmental quality standards are being maintained.

A $1.2 million increase for trust services will provide for urgent backlogged land appraisal and lease and management services, increasing the number of appraisals by 500, and land conveyance, rights-of-way, and other lease services by over 4,000. In addition, trust fund management and accounting services will be strengthened for the estimated $487.3 million in Indian monies invested and for tribal and individual Indian accounts being serviced.

General Management and Facilities Operations - $83.2 million. Included in the fiscal year 1976 budget request are funds to provide for the general management and administration of the Bureau (7.8 million); annual program planning and development at the reservation level ($2.6 million); safety management and employee compensation ($2.1 million); operation, repair and maintenance of physical facilities in support of Bureau programs ($53.5 million); $6.0 million for space provided by GSA in GSA owned or leased facilities and for space leased directly by the Bureau under leasing authority granted by GSA; and $11.2 million for overhead costs of Indian tribes or organizations associated with contracting for operation of programs with the Bureau and for costs related to the displacement of Federal employees as a result of these contracts.

Construction (Buildings and Utilities) - $31.0 million. The construction program in fiscal year 1976 includes funds for 8 additional kindergarten classrooms and 8 related staff quarters; for a joint sewage disposal system at Sitka, Alaska; construction of St. Michaels Day School, Alaska; second phase construction of Diomede Day School, Alaska; construction of the second phase of Santa Rosa School, Arizona; construction of a rehabilitation, treatment and incarceration facility at San Carlos, Arizona; construction of the third phase of the Sherman Indian High School, California; and construction of a replacement high school at Fort Yates, North Dakota on the Standing Rock Reservation. Funds also will provide for design drawings for future projects and the purchase of equipment for facilities now under construction. Total request for FY 1976 is $31.0 million.

Irrigation Construction - $30.4 million. The budget estimate for irrigation systems for fiscal year 1976 provides $22.8 million for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project located in New Mexico and $7.6 million for other Indian irrigation projects and related power systems.

Road Construction on Indian Reservations - $66.7 million. The Bureau of Indian Affairs will continue to emphasize in fiscal year 1976 the need for developing adequate road systems on Indian reservations. Obligation authority in FY 1976 is $6.2 million over the amount for FY 1975.

Alaska Native Claims - $70.0 million. Included in the fiscal year 1976 budget request is $70.0 million for payment to the Alaska Native Fund for settlement of land claims of Alaska Natives as authorized by P.L. 92-203, December 18, 1971. This settlement will be accomplished in conformity with the real economic and social needs of the Natives and with their maximum participation in decisions affecting their rights and property. Funding to date has been $12.5 million in 1972, $50.0 million in 1973 and $70.0 million in 1974 and 1975. The Act requires that the claims be paid in 11 years.

Revolving Funds for Loans and Indian Loan and Guaranty Insurance Funds. The Indian Financing Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-262) authorized an increase of $50.0 million to the Indian Revolving Fund of which $38.0 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1975. The remaining $12.0 million authorized is requested in fiscal year 1976.

The Act also authorized $20.0 million for three consecutive years (FY 1975, 1976, and 1977) to cover costs of administering the Indian Financing Act, and to establish a Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund to cover the costs of interest subsidies and losses on guaranteed and insured loans. The estimates include $20.0 million for these purposes in fiscal year 1976.

Federal Government Obligations. The Federal Government holds title, in trust, for 40.8 million acres of tribally-owned land and 10.2 million acres of individually owned land.

Population. The United States Census for 1970 reports there are 792,730 Indians and 34,378 Aleuts and Eskimos in the United States. This is a total of 827,108 Americans claiming Indian or Alaska Native ancestry. In March 1973, the Bureau of Indian Affairs estimated about 543,000 Indians living on reservations and nearby, including all rural California Indians in counties containing trust land.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(In thousands)

Comparative Statement of 1975 Appropriation and 1976 Budget Estimate

Appropriations and Activities	Fiscal Year 1975 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1975 Pay Cost Supplemental	Fiscal Year 1975 Amount Available	F.Y. 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975
OPERATION INDIAN PROGRAMS:					
1. Education	221,695	4,800	226,495	230,170	+ 3,675
2. Indian Services	97,983	620	98,603	106,073	+ 7,470
3. Tribal Resources Development	69,110	1,250	70,360	86,538	+ 16,178
4. Trust Responsibilities and Services	18,273	388	18,661	20,917	+ 2,256
5. General Management and Facilities Operations	62,753	2,260	65,013	83,228	+ 18,215
Total	469,814	9,318	479,132	526,926	+ 47,794
CONSTRUCTION:					
1. Irrigation systems	26,435	- - -	26,435	30,400	+ 3,965
2. Construction of Buildings and Utilities	35,369	- - -	35,369	31,000	- 4,369
Total	61,804	- - -	61,804	61,400	- 404
ROAD CONSTRUCTION:					
1. General Road Construction-Approp.	59,500	- - -	59,500	66,705	+ 7,205
(Obligational Authority).....	(60,500)	- - -	(60,500)	(66,705)	(+ 6,205)
(Budget Authority).....	(100,000)	- - -	(100,000)	- - -	(-100,000)
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS:					
1. Alaska Native Claims	70,000	- - -	70,000	70,000	- 0 -
Revolving Fund For Loans	38,000	- - -	38,000	12,000	- 26,000
Loan Guaranty	20,000	- - -	20,000	20,000	- - -
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	719,118	9,318	728,436	757,031	+ 28,595

OPERATION OF
INDIAN PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Operation of Indian Programs

Appropriation, 1974	$415,271,000	
Total appropriation, 1974		$415,271,000
Appropriation, 1975	467,000,000	
Supplemental appropriation, 1975	2,814,000	
Second supplemental appropriation, 1975	9,318,000	
Total appropriation, 1975		479,132,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1975

	Base for 1976	Increase 1976	
Education	$226,495,000	$+ 3,675,000	
Indian Services	98,603,000	+ 7,470,000	
Tribal Resources Development	70,360,000	+16,178,000	
Trust Responsibilities	18,661,000	+ 2,256,000	
General Management and Facilities Operations	65,013,000	+18,215,000	+ 47,794,000
Net Increase, 1976			+ 47,794,000
Budget Estimate, 1976			526,926,000

Operation of Indian Programs

Analysis by Activity

Activity	Fiscal Year 1974 Amount Available	Fiscal Year 1975 Total Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Transfers	Amount Available
1. Education	$195,815,892	$221,695,000	$4,800,000		$226,495,000
2. Indian Services	94,180,757	97,983,000	620,000		98,603,000
3. Tribal Resources Development	55,079,564	69,110,000	1,250,000		70,360,000
4. Trust Responsibilities	13,672,014	18,273,000	388,000		18,661,000
5. General Management and Facilities Operation	55,210,752	62,753,000	2,260,000		65,013,000
Applied to Contract Authorization	793,492				
Unobligated balance lapsing	518,528				
Total	$415,271,000	$469,814,000	$9,318,000		$479,132,000

Operation of Indian Programs

Activity	F.Y. 1974 Amount Available	F.Y. 1975 Amount Available	F.Y. 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975	Page Reference
1. Education	$195,815,892	$226,495,000	$230,170,000	+ 3,675,000	4
2. Indian Services	94,180,757	98,603,000	106,073,000	+ 7,470,000	15
3. Tribal Resources Development	55,079,564	70,360,000	86,538,000	+16,178,000	27
4. Trust Responsibilities	13,672,014	18,661,000	20,917,000	+ 2,256,000	48
5. General Management and Facilities Operation	55,210,752	65,013,000	83,228,000	+18,215,000	53
Unobligated Balance Lapsing	518,528	- - -	- - -		62
Total	$414,477,507	$479,132,000	$526,926,000	+47,794,000	

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

1. Education

Subactivity	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) 1976 Compared with 1975
(a) School Operations	$127,769,428	$143,747,000	$147,539,000	$+3,792,000
(b) Assistance to Public Schools	25,116,723	28,352,000	27,952,000	-400,000
(c) Career Development	42,929,741	54,396,000	54,679,000	+283,000
TOTAL	195,815,892	226,495,000	230,170,000	+3,675,000

1. Education: Fiscal year 1975, $226,495,000; Fiscal Year 1976, $230,170,000; increase, $3,675,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(a)	$+3,792,000	-	$147,539,000		To provide for increases in the school operations program.
(b)	-400,000	-	27,952,000	-	Reduction in aid for Johnson-O'Malley assistance to public schools.
(c)	+283,000	-	54,679,000		To provide increased funding for the Career Development program.
	+3,675,000	-	230,170,000	8,015	

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(a) Expansion of school facilities for 1,580 students at approximately $2,400 per student.

(c) Adult vocational training services to an additional 74 trainees.

(a) School Operations
Need for Increase:

The Bureau will be opening new and expanding some present school facilities in fiscal year 1976 at 18 locations. These include 16 kindergarten classrooms at 14 locations. The following chart shows the locations by Area, type of school program and the seating capacity or expected enrollment of the new or expanded facilities to be opened in fiscal year 1976:

School Operation Program Expansion in FY 1976

Area	Type of School Program Expansion	Seating Capacity/ Requested Enrollment
Aberdeen	Kindergarten through 12	330
Albuquerque	Kindergarten through 6	825
Juneau	Kindergarten	75
Navajo	Kindergarten	150
Phoenix	Kindergarten through 8	200
TOTAL		1,580

An amount of $3,792,000 is requested to operate these new facilities. The large majority of students accommodated by these new facilities will attend school on a day basis.

Any further increased costs will be offset by economy measures in the total education program including the consolidation of some school programs and facilities at undetermined locations.

Program of Work:

Under the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 USC 13), the School Operations program provides for the operation of boarding schools, dormitories, and day schools for Indian youth at the kindergarten, elementary, high school, and post-high school levels. A pilot program for pre-kindergarten children is presently underway at Pueblo de Acoma in New Mexico and the Choctaw Reservation in Mississippi.

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

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

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

Special education experiences have been identified by the schools as receiving emphasis in fiscal year 1976. These experiences will include special summer programs, recreational programs, summer camp experiences, field trips and other activities. Financial assistance is included to provide for meaningful involvement of the local community to carry out local determinations with respect to the thrust and direction of the education program. Other program improvements were planned by specific local communities during the development of the annual program plan. The Indian children who will be affected are for the most part those who live in remote areas which are not served by the public school system. Their communities lack the public utility and recreational facilities that exist in most American communities. The conditions of isolation and poverty found in

these areas place the children at a distinct disadvantage in school achievement. To help overcome these disadvantages there is need for higher levels of teaching materials and equipment and for more supplementary dormitory reading materials, recreation supplies, etc.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

In the Billings Area a contract for the operation and maintenance of the Blackfeet dormitory has been entered into with Browning public school district #9. Children residing in the Blackfeet dormitory attend Browning public schools at the elementary and secondary levels. The contract includes the operation of the summer program at Blackfeet. At Busby a computer-assisted instructional program has been installed under the Westinghouse PLAN program. Tribal school officials are enthusiastic about the program and its acceptance by the Northern Cheyenne Indian students at that school.

The Navajo Area is emphasizing pupil assessment as a measure of program effectiveness. This emphasis rounds out the Management by Objectives (MBO) system under which it has been operating. The assessment is along two lines designed to give immediate useable information and long-range information of increasing accuracy. For immediate results, assessment forms are completed on each pupil at the end of the year. At the same time criterion referenced tests are being administered for more accurate information. Others are being developed so that in the long run the total effort will be with sophisticated instruments to give more and more accurate information.

Several Aberdeen Area schools have combined resources and staff from regular and ESEA programs to modify academic programs to provide for comprehensive, individualized and more intensified instruction. Under the modified plan the Wahpeton Indian school students showed growth gains of 1.7 years in both reading and mathematics compared with average gains for the previous year of .4 in reading and .5 in mathematics.

Continuing emphasis on Indian control of schools in the Aberdeen Area is evidenced by the addition of two more schools operating directly under contract during fiscal year 1975. These schools are in addition to the five contract schools already in operation.

An Indian curriculum development center has been established in the Aberdeen Area. The center will develop relevant materials to help meet the demand for curricular materials in predominantly Indian populated schools of the Aberdeen Area. The first book produced by the center is Series I of a five-part series thematically arranged according to the elements of design. The first of the series titled "An Introduction to Art" has been completed and distributed to the Aberdeen Area schools.

A specialized instructional program, based on the observed needs of a target group, is being developed and tried out for students in the Title I project at Phoenix Indian High School. This program which is diagnostic and prescriptive, includes the areas of science, mathematics, and reading. The science program is objective-based with mastery tests being given at the beginning and end of each unit to measure individual gains. Science instruction is expository with student performed experiments and projects. The mathematics program is an individually prescribed program which covers mathematics objectives from whole number addition to simple algebra. As many as five alternative assignments are available for each skill assigned to a student. Pre, part, and memory tests are used to evaluate each student's progress. The reading program is a combination of individually prescribed assignments and small group instruction. The small group approach allows each student a greater amount of time for oral practice and recitation than would typically be available. The Fountain Valley Teacher Support System provides for individualized assignments and evaluation. Mastery

tests for verbal concepts are used to measure the progress from small group instruction. In each area of instruction, a record of each student's progress is maintained with a record of objectives to be attained and those that have been mastered. Prior to the implementation of these programs (science, math, and reading) the average student gain was .5 year - now the average amount of achievement approaches or exceeds a full year.

The Phoenix Area has adopted the individualized diagnostic prescriptive program at 15 schools. This approach of tailoring instruction to individual student needs is proving to be more effective than conventional instructional techniques. Sample test results indicate that involved students are achieving at or above national norms. Consequently, it is our intent to expand the use of this approach.

The Phoenix Area has initiated an educational leadership training program. Although the program is for educational leaders it will be an all encompassing program involving input from Indian parents, school board members, students and the staffs of each school. Currently a series of self-evaluating questionnaires have been administered to educational leaders of Phoenix, Sherman, and Stewart Indian boarding schools. The questionnaires covered the entire educational program of that school: home living, recreation and academic. The questionnaires are currently being tabulated and from these surveys will evolve a leadership training program to help administrators and supervisors better meet the needs of students of their particular school.

The Parent Child Development program (PCDP) at Choctaw became fully operational during the 1974 calendar year. Programs are operated in six communities on the reservation. During this period a community needs assessment was begun in each community. It included a survey of all children of the age 0-5 and the programs which serve them. The Exploring Childhood component of the program has turned out to be one of the most successful and potentially valuable part of the entire program. It is being utilized as a training medium for PCDP staff and for high school students. High school students observed the program and interacted with students and staff on special projects. The experiences were especially valuable to the pre-school children as they were able to relate to older students from their home communities. During the course of the year 101 pre-school children and 84 families were involved in the program.

The Bureau and the State of Alaska have worked jointly to effectuate a single statewide system of education. In 1968 our agreement with the State was revised, adding the concept of mutual readiness whereby any school transfer would be a tri-party agreement--Bureau, State, local community--to be effected by transfer or change in the management of its educational system. This agreement has been implemented this year at (1) Akiak, where, through a successful school construction bonding package, the State has $660,000 to upgrade educational facilities, (2) Alakanuk, where we will build a new elementary school and share a gymnasium and cafeteria with the State operated high school, and (3) Gambell and Savoonga, where the State has asked to build on to and share Bureau facilities. The Bureau is a member of statewide task force groups to develop curricula in bilingual, early childhood, community, Alaska land claims and career education.

Barrow and Wainwright day schools, two of three Bureau schools within the North Slope Borough, are under contract and will be turned over to exclusive Borough control on June 30, 1975. Remaining to be worked out is a program to upgrade facilities to meet the Safety Code of 1970. Barter Island (Kaktovic) has requested a longer transition period and remains under Bureau operation.

The Program Modification Committee of Mt. Edgecumbe--charged with developing an educational program plan relevant to the needs of the current Mt. Edgecumbe student population--has designed and is implementing a needs and resources assessment in cooperation with groups within and outside the school.

A plan of action is based on this assessment. Current plan calls for extensive modification in curriculum and curricular approaches by next fall.

A Community Child Development program, which received an Education Pacesetter Award as an outstanding ESEA Title III program, provides language and learning experiences for Akiachak's two-, three-, and four-year old youngsters. Based on innovativeness, pupil achievement, cost-effectiveness and program administration, this early childhood program is available for replication and adoption by other school systems. Development of the program began four years ago to assist parents in giving children experiences with special emphasis on language usage in both Yupik Eskimo and English. Akiachak furnishes program direction through a local resource council, provides a fine Center, and funding for one full-time staff person. Bureau support, beyond special Title funding, will provide research, training and staff as required.

The new Sherman Indian High School design was selected by the American Association of School Administrators (AASA) and the American Institute of Architects for the exhibit at the AASA annual convention in Atlantic City in 1974. It was also exhibited at the National School Board Association convention in Houston, Texas, in 1974. The Department of State requested permission to display the design in Brussels, Belgium.

The school was featured in issue No. 2, June 1974 of Federal Design Matters and in the periodic Endowment of the Arts in April 1974. The school was selected for the award of honor by the Masonry Institute in recognition of outstanding new design through the use of masonry.

The design of the Sherman Indian High School facilities has allowed the staff to develop new and innovative standards to better meet student needs. The facility was constructed with open space concept as an educational tool program involving large groups and small groups.

(b) Assistance to Public Schools

Need for Increase:

No increase in funds is requested for financial assistance to public schools. The $400,000 decrease represents the supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1975 which will be absorbed in fiscal year 1976.

Program of Work:

As roads and travel improve, States and public school districts are encouraged to exercise their responsibility under the law for the Indian children residing therein. By virtue of their citizenship established by the Act of June 2, 1924 (43 Stat. 2538, USC sec. 3), Indian children are entitled to admission to the free public schools of the State within which they reside. In accordance with this Act, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has promulgated regulations and policies which provide that whenever public schools are available, every effort shall be made to enroll Indian children in those schools and that existing Federal school facilities may be transferred to public school administration.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs recognizes that frequently Indian children attending public schools have special problems and special needs over and above the ability of the State or public school district to meet because of diminutive tax base caused by tax-exempt Indian lands in many cases. Public schools often need to provide special programs to meet the needs of Indian students because of economic status of the parents or because of cultural and language differences. A court decision has stated that a school district cannot be required to spend operational funds to provide these special need programs. To aid such districts, the policy of the Bureau is to enter into contracts to provide programs in schools that qualify for Federal assistance under rules and regulations provided

for by the Act of April 16, 1934, as amended, commonly called the Johnson-O'Malley Act, and as indicated in 25 CFR, Part 33.

The long-range goal of this program is two-fold: (1) To financially assist eligible public school districts to provide a basic school program which offers a standard educational program to all students; and (2) to provide supplemental programs to meet the special needs of the Indian students, as determined by the local Indian Education Committees, where such programs are necessary so that Indian students can benefit from the basic educational programs equally with non-Indian students.

Some of the school districts on Indian reservations have insufficient funds to operate effective school programs even with State aid and general Federal aid to education programs. Such districts have an inadequate tax base. In these districts, financial aid is provided to assist in the operation of a basic school program.

As States and local school districts assume increased responsibility for providing basic education programs, financial aid is provided to meet the special educational needs of Indian children. Such programs will have a positive effect in improving educational achievement, reducing dropouts, and will pave the way for entrance into improved employment opportunities or higher education programs. Some of these supplemental programs are: Transportation for kindergarten children; employment of home-school coordinators and guidance counselors; arts and crafts programs; teacher aides and in-service training programs; workshops for teachers of Indian children; cultural enrichment programs; summer programs; parental costs; curriculum development; student conferences; special transportation and special library services; and financial support for local education committees.

Funds are made available within a State through contracts with the State departments of education or tribal groups operating on the basis of an educational plan developed cooperatively by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the contractor. The plans take into consideration the percentage of Indian children involved, all other sources of aid available, including other Federal programs of aid to education, and any special situations or needs related solely to Indian children.

Aid is also provided to assist in financing the cost of education of Navajo children housed in Federal dormitories who attend out-of-district public schools peripheral to the reservation. A contract is negotiated with each such district for a specified number of Indian students. These funds are not supplemental in nature and amounts per pupil will vary depending upon the actual cost to the school district which provides the educational service. For those students who reside out-of-state the contract provides for the full per pupil cost of education. From the total budget request an amount not to exceed $1,000,000 will be made available for this special purpose.

In recent years, emphasis has been placed on Indian parental approval of education programs to benefit Indian students in public schools. The trend has been to emphasize funding of programs to meet the special needs of Indian students and there has been a corresponding decrease in the percentage of funds spent to cover basic operational costs. In fiscal year 1975, more than 75 percent of the funds appropriated for this purpose will be spent on these special or supplemental programs. As Indian parents gain control over these federally funded programs, and as these parents become more sophisticated in recognizing the special educational needs of their children, additional requests for programs to meet these needs will be received. Revised regulations make it possible to provide pre-school programs increasing the total number of Indians eligible for services of this program.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

One of the most significant accomplishments in the past few years has been the increased involvement of the local Indian parents and the educational committees in the planning and monitoring of the Johnson-O'Malley program. The educational committees must approve programs to be funded.

There has been a great increase in the number of special supplemental educational programs for eligible students in public schools.

For the first time the Johnson-O'Malley program in Western Oklahoma was administered out of the Anadarko Area in fiscal year 1975. To date contracts have been made with 37 school districts and three Indian parental committees.

In California, for the first time, the Johnson-O'Malley program was contracted with individual public school districts through the Sacramento Area Office. Previous contracts have been with the State Department of Education.

New regulations for the Johnson-O'Malley Act were published in the Federal Register on August 21, 1974, and became effective on September 20, 1974. The highlights of these regulations include:

- The establishment of local Indian committees with full authority to approve or disapprove all JOM supplemental programs.
- Strict guidelines governing eligibility for basic operational support payments, including maximum tax effort, 70 percent Indian enrollment, etc.
- Extension of program to kindergarten through grade 12.
- Eligibility for programs outside the public school system.
- Encouragement of Indian cooperation to administer contracts.
- Equitable distribution of funds for supplemental programs among and within States based on number of eligible students.

The enrollment of Indian students in public schools receiving financial assistance in 1974 was 99,718 an increase of 5,951 students over the previous fiscal year.

There has been an increase in the number of individuals from the local communities, most of them Indian, working in public schools as teacher-aides, home visitors, and counselors. They are available as cross-cultural contributors of behavior to teachers, children, and parents. They represent a way of incorporating Indian adults directly into the educational system and they provide a means by which Indian adults can become better informed concerning the education of their children.

During fiscal year 1974 more than 1,800 professionals and paraprofessionals working with Indian children in public schools were provided in-service training and educational support through training programs and summer workshops. Many statewide and local workshops were held to provide training for the Indian Education Committee members.

In the past two years, the number of special teachers and home visitors working with Indian children in public schools has approximately doubled.

Contracts have been initiated with tribal groups to administer the total Johnson-O'Malley program in the following States:

New Mexico (Albuquerque Area)
Wisconsin
South Dakota
North Dakota
Florida
Alaska
Utah
Nebraska

(c) Career Development
Need for Increase:

An increase of $283,000 is requested to provide services to participants in the Career Development program, primarily for those interested in receiving adult vocational training. The number receiving adult vocational training services is expected to increase by 74 full-time institutional trainees in fiscal year 1976 over fiscal year 1975.

The educational needs of an individual do not terminate with his graduation from high school or college. For instance, the half-life knowledge of an engineer is ten years, therefore, ten years after graduation half of the technical knowledge of an engineer will be superseded by new knowledge. In today's world, one's education can never cease. In the past, a person could learn enough facts in a brief education program to carry him through life. Authorities are now advocating that a person receive additional training a minimum of three times during his working life to prevent occupational obsolescence.

The Career Development program is intended to meet not only the needs commensurate with the times but also those unique to the Indian people being served. There are some who do not have as much as a high school diploma who wish to further their education in order to improve themselves and/or their situation. There are high school graduates who need further training to qualify for jobs in this ever-increasing technical world, or who need academic training in order to enter the professional arena they have selected.

Below is a table showing the estimated target population for the Career Development program:

Estimate of Target Population for Career Development Services
May 1974

Age Group	Estimated Population on or Adjacent to Reservations
16 to 18 years old	40,650
19 to 24 years old	67,650
25 to 34 years old	76,950
35 to 44 years old	60,300
45 to 64 years old	74,300
Total	319,850

Of the total service population it is estimated that approximately 55,000 were students in high school, college or other organized learning situations at the time of the enumeration. It is also pertinent to point out that adult vocational training services are normally not available to applicants over age 35.

Program of Work:

The overall goal of the Career Development program is to provide the means through which Indian people can realize their full potential and contribute maximally to the societies in which they operate as well as to their self-determination.

The objectives for arriving at this goal are to provide those services which will enable Indian people to accomplish this. They are as follows:

(1) Career education.

(2) Career counseling.

(3) Adult education (high school equivalency and self-improvement training not necessarily leading to a job or degree but which may contribute as a stepping stone to these).

(4) Adult vocational training (institutional, technical training aimed at eligibility for direct employment).

(5) Higher education (academic training leading to a degree or profession).

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

College assistance grants for Indian students to attend college are an important part of the Career Development program concept. The scholarship grant program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is designed to assist the Indian applicant of one-fourth or more blood quantum of a federally recognized tribe. Each applicant for assistance is expected to gain entrance to a college or university of his choice and to cooperate with the financial aid officer of that institution in preparing a need analysis. Each student receives financial assistance based upon his/her individual needs. Such assistance may range from paying costs for one unit of work to complete support at the graduate level. This could be a range of $50 to more than $4,000 depending upon the individual circumstances.

The fiscal year 1975 appropriation is being used to assist more than 17,000 students in attaining their goals for the year.

Higher education scholarship grants are considered to be planned as supplemental in nature. That is, each applicant will strive to help himself, to gain support from other public sources and search all avenues of financial assistance in combination with the Bureau of Indian Affairs' financial help.

Additionally, the Bureau supports various special higher education programs such as the American Indian law program and Indian school administrator's program. The continuity of such support is based upon professional and objective evaluations of these programs. When these evaluations indicate that this support

is no longer desirable, it will be withdrawn.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs also provides institutional financial support to Indian operated institutions such as the Navajo Community College. The Navajo Community College Act of December 15, 1971 (Public Law 92-189) states that an annual sum for operation and maintenance of the college that does not exceed the average amount of the per capita contribution made by the Federal Government to the education of Indian students at federally operated institutions of the same type must be supplied to the Navajo Community College. The amount may fluctuate from year to year. Other junior colleges have received small amounts of financial support in prior years.

Another important part of the Career Development program concept enables adult Indians, through part-time education near their homes, to improve their opportunities for employment or expand their education. Major emphasis is placed on expressed local needs which is generally preparation for high school equivalency examinations and basic literacy. Courses are also offered in a variety of other subjects including consumer economics, nutrition, safety, civics and Indian language and culture.

Adult education is unique in that it is set primarily to meet the education needs of adults who are not yet competent to enter desired formal or institutionalized programs currently available. Adult education develops opportunities for those adults who, in effect, have been dropouts from formal programs (elementary school, secondary school, etc.) and who need additional services if they are to lead lives that are personally, socially, and economically more satisfactory. Adult education provides services for adults at practically any level, whether such be in relationship to literacy, high school equivalence, competence for entry into vocational training or college, social and political competence, initial employment or employment upgrading or personal satisfaction.

The other important component of this program is adult vocational training. Applicants in this program are placed in vocational training of their choice based on individual counseling, aptitude testing and other personnel factors. The vocational training undertaken by the student is not an end in itself. Therefore, reasonable assurance must be present that the particular training entered into will result in employment and that job opportunities exist in that vocation.

The lack of vocational skills is prevalent among Indian participants in the national labor market. The adult vocational training program will provide an opportunity for the individual Indian to attain a skill and thereby obtain reasonable and satisfactory employment. This program is administered by the respective local agencies who seek to meet individual needs for institutional training either by utilizing local resources or by referral to one of the several training centers operating under the auspices of the Bureau.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments

The Career Development concept has been advanced significantly at the local level during the past year. In the Billings and Sacramento Areas, for example, tribes have entered into contracts to operate Career Development programs. Presently under consideration is a rural pilot site for a Career Development Center on the Round Valley Reservation in Covelo, California.

By the end of fiscal year 1975 there will be at least four model Career Development Centers in operation at various locations throughout the Bureau.

During fiscal year 1974, 7,857 individuals were assisted directly through adult vocational training to enter formal vocational training activities throughout the United States. Of the total number, 2,928 were carryovers from fiscal year 1973. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-three completed training and entered the tribal manpower resources of Indian tribal groups or chose to pursue working careers in urban areas.

During fiscal year 1974, over 17,000 adults were enrolled in formal adult education classes. Of this total, 4,531 were enrolled in basic education classes, 3,592 were working in general education development programs of which 1,898 were awarded G.E.D. certificates. Of the 1,898 obtaining certificates, 319 entered college.

In fiscal year 1974, a total of 13,717 scholarship grants were awarded.

2. Indian Services

Subactivity	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) 1976 Compared with 1975
(a) Aid to Tribal Government	$8,738,092	$11,322,000	$11,997,000	$+675,000
(b) Social Services	60,080,860	63,963,000	66,189,000	+2,226,000
(c) Law Enforcement	12,396,557	10,115,000	13,577,000	+3,462,000
(d) Housing	12,965,248	13,203,000	14,310,000	+1,107,000
TOTAL	94,180,757	98,603,000	106,073,000	+7,470,000

2. Indian Services: Fiscal Year 1975, $98,603,000; Fiscal Year 1976, $106,073,000; increase, $7,470,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) Amount	Positions	Total Programs	Total Positions	Explanation
(a)	$+675,000	-	$11,997,000	-	Provide additional ortho-photo maps for comprehensive planning and expand assistance to tribal governments as they begin implementing the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1974.
(b)	+2,226,000	-	66,189,000	-	Meet increased unit costs in General Assistance and Child Welfare; to provide for increased TWEP participants; and provide for an increase in burials and their unit costs.
(c)	+3,462,000	-	13,577,000	-	Provide services for the Navajo-Hopi area and for retroceeded areas in Nevada, Michigan and Minnesota; begin to provide for funding equity among tribes, improve the detention and training programs and establish an inspection and evaluation unit, and upgrade all qualified GS 3/4 police officers.
(d)	+1,107,000	-	14,310,000	-	Continue to provide assistance to Indian Housing Authorities; rennovate 2,250 homes and build 400 new homes through HIP.
	+7,470,000		106,073,000	1,067	

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(a) Provide 10 ortho-photo planning maps at average cost of $11,500 each; $115,000 increase. Additional support to tribal governments for improved services; $560,000 increase.

(b) General Assistance: Increase in caseload to 68,000 persons at a cost of $58.03 per person per month for a total cost of $47,353,000 which is an increase of $430,000. Tribal Work Experience program (TWEP) costs for 100 additional employable receipients at $40 per month per worker, $48,000; a total increase of $478,000.

Child Welfare: Increase in caseload to 3,200 children at $202.50 per month per child for a total cost of $7,776,000 which represents an increase of $1,296,000.

Miscellaneous Assistance: Burial services for 250 indigent persons at increased unit cost of $50 each, $12,500. Increased burial assistance caseload of 950 indigent persons at $450 per person, $427,500; a total increase of $440,000.

(c) Provides services to 11,000 persons in the Navajo-Hopi Joint Use Area; $630,000 increase. Retrocession of 13 reservations in Nevada; $530,000 increase. Withdrawal of State services on four reservations in Michigan; $228,000 increase. Retrocession of Bois Forte/Nett Lake in Minnesota; $92,000 increase. Twenty-four hour supervision in additional eight jails at $50,000 per year each; $397,000 increase. Expand training capability; $76,000 increase. Establish nine-man inspection and evaluation unit at an average cost of $15,500 per man-year; increase $140,000. Assume funding responsibility for approximately 25 percent of current tribal law enforcement programs; increase $1,250,000. Upgrade 92 police officer positions at average cost of $1,300 per year; increase $119,000.

(d) Construct 400 new homes at average cost of $11,210 and renovate 2,250 homes at an average cost of $3,000; total cost $11,210,000.

(a) Aid to Tribal Government
Need for Increase:

The Bureau, through its aid to Tribal Government program, will be required to provide technical and financial assistance to tribes with respect to their governmental functions. The passage of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1974 has resulted in a more immediate need for this type service than in the past. If the tribes are to benefit fully from the Act, it will be necessary for the Bureau to provide assistance which will increase tribal government capacity to perform those functions permitted by the Act.

Through tribal government services the Bureau will facilitate tribal efforts such as contracting for services, preparation of tribal membership and payment rolls, processing enrollment appeals, preparing judgment fund legislation and holding hearings of record, advising on and processing constitution and bylaw actions as well as corporate charters, and review of general and claims counsel contracts. Financial assistance in the form of contracts and expense payments is required by the tribes so that they may participate in the tribal government development program (TGDP), in the Federal budget process, the youth work-learn program, and the agricultural extension program. All of these programs are designed to help the tribes meet the need for improving the quality of governmental services which they offer to their members.

Tribal planning services will eventually need to be made available to the 69 reservations requiring technical assistance in preparing and implementing comprehensive plans, 18 requiring funding for "in-house" planning capability, and another 26 reservations require orthophoto-base planning maps.

In fiscal year 1976, the Bureau will be involved in research, preparation of plans and hearings of record in 32 judgment cases. This figure could be higher as the Indian Claims Commission approaches the end of its work and reduces its backlog of cases.

In fiscal year 1976, roll work will commence on 8 new judgment payment rolls for which funds have been appropriated; work will continue on 66 which will carry over from fiscal year 1975 making a total of 74 rolls in progress (52 membership rolls and 22 descendancy rolls). In addition, there will be 32 new cases on which roll work will begin, bringing the total workload to 106 judgment payments rolls in fiscal year 1976.

Of the 84 pending tribal constitution or charter actions, the Bureau should complete 42 during fiscal year 1976.

In order to further the goal of improving the quality of tribal governmental systems, the Bureau should enter into about 100 tribal government development contracts in fiscal year 1976, representing an increase in tribal participation of about 16 contracts.

During fiscal year 1976, the Bureau will continue to provide assistance, both technical and financial, to tribes currently engaged in comprehensive planning and to provide through contracts with the U.S. Geological Survey, orthophoto planning maps for 10 reservations.

Program for Fiscal Year 1976:

Under the tribal government services program, the Bureau will continue to provide technical assistance and advice to tribal governments in improving the quality of governmental services to Indians. Upon request, the Bureau will explain and interpret various governmental services and procedures to tribal councils and present alternatives. The tribes will then make their own choices for the management of their own affairs. The usual vehicle for a major change in a tribal government or its operations is a new or revised constitution or charter. The Bureau is currently working with tribes on approximately 84 tribal constitution or charter actions.

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

Tribal participation in the Bureau's budget formulation process has insured that tribal priorities are reflected in the budget. During fiscal year 1976 the proposed programs will provide funds for involving tribes in the execution phase of the budget thereby providing the Bureau with tribal input on how to carry out projects and programs.

The youth work-learn program will be continued in fiscal year 1976 as a cleanup program in and around Indian villages. In addition to the end product of a cleaner village, the program has the purpose of providing young people with work opportunity and management experience in community projects.

The agricultural extension program will provide technical advice and assistance to reservation Indian families, individuals and associations. Emphasis is placed on improvements in use of agricultural resources, homemaking and family economics. Services will be provided by home demonstration agents, county agents and youth activities such as 4-H. The program will be carried out with a minimum of Bureau staff by using contracts with State universities and tribal councils. The TGDP will fund through contracts, tribal development programs in areas such as development of governing documents and amendments to existing documents, plans

for management of tribal resources, codification of tribal enactments, and training of tribal officials.

The mission of tribal planning services in fiscal year 1976 continues to be the development of comprehensive plans for all reservations and communities to include the individual goals and objectives as determined by the tribal council concerned, covering the socio-economic and environmental needs of the reservation. The Bureau will provide both financial and technical staff assistance to tribes undertaking comprehensive planning.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

During fiscal year 1974 work was accomplished on 25 judgment fund distribution rolls. An additional 54 new rolls are being worked on in fiscal year 1975. Tribal government services also had during the 1974 fiscal year 45 judgments in various stages of research and plan preparation with 10 completed during the year with an additional 27 to begin in fiscal year 1975. Agricultural extension provided home demonstrations and agricultural visits to 14,000 families and 24,000 youth participated in 4-H activities during fiscal year 1974. In fiscal year 1974, under TGDP, 74 tribes participated in tribal administrative and operating procedures projects from which some 80,000 persons benefited.

(b) Social Services

Need for Increase:

During fiscal year 1976 the social services program will be required to provide Indian people and communities with financial and social service assistance which will enable them to effectively cope with individual and community social problems. In carrying out this mission, the Bureau must administer a program of social services on every major reservation and in its administrative jurisdictions in Alaska and Oklahoma. The program undertakes to provide necessary assistance and social services for Indians on the reservations and in the jurisdictions referred to above only when such assistance and services are not available through State or local public welfare agencies. The operational elements of the social services program are general assistance, child welfare assistance, miscellaneous assistance and social services assistance.

It is estimated that the caseload for various types of assistance required of the Bureau in fiscal year 1976 will be:

General assistance (average persons per month).....	68,000
Child welfare (average children per month).....	3,200
Burials.....	1,200
Social services; non-financial services (average cases per month).....	15,700

The general assistance caseload is estimated to be 68,000 persons per month in fiscal year 1976. The average cost of providing general assistance to each of these persons is estimated at $58.03 per month for a total fiscal year 1976 cost of $47,353,000. As part of the general assistance program the Bureau will provide, through tribal contracts, meaningful work experience for employable general assistance recipients under TWEP (tribal work experience program). Participants in fiscal year 1976 should reach 4,625 per month and $2,220,000 will be required to fund the program at that level of participation.

Approximately 3,200 children per month will require child welfare assistance during fiscal year 1976. Funding in the amount of $7,776,000 will be

required to permit the Bureau to meet its objective of providing the necessary foster and institutional care for each of these children.

This cost reflects and expected $202.50 unit cost per month per child which is a $28.13 increase over fiscal year 1975 average costs.

In fiscal year 1976, the Bureau must be prepared to meet the burial expenses of 1,200 indigent Indian persons. The average cost per funeral is estimated at $450. The number of cases is up considerably over fiscal year 1975 (250 versus 1,200) due to the assumption by the Bureau of responsibility for indigent Indians who die in Public Health Service hospitals, the estimated total of which is 950 in fiscal year 1976. The total cost of burial expenses will be $540,000. The food programs are to be operated at their fiscal year 1975 levels which will cost an estimated $300,000 for the year.

In fiscal year 1976, the Bureau will have to provide counseling and other non-financial assistance to an estimated 15,700 persons per month. This caseload has increased as follows since fiscal year 1973:

	FY 1973 Actual	FY 1974 Actual	FY 1975 Estimate	FY 1976 Estimate
Families receiving non-financial services per month.....	15,407	15,600	15,650	15,700

The following summary provides an overall compilation of the program needs described above:

	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	Increase
1. General Assistance.....	$45,389,217	$49,095,000	$49,573,000	$+478,000
(caseload).....	(61,424)	(65,000)	(68,000)	
2. Other Welfare Assistance:				
(a) Child Welfare....	6,922,760	6,480,000	7,776,000	+1,296,000
(caseload).....	(3,007)	(3,100)	(3,200)	
(b) Miscellaneous Assistance....	412,401	400,000	840,000	+440,000
(burials)...		(250)	(1,200)	
3. Social Services.....	7,356,482	7,988,000	8,000,000	+12,000
Total.....	60,080,860	63,963,000	66,189,000	+2,226,000

Program for Fiscal Year 1976:

Under general assistance, direct financial grants will be provided according to need determined by using the same budgetary standards applied by State welfare agencies for State public assistance programs. Additionally, Indians requiring institutional or nursing home care will be provided for. Employable Indians may participate in the TWEP which provides an incentive of $40 per month over and above the general assistance grant for work on tribal projects such as home construction and repair, road repair, building maintenance and development of recreational facilities.

Through child welfare assistance the Bureau will secure foster homes, place Indian children in foster homes when living in their own homes is not desirable or possible, identify handicapped Indian children in need of special care and arrange for such care, and provide services and consultation to tribal

courts so as to assist them in carrying out more effectively their legal responsibilities for the protection and care of Indian children.

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

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

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

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

TWEP Participation

	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976
Number of tribes (average)...	30	31	32
Number of participants (monthly average).....	4,250	4,525	4,625

(c) Law Enforcement
Need for Increase:

The basic mission of the Bureau's law enforcement services program is to provide appropriate enforcement, judicial and detention services to over 300,000 Indian people on 105 reservations in 17 States. Therefore, the Bureau must in conjunction with the tribes provide services which deter crime on Indian reservations and when crime does occur, investigate it, apprehend and detain those responsible and insure that they receive a fair trial and if found guilty provide a detention program beneficial to both the offender and the community. In support of this basic mission, there are specialized support programs of training, inspection, prisoner release and administration and supervision. In addition to Federal funds, tribes spend approximately $5.0 million in tribal funds each year on law enforcement programs.

During fiscal year 1976 it is estimated that the Bureau through its law enforcement program will be required to:

- Investigate 133,000 complaints
- Respond to 339,000 non-enforcement calls
- Confine an average of 480 prisoners per day
- Train 350 police officers
- Conduct over 90,000 civil and criminal court cases

During fiscal year 1976 the Bureau must be prepared to provide a minimum adequate level criminal justice program for those communities in Minnesota and Nevada where retrocession is taking place; provide basic programs in Michigan where the State has ceased to provide law enforcement services because of a court decision; and provide a law enforcement program in the Navajo/Hopi Joint Use Area.

None of these requirements can be met within the current fiscal year budget. Without an increase in funds, law enforcement programs at other locations will have to be curtailed so services can be provided in areas not previously the Bureau's responsibility.

Of the tribes served by the Bureau's law enforcement program, 44 provide funds from their own incomes to supplement or operate criminal justice programs on their own reservations. Tribal funds in fiscal year 1974 were approximately $5.0 million of the total $13.5 million expended for the Indian criminal justice system.

Some tribes have all their services provided by the Bureau while others must spend large amounts of their own funds for the same services. Many tribes have declining incomes and can ill afford the expense. The Navajo Tribe expends $2.9 million annually. Ten other tribes spend $90,000 to $170,000 each per year. As a matter of equity, the Federal Government should treat all tribes in the same way when decisions are made concerning law enforcement funding. One result of the present system is that tribal police are paid much less than Bureau police and therefore have a high turnover rate.

Entry level salaries paid to Bureau police are far below those paid law enforcement officers in other Federal agencies or urban police departments. The entry level for Bureau police is GS-3 or $6,408 a year. Starting level for the U.S. Marshall Service, the U.S. Secret Service, the National Zoological Park Service, and the U.S. Customs Service is GS-5. Starting salaries for police privates in 15 cities with populations of approximately 800,000 each range from $8,760 in Baltimore to $14,448 in San Diego.

Although tribal and Bureau police are paid less than most police officers, their responsibilities are greater. Because police departments on reservations are so small, the patrol officers must perform many tasks normally assigned to specialized personnel. They must work with juveniles, direct crime prevention programs, serve as probation or parole officers, operate ambulance services, help fight fires and conduct alcoholism rehabilitation programs.

The low pay causes serious morale problems. Police misconduct is common. Frequently, excessive violence is used in apprehending individuals. On a number of occassions, police officers who have been arrested and incarcerated have continued in their jobs. Low salaries cause recruiting difficulties which inhibit supervisors from taking disciplinary action against officers guilty of misconduct.

Effective September 1, 1974, mandatory training and performance standards were initiated for all Bureau law enforcement personnel. These standards will apply to present employees as well as new recruits. In order to meet this requirement, the Bureau's training program will be improved both at the Indian Police Academy and through increased out-reach training.

Not all Bureau or tribal jails have adequate staff to provide 24-hour supervision for inmates. From February 1972 to June 30, 1973, 15 Indians killed themselves by hanging in Bureau or tribal jails. In other words, there was almost one death per month during the reporting period. If 24-hour supervision existed at all jails, these deaths would be less likely to occur.

Currently there is no formal inspection and evaluation process whereby it can be determined that (1) the criminal justice systems are being operated properly, or (2) whether the operating programs are adequate to meet the goals and objectives set for them. This type of operation is common to other more adequate law enforcement programs. The basic intent will be to protect the rights of both citizens and police and to enable Indian criminal justice programs to operate more efficiently and fairly.

The summary of increases to meet the needs described above is:

1.	Provide law enforcement for Navajo/Hopi and areas of expanded jurisdiction in Nevada, Michigan, and Minnesota.....	$+1,480,000
2.	Begin providing funding equity among tribes by assuming a portion of the financial costs of tribal enforcement programs.....	+1,250,000
3.	Upgrade 92 GS-3/4 police officer positions to GS-5.....	+119,000
4.	Assure 24-hour supervision in 8 jails currently not up to that standard.....	+397,000
5.	Expand training capability to meet mandatory standards.....	+76,000
6.	Establish an Inspection and Evaluation Unit.	+140,000
	Total.....	3,462,000

Program for Fiscal Year 1976:

During fiscal year 1976 the Bureau will begin program improvements designed to provide adequate enforcement, detention and judicial services to all tribes under Federal criminal jurisdiction.

Only through the establishment of a minimum adequate program can the Indian people hope for any improvements in a situation which finds:

> The rate of major crimes on reservations is 1,654 per 100,000 population compared to 1,085 per 100,000 in rural areas as a whole; the incidence of violent crimes in Indian country outnumber that in rural America by 1,068 to 144 per 100,000 population; and aggravated assults are nine times as common on Indian reservations as in rural America generally. Murders are almost three times as common and rape (including attempted rape) is almost five times more common on Indian reservations.

In addition to continuing enforcement, detention and judicial services presently being provided in 17 States, the Bureau will accept responsibility for the same services in the additional areas of Navajo/Hopi Joint Use Area, Nevada, Michigan and Bois Forte/Nett Lake in Minnesota where Bureau programs did not operate previously.

In fiscal year 1976 the Bureau will commit $1,250,000 to contract with tribes for tribal criminal justice programs thereby freeing tribal funds for use in more productive programs and enabling tribes to upgrade salaries of police to levels comparable to other Federal officers.

The detention program which will be responsible for 480 prisoners on any given day will begin an improvement program by providing 24-hour supervision in 8 jails currently deficient in that respect.

Integral to the success of the operating programs in fiscal year 1976 are support programs such as training and inspection.

In the training area it will be necessary to provide recruits and untrained officers with the specialized knowledge and skills to perform adequately as patrol officers; provide refresher training to all currently employed officers and to provide special training such as crowd control as needed.

The inspection unit will be established to meet the challenge of self-regulation. Its long-range goal will be to obtain, analyze and process data which should enable Indian law enforcement programs to operate more efficiently, effectively and economically. It will provide an on-going evaluation of procedures, personnel, equipment, records and other pertinent items and indicate need for modification, training and discipline to assure program development and success.

Members assigned to the unit will observe, evaluate and report. They will inspect and monitor personnel, procedures, regulations, techniques, equipment, buildings and training. Inspections will be made on a continuous basis, deficiencies noted and made known to proper authorities. Sufficient time to correct deficiencies or take other proper action indicated will be given. Follow-up inspections will be conducted to determine whether or not corrective actions have been taken where required.

The unit would not only inspect local operations for compliance with Bureau policy, but would also evaluate the effectiveness of the policies themselves in meeting the objectives of the criminal justice system.

The unit would have responsibility not only for Bureau law enforcement programs as well as the responsibility for monitoring tribal programs operated under contract with the Bureau.

The proper functioning of such a unit would result in an increase in the economy of operations, more effective allocation of manpower, reduced civilian complaints of improper police action, reduced suicides or attempted suicides in detention facilities, and improved response to calls for services.

A detailed description of the law enforcement program including its history and projected structure is contained in the Bureau's study entitled, "Indian Criminal Justice Survey, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior."

The fiscal requirements of the fiscal year 1976 program compared with the current fiscal year 1975 programs are:

	Current Year FY 1975	Budget Year FY 1976
	(In thousands of dollars)	
Enforcement	$8,248	$10,397
Judicial	353	874
Detention	410	986
Training	216	292
Inspection	-	140
Prisoner release	269	269
Administration and supervision	619	619
Total	10,115	13,577

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

The following activity levels indicated program accomplishments for fiscal year 1974 and fiscal year 1975:

	FY 1974 Actual	FY 1975 Estimate
Complaints investigated	98,820	113,000
Non-enforcement calls	256,340	295,000
Average prisoner man/days	435	457
Police trained	201	250
Court cases	90,000	95,000

(d) Housing

Need for Increase:

The estimate of housing need has been determined from the fiscal year 1974 Housing Survey which shows:

Service population (families)		113,300
Less:		
Existing dwellings in standard condition	42,800	
Existing dwellings in adequate condition 1/	5,000	-47,800
Families in need of housing assistance		65,500
Less:		
Houses to be renovated to standard		-18,900
Total new homes required		46,600

As indicated above there are approximately 65,500 families in need of housing services. During fiscal year 1976 it is estimated that the proposed budget of $14,310,000 will provide direct assistance to 2,650 families as follows:

New Homes	
HIP	400
Renovations	
HIP	2,250
Total Units	2,650

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

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 contains the first statutory set aside for Indian housing construction financed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in terms of units. This legislation is interpreted by HUD as a commitment for fiscal year 1975 and fiscal year 1976 of over 12,500 units. (6,000 units for fiscal year 1976). It will require direct support of the Bureau through its traditional housing development efforts by providing technical and administrative assistance to Indian housing authorities in developing housing project applications and proposals for financial assistance under the Federal housing programs.

Program for Fiscal Year 1976:

The mission of the Bureau's housing program is to carry out programs leading to the elimination of substandard housing on Indian reservations. To accomplish this will require the construction of 46,600 new homes and the repair of 18,900 existing houses. As part of that overall goal the Bureau's housing objectives for fiscal year 1976 are to provide through the Housing Improvement program (HIP) 400 new homes at an average cost of $11,210 and 2,250 renovations and/or enlargements at an average cost of $3,000 for a total cost of $11,210,000.

The Bureau must also be prepared to provide staff assistance to approximately 134 local Indian housing authorities to insure that the HUD committed 12,568 units for which the housing authorities are responsible will be well managed. The cost to the Bureau to provide this type of technical assistance and tenant training to the tribes will be approximately $3,100,000.

The overall housing program will continue to be managed as follows:

Housing Improvement - This facet of the Bureau's housing program is designed to (1) deal with the estimated 18,900 houses which can be renovated to standard, and (2) provide housing for certain segments of the Indian population and areas that were thought to be eligible for other Federal programs but simply cannot be served. The lack of land and meager income make it impractical to use other Federal housing progams. At present, people in these situations can only be served adequately by the Housing Improvement program.

The renovation effort has been and continues to be an important element in reducing the total costs of achieving the goal of eliminating substandard Indian housing. This effort continues to operate very well with the benefits to the Indian families direct and satisfying. Concomitant with these direct savings are the indirect savings generated by providing decent, safe and sanitary shelter, thus reducing the health and social costs created by an unsafe and unsanitary environment.

It has been found most important that the renovation effort to be of a quality and sufficiency that the recipient can take pride in the finished product. The renovations must include not only the basic necessities of water and utilities but must provide for the modern conveniences including living space and storage space that are so necessary for the paraphernalia of every day family living that is so much a part of modern family life.

Towards this end HIP will continue to reevaluate and improve upon some of the earlier efforts that were undertaken. The repair work envisioned also means completing those minor repairs to homes that are not worth repairing to standard condition but are to be repaired to enable the families to ward off the elements until they can obtain better shelter.

Housing Development - It has consistently been the responsibility of the Bureau to insure that coordination of activities of various agency inputs (roads, water and sewer) to complete construction are available when required.

The increased responsibility as a result of the new Act also directly affects the requirement for statistics and other record keeping which has been traditionally the Bureau's role. More meaningful application of statistics and daily contact with Indian housing authorities will enable the Bureau to advise the Indian housing authorities and HUD which areas can in fact achieve the goal set and which areas may need further help as well as the type of help required. This effort will require increased contact and coordination among BIA, HUD, IHS and the Indian housing authorities in order that the requirements of the Housing Act and the promise to the Indian people can become a reality.

As the Department of Housing and Urban Development continues to re-order its priorities and change its programs and accompanying administrative structure, Indian housing authorities and others involved in HUD activities are increasing their reliance on Bureau technical staff; and, as the responsibilities of Indian housing authorities increase in scope and complexity, the technical advice, training and financial assistance required from the Bureau also increases. Because of the successful use of the present programs for housing Indians which are to continue in the traditional manner while HUD will concentrate its effort to adapting other approaches for housing low-income people, increased reliance on the Bureau staff will be necessary to assist some 134 local Indian housing authorities with about 19,000 housing units under management.

The first large scale efforts in promoting homeownership training have proved successful. The goal of the program is to acquaint homeowners with home repair skills and home management techniques and also equip housing authority personnel with better understanding of problems and anticipated needs of housing occupants as these needs relate to successful housing management. While we are refining the process, our step by step approach in this area is concentrated in having a training program that meets the need of the people that it is intended to serve. Some 5,000 families have received homeownership training. This type of training program continues to be requested by Indian housing authorities across the country.

In addition to homeownership training, funds will continue to be made available for management services contracts with housing authorities having relatively few units under occupancy. Until such time as the authorities' monthly collections make them self-sufficient, the contracts provide funds for such items as rent collections, accounting services, maintenance, etc. The total funding for management, homeownership training and management services provided the housing authorities over the past two years has amounted to approximately $225,000 per year.

Bureau efforts to establish credit institutions such as Indian owned and managed Savings and Loan Associations as well as increased opportunity for HUD and Farmers Home Administration to provide mortgage money in Indian areas will be assisted through the provision of grants for down payments and closing costs.

The housing programs, wherever possible, will be coordinated with the Department of Labor training programs, tribal work experience programs, and tribal credit programs to provide construction training, home improvement and increased financial input.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments

During fiscal year 1974 and fiscal year 1975 the Housing program accomplishments are as follows:

	FY 1974 Actual	Projected FY 1975 Underway
New houses constructed.....	775	500
Rehabilitations.....	4,154	4,400
Standard.....	1,596	
Non-Standard.....	2,558	
HUD assisted.....	3,356	6,568
Indian Housing Authorities units under occupancy.....	19,000	23,000

3. TRIBAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Subactivity	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975
(a) Business Enterprise Development	$ 3,100,003	$13,908,000	$14,066,000	$+ 158,000
(b) Credit	2,098,750	3,027,000	3,103,000	+ 76,000
(c) Direct Employment	13,336,849	14,107,000	14,021,000	- 86,000
(d) Road Maintenance	6,536,706	8,144,000	9,080,000	+ 936,000
(e) Forestry and Agriculture	24,992,756	23,497,000	26,453,000	+ 2,956,000
(f) Minerals, Mining, Irrigation, and Power	1,614,500	3,155,000	4,198,000	+ 1,043,000
(g) Indian Action Teams	3,400,000	4,522,000	15,617,000	+11,095,000
TOTAL	55,079,564	70,360,000	86,538,000	+16,178,000

4. Tribal resources development: Fiscal year 1975, $70,360,000; Fiscal year 1976, $86,538,000; increase, $16,178,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Program	Positions	
(a)	$+ 158,000		$14,066,000		To maintain the program level under conditions of rising prices during the first half of FY 1975.
(b)	+ 76,000		3,103,000		To maintain the program level under conditions of rising prices during the first half of FY 1975.
(c)	- 86,000		14,021,000		Program reduction due to the expansion of the Indian Action Team program.

(d)	+ 936,000		9,080,000	To improve the level of road maintenance services, with emphasis on school bus routes, and to meet costs resulting from increasing prices.
(e)	+ 2,956,000		26,453,000	For on-farm development costs on Blocks I & II of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and to intensify other forest, soil, range, and wildlife conservation and development work.
(f)	+ 1,043,000		4,198,000	For first-year project operation and maintenance costs on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, for increased costs on other projects, and for additional mineral inventories.
(g)	+11,095,000		15,617,000	To extend the Indian Action Team program to 15 additional reservations while maintaining existing contracts under a direct funding approach.
	+16,178,000	---	86,538,000	1,789

Cost Factors Involved in Increases and Decreases

(a) $158,000 to cover costs due to rising prices in FY 1975, including $27,000 to annualize the October, 1974 Federal civilian pay raise.

(b) $76,000 to cover costs due to rising prices in FY 1975, including $37,000 to annualize the October, 1974 Federal civilian pay raise.

(c) $-86,000 due to reduced program requirements resulting from expansion of the Indian Action Team program.

(d) $936,000 to improve the level of road maintenance services, including $264,000 to cover costs due to rising prices, of which $82,000 is to annualize the October, 1974 Federal civilian pay raise.

(e) $2,956,000, of which $900,000 is to continue on-farm development work on Block 1 of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project; $267,000 is to annualize the October, 1974 Federal civilian pay raise; $474,000 is to annualize other price increases occurring during the first part of Fiscal Year 1975; and $1,315,000 is to strengthen conservation and development of other Indian soil, forest, range, wildlife, and other natural resources, including the initiation of on-farm development work on Block 2 of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

(f) $1,043,000, of which $266,000 is for additional mineral inventory contracts on Indian lands; and $781,000 is to cover increased Federal responsibility for Indian irrigation project operation and maintenance costs, including $620,000 to purchase equipment for and to initiate an operation and maintenance program on project facilities of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

(g) $11,095,000, of which $5,157,000 is to fund 15 additional Indian Action Team contracts; and $5,938,000 is to continue funding the program funded in fiscal year 1975 from other accounts ($5,100,000 from "Road Construction", and $838,000 from "Education").

(a) Business Enterprise Development

Need for Increase:

The unemployment rate among Indians residing on reservations continues to persist at about the 39% level, and the per capita annual income is estimated to average approximately $1,450. The development of job and income producing opportunities is an essential ingredient for the improvement or abatement of these conditions. Ranking high among some of the measures to bring this about are: (1) the continued support of existing, and development of new industrial, commercial, and tourism enterprises with emphasis on Indian ownership and entrepreneurship; (2) establishment of facilities to process agricultural, mineral and other resources located on Indian reservations; (3) development of native American arts and crafts; and (4) development of skills necessary for Indian people to become owners, managers, and employees of business enterprises. The funding increase requested for FY 1976 is needed to cover cost increases so that program levels can be maintained.

Program for FY 1976:

The major goals of the Business Enterprise Development program are: (1) to increase the levels of employment and to raise income of the Indians in their home communities -- this goal includes the establishment and/or expansion of business enterprises on or near reservations with emphasis on Indian ownership, management and entrepreneurship; (2) to encourage and promote the development of native American arts and crafts and thereby foster the cultural, social, and economic life of the native American people; and (3) to provide appropriate recognition of the culture, achievements, and contributions of native Americans in the evolution of this Nation on the occasion of the Bicentennial celebration.

The FY '76 program has been designed to meet the objectives as set forth above. The funding requested for the Business Enterprise Development program includes $10 million for business grants authorized under the Indian Financing Act of 1974. Grants are intended to stimulate and increase Indian entrepreneurship and employment by providing equity capital to Indian individuals and Indian tribes to establish and expand profit making Indian-owned enterprises that benefit Indian reservations and communities.

Technical services include: working with tribes in the preparation of inventories of their local resources; developing and disseminating information about the advantages of locating in Indian areas; cooperating with the American Indian Travel Commission in its effort to develop Indian tourism resources; assisting Indian tribes to find various sources of financing to fund business ventures; assisting Indian tribes to establish Indian-owned and operated financial institutions; assisting in conducting market analyses, feasibility determinations, comprehensive development plans, and business evaluations; and

working with SBA, GSA, and private industry to obtain private and government contracts for Indian products and services.

The Indian Arts & Crafts Board will provide professional services to Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut artists and craftsmen, with ancillary benefits to the general public. Included are experimentation; correlation of public and private programs; technical advice and assistance; market research and promotion; management advice; and trademark and related protective legislation. These national advisory, promotional and informational services are implemented primarily through two arts and crafts specialists and a coordinated system of three regional museums administered and operated by the Board: the Museum of the Plains Indian and Crafts Center, Browning, Montana; the Sioux Indian Museum and Crafts Center, Rapid City, South Dakota; and the Southern Plains Museum and Crafts Center, Anadarko, Oklahoma. The 1976 program envisions continuation of these activities at the 1975 level.

Funding for the Bicentennial celebration focuses on existing Indian celebrations and festivals which are normally held each year. These local events, most of which fall under the Heritage '76 and Festival USA Bicentennial themes, are normally well attended and have become part of the "local color" in their respective communities. The $300,000 funding level will enable the local Indian sponsors to better advertise and to expand their activities during the period of bicentennial observance. These Indian festivals and celebrations range from re-enactment of historical tribal events, wild rice and other crop festivals, annual tribal dance performances, arts and craft displays, etc.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

1. On November 15, 1973, the American Indian National Bank opened its doors for business. The bank has finished its first year of operation and anticipates assets in the amount of $25 million by January 1976. This is the first such financial institution wholly owned and operated by and for American Indians.

2. A camouflage net factory has been established at Devil's Lake, North Dakota. The project includes a contract involving $125 million with a potential employment of over 200 Indian people.

3. The BIA and EDA have jointly funded and assisted the American Indian Travel Commission. It is the first Indian operated and controlled tourism agency, and is now in its second year of operation.

4. The Indian Arts and Crafts Board has accomplished several significant steps in its effort to preserve and stimulate the support for native American culture.

(a) Indian Arts and Crafts Board has completed initial presentations of the extensive exibitions PAINTED TIPIS BY CONTEMPORARY PLAINS INDIAN ARTISTS, and COYOTE TALES OF THE MONTANA SALISH, with catalogues published and distributed nationally by cooperating Native American enterprises.

(b) Produced, presented, and publicized 29 one-person promotional-sales exhibitions including an illustrated monograph for each.

(c) Produced and distributed nationally over 20,000 copies of illustrated SOURCE DIRECTORIES promoting over 100 Native American crafts marketing enterprises.

5. The following table provides other accomplishment data:

Item	Unit	1974	Estimate 1975	Estimate 1976
Enterprise grants.....	No.	---	600	600
Enterprise plans and studies.....	No.	276	459	522
Enterprises given management assistance...	No.	503	711	828
Individuals given management assistance...	No.	815	1,231	1,496

(b) Credit and Financing

Need for Increase:

There is an urgent need to strengthen the professional capability of Indian tribes to provide adequate credit and financing services of all sorts to tribal organizations and individual members. This is particularly critical now because of the credit and financing opportunities which opened up as a result of the Indian Financing Act of 1974. The total reservation-based Indian financing needs are estimated at $1.08 billion as shown in the following table:

Summary of Total Financing Needs by Purpose

1.	Housing.....	$ 24,732,500
2.	Industrial development and group commercial enterprises.....	234,775,490
3.	Financing of recreation development.....	68,830,500
4.	Financing of utility systems, transportation terminals, community buildings, civic facilities, and other governmental purposes for which tax-exempt bonds may be issued.....	135,284,305
5.	Financing of group arts and crafts enterprises.....	1,164,000
6.	Loans to individuals.....	509,756,602
7.	Tribal land purchase.....	103,935,000
8.	Expert assistance.....	1,268,472
		$1,079,746,869

The unique financing problems of individual Indians and Indian organizations derive from the trust status of Indian lands and the resulting lack of collateral to secure loans. The relatively low income level of the Indian people, their lack of experience in the ownership and management of business enterprises, and limited marketing opportunities further aggravate the problem. The Indian Financing Act of 1974 recognized the unique financing problems of Indians. In summary, it authorized:

1. An additional $50 million for direct loans from the Indian Revolving Loan Fund;

2. The establishment of the Indian Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund to finance interest subsidies and other costs on guaranteed and insured commercial loans; and

3. Appropriations of $10 million for each of three fiscal years commencing with Fiscal Year 1975 for grants to help develop or expand Indian-owned business enterprises on or near reservations.

It is estimated that the $60 million authorized for the Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund ($40 million of which is authorized through Fiscal Year 1976) will generate up to $130 million of loans from commercial sources.

The increase is needed to maintain the program at Fiscal Year 1975 levels. Additional funds needed to administer the grant program and the loan guarantee and insurance program are included in the Estimates under the "Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund" item.

Program for FY 1976:

The immediate objectives of the credit program are to identify and develop worthwhile investment ventures by individual Indians or Indian organizations as requested; to provide sources of capital to finance soundly conceived ventures; and to make every reasonable effort to achieve success for financed ventures. The more general goals are to help the Indian people improve levels of employment and income and to attain levels of living and economic independence equivalent to those of other Americans.

In FY 1976 the program will include: (1) technical services to assist in evaluating proposed investment ventures and in developing those that appear worthwhile; (2) work with banks and other financial institutions to develop loan programs for Indians; including loans guaranteed or insured under the Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund; (3) assist Indians obtain credit from other Federal and from private sources; (4) administer the Indian Revolving Loan Fund, including the development and review of loan programs, processing and paying interest subsidies and other costs, receiving and depositing collections, etc. (Note: The authorization for this fund was increased by $50 million by the IFA of 1974), (5) administer the Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund, including the development and review of loan programs, processing and paying interest subsidies and other costs, receiving and depositing collections, etc. (Note: This fund was authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974 with appropriations of $20 million authorized for each of three years, 1975, 1976 and 1977); (6) administer the Expert Assistance Loan Fund, including the processing of loan applications, making loans, receiving and depositing collections, etc.; (7) administer the Indian Business Development Program, which provides for non-reimburseable grants to Indian tribes and individuals to establish and expand profit making Indian owned enterprises on or near reservations. (Note: This program was established by the Indian Financing Act of 1974 which authorized appropriations of $10 million for each of three years for business grants); and (8) provide technical services to Indian borrowers and grantees to help them succeed in the enterprise or other venture for which they received a loan or grant.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

Item	Unit	1974 Actual	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate
BIA supervised direct loans - new...	No.	4,836	14,310	5,757
BIA supervised direct loans - new...	Mil $	14.7	43.5	17.5
BIA supervised direct loans - outstanding (EOY).....	No.	10,772	18,360	21,793
BIA supervised direct loans - outstanding (EOY).....	Mil $	77.5	132.1	156.8
BIA assisted Commercial loans - new.....	No.	10,364	20,790	20,790
BIA assisted Commercial loans - new.....	Mil $	16.6	22.2	22.2
Assisted other Federal loans - new..	No.	1,418	1,596	1,596
Assisted other Federal loans - new..	Mil $	38.5	43.6	43.6
IBDP grants.....	No.	--	670	670
IBDP grants.....	Mil $	--	10.0	10.0

(c) Direct Employment

Program for FY 1976:

The relatively low level of average educational achievement, low incomes, and the strong ties to reservation life contribute to the unemployment and underemployment problems of the Indian people. In consideration of this situation the immediate objectives of the programs funded under this item are to provide training in employable skills, assist Indian people who possess such skills to find suitable employment in urban areas as well as on or near reservations, and to help Indian individuals and families to get established where the jobs are. The ultimate goals are to raise income and employment levels of the Indian people. Within this framework the program for F.Y. 1976 will include placement services, on-the-job training and formalized vocational training.

Placement Services: Initially this takes place at the agency or reservation level. Following the filing of an application by Indians interested in the service program, they receive a broad range of assistance measures aimed at facilitating their transition from a reservation to an urban environment; assistance in making the selection of a relocation point, based largely upon information about the chosen community with respect to prevailing employment opportunities, climate, housing, and community resources, the general cost of living and services, institutional training possibilities, and any other advantages and potential problems which might be encountered; counseling and guidance prior to departure; coordination between the field employment assistance officer and the Bureau's staff at the destination point in securing temporary and permanent housing for the applicant and his family; and other necessary and helpful activities in his behalf.

The Indian applicants receive financial assistance in accordance with their individual needs. This feature is discussed with them fully so that they know what to expect and how to manage any funds made available to them. A scale of allowable assistance has been drawn up, based on the number of family members and other factors. The responsible program officer uses his best judgment in deciding the amounts of financial assistance to extend within these limitations. Sums can be provided to meet such costs as physical and eye examinations and eyeglasses; transportation; subsistence enroute to the destination point;

transportation of household goods; subsistence at the destination point until the applicant gets his first pay check from his employer; health services coverage; emergency assistance; and trades training tuition and related costs.

The second phase of individualized assistance takes place at the destination point. It includes economically priced, clean temporary housing; further counseling and assistance in adjusting to a myriad of new experiences that await the applicants in urban life; intensive assistance in finding employment for the applicants, commensurate with their skills and training; helping them to locate suitable permanent housing; and providing followup services to aid relocated individuals and families in the full adjustment to their changed environment.

The above placement services are available also to those Indian applicants who wish to remain in their home communities for vocational training and direct employment.

On-the-Job Training On or Near Indian Reservations: This type of training has been particularly effective among eligible Indian people who desire to remain on or near their reservation homes. The courses may extend to a maximum of two years, but the average duration is about six months. The Bureau Employment Assistance staffs provide followup services to workers and their families and counsel them on such matters as: the basic demands of steady employment; wise use of wages to meet the practical needs of the family; pride in achieving and keeping their economic independence; and other elements of stability and reliability which are essential to social and economic growth.

Measurers of the success of this type of training have been evidenced by a decrease in law and order problems, improved school attendance, better nourished and better clothed citizens, some housing improvements, and a noticeable increase in attention to living space and home furnishing standards.

A significant added result of the OJT program is helping business enterprises locate on or near reservations. The employer (and training contractor) is paid one-half of the established entry wage for each Indian participant. This helps to reduce operating costs somewhat, even though productivity during the training period is below that of fully-trained workers.

It is estimated that in Fiscal Year 1976 the On-the-Job Training Program will provide employment training opportunities for a total of 3,200 on-the-job training participants through some 100 contracts with industries located on or near Indian reservations.

Formalized Vocational Training: Training under this item is carried on at the residential family training centers at Madera, California, and Bismark, North Dakota, both operated under contract with Indian organizations: the American Indian Enterprised in Van Nuys, California, and the United Tribes of North and South Dakota. Both centers will continue operations in F.Y. 1976. Vocational training at public institutions is funded under the Education item. In the case of institutional training, courses are carefully selected and may last as long as two years. Training is provided in vocations which offer expectancy of employment at the completion of training.

Program Staff Services: Bureau Employment Assistance staffs are located at 55 Indian agencies, seven field offices (Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colorado; Los Angeles, Oakland, California; and Washington, D.C.); eleven area offices; and the central offices in

Washington, D.C. Program specialists in these offices are responsible for the development of understanding and cooperative assistance of local, State, Federal public and private community services which will aid the Indian to become a satisfied and self-sufficient member of the citizenry.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

During Fiscal Year 1974, 6,590 applicants participated in the Direct Employment Program. This number is expected to increase to 7,000 in Fiscal Year 1975.

On-the Job Training contracts provided for 1,504 new entries and 1,802 carryovers from Fiscal Year 1973, for a total of 2,586 on-the-job training participants. There were 75 on-the-job training contracts with industries located on or near reservations during Fiscal Year 1974.

The Residentiral Family Training Centers provided services to 480 trainees during Fiscal Year 1974. Of this number 173 were carryovers from Fiscal Year 1973.

(d) Road Maintenance

Need for Increase:

Road maintenance services are required on some 21,558 miles of Indian road network on 177 reservations. The network provides the principal, and often the only, form of transportation to or on reservations. The following provides a brief classification of roads included in the system:

Miles by Surface Type

Paved	2,290
All weather gravel	2,419
Earth	16,849
Total	21,558

Miles by Road Class

Classes 1 & 2 - major arteries and connectors	3,896
Class 3 Community streets	628
Class 4 Local access roads	12,553
Class 5 Service roads and trails	4,481
Total	21,558

The system includes 49,397 linear feet of bridges.

Serviceable roads are essential for commerce, for the transporting of school children, for obtaining health care, and for other essential services requiring the movement of people and products. The FY 1975 level of maintenance funding ($378 per mile) represents less than one-half of what States and counties are spending ($850 per mile) on similar type roads. It is noted that, on the average, states and counties are maintaining roads at approximately 60 percent level of adequacy. The budget request will provide an average of $421 per mile. The cost of labor has risen 24% over the past year and the cost of materials, supplies and equipment operation has risen approximately 12%. The Bureau has a requirement for the protection of the traveling public to meet the Highway Safety Act, P.L. 93-87 (August 13, 1973) Standards #12 and #13. This entails hazard removal and traffic engineering services for signing, striping and traffic warnings.

Program for FY 1976:

The goal of the road maintenance program is to provide safe and effective highway transportation service from available facilities, and to protect those facilities from excessive damage or deterioration. Maintenance priorities are established locally in terms of level of service categories. Generally the higher level of service are scheduled for those routes with highest sustained traffic volume, school bus routes, and routes with high deterioration or damage hazards.

Paved roads normally receive high priority for maintenance services. Maintenance on the gravel-covered roadways is generally provided to furnish farm to market all-weather routes. Fifty percent of these routes now existing are sub-standard low-volume roads serving 2 to 6 families as access roads connecting to a higher surface type route. The amount of maintenance on this type surface is generally less than adequate due to higher priority and subsequent expenditures on paved surface roads. Approximately 20% of the earth surface roadways will be maintained on a scheduled basis, with the remaining miles being "on-call" or on an as needed basis.

(e) Forestry and Agriculture

In order to clarify the justifications of this highly diversified item, the discussion will be presented under three major program classifications, "Forestry", "Agriculture", and "Wildlife and Parks".

Forestry

Need for Increase:

The increase is needed to intensify wildfire control efforts in fire prevention and presuppression which have been greatly underfunded, provide for attention to attacking the backlog of work needed in reforestation and timber stand improvement, assist the Menominee tribal organization in developing management and protection plans for their reservation, and to maintain the timber sales program.

The forest property must be protected at a level commensurate with its value and with the increased activities in the forest. The disastrous fire seasons and resultant losses of the recent past are evidence that unless we exert extra effort to prevent them from recurring, funds will have to be diverted from timber sales, forest management planning and other activities for increased protection work. This would inevitably have an adverse effect on the income received by the Indian people from timber sales.

Timber sales provide direct imcome and employment to Indian owners; they also provide indirect income and employment from supporting services. Tribal timber income extends socio-economic benefits to all members in its

use by tribal governments to manage, develop and improve their tribal operations and programs. Individual income from timber sales or from employment in forest product industries and in the forests, gives immediate benefits in buying power, status, self-esteem, and improved planning for the future. Income from forestry efforts gives independence on the one hand, and on the other, provides funds for tribal welfare and other programs.

Program for FY 1976:

The objective of Indian forest management is to realize from the forest resources, the highest economic and social services for the Indian owners, on a sustained basis. This basic objective is accomplished through:

1. Encouraging and assisting the Indians to participate in all phases of forestry activities through expanded employment and engagement in logging, wood-using and other business enterprises.

2. Protecting the forests from fire, insects, disease and trespass.

3. Harvesting the full allowable cuts in accordance with sustained-yield forestry principles.

4. Applying forest cultural practices such as reforestation and timber stand improvement to raise the productive capacity of the forest lands and increase the allowable cut.

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

This program also includes suppression and emergency prevention of fires on or threatening forest and range lands on Indian reservations, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over areas which will not or have not naturally reseeded within a period of time to adequately prevent soil erosion, water pollution, siltation, and losses of watershed and other economic values. The $800,000 included for fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation activities is a token amount; uncontrollable factors in this category make it necessary for the Bureau to submit a supplemental request to cover the actual costs of fire suppression. Obligations for the past five fiscal years for fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation were:

F.Y. 1970	F.Y. 1971	F.Y. 1972	F.Y. 1973	F.Y. 1974
$1,032,413	$4,826,675	$6,935,015	$3,704,919	$7,108,924

Obligations for Fiscal Year 1975 through December 31, 1974 were $3,410,000.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

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

Fiscal Year	Volume Cut (MBM)	Value
1970	776,402	$26,885,540
1971	770,927	23,324,943
1972	927,188	37,952,965
1973	976,282	57,042,935
1974	878,126	73,223,357
1975 (Estimate)	875,000	60,000,000
1976 (Estimate)	900,000	70,000,000

Land protected:

Forest and range total acres..... 59,408,539

Forest lands (acres)..... 12,846,673

Number of fires suppressed..... 2,118

Reforestation acres..... 5,543

Timber stand improvement acres..... 22,190

Agriculture

Need for Increase:

The increase is needed to continue on-farm development work on Block 1 of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project which is scheduled for water delivery in the spring of 1976; to initiate on-farm development work on Block 2 of the Project, scheduled for crop production in 1978; and to maintain and strengthen soil and range conservation work on other Indian lands.

The farm unit development work for Block 1 was initiated in F.Y. 1975 with $2 million of Irrigation Construction funds redirected from other construction work on the Navajo Project. The funding to continue the work in F.Y. 1976 is included in this item rather than in the "Construction" item. The initial development work is essential to achieve effective use of the lands scheduled for irrigation. The Navajo Tribe will also participate in funding the on-farm work, as well as making heavy investments in the facilities needed to process and market agricultural products.

The additional funds for conservation work on other Indian agricultural and range lands are needed to enable the Bureau to meet its responsibilities to protect Indian trust lands. To do this, it provides professional services to the Indian people similar to those provided to other farmers and

ranchers by the Soil Conservation Service. These services are provided to help the Indian people conserve, develop and effectively utilize their soil and range resources.

Inventories of Indian range lands and other technical data indicate an average potential grazing capacity 50% greater than the current estimated proper stocking, and approximately 9 million acres of Indian lands now have a moderately severe active accelerated erosion condition. Erosion control is basic to maintaining the productive capacity of these lands and the resulting Indian income potential, as well as reducing the siltation of streams, lakes, and reservoirs.

Funds are included in this request for specific responsibilities assigned in the amounts shown below:

Conservation & Rehabilitation-1882 Executive Order (Navajo-Hopi)	$ 999,000
Papago Range Development	650,000
Pyramid Lake Fisheries	470,000
Menominee	43,000

Program for FY 1976:

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

Working with Indian landowners, and with lessees and permittees of trust lands, conservation measures are designed to fit each set of soil, slope, and erosion conditions in order to: (1) correct adverse effects of erosion and depletion; (2) protect productive land against erosion and depletion; (3) improve productivity of the soil; (4) control sediment. Range condition trend studies and forage utilization checks are made to determine needed adjustments in stocking rates, season of use, unit and pasture boundaries, and to determine locations, sources, quantity and quality of water and other rangeland development and improvement needs. Such conservation measures and good management on the part of the land users make a maximum contribution to increasing Indian benefits from their resources and to the Nation's environmental effort.

In conformance with the priorities established by the Indian people, program emphasis will be concentrated on inventories, planning, lease and permit administration and project development. Recent accomplishments and goals are set forth in the following table:

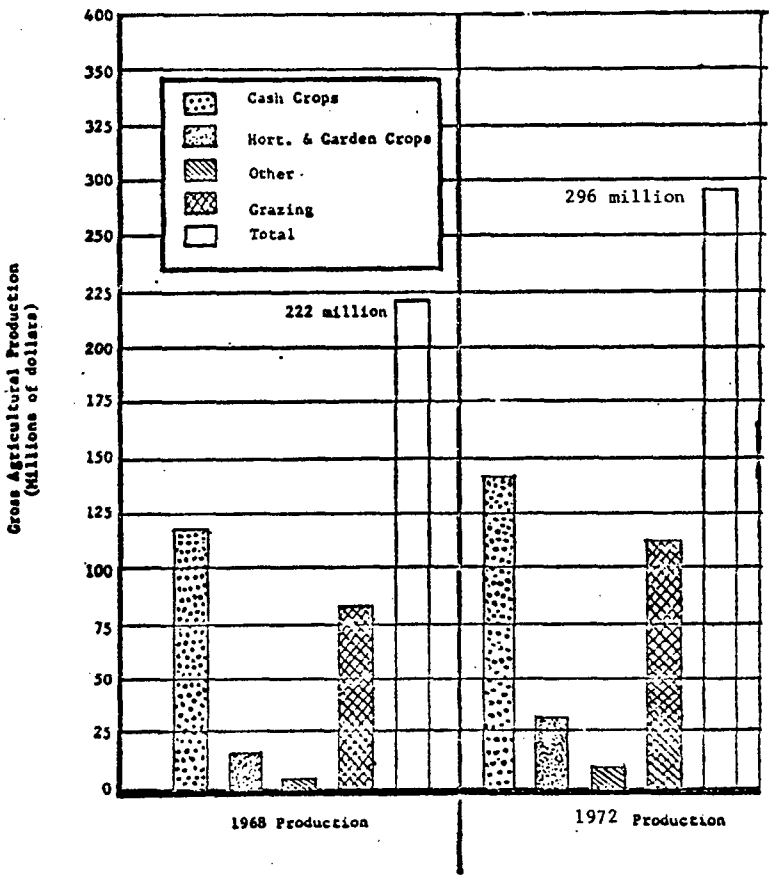
Output	Unit	Accomplished FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Goal FY 1976
Farm Management Contacts.....	No.	57,358	62,451	61,405
Range Management Contacts....	No.	29,933	33,376	37,024
Agricultural Engineering Layouts.....	No.	4,229	4,974	5,184
Range Inventories.....	M acres	962	1,050	1,067
Soil Surveys.....	M acres	1,736	2,280	2,220
Farm Management Plans prepared.....	No.	2,051	2,286	2,590
Ranch Management Plans prepared.....	No.	730	905	937
Soil Conservation projects farm land.....	No.	1,088	1,375	1,690
Water Conservation projects farm land.....	No.	595	976	1,192
Range Conservation projects..	No.	555	806	864
Water Conservation projects rangelands.....	No.	855	944	1,035
Agricultural lease-supportive actions.....	No.	11,804	12,551	13,324
Range permits/Modifications actions.....	No.	4,591	5,138	5,667
Compliance actions.....	No.	18,075	18,256	20,585
On-farm development (Navajo Project).....	Acres	---	---	10,000

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

Agricultural accomplishments on Indian land continue to be good. There is a very significant increase in involvement in the use and management of Indian agricultural resources by Tribes and individual Indians who own these resources. Individual and group contacts made with Indian people each year are becoming more effective in helping them make management decisions. Cooperators are continuing their investments in the program, even with a substantial decrease in cost-sharing by the Department of Agriculture, by applying sound basic conservation practices.

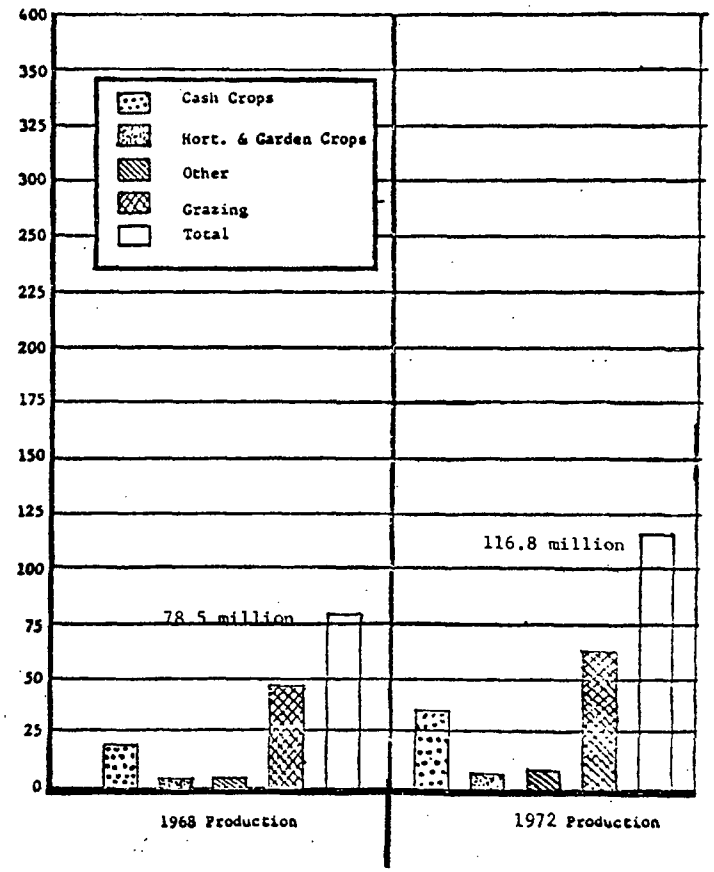
A realistic measure of program accomplishment is value of production. A comparison of the difference in production between the years 1968 and 1972 are shown in Charts 1 and 2 which follow. Program outputs shown in the above table also portray recent accomplishments of the Agricultural program.

(Chart 1)
Gross Agricultural Production
FROM INDIAN LANDS



All figures exclude Alaska

(Chart 2)
Gross Agricultural Production
FROM INDIAN LANDS
by Indians



All figures exclude Alaska

Wildlife and Parks

Need for Increase:

The increase is needed to provide for the conservation and development of Indian wildlife and park resources consistent with the priority placed on this work by the tribes in recognition of the benefits to be obtained from developing the potential of these resources.

Program for FY 1976:

Surveys of Indian reservations will be conducted to determine and identify wildlife and park resources, develop comprehensive plans, determine feasibility of projects, explore various sources of funding assistance, and coordinate with other Federal and State agency resources not available in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Financial assistance and technical services will be provided to tribes for habitat improvement and park development. Emphasis will be placed on those projects where tribes have an on-going well planned program.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

Implementation of U.S. v. Washington decision regarding off-reservation fishing by northwest Indian tribes.

Coordinated transfer of 100 buffalo from National Park Service to five tribes.

Assistance for implementation of U.S. v. Oregon Court decision.

(f) Minerals, Mining, Irrigation and Power

Need for Increase:

The increase is needed to provide an additional $266,000 for mineral resources inventories, extending the program to 19 additional Indian reservations while completing the compilations begun in FY 1975; and to provide an additional $777,000 to initiate a program to operate and maintain project facilities on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and to meet Federal responsibilities for project operation and maintenance costs on other Indian irrigation projects.

Minerals, including coal, oil shale, uranium, oil, and gas, and other energy resources, are known to occur on Indian reservation lands. Limited development has occurred in the past with particular emphasis on oil and gas; however, little information is available to the Indian tribes and managers which would define or delimit their mineral resources development potential. Recent national recognition of the energy shortages has placed high priority on developing this nation's energy potential in order that the country can become self-sufficient in the areas of energy. All levels of government and industry, as well as the private citizens, are being called upon in all phases of energy resource location, development and utilization. Thus it is imperative that the Indian tribes and allotted landowners be provided with an inventory of their mineral resources in order that they and the trustee may initiate constructive programs meet on an informed basis, the high demand that will be made for the inclusion of their resources in the national programs.

Fiscal Year 1975 was the first year funds were appropriated for the mineral inventory program. The program has been initiated on approximately 15 Indian reservations and the increase will allow extending the first phase to an estimated 19 additional reservation areas plus meeting additional cost of living increases in continuing Phase I inventories already in progress.

Water delivery to the first block of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is scheduled for the spring of 1976. It will be necessary to initiate an operation and maintenance program on the Project, including the acquisition of needed equipment, supplies and services. Project operation and maintenance costs are normally paid from Federal funds during the first years of project operation when returns from crop production normally are less than costs of production. As profits from production are realized it is expected the land owners will assume the responsibility for project operation and maintenance costs. The increase provides an estimated $700,000 for Navajo project operations and maintenance in fiscal year 1976.

Program for FY 1976:

An intensified minerals and mining program will be continued for Fiscal Year 1976. The program as evolved during Fiscal Year 1975 consists of Phase I data collection and compilation. This was a joint undertaking with other Federal agencies on a cooperative, reimbursable basis. Phase I inventories have been initiated on 15 reservations selected by geographical regions to utilize existing personnel with a minimum disruption of ongoing programs. Data and records are being gathered from colleges and universities, private sources and Federal agencies for all Indian mineral resources. The source data will be analyzed and compiled on a reservation-by-reservation basis and provided to the respective tribes for their information and use in planning the utilization of their mineral resources. This will enable Indians to become more informed and involved in future decisions concerning development, utilization and marketing minerals. Phase I costs during Fiscal Year 1975 will approximate $500,000, including project general planning, establishing objectives, and implementation of reservation-by-reservation operations. In addition to, and complementing the general inventory, was the initiation of actions to collect, analyze and prepare data where urgent mineral demands or litigation were involved. The Osage Tribal mineral estate is involved in condemnation proceedings for reservoir purposes. It was essential that technical assistance and data relative to any oil and gas reserves be made available to the tribe to support their determinations of the compensable interest and compensation due from the taking. Private sources were engaged to provide the oil and gas and other possible mineral resource data and analysis for Osage use in the continuing litigation. Coal consultants and mineral engineering and planning firms were contacted to provide the Fort Berthold Reservation data which will be utilized in their planning, negotiations and development of lignite coal. Crow and other reservations where coal activity is now in progress required implementation of a Phase I inventory and analysis this year to meet the demands placed upon the tribe. All of these projects will be integrated into the data being prepared for the general Phase I inventory encompassing all minerals within these specific reservations. It is anticipated that with the availability of funds for Fiscal Year 1976, the emergency projects will be accelerated to meet the priorities established by the various tribes and maintain progress on the general Phase I inventory objective.

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

Collections are deposited in the operation and maintenance receipt account and are available for operating and maintaining the respective projects pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 895). These collections include payments by Indian and non-Indian water users and payments made on behalf of Indian water users who are financially unable to pay their assessment for current annual operation and maintenance. Collections from Indian water users for prior year assessments which have previously been paid from reimbursable appropriated funds are deposited directly into the Treasury, to the Miscellaneous Receipts Account as a repayment of reimbursable indebtedness. Where non-Indians receive water services from Indian irrigation systems, they are required to pay the full per acre cost.

Indian irrigation systems and projects fall into the following categories:

1. Projects which are economically feasible on the basis that there is a sufficient quantity of water to supply the assessable area. The lands have characteristics which will produce crops under sustained irrigation and have repayment capabilities which will permit landowners and water users as a whole to pay the full annual cost of the operation and maintenance of the system. The assessment rates on these projects are fixed to return the full operation and maintenance costs. Any unpaid assessment becomes a lien against the land for which the assessment is paid.

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

   It is estimated that $185,000 will be needed for projects in this category.

2. Projects where the repayment capabilities of the land will not permit payment of the full annual operation and maintenance costs. Assessment rates for Indian water users on these projects are based on the ability of the Indian to pay, and therefore do not cover the full cost of operation and maintenance. All or any part of any unpaid assessment becomes a lien against the land for which such assessment is not paid.

   Funds requested for payment of costs under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account that part of the annual operation and maintenance cost on Indian-owned land in excess of the annual assessment and any part of the uncollectible annual per acre assessment against Indian-owned lands. Funds so paid into the Collection Account to cover these costs becomes reimbursable debts due the United States when used to pay all or any part of the annual costs included in the assessment rate. Costs in excess of the assessment rate are non-reimbursable.

   It is estimated that $403,000 will be needed for projects in this category.

3. Irrigated areas, such as subsistence garden tracts of a few acres which do not represent economical units, but provide Indian landowners with a means of supplementing their livelihood. Because of the low income of the Indian landowners and water users on these irrigated areas and tracts, it is not feasible from an economic standpoint to assess these lands. Accordingly, the operation and maintenance costs are non-reimbursable and do not become a lien against the lands benefitted.

   Funds requested for payment of costs under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account the total cost for operation and maintenance of these subsistence garden tracts and irrigated areas, or if no Collection Account has been established and it is not desirable or proper to establish such an account, the funds will be expended when necessary directly from the appropriation accounts.

   It is estimated that $608,000 will be needed for projects in this category.

4. Irrigation systems and reservoirs serving Indian-owned lands located within and operated by various private and public irrigation districts and water user associations. Assessments for operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems and reservoirs serving these Indian-owned lands are made by the irrigation district or water users association embracing and serving such Indian-owned lands.

   Funds requested for payment of assessments under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account for payment to private and public irrigation districts and water users associations for operation and maintenance costs assessed for Indian-owned lands included within such irrigation districts and water users' associations. Funds used for payment of assessments covering these costs are reimbursable and become debts due the United States except for those payments that are non-reimbursable by legislation.

   It is estimated that $141,000 will be needed for projects in this category.

5. Projects that are operated by this Bureau at no cost to the Indian landowners and water users, as provided for under legislation.

   Funds requested for payment of assessments under this category will be used when necessary to pay into the Collection Account appropriated funds for irrigation projects operated by this Bureau at no cost to the Indian water users as required by legislation.

   It is estimated that $895,000 will be needed for projects in this category.

6. Projects on which construction has been recently completed for portions of the irrigable area and from which returns during the first years of operation are insufficient to pay operation and maintenance costs. This category includes project facilities serving Block I of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project in fiscal year 1976.

   It is estimated that $700,000 will be needed for the Navajo project in fiscal year 1976.

(g) Indian Action Teams

Need for Increase:

The limited availability of trained and skilled personnel in Indian communities continues to hamper the organization, ownership, management, and operation of commercial enterprises by Indians. Improvements would be a major factor in generating employment opportunities, developing a productive work force, and stimulating Indian self-determination. These are the goals of the Indian Action Team program.

There have been increasing requests from many tribes to contract directly for operation and management of Indian Manpower and Tribal Enterprise Development programs. The Indian Action Team program will enable Indian people to construct, operate, maintain, and manage their own facilities - a factor which ties in with the BIA's policy of turning over local operation and management of facilities to the Indian people who desire to do so.

The increase of $11,095,000 is needed to maintain the 1975 program level and to expand the program to 15 additional reservations in fiscal year 1976. Of the total increase, $5,157,000 is for the expanded program, and $5,938,000 is to provide funding under this item for contracts funded in fiscal year 1975 from other accounts, ie., $5,100,000 from "Road Construction" and $838,000 from "Education, Career Development".

Program for FY 1976:

The Indian Action Team program is designed to complement new Administration policies on Indian contracting, on-the-job training, individual and tribal work experience, adult vocational training, tribal management training and development, and tribal business and enterprise development.

In FY 1976 the program will involve 50 Indian Action Teams that will be operated by and for tribes and Indian groups through the Buy-Indian contracting mechanism with the Bureau. It is estimated that over 100 tribes and 30,000 to 35,000 Indian individuals will benefit directly from the operation of these teams. Furthermore, over 3,000 Indians will receive direct manpower training and employment opportunities.

One of the major considerations in the development of the Indian Action Team program was to provide desired training for the stable family man of the reservation. The Indian Action Team program does just that. The family is not relocated or disrupted; the trainee can concentrate on his training while maintaining his family at home. The program is capable of training at any level, although the initial thrust is to train well motivated and able individuals who need to broaden and formalize their knowledge and skills. Leadership is stressed throughout the training.

Training is accomplished in three phases. Phase One consists of classroom work andprovides the basic knowledge required to enable a trainee to advance. Phase Two, shop application, is where the trainee practices what he has learned. The shop training complements the classroom training, since the trainee utilizes what he has just learned. The third phase is on-the-job training. The trainees are assigned to actual projects and acquire the skills required to progress toward the journeyman level of their trades. The Indian Action Team program is designed to provide documentation of all training received by Indian trainees, and the level of achievement of the individual trainees.

A typical Indian Action Team will vary according to the local objectives and projects. One tribe may have as its objectives building trades, electrical and utilities system maintenance and operation. Another group may request well drilling, plumbers, painters, heavy equipment maintenance and operation, and construction electricians. Another group, because of the situation, may have listed theneed of pilot training, business management, utility system maintenance and operation, heavy equipment operation and maintenance, and builder training.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments:

The current Indian Action Team program involves some 1,500 Indian trainees of which 500 are expected to receive full time jobs as the result of their training. In addition to the trainees, over 300 individuals are employed on full time basis by the program. Over 600 projects have been completed for individual Indians and tribes as a direct result of the Indian Action Team program. This will increase the value of Indian owned homes and tribal facilities by approximately $5 million. Also, some 20 individual Indian and tribally owned business and construction enterprises have been developed. Finally, increased rapport and working relationships among local Indians and non-Indians have emerged as a direct result of this program. Reports indicate that community acceptance of Indians in rural towns has improved and public service jobs are now being offered to Indian Action Team trainees as a result of the program track record for work and project accomplishment.

Overall retention rates of trainees in the Indian Action Team program exceeds 75 percent, which is above the nationwide rate for vocational training programs. This is attributed to local administration of the program, no requirement for disruption of the family unit to relocate in order to receive training, and highly visible constructive attitude of IAT trainees and staff in accomplishments for their own people.

4. Trust Responsibilities

Subactivity	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975
(a) Indian Rights Protection	$ 2,137,007	$ 3,689,000	$ 4,750,000	$+1,061,000
(b) Real Estate and Financial Trust Services	11,535,007	14,972,000	16,167,000	+1,195,000
TOTAL	13,672,014	18,661,000	20,917,000	+2,256,000

4. Trust responsibilities: Fiscal year 1975, $18,661,000; Fiscal year 1976, $20,917,000; increase, $2,256,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Program	Positions	Explanation
(a)	$+1,061,000		$ 4,750,000		To further increase rights protection efforts including water inventories and plans, litigation support, and environmental quality services.
(b)	+1,195,000		16,167,000		To maintain critically needed real estate and appraisal services, and to reduce backlogged work in those programs; and to improve financial trust services.
	+2,256,000	---	20,917,000	759	

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(a) For contracts for an additional number of water rights inventories and plans, and to acquire information to support additional litigation, $925,000; for additional costs on environmental quality issues affecting Tribal organizations, $103,000; to annualize the October 1974 Federal civilian pay raise, $33,000; total, $1,061,000.

(b) For contracts for additional real estate and appraisal services, $945,000; $14,000 for expanded Navajo-Hopi operation under the Act of December 22, 1974; $70,000 for additional improved accounting equipment for financial trust services; and $166,000 to annualize the October 1974 Federal civilian pay raise; total, $1,195,000.

(a) Indian Rights Protection

Need for Increase:

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

Program for FY 1976:

This program area includes the function of directing every aspect of the Interior Department's effort to assert and protect the rights of Indians in their trust property, i.e., to: (1) identify all Indian water rights problems on every federally recognized land base (277 reservations); (2) develop technical information and comprehensive lists of potential land and water uses for Indian reservations and communities needed to develop economically, including nature of and location of such use; (3) coordinate initiating action, both initial or corrective, needed to establish or defend Indian water rights, and other rights of Indians in their natural resources, including drafting regulations, reports on proposed legislation; (4) coordinate the preparation of water adjudication suits for submission through the Interior Department Solicitor to the Department of Justice; (5) monitor and plan strategy in State water rights cases having impact on Indian water rights; (6) coordinate, guide and supervise the Department's agencies, Bureau field staffs, and tribes, and advise and inform tribal attorneys, in all Indian rights efforts; and (7) carry out all above activities with continuing consultation with the National Indian Advisory group, established by the Secretary of the Interior. The order of carrying out such activities will be to:

1. Accumulate information to support actions in Indian water rights matters currently in litigation.

2. Acquire specific data to supplement and support any litigation where encroachment of Indian resources is threatened or imminent.

3. Gather and record information necessary for Indian participation in the National Water Assessment and Northern Great Plains Study.

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

5. Assist the Tribes to comply with the decision in United States v. Washington, off-reservation fishing rights.

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

Prior to the Davis v. Morton Decision of the Tenth Circuit Court, the Bureau's environmental workload has been concentrated in the direct Bureau activities or operations. Funding for much of the required technical services remains in the amounts requested for specific technical programs. Funding requested in this item is to provide for the review, comment and coordination with other agencies and Indian tribes when Indian trust lands and rights are involved. The decision now requires that trust actions conform with provisions of NEPA. Problems result from the numbers of determinations required and the number of assessments and statements now needed to support our trust responsibilities.

The following table provides selected program workload and performance data:

Item	1974 Actual	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate
Indian trust land (mil. ac.).....	50.5	50.8	50.8
Rights protection services:			
Water rights inventories completed:			
Phase 1 (no.).....	36	49	60
Phase 11 (no.).....	23	29	30
Phase 111 (no.).....	4	7	5
Litigation cases:			
Filed or appealed (no.).....	4	8	6
Adjudicated (no.).....	1	4	3
Environmental Protection Services:			
Examinations completed (thousands).....	35	45	50
Assessments completed (no.).....	293	507	628
Environmental consultations (hundreds).	7	10	12.5
Statements completed (no.).....	2	6	8
Statements reviewed (no.).....	443	450	460

(b) Real Estate and Financial Trust Services

Need for Increase:

The increase is to keep pace with an expanding demand for advice, counseling and evaluation services as Indians and tribes become more involved in the self-determination process. Indians and tribes place special emphasis on, and an intense interest in, the continuity of land ownership and use. As they become more involved in land development and management, the requests, demands and need for prompt and efficient professional services increase in the areas of planning and management counseling. The completion of leases, partitions, exchanges, evaluations, maintenance of individual money accounts, probates and other related real estate and financial matters are also areas of emphasis to tribes. As trustee under the legal trust responsibilities imposed by Congress, the Government would be remiss if it did not maintain or enhance the trust corpus, by making possible the quantity of services expected of a trustee to meet the changing concepts and abilities of the beneficiary. The requested increase for Fiscal Year 1976 will permit initiation of actions and upgrading accounting equipment to meet these demands and trust responsibilities for a balanced Real Estate and Financial Trust Services program.

Program for FY 1976:

The Real Estate Services program of work is designed to provide counseling, management, appraisal, and other technical services pursuant to the special trust relationship which exists between the United States and Indian

individuals or tribes owning interests in trust lands or resources. The program has two primary components: (a) real property management to accomplish the surface and subsurface leases; rights of way; acquisitions, disposals, partitions and exchanges of interests in land; maintain systematic land titles and ownership records, basic family history data and estate inventories for probate purposes; and contractual performance and compliance services; and (b) appraisal or valuation services that include preparation of professional appraisals; valuation counseling; land use planning and development feasibility analyses. Real Estate Services will continue to adjust operations responsive to the pace of development and the Indian and tribal priorities.

In addition to the primary responsibility of services for Indians and tribes, other public programs are dependent upon real estate services for implementation of their activities toward use and development of Indian lands. The program is designed to facilitate services to these other programs such as Indian rights protection; roads construction; housing construction and rehabilitation; irrigation project construction and operation; industrial, commercial and tourism development; Office of Hearings and Appeals; and the social and welfare services. Examples of supportive services performed include: preparation of title and ownership records and certifications; rights of way; preparation of appraisals, leases, permits and conveyance instruments; and the data and inventories essential for the determination of heirs and descent, and distribution of a decedent's trust property.

Adjustments in program design and operations are being made in compliance with new statutes as well as consideration of the changing condition in Indian communities. These necessitate increased emphasis on Indian involvement in preplanning, planning and compliance and inspection programs to balance the economic aspect with the environmental factors. Strip mining for coal, copper, uranium and other minerals; fossil fuel electrical generation; gasification of coal; and urban and commercial developmental leasing are critical areas for monitoring and supervision on a continuing basis. The national emphasis on self-sufficiency in energy resources places additional demands upon this phase of the program.

The Bureau has a continuing responsibility to account for and disburse tribal and individual monies which are placed with Bureau officials. These monies are derived from utilization and development of individual or tribal trust resources; chiefly, surface use of land, sale of land, timber and forest products, minerals and water; or judgments, awards and claims for disbursement per capita or under tribal plans. Bureau of Indian Affairs Special Disbursing Agents are designated primary responsibility to carry out these activities. In keeping with this trust responsibility, investment activities are maintained for all tribes and individual Indians for their trust funds. Currently there are some 180 tribes in the program. An automated accounting system provides monthly reports for the appropriate tribe. Approximately 145,000 individual Indian money accounts are maintained, primarily to protect the funds of minors and non compos mentis adults.

The following tables provide selected workload and performance data:

Accomplishments and Goals
Real Estate Services

Item	Unit	1974 Actual	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate
Boundary surveys completed.....	Miles	2,710	4,031	4,369
Land acquisitions/disposals completed.....	No.	9,083	10,879	12,636
Surface lease modification actions.....	No.	16,991	18,723	21,434
Subsurface lease modification actions.....	No.	5,284	5,897	6,193
Lease enforcement actions.....	No.	3,162	3,590	3,987
Realty management counseling contracts.....	No.	175,227	193,074	208,111
Land title changes processed.....	No.	13,775	16,268	18,755
Land records provided.....	No.	34,874	38,361	42,197
Appraisals.....	No.	5,413	4,383	4,989
Land use plans in preparation....	No.	724	855	1,174
Land use plans completed.....	No.	2,125	1,674	1,891

Accomplishments of Financial Trust Services
Fiscal Year 1974

As of 6/30/74 - Total invested*..... $487.3 million
Per annum earnings..... 40.4 million

Tribes serviced..... 180
Individual Indian accounts.. 145,000

*Funds other than awards..... $ 77.8 million
Award funds..... 409.5 million

Invested Total..... 487.3 million

Tribal awards less than one million..... $177.9 million
Tribal awards more than one million..... 231.6 million

1 to 5 million..... 21 tribes
5 to 10 million..... 13 tribes
10 million and over..... 6 tribes

Total..... 40 tribes

5. General Management and Facilities Operation

Subactivity	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY 1976 Estimate	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) 1976 Compared with 1975
(a) Management and Administration	$ 8,922,820	$9,751,000	$10,414,000	+$ 663,000
(b) Program Support Services	1,377,074	1,719,000	2,153,000	+ 434,000
(c) Facilities Management	44,910,858	53,543,000	59,461,000	+ 5,918,000
(d) Indian Contract Support	---	---	11,200,000	+ 11,200,000
Total	$55,210,752	$65,013,000	$83,228,000	+ 18,215,000

(5) General Management and Facilities Operation: F.Y. 1975, $65,013,000; F.Y. 1976, $83,228,000; increase $18,215,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	+ $ 663,000		$10,414,000		Provides funds for increased assessments, expansion of computer operations, Joint-Use Area admin., etc.
(2)	+ 434,000		2,153,000		Provides funds to be applied toward reimbursement of the Empl. Compensation Fund.
(3)	+ 5,918,000		59,461,000		Provides for increased cost of labor, material, fuel, utilities & svcs. for operation and/or maintenance of facil.
(4)	+ 11,200,000		11,200,000		Provides funds for overhead costs associated with contracting for operation of programs.
	+ $18,215,000	-0-	$83,228,000	2,091	

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(1) Annualization of pay cost due to E.O. 11811 is reflected in the requested increase.
(2) One year's lease of equipment, including installation costs, at $100,000 for a small computer, and $20,000 for related supplies.
(3) Approximately 558,000 square feet of newly constructed buildings and related utility systems will be placed into operation during F.Y. 1976 at a first year cost of about $1.00 per square foot for repair and maintenance and 75 cents per square foot for operations.

(4) Cost indexes developed by Engineering News-Record indicates increased cost for the following:

Element	% Increase 6/30/72 to 6/30/74
Building Costs	+ 13.4%
Common Labor	+ 11.2%
Skilled Labor	+ 11.0%
Materials	+ 20.1%

(a) Management and Administration

Need for increase:

(1) An increase of $36,000 will provide funds for filling two positions in the audit program which were vacant during a portion of F.Y. 1975, and will cover the additional travel costs which are related to these positions. Because of the increased volume of tribal requests for accounting services due to increased tribal awareness of the accounting services which the Bureau furnishes, there is a greater need to keep the audit positions fully staffed. However, due to the nature of the audit activity, which requires constant traveling, it is difficult to keep sufficient staff on duty to accomplish the workload in a timely manner.

(2) An increase of $120,000 will provide funds to expand the Bureau's computer operations by installing a small computer in the Billings Area Office to provide increased services at the operating level. If this demonstration project proves satisfactory we expect to expand the program to all of our area offices.

(3) An increase of $260,000 will provide funds to cover increased assessments and overall Bureau charges such as FTS, duplicating, supplies, and other services.

(4) An increase of $99,000 will provide for annualization of pay costs due to E.O. 11811. These funds will allow maintenance of F.Y. 1975 program levels for the management and administrative functions involved.

(5) An increase of $37,000 will provide for additional tribal participation in developing priorities for various programs in the federal budget through Agency and Area reservation program offices.

(6) An increase of $111,000 will provide funding for the administrative costs of the Joint Use Area (Navajo-Hopi). In establishing the Navajo-Hopi Joint Use Area, all of the costs have been charged to one budget activity (range land) in previous fiscal years. In F.Y. 1976, the Joint Use Area will be operating as an entity and it will be possible to identify the costs of this program to the appropriate elements in the financial management structure.

Program of work:

The program provides executive direction, and other general management and administrative functions at the Washington and Albuquerque Headquarters such as policy formulation, development of systems and procedures, program planning and analysis, budget, audit, contract supervision and monitoring involved in many Bureau programs; and the management of personnel, property and records. The program also provides for a management evaluation system which accomplishes scheduled and recurring checks and measurement of the effectiveness of Bureau program administration, with emphasis on management by objective, at all organizational levels. Administrative costs involved in the operation of a centralized accounting, payroll and data processing system and for Agency and Area Offices are charged to program funds.

Highlights of recent accomplishments:

(1) Work has continued on the revision of the Bureau's fiscal management systems to provide accounting efficiency and to provide for a functional classification of costs. The use of the functional classification in addition to the existing object classification will provide the Bureau's management levels cost information more related to the Bureau's duties. This information should lead to more effective management decisions in accomplishing the goals and objectives of the Bureau.

(2) Work continues on the modification of the Planning-Programming-Evaluation Data System to fully integrate it with the finance system. The functional classification used to record cost information is also being used for program components in the planning and budgeting cycle. A continuing effort is being made to revise and improve the accomplishment portion of the PPE system and selected accomplishments have been used in planning efforts for the F.Y. 1976 budget cycle.

(3) Indian involvement and participation in the program planning decisions of the Bureau have again been stressed and up-graded. Local Indian priorities for the F.Y. 1976 Bureau budget were determined on an agency-by-agency basis by means of a priority analysis system. These priorities were used to help develop the distribution of the F.Y. 1976 funds down to the local level on a program-by-program basis. In accordance with P.L. 73-383, Section 16, the Office of Management and Budget has exempted the Bureau from the usual confidentiality regulations as applied to Area and Agency budget totals. This exemption permitted the Bureau to furnish each tribe a report on the F.Y. 1976 estimates for comment prior to submission to the Office of Management and Budget.

(4) As a result of a study of the Office of Administration, an Office of Support Services is being established to handle the administrative houskeeping functions for the Central Office and the Eastern Area Office. This new office will perform personnel, property management, recordkeeping and other such functions for these two Offices. This realignment does not require any additional staffing.

(b) Program Support Services

Need for increase:

An increase of $434,000 will provide for uncontrollable cost increases due to higher salary base for compensation, cost of medical care, and cost of living increases related to employee compensation claims.

Program of work:

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

The Safety Management Program assists tribal councils, Indian-owned enterprises and all Bureau facilities to meet safety standards. A prime responsibility of the U. S. Government in its trust responsibility to the Indians is the protection and safety of Indian lives and their property. The Indian people are entitled

to the same "protectivity" as P.L. 91-596 provides for men and women employed by Federal agencies and private enterprises.

During the period 1952-1973, 6867 employees were injured sufficiently to be off-the-job for one or more days, many employees were permanently injured and 682 killed by work-connected accidents within the Bureau. Cost estimates for fatality injury losses are estimated at $116 million during the same period.

This program also provides funds for employee compensation payments made as a result of accidents causing injury and/or death to Bureau employees. These costs are increasing, due to the higher salary levels which form the basis for compensation, mandatory cost-of-living increases, and the increased cost of medical care, as well as the fact that initial claims for compensation and long term disability and death cases are increasing.

Highlights of recent accomplishments:

Work continues on safety inspections and training of employees under the requirements of the Construction Safety Act and OSHA. Safety services are also provided under a contract with the National American Indian Safety Council. The safety management program continues to assist tribal councils, Indian-owned enterprises and Bureau facilities to meet safety standards.

The employment compensation portion of this program permits the Bureau to fulfill its financial obligations to employees injured or killed in work-connected accidents.

(c) Facilities Management

Need for increase:

(1) An increase of $558,000 is requested for repair and maintenance of newly constructed buildings and utilities. The Bureau's evaluation of new facilities maintenance needs, as well as data developed in the maintenance industry, indicated first year costs are from 75% to 90% greater than subsequent year requirements. New equipment and operating problems during the break-in period, require maintenance which is vital if the new facilities are to be placed into untroubled, useful service and if the Government's investment is to be protected.

(2) An increase of $1,115,000 is requested for increased cost of labor, materials and services related to repair and maintenance of existing Bureau facilities. The program will provide a 60% level of repair and maintenance without furthering efforts to reduce the current backlog of major repair projects, currently estimated at approximately $25,000,000.

(3) An increase of $419,000 will provide funds for the operation of utility systems to furnish necessary utilities and for operational services for the newly constructed facilities.

(4) An increase of $1,950,000 is requested for facilities operations to provide funds for increased costs of fuel, utilities, services and supplies.

(5) An increase of $599,000 will provide for annualization of pay cost due to E.O. 11811.

(6) An increase of $1,277,000 is required in F.Y. 1976 for space provided by GSA in GSA owned or leased facilities and for space leased directly by the Bureau of Indian Affairs under leasing authority granted by the GSA.

Program of work:

The repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities is a continuing program. The $28,685,500 requested for this portion of the program will provide a minimum level of repair and maintenance of Bureau plant facilities located throughout the United States including Alaska. The Bureau operates and maintains approximately 8,736 individual buildings containing 28,700,000 square feet of floor area together with related utility systems to support facilities at 400 separate locations. Seventy-seven boarding schools, 19 dormitories and 117 day schools are among the facilities maintained and operated over an area stretching from Alaska to Florida. The average age of these facilities is in excess of forty years. Utilities operated and maintained at most agencies, which are frequently in remote locations, are equivalent to those of an average community and many are much more extensive due to central plants which provide electric power, hot water, steam, etc. In addition to normal operating requirements, these systems must be operated and maintained on an uninterrupted 24-hour basis to insure the health and safety of Indian school children and Bureau personnel.

The $24,775,500 requested for the facilities operations portion of the program will provide for the operation of utility systems to furnish necessary utilities and for operational services. The program includes the cost of personal services, material, supplies, vehicle operation, equipment replacement, upkeep of all tools and equipment used in furnishing utilities, and operational services purchased from commercial or non-Bureau sources. Most of the Bureau's installations are in isolated locations, lacking the normal utilities and services usually available. This requires that the Bureau provide such essential utilities and services as electricity, water, sewage, janitorial, grounds care, heat, garbage and refuse disposal, etc.

Public Law 91-313, "Public Building Amendments Act of 1972", requires that all agencies be charged for space and related services provided by GSA at approximate commercial charges for comparable space and services that may prevail as of July 1, 1974. Cost rates are based on "standard level user charges" for various types of building space, e.g. office, storage, parking and special use categories on a square foot unit cost. The Bureau of Indian Affairs currently occupies 1,785,572 square feet of space in GSA controlled facilities and/or leased facilities and the $6,000,000 requested herein represents funds required for space provided by GSA ($5,700,000) and for space leased directly by the Bureau under leasing authority granted by GSA ($300,000).

Highlights of recent accomplishments:

(1) In F.Y. 1975 work continues on engineering performance standards and guides. Facilities Management Manual has been revised and plant facility inventories have been updated.

(2) Facilities Management programs service 400 locations involving buildings and utilities. Among the facilities operated and maintained oven an area stretching from Alaska to Florida are 77 boarding schools, 19 dormitories and 117 day schools.

(3) During F.Y. 1974, plans were developed for a "Total Rehabilitation Program" at selected Bureau locations. The "Total Rehabilitation Program" will incorporate Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Utilities and Major Alterations and Improvement funds to place all of the facilities at a location in good, usable condition at one time. In this manner, repairs and renovations on an "as needed" basis will be held to a minimum and a preventative maintenance program will keep the facilities in a sound operational condition thereafter. Plans have been prepared to pilot this program at one location in each of the 12 areas at an estimated cost of $3,355,000. We hope to request funds for implementation of the pilot program in a future budget submission.

(d) Indian Contract Support

Need for increase:

The request of $11,200,000 will provide funds for overhead costs of Indian tribes or organizations associated with contracting for operation of programs with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for costs related to the displacement of Federal employees as a result of these contracts.

Program of work:

The Indian contract support activity request includes funds for payment of overhead or indirect costs incurred by Indian tribes or Indian organizations in contracting with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the provision of programs and services normally provided by Federal employees. This program will alleviate the concern expressed by tribes that it costs them tribal and program dollars to do business with the Bureau.

In F.Y. 1976 appropriate overhead rates will be established for individual contracts and funds will be made available to cover auditable overhead costs related to Indian contracts.

The request also includes funds related to the displacement of Federal employees as a result of contracting with Indian tribes or organizations such as severance pay and lump sum leave payments.

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior — Bureau of Indian Affairs

Appropriation Title: Operation of Indian Programs

	Actual 1974	Estimate 1975	Estimate 1976	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations.....	413,958,980	479,132,000	1/ 526,926,000	+47,794,000
Applied to contract authorization 58 Stat. 266.....	+793,492	--	--	--
Unobligated balance lapsing.....	+518,528	--	--	--
Appropriation.....	415,271,000	479,132,000	1/526,926,000	+47,794,000
Obligations by Objects:				
11 Personnel compensation....	168,128,334	179,752,000	184,768,000	+5,016,000
12 Personnel benefits.....	17,023,727	17,975,000	18,477,000	+502,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons.....	10,303,640	9,519,000	9,519,000	--
22 Transportation of things.....	3,873,275	4,000,000	4,000,000	--
23 Rent, communications and utilities.....	8,332,059	10,070,000	10,000,000	-70,000
24 Printing and reproduction....	501,474	600,000	600,000	--
25 Other services....	110,992,521	113,120,000	112,000,000	-1,120,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	33,192,346	35,020,000	35,000,000	-20,000
31 Equipment.....	5,669,976	5,900,000	5,800,000	-100,000
32 Lands and structures.....	18,896	--	--	--
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	59,096,191	106,381,000	149,967,000	+43,586,000
42 Insurance claims and indemnities.	31,941	--	--	--
Subtotal.....	417,164,380	482,337,000	530,131,000	+47,794,000
Deduct quarters and subsistence charges...	-3,205,400	-3,205,000	-3,205,000	--
Total Obligations.....	413,958,980	479,132,000	526,926,000	+47,794,000

1/ Includes $9,318,000 proposed pay cost supplemental.

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Operation of Indian Programs

	1974 Actual	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	14,178	13,721	13,721
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	1,633	1,650	1,700
Average number of all employees..	13,884	14,002	14,052
Average GS grade.....	7.60	7.67	7.67
Average GS salary.....	12,631	13,462	13,596
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	10,396	11,494	12,873

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Analysis by Activities

F.Y. 1976 Estimate and July 1-Sept. 30 Period
Operation of Indian Programs

Activity	F.Y. 1976 Estimate	Estimate July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976
1. Education	$230,170,000	$76,550,000
2. Indian services	104,765,000	41,621,000
3. Tribal resources development	86,538,000	24,673,000
4. Trust responsibilities	20,917,000	7,500,000
5. General management and facilities operation	84,536,000	22,842,000
Total	526,926,000	173,186,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations lands, or treaty fishing rights tribal use areas; management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; and for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, [$467,000,000] $526,926,000 [PROVIDED, That $470,000 shall be available to assist the Pyramid Lake Tribe of Indians in the operation and maintenance of facilities for the restoration of the Pyramid Lake fishery pursuant to the Washoe Act (43 U.S.C. 614)].

[for an additional amount for "Operation of Indian Programs", $2,814,000, including $1,975,000 for implementation of the Menominee Restoration Act (Public Law 93-197), and $239,000 for assistance to the Menominee Restoration Committee.]

For "Operation of Indian Programs" for the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, $173,186,000. (25 U.S.C. 7a, 13, 305, 309, 309a, 318a, 381, 385, 631-640; 16 U.S.C. 583, 590a-590f, 594; 48 U.S.C. 169, 250-250f; 29 Stat. 321; 33 Stat. 189, 595, 1048; 34 Stat. 1015; 35 Stat. 70, 558; 36 Stat. 269, 855; 38 Stat. 582; 45 Stat. 1562, 1639; 48 Stat. 362; 49 Stat. 887; 52 Stat. 80; 54 Stat. 707; 7 U.S.C. 1651-1656; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975; Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1975.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Justification for Transition Period

Operation of Indian Programs	$173,186,000
1--Education	76,550,000

An estimated $76,550,000 is requested for the continuation of the education programs at the same level as in fiscal year 1976. Based on past experience, this funding will be necessary for the transition period. No new programs will be initiated, and no additional personnel is anticipated. Preparation for the beginning of the school year and the actual opening of schools for operation in late August will require the major portion of these funds. Several additional contract schools are also anticipated as well as the renewal of all other contract schools. Summer programs will be carried on as in the past. The above programs will require approximately $47,000,000 for this period.

Funding for the career development program will require approximately $22,250,000. This will allow the program to continue to assist students in higher education, participants in adult education situations and adult vocational training in institutional training centers.

Extension of Johnson O'Malley contracts for assistance to public schools enrolling relatively large numbers of Indian children will require approximately $7,300,000 or one-fourth the requested amount for fiscal year 1976.

2--Indian Services $41,621,000

An estimated $41,621,000 is requested for the continuation of the programs within the Indian services activity. This funding would be necessary to remain at approximately the same level as in fiscal year 1976.

Aid to tribal governments would require $3,221,000; the one-fourth level for the extension of contractual commitments for tribal government development program (TGDP), agricultural extension, and comprehensive planning.

Social services programs would require $28,000,000 for the transition period. First quarter requirements are more than the normal twenty-five percent due to the handling of general assistance grants. They are obligated in contracting with the tribes for provisions of the tribal work experience program (TWEP).

Law enforcement would continue at the same rate as fiscal year 1976, and would require the twenty-five percent level of funding or approximately $3,100,000.

The housing program would require approximately $7,300,000 for this period. This request is higher than the twenty-five percent level. This is due to the higher activity period during favorable weather conditions when housing construction and repairs are accomplished.

3--Tribal Resources Development $24,673,000

The estimate of $24,673,000 for tribal resources development provides for continuing programs at the FY-1976 levels. Included are programs of economic development, credit and financing assistance, direct employment assistance, Indian action teams, road maintenance, forestry and agriculture, minerals and mining, and irrigation and power operation and maintenance. The estimate provides funding at a level slightly higher than one-fourth of the FY-1976 program level because the summer period represents a period of above average program activity due to favorable weather conditions. The following table provides a

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

PROGRAM AND FINANCING - TRANSITION PERIOD
(In thousands of dollars)

Identification code
10-76-2100-0-1-999

	July 1-Sept. 30, 1976
Program by activities:	
Direct program:	
1. Education	76,550
2. Indian services	41,621
3. Tribal resources development	24,673
4. Trust responsibilities	7,500
5. General management and facilities operation	22,842
Total, direct program	173,186
Reimbursable program:	
1. Education	40
2. Indian services	40
3. Tribal resources development	50
4. Trust responsibilities	40
5. General management and facilities operation	200
Total, reimbursable program	370
10 Total obligations	173,556
Financing:	
Receipts and reimbursements from:	
11 Federal funds	-370
40 Budget authority (appropriation)	173,186
Relation of obligations to outlays:	
71 Obligations incurred, net	173,186
72 Obligated balance, start of period	50,432
74 Obligated balance, end of period	-70,432
90 Outlays	153,186

breakdown of the estimate by subactivity, with corresponding information for the FY-1976 estimate:

Subactivity	F.Y. 1976 Estimate	Estimate July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976
Business enterprise.....	$14,066,000	$3,273,000
Credit.....	3,103,000	900,000
Direct employment.....	14,021,000	4,650,000
Road maintenance.....	9,080,000	3,000,000
Forestry and agriculture.....	26,453,000	7,000,000
Minerals, mining, irrigation, and power.....	4,198,000	1,150,000
Indian action teams.....	15,617,000	4,700,000
Total.....	86,538,000	24,673,000

4--Trust Responsibilities $7,500,000

The estimate of $7,500,000 for trust responsibilities provides for continuing programs at the fiscal year 1976 levels. Included are programs of Indian rights protection, real estate services, and financial trust services. The estimate provides funding at a level somewhat higher than the average quarterly 1976 level because the summer period is a period of above average activity due to favorable weather conditions. The following table provides a breakdown of the estimate by subactivity, with corresponding information for the 1976 fiscal year:

Subactivity	F.Y. 1976 Estimate	Estimate July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976
Indian rights protection.....	$4,750,000	$1,800,000
Real estate and financial trust services.....	16,167,000	5,700,000
Total.....	20,917,000	7,500,000

5--General Management and Facilities Operation $22,842,000

A. Management and Administration--$2,604,000

The funds requested for this program will provide for policy formulation, development of systems and procedures, program planning and analysis, budget, audit, contract supervision and monitoring involved in many Bureau programs, and the management of personnel, property and records. Administrative costs for Area and Agency offices, and of a centralized accounting, payroll and data processing system, are charged to program funds.

The program also provides for an Office of Evaluation which develops management criteria, standards and evaluation schedules; coordinates and reviews evaluation trips, reports, follow-up assignments and action for the management evaluation system which provides scheduled and recurring checks and measurements of the effectiveness and responsiveness of the Bureau's program administration at all organizational levels. The Management Evaluation system schedules on-site visits to Bureau field installations by evaluation teams comprised of Bureau headquarters and field personnel, tribal representatives and non-Bureau personnel. Emphasis is placed on obtaining the opinions and observations of tribal governing bodies during the general evaluation.

The Bureau develops annual program plans based upon priorities established by Indian tribes. The Bureau has and will continue to provide opportunities for tribes to become more involved in the planning processes by offering tribal members workshop sessions designed to promote better understanding of the Federal planning and budget process, particularly as it applies to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

B. Program Support Services--$572,000

We are requesting $233,000 for the safety management portion of this program, to cover approximately 17,000 employees, 55,000 Indian and Alaskan Native students, and 500,000 Indian/Alaskan Natives residing on or near Indian lands and/or Indian/Alaskan Native communities. During the period 1952-1973, 6,867 employees were injured sufficiently to be off-the-job for one or more days, many employees were permanently injured and 682 killed by work-connected accidents within the Bureau. Cost estimates for fatality/injury losses are estimated at $116 million during the same period.

The safety management program covers safety activities required under Title 5, U.S.C., Section 7902, under Public Law 91-596, "The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970"; Public Law 91-54, "Construction Safety Act of 1969"; and Executive Order 11612.

This program also provides $339,000 for reimbursement to the Labor Department for employee compensation payments made due to injury or death of employees under the Bureau's jurisdiction as required in Section 209 of Public Law 86-767.

Employee compensation payments are made as a result of accidents causing injury and/or death to Bureau employees. These costs are increasing, due to the higher salary levels which form the basis for compensation, mandatory cost-of-living increases, and the increased cost of medical care, as well as the fact that initial claims for compensation and long term disability and death cases are increasing.

C. Facilities Management--$16,866,000

The $16,866,000 requested under Facilities Management includes funds for the Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Utilities; Operation of Utility Systems to furnish necessary utilities and operational services; provision of space and facilities under Public Law 313, the "Public Buildings Amendment Act of 1972"; and for space leased directly by the Bureau of Indian Affairs under leasing authority granted by GSA. Because of favorable weather conditions in the summer, it is normal to have a greater than average program activity during this period. Therefore, we have programmed funding for this subactivity at slightly more than one-fourth of the fiscal year 1976 estimate.

The Repair and Maintenance of Buildings and Utilities is a continuing program. The $8,298,000 requested for this portion of the program will provide a minimum level of repair and maintenance of existing Bureau plant facilities located throughout the United States including Alaska.

The $7,068,000 requested for the facilities operations portion of this program provides the operation of utility systems to furnish necessary utilities and for operational services. The program includes the cost of personal services, material, supplies, vehicle operation, equipment replacement, upkeep of tools and equipment and for operational services and utilities purchased from commercial and non-Bureau sources.

The Bureau operates and maintains approximately 8,736 individual buildings containing 28,700,000 square feet of floor area together with related utility systems to support facilities at 400 separate locations. The average age of these facilities is in excess of forty years.

Most of the Bureau's installations are in isolated locations, lacking the normal utilities and services usually available. This requires that the Bureau provide such essential utilities and services as electricity, heat, water, sewage, janitorial, grounds care, garbage and refuse disposal, etc. Utilities operated and maintained at most locations are equivalent to those of an average community and many are much more extensive due to central plants which provide electric power, hot water, steam, etc. In addition to normal operating requirements, these systems must be operated and maintained on an uninterrupted 24-hour basis to insure the health and safety of Indian school children and Bureau personnel.

The sum of $1,500,000 is requested for provision of space and facilities under Public Law 913-313, "Public Buildings Amendment Act of 1972." The law requires that all agencies be charged for space and related services provided by GSA at approximately commercial charges for comparable space and services that may prevail as of July 1, 1974. Cost rates are based on "standard level user charges" for various types of building space; e.g., office, storage, parking, and special use categories on a square feet unit cost.

D. Indian Contract Support--$2,800,000

The funds requested for this program will provide funds for overhead costs of Indian tribes or organizations associated with contracting for operation of programs with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for costs related to the displacement of Federal employees as a result of these contracts.

CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Appropriation 1975		$61,804,000
Unobligated balance from prior year		35,804,313
Total available for obligation		97,608,313
Decreases:		
Buildings and utilities	$67,749,014	
Irrigation systems	29,858,666	
Land acquisition	633	97,608,313
Subtotal		---
Increases:		
Buildings and utilities	31,000,000	
Irrigation systems	30,400,000	
Total available for obligation		61,400,000
Budget Estimate 1976		61,400,000

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1975	Fiscal Year 1976 Estimated Total Available	Fiscal Year 1976 Unobligated balance from 1975	Fiscal Year 1976 Budget Estimate	Total available 1976 compared to Total available 1975
1. Buildings and utilities.....	$67,749,014	$31,000,000	---	$31,000,000	- $36,749,014
2. Irrigation systems.....	29,858,666	30,400,000	---	30,400,000	+ 541,334
3. Land acquisition.....	633	---	---	---	- 633
	97,608,313	61,400,000	---	61,400,000	- 36,208,313

1. Buildings and Utilities $31,000,000

Construction of Facilities

This program provides construction funds for additional kindergarten classrooms and quarters; for a joint sewage disposal system at Sitka, Alaska; construction of St. Michaels Day School, Alaska; second phase construction of Diomede Day School, Alaska; construction of the second phase of Santa Rosa School, Arizona; construction of a rehabilitation, treatment and incarceration facility at San Carlos, Arizona; construction of the third phase of the Sherman Indian High School, California; construction of a replacement high school at Fort Yates, North Dakota on the Standing Rock Reservation; for planning and design drawings; for water exploration and development; for technical assistance and for the purchase of equipment for projects previously funded for construction.

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

Buildings and Utilities Construction Program, F. Y. 1976

Summary of Projects by States	Estimated Cost
New Construction	
Alaska	
Mt. Edgecumbe Sewerage Treatment Facility	$ 1,525,000
St. Michaels Elementary Day School	2,645,000
Diomede Day School (Phase II)	300,000
Alaska Total	$ 4,470,000
Arizona	
Santa Rosa School (Phase II)	$ 2,000,000
San Carlos Rehabilitation and Treatment Center	1,600,000
Arizona Total	$ 3,600,000
California	
Sherman Indian High School (Phase III)	$ 4,500,000
North Dakota	
Fort Yates High School	$ 5,200,000
Bureau-wide	
Kindergarten Classrooms and Quarters	$ 1,060,000
Planning and Design	673,000
Water Exploration and Development	100,000
Deferred Equipment	1,910,000
Technical Assistance	3,376,500
Total, New Construction	$ 24,889,500
Major Alterations and Improvements	6,110,500
Total, Construction, Bldgs. and Util.	$ 31,000,000

Mt. Edgecumbe School Sewerage Treatment Facility, Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska — $1,525,000

Location: The Mt. Edgecumbe School complex is located on three small islands across the sound from Sitka, Alaska. The principal island of the Mt. Edgecumbe group is Japonski Island which is connected to the town of Sitka by a bridge one quarter of a mile long. Japonski Island also contains the Sitka Municipal Airport, a Public Health Service Hospital and a U. S. Coast Guard Station.

Existing Conditions: The Mt. Edgecumbe School was originally a Naval Air Station whose buildings were remodeled to house the offices, classrooms and shops now used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs school and whose quarters now house the Bureau and Public Health Service staff. The school complex educates approximately 425 students from 9 through 12th grades. All students live in dormitories on the campus, having come from small, remote villages scattered throughout the interior of Alaska. For these children, Mt. Edgecumbe is the only means of a secondary education. The courses offered are both academic and vocational. With the facilities given to the Bureau by the Navy were complete water and sewerage systems. However, the sewerage system lacked treatment facilities of any sort. Raw sewage from Mt. Edgecumbe is collected in sewer lines each of which terminate on the shore above low tide. The resulting pollution has contaminated Sitka Sound and the other waters surrounding the islands making up the Mt. Edgecumbe complex. It is not only the gravest pollution problem facing the Bureau of Indian Affairs, it is a health hazard of sizable proportion.

Proposed Remedy: Not only has Mt. Edgecumbe been faced with a serious pollution problem, but Sitka has had a similar problem. The city passed a bond issue and obtained commitments for additional funding from the State of Alaska and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency to begin construction in F. Y. 1976 of a sewerage system which includes complete sewage treatment facilities. The outfall line for the sewage plant will cross Japonski Island to a plant site near a group of small islands west of Mt. Edgecumbe. The consulting engineer for the city has designed the sewage outfall line and sewage treatment plant to enable it to receive and treat Mt. Edgecumbe's sewage. The Bureau's share of the $11,621,000 sewerage treatment facility projects is $1,525,000. For the Bureau to design and construct its own treatment facilities would cost nearly double this amount.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$1,525,000

St. Michaels Elementary Day School, Alaska $2,645,000

Location: St. Michaels, Alaska on the south end of Norton Sound.

Existing Conditions: The school building contains two classrooms and adjoining quarters for the teachers. The rooms are too small to accommodate the 62 pupils in the elementary program. The school is operating on split sessions. An old jail building is used for the storage of supplies, but it is in very poor condition. A system of boardwalks connects the school with the other village buildings.

Proposed Facilities: The new school will provide the community with adequate educational space. It will contain four classrooms, multipurpose room, clinic room, principal's office, kitchen, plant management facility with heating plant, guest room, and a library. The school will accommodate 75 students. Two units of staff housing will also be provided by remodeling of the existing school. Three additional positions will be required for the operation of the facility. The Bureau will continue to operate the school until the State of Alaska is ready to assume operational responsibility.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$2,460,000
Contingencies	100,000
On-site Supervision	85,000
Equipment	(60,000)
Total	$2,645,000

Diomede Day School, Alaska $300,000

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

Existing Conditions: The Bureau requested and the Congress appropriated funds in F. Y. 1975 in the amount of $1,000,000 for construction of a replacement school on Little Diomede. Since the time of request, construction costs have soared beyond our estimate and it has become necessary to request an additional $300,000 to complete the facility. As related in the F. Y. 1975 budget request, this school is the single most isolated school operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The shortness of the building season and the remoteness of the site have both served to increase the cost of construction.

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

Project Cost Estimate

Building and Utilities	$1,190,000
Contingencies	50,000
Design	60,000
Total	$1,300,000

Santa Rosa School, Arizona (Phase II) $2,000,000

Location: Cu Achi, Arizona, about 50 miles south of Casa Grande, Arizona.

Existing Conditions: The existing school plant is in good condition but much too small to accommodate the number of students wishing to attend the school. About 350 students must be provided for as soon as possible. Of that number, 160 will be boarding pupils. As the copper mines develop and the economy improves, more Papago families are returning to their homes on the reservation from scattered locations throughout the Southwest. This has caused the Santa Rosa enrollment to increase tremendously. Phase I of the total project is out for bids and work should get underway in September 1974. Phase I provided for the academic classrooms, gym, housing units for about one-half of the teachers and utilities.

Proposed Facilities: The proposed facilities will provide immediate easing of the demand for dormitory space. Phase II includes home living space for 160 pupils with a student center for the entire student body. The student center will include a snack bar with table space, a student store for school supplies and a recreation area.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$1,850,000
Contingencies	90,000
On-site Supervision	60,000
Equipment	(100,000)
Total	$2,000,000

San Carlos Rehabilitation and Treatment Center, Arizona $1,600,000

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

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

Proposed Facilities: Design work is in progress for new facilities consisting of a court complex, police department and jail, rehabilitation center for adults and youth houses. The rehabilitation facilities will provide for 24 occupants; the youth house for 24 children and the incarceration facilities for 48 occupants. A kitchen-dining room, court room for 50, etc., will be included.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$1,480,000
Contingencies	70,000
On-site Supervision	50,000
Equipment	(50,000)
Total	$1,600,000

Sherman Indian High School, California (Phase III) $4,500,000

Location: Riverside, California, about 50 miles east of Los Angeles.

Existing Facilities: After operating as a boarding school for over 70 years, many of the old buildings on the Sherman campus were declared unsafe in 1967. The condemned buildings, which were abandoned, included the academic classroom building, the gymnasium, and the auditorium. The eight dormitory buildings and the kitchen-dining hall are all new structures having been built within the last eight years. In 1969, a temporary steel structure was erected for student activities and physical education.

With the loss of all academic classrooms, it was necessary to decrease the enrollment from 1000 to 800 pupils so that dormitory rooms could be converted into classrooms. As facilities are completed, the enrollment will again be set at 1000. The new academic complex has now been completed and Phase II is under construction. Presently, a part of the dormitory space must be used for guidance council offices since there is no other space available for their activity. This means a reduction in the number of dormitory student spaces.

Students enrolled at Sherman come from California, Arizona, and in some cases Nevada.

Proposed Facilities: It is planned so that Phase III will complete the building program making the school operational for 1000 pupils. This phase includes the construction of a warehouse, plant management shop, auditorium, fine arts unit, student practice living units and a swimming pool.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$4,210,000
Contingencies	160,000
On-site Supervision	130,000
Equipment	(175,000)
Total	$4,500,000

Fort Yates High School, North Dakota $5,200,000

Location: Ft. Yates, North Dakota, 60 miles south of Bismarck.

Existing Conditions: The Bureau of Indian Affairs operates an educational program at Ft. Yates from kindergarten through twelfth grade. One hundred twenty (120) boarding students are housed in three dormitories and represent all grade levels. Two elementary schools, to the south, Bullhead and Little Eagle, serve the reservation communities in South Dakota. All of the schools are old, overcrowded and in poor condition. The school planning, done by the tribe on a contract basis, is complete. Design drawings are now being completed so that the facility can be constructed. Future phases will replace the old facilities at Bullhead, Little Eagle and the Ft. Yates Elementary School.

Proposed Facilities: The high school facilities, as designed, will accommodate 600 pupils in grades 7 - 12. The plant will be built upon a new site already selected and approved. It will include an administrative area, academic area with general teaching space and special use labs for science, art, typing, home economics, and physical education. Support facilities include a learning resource center, kitchen-dining room and auditorium.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$4,880,000
Contingencies	170,000
On-site Supervision	150,000
Equipment	(600,000)
Total	$5,200,000

Kindergarten Classrooms and Quarters, Bureau-wide $1,060,000

Location: The kindergarten units will be constructed at 8 locations throughout the United States.

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

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

Location	No. Classrooms	No. Quarters
Alaska		
Napaskiak	1	1
Wainwright	1	1
Quinhagak	1	1
	3	3
Arizona		
Denehotso	1	1
Wide Ruins	1	1
Covered Wells	1	1
	3	3
New Mexico		
Beclabito	1	1
Torreon	1	1
	2	2
Total	8	8

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$ 990,000
Contingencies	40,000
On-site Supervision	30,000
Equipment	(89,000)
Total	$1,060,000

Planning and Design, Bureau-wide $673,000

The Congress directed the Bureau to request funds initially for planning, then design, then for construction when all of the design was complete. It is proposed to combine planning and design work with these funds. It has been determined that the projects are high priority and will be needed in the foreseeable future.

Following are the projects to be designed in Fiscal Year 1976:

	Design Cost	Preliminary Project Cost Estimate	
		Construction	Equipment
Supai Elementary School, Arizona	$ 80,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 56,000
Polacca Elementary School, Arizona	80,000	1,500,000	35,000
Pine Ridge, K-D, South Dakota	80,000	1,500,000	15,000
Haskell Gymnasium, Kansas	190,000	3,500,000	150,000
Mt. Edgecumbe Sewer System, Alaska	63,000	1,050,000	----
Pine Ridge Rehabilitation Center, South Dakota	120,000	2,000,000	50,000
Ft. Thompson Rehab. Center, South Dakota	60,000	a/ 2,000,000	50,000
Total	$ 673,000	$13,050,000	$ 356,000

a/ Site adaptation of Pine Ridge plan.

Supai Elementary School (Design) $80,000

Location: Havasupai Indian Reservation about 40 miles west of Grand Canyon Village in the canyon.

Existing Conditions: The present Supai Day School is old, small and totally lacking in good educational space. The small wooden building contains 2 classrooms and small storage room now used for teaching areas. A portable classroom is used for special programs. The children eat lunch in the nearby community building. No library resource center is available and indoor physical education space is non-existent.

Proposed Facilities: The new facilities include classroom space for 90 children in grades K-6. A kindergarten classroom, 3 general classrooms, a learning resource center, a kitchen-multipurpose room with storage and dining space, a plant management shop and storage space and 2 units of staff housing are planned for a site immediately behind the existing school. The quarters will probably be located in the village, however, depending upon available land.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$1,400,000
Contingencies	60,000
On-site Supervision	40,000
Equipment	(56,000)
Total	$1,500,000

Polacca Elementary School (Design Completion) $80,000

Location: On the Hopi Reservation, approximately 90 miles north of Holbrook, Arizona.

Existing Conditions: The Bureau operates an elementary day school at Polacca for kindergarten through sixth grade children. Although the present enrollment is 181, it is expected to reach 220 within five years. The existing school was built about 15 years ago and contains six classrooms and an office for the principal. Kitchen and dining facilities are provided in an adjacent building. Because no multiuse space is available, all school programs, activities, plays, etc., must be accommodated in the dining room. No stage is available and acoustics make hearing difficult. Three employee quarters are located on the site. There is no indoor or sheltered play area for use in bad weather. Also lacking, are special use areas needed for art, music and special programs.

Proposed Facilities: The proposed facilities include a learning resource center, gymnasium, administrative space, kitchen-dining-commons area and rooms for music, special education, art and general classroom space. Three staff quarters are also being added. The present kitchen-dining building will be remodeled to accommodate the upper grades of the K-8 program. Funds amounting to $34,000 were appropriated in F. Y. 1973 for the design of the gymnasium and these funds will be combined to do the complete project.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$1,280,000
Contingencies	120,000
On-site Supervision	100,000
Equipment	(35,000)
Total	$1,500,000

Pine Ridge Kitchen-Dining (Design Completion) $80,000

Location: Pine Ridge, South Dakota

Existing Conditions: The present kitchen-dining facility must be expanded to accommodate the total school enrollment when the high school begins operation. Storage space and the food preparation areas cannot handle the increased load.

Proposed Facilities: Alterations to the present kitchen-dining facility include expansion of the dining, storage, and dishwashing areas. This adds approximately 8,000 square feet to the present building but will make it unnecessary to build a kitchen-dining area in the new school plant. The storage expansion will provide spaces for dry food and freezer space for frozen foods as well as general storage for other items. Congress appropriated $325,000 for design of the Pine Ridge High School in F. Y. 1973; and that contract is underway. The additional $80,000 is needed to complete the design work on the kitchen-dining facility.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$1,400,000
Contingencies	60,000
On-site Supervision	40,000
Equipment	(15,000)
Total	$1,500,000

Haskell Gymnasium (Design) $190,000

Location: Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas.

Existing Conditions: The present gymnasiums on the Haskell campus are old and very inadequate. A boys gym also doubles as an auditorium and provides little space for activities other than basketball. The girls use an old facility that is even more lacking space. A new and modern field house will make it possible to plan and carry on a college level athletic program.

Proposed Facilities: A large modern field house is planned for Haskell with a spectator capacity of 3,000. It will provide space for a college basketball court divisible into two practice courts, physical education labs for tumbling, wrestling, gymnastics, exercise, games, etc., two classrooms, locker/shower/toilet facilities for men and women, lobby area, concession area and office space for coaches and instructors.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$3,150,000
Contingencies	210,000
On-site Supervision	140,000
Equipment	(150,000)
Total	$3,500,000

Design Drawings for the Mt. Edgecumbe School
Sewer System, Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska $63,000

Location: The Mt. Edgecumbe School complex is located on three small islands across the sound from Sitka, Alaska. The principal island of the Mt. Edgecumbe group is Japonski Island which is connected to the town of Sitka by a quarter mile long bridge. The island also contains the Sitka Municipal Airport, a Public Health Service Hospital and a U. S. Coast Guard Station.

Existing Conditions: At present, sewer lines for the various buildings and groups of buildings flow in a multitude of directions to carry the sewage from their various areas of collection to the closest shore line for discharge.

Proposed Facilities: A new sewage treatment plant and outfall line will be constructed to receive Mt. Edgecumbe's and Sitka's liquid wastes. Concurrently with this work, redesign of the sewage collection lines on Mt. Edgecumbe will be necessary. The new lines will redirect the flow into the new Sitka outfall line. Several sewage pumping stations will be needed. Since construction of the sewage plant and outfall line will take at least two years beginning in F. Y. 1976, design funds for the collection lines in F. Y. 1976 with construction funds the following year will be timely.

Project Cost Estimate

Sewer Collection Lines and Appurtenances	$ 740,000
Sewage Pumping Stations	200,000
Job Supervision	20,000
Contingencies	90,000
Total	$1,050,000

Pine Ridge Rehabilitation Center, South Dakota (Design) $120,000

Location: On the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in southwestern South Dakota.

Existing Facilities: The Pine Ridge Reservation has been the center of numerous confrontations over the past two years. In addition, alcoholism has increased substantially in the past decade. Drunkenness accounts for nearly ninety percent of all arrests on the reservation. There is no rehabilitation or treatment center and the jail at agency headquarters is undersized and poorly arranged.

Proposed Facilities: In order to provide treatment for alcoholism for both adults and juveniles, it is proposed to design a facility which will accommodate up to 40 adults and 40 juveniles in clean, bright surroundings in order to give them a new start on life. Rehabilitation of these individuals will be given top priority. To provide incarceration facilities a new jail will also be designed as well as a court house and police department.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$1,870,000
Contingencies	70,000
On-site Supervision	60,000
Equipment	(50,000)
Total	$2,000,000

Fort Thompson Rehabilitation Center, South Dakota (Design) $60,000

Location: On the Crow Creek Reservation in South Central South Dakota.

Existing Facilities: In many ways the situation on the Crow Creek Reservation is similar to that on other reservations in the United States. Drunkenness is the single largest reason for arrests and there are no facilities with which to start a comprehensive rehabilitation and treatment program. The existing jail was constructed in stages over a period of many years and it presents a typical picture of lock up the alcoholics until they sober up than put them out to start the cycle again. The jail cannot be economically rehabilitated and expanded.

Proposed Facilities: Both adults and juveniles will be provided with rehabilitation and treatment facilities. A new court room, police department and jail will also be designed. It is planned to provide for 40 adults and 40 juveniles.

Project Cost Estimate

Buildings and Utilities	$1,870,000
Contingencies	70,000
On-site Supervision	60,000
Equipment	(50,000)
Total	$2,000,000

Water Exploration and Development, Bureau-wide $100,000

One of the most essential factors in planning schools and other facilities is the determination of an adequate supply of potable water. This is imperative in the arid regions of the country and in other parts of the country where there are Bureau facilities. It is proposed to drill exploratory wells, perform testing and develop wells at the following locations in F. Y. 1976:

Project Location	Estimated Cost
Navajo Irrigation Bldg., N. M.	$ 30,000
Keams Canyon Agency, Arizona	55,000
Whiteriver (Ft. Apache), Arizona	15,000
Total	$100,000

Deferred Equipment, Bureau-wide $1,910,000

In prior years funds have been appropriated by Congress for the construction of certain schools; however, funds for the purchase of equipment were not appropriated at that time. In order for the new plants to be operational the equipment items must be provided. It is proposed to purchase such equipment as desks, chairs, tables, cabinets, maps, beds, lockers, mattresses, linens, buffers, waxers, pots, pans, and other classroom, dormitory, and kitchen equipment for the following schools:

Project Location	Estimated Cost
Haskell Indian Jr. College, Kansas	$ 260,000 (Phase III)
Santa Rosa School, Arizona	410,000
Gray Hill High School, Arizona	690,000 (Phase III)
Sherman High School (Pupil Personnel Building), California	150,000
Dormitory Replacement (four locations)	400,000
Total	$1,910,000

Technical Assistance and Services $3,376,500

To provide architectural, engineering, and related technical services required for the design and construction of new facilities and the major rehabilitation of existing buildings and utilities required to complete Bureau buildings and utility systems. Also, to provide planning, design and construction advice to Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations as required.

Major Alterations and Improvements Bureau-wide $6,110,500

Each year the average age of Bureau facilities increases with attendant demands for renovations as facilities become functionally obsolete. An additional burden to the program is the requirement for compliance with the Construction Safety Act of 1969 and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Until new construction replaces the majority of existing facilities, the demands for major alteration and improvement projects will increase. The current backlog of Major Alteration and Improvement projects is in excess of $50,000,000.

The estimate of $6,110,500 will provide for the continued elimination of unsafe and unsanitary conditions existing in Bureau plant facilities (including water and air pollution control projects); for correction of functional deficiencies; and for the modernization of existing facilities including the replacement of obsolete and deteriorated buildings and facilities which because of their relatively small size are not applicable for inclusion in the regular construction program. A high priority will be assigned to the correction of unsafe and unsanitary conditions with primary emphasis given to conditions existing in school and dormitory facilities.

2. IRRIGATION SYSTEMS $30,400,000

The budget estimate of $30,400,000 will provide a program of $22,800,000 for the Navajo Indian irrigation project being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and a program of $7,600,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the improvement, rehabilitation, betterment, and extension of Indian irrigation projects and related power systems.

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

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

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

There are three irrigation projects that have related power systems which furnish power for the respective irrigation projects and Indian reservations. On these Indian reservations where the generation and/or transmission and distribution of power are an integral part of the irrigation project, such power systems are not only serving the primary purpose of furnishing electrical energy for project purposes but are authorized to furnish power to residents of the reservation as well as to local industrial and commercial enterprises on or adjacent to the reservation. Because of the dependency the consumers have upon these power systems and the contractual obligations, the Bureau has the responsibility to furnish a firm, adequate, and dependable power supply.

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS

	Total Estimated Cost	1976 Estimate	Justification
(a) Annual Contract Payments			
Fort Belknap.....	$ 250,000	7,404	For payment of the 33rd fixed annual contract installment due the Bureau of Reclamation for storage in Fresno Dam (No. 1-1-Ind 18725) 8-16-46.
Tongue River.....	360,750	9,750	For payment of the 35th fixed annual contract installment due the Tongue River Water Users Assoc., for storage in the Tongue River Storage Reservoir (Act of 8-11-39; 53 Stat. 1411).
(b) Irrigation Construction and Rehabilitation			
Arizona			
Colorado River			
Irrigation.....	35,382,000	800,000	See detailed justification
Power.....		1,000,000	See detailed justification
San Xavier.....		80,000	See detailed justification
Pima Agency			
San Carlos Project			
Indian Works.....		100,000	See detailed justification
San Carlos Project			
Irrig. Joint Works..	31,000,000	350,000	See detailed justification
Power.....		450,000	See detailed justification
Vaiva Vo.....	1,414,000	300,000	See detailed justification
Salt River.....		180,000	See detailed justification
Fort Apache.....		15,000	For stabilizing river channel and rehabilitating diversion structure.
California			
Pala.....	596,000	30,000	For constructing distribution facilities from a new well.
Rincon.....	504,000	30,000	For equipment for a new well.
Hoopa.....		112,000	See detailed justification
Idaho			
Michaud Project (Fort Hall).....	8,820,000	291,000	See detailed justification

Montana			
Blackfeet.....	---	86,000	See detailed justification
Crow.....	2,618,800	123,000	See detailed justification
Fort Peck.....	3,788,300	188,000	See detailed justification
Fort Belknap.....	---	42,596	For rehabilitation of deteriorated distribution sytem.
Tongue River.....		7,250	For rehabilitating canals and laterals.
Flathead Project Power.....	---	202,000	See detailed justification
Nevada			
Duck Valley.....	7,928,000	325,000	See detailed justification
Yomba.....		326,000	See detailed justification
New Mexico			
Navajo-Hogback.....	---	309,000	See detailed justification
Navajo Project.....	303,580,000	22,800,000	See detailed justification
No. Pueblos.....	7,260,000	85,000	See detailed justification
So. Pueblos.....	---	105,000	See detailed justification
So. Ute.....	---	15,000	Development of miscellaneous irrigation units.
Zuni Pueblo.....	---	95,000	See detailed justification
Utah			
Uintah & Ouray.....	---	110,000	See detailed justification
Wyoming			
Wind River.....	5,424,000	39,000	For rehabilitation of canals and laterals.
(c) Surveys, Investigations and Plans.....	---	887,000	See detailed justification
(d) Engineering and Supervision....	---	900,000	See detailed justification
Total Estimate		$ 30,400,000	

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

Arizona

COLORADO RIVER PROJECT, $1,800,000. The funds requested provide $800,000 for irrigation construction and $1,000,000 for construction and rehabilitation of the related power systems.

Irrigation Construction, $800,000. The Colorado River irrigation project is one of the largest and potentially the most productive of the irrigation projects under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Adequate water for the project's potentially irrigable area of 105,000 acres was assured in the decree issued by the Supreme Court in the case of Arizona vs. California. Extension of the project lateral system is essential if the Colorado River Indian people are to realize the income potential of the reservation area for which they have decreed water. The Colorado River Tribe desperately needs this program to continue its progress toward economic self-sufficiency. The entire economy

of the reservation, except for relatively minor recreational development, is based on the agricultural-business complex growing from the direct use of the water-right resource. This growth with accompanying cash income and job opportunities has been significant. Of the Indian people employed on the reservation, approximately 59 percent are working on jobs related to agriculture and its development.

The features of work and estimated costs under this item are as follows:

Concrete line 2.5 miles of Lateral 90 from the Main Drain to Tyson Wash.	$387,000
Concrete line 3.0 miles of existing laterals at scattered locations.	$225,000
Drill and equip two drain wells.	$ 75,000
Design and install one pumpback system.	$ 37,500
Earthwork and concrete line 1.4 miles of Lateral 27R20.	$ 75,500
Total	$800,000

Power System Construction and Rehabilitation, $1,000,000. The power system of the Colorado River Indian irrigation project serves 2,189 customers which number includes commercial, agriculture, and government customers. The power demand brought on by irrigation development on the reservation and by recreation, homesite, and industrial development has increased steadily at the rate of about 16 percent per year. During the last five years the active customer accounts have more than doubled. With this continuing load growth sections of the system have reached or exceeded their capacity, causing voltage drops which adversely affect customer service. The deficiencies were brought out in the 1967 power system study and report by R. W. Beck and Associates. The Beck report is being used as a guide for reorganizing, rehabilitating, upgrading, and extending the power system to keep pace with the growing economy in the area.

The proposed program for fiscal year 1976 will permit the continuation of work relieving the existing overload and will provide capacity needed to serve power customers adequately. The planned construction will promote the growth and success of enterprises which will benefit the Colorado River Indian Tribe. All funds advanced under this request will be repaid from power revenues collected from the sale of electrical energy. All funds appropriated prior to the 1965 fiscal year were repaid to the United States Treasury as of June 30, 1965.

The proposed work for the power system for the fiscal year 1976 is as follows:

The features of work and estimated costs under this item are as follows:

Construct 69 KV transmission line to Big River Subdivision.	$200,000
Construct 69 - 12 KV Substation at Big River Subdivision.	$200,000
Construct Arizona Public Service - BIA 69 KV inter-tie	$ 75,000

Complete Valley 4.16 KV to 12.5 KV distribution line conversion north of Headgate Rock Substation.	$500,000
Install two 12 KV voltage regulators in new Poston Substation.	$ 25,000
Total	$1,000,000

SAN CARLOS IRRIGATION PROJECT, $900,000. The funds requested provide for $100,000 rehabilitation of irrigation facilities on the Indian portion of the project and certain preconstruction activities, $350,000 for construction and rehabilitation of facilities of the joint works and $450,000 for power system construction and rehabilitation.

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

Irrigation Rehabilitation and Construction - Indian Works, $100,000. The funds requested for fiscal year 1976 will be used to rehabilitate 25 water control structures serving the Indian lands of the Gila River Indian Reservation.

Irrigation Construction and Rehabilitation, $350,000. The flow of the Gila River is very erratic causing the project water supply to be unreliable. More than 120 wells have been drilled to supplement the river supply. In some years not more than 50 percent of the land can be farmed because of water shortages. Continuing severe drought conditions on the watershed of the Gila River have increased the need for pumping. The result has been a steadily declining ground-water table causing numerous wells to fail. New wells must be drilled to replace those that have failed and others must be deepened as the water table falls. Deepening requires additional well casing, column pipe assembly, larger electric meters, transformers, and protective equipment.

The irrigation construction work proposed for fiscal year 1976 is as follows:

The drilling and equipping of 2 new wells	$ 110,000
Rehabilitation of 7 Irrigation wells	176,000
Rehabilitation of radial gates on canal structures and screw lift gates on turnout structures	34,000
Replace worn and obsolete hydraulic controls with electric controls on 9 gates at Ashurst-Hayden Dam	20,000
Rehabilitation of irrigation carriage system	10,000
Total	$ 350,000

Power System Construction and Rehabilitation, $450,000. The power system was designed and constructed primarily for pumping purposes. It now serves more than 5,800 customers and distributes more than 150,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy per annum. The system consists of two generating plants, 180 miles of high voltage transmission lines, 800 miles of distribution lines, and 22 substations.

Construct new lines and facilities to serve new customers; purchase distribution transformers and metering equipment.....	$ 200,000

Complete the rebuilding of the Coolidge substation and rebuild Rice Line. Replace obsolete 44 KV substation with modern 69 KV equipment.....	$ 250,000
Total	$ 450,000

VAIVO VO IRRIGATION PROJECT, $300,000. This project is a feature of the Santa Rose Wash Multiple-Purpose Project, Papago Indian Reservation, Arizona, authorized by the Flood Control Act of October 27, 1965 (79 Stat. 1073).

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

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for the construction of the Vaivo Vo irrigation project which is estimated to cost $1,414,000 (based on 1962 prices). The project will provide facilities for use of the stored waters for the irrigation of 1,640 acres of land within the Papago Indian Reservation. The work of this Bureau is being coordinated with the work of the Corps of Engineers. Work began on both the Santa Rosa Project and Vaivo Vo Project in fiscal year 1974.

The Corps of Engineers completed construction of the Tat-Momolikot Dam and St. Clair Reservoir on the Santa Rosa Wash in June 1974. Construction of the irrigation facilities began in F. Y. 1974.

Irrigation Construction - $300,000

The funds for F. Y. 1976 will be used to continue the construction of irrigation facilities as follows:

Construct 2.5 miles of flood water channel.....	$ 20,000
Construct 2 miles of gravity flow irrigation canal.....	45,000
Equip 3 irrigation wells.....	75,000
Construct relift pumping plant for gravity flow water....	70,000
Level 240 acres for farming.....	90,000
Total	$ 300,000

SALT RIVER PROJECT, $180,000. This project is located on the Salt River near Phoenix, Arizona and has 9,300 acres of assessable irrigated land.

The features of work proposed for fiscal year 1976 are as follows:

Drill and equip one deep irrigation well.....	$ 75,000
Line one mile of main irrigation canal and enlarge structures.....	100,000
Engineering plans and surveys.....	5,000
Total	$ 180,000

SAN XAVIER IRRIGATION PROJECT, $80,000. This project is located on the San Xavier Indian Reservation just south of Tucson, Arizona. It serves 1,173 acres of land. The Papago Indians on this reservation began farming by irrigation about the year 1732 under the supervision of Spanish padres, using water diverted from the Santa Cruz River. The river channels began to degrade about 1876 and diversion from the river became impractical. In 1915 three wells were drilled for irrigation.

Irrigation water is presently furnished by nine wells.

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

The San Xavier Irrigation Project has an adequate supply of underground water but the wells and equipment under present conditions have the capacity to furnish an adequate water supply for only 600 acres. The San Xavier Indian Farm Corporation is farming 1,120 acres on a rotation system to best use the available supply.

Rehabilitation and Betterment - $80,000

Work proposed for F. Y. 1976 is as follows:

Rehabilitation of 4 irrigation wells..... $ 80,000

California

HOOPA, $112,000. The Mill Creek Irrigation System, constructed in 1927 supplies approximately 620 acres of land. It is necessary to install a river pumping plant to replace a deterioriated diversion structure and flume.

Idaho

MICHAUD UNIT, $291,000. This project was authorized under the Act of August 31, 1954 (68 Stat. 1026). The construction was started in the fiscal year 1957 with an appropriation of $500,000 and has continued each year since as funds were made available. This unit of the Fort Hall project will irrigate 21,000 acres of excellent land (20,195 acres Indian owned and 805 acres non-Indian owned) lying between the cities of Pocatello and American Falls. The water supply for the unit is derived from stored water in American Falls and Palisades Reservoirs constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. However, the water actually used is pumped from the Portneuf River in exchange for the stored water. A series of wells will also provide underground water to supplement the water pumped from the river.

The proposed work for the fiscal year 1976 is to drill and equip 5 to 10 deep wells.

Montana

BLACKFEET PROJECT, $86,000. The Two Medicine Canal serves approximately 28,000 acres in the Two Medicine unit of the project. In order to supply sufficient water, the capacity of the canal must be maintained at 500 cubic feet per second (cfs) of water. At the present time, because of restrictions in the canal, the capacity is below the amount required. The funds will be used to continue the enlargement of the canal to the required capacity.

For canal and lateral structures of the Two Medicine Distribution System..... $ 86,000

CROW, $123,000. The Crow irrigation project consists of seven irrigation units. Three of the units have working agreements with private ditch and drainage districts or associations. Construction work authorized under the Act of June 28, 1946 (60 Stat. 333) is included in the conditions set forth in current contracts with the three irrigation districts. The work proposed for the fiscal year 1976 is the continuation of rehabilitation work and extension of the distribution systems serving these units prior to the takeover of the operation and maintenance programs of these units by the districts involved. The work includes the rehabilitation of diversion dams, canals, laterals, and structures.....$123,000.

FORT PECK PROJECT, $188,000. This project is located in northeastern Montana and was authorized by the Act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat. 558). Construction was started in 1909 and continued as funds were made available and the need for additional farm land arose. The project originally consisted of five separate irrigation units. Three units are no longer in operation. The two operating units, which embrace an ultimate irrigable area of 24,623 acres, are the Wiota (Big Porcupine) Unit and the Frazer-Wolf Point Unit. Of the ultimate irrigable area, 24,623 acres, facilities have been constructed to serve 15,520 acres.

The basic industry on the reservation is livestock production. In order to meet the demand for winter feed there is an urgent need to extend irrigation facilities to certain of the lands not now irrigated and to rebuild and replace deteriorated irrigation facilities to certain of the other lands not now irrigated because of the need for rehabilitation.

The construction and rehabilitation work for this project is nearing completion. The program for the fiscal year 1976 is

Rehabilitate 1.5 miles of drains and replacement of 14 structures	$ 15,000
Replace concrete lining on Little Porcupine Reservoir	7,000
Rehabilitate concrete pumping plant and outlet structure of Frazer Pumping Plant	120,000
Rehabilitate 5.0 miles of laterals	40,000
Acquire right-of-way for roads and revetments for river stabilization at Frazer Pumping Plant	6,000
Total	$ 188,000

FLATHEAD PROJECT, $202,000. The power system on the Flathead Indian Reservation is now serving approximately 7,900 customers. The expansion of the Flathead Lake and Arlee areas are adding over 150 accounts per year. In order to meet this load growth, it will be necessary to increase sub-station capacity as well as increase the number and size of distribution transformers.

Nevada

DUCK VALLEY PROJECT, $325,000. The Duck Valley irrigation project is within the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, which is located on the Nevada-Idaho State line with portions of the reservation lying in both states. This region is primarily a stock-raising country where the irrigated base properties are used to produce forage crops for winter livestock feed. Since about 1874 these hay crops have been the most important crop produced and there is every indication that hay production will continue to play a very important role in the economy of the reservation.

The project embraces 12,000 acres of which 11,045 acres are irrigated, in production, and are totally used by tribal members. Of the irrigated land, 4,700 acres have been developed to modern high standards of land development. Much of the unimproved irrigated land is still irrigated by sloughs and meandering small ditches used back in the days when the irrigation water sources were from natural flooding of the Owhee River. The main and firm source of water is from the normal flow of the East Fork of the Owhee River and from storage at Wildhorse Dam. These two sources will provide an adequate supply of water for the 12,000 acres when fully developed.

The features of work proposed for fiscal year 1976 are as follows:

Construct 5 miles of canals and laterals with necessary structures	$ 75,000
Clearing and leveling 550 acres, construction of farm ditches, and establishment of first corp.	250,000
Total	$ 325,000

YOMBA IRRIGATION PROJECT - $326,000. The Yomba Project lies within the Yomba Indian Reservation located some 45 miles south of Austin, Nevada. The project serves 2,044 acres which are farmed by members of the Tribe. The project receives its water from the Reese River and is produced mainly from mountain snowpacks. Forage crops are the only crops grown and are used to winter livestock. The farmlands are commensurate base holdings required to produce 2 months of feed as a part of the year-long livestock program on public lands. Project facilities were constructed by the former owners and are substandard and in need of major repairs.

Funds for Fiscal Year 1976 will be used as follows:

Construct 3 diversion dams	$ 139,000
Rehabilitate 6 miles of canals and laterals with necessary structures	187,000
Total	$ 326,000

New Mexico

HOGBACK PROJECT, $309,000. This project embracing 9,614 acres is the largest and most important of the existing projects or units on the Navajo Reservation. A dependable water supply is obtained from the San Juan River. When this project is fully developed it will provide 250 farm units and support approximately 2,000 Navajo Indian people.

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

The work proposed for the fiscal year 1976 is the continuation of the concrete lining of the Hogback main canal.

REGION SOUTHWEST

PROJECT DATA SHEET

PF-65 (12-68)
Bureau of Reclamation

Project and State	Completion Date	% Complete	Date
NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, NEW MEXICO - BIA	1987 2/	26% 1/	1-1-75

AUTHORIZATION Public Law 87-483, June 13, 1962, Amended September 25, 1970
Public Law 91-416

B/C RATIO 3/ 1.78 Date March 1974

LAND CERTIFICATION
None required

DEFINITE PLAN REPORT
None required

SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL DATA

Total Federal Obligations (Reclamation)	$	Allotments to June 30, 1974	$ 71,198,385
Total Federal Obligations (Other)	301,780,000	Allotments for F.Y. 1975	15,200,000 4/
Net Property and Other Transfers	2,346,000	Allotments to Date	86,398,385
Cash Advances--Non-Federal	220,000	Allotments Required for FY 1976	22,800,000
Adjustment (Reimbursements) 5/	-766,000	Allotments Required for Transition Quarter	8,000,000
Total to be Allocated	$ 303,580,000	Balance to Complete after September 30, 1976	$184,581,615

ALLOCATIONS 6/		REPAYMENT		AMOUNTS PER ACRE			
Irrigation	$ 303,580,000	Amount Repaid by Irrigators	$	Irrig. Invest. per Acre	$	Payment Capacity per Acre	$
Power		Amount Repaid by Power		Repayment of Investment per Acre:		Annual Charges:	
M & I Water		Amount Repaid by M & I Water		By Irrigators	$	O & M	$
Recreation				By Power Revenues		Construction	
F & WL				By M & I Water Users			
Flood Control							
Other		Nonreimbursable	303,580,000				
Total	$ 303,580,000	Total	$ 303,580,000			Total	$

STATUS OF REPAYMENT CONTRACT A form of contract between the United States, represented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Navajo Tribe of Indians which provides for deferring the collection of construction costs so long as the benefitted lands are in Indian ownership is under study.

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS: Projectwide - scheduled to Council on Environmental Quality - draft March 1975, final September 1975.

DESCRIPTION This Project is located in Rio Arriba and San Juan Counties in northwestern New Mexico. The project plan of development provides for placing a total of 110,630 acres under irrigation. The project plan will provide a livelihood for an estimated 6,550 Navajo families as farm operators, custom laborers and employees in related service activities, thus providing a higher standard of living for more than 33,000 Navajo Indians. The project also will provide a power supply of 23,000 kilowatts, primarily for operation of the project's pumping facilities. Included in the total cost is $9,298 for 510 acres of lands for right-of-way at an average cost of $18 per acre. Approximately 52 percent has been acquired.

Included in the total cost of $390,000 for acquisition of 14,075 acres of privately-owned patented lands susceptible to irrigation lying adjacent to the Navajo Indian Reservation to increase the project area at an average cost of approximately $28 per acre, of which 97 percent has been acquired. Approximately 23 percent of the relocation work has been accomplished. The project lands are presently capable of providing only very poor grazing for livestock. When adapted to irrigation, they will be well suited for producing small grains, hay forage crops, vegetables, and fruits.

OTHER INFORMATION: Funds to initiate preconstruction planning for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project were transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation in fiscal year 1963 out of Bureau of Indian Affairs' fiscal year 1963 appropriations. Funds to initiate construction on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project were appropriated in fiscal year 1964. The current budget submittal is based on a plan of development of an all-sprinkler irrigation system in lieu of the gravity irrigation system.

Footnotes:

1/ No change in percent complete from the fiscal year 1975 Budget Justifications due to an increase in the total estimated obligations.

2/ Initial water service will start in March 1976 with water available to 9,300 acres.

3/ The Justification and Economic Analysis for Full Sprinkler Irrigation System, Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, dated November 1973, revised March 1974, changed the benefit cost ratio from 1.50, Gravity Irrigation System, to 1.78 for a Full Sprinkler Irrigation System.

4/ A total of $2.0 million of the fiscal year 1975 appropriation was reprogramed for on-farm development work.

5/ Represents construction of roads and bridges funded from the Road Construction appropriation. Amount shown is based on amounts bid for pay items for construction of roads and bridges under contract awarded January 28, 1974, plus estimated costs for construction supervision.

6/ Change in allocations and repayment from FY 1975 Budget Justifications:

	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate
Irrigation	$249,500,000	$303,580,000

The estimate has been revised to change from a gravity irrigation system to an all-sprinkler system which results in an increase of $33,000,000. The balance of $21,085,000 is for cost indexing.

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, $22,846,500 1/

Work Proposed

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

Canals, $16,496,000. Construction of Main Canal Mi. 20.9 - 26.4 and Mi. 32.8 - 41.8, will be completed. Also scheduled to complete are the natural gas engine-driven pumping units as well as pipelines to furnish natural gas for these units and the power generators to serve Block 1 and 2 lands. Construction will continue on Mi. 41.8 - 46.3 of the Main Canal and on 14.5 miles of the Gravity Main Canal. Various contracts for relocation, modification of oil and natural gas pipelines and utility lines will also be executed.

Laterals, $3,700,000. Construction of the closed pressure pipe distribution system to provide water for irrigating Block 1 lands, will be completed. Construction of the closed pipe distribution system will be initiated to provide water for delivery to Block 2 lands. Various contracts for relocation, and modifications of oil and natural gas pipelines and appurtenant facilities crossing right-of-way will also be executed. Collection of field design data will continue.

Drains, $1,100,000. Construction of the collector drains for each block of lands is included in the contracts for construction of the lateral distribution systems. Collection of field design data will continue.

Navajo Dam Powerplant, $1,200,000. The electric power requirements for operation of the Project pumping facilities will be fulfilled in part by a 23,000 KV hydroelectric powerplant at Navajo Dam. To have power available to meet pumping power requirements for irrigation of Project lands lying above the Main Canal, a contract for the construction of the power facilities will be awarded in fiscal year 1976.

Power Transmission System, $160,000. The project's power transmission system will transmit the electric power from the power source to pumping facilities. Part of the Power Transmission System is the Navajo Dam Powerplant Switchyard which will be constructed under the same contract awarded for construction of the powerplant. A supply contract for acquisition of two transformers to be installed in the Navajo Dam Switchyard will be awarded. Collection of field design data will continue.

Other Project Costs, $340,500. Represents costs for continuation of a program for developing a plan for settlement by the Navajos, for custodial operation and maintenance of completed project facilities, and construction of roads and bridges.

Consolidated Expenditures and Credits, - $160,000. Represents Bureau of Indian Affairs reimbursements for construction of project roads and bridges and non-appropriation cost transfers for Field Solicitor charges and miscellaneous items funded by other sources.

1/ Includes a non-Federal advance of $46,500 in fiscal year 1976 from El Paso Natural Gas Company to cover additional costs due to change in the Main Canal alinement to accommodate the company's pipeline facilities.

NORTHERN PUEBLOS, $85,000. The work proposed for the Northern Pueblos for the fiscal year 1976 is for canal lining on Nambe Pueblo.

SOUTHERN PUEBLOS, $105,000. The work proposed for the Southern Pueblos for the

fiscal year 1976 and the projects or pueblos involved are as follows:

Acoma Pueblo	
Canal lining	$ 26,250
Jemez Pueblo	
Canal lining	26,250
Zia Pueblo	
Canal lining	26,250
Isleta Pueblo	
Canal lining	26,250
Total	$ 105,000

ZUNI, $95,000. The Zuni irrigation project consists of five separate units ranging in size from 100 acres at Tekapo to 1,600 acres at the Zuni unit. Ultimate development of these units is limited by the available water supply. There are 4,727 acres of irrigable land under the present irrigation system. Preliminary hydrology studies indicate there is enough water available to irrigate 3,000 acres, provided adequate storage facilities and distribution systems are constructed.

A recent study by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation indicates that under maximum probable flood conditions, the storage dams upstream of the Zuni Village are not safe. If a maximum probable flood occurred, it would cause a disaster such as that which occurred in the early 1960's on the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana. This would result in loss of life, property damages in the Zuni Village, and property damage to the Zuni Reservation lands. Future planning outlined in the Zuni Comprehensive Development Plan includes development of residential, industrial, and commercial investments in and around the Zuni Village, which would also be endangered.

The irrigation program for the fiscal year 1976 is the continuation of the program for the correction of structural deficiencies as disclosed by the recent Bureau of Reclamation study, and development of springs for irrigation.

UTAH

UINTAH AND OURAY PROJECT, $110,000. This project, located in northeastern Utah, was authorized by the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375). Construction of the project was initiated in 1906 and substantially completed by 1922. There are 78,950 acres of land with water rights included in the project. About 30 percent of the project area is affected by inadequate surface or sub-surface drainage. A drainage construction and rehabilitation program is needed to relieve this situation in order to maintain the productivity of the land and/or bring back into production lands that are now temporarily non-assessable because of drainage problems.

This feature of work and estimated cost will provide for:

Major structure repair, canal realignment, and structure replacement	$ 90,000
Construction of wasteways on main canals and spillgates	20,000
Total	$ 110,000

Surveys, Investigations, and Plans, $887,000. This item represents the amount required for continuation of surveys, investigations, studies, and plans for the

preparation of Feasibility, Completion (Definite Plan), and Rehabilitation and Betterment Reports to be made of all existing Indian irrigation projects under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This work is necessary in order to establish a program for completing existing Indian irrigation projects presently authorized, developing additional Indian irrigation resources and for the rehabilitation and betterment of existing irrigation works with a view to transferring the operation and maintenance of the completed projects from the Government to acceptable water user organizations. This item also provides funds for studies covering the safety of dams, studies of Pueblo lands included in the tributary units of the authorized San Juan-Chama Trans Mountain Diversion Project, studies relating to Ute Indian lands including within the Central Utah Project, and studies for improvement of project power systems.

Engineering and Supervision, $900,000. This item represents the amount required to pay salaries, office rent, travel expenses, and miscellaneous expenses incidental to executing the irrigation progam proposed for the fiscal year 1976. Staff employees engaged in irrigation activities are located in Phoenix, Arizona; Billings, Montana; Portland, Oregon; Sacramento, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Window Rock, Arizona; and the Washington Central Office.

Personnel Summary

Construction

	1974 Actual	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions....	157	157	157
Full-time equivalent of other positions	160	200	200
Average paid employment.....	400	397	357
Average GS grade.....	7.60	7.67	7.67
Average GS salary.....	$12,631	$13,462	$13,596
Average salary of ungraded positions..	$10,396	$11,494	$12,873
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions....	104	114	146
Full-time equivalent of other positions	3	4	4
Average paid employment.....	97	113	140
Average GS grade.....	8.38	8.38	8.38
Average GS salary.....	$14,689	$15,416	$15,670
Average salary of ungraded positions..	$12,733	$14,892	$15,050

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
APPROPRIATION TITLE: Construction — Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Actual 1974	Estimate 1975	Estimate 1976	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing				
Total obligations.....	$57,958,280	$97,608,313	$61,400,000	-$36,208,313
Transferred to other accounts.....	116,065	---	---	---
Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-39,155,658	-35,804,313	---	+ 35,804,313
Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	35,804,313	---	---	---
Appropriation.....	54,723,000	61,804,000	61,400,000	- 404,000
Obligations by Object				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
11.0 Personnel compensation.....	7,477,000	7,530,000	7,056,000	- 474,000
12.1 Personnel benefits..	562,000	572,000	531,000	- 41,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	499,000	465,000	465,000	---
22.0 Transporation of things.....	294,000	300,000	300,000	---
23.0 Rent, communication, and utilities.....	225,000	450,000	225,000	- 225,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	22,000	50,000	25,000	- 25,000
25.0 Other services.....	7,052,000	7,000,000	3,500,000	- 3,500,000
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	3,115,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	- 2,500,000
31.0 Equipment.....	1,026,000	6,651,000	1,963,000	- 4,688,000
32.0 Lands and structures	14,370,000	46,404,000	22,035,000	- 24,369,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions.	7,830,000	5,983,000	---	- 5,983,000
Subtotal	42,472,000	80,405,000	38,600,000	- 41,805,000
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	- 11,000	---	---	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	42,461,000	80,405,000	38,600,000	- 41,805,000

	Actual 1974	Estimate 1975	Estimate 1976	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation....	1,803,000	2,228,000	2,220,000	- 8,000
12.1 Personnel benefits.....	165,000	216,000	215,000	- 1,000
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	1,000	---	---	---
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	28,000	45,000	45,000	---
22.0 Transportation of things..	54,000	66,000	82,000	+ 16,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	22,000	164,000	170,000	+ 6,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction.	23,000	18,000	21,000	+ 3,000
25.0 Other services.....	228,000	282,000	283,000	+ 1,000
26.0 Supplies and materials....	25,000	41,000	40,000	- 1,000
31.0 Equipment.....	13,000	16,000	21,000	+ 5,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	13,135,280	14,127,313	19,703,000	+ 5,575,687
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	15,497,280	17,203,313	22,800,000	+ 5,596,687
99.0 Total obligations	57,958,280	97,608,313	61,400,000	- 36,208,313

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Analysis by Activities

F.Y. 1976 Estimate and July 1 - Sept. 30 Period

Construction

	Activity	F.Y. 1976 Estimate	Estimate July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976
1.	Buildings and utilities	$31,000,000	$ 5,550,000
2.	Irrigation systems	30,400,000	8,000,000
	Total.....	61,400,000	13,550,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract, /$61,804,000/ to remain available until expended: Provided, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by law to be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Navada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations except such lands as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam in the State of Navada: Provided further, 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 the unobligated balance of $10,300,000 previously appropriated for Mt. Edgecumbe School and four Regional Dormitories in Alaska shall be made available for the construction of Chevak, Northway, Hooper Bay, Galena, and Alakanuk Schools, Alaska: Provided further, That not to exceed $100,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1974, to the Edgar, Montana, Public School District No. 4, shall be made available to the newly established Plenty Coups High School District No. 3, Big Horn County, Pryor, Montana: Provided further, That $580,000 shall be available to assist the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians in the construction of facilities for the restoration of the Pyramid Lake fishery pursuant to the Washoe Act (43 U.S.C. 614): Provided further, That not to exceed $100,000 shall be for assistance to the Rough Rock School on the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona, for equipment: Provided further, That not to exceed $1,195,000 shall be available to assist the Ramah-Navajo School Board, Inc., including not to exceed $800,000 for construction of school facilities and not to exceed $395,000 for purchase of school equipment: Provided further, That not to exceed $100,000 shall be available to assist the Heart Butte School, Blackfeet School District No. 1, Montana, for planning for construction of school facilities; that not to exceed $145,000 shall be available to assist the Hays/Lodgepole School District No. 50, Hays, Montana, for planning for construction of school facilities; and that not to exceed $218,000 shall be available to assist Joint School District No. 8, Shawano, Wisconsin for planning and construction of school facilities at Keshena and planning of facilities at Neopit; and that not to exceed $1,350,000 shall be available to assist the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah, for development and construction of the Big Springs Domestic Water System./ $61,400,000

For "Construction" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, $13,550,000.
(25 U.S.C. 13, 465, 631-640: Department of the Interior, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975.)

1. Buildings and Utilities $5,550,000

Construction of Facilities

This program provides construction funds for additional kindergarten classrooms and quarters; for planning and design of facilities; for technical assistance and for the purchase of equipment for projects previously funded for construction.

A summary of projects follows:

Bureau-wide

Kindergarten Classrooms and Quarters	$ 500,000
Planning and Design	200,000
Deferred Equipment	1,000,000
Technical Assistance	850,000
Total, New Construction	2,550,000
Major Alterations and Improvements	3,000,000
Total, Construction, Buildings & Utilities	$5,550,000

Kindergarten Classrooms and Quarters. $500,000
Bureau-wide

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

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

Planning and Design, Bureau-wide. $200,000

The Congress directed the Bureau to request funds initially for planning, then design, then for construction when all of the design was complete. It is proposed to combine planning and design work with funds requested.

Deferred Equipment, Bureau-wide. $1,000,000

In prior years funds have been appropriated by Congress for the construction of certain schools; however, funds for the purchase of equipment were not appropriated at that time. In order for the new plants to be operational the equipment items must be provided. It is proposed to purchase such equipment as desks, chairs, tables, cabinets, maps, beds, lockers, mattresses, linens, buffers, waxers, pots, pans, and other classroom, dormitory and kitchen equipment.

Technical Assistance and Services. $850,000

To provide architectural, engineering, and related technical services required for the design and construction of new facilities and the major rehabilitation of existing buildings and utilities required to complete Bureau buildings and utility systems. Also, to provide planning, design and construction advice to Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations as required.

Major Alterations and Improvements, Bureau-wide. $3,000,000

The requested funds will provide for the continued elimination of unsafe and unsanitary conditions existing in Bureau plant facilities (including water and air pollution control projects); for correction of functional deficiencies; and for the modernization of existing facilities including the replacement of obsolete and deteriorated buildings and facilities which because of their relatively small size are not applicable for inclusion in the correction of unsafe and unsanitary conditions existing in school and dormitory facilities.

2. Irrigations Systems $8,000,000

The budget request of $8,000,000 will provide a program of $6,125,000 for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and a program of $1,875,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the improvement, rehabilitation, betterment, and extension of Indian irrigation projects and related power systems.

The program provides only for continuing work on authorized uncompleted projects, along with necessary engineering services. Major items included in the estimate are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION
Program and Financing-Transition Period
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code
10-76-2301-0-1-452

	July 1 - Sep 30, 1976
Program by activities:	
Direct program:	
1. Buildings and utilities.....	5,550
2. Irrigation systems.....	8,000
Total, Direct program.....	13,550
Reimbursable program:	
2. Irrigation systems.....	100
10 Total obligations.....	13,650
Financing:	
11 Receipts and reimbursements from Federal funds.....	-100
40 Budget authority (appropriation).....	13,550
Relation of obligation to outlays:	
71 Obligations incurred, net.....	13,550
72 Obligated balance, start of period....	44,747
74 Obligated balance, end of period.....	-33,297
90 Outlays.....	25,000

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.....	$6,125,000
Other Project Construction and Rehabilitation	1,375,000
Investigation and Plans	250,000
Engineering and supervision	250,000
Total	$8,000,000

On many Indian reservations irrigated farming is the basic economic industry and in some areas the only industry available to the Indians. On these reservations where land and water are the primary and basic resources, early and full development for irrigated farming is necessary and urgent if the Indians are to realize any benefits from such resources. The funds requested will provide for continuation of ongoing projects.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONTRACT AUTHORITY AND LIQUIDATION PROGRAM

	Contract authority available	Obligations	Unliquidated obligations prior year	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated obligations carried forward
			Fiscal Year 1974			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads.....	$57,000,000	$56,748,155	$33,920,680	$90,668,835	$55,604,002	$35,064,833 1/
			Fiscal Year 1975			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads.....	60,500,000	60,500,000	35,064,833	95,564,833	64,000,000	31,564,833 2/
			Fiscal Year 1976			
Federal-Aid Highway Roads.....	66,705,000	66,705,000	31,564,833	98,269,833	68,001,000	30,268,833 3/

1/ Available cash for liquidation is $6,827,666; balance of $28,237,167 is unfunded.

2/ Available cash for liquidation is $2,327,666; balance of $29,237,167 is unfunded.

3/ Available cash for liquidation is $1,031,666; balance of $29,237,167 is unfunded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Status of Cash Appropriations for
Liquidation of Contract Authority

	1974	1975	1976
Appropriations.....	$43,000,000	$59,500,000	$66,705,000
Unexpended balance brought forward.....	19,431,668	6,827,666	2,327,666
Total available.....	62,431,668	66,327,666	69,032,666
Less: Outlays.....	55,604,002	64,000,000	68,001,000
Unexpended balance.....	6,827,666	2,327,666	1,031,666

JUSTIFICATION

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY) $66,705,000

Liquidation Program (Cash)

Liquidation of Contract Authority (Cash Program) - 1974, $55,604,002; 1975, $64,000,000; 1976, $68,001,000.

The estimate for the Road Construction Cash Program for fiscal year 1976 is $68,001,000 including $2,328,000 unexpended balance. This amount is required to liquidate $31,565,000 of unliquidated prior year obligations and the 1976 program obligations that come due for payment during the fiscal year. This cash program will result in unfinanced obligations of $29,237,000 at the end of the 1976 fiscal year.

Contract Authorization Program (Obligations) $66,705,000

Indian reservation roads - 1974, $56,748,155; 1975, $60,500,000; 1976, $66,705,000.

Need for Increase:

Indian reservations are in generally isolated rural areas thereby causing transportation to be an essential factor in the accomplishment of the development objectives. Indian lands are not served adequately by state and county roads. There are reservations where BIA must provide roads because county government service does not exist, or counties are not financially able to carry out the road function. There are approximately 27,000 miles on the BIA road system. This proposed program is planned to serve the Indian people and to assist the social and economic development of the Indian communities through more efficient movement of people and goods.

No local roads were built on Indian reservations during the period from 1900 to 1935. This was the period when the rest of America was getting its foothold on its transportation system. Since that time the Bureau's road construction program has made some gains but has not kept up with the need for improved roads. Seventy-eight percent of all Indian roads are earth-surfaced, many of which are meager trails.

The current road needs study completed by the Federal Highway Administration on Indian reservation roads and bridges reveals a short-range need of $1.46 billion worth of construction to improve to current adequate standards all arterial roads, all community streets, and 50% of the local roads.

Program Goals

Within the immediate objective to bring the road systems up to an all-weather use standard, priority is given to all school bus routes. The Fiscal Year 1976 portion of the total roads construction objective is surfacing 758.5 miles and grade and drain 47.8 miles of road at an estimated cost of $57,686,000; bridge construction of 2110 linear feet, costing approximately $4,989,000; and investigation and planning for 650 miles of road at an estimated cost of $4,030,000.

Program Description

1.	Grade and Drain	471.8 miles	$ 24,390,000
2.	Paved Surfacing	588.5 miles	30,484,000
3.	Gravel Surfacing	170.0 miles	2,812,000
4.	Bridge Construction	2110 linear feet	4,989,000
5.	Investigation & Planning	650.0 miles	4,030,000
	Total.....		$ 66,705,000

Grade and drain includes installing drainage structures, and construction of cuts, fills and bases. Paved surfacing consists of mat type bituminous materials or equivalent. Gravel surfacing consists of applying gravel wearing course to necessary base course aggregates. Bridge construction includes replacement of existing unsafe structures and some with loading restrictions. Investigations and planning consists of field surveys, investigations, hearings, rights-of-way, environmental impact statements, location survey, plan preparations and documents needed for FHWA approval of roads construction.

Program Accomplishments

Roads construction accomplishments for fiscal year 1974:

Grade and Drain	338.4 miles
Gravel surface	88.0 miles
Bituminous surface	330.8 miles
Bridges	1,638.5 linear feet
Investigation and Planning	778.9 miles

Personnel Summary

Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

	1974 Actual	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	457	441	441
Full-time equivalent of other positions.	530	600	600
Average paid employment.....	970	1,000	1,000
Average GS grade.....	7.60	7.67	7.67
Average GS salary.....	$ 12,631	$ 13,462	$ 13,596
Average salary of ungraded positions....	$ 10,396	$ 11,494	$ 12,873
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Total number of permanent positions.....	29	31	31
Full-time equivalent of other positions.	4	2	2
Average paid employment.....	33	33	33
Average GS grade.....	7.97	7.97	7.95
Average GS salary.....	$ 13,233	$ 13,358	$ 13,696

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
APPROPRIATION TITLE: Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

	Actual 1974	Estimate 1975	Bureau of Indian Affairs Estimate 1976	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing				
Total obligations...	$ 56,748,155	$60,500,000	$66,705,000	+ $ 6,205,000
Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	- 2,423,113	- 95,674,958	- 135,174,958	- 39,500,000
Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	95,674,958	135,174,958	68,469,958	- 66,705,000
Contract authority (New) (Perm)..	150,000,000	100,000,000	-----	- 100,000,000

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE (Cont)

	Actual 1974	Estimate 1975	Estimate 1976	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Obligations by object				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
11.0 Personnel compensation....	11,894,000	12,315,000	13,917,000	+ 1,602,000
12.1 Personnel benefits.....	917,000	948,000	1,072,000	+ 124,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	650,000	516,000	516,000	-----
22.0 Transportation of things..	456,000	500,000	500,000	-----
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	1,225,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	+ 100,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction.	54,000	100,000	100,000	-----
25.1 Other services.....	14,368,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	+ 500,000
26.0 Supplies and materials....	4,443,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	+ 1,000,000
31.0 Equipment.....	2,336,000	2,500,000	2,800,000	+ 300,000
32.0 Lands and structures.....	19,471,000	20,640,000	23,400,000	+ 2,760,000
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	3,000	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	55,817,000	58,319,000	64,705,000	+ 6,386,000
Quarters and subsistence charges.....	- 91,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	55,726,000	58,319,000	64,705,000	+ 6,386,000
ALLOCATION TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation....	399,000	414,000	434,000	+ 20,000
Personnel benefits:				
12.1 Civilian.....	17,000	37,000	39,000	+ 2,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	140,000	129,000	129,000	-----
22.0 Transportation of things..	50,000	50,000	50,000	-----
23.0 Rent, communication, and utilities.....	13,000	13,000	13,000	-----
24.0 Printing & reproduction...	1,000	1,000	1,000	-----
25.0 Other services.....	180,000	180,000	180,000	-----
26.0 Supplies and materials....	10,000	10,000	10,000	-----
31.0 Equipment.....	3,155	3,000	3,000	-----
32.0 Lands and structures.....	209,000	1,344,000	1,141,000	- 203,000
Total, Federal Highway Administration.....	1,022,155	2,181,000	2,000,000	- 181,000
Total obligations.....	56,748,155	60,500,000	66,705,000	+ 6,205,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, as amended by Federal-Aid Highway Amendments of 1974, /$59,000,000/ to remain available until expended. $66,705,000

For "Road Construction (liquidation of contract authority)" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, $28,000,000.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Program and Financing - Transition Period
(In thousands of dollars)

Identification code
10-76-2364-0-1-452

	July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976
Program by activities:	
Direct program:	
Federal-aid highway roads.....	28,000
Reimbursable program:	
Federal-aid highway roads.....	50
10 Total obligations.....	28,050
Financing:	
11 Receipts and reimbursements from Federal funds.....	-50
21.49 Unobligated balance available, start of period (contract authority).....	-68,470
24.49 Unobligated balance available, end of period (contract authority).....	40,470
Budget authority.....	--
Budget authority:	
40 Appropriation.....	28,000
40.49 Appropriation to liquidate contract authority.....	-28,000
43 Appropriation (adjusted).....	--

STANDARD FORM 300

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Program and Financing - Transition Period
(In thousands of dollars)

Identification code
10-76-2364-0-1-452

Relation of Obligations to Outlays:	July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976
71 Obligations incurred, net.....	28,000
Obligated balance, start of period:	
72.40 Appropriation.....	1,032
72.49 Contract authority.....	29,237
Obligated balance, end of period:	
74.40 Appropriation.....	-12,032
74.49 Contract authority.....	-29,237
90 Outlays.....	17,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Justification for Transition Period

Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority) $28,000,000

Liquidation Program (Cash)

Liquidation of Contract Authority (cash program) 1974, $55,604,002; 1975, $64,000,000; 1976, $68,001,000; Transition Period, $28,000,000.

The estimate for the Road Construction cash program for the transition period is $28,000,000. This amount is required to liquidate $20,000,000 of unliquidated prior year obligations and $8,000,000 of transition period program obligations that come due for payment during the transition period. The cash program will result in unfinanced obligations of $29,237,000 at the end of the transition period.

Contract Authorization Program (Obligations) $28,000,000

Indian reservation roads - 1974, $56,748,155; 1975, $60,500,000; 1976, $66,705,000; transition period, $28,000,000.

The obligation level of $28,000,000 for the transition period is based on a continuation of the program at the 1976 fiscal year level. Because of the seasonal nature of construction work, with the summer being the period of greater activity, the proposed obligation level is somewhat in excess of one-fourth of the 1976 fiscal year level. Experience indicates that the three months of July, August and September will account for about 40 percent of the obligations for a twelve month period. The requested amount is based on that experience factor.

During the transition period priority on school bus routes will be maintained within the general objective of bringing the Indian road system up to an all-weather standard.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Explanation of Language Change

The language provides for the purchase of 138 passenger carrying motor vehicles of which 107 shall be for replacement only. The vehicles maybe used for the transportation of Indians.

MISCELLANEOUS
APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Miscellaneous Appropriations
(Alaska Native Claims)

Appropriation, 1974	$70,000,000
Appropriation, 1975	70,000,000
Decreases:	
Alaska Native Claims	70,000,000
Increases:	
Alaska Native Claims	70,000,000
Budget estimate 1976	70,000,000

Miscellaneous Appropriations
(Alaska Native Claims)

	Amount Available 1975	F.Y.1976 Budget Estimate	Total Available 1976 compared to total available 1975
Alaska Native Claims	$70,000,000	$70,000,000	--

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Analysis by Activities

F.Y. 1976 Estimate and July 1-Sept. 30 Period
Miscellaneous Appropriations

	F.Y. 1976 Estimate	Estimate July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976
1. Alaska Native Fund	70,000,000	40,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Miscellaneous Appropriations

Alaska Native Fund

For transfer to Alaska Native Fund to provide for the settlement of certain land claims by Natives and Native groups of Alaska and for other purposed based of aboriginal land claims, as authorized by the Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203), $70,000,000.

For "Alaska Native Fund" for the period July1,1976, through September 30, 1976, $40,000,000. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975. Additional authorizing legislation to be proposed for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

PROGRAM AND FINANCING - TRANSITION PERIOD
(In thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-76-9999-0-2-999	
	July 1- Sept. 30, 1976
Program by activites:	
Direct program:	
1. Alaska Native Fund.....	40,000
2. Alaska Native Fund Income.....	1,000
3. Claims and treaty obligations.....	200
4. Operation and maintenance, Indian Irrigation projects.....	1,600
5. Operation and maintenance, Indian Irrigation systems.....	1,200
6. Lummi Indian diking project.....	...
Change in selected resources (Undelivered orders).....	...
10 Total obligations.....	44,000
Financing:	
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-8,519
24 Unobligated balance available end of year.....	8,519
Budget authority.....	44,000
Budget Authority:	
Current:	
40 Appropriation.....	40,000
Permanent	
60 Appropriation (indefinite).....	4,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:	
71 Obligations incurred, net	44,000
72 Obligated balance, start of year.....	2,327
74 Obligated balance, end of year.....	-2,327
90 Outlays.....	44,000

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

JUSTIFICATION

To provide for the settlement of certain land claims by Natives and Native groups of Alaska, and for other purposes, based on aboriginal land claims, as authorized by the Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203), $40,000,000; for payment to the Alaska Native Fund, a portion of the royalties, rentals, and bonuses collected by the State of Alaska and the United States; for payments to fulfill claims and treaty obligations with certain Indians; and for part of the cost of operating and maintaining Indian irrigation systems and power systems located thereon, all in accordance with various permanent appropriation acts.

MISCELLANEOUS
REVOLVING FUNDS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

Activity	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY - 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975
Revolving fund for loans	---	$38,000,000	$12,000,000	- $26,000,000

Revolving fund for loans: F.Y. 1975, $38,000,000; F.Y. 1976, $12,000,000; decrease, $26,000,000.

The budget request for fiscal year 1976 of $12,000,000, a decrease of $26,000,000, represents the balance of the $50,000,000 authorized for this fund.

The Indian Revolving Loan Fund was established by the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-262). Authorizations for three separate loan funds were combined into the one fund. Additional appropriations of $50 million to the fund were authorized, bringing to $77 million the total authorization of the Fund.

Program for fiscal year 1976:

The Fund is used to provide a source of credit for Indians who cannot borrow from other Government sources or from ordinary commercial lenders because of their low economic status, isolated geographic location, lack of bankable security, and other reasons.

From the fund, direct loans are made to Indian tribes and other organizations for economic development purposes on or near the reservation and for relending to tribal members through tribal relending programs.

The status of the fund as of October 31, 1974, and a summary of activities through June 30, 1974, are shown in the attached tables.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY - REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Bureau of Indian Affairs
For Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974

Fiscal Year Ended	Amount Loaned	Collections		Cancelled	Outstanding	Closing Cash Balance		
		Principal	Interest			Total	General*	Exp. Asst.
Through June 30, 1973	74,743,982	44,108,702	9,626,402	2,831,921	27,803,359	3,299,890	2,673,846	626,044
June 30, 1974	2,243,300	1,478,751	923,313	--	28,567,908	4,358,655	2,604,496	1,754,159
Totals.....	76,987,282	45,587,453	10,549,715	2,831,921	--	--	--	--

**STATUS OF THE REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

OCTOBER 31, 1974

	**General Fund	Expert Assistance	Total
Unallotted Commitments 10/31/74	$11,366,660	$ 1,103,813	$12,470,473
Application Authorized	16,589,957	--	16,589,957
Total Advances Scheduled 10/31/74	27,956,617	1,103,813	29,060,430
Less: Cash Available For Loans	** 39,499,520	1,514,500	41,014,020
(Uncommitted)	(11,542,903)	(410,687)	(11,953,590)

ADVANCES PLANNED

GENERAL FUNDS**				
Unallotted Commitments	$1,125,000	$172,000	$10,069,660	$11,366,660
Applications Authorized	1,580,647	747,414	14,261,896	16,589,957
Total	$2,705,647	$919,414	$24,331,556	$27,956,617
EXPERT ASSISTANCE				
Unallotted Commitments	$1,103,813	--	--	$ 1,103,813
Applications Authorized	--	--	--	--
Total	$1,103,813	--	--	$ 1,103,813

SUMMARY	
	$1,115,511,560
Approved Unallotted	11,366,660
Applications Authorized	16,589,957
Expert Assistance	1,103,813
Estimated Financing Needs	986,851,130
Estimated Financing Needs for Tribal Land Purchases	99,600,000

**
Appropriation of $38,000,000 under Indian Financing Act of 1974.

LOAN GURANTY

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND

Activity	FY 1974 Amount Available	FY 1975 Amount Available	FY - 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1976 Compared with 1975
Loan guaranty and insurance program	---	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	---

Loan guaranty and insurance program: F.Y. 1975, $20,000,000; F.Y. 1976, $20,000,000.

The Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund was established by the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-262). The Act authorized the appropriation of $20 million for each of the three fiscal years 1975, 1976 and 1977 for operation of the fund, to pay interest subsidies and for administrative expenses under the Act. The estimate of $20,000,000 for fiscal year 1976 is requested pursuant to the Act.

Program for fiscal year 1976:

Because Indian organizations, groups and individuals generally do not have the necessary collateral to secure loans, they are unable to obtain financing through outside private lending institutions. The Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund will provide additional incentives to private lenders to loan more money for Indian economic projects. It is estimated that approximately $42.7 million in loans will be generated through the Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund for fiscal year 1976.

The requested appropriation will provide:

(1) $6,100,000 for reserve for losses on guaranteed and insured loans. The amount guaranteed and insured is 90 percent of an estimated $42.7 million of loans.

(2) $200,000 for cost of taxes, insurance, prior liens, etc., incidental to projected defaulted loans.

(3) $11,100,000 to cover cost of interest subsidies on the $42.7 million in loans estimated in item (1) above.

(4) $1,000,000 operating cost to provide competent management and technical assistance to borrowers or grantees through contracts with private sources or on a reimbursable basis with other Federal agencies.

(5) $1,600,000 operating cost to administer the provisions of the Indian Financing Act of 1974.

It has been estimated that in FY 1976, 900 Guaranty and Insurance loans will be made involving a total of $42.7 million.

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund

	1974 Actual	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	--	72	72
Average paid employment.....	--	40	72
Average GS grade.....	--	7.67	7.67
Average GS salary.....	--	$11,462	$13,596
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	--	$11,494	$12,873

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
APPROPRIATION TITLE: Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund — Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Actual 1974	Estimate 1975	Estimate 1976
Program and Financing			
Total obligation.....	--	3,064,000	7,051,000
Receipts and reimbursement from non-Federal Sources.....		- 464,000	- 861,000
Unobligated balance available, start of year.		--	-17,400,000
Unobligated balance available, end of year...		17,400,000	31,210,000
Appropriation.....	--	20,000,000	20,000,000
Obligation by object			
11.0 Personnel compensation.....	--	545,000	1,029,000
12.0 Personnel benefits: Civilian.....	--	54,000	103,000
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons.....	--	142,000	142,000
23.0 Rent, communication and utilities.....	--	6,000	20,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	--	15,000	20,000
25.0 Other services.....	--	500,000	1,168,000
26.0 Supplies and material.....	--	20,000	40,000
31.0 Equipment.....	--	10,000	20,000
33.0 Investments and loan.....	--	834,000	2,006,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	--	938,000	2,503,000
99.0 Total obligation.....	--	3,064,000	7,051,000

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

TRUST FUNDS

Highlight Statement

A. Tribal Funds:

Tribal funds are deposited into the U. S. Treasury pursuant to various acts of Congress to be made available for expenditure for the use and benefit of the respective tribal groups. About 300 Indian tribes, bands or identifiable groups have some 700 accounts which are maintained separately by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and in a consolidated account in the U. S. Treasury, which are used for the conduct of tribal financial programs, enterprises, businesses, per capita payments and other tribal affairs. Approximately fifty percent of tribal income is derived from judgments or awards made pursuant to either general or specific acts of Congress. The remainder of the funds is derived from Federal management of tribal real properties, the title to which is held in trust by the United States for the tribes.

Tribal funds are available for various purposes, under various acts of Congress and are also subject to the provisions of tribal constitutions, bylaws, charters, and resolutions of the various tribes, bands or groups. For the past several years, the Congress has required that special legislation be enacted to permit the expenditure of judgment funds. The Act of October 19, 1973 (87 Stat. 466) provides general authority for the distribution of funds appropriated in satisfaction of judgments of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, subject to certain conditions, including the development of a plan for the use of the funds. Funds derived from the management of tribal trust properties are available for tribal use in accordance with approved budgets under permanent, annual or indefinite authorizations.

Funds programmed under permanent authorization are made available under legislation which gives the Secretary of the Interior continuing authority to carry out the provisions of specific acts, and can be disbursed either through the Indian Service Special Disbursing Agents' accounts or advanced to tribes for disbursement by their bonded tribal treasurers under approved plans of operation. These funds do not require annual approval by Congress but are reported annually in the budget schedules to give the Congress an opportunity to review the activity conducted under the authorities extended to the Secretary of the Interior.

In the absence of permanent legislation, annual authorization by the Congress is required to permit the use of tribal funds. Such authority is provided annually in the Department of the Interior Appropriations Act and includes two categories: (1) annual definite; and (2) annual indefinite.

Funds programmed under annual definite are not otherwise available for expenditure without Congressional action and the $3 million requested for fiscal year 1976 is to provide the Secretary of the Interior with expenditure authority for the implementation of programs, primarily for those tribes which are not sufficiently organized to be represented by a recognized governing body. Expenditures made under this authority are individually made through the Treasury Regional Disbursing Offices, subject to the same regulations and procedures as appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury.

The annual indefinite authorization in the Appropriation Act, under the heading Tribal Funds, provides the necessary authority, on an annual basis, for the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from tribal accounts in the Treasury, funds needed to carry out programs designated by a particular tribe and approved by the Secretary for the conduct of tribal operations, including, but not limited to: management of tribal resources and other programs designed to improve the situation of the general membership. These funds are advanced to tribes for disbursement by Indian Service Special Disbursing Agents or by bonded tribal treasurers under plans of operation.

B. Miscellaneous Trust Funds:

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Trust Funds

	1974	1975	1976
1. Annual Definite Authorization	$ 2,984,143	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000
2. Annual Indefinite Authorization	29,101,995	19,500,000	31,200,000
3. Permanent Authorization	129,634,941	119,100,000	88,000,000
4. Alaska Native Fund	70,000,000 a/	...	...
5. Alaska Native Fund (Income)	6,482,465 a/	...	...
Total	$238,203,544	$141,600,000	$122,200,000

a/ Removed from trust status in fiscal year 1974 and included with Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations in fiscal years 1975 and 1976, pursuant to the Act of December 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 688).

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

Statement Relating to 1974, 1975 and 1976 Programs

1974 Appropriation	$3,000,000
1975 Budget Estimate	$3,000,000
Total Appropriation for 1975	$3,000,000
Deductions: (None)	...
Additions: (None)	...
Total Estimate for 1976	$3,000,000

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

Activities	F.Y. 1974 Amount Available	F.Y. 1975 Amount Available	F.Y 1976 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1975 Compared w/1976
1. Education and Welfare Services	$ 86,375	$ 101,295	$ 101,295	...
2. Resources Management	700,449	664,919	664,919	...
3. Construction and Land Acquisition	357,525	265,419	265,419	...
4. General Tribal Affairs	1,839,794	1,968,367	1,968,367	...
Total	$2,984,143	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	...

Tribal Funds--Annual Definite: Fiscal year 1975, $3,000,000; fiscal year 1976, $3,000,000; no change.

Status of Programs

Funds programmed under the annual definite authorization as shown on the following tabulation are to be used for various education and welfare programs, resources management, construction and land acquisition and general tribal affairs, including taxes and attorneys' fees. All amounts in the estimate have been requested properly by the Indians except the sum of $164,142 for miscellaneous tribes. The amount under miscellaneous tribes is required to provide for additional tribal requests that can be anticipated during the fiscal year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ANNUAL DEFINITE AUTHORIZATION BY TRIBE

STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE	1974	1975	1976
Arizona	$ 760,589	$ 745,000	$ 745,000
Colorado River	68,574	65,000	65,000
Navajo	662,015	650,000	650,000
Salt River--Salt River-Pima	20,000	20,000	20,000
San Carlos Agency--San Carlos Apache	10,000	10,000	10,000
California	347,873	250,629	250,629
Agua Caliente	115,470	115,470	115,470
Barona	159	159	159
Baron Long	650	650	650
Hoopa Valley	213,500	113,500	113,500
La Posta	9,400	9,400	9,400
Pala	8,000	8,000	8,000
Santa Rosa (Kings County)	450	450	450
Tule River	244	3,000	3,000
Colorado	6,720	12,635	12,635
Southern Ute	6,720	12,635	12,635
Idaho	43,612	55,240	55,240
Coeur d'Alene	17,612	17,500	17,500
Nez Perce	26,000	37,740	37,740
Minnesota	86,809	81,435	81,435
Red Lake	86,809	81,435	81,435
Montana	39,800	146,559	146,559
Blackfeet	39,800	10,700	10,700
Fort Peck	...	135,859	135,859

STATE-AGENCY-TRIBE (Continued)	1974	1975	1976
New Mexico	$ 111,448	$ 110,096	$ 110,096
Jicarilla	111,448	110,096	110,096
Oklahoma	384,403	334,750	334,750
Cherokee	10,955	14,000	14,000
Chickasaw	14,443	...	...
Choctaw	105,346	56,400	56,400
Creek	42,159	52,850	52,850
Osage	211,500	211,500	211,500
Washington	922,889	991,288	991,288
Colville	183,200	101,000	101,000
Hoh	1,250	1,250	1,250
Spokane	38,835	25,500	25,500
Yakima	699,604	863,538	863,538
Wyoming	280,000	108,226	108,226
Arapahoe	140,000	63,226	63,226
Shoshone	140,000	45,000	45,000
Miscellaneous Tribes	...	164,142	164,142
GRAND TOTAL	$2,984,143	$3,000,000	$3,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TRUST FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated $3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391) including cash grants: Provided, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the Secretary: Provided, however, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation.

For "Trust Funds" authorized by existing law to be expended for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, $750,000. (25 U.S.C. 123, 25 U.S.C. 155, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TRUST FUNDS
FINANCING AND OUTLAYS - TRANSITION PERIOD
(In thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 10-76-9998-0-7-999	July 1 - Sept. 30, 1976
Program by activities:	
1. Direct Program (limitation).....	750
2. Advances to Indian tribes.....	8,500
3. Miscellaneous permanent.....	27,700
4. Miscellaneous Trust funds.....	1,050
Total program costs.....	38,000
10. Total obligations.....	38,000
Financing:	
21. Unobligated balance available, start of year:	
Treasury balance.....	-272,830
U. S. Securities (par).....	- 2,002
24. Unobligated balance available, end of year:	
Treasury balance.....	275,530
U. S. Securities (par).....	2,002
Budget authority.....	40,700
Budget authority:	
Current:	
40. Appropriation.....	750
Appropriation (indefinite).....	10,000
Permanent:	
60. Appropriation (indefinite).....	29,950
Relation of obligations to outlays:	
71. Obligations incurred.....	38,000
72. Obligated balance, start of year.....	11,545
74. Obligated balance, end of year.....	- 6,245
90. Outlays.....	43,300

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TRUST FUNDS

Justification for Transition Period

Trust Funds	$38,000,000
Direct Program (limitation)	$750,000

An estimated $750,000 is requested for use by tribes not sufficiently organized to be represented by a recognized governing body. This amount represents one quarter of the limitation on an annual basis. This authorization is to provide the Secretary of the Interior with expenditure authority for the execution of programs for the benefit of Indian tribes such as the education of Indian children, compensation and expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees and various other purposes benefiting the particular Indian tribes.