

BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS
and Annual Performance Plan
Fiscal Year 2000

**BUREAU OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS**

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Budget Justification, Fiscal Year 2000

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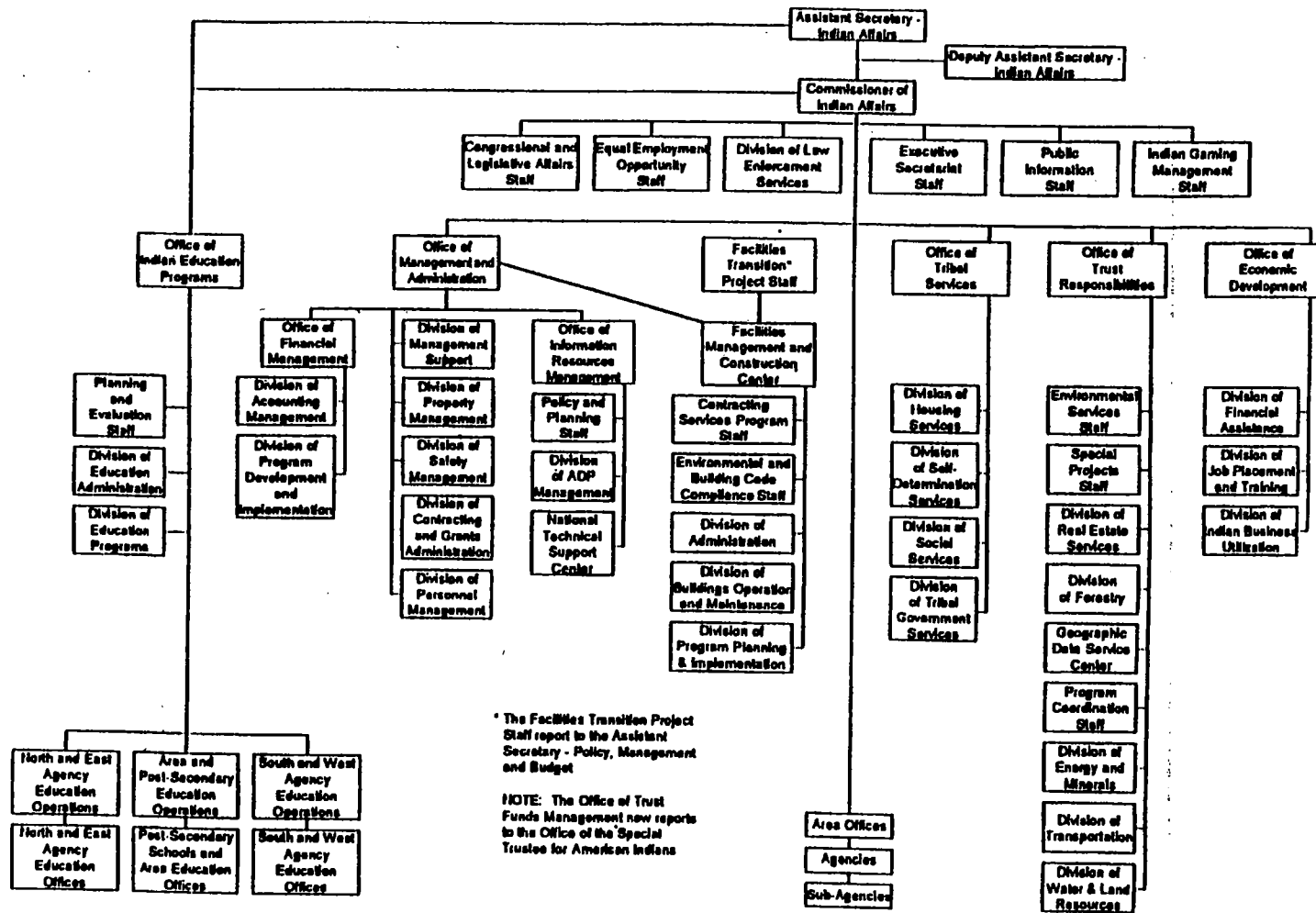
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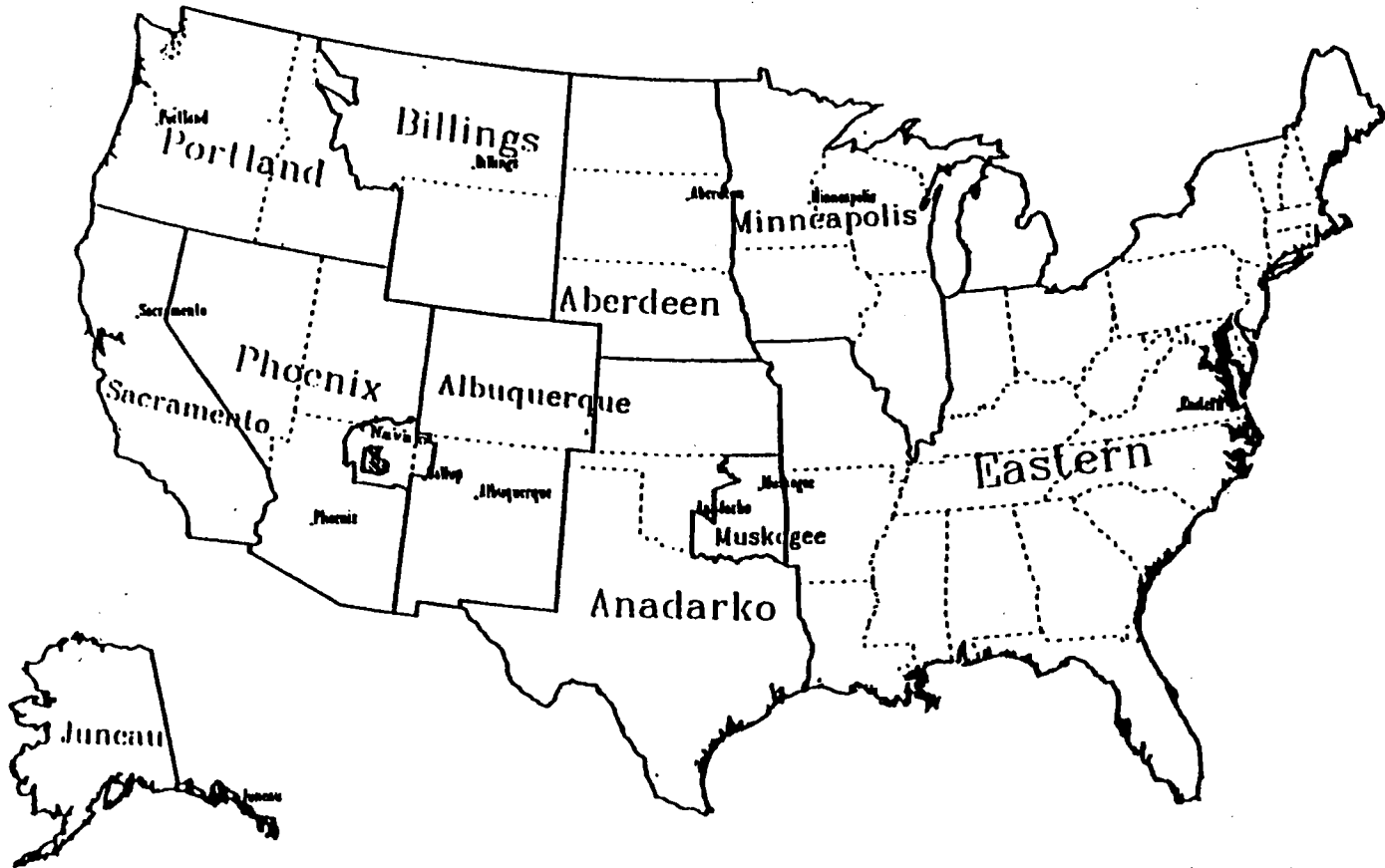
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Summary



Bureau of Indian Affairs

CURRENT REGIONS



BIA-2

**SUMMARY TABLE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

Direct Appropriations:		FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	(+/-) From 1999
Operation of Indian Programs	\$(000)	1,584,124	1,694,387	+110,263
	<i>FTE</i>	8,270	8,384	+114
Construction	\$(000)	123,421	174,258	+50,837
	<i>FTE</i>	818	822	+4
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	\$(000)	28,882	28,401	-481
	<i>FTE</i>	6	6	--
Indian Land Consolidation Pilot	\$(000)	5,000	0	-5,000
	<i>FTE</i>	2	0	-2
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	\$(000)	5,001	5,008	+7
	<i>FTE</i>	2	2	--
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	\$(000)	1,746,428	1,902,054	+155,626
	<i>FTE</i>	9,098	9,214	+116
Permanent Appropriations:				
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	\$(000)	78,577	79,234	+657
	<i>FTE</i>	392	392	--
White Earth Settlement Fund	\$(000)	5,000	5,000	--
Quarters Operation & Maintenance	\$(000)	6,000	6,000	--
	<i>FTE</i>	73	73	--
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account	\$(000)	1,000	1,000	--
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	\$(000)	18,000	0	-18,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	\$(000)	108,577	91,234	-17,343
	<i>FTE</i>	465	465	--
Total Budget Authority	\$(000)	1,855,005	1,993,288	+138,283
	<i>FTE</i>	9,563	9,679	+116

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OVERVIEW OF FY 2000 BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2000 budget request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Bureau) totals \$1,993,288,000, which consists of \$1,902,054,000 for current appropriations and \$91,234,000 in permanent appropriations. The FY 2000 request for direct appropriations is \$155,626,000 more than the FY 1999 Enacted level.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

BUDGET AUTHORITY	FY 1999 ENACTED	FY 2000 PRESIDENT'S REQUEST	FY 2000 Request Changes from FY 1999	
			AMOUNT	PERCENT
Current	1,746,428	1,902,054	155,626	8.9%
Permanent	108,577	91,234	(17,343)	-16.0%
Total	1,855,005	1,993,288	138,283	7.5%
<i>Full-Time Equivalents</i>	<i>9,563</i>	<i>9,679</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>1.2%</i>

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' mission is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Bureau is the primary agency of the Federal Government charged with the responsibility to administer Federal Indian policy and to discharge the Federal trust responsibility for American Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and Tribal organizations. Federal Indian policy and the trust responsibility are derived from the special legal and political relationship between the Tribes and the Federal Government.

This unique (legal and political) relationship is rooted in American history. Much of Federal Indian policy evolves around this "special" relationship which is often broadly expressed in terms of legal duties, moral obligations and expectancies that have arisen from the historical dealings between Tribes and the Federal Government. In the narrowest sense, the special relationship is described as a trust relationship between a trustee and the beneficiary. The evolution of the trust doctrine over time is primarily the result of U.S. Supreme Court decisions. The Court's literal references to a "guardian-ward" relationship in several cases has served as the conceptual basis for the existence of the trust relationship doctrine today. While the Supreme Court decisions fell short of defining all the attributes of an enforceable trust responsibility, the U.S. Constitution itself suggests the Nation's implicit decision to place Indian affairs under Federal control. See, e.g., Article I, §2, cl. 3 which expressly delegates to "the Congress . . . the power...to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with Indian tribes."

As a source of Federal power, the Congress set the basic framework of Federal Indian policy in enacting the Trade and Intercourse Acts passed between 1790 and 1834. The central policy of the Acts was to subject all interaction between Indians and non-Indians to Federal control. The Acts prohibited non-Indians from acquiring Indian lands, except with the specific approval of the Congress. Trading with Indians was made subject to Federal regulation. The underlying objective of this early Federal policy was to protect Indians against incursions by non-Indians, since exploitation of Indians was one of the major causes of fighting and conflict between Indians and non-Indians on the western frontier. In fact, the Secretary of War was established in 1784 with its primary mission to "negotiate treaties with the Indians" and with the armed militia at the disposal of Indian commissioners. Over the next 50 years, laws regulating trade between non-Indians and Indians were added to the books and a network of Indian agents and subagents was established.

When trade restrictions proved ineffective in maintaining peaceful relations between Indians and their neighbors, Federal Indian policy evolved into systematic forced removal of Indian groups from choice eastern lands to the wilderness west of the Mississippi. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 institutionalized the forced removal of Indians. The most notable removal occurred among the Five Civilized Tribes who were taken from their homes in the southeastern states and marched along the infamous "Trail of Tears" to what is now Oklahoma.

By 1849, with the creation of the Department of Interior (DOI), the Bureau passed from military to civil control, and its primary mission became "civilizing" the Indian people by training them for farming or trades. During this period, the wardship principle developed as those Indians who cooperated were protected and fed, while those who were intractable were "harassed and scourged without intermission". The General Allotment Act of 1887, the intent of which was to assimilate the Indian by giving him individual ownership, institutionalized the continuing efforts to civilize Indians. In the nearly 50 years of the allotment period, Indian land holdings were reduced from more than 136 million acres to less than 50 million acres in 1934 when the policy was completely abandoned.

In response to the Meriam Report, the Congress passed the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. This brought a halt to the allotment policy and created a foundation for Tribal self-government. Although Tribes were urged to adopt American-style elected democratic governments, in practice the Bureau continued to direct and influence Tribal affairs to a degree greater than was consistent with notions of self-government.

To expedite assimilation, the Congress shortly thereafter passed several bills terminating the special Federal relationship of Indian Tribes with the United States. Twelve termination acts were passed by the Congress between 1954 and 1962, affecting about a dozen Tribes and several hundred small bands and groups in Oregon and California. The tragic results forced the Federal Government to abandon termination, to de-emphasize its custodial functions, and to focus greater efforts on the development of both human and natural resources on Indian reservations. In 1970, President Nixon called for self-determination of Indian people without the threat of termination of the trust relationship over Indian lands. Since that date, self-determination has been the basis of Federal-Indian policy.

Today, the Bureau provides services directly, or through Self-Determination contract, grant and compact agreements with Tribes, to more than 1.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives in

31 states. The scope of Bureau programs is extensive and covers virtually the entire range of state and local government services:

- elementary, secondary and post-secondary education
- social services
- law enforcement
- judicial courts
- business loans
- land and heirship records
- Tribal government support
- forestry
- agriculture and range lands development
- water resources
- fish, wildlife and parks
- roads
- housing
- adult and juvenile detention facilities
- irrigation and power systems

More important, Bureau's programs are funded and operated in a highly decentralized manner with more than 90 percent of all appropriations expended at the local level with an increasing amount operated by Tribes and Tribal organizations under contracts or self-governance compacts. In addition, the Bureau administers more than 43 million acres of Tribally-owned land, more than 11 million acres of individually owned land held in trust status and 443,000 acres of Federally-owned land.

The Bureau is charged with the primary responsibility for administration of Federal programs for Federally recognized Tribes, and for carrying out the trust responsibility emanating from treaties, the U.S. Constitution, laws, court decisions and other agreements with American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. The Bureau has the primary requirement, at law, to serve on an identified constituent group.

In the last two centuries, the Congress has passed more Federal laws dealing with Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives than any other group of people in the United States. While the Snyder Act, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 and the Indian Education Amendments of 1978 provide the primary budgetary authorities, numerous statutes, court decisions, treaties and other authorities (including those passed in the early 1800's regulating trade with Indians) continue to guide the Bureau's mission and administration. The diversity of these mandates frequently requires the Bureau to balance the inherent conflicts and problems created by more than 200 years of shifting and evolving Federal-Indian policy.

The Bureau's most basic responsibilities are its trust obligations and facilitating Tribal self-determination. However, while the protection of trust resources is a fundamental responsibility, Tribal communities struggling to meet the basic needs of their communities must compete for the same limited resources the Bureau uses to protect trust resources. The Bureau's success relies on judiciously balancing these competing mandates.

Organization

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has two service components reporting to the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs:

The *Deputy Commissioner for Indian Affairs* has line authority over 12 Area Offices, 83 Agency offices, three subagencies, six field stations, and two irrigation project offices. The Deputy Commissioner provides program direction and support through the Directors for the Offices of Tribal Services, Trust Responsibilities, Law Enforcement, Economic Development, Management and Administration, Indian Gaming, and the Facilities Management and Construction Center.

The *Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs* supervises 26 education line officers stationed throughout the country and two post-secondary schools. During the 1997-98 school year, the Office of Indian Education Programs supported the operation of 115 day schools, 56 boarding schools, and 14 dormitories which house Indian children who attend public schools.

The Bureau's headquarters offices are located in Washington, D.C. and Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Bureau's organization and regions are outlined in the justifications. As a highly decentralized organization, nearly 95 percent of Bureau's staff work is performed in schools, Area and Agency offices, and other field locations.

In FY 1996, the Office of Trust Funds Management was transferred from the Bureau to the Office of Special Trustee pursuant to *Public Law 104-134* and Secretarial Order 3197.

At the end of FY 1998, the Bureau's total employment was 9,600 full-time equivalents.

The People We Serve

The Bureau's programs serve communities that face great challenges. According to the 1990 census, the American Indian population increased to 1.2 million, four times the population reported in 1960. While most of this increase is due to an increase in self-identification, a large portion is the result of a natural population increase. Based on this rapid rate of growth, the Census Bureau estimates that the American Indian population will reach 4.3 million, representing just over 1 percent of the population, by the year 2050.

Geographically diverse, almost half of American Indians reside on approximately 300 reservations and other restricted and trust lands located throughout the United States. Reservations can vary in size from a few acres, such as the rancherias in California, to the 17.5 million-acre Navajo reservation. Approximately 63 percent of American Indians reside in urban areas - half of whom are concentrated in a relatively small number of cities. According to the 1990 census, more than one-half of the American Indian population lived in just six states: Oklahoma, California, Arizona, Alaska, Washington and New Mexico.

From 1970 to 1980, the American Indian population increased by 28 percent, and added 22 percent in the 1980s. The American Indian population is relatively young as reported by the 1990 census:

	American Indians	U.S. Population
Under 5 Years	9.7%	7.3%
Under 18 Years	34.2%	25.6%

The census also reports that the median age of American Indians is 26 years, compared to 33 years for the population at large. This young population is in part the result of mortality rates that are higher for American Indians than for the U.S. population. Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of mortality among American Indians. The second leading cause of mortality is homicide, suicide, accidents and alcohol-related deaths primarily affecting Indians in their teens through mid-20's. It is estimated that alcohol-related deaths among American Indians are four times greater than the U.S. average.

By any socioeconomic measure, American Indians trail the general U.S. population. According to the 1990 census, an American Indian's family median income was \$21,619 annually compared to \$35,225 for the U.S. population. The per capita income in 1989 was \$4,478 for American Indians residing on all reservations and trust lands, compared with \$8,328 for all American Indians.

More significant is the comparison of 1980 to 1990 census data, and socioeconomic trends which indicate that American Indians are slipping farther behind the U.S. population. In 1979, 28 percent of American Indians were living below the poverty level compared to 12 percent of the U.S. population. By 1989, 31 percent of American Indians were living in poverty compared to 13 percent of the U.S. population. Other socioeconomic indicators reveal the following:

	American Indians	U.S. Population
High School Graduates	65.5%	75.2%
4 or More Years of College	9.3%	20.3%
Single Parent Households	35.8%	21.4%
Unemployment	14.4% ¹	6.3%

Based on research, two factors account for the decline in American Indians' overall income. While American Indian men's educational progress has improved with tangible results, it did not contribute to a relative gain in income, because non-Indian men also improved their skills and education. The U.S. economy contributed to this situation because the least skilled and least educated were rewarded less and found it harder to remain employed. Since American Indian men were disproportionately represented, the overall income of American Indian men fell. (American Indian women witnessed increased incomes; however, this was largely attributable to an increase in annual hours worked.) In other words, improvements in education levels or labor market experiences of American Indians had little impact on gains in relative incomes.

In 1990 dollars, Federal spending for Indian programs peaked in 1979 at a total of \$4.4 billion. By 1989, Federal expenditures fell to \$2.5 billion. Since employment in Indian Country has historically relied on Federal jobs and Tribal jobs resulting from contracting of Federal programs, the decline in Federal expenditures is another important factor in the increased poverty levels among American Indians.

¹ This figure includes the roughly 1/3 of all Indians living on-reservations and the roughly 2/3 living off-reservation where economic conditions are generally more favorable.

In summary, American Indians are younger and have higher levels of poverty, unemployment, single parent families, fertility and mortality than the U.S. population at large. Tragically, trends are deteriorating for this highly vulnerable population.

Tribal self-determination relies on strong Tribal self-governance and self-sufficiency. However, numerous obstacles defined by popular public opinion and misconceptions of Indians present Tribal leaders, managers and their members with seemingly insurmountable challenges hindering the pursuit of strong and stable governing institutions, economic development and human capital development. Today, the Bureau plays a critical role in removing obstacles to capacity building and promoting Tribal self-determination.

For example, the Bureau's implementation of the Self-Determination Act has allowed the Tribes to exert increased control over their own development goals and programs. It is undeniable that helping Tribes improve the quality of life for their members will require substantial investments in, and prudent management of, Tribal government infrastructure, community infrastructure, education, job training and employment opportunities and other components of long term, sustainable development.

FY 2000 BUDGET SUMMARY

The 2000 budget request for the Bureau is \$1,902,054,000 in current appropriations, an increase of \$155,626,000 above the 1999 Enacted level. The budget stresses the resources Tribes need to provide basic reservation programs and develop strong and stable governments, ensure accreditation of Bureau schools, address critical infrastructure needs, and meet the Secretary's trust responsibilities. The Bureau continues to keep administrative costs low; more than 9 of every 10 dollars appropriated to Bureau is provided directly to programs on Indian reservations. The request allows the Bureau to attain its goals which are designed to meet the commitment to American Indians and Alaska Natives as outlined in its Strategic Plan and annual performance plans.

The FY 2000 budget request for the Bureau seeks to maintain core existing programs on behalf of our trust responsibilities and commitments to facilitate self determination for American Indians and Alaska Natives. While the Bureau has evolved in its role as trustee for the American Indian and Alaska Natives from the paternalism of the 1800s to its role today as partner, Tribes continue to turn to the Bureau for a broad spectrum of critical and complex programs administered either by the Tribes or the Bureau - from an education system for more than 53,000 elementary and secondary students; to 28 Tribally Controlled Community Colleges; to law enforcement and detention services on more than 200 reservations; to social services programs for children, families, the elderly and the disabled; to management of the forest, mineral, fishery and farmland resources on trust land; to the maintenance of more than 25,000 miles of roads on rural and isolated reservations; to economic development programs in some of the more depressed areas in the nation; to the implementation of legislated land and water claim settlements; to the replacement and repair of schools; and to the repair of structural deficiencies on high hazard dams. The joint Trust and Federal responsibilities are daunting as the Bureau strives to uphold the President's commitment to the American Indian and Alaska Native; Indian Country needs in every program are massive.

Thus, it should be recognized that, while the protection of trust resources is a fundamental responsibility, Tribes struggling to meet the basic needs of their communities must compete for the same limited resources the Bureau uses to protect those trust resources. The Bureau must carefully

balance these competing mandates within budgetary constraints imposed upon it. To say it is a challenge is an understatement.

Fulfilling the President's Executive Order 13084, the Bureau continues to meet and consult with Tribal Leaders on a Government-to-Government basis to address issues concerning Indian Self-Determination, trust resources, and other vital programs serving the Indian communities. At the FY 2000 National Budget Hearing attended by Tribal Leaders across the nation, Tribal Leaders continued to expound on the lack of sufficient funding currently provided by the Government to meet their most basic needs. The level of unmet needs as conveyed by the Tribes at the Hearing totaled over \$899,000,000.

No other bureau in the Department has the complexity and multitude of programs under one umbrella (i.e., land management to law enforcement to education) that the Bureau has in serving the needs of such a diverse consumer. Further, a February 1998 study of budget trends by the Congressional Research Service concluded that Federal spending on Indian programs has declined in constant dollars since 1975. This trend has drastically increased the level of challenge to the Bureau to focus on core programs within the constrained budgetary climate while still addressing the needs in Indian Country and upholding its Trust and Federal responsibilities.

Renewal of America

On April 29, 1994, in a historic meeting with Indian leaders, President Clinton gave his pledge to fulfill the trust obligations of the Federal Government. Among President Clinton's goals for Indian Country on that momentous occasion were to help position Tribes to compete economically in the 21st century and to invest in Indian education.

Despite serious funding reductions by the Congress in 1996 and 1997, the President's commitment to Tribes was acknowledged by the Congress in the Bipartisan Budget Agreement, which designated the Bureau's Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) as a protected program. The Congress honored the President's TPA requested funding level. However, the Senate raised concerns about the fairness of TPA base funding distributions, which ultimately resulted in the formation of the BIA/Tribal Workgroup on Tribal Needs Assessment.

The Bureau has yet to recover from the serious impacts imposed by the Congress on its appropriations level. While core funding was reduced along with personnel, the Bureau must continue to meet the existing requirements as the Trustee of the American Indian with limited manpower and financial resources. The Bureau's FY 2000 budget request seeks to address the current situation in Indian Country while staying focused on our trust and Federal responsibilities which ultimately affects the Native Americans served by the Bureau.

Another serious drawback to the road to self-sufficiency and self determination by Tribes has been the moratorium placed on new and expanded contracts, compacts, or grants as authorized under *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, in FY 1999. Tribes wishing to move forward in accepting the responsibility for delivery of program services and operations have been impeded in their efforts by the moratorium and thus must continue to rely on the Government to provide the service(s). The FY 2000 request includes restoration of the Indian Self Determination Fund to continue the Administration's commitment to Native Americans on achievement of self determination.

The Administration's record of partnership with the Tribes extends from strengthening the relationship between the Governments to increasing educational opportunities to promoting self-determination to protecting Tribal natural resources. As stated, the Bureau's budget for FY 2000 reflects its commitment to helping the President maintain the Administration's record of partnership. Increases requested at the various levels by the Bureau are focused on programs which have direct impacts on Native Americans and Indian Self-Determination, including contract support, small Tribes, law enforcement, and education. This directly supports and upholds the President's commitment to Tribal Leaders at a 1998 White House Conference on Economic Self-Determination in Indian Communities to honor Tribal sovereignty and to strengthen the Government-to-Government relationship. The increases requested are to strengthen the partnership which exists between the Tribes and the Bureau as we enter the next millennium.

Yet, it should be noted that the request does not include funds for the partial settlement agreement (approximately \$76 million) in the *Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan* decision. The court has not formally approved the final settlement agreement to date. The final settlement is expected to have an impact on Bureau funding, but the full extent is unknown at this time.

There are few proposed minor changes in the budget presentation of this request. Pursuant to direction provided by the Department in its 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan, the Bureau has separated program funds where applicable for operations and maintenance (i.e., Special Programs and Pooled Overhead, Facilities Operation and Maintenance) to illustrate separate funding for each specific component. This separation of programmatic function will allow for clearer presentation and more accountability.

Following Congressional report language in FY 1999, law enforcement funds have been identified in the various programs throughout the Bureau's budget, i.e., Self Governance Compacts and Consolidated Tribal Government Program (under Other Aid to Tribal Government), and have been consolidated into the Special Programs and Pooled Overhead, Law Enforcement Initiative program.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

For FY 2000, the total request for Operation of Indian Programs is \$1,694,387,000, an increase of \$110,263,000 over the FY 1999 Enacted level.

Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA)

TPA provides the principal source of funds for local units of Tribal Government, most of which are small and lack independent resources to meet the increasing costs of Tribal government operations. Because of Congressional funding levels in 1996 and 1997, Tribal governments are falling increasingly behind in their ability to maintain services to Indian communities and families. Tribes depend on TPA funds for basic necessities and services such as child welfare, scholarships, Tribal courts, natural resource management, and other programs critical to improving the quality of life and the economic potential of the reservations. The Congress has given the Tribes the flexibility to prioritize the limited funds among TPA programs according to their unique needs and circumstances. TPA supports the goals of Indian self-determination by providing Tribes with the choice of programs provided as well as the means of delivery, either by the Tribe or the Bureau.

Beginning with FY 1998, TPA comprises nearly half of the Bureau's operating budget. Increased funding in TPA is consistent with the Bureau's Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan. For

FY 2000, the TPA activity is funded at \$716,139,000, an increase of \$17,131,000 over the FY 1999 Enacted level, which will help Tribes address some of the unmet needs in these basic programs. Shortfalls in these programs have become particularly serious with the reductions in this activity since 1995.

Program increases in this activity proposed in this budget submission include \$2,058,000 for New Tribes to support 8 new Tribes as they begin to establish viable Tribal government operations. Federal recognition, supervision and support over some Tribes was terminated by an Act of Congress. Others may not have become Federally recognized because they made no treaty with the United States prior to 1871 when treaty-making was prohibited by the Congress; or they may have negotiated a treaty which was not ratified by the Senate. A Federal court ruled in 1975 that the United States has a trust responsibility to existing Tribes, regardless of whether the Government has acknowledged that responsibility by past Federal actions or previous recognition of the Tribe.

An increase of \$5,000,000 is requested for the Indian Self Determination Fund to provide funds for new and expanded programs contracted under the authority of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended. The moratorium imposed by the Congress for FY 1999 on any new or expanded contracts, compacts or grants under the 638 authority stalled the ability of the Bureau to fulfill its mission of promoting self determination on behalf of Tribes. While the Bureau sought other avenues of providing program funds to Tribes through such mechanism as cooperative agreements, the impact of the moratorium was felt nationwide not only by the Tribes, but by the Bureau. In the effort to support Tribes in determining their future to decide which Federal programs they wished to operate themselves, the moratorium in effect halted such action. Tribes in FY 1999 could not proceed with taking over the responsibility of Government programs serving their members thereby allowing the Government to remain the chief responsible party for providing such services. The requested increase of \$5.0 million will allow the Bureau to get back on track with supporting and promoting the role of Tribes to operate Government programs which serve their membership.

An increase of \$6,109,000 is requested for Contract Support. In FY 1998, the Bureau was able to provide only 80.34 percent of contract support needs, which has resulted in significant concern, anger and hardship with Tribes throughout Indian Country. Tribes are discussing the possibility of retrocession of programs back to the Bureau because appropriations are not sufficient to meet the rates as negotiated between the Tribes and the Office of the Inspector General. Given the downsizing at the Central, Area and Agency level that resulted from the severe budget reductions in FY 1996, the Bureau has neither the staff nor the funding to resume Tribally-operated programs. The end result of retrocession would be no services provided to Indian families and communities, which is in direct conflict with the President's commitment to self determination to Tribes. Given the level of budget reductions and increasing populations in Indian communities throughout the country in recent years, Tribes are challenged every day to maintain even level services.

An increase of \$2,565,000 is requested for Tribal Courts, a necessary component to ensuring the success of the *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country*. In FY 1999, the Congress provided a \$20.0 million increase for the *Presidential Initiative* to address the woefully inadequate law enforcement resources in Indian Country. With this first year investment in the multi-year *Initiative*, it opens the door to reducing crime rates in Indian Country. Yet, while Bureau and Tribal law enforcement personnel take the criminals off the street, insufficient funds are available to handle the increased demand for judicial services to keep the criminals off the street.

Funding for Tribal Courts goes hand-in-hand with ensuring that Indian Country law enforcement efforts are strengthened by adequate court systems.

An increase of \$3,000,000 is proposed for Small Tribes to support the operation of viable Tribal Governments in the State of Alaska. The requested funds will go entirely to small Tribes in the State of Alaska to move those Native Alaskans toward the Task Force recommended minimum level of funding of \$200,000. An increase of \$2,048,000 is requested for Welfare Assistance geared towards its Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP) component. TWEP programs are administered by the Tribes for eligible general assistance recipients to provide these Indian individuals with the resources and means to gain proper work experience and job skills needed to successfully compete in the job market. It is an investment in recipients today to move them towards self sufficiency tomorrow.

An increase of \$2.0 million is requested for Adult Care Facility Rehabilitation to bring 7 adult long-term care facilities on the Navajo Reservation to standard condition. Once the standard is attained, the costs of caring for many of these individuals will be paid by State Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs.

In FY 2000, Bureau will continue to operate as a highly streamlined and decentralized agency with maximum resources going to Tribal programs. The Bureau anticipates that more than half of the FY 2000 operating budget will be spent directly by Tribes that elect to operate various Bureau programs under self-determination contracts, grants, or self-governance compacts once the present moratorium expires.

Since the founding of the Nation, the Congress has funded specific Indian education programs in response to treaty requirements and Federal statutes. Current Indian Education programs are governed by a number of laws including the Snyder Act, the Johnson O'Malley Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Act, the Tribally Controlled Schools Act, the Education Amendments of 1978, Goals 2000 and the Improving America Schools Act. Collectively these laws are aimed at ensuring quality education for Indian youth and improving the long-term employment and economic opportunity on reservations.

Other Recurring Programs

The prominent theme for the new millennium described by the President is the education of our children. The Bureau is responsible for the only major domestic elementary and secondary education system operated by the Federal Government. As such, it is incumbent that this system reflects the high standards President Clinton has set for all education. In support of this Presidential priority, the Bureau's FY 2000 budget request includes a significant investment in Indian education. The request for School Operations, which will fund schools and dormitories serving more than 53,000 elementary and secondary students in 23 States, is \$503,568,000, a program increase of \$27,482,000 over the FY 1999 Enacted level. The increase will ensure that schools can deliver quality education and provide safe and adequate transportation for an estimated increase in enrollment. Increases are also proposed in facilities operations, facilities maintenance, and administrative cost grants to encourage the continuation of schools going into grant status and under Tribal control.

The budget increases operating grants to an estimated 28 Tribally controlled community colleges by \$7,100,000 over FY 1999. The colleges have been successful in providing Indian youth with

college degrees and eventual professional employment. They also promote entrepreneurship on reservations.

An additional \$500,000 is requested for Bennett Freeze Housing to provide replacement homes for needy Navajo families living within the former Bennett Freeze area; \$1,013,000 is requested for Irrigation Operations and Maintenance to conserve water and operate and maintain water delivery systems in a safe, economical, beneficial and equitable manner; and \$250,000 is requested for Columbia River Fishing Sites built by the Army Corps of Engineers to be managed by the Bureau.

An increase of \$1.0 million is requested to assist Tribes in the return of the bison to Indian homelands and for the prudent development and management of bison herds and habitat on Indian reservations. Bison are sacred to American Indians and represent a powerful symbol of America and its heritage as a Nation.

Non-Recurring Programs

The budget includes trust investments crucial to program performance in the out years. The request level for the Bureau's environmental management program is \$9,809,000, an increase of \$3 million more than appropriated in FY 1999, to begin to address an estimated \$200 million backlog of environmental cleanup work in Indian communities throughout the Country. (The Bureau consolidated the existing Waste Management program into Environmental Management as they are focused on the same purpose). The EPA has demonstrated a vigorous interest in the Bureau's environmental compliance in recent years and has directed its enforcement actions at Bureau locations. The request level will provide the resources for the Bureau to conduct baseline assessments of all Bureau facilities and operations by the end of FY 2002. An additional \$1,247,000 is requested for endangered species to improve the protection of Federally listed threatened and endangered species as well as support Tribal participation in species recovery. An additional \$1,100,000 is requested for the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program to provide services in areas that have been underserved as a result of the Navajo-Hopi disagreement. Other program increases include \$4,200,000 for Water Rights Negotiation, and \$1,000,000 for Federal Energy Regulatory Commission re-licensing activities.

Other Programs

An additional \$400,000 is proposed for the establishment of the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention to help stem the flow of alcohol abuse and illegal drugs in Indian Country. An increase of \$900,000 is requested for a post secondary school, the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, to handle the increased need for resources due to its rising curriculum and enrollment.

CONSTRUCTION

The request for the Bureau Construction appropriation is \$174,258,000, with \$108,377,000 for Education Construction. The Bureau will continue to make progress in eliminating the unobligated balances in Construction facilities projects. Increased emphasis on Tribal contracting for projects will be supported by the Bureau's Facilities Management and Construction Center awarding and approving officials until the Tribes and Agencies are fully trained to take over the construction contracting challenge.

The Replacement School Construction program funds replacement of older, unsafe, and dilapidated schools on reservations following a Congressionally approved priority list which is currently limited

to 16 schools and for advance planning and design. In FY 2000, \$39,859,000 is requested to complete construction of the Seba Dalkai School (Arizona) and the Fond du Lac Ojibway School (Minnesota). An increase of \$30 million is requested in FY 2000 for the school construction bond initiative to allow Tribes to utilize the funding to defease qualified school construction bonds or other taxable bonds to replace or repair Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools.

For the second year, the budget requests no new funding for Public Safety and Justice construction within the Bureau request. New detention centers on reservations will be funded in the Department of Justice's appropriation as part of the *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country*. The budget requests \$22,057,000 for the correction of structural deficiencies of high hazard dams on Indian lands. The Bureau is responsible for 117 of the over 400 high and significant hazard dams on the Department's Technical Priority List. These dams pose significant potential loss of life or, at a minimum, significant economic damage with liability resting with the Federal Government, both on and off Indian reservations and for both Indian and non-Indian communities. In FY 2000, the Bureau will begin correction of high risk problems on dams in Arizona, New Mexico, South Dakota and Nevada.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

This program provides payments to meet Federal requirements for legislated settlements. The FY 2000 budget request includes \$28,401,000 for payments for settlements resolving long standing Tribal claims to water and lands. The majority of the FY 1999 program continues to be dedicated to the Ute Indian Rights Settlement in order to move closer to the funding schedule set forth in the Settlement Act.

SPECIAL INITIATIVES

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN INDIAN COUNTRY

LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE

FY 2000 represents the second year of the multi-year *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country*, a joint effort by the Bureau and the Department of Justice (DOJ), to combat the rising crime rates in Indian Country to fulfil the Presidential directive to the Secretary of the Interior and the United States Attorney to work with Tribal Leaders to improve public safety in Indian Country.

Pursuant to the Final Report of the Executive Committee for Indian Country Law Enforcement Improvements, significant investment by the Government is necessary to stem the increasing problem of crime in Indian Country. In simple terms, current resources are inadequate; continued infusion of manpower and financial resources are necessary to ensure that Indian communities receive the same quality and quantity of law enforcement services as their non-Indian counterparts.

The initial investment in FY 1999 for the Initiative provides the foundation from which the Bureau can begin addressing the shortages in law enforcement, but more resources are needed to adequately respond to the concerns as outlined in the Final Report. The requested increase of \$20.0 million continues to build on this foundation while complementing the efforts of the DOJ to maximize the use of the Federal dollar. To complement the *Initiative*, the Bureau is requesting funds to strengthen

Tribal Courts (+\$2,565,000) and establish the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (+\$400,000) in recognition that reducing crime extends to prevention and recovery efforts.

TRIBAL COURTS

Going hand in hand with increasing the resources for law enforcement in Indian Country is the ability of Tribal Governments to handle the accompanying increase in caseloads; the FY 2000 increase requested is \$2,565,000. More than 250 Tribal justice systems and courts of Indian offenses (serving 40 Tribes) are supported by Bureau funds. These Tribal courts must face the same issues State and Federal courts confront every day, such as child sexual abuse, alcohol and substance abuse, gang violence, and violence against women. Tribal court systems have historically been underfunded and understaffed. With the *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country* underway, it is essential that additional support be provided to Tribal courts as it is expected with the effort to clean up crime, Tribal courts caseloads will increase dramatically. Tribal courts must have the capacity to adjudicate the resulting criminal cases and resolve disputes. This effort complements the Department of Justice's efforts to provide one-time (competitive) grant support to Tribes.

In addition, *Public Law 103-176*, the Indian Tribal Justice Act, recognizes the situation in Indian Country to improve its judicial function to assist in keeping law and order for its constituency. The Bureau's requested increase will also focus on providing initial funding to Tribes for implementation of the Act.

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Another factor in the efforts to reduce crime is the influence and effect of alcohol and substance abuse in Indian Country. An additional \$400,000 is requested in FY 2000 to establish the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse to provide training and technical assistance on prevention efforts and implementation by Tribes of their Tribal Action Plans regarding programs designed to reduce the incidents of alcohol and substance abuse in their communities.

EDUCATION

REPLACEMENT SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Eight-two percent of the Bureau's building square footage is education space; the majority of the buildings are old and often in poor condition. With the Bureau responsible for the only major domestic elementary and secondary education system operated by the Federal Government, it is vital that we provide adequate facilities for this Nation's Indian school children to obtain an education. Research has demonstrated that placing instructional and residential programs in facilities that do not meet health and safety codes weaken the educational program; a point made by the President in Executive Order 13096, which calls for creating educational opportunities for American Indian and Alaska Native students in our nation.

Under the Order, the President called on us to give special attention to five goals: (1) improving student achievement in reading and mathematics; (2) increasing high school completion and post-secondary attendance rates; (3) reducing the influence of long-standing factors that impede educational performance; (4) creating strong, safe, and drug-free school environments conducive to learning; and (5) expanding the use of science and educational technology. All goals relate directly to the research denoted previously that the environment – the surroundings – play a key role in which the level of learning this Nation's children can achieve is dependent on adequate school facilities.

Health and safety threats such as leaking roofs, peeling paint on the walls, overcrowded classrooms, and inadequate heating and/or air systems hinder the ability of children – our Nation’s future leaders – to focus on their educational studies. It is widely recognized that it is a given challenge that children’s attention spans are limited; therefore, we must provide the necessary resources we can to alleviate these threats from their classrooms.

To this end, the FY 2000 request provides for a requested level of \$39,859,000 for advance planning and design and replacement of two schools - Seba Dalkai and Fond du Lac Ojibway - on the existing priority list for school replacement. As the President has stated in his call for modernization of our schools, it is through construction that our Nation will begin to meet our generation’s historic responsibility to create 21st century schools. Schools may be operated directly by the Bureau or operated by Tribal organizations under the contracting authorities of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, or *Public Law 100-297* grant.

Record enrollments in our schools compound the existing problem of aging schools buildings. Short-term solutions such as portable classrooms will not be sufficient to respond to the growing population of school age children. It is expected that the growing trend will continue and short term solutions will no longer be a viable option.

The Bureau’s request is an intricate part of the President’s education agenda which seeks to reduce class size and help communities renovate and build new schools. The request is also part of the Department’s Safe Visits to Public Lands, which includes the 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan.

As a participant in the Plan, the Bureau is moving forward to eliminate its backlog of critical health and safety deficiencies, currently estimated for school-related facilities alone at approximately \$743.0 million; the Bureau’s total facilities backlog for education and non-education facilities is nearing the \$1.0 billion mark. It is the most in-depth analysis and display of the enormity of the dire situation facing the Bureau in trying to maintain its facilities for the consumers we serve. It is a comprehensive list, causing the Bureau to reassess and validate its many facilities located throughout the nation to fully capture the challenge we face in maintaining our responsibilities for Bureau-owned facilities and providing for safe and healthy environments for our constituency. The requested funding for replacement school construction, a key factor in the success of the President’s revitalization of Indian education, will greatly assist in reducing the mounting backlog of construction needs.

SCHOOL BOND INITIATIVE

An increase of \$30 million is requested in FY 2000 for school construction to enable Tribes and/or Tribal organizations to defease qualified school construction bonds by ensuring the repayment of principal to bond holders. This proposal is part of the Administration’s school modernization initiative to provide school repairs and replacement in needy public school districts throughout the country. Funding for additional school construction or repairs is proposed as part of the second year of the Administration’s facilities restoration initiative. These funds emphasize the Administration’s commitment to the long-term stewardship of Federal lands and facilities.

SCHOOL OPERATIONS

Education is a key focus and high priority of the Administration. The President reiterated this priority by calling upon our nation to prepare Americans for a lifetime of learning:

"It is time to show our children and the world that America truly values education. Let us make every school across America a shining, modern temple of learning – a place where a computer is as common in the classroom as a chalkboard, where classes are small enough for teachers to teach and children to learn, where students are inspired to look to the future with hope and confidence. Our children deserve nothing less."

President Bill Clinton
September, 1998

As the only nationwide school system operated by the Federal Government which provides basic educational programs to the American Indian population, we echo the President's statement that "Our children deserve nothing less". To this end, the Bureau has requested an increase of \$27.5 million for its Education programs that will benefit the increasing American Indian student population from their residences to the classroom instruction to the classroom itself. The requested increase is vital to the Bureau if we are to ensure that every child obtains a good education.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Consistent with Presidential initiatives, the Bureau request includes a \$3.0 million increase for environmental clean-up in Indian Country. The Bureau can begin making a significant investment and strides forward in addressing the backlog of environmental cleanup work in Indian communities throughout the Nation. This funding level will also allow the Bureau to respond to the aggressive enforcement efforts of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the Bureau's environmental compliance efforts. To date, EPA has already directed enforcement actions at Bureau locations. While it has stated its willingness to work with the Bureau to become compliant with existing laws, EPA nonetheless gives no exceptions to the mandates (or its accompanying fines for non-compliance) based on lack of funds. Thus, the \$3.0 million increase will allow the Bureau to continue its compliance efforts in an aggressive manner while reducing the long-term costs to the Government by avoiding costly EPA fines.

SECRETARY'S TRUST MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

The Bureau proposes in its budget request to transfer a total of \$5.068 million in base funds to the Office of the Special Trustee (OST) to continue implementation of the *High Level Implementation Plan* for the Trust Management Improvement Project (TMIP). Over \$30 million is being requested by the OST in FY 2000 for the Bureau's responsibilities under the Plan. The Bureau has been working with the OST to develop the Plan with its 13 major components. The Bureau will continue to work with the OST to improve the Department's administration and management of its trust responsibilities. Additionally, a total of \$10 million is being requested by the OST for the Indian Land Consolidation Pilot program.

Government Performance and Results Act

As mandated by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993, the Bureau has submitted its second year annual performance plan as a component of the Bureau's Strategic Plan and the Department of Interior's strategic plan. The Bureau's second year annual performance plan continues to support its strategic goals and will serve as a benchmark in the overall success of the

Bureau to achieve goals set forth in the Strategic Plan. Funding increases requested throughout the Bureau's submission are vital to achieving the goals during its second year of performance. The Bureau has made modifications in its first year annual performance plan to refine its long-term and short-term goals pursuant to the allowance under GPRA for minor adjustments to a strategic plan in the annual performance plan; the second year plan follows this refinement.

JOINT BIA/TRIBAL WORKGROUP ON TRIBAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Over the past two years, the Congress has clearly conveyed its concern for the distribution of Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) funds to Federally recognized Tribes in our nation. Under Congressional directions, the Bureau has been directed to provide options on other methods of distributing TPA funds based on the identified need of a Tribe; however, it provided no definition of "need" or other standards in which to measure need. Yet, it is recognized that both Tribal governments and the Bureau must accurately identify and gather data to support funding requests for Tribal programs.

In response, the Bureau has joined with Tribal Leaders representative of the 12 Areas of the Bureau across the nation to address the issue of funding need relative to the distribution of TPA funds. In January, 1998, this joint effort was formalized through the establishment of the BIA/Tribal Workgroup on Tribal Needs Assessment. As TPA is the core funding provided by the Bureau to Tribes to assist in the operation of their Tribal governments, this is a crucial and precedent-setting task undertaken by both the Bureau and the Tribes. The Workgroup recognizes that the task at hand must include consideration of factors that are historical, objective, and to some degree, subjective in nature. Further, it is recognized that while the Congress wishes to base distribution of TPA funds solely on a needs basis, it should be noted that while many Tribes view current Federal funding as inadequate to meet their needs, they also view Federal funds as representative of the Federal trust responsibility and commitment to the American Indian and Alaska Native.

The Workgroup, comprised of Bureau and Tribal representatives, includes both policy and technical members. To address the daunting task, the Workgroup established four key focus areas to assist in reaching conclusion of possible options of fund distribution under TPA. The four key areas are as follows:

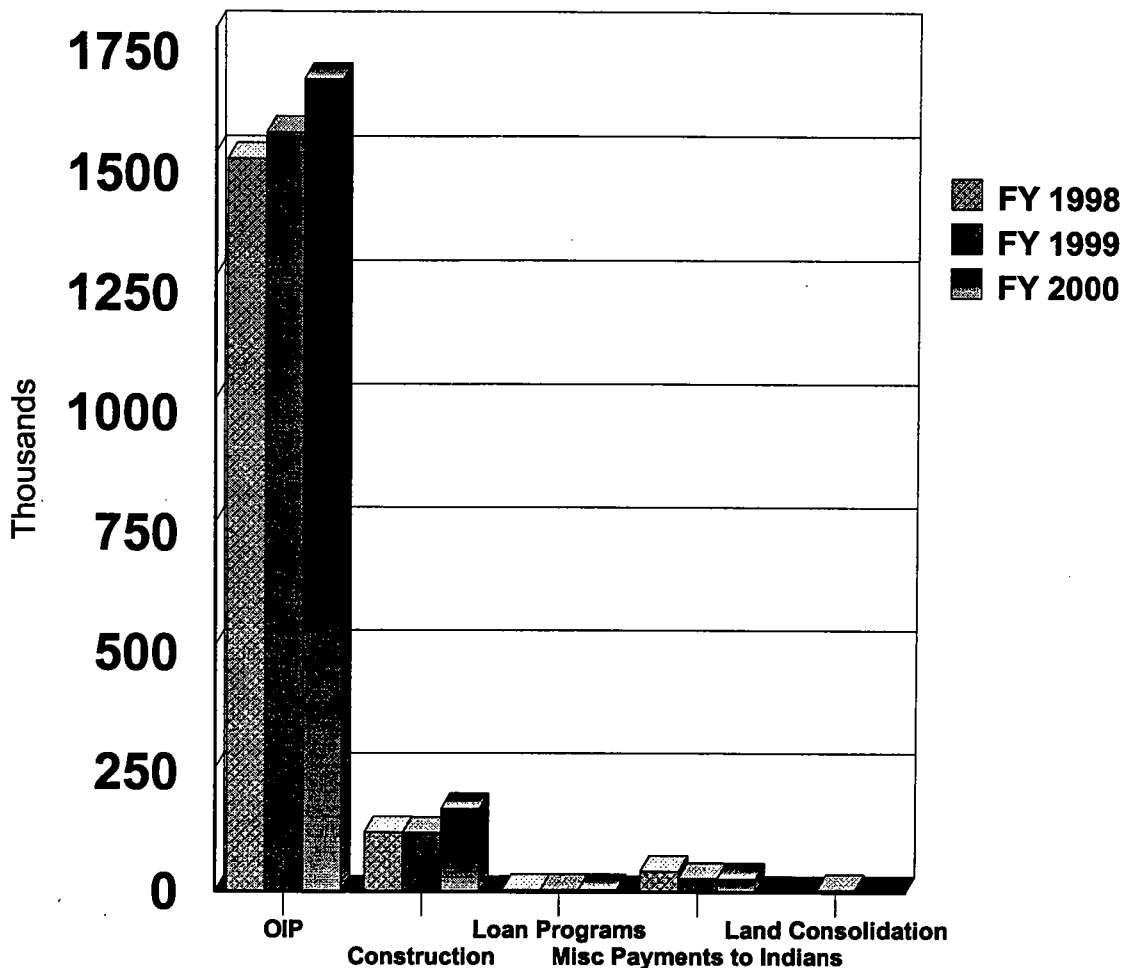
- National budget overview of Indian programs:
 - Identify consistent criteria (by program) to assess current "unmet need";
 - Identify and compare data to national standards; and,
 - Develop and collect data through the establishment of a national database "clearinghouse" to assist in addressing Congressional concern.
- TPA:
 - Identify consistent criteria (by program) of current TPA funding levels; and,
 - Develop an alternative TPA distribution formula based on these needs and factors.
- Contract Support Costs:
 - Develop data to support funding justification; and,
 - Develop long-term solutions for such costs as a result of the *Ramah* case and other recent litigation.

- Scope and Definition of Federal obligation to Indian Tribes, i.e., based on legal status, treaties, statutes, and Executive Orders.

Efforts by the Workgroup continue as it strives to develop funding alternatives that will address Congressional concerns; the Workgroup has targeted conclusion of its efforts within the early months of the First Session of the 106th Congress.

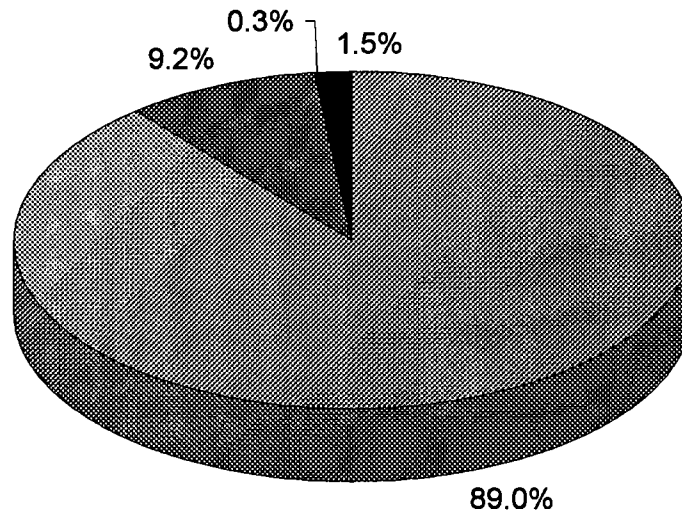
Bureau of Indian Affairs

FY 2000 Request Compared to FY 1998 Enacted and FY 1999 Enacted
(Dollars in Thousands)



CATEGORY	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request
Operation of Indian Programs	1,529,600	1,584,100	1,694,400
Construction	125,300	123,400	174,300
Loan Programs	5,000	5,000	5,000
Misc Payments to Indians	43,400	28,900	28,400
Indian Land Consolidation		5,000	
TOTAL	1,703,300	1,746,400	1,902,100

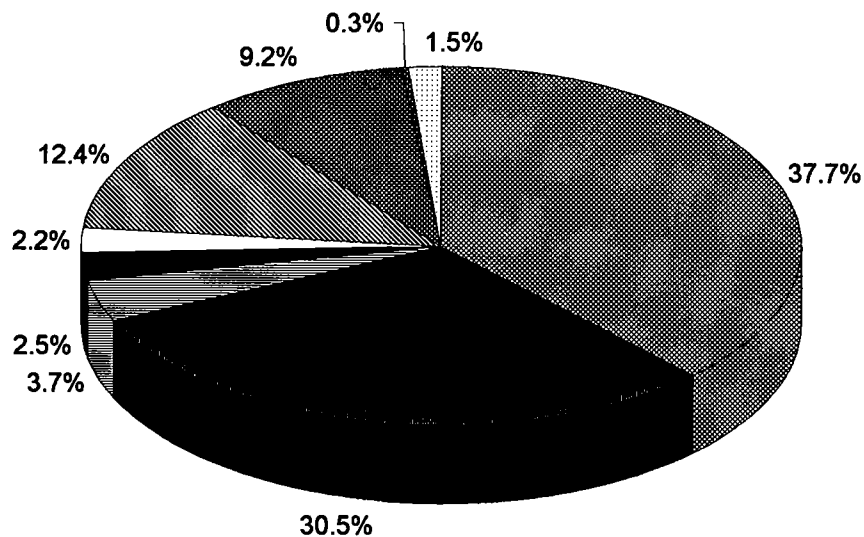
Distribution of FY 2000 Budget Request
[Direct Appropriations]
(Dollars in Thousands)



BIA-22

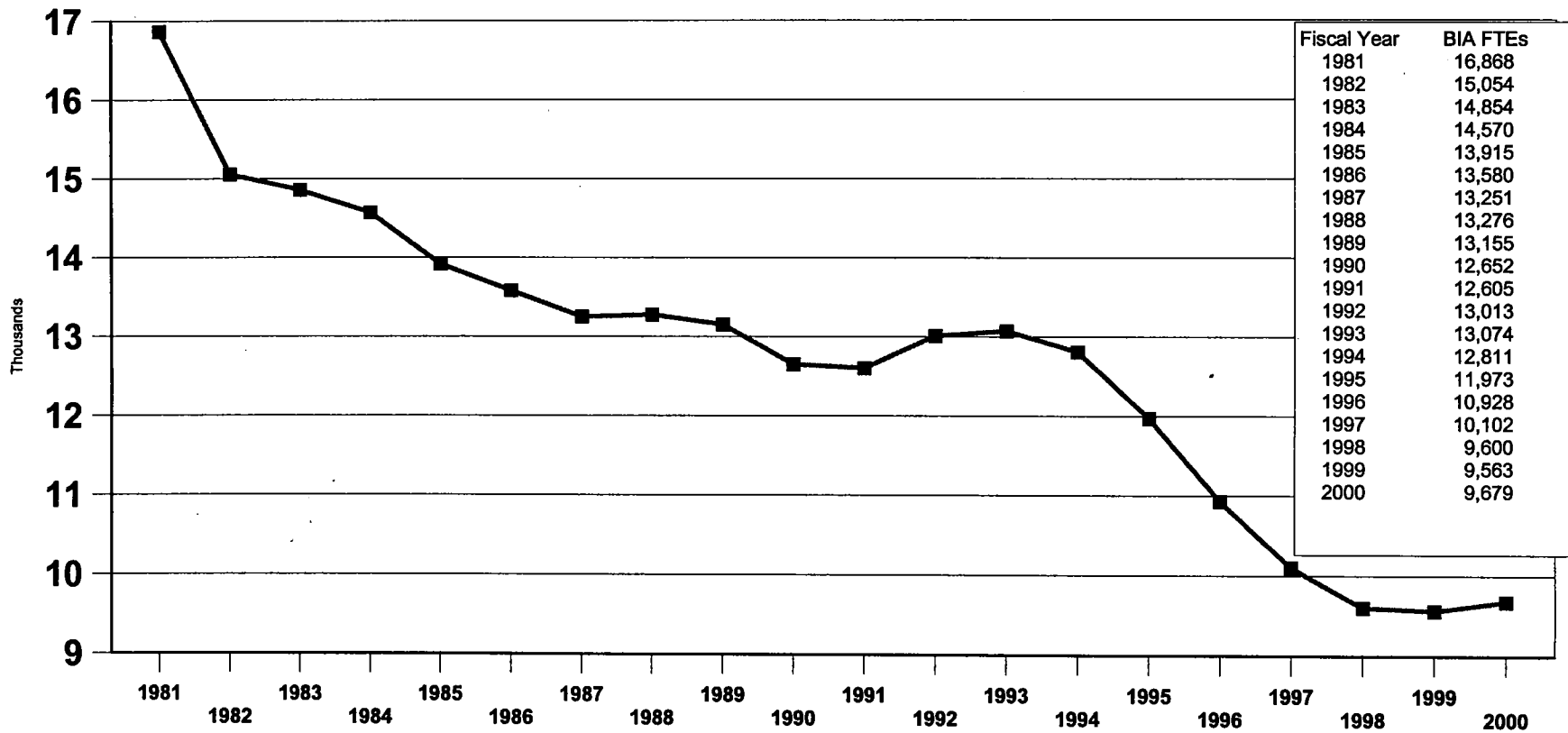
Category	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	% of 2000 Total	Change
Operation of Indian Programs	1,584,124	1,694,387	89.0%	110,263
Construction	123,421	174,258	9.2%	50,837
Loan Programs	5,001	5,008	0.3%	7
Land & Water Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	28,882	28,401	1.5%	(481)
Indian Land Consolidation Pilot	5,000	0		(5,000)
TOTAL	1,746,428	1,902,054	100.0%	155,626

Distribution of FY 2000 Budget Request Direct Appropriations (Dollars in Thousands)



CATEGORY	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	% of Total	Change From FY 1999 Enacted
<i>Operation of Indian Programs:</i>				
Tribal Priority Allocations	699,108	716,139	37.7%	17,031
Other Recurring Programs	542,039	580,196	30.5%	38,157
Non-Recurring Programs	64,150	71,190	3.7%	7,040
Central Office Operations	45,739	47,750	2.5%	2,011
Area Office Operations	42,940	42,443	2.2%	(497)
Special Programs/Pooled Overhead	190,248	236,669	12.4%	46,421
SUBTOTAL	1,684,224	1,694,397	88.0%	10,173
Construction	123,421	174,258	9.2%	50,837
Loan Programs	5,001	5,008	0.3%	7
Land and Water Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	28,882	28,401	1.5%	(481)
Indian Land Consolidation Pilot	5,000	0		(5,000)
TOTAL	1,746,528	1,902,054	100.0%	155,526

BIA Staffing Trends: 1981 - 2000 (Full-Time Equivalents)



BIA-24

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Authorizing Statutes

General Authorizations:

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

25 U.S.C. 461 et seq. (The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934), 48 Stat. 984, *P.L. 73-383*; *P.L. 103-263*. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 450 (The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act), 88 Stat. 2203, *P.L. 93-638*, *P.L. 100-472*; 102 Stat. 2285, *P.L. 103-413*. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 452 (The Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934), 48 Stat. 596, *P.L. 73-167*; *P.L. 103-332*. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 2401 et seq., Part 4 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Subtitle C (The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986), 106 Stat. 4582, *P.L. 99-570*, as amended; 102 Stat. 4217, *P.L. 100-690*; *P.L. 102-573*. Appropriations authorized through 2000.

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

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Education

School Operations 25 U.S.C. 2001-2019 (The Education Amendments of 1978), 92 Stat. 2143, *P.L. 95-561*, as amended; *P.L. 103-382*. Certain appropriations authorized through 1999.

25 U.S.C. 2008 (The Quarter Blood Amendment), 99 Stat. 1747, *P.L. 99-228*; *P.L. 101-301*. No expiration.

Continuing Education 25 U.S.C. 1810 et seq. (The Tribally Controlled College Assistance Act of 1978), 106 Stat. 797, *P.L. 95-471*, *P.L. 102-325*. Appropriations authorized through 1997.

Tribal Government

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

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

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

New Tribes 25 U.S.C. 983 (Ponca Restoration Act), 104 Stat. 1167, *P.L. 101-484*

25 U.S.C. 1721 (Aroostook Band of Micmacs Settlement Act), 105 Stat. 1143, *P.L. 102-171*

25 U.S.C. 1300 et seq. (California Rancheria Act of 1958), 72 Stat. 619, *P.L. 85-671*; Act of August 11, 1964, 78 Stat. 390, *P.L. 88-419*

	25 U.S.C. 941 (Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act of 1993), 107 Stat. 1118, <i>P.L. 103-116</i>
	25 U.S.C. 1300l (Auburn Indian Restoration-Title II), 108 Stat. 4526, <i>P.L. 103-434</i>
	25 U.S.C. 1300j (Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians), 108 Stat. 2153, <i>P.L. 103-323</i>
	25 U.S.C. 1300k (Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians and the Little Band of Ottawa Indians Act), 108 Stat. 2156, <i>P.L. 103-324</i>
	25 U.S.C. 1300m (Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians), 108 Stat. 4793, <i>P.L. 103-454</i> , Title III.
Self Governance	25 U.S.C. 458 et seq. (Tribal Self-Governance); <i>P.L. 103-413</i> , Title IV.
Public Safety and Justice	
Tribal Courts	25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (The Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980), <i>P.L. 96-420</i> ; <i>P.L. 102-171</i> .
	25 U.S.C. 3621 (Indian Tribal Justice Act), 107 Stat. 2004, <i>P.L. 103-176</i> ; Appropriations authorized through 2000.
Law Enforcement	18 U.S.C. 3055 (Act of June 25, 1948), 62 Stat. 817, <i>P.L. 80-722</i> ; <i>P.L. 103-322</i> .
	25 U.S.C. 2801 et seq. (Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act), 104 Stat. 473, <i>P.L. 101-379</i> .
	5 U.S.C. 5305 (Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform), 104 Stat. 1465, <i>P.L. 101-509</i> , Title IV; <i>P.L. 103-322</i> .
Human Services	
Social Services	25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq. (Indian Child Welfare Act), 92 Stat. 3069, <i>P.L. 95-608</i> (Family Support Act), 102 Stat. 2343, <i>P.L. 100-485</i> . No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 1300b (Texas Band of Kickapoo Act), 96 Stat. 2269, <i>P.L. 97-429</i> . No expiration.
Child Protection	25 U.S.C. 3210 (Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act), 104 Stat. 4531, <i>P.L. 101-630</i> , Title IV. Authorization of appropriations for Sec. 410 and 411 expires in FY 2000.
Community Development	
Employment Development	25 U.S.C. 309 (Vocational Training), 8/3/56, 70 Stat. 986, <i>P.L. 84-959</i> ; 77 Stat. 471, <i>P.L. 88-230</i> ; <i>P.L. 90-252</i> . No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 3402 et seq. (Indian Employment Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 2302, <i>P.L. 102-477</i> . No expiration.
Economic Development	25 U.S.C. 1523 (The Indian Financing Act of 1974), <i>P.L. 93-262</i> , as amended; 98 Stat. 1725, <i>P.L. 98-449</i> . No expiration.

	2 U.S.C. 661 (Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title V - The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, Section 13112), 104 Stat. 1388, <i>P.L. 101-508</i> . No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 305 (The Act of August 27, 1935), 49 Stat. 891, <i>P.L. 74-355</i> ; 104 Stat. 4662, <i>P.L. 101-644</i> (Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990). No expiration.
Road Maintenance	25 U.S.C. 318a (The Federal Highway Act of 1921), 45 Stat. 750, <i>P.L. 70-520</i> .
<u>Resources Management</u>	
Agriculture and Range	25 U.S.C. 3701 (American Indian Agriculture Resource Management Act), 107 Stat. 2011, <i>P.L. 103-177</i> . No expiration.
Forestry	25 U.S.C. 406 & 407 (The Act of June 25, 1910), 36 Stat. 857; <i>61-313</i> . 18 U.S.C. 1853, 1855, and 1856, 62 Stat. 787 and 788; <i>P.L. 100-690</i> . 25 U.S.C. 3117 (The National Indian Forest Management Act), 104 Stat. 4544, <i>P.L. 101-630</i> , Sec. 318.
Wildlife and Parks	16 U.S.C. 3631 (The U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985), 99 Stat. 7, <i>P.L. 99-5</i> . No expiration. 16 U.S.C. 3101 (The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980), 94 Stat. 2430, <i>P.L. 96-487</i> . No expiration. 42 U.S.C. 1966 (The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978), 92 Stat. 469, <i>P.L. 95-341</i> ; 108 Stat. 3125, <i>P.L. 103-344</i> . Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement Act, 104 Stat. 3294, <i>P.L. 101-618</i> . No expiration. Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribal Settlement Act, 104 Stat. 3289, <i>P.L. 101-618</i> . No expiration.
Minerals and Mining	25 U.S.C. 2106 (Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982) 86 Stat 1940, <i>P.L. 97-382</i> . No expiration. 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq. (Umatilla Basin Project Act), <i>P.L. 100-557</i> .
Real Estate Services	25 U.S.C. 176 (Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946), 60 Stat. 1097. No expiration. 25 U.S.C. 311 (The Act of March 3, 1901), 31 Stat. 1084, <i>P.L. 56-382</i> . No expiration. 25 U.S.C. 393 (The Act of March 3, 1921), 41 Stat. 1232, <i>P.L. 66-359</i> . No expiration. 25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq. (Indian Land Consolidation Act), 96 Stat. 2515, <i>P.L. 97-459</i> ; 98 Stat. 3171, <i>P.L. 98-608</i> ; <i>P.L. 102-238</i> . No expiration.
<u>Trust Services</u>	
Indian Rights Protection	28 U.S.C. 2415 (Statute of Limitations; The Indian Claims Limitation Act of 1982), 96 Stat. 1976, <i>P.L. 97-394</i> ; <i>P.L. 98-250</i> . No expiration.

16 U.S.C. 3101 (The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act), 94 Stat. 2371, P.L. 96-487.

43 U.S.C. 1601 (The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), 106 Stat. 2112-2125, P.L. 92-203.

25 U.S.C. 3907 (Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 4164, P.L. 103-399. No expiration.

Navajo-Hopi Settlement

25 U.S.C. 640 et seq. (The Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of December 22, 1974), P.L. 93-531; P.L. 102-180, 105 Stat. 1230. Expires when President determines that its functions have been fully discharged.

Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Settlement Act of 1996, 110 Stat. 3649, P.L. 104-301. Expires FY 1998.

General Administration

Administration

Chief Financial Officers Act, 104 Stat. 2838, P.L. 101-576.

Indian Gaming

25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq. (Indian Gaming Regulatory Act), 102 Stat. 2467, P.L. 100-497; 105 Stat. 1908, P.L. 102-238. No expiration.

CONSTRUCTION

Facility Construction

25 U.S.C. 631(2)(12)(14) (The Act of April 19, 1950), 64 Stat. 44, P.L. 81-474, 72 Stat. 834, P.L. 85-740. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 465 (The Act of June 18, 1934), 48 Stat. 984, P.L. 73-383. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 318a (The Act of May 26, 1928), P.L. 70-520, 45 Stat. 750. No expiration.

Road Construction

25 U.S.C. 104(b)(5)(A) (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of April 2, 1987), 101 Stat. 145, P.L. 100-17, as amended by 101 Stat. 1919, P.L. 102-240. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 204(b) and (c) (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of April 2, 1987), as amended by 101 Stat. 1919, P.L. 102-240. No expiration.

Resources Management

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: San Juan-Chama Project), 76 Stat. 96, P.L. 87-483. No expiration.

**INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND
MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS**

White Earth Reservation
Claims Settlement Act

25 U.S.C. 331 (The Act of March 24, 1986), 100 Stat. 61, P.L. 99-264. No expiration.

Old Age Assistance Claims
Settlement Act

25 U.S.C. 2301 (The Act of October 19, 1984), 98 Stat. 2317, P.L. 98-500. No expiration.

Hoopa-Yurok	25 U.S.C. 1300i (Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act) 102 Stat. 2924, <i>P.L. 100-580</i> , 25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (Settlement Act of 1980), 94 Stat. 1785, <i>P.L. 96-420</i> . No expiration.
Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	(Truckee Carson Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act), 104 Stat. 3294, <i>P.L. 101-618</i> . Appropriations authorized through 1997. No expiration.
Ute Indian Rights Settlement	(Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 4650, <i>P.L. 102-575</i> . Authorization for Bonneville Tribal Credit expires in 2043.

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS & TRUST FUNDS

Claims and Treaty Obligations	Act of February 19, 1831
	Treaty of November 11, 1794
	Treaty of September 24, 1857
	Acts of March 2, 1889; June 10, 1896; June 21, 1906
	(Menominee Restoration Act), 87 Stat. 770, <i>P.L. 93-197</i>
O & M, Indian Irrigation Systems	25 U.S.C. 162a (The Act of November 4, 1983), 60 Stat. 895, <i>P.L. 98-146</i>
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects	25 U.S.C. 162a (The Act of November 4, 1983), 60 Stat. 895, <i>P.L. 98-146</i> , 65 Stat. 254
Alaska Resupply Program	Act of February 20, 1942, 56 Stat. 95, <i>P.L. 77-457</i> . No expiration.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

O & M, Quarters	5 U.S.C. 5911 (Federal Employees Quarters and Facilities Act of August 20, 1964), <i>P.L. 88-459</i> , <i>P.L. 98-473</i> ; <i>P.L. 100-446</i>
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INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE GUARANTEED LOAN
LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF INDIAN ENTERPRISES
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS DIRECT LOAN FINANCING

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

25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq. (The Indian Financing Act of April 12, 1974), *P.L. 93-262*, as amended by *P.L. 98-449* and *P.L. 100-442*. Ceiling on Guaranteed Loans of \$500 million.

2 U.S.C. 661 (Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title V - The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990), *P.L. 101-508*, *Section 1320*. No expiration.

**Operation of Indian
Programs**

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Operation of Indian Programs

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C 450 et seq.), as amended, the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C.2001-2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), as amended, [~~\$1,584,124,000~~] \$1,694,387,000 to remain available until September 30, [~~2000~~] 2001 except as otherwise provided herein, of which not to exceed [~~\$94,010,000~~] \$95,732,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments and notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, not to exceed [~~\$114,891,000~~] \$121,338,000 shall be available for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with ongoing contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements entered into with the Bureau prior to or during fiscal year [~~1999~~] 2000, as authorized by such Act, except that tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants, or compacts, or annual funding agreements and for unmet welfare assistance costs[,] ; and up to \$5,000,000 shall be for the Indian Self-Determination Fund which shall be available for the transitional cost of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, compacts or cooperative agreements with the Bureau under such Act; and of which not to exceed [~~\$387,365,000~~] \$412,664,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, [~~1999~~] 2000, and shall remain available until September 30, [~~2000~~] 2001; and of which not to exceed [~~\$52,889,000~~] \$58,991,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, self-governance grants, the Indian Self-Determination Fund, land records improvement, the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program, and the repair and renovation of adult care institutions: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, and 25 U.S.C. 2008, not to exceed [~~\$42,160,000~~] \$47,690,000 within and only from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available to tribes and tribal organizations for administrative cost grants associated with the operation of Bureau-funded schools: [*Provided further*, That hereafter funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, compact agreements, or grants, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 or grants authorized by the Indian Education Amendments of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2001 and 2008A) shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: *Provided further*, That hereafter, to provide funding uniformity within a Self-Governance Compact, any funds provided in this Act with availability for more than two years may be reprogrammed to two year availability but shall remain available within the Compact until expended: *Provided further*, That hereafter notwithstanding any other provision of law, Indian tribal governments may, by appropriate changes in eligibility criteria or by other means, change eligibility for general assistance or change the amount of general assistance payments for individuals within the service area of such tribe who are otherwise deemed eligible for general assistance payments so long as such changes are applied in a consistent manner to individuals similarly situated and, that any savings realized by such changes shall be available for use in meeting other priorities of the tribes and, that any net increase in costs to the Federal Government which result solely from tribally increased payment levels for general

assistance shall be met exclusively from funds available to the tribe from within its tribal priority allocation:] *Provided further*, That any forestry funds allocated to a tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, [2000] 2001, may be transferred during fiscal year [2001] 2002 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of such tribe within the tribe's trust fund account: *Provided further*, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, [2001] 2002[: *Provided further*, that hereafter tribes may use tribal priority allocations funds for the replacement and repair of school facilities in compliance with 25 U.S.C. 2005(a), so long as such replacement or repair is approved by the Secretary and completed with non-Federal tribal and/or tribal priority allocation funds: *Provided further*, That the sixth proviso under this head in Public Law 102-154, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, (105 Stat.1004), is hereby amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That until such time as legislation is enacted to the contrary, no funds shall be used to take land into trust within the boundaries of the original Cherokee territory in Oklahoma without consultation with the Cherokee Nation."]. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in *Public Law 105-277*, section 101(e).)

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans, the Indian loan guarantee and insurance fund, and the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program account) shall be available for expenses of exhibits, and purchase of not to exceed 229 passenger motor vehicles, of which not to exceed 187 shall be for replacement only.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for central office operations or pooled overhead general administration (except facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for tribal contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-413).

In the event any tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for distribution to other tribes, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that tribe, or that tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

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

Appropriations made available in this or any other Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996. No funds available to the Bureau shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau school system as of October 1, 1995

Justification of Proposed Language Changes
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Operation of Indian Programs

1. Addition: “; and up to \$5,000,000 shall be for the Indian Self-Determination Fund which shall be available for the transitional cost of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, compacts or cooperative agreements with the Bureau under such Act;”

This addition will allow the Bureau to provide indirect contract support costs for new and expanded *Public Law 93-638* contracts without creating adverse impacts on existing contractors.

2. Addition: “and the repair and renovation of adult care institutions”

This language is needed to provide authority for the Bureau to expend funds for the purpose of repairing and renovating adult care institutions.

3. Deletion: "*Provided further*, That hereafter funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, compact agreements, or grants, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 or grants authorized by the Indian Education Amendments of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2001 and 2008A) shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: *Provided further*, That hereafter, to provide funding uniformity within a Self-Governance Compact, any funds provided in this Act with availability for more than two years may be reprogrammed to two year availability but shall remain available within the Compact until expended: *Provided further*, That hereafter notwithstanding any other provision of law, Indian tribal governments may, by appropriate changes in eligibility criteria or by other means, change eligibility for general assistance or change the amount of general assistance payments for individuals within the service area of such tribe who are otherwise deemed eligible for general assistance payments so long as such changes are applied in a consistent manner to individuals similarly situated and, that any savings realized by such changes shall be available for use in meeting other priorities of the tribes and, that any net increase in costs to the Federal Government which result solely from tribally increased payment levels for general assistance shall be met exclusively from funds available to the tribe from within its tribal priority allocation:”

This provision is deleted because the language became permanent in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999.

4. Deletion: “*Provided further*, that hereafter tribes may use tribal priority allocations funds for the replacement and repair of school facilities in compliance with 25 U.S.C. 2005(a), so long as such replacement or repair is approved by the Secretary and completed with non-Federal tribal and/or tribal priority allocation funds:”

This provision is deleted because the language became permanent in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999.

5. Deletion: “*Provided further*, That the sixth proviso under this head in Public Law 102-154, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, (105 Stat.1004), is hereby amended to read as follows: “*Provided further*, That until such time as legislation is enacted to the contrary, no funds shall be

used to take land into trust within the boundaries of the original Cherokee territory in Oklahoma without consultation with the Cherokee Nation.””

This provision is deleted because the proviso was amended in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999.

**SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Program Element, Subelements	FY 1998 Enacted		FY 1999 Enacted		Uncontrollable and Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 President's Budget Request		Increase/Decrease From 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Tribal Priority Allocations												
Tribal Government	88	285,750	103	347,782		(4,132)		18,732	103	362,382	0	14,600
Human Services	127	136,864	129	151,379		(1,165)		4,048	129	154,262	0	2,883
Education	3	53,220	3	52,675		(1,569)		0	3	51,106	0	(1,569)
Public Safety and Justice	432	89,499	1	4,220		(2,829)		0	1	1,391	0	(2,829)
Community Development	316	56,237	314	39,240		644		0	314	39,884	0	644
Resources Management	542	55,320	542	53,547		1,305		0	542	54,852	0	1,305
Trust Services	403	28,551	403	27,631		1,108		0	403	28,739	0	1,108
General Administration	318	25,438	318	22,284		1,109		(120)	318	23,273	0	989
Small Tribes Distribution		20,369							0	0	0	0
Task Force Distribution		[17,553]							0	0	0	0
Dist. for Albuquerque, Muskogee, Phoenix		5,850		[5,850]					0	0	0	0
Std. Assmnt Methodology Work Group		250		250					0	250	0	0
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	2,229	757,348	1,813	699,008	0	(5,529)	0	22,660	1,813	716,139	0	17,131
Other Recurring Programs												
Tribal Government		5,000		0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Human Services							500	0	0	500	0	500
Education	3,132	490,298	2,954	507,397	(175)	7,641	26,941	2,779	541,979	(175)	34,582	
Community Development	162	16,371	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
Resources Management	9	37,627	7	34,642		812	2,263	7	37,717	0	3,075	
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	3,303	549,296	2,961	542,039	(175)	8,453	0	29,704	2,786	580,196	(175)	38,157
Non-Recurring Programs												
Tribal Government	0	2,375	0	250				0	0	250	0	0
Public Safety and Justice	2	584	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
Community Development	0	1,000	0	100				(100)	0	0	0	(100)
Resources Management	71	31,220	71	30,912		255		1,247	71	32,414	0	1,502
Trust Services	81	26,000	101	32,888		209	(28)	5,429	73	38,526	(28)	5,638
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	154	61,179	172	64,150	0	464	(28)	6,576	144	71,190	(28)	7,040

**SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Program Element, Subelements	FY 1998 Enacted		FY 1999 Enacted		Uncontrollable and Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 President's Budget Request		Increase/Decrease From 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Central Office Operations												
Tribal Government	23	2,605	23	2,628		454		0	23	3,082	0	454
Human Services	4	704	11	866		29	4	400	15	1,295	4	429
Public Safety and Justice	23	2,487	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Community Development	13	984	6	837		16		0	6	853	0	16
Resources Management	31	3,082	31	3,108		279		0	31	3,387	0	279
Trust Services	14	1,549	17	2,070		44		0	17	2,114	0	44
General Administration	271	35,928	273	36,230		789		0	273	37,019	0	789
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	379	47,339	361	45,739	0	1,611	4	400	365	47,750	4	2,011
Area Office Operations												
Tribal Government	14	1,336	14	1,354		35		0	14	1,389	0	35
Human Services	11	969	36	3,263		(217)		0	36	3,046	0	(217)
Public Safety and Justice	5	568	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Community Development	36	3,086	11	805		28		0	11	833	0	28
Resources Management	32	3,157	32	3,175		81		0	32	3,256	0	81
Trust Services	138	8,563	153	10,710		395		(1,495)	153	9,610	0	(1,100)
General Administration	319	23,207	319	23,633		676		0	319	24,309	0	676
Subtotal, Area Office Operations	555	40,886	565	42,940	0	998	0	(1,495)	565	42,443	0	(497)
Special Programs/Pooled Overhead												
Education	198	14,019	198	14,258		512		900	198	15,670	0	1,412
Public Safety and Justice	21	3,264	573	98,558		22,607	190	20,000	763	141,165	190	42,607
Community Development	13	3,951	13	3,916		103		(474)	13	3,545	0	(371)
Resources Management	0	1,320	0	1,320		0		0	0	1,320	0	0
Trust Services	3	504	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0
General Administration	4	49,482	162	72,196		2,773		0	162	74,969	0	2,773
Emergency Supplemental - P.L. 105-174		1,050	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Special Programs	239	73,590	946	190,248	0	25,995	190	20,426	1,136	236,669	190	46,421
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	6,859	1,529,638	6,818	1,584,124	(175)	31,992	166	78,271	6,809	1,694,387	(9)	110,263

BIA-37

Summary of Requirements

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs (OIP)

	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 1999 Enacted			6,818	1,584,124
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 1999 Pay Raise		3,720		
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 2000 Pay Raise		21,848		
DOD Comparability Teacher Pay Raise		3,600		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Plan Change		487		
Intra-Governmental Payments		256		
Unemployment Compensation		-114		
GSA Rentals		1,807		
CSRS Contribution Change		388		
FTE Reduction	-175			
Total, Uncontrollable Changes			-175	31,992
Program Changes			166	78,271
Total Requirements (2000 Request)			6,809	1,694,387

1999
Enacted

2000
Request

Justification of Uncontrollable Changes:

Internal Transfers

Each year, the Bureau includes a number of internal transfers in the budget for a variety of reasons, including changes recommended or requested in the continuing refinements of the Joint Tribal/DOI/BIA Reorganization Task Force. Transfers are also reflected as additional Tribes enter into self-governance compacts pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act Amendments (*Public Law 103-413*). These transfers do not imply a change in program activity. They are merely a rearrangement of where activities are reflected in the Bureau's budget. Details concerning these transfers are provided below.

Transfer funds to/from various programs within Tribal Priority Allocations to reflect Tribal reprioritization and subsequent redistribution of the base funding within programs as directed by Tribes and agencies as a result of Indian Self-Determination and the associated authority to spend base funds to best meet the specific needs of individual Tribal organizations. ±8,629

Transfer funds from various programs to/from Tribal Priority Allocations for self-determination compacts, pursuant to Title III of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act (*Public Law 93-638*) and its Amendments. ±1,034

Transfer from Tribal Priority Allocations/Tribal Government (\$16,595,000) and Public Safety and Justice (\$2,744,000) to Tribal Priority Allocations/Tribal Government (\$149,000) and Special Programs and Pooled Overhead/Public Safety and Justice (\$19,190,000) funds to complete the alignment of all Law Enforcement activities within the Law Enforcement Initiative. ±19,339

Within Tribal Priority Allocations/Human Services, transfer funds from Welfare Assistance to Services to Children, Elderly and Families in order to provide for the administration of the general assistance program for Tribes in Wisconsin. ±350

Within Other Recurring Programs/Education and Resources Management, transfer funds from Facilities Operations and Maintenance and Fish Hatchery Operations and Maintenance to Facilities Operations, Facilities Maintenance, Fish Hatchery Operations and Fish Hatchery Maintenance to conform with the presentation conventions of the Five Year Deferred Maintenance Plan. ±76,893

Transfer to Other Recurring Programs/Resources Management (\$75,000) and Central Office Operations/Resources Management (\$198,000) from Non-Recurring Programs/Resources Management funds for personnel costs associated with the oversight responsibility of the Division of Land and Water Resources programs and increased responsibilities in the agriculture program. The funding requirements for irrigation drainage have declined as a result of fewer projects and closure of the TJ Drain at Fallon. ±273

Within Non-Recurring Programs/Trust Services, transfer funds from Waste Management to Environmental Management to properly align the environmental programs in the budget structure. ±3,771

Transfer to Central Office Operations/Tribal Government from Area Office Operations/Services to Children, Elderly and Families and Special Programs and Pooled Overhead/Public Safety and Justice funds for the management of the Bureau's Security functions, which are now the responsibility of the Director, Office of Tribal Services. ±394

Within Area Office Operations, transfer funds to Tribal Government, Trust Services and General Administration from Human Services and Resources Management in order to reflect the program reprioritizations and subsequent redistributions of program base funding as established by Area Directors and approved by the Tribes. ±148

Transfer from Area Office Operations/General Administration to Special Programs and Pooled Overhead/Public Safety and Justice funds for personnel management support for the Law Enforcement Initiative. ±150

Within Special Programs and Pooled Overhead/General Administration, transfer funds from Facilities Operations and Maintenance to Facilities Operations and Facilities Maintenance to conform with the presentation conventions of the Five Year Deferred Maintenance Plan. ±16,032

Additional cost in 2000 of the January 1999 Pay Raise +3,720

This adjustment is for an additional amount of \$3,720,000 needed in 2000 to annualize the 3.6% nationwide pay increase effective in January, 1999. Under *Public Law 93-638*, Federal programs operated by Tribes and Tribal organizations under contracts, grants, or compacts are entitled to comparable pay and benefit adjustments. Of this amount, \$1,697,000 is for Tribal contractors and \$2,023,000 is for Federal employees.

Additional cost in 2000 of the January 2000 Pay Raise +21,848

This adjustment is for an additional \$21,848,000 needed in 2000 to fund a projected 4.4% nationwide pay raise effective January 2, 2000 for Tribal contractors and Federal employees. Of this amount, \$10,535,000 is for Tribal contractors and \$11,313,000 is for Federal employees.

DOD Comparability Teacher Pay Raise +3,600

This adjustment is for an additional \$3,600,000 needed in 2000 to fund the Department of Defense comparability pay increase for teacher salaries in the 2000-01 school year. Pursuant to *25 U.S.C. 2011*, Bureau contract teacher salaries are based on rates paid by DOD. The total amount includes an adjustment of \$1,929,000 for teachers in Bureau-funded schools operated under contracts and grants, in accordance with *Public Law 93-638*, as amended.

CSRS/FERS Retirement Plan Change +487

This adjustment is for an additional \$487,000 needed in 2000 to fund the projected cost of the one-time elective switch by employees covered by the CSRS to FERS.

Intra-Governmental Payments +256

This adjustment is required to support an increase for consolidated reimbursable support agreements in the Working Capital Fund as recommended by the Chief Financial Officers' council.

Unemployment Compensation 9,320 9,206

This adjustment of -\$114,000 is to reflect changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims paid by the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to *Public Law 96-499*.

GSA Rentals 16,539 18,346

An additional \$1,807,000 is needed in 2000 to address the existing shortfall in the growing uncontrollable cost of GSA rental charges which the Bureau can no longer absorb.

CSRS Contribution Change 1,162 1,550

This adjustment is for an additional \$388,000 needed in 2000 to fund the 1999 1.51% increase in payments to the retirement system for CSRS employees.

School Conversion to Grant Status

-175 (FTE)

This FTE reduction is the result of a request from the Navajo Nation to convert an additional 10 Bureau-operated schools to grant status.

**Tribal Priority
Allocations**

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations

Subactivity		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Tribal Government	\$(000)	347,782	-4,132	18,732	362,382	14,600
	FTE	103	0	0	103	0
Human Services	\$(000)	151,379	-1,165	4,048	154,262	2,883
	FTE	129	0	0	129	0
Education	\$(000)	52,675	-1,569	0	51,106	-1,569
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0
Public Safety and Justice	\$(000)	4,220	-2,829	0	1,391	-2,829
	FTE	1	0	0	1	0
Community Development	\$(000)	39,240	644	0	39,884	644
	FTE	314	0	0	314	0
Resources Management	\$(000)	53,547	1,305	0	54,852	1,305
	FTE	542	0	0	542	0
Trust Services	\$(000)	27,631	1,108	0	28,739	1,108
	FTE	403	0	0	403	0
General Administration	\$(000)	22,284	1,109	-120	23,273	989
	FTE	318	0	0	318	0
Standard Assessment Methodology Workgroup	\$(000)	250	0	0	250	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	699,008	-5,529	22,660	716,139	17,131
	FTE	1,813	0	0	1,813	0

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations

Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Other Aid to Tribal Government	\$(000)	94,048	328	0	94,376	328
	FTE	86	2	0	88	2
Self Governance Compacts	\$(000)	125,848	-3,095	0	122,753	-3,095
New Tribes	\$(000)	1,607	-1,415	2,058	2,250	643
	FTE	2	-2	0	0	-2
ISD Fund (New/Expanded Contracts)	\$(000)	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
Contract Support	\$(000)	114,891	338	6,109	121,338	6,447
Tribal Courts	\$(000)	11,388	-288	2,565	13,665	2,277
	FTE	15	0	0	15	0
Small Tribes Initiative	\$(000)	0	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Requirements	\$(000)	347,782	-4,132	18,732	362,382	14,600
	FTE	103	0	0	103	0

Other Aid to Tribal Government

Program Description (\$94,048,000; FTE 86): The goal of this program is to foster strong and stable Tribal governments so they can effectively exercise their authority as sovereign nations. Existing contracting and compacting Tribes maintain membership information (rolls) for the purpose of providing Tribal services, according the rights and privileges of Tribal membership, and, where provided by Federal statute, certifying off-reservation treaty rights and eligibility for Federal services based upon American Indian status. Contracting and compacting Tribal entities perform the ministerial responsibilities of various Federal functions, including establishing voter lists, registering voters, printing ballots, and other requirements for secretarial elections. They also develop comprehensive policies, legislation and regulations to benefit Tribal membership, address Tribal needs, and comply with Federal law. For non-contracting or compacting Tribes, their services are provided by Bureau Area and Agency Offices.

In furtherance of the government-to-government relationship, Tribal Operations staff continue to assist Federally recognized Tribes with comprehensive planning and priority setting by coordinating with other Federal, State and local agencies to promote and strengthen Tribal governing systems. As required by Tribal and Federal law, staff also provide technical assistance, review, oversight and approval of claims settlements, judgment distributions, secretarial elections (adoption, revision or amendment of Tribal constitutions), Tribal governing enactments (codes, ordinances, and resolutions), attorney contracts, Section 81 (land transactions) contracts with Indians, Tribal operating budgets, administrative appeals, appeals under the Indian Judgment Act, Tribal revenue distribution, and assistance to other agencies, congressional offices, and the general public.

Where established, staff administer courts of Indian offenses; request waivers of 25 CFR Part 11 when deemed appropriate; ensure an orderly transfer of records and functions when reassumed by Tribes; retain prosecutors and public defenders to aid the courts in the fair and orderly administration of justice; and appoint magistrates when concurring Tribal resolutions are received.

The following table reflects activities performed by Bureau Agency and Area Tribal operations personnel in the performance of core residual functions:

Category	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Results of Research - Judgments & Claims	5	19	15	15
Judgment Fund Distribution Plans/Legislation	42	72	40	50
Judgment Fund Distribution/Payment Rolls	31	58	50	50
Tribal Membership & Census Rolls	81	451	450	450
Certificates of Degree of Indian Blood	123,512	165,568	150,000	150,000
Enrollment & CDIB Appeals	355	2,244	2,000	2,200
Constitutional Review	62	115	100	100
Final Action - Constitution	20	43	21	21
Review Liquor Control Ordinance	10	41	20	20
Review Codes & Ordinances	425	633	600	600
Final Action - Code & Ordinance	281	330	300	300
Charter Review	24	21	25	25
Final Action - Charter	10	10	10	10
Secretarial Elections Authorized	20	53	40	45
Secretarial Elections Held	25	54	30	30
Approval & Payment of Attorney Contracts	386	1,021	900	1,000
Final Determination of Appeals	41	87	60	75
Section 81 Contracts (Non-Gaming)	62	216	200	200
Tribal Budget - Proceeds of Labor	42	87	60	70
Tribal Budget - Trust Assets	102	162	150	160
Tribal Operating Budget	123	106	100	100
Administer Courts of Indian Offenses	22	8	10	15
Assistance to Newly Recognized Tribes	5	12	12	10
Technical Assistance & Public Inquires (person hours)	32,232	62,180	60,000	61,000

Despite limited resources and staffing, the level of performance of Bureau Tribal operations staff has increased in these core functions.

Self-Governance Compacts

Program Description (\$125,848,000): This program implements the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-413*) by providing funding to existing self-governance Tribes¹ so they can plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities for Tribal citizens according to priorities established by their Tribal governments. Under Tribal self-governance, Tribes have greater control and flexibility in the use of these funds, reduced reporting requirements from *Public Law 93-638* contracting Tribes, and authority to redesign or consolidate programs, services, functions, and activities. In addition, self-governance Tribes can reallocate funds during the year and carryover unspent funds to the next fiscal year. As a result, they can more efficiently and effectively use the funds to address the unique Tribal conditions and circumstances. Self-governance Tribes are subject to annual trust evaluations to monitor the performance of trust functions they perform. They are also subject to annual audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act Amendments (*Public Law 104-156*) and OMB Circular A-133. The table below summarizes Tribal participation in self-governance since 1991.

Participation ²	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000 Est.
Number of annual funding agreements	7	16	18	28	29	53	60	64	67	72
Number of Tribes covered under annual funding agreements	7	51	53	95	96	190	202	206	209	214
Obligations (\$000) awarded under annual funding agreements	27,100	49,000	60,700	123,500	133,200	157,200	169,200	199,300	205,000 (Est.)	210,000 (Est.)

Higher budget amounts are due to an increase in the number of Tribes participating in the program and the subsequent base transfers of negotiated amounts from within Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA), Other Recurring Programs, and Area Office Operations to their self-governance TPA bases. These funds are negotiated on the same basis as funds provided to Tribes contracting under Title I of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended. Self-governance Tribes are subject to the same incremental adjustments of base funding as non-compacting Tribes. The display of TPA funding by Tribe and Agency included in the Appendix shows the distribution of the total FY 2000 request for each self-governance Tribe/consortium.

The FY 2000 funds support 72 annual compact agreements negotiated by the Office of Self-Governance, involving 214 Tribes and 8 Tribal organizations which reflects an anticipated growth of 5 additional Tribes.

¹Includes self-governance compacts signed before October 21, 1998, effective date of the moratorium on contracts, compacts and grants as authorized under *Public Law 93-638*, as amended.

²The number of annual funding agreements differs from the number of participating Tribes due to consortiums of Tribes, specifically in the State of Alaska, having one agreement.

New Tribes

Program Description (\$1,607,000; FTE 2): This program supports the goal of providing Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. Funds are provided to support newly acknowledged Tribes and Tribal governments and to Areas or Agencies to provide support services for these Tribes. This program provides \$160,000 in base funding for new Tribes with less than 1,500 members to establish and carry out the day-to-day responsibilities of a Tribal government. For Tribes with a population of 1,501 to 3,000 members, an amount of \$320,000 would be recommended. For new Tribes with more than 3,000 members, the funding level would be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Once a Tribe attains Federal recognition, it usually remains in the "New Tribes" category for three years. By the third year, new Tribal governments will have built government systems and set funding priorities that address the needs of their communities. Funds are then moved out of New Tribes and into the Tribes' base, usually to Other Aid to Tribal Government.

Existing Tribes participating in the program in fiscal years 1998 through 2000 and funding provided include the following:

Tribe/Agency	FY 1998 Funding 3rd Year	FY 1999 Funding	FY 2000 Funding
Ione Miwuk	161,400	167,700	[moved to base]
Mohegan	482,200	[moved to base]	[moved to base]
Eastern Area Office	75,700	77,000	[moved to base]
Sacramento Area Office	75,700	77,000	[moved to base]
Paskenta	161,400	167,700	[moved to base]
Auburn	161,600	168,700	[moved to base]
Little River	667,100	[moved to base]	[moved to base]
Pokagon	1,312,600	[moved to base]	[moved to base]
Little Traverse	1,237,700	[moved to base]	[moved to base]
Michigan Agency	75,600	77,000	[moved to base]
Jena Choctaw	163,000	164,200	[moved to base]
Samish	306,900	308,700	[moved to base]
	2nd Year	3rd Year	
Huron Potawatomi	161,100	[moved to base]	[moved to base]
Portland Area Office	75,000	76,000	[moved to base]
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
Osage Nation	160,000	160,000	[moved to base]
Delaware Nation	160,000	163,000	163,000
			1st Year
Pay Cost			34,000
Area/Agency Office Support			138,000
8 New Tribal Recognitions			1,920,000
Total	5,117,000	1,607,000	2,255,000

Contract Support

Program Description (\$114,891,000): This program supports the goal of providing Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. This program strengthens and stabilizes the administrative structures of Tribes and Tribal organizations currently contracting and compacting under the authority of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, which authorizes Federally recognized Tribes to contract or compact programs currently operated by the Bureau. Tribes that exercise this authority are entitled to receive the total amount of funding used by the Bureau in operating the program being contracted. In addition to program funding, *Public Law 93-638*, Sec. 106(a)(2), requires the Bureau to pay Tribal contractors contract support costs which include Tribal indirect costs. These costs reflect Tribal contractors' administrative or overhead expenses and are determined through negotiation between a Tribal contractor and the Office of the Inspector General, which results in a Tribal indirect cost rate expressed in a percentage of the amount contracted. The inability of the Bureau to fund 100 percent of identified contract support costs serves as a disincentive to increased contracting or compacting of Federal programs.

In FY 1998, the Bureau was able to pay about 80 percent of Tribal indirect costs. The capability of Tribal contractors to manage and administer contracts is impaired when full funding of indirect costs is not provided. Specifically, contract support funds are utilized by Tribal contractors to pay a wide range of administrative and management costs including but not limited to finance, personnel, maintenance, insurance, utilities, audits, communications, and vehicle costs. Inadequate funding of these costs weaken Tribal administrative structures and negatively impact the direct delivery of program services.

The Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs, in conjunction with the National Congress of American Indians, has established a Bureau/Tribal Workgroup on Contract Support Costs. The workgroup was established in response to congressional concerns regarding the recent *Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan* court case. The workgroup on contract support costs is tasked with developing long term solutions for adequate funding of contract support. The Congress has tasked the General Accounting Office (GAO) with reviewing contract support. The Bureau is and will continue to work with the GAO in providing assistance in this effort.

It should be noted that the Bureau does not include funds for the partial settlement agreement (approximately \$76 million) in the *Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan* decision because the court has not formally approved the settlement agreement to date. In this case, the court concluded that the Bureau is responsible for the payment of contract support funds as a result of non-payment by non-Bureau organizations that have contracts and grants with Tribes.

The following table summarizes the Contract Support requirements and funds provided for FY 1998 and estimates for 1999 and 2000:

	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Total Need (\$000)	131,714	138,914	144,624
Amount Funded (\$000)	105,829	114,891	121,338
Percent Funded	80	83	84
Shortfall (\$000)	25,885	24,023	23,286
Percent Shortfall	20	17	16

Tribal Courts

Program Description (\$11,388,000; FTE 15): The goal of this program is to foster strong and stable Tribal governments so they can exercise their authority as sovereign nations. More than 250 Tribal justice systems and Courts of Indian Offenses (serving 40 Tribes) are supported by Bureau funds. Limited funding has delayed the development of Tribal justice systems by many Tribes while new Federal initiatives (i.e., welfare reform and community policing) have increased the demands on Tribal justice systems. It is expected also that the courts will experience a dramatic increase in caseload due to the efforts under the *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country*. With increased law enforcement resources being provided in FY 1999 (the first year of the multi-year initiative), Tribal courts will face increased caseloads. Taking criminals off the street does little good if Tribal governments do not have the judicial foundation or resources required to execute their role in decreasing crime.

Funds are used for salaries and related administrative costs of judges, prosecutors, defenders, clerks of court, probation officers, juvenile officers and other court support staff in the operation of Tribal justice systems and Courts of Indian Offenses. Tribal justice systems exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in accordance with Tribal customs, tradition and Tribal law and order codes. Unless otherwise provided by Tribal resolution, Courts of Indian Offenses enforce the criminal and civil provisions found in 25 CFR Part 11. Bureau staff provide support and technical assistance to Courts of Indian Offenses and Tribal justice personnel on matters relating to the development, management and administration of Indian justice systems.

Small Tribes

Program Description: The goal of this program is to foster strong and stable Tribal governments so they can exercise their authority as sovereign nations. The purpose of this funding is to provide a minimum base level by which small Tribes can run viable Tribal governments. This initiative was developed by Tribes in the 1994 Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Task Force on Bureau of Indian Affairs Reorganization report, *Preliminary Assessment of Most Needy Small Tribes*, in an attempt to bring some equity in funding. In the FY 1995 appropriations, the Congress provided \$2 million as an initial increment for small Tribes.

There are currently 554 Federally recognized Tribes, of which about 450 Tribes (81 percent), fall into the small Tribes category. Of the 450 small Tribes, 264 (59 percent of small Tribes and 48 percent of all Tribes) fell below the threshold for minimum TPA base funding required to establish

and maintain viable Tribal governments. That threshold is \$160,000 in TPA funding for Tribes in the lower 48 states and \$200,000 for Tribes in Alaska.

In FY 1997, \$4 million was included in the appropriations for small Tribes. The Bureau collected updated funding and population data to determine which Tribes could meet the small Tribes criteria. The data indicated that there were 309 small Tribes (an increase of 45 Tribes) and a total need of \$27 million. The increase in small Tribes was attributed to refined data and the funding reductions in the FY 1996 appropriations. The FY 1997 funding enabled 160 small Tribes to realize an increase in funding and ensured that all small Tribes had a minimum funding level of \$112,297 and reduced the total remaining need to \$23 million.

The FY 1998 President's Budget request included an increase of \$4 million for small Tribes. However, the Congress directed the Bureau to reallocate about \$12 million of the FY 1998 general increase to bring all small Tribes to a minimum base funding level of \$160,000. This reallocation fully funded all of the small Tribes in the continental United States. There are still 209 small Tribes remaining in the State of Alaska. These Tribes require a minimum base funding level of \$200,000 per Tribe because of the high cost of living and remoteness of many villages, per the Task Force report.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
New Tribes	\$(000)	2,250	+2,058
	<i>FTE</i>	2	0
Indian Self-Determination Fund	\$(000)	5,000	+5,000
Contract Support	\$(000)	121,338	+6,109
Tribal Courts	\$(000)	13,665	+2,565
	<i>FTE</i>	15	0
Small Tribes	\$(000)	3,000	+3,000
Total Requirements	\$(000)	145,253	18,732
	<i>FTE</i>	17	0

Relationship to Performance Goals

Indian Self-Determination is a major goal of the Bureau. In order to reach this goal Tribes must be provided with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations by contracting or compacting Bureau programs, as authorized by *Public Law 93-638*, as amended. Stable TPA funding and the increases requested and justified below, are dependant upon each other for meeting this goal.

New Tribes (+\$2,058,000): An increase of \$2.1 million is requested to provide support for eight new Tribes. Four Tribes are expected to receive Federal recognition during FY 2000. Because their acknowledgment is not final, Tribal identification is not provided in order to avoid future conflicts that may stem from possible unfavorable determinations. All four have enrollments between 1,500 and 3,000 members. Based on the Bureau's methodology for funding new Tribes, the four would

require a funding level of \$320,000 each for a total of \$1,280,000. Funds (\$640,000) are also requested for four Tribes receiving Federal recognition during FY 1999. All of these Tribes have enrollments of less than 1,500 members and thus require a funding level of \$160,000. The remaining \$138,000 is needed for the Area and Agency offices to provide support services to these newly acknowledged Tribes added to their servicing area.

Indian Self-Determination Fund (+\$5,000,000): In FY 1999, the Congress eliminated funding for the Indian Self-Determination (ISD) Fund and placed a one-year moratorium on all contracting and compacting of Bureau programs under the authority of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended. In compliance with this provision, no new or expanded contracts were authorized during FY 1999 after its effective date of October 21, 1998.

The requested increase encourages Tribal contracting and reinforces the Secretary's priority of promoting and supporting Tribal sovereignty. If the one-year moratorium is lifted, the Bureau estimates that about 50 new or expanded Tribal contracts and compacts would be executed, necessitating the required accompanying ISD fund.

Contract Support (+\$6,109,000): When the Bureau meets with Tribes to discuss funding priorities, contract support funds continue to be one of the highest priorities. The requested increase in the Contract Support Fund (CSF) is a key factor which will contribute to Tribal contracting as well as reinforce the Secretary's priority of promoting and supporting Tribal sovereignty and Indian Self-Determination. However, the requested increase in CSF will only maintain approximately the existing percentage level of support for contracting Tribes. Even with the proposed increase, the Bureau anticipates a shortfall in FY 2000 of more than \$23.2 million. This represents a 16 percent shortfall in CSF to Tribal contractors.

Tribal Courts (+\$2,565,000): The requested level of \$2.6 million seeks to provide initial funding to Tribes for implementation of the Indian Tribal Justice Act, *Public Law 103-176*. Funds may be used for planning, development and operation of Tribal justice systems, including employment, training, research, code development, records management, and innovative and culturally relevant programs, as authorized by the Act. The Act was passed in 1993 and has received considerable attention in the Congress, specifically by the Senate Indian Affairs Committee. The Committee has held hearings on the Act with Bureau officials testifying on efforts to implement its provisions; the Committee has continually urged the Bureau to fund the Act to strengthen Tribal court systems. Tribal courts face the same issues State and Federal courts confront every day, such as child sexual abuse, alcohol and substance abuse, gang violence, and violence against women. Tribal court systems have historically been under funded and understaffed. With the *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country*¹ underway, it is essential that additional support be provided to Tribal courts, as it is expected with the effort to clean up crime; Tribal courts caseloads will increase dramatically. Tribal courts must have the capacity to adjudicate the resulting criminal cases

¹The *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country* is a joint effort by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice (DOJ) to address the growing crime rates in Indian communities. The working partnership between the two agencies seeks to improve the current situation in Indian Country. The Bureau, under the *Initiative*, seeks to provide additional resources such as manpower, training, and equipment to Indian Country; its efforts complement those of the DOJ which seek to provide additional support through discretionary grants as prison construction/rehabilitation, COPS program, Title V At-Risk Children Program, and drug testing, treatment and intervention.

and resolve disputes. This effort goes hand in hand with the *Presidential Initiative* and will complement DOJ's efforts to provide one-time (competitive) grant support to Tribes by providing base funding for the program. To distribute funds, the Bureau will finalize regulations for the equitable distribution of base support funding for Tribes, including the more than 250 Tribal justice systems and Courts of Indian Offenses currently operating in Indian Country. This meets the Bureau's strategic goal of strengthening Tribal governments through their Tribal court systems.

Small Tribes (+\$3,000,000): This initiative continues to be a high priority of the Tribes and supports the Secretary's priority of promoting and supporting Tribal sovereignty through increased funding to maintain stable and viable Tribal governments. When Tribes have adequate funding to support their Tribal governments, they are in a better position to contract and compact Bureau programs and achieve true self-determination and carry out the government-to-government relationship with the United States.

This funding would be provided to the 209 small Tribes in the State of Alaska. Each of these Tribes would receive an increase of more than \$14,000 for a total FY 2000 TPA funding level of almost \$181,000. If this increase is provided, the Tribes would still require approximately \$4 million to fully fund or complete the initiative and bring all Alaska Tribes to minimum base funding of \$200,000 as recommended in the Task Force report.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Services to Children, Elderly and Families	\$(000) FTE	28,201 127	-601		27,600 127	-601 0
Indian Child Welfare Act	\$(000)	12,945	-318		12,627	-318
Welfare Assistance	\$(000)	94,046	-362	2,048	95,732	1,686
Adult Care Facility Rehabilitation	\$(000)	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000
Housing Improvement Program	\$(000) FTE	16,074 2	-484		15,590 2	-484 0
Other - Human Services	\$(000)	113	600		713	600
Total Requirements	\$(000) FTE	151,379 129	-1,165 0	4,048 0	154,262 129	2,883 0

Services to Children, Elderly and Families

Program Description (\$28,201,000; FTE 127): The goal of this program is to ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance, receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the conditions of Tribal members. These funds support approximately 950 Tribal and Bureau social services and other human services staff, who process applications, handle referrals and provide counseling and intensive case management. The staff develop regulations, Tribal codes and policies and procedures that better enhance the quality and delivery of social services. They are responsible for collecting, compiling, and reporting monthly statistics regarding child abuse and neglect, child welfare replacements, and general assistance caseloads. They coordinate cooperative work efforts and serve on multi-disciplinary teams with various departments relative to services to Indian children and families. These funds help staff develop and provide training material resources on social services to children, elderly, and families.

Indian Child Welfare Act

Program Description (\$12,945,000): This program supports the goal of ensuring that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance, receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the conditions of Tribal members. This program provides the resources to protect Indian children and prevent the separation of Indian families, as authorized under *Public Law 95-606*, the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA).

Bureau and Tribal social services programs are mandated by *Public Law 101-630*, the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, to respond to all reports of child abuse and neglect in Indian Country. In 1998, there were over 27,000 referrals to the more than 500 Bureau and Tribal programs for child abuse and neglect investigations. Over 40 percent of the referrals involved some

form of substance abuse. ICWA programs deliver critical services to Indian children and families. Tribal programs have increased effectiveness because ICWA was established as a permanent program rather than one for which Tribes competed annually for funds. Tribal ICWA directors have become central contact points for Tribes and families seeking assistance in temporary and permanent placement of Indian children, and the resulting liaison between states and Tribal court systems has increased coordination and ensured better compliance with the Act, permitting expanded Tribal authority over Indian children in need of permanent placement. The ICWA funds are used to pay administrative costs and provide direct services to children and families in the following areas:

- systems to license and regulate Indian foster homes and adoptive homes;
- facilities for counseling and treating Indian families and providing temporary custody of Indian children;
- programs to train parents on how to care for children in danger of neglect or abuse, and provide respite for parents in stressful situations;
- day care facilities;
- after-school care programs for high-risk children which emphasize cultural, academic, and social needs of children;
- recreational programs;
- training programs for Tribal court personnel in the implementation of the Act, and in provision of quality, court-related, child welfare services;
- adoption subsidies which provide financial assistance to families for the maintenance or special care of an adopted child, or for the completion of the adoption process; and
- legal representation which provides counseling to families and consultation with Tribes.

Welfare Assistance

Program Description (\$94,046,000): This program provides for the basic needs of eligible Indians who have no access to such assistance from state or local governments. The Bureau will assist Tribes in implementing comprehensive welfare reform plans.

The unemployment rate has increased over the last two years in Indian Country even though unemployment across the country is the lowest it has been in the past 30 years. In 1995, of the total labor force, 49 percent of persons were unemployed in Indian Country. Due to the lack of economic development in Indian Country and rural isolation of many reservations, expectations for employment are not optimistic for Indian individuals who will be forced to enter the job market over the next few years. Unemployment may continue to rise in Indian Country, placing an undue burden on Indian individuals and families, while other parts of the Country continue to experience economic growth. Based on statistics, in 1995, only 29 percent of persons employed between the ages of 16 and 64 earned \$9,048 or more. In 1993, only 27 percent of persons aged 16 through 64 earned \$7,000 or more.

The five types of assistance offered through this program are as follows:

General Assistance: This program provides direct financial assistance to pay basic monthly living expenses for an estimated 36,400 Indian individuals and families whose incomes are below current state standards.

Child Welfare Assistance: This program provides for the care of abandoned or neglected children placed in foster homes, private or Tribal group day care homes, or in residential settings designed to provide special care. This program provides services to an estimated 3,000 children on a monthly basis.

Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults: This assistance is provided monthly to about 1,100 disabled adults who are not eligible for care from Indian Health Services, Title XIX SSI, or any other county, state, or Federal program.

Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP): Approximately 4,000 Tribal members who receive general assistance and also work on Tribal projects under TWEP receive an extra monthly benefit of \$55 in addition to their general assistance payments.

Miscellaneous Assistance: This program pays the burial expenses of about 200 deceased indigent Indians whose estates do not have sufficient resources to meet funeral expenses. Emergency assistance to prevent hardship caused by fire, flood or acts of nature is also provided to about 1,500 persons.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, *Public Law 104-193*, is a major shift in governmental funding from an entitlement basis to allocating resources in the form of block grants, as funds are deemed available. The intent is to move people into work and to no longer need welfare. *Public Law 104-193* eliminated the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and replaced it with the State block grant program called the "Temporary Assistance to Needy Families" (TANF). TANF at the moment has not been responsible for an increase in General Assistance caseload. However, termination and sanctions will soon be applied because of the two-year time limitations for becoming employed. Exemptions implemented for reservations with 50 percent or greater unemployment levels have not been uniformly phased off TANF. Once these individuals become terminated or sanctioned due to lack of economic development and unemployment opportunities in Indian Country, general assistance caseloads will rise.

The Bureau is continuing to revise the current welfare assistance regulations to address the issues and concerns regarding *Public Law 104-193* to ensure that a basic safety net for the needy is maintained. The Bureau is preparing for potential problems that may need to be addressed once time limitations and sanctions are applied by TANF. As part of the revised regulations, Tribes will be provided the opportunity to devise Tribal specific welfare assistance plans encouraging flexibility and creativity to prioritize their cases and benefit levels to address the potential increase in caseloads from TANF.

National studies indicate that families at or below national poverty levels are at high risk of separation. The children in these families are at risk of removal from their homes and often become victims of child abuse and neglect. If nationwide Indian unemployment levels remain at 49 percent and employment and public assistance services are reduced, the Bureau anticipates that the number of referrals for child abuse and neglect of Indian children will continue at the high levels identified for 1996. Child abuse and neglect referrals for 1992 - 1996 have continued to average almost 30,000 per year.

Output Data: Estimates of caseloads, unit costs for institutional and custodial care, child welfare assistance, and burial assistance are based on data provided by Bureau Agencies and Tribes. Such factors as past, current and projected caseload and unit costs trends were considered in compiling these estimates. The monthly caseloads vary significantly based on weather conditions, fire seasons, and other outside factors; the caseloads and costs shown below reflect averages.

Projected Caseload	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
a. General Assistance (persons per month)	36,000	36,360	36,720
b. Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults (persons per month)	1,100	1,100	1,100
c. Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP) (persons per month)	4,000	4,000	5,500
d. Miscellaneous Assistance	1,700	1,700	1,700
e. Child Welfare Assistance (persons per month)	3,000	3,000	3,000

Total Welfare Costs by Type (\$000)	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
a. General Assistance	57,460	57,546	57,196
b. Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults	11,000	11,000	11,000
c. Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP) (\$ per person per month)	3,000	3,000	5,036
d. Miscellaneous Assistance	2,000	2,000	2,000
e. Child Welfare Assistance	20,500	20,500	20,500
Total	93,960	94,046	95,732

Housing Improvement Program

Program Description (\$16,074,000): The goal of this program is to ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance, receive aid for basic essential needs such as shelter and other services that improve the conditions of Tribal members. The Housing Improvement Program (HIP) improves the quality of life by eliminating substandard housing and homelessness in or near Federally-recognized reservation communities. The HIP provides funding for needed housing repairs and renovations of existing homes, construction of a modest replacement home, and construction of a modest home for families who do not own a home but have ownership or lease of sufficient land suitable for housing. Program funding is available to Federally recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations for use in providing program services to Indian applicants who meet the eligibility criteria in 25 CFR, part 256. Approximately 95 percent of the Tribes have an active HIP contract or compact under the authorities of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended. The remaining five percent of the Tribes receive program services directly from the Bureau. Because resources are extremely limited, funds are distributed to Tribes that provide a viable, annual work plan identifying eligible applicants, the category of assistance needed, the estimated project costs for each eligible applicant, and a report of prior year accomplishments.

Program services are provided to eligible Indian applicants in the form of a grant, in particular, to needy Indian families who have limited resources (income does not exceed 125 percent of Health and Human Services, Poverty Income Guidelines) and who do not qualify for assistance from other housing programs. The HIP is a "safety net" program that provides a non-duplicative service that differs from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs, because it is targeted for those needy individuals who are unable to meet even minimum HUD income guidelines.

The most current inventory indicates the follow housing needs in Indian Country:

Families needing renovations	48,506
Families needing replacement homes	10,834
Families living with other families or homeless	42,000
Total Families Needing Housing	101,340

The HIP provides three types of categories of funding assistance as follows:

- repairs to houses that will remain substandard but are needed for the health and/or safety of the occupants;
- repairs which will bring the housing to standard condition; and
- replacement/new housing.

Between 1993 and 1995, the Indian service population increased by 6.4 percent, from 1.2 million to 1.3 million. During the same time span, HIP funding has declined from \$20,223,000 in 1995 to \$16,030,000 in 1998, due to the massive reduction in appropriations in FY 1996. This decline in funding and inflation have prevented the housing program from achieving any substantial progress toward eliminating substandard housing or homeless conditions and resulted in a larger backlog.

Workload Data	FY 1997	FY 1998 Est.	FY 1999 Est.
Renovations [average cost \$12,100]	445	654	654
New/Replacement [average cost \$41,100]	135	195	195
Total Families Served	580	849	849

Other - Human Services

Program Description (\$113,000): The goal of this program is to ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance, receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the conditions of Tribal members. The program allows Tribes the flexibility to design human service programs that better meet the needs of their communities.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Welfare Assistance	\$(000)	95,732	+2,048
Adult Care Facility Rehabilitation	\$(000)	2,000	+2,000
Total Requirements	\$(000)	97,732	4,048

Relationship to Performance Goals

These programs ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance, receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the conditions of Tribal members.

Welfare Assistance (+\$2,048,000): Limited welfare assistance funds have prevented the Bureau and Tribes from expanding programs including the Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP), despite the increased need and welfare reform occurring across the Country. The Welfare Assistance program increases would be significantly used for TWEP. TWEP programs are administered by the Tribes for eligible general assistance recipients. The funds provide Indian individuals with the resources and means to gain proper work experience and job skills needed to successfully compete in the job market. Tribes have successfully initiated *Public Law 102-477 (477)* that allows Tribal governments to consolidate all its Federally funded employment, training and related services, such as TWEP, into a single, fully integrated program. This integration and consolidation provides greater flexibility in the delivery of services. The 477 programs provide a concerted and coordinated effort to reduce joblessness in Indian Country by equipping Indian individuals with sufficient job skills for full-time employment. This demonstrates how Indian Tribal governments can integrate the employment, training and related services they offer in order to improve the effectiveness of those services and save administrative costs. With the reform of the welfare system, work experience, job preparation and training has been a major focus of much legislation. Programs that provide these functions are essential in moving welfare recipients into the job market. TWEP is essential in helping Tribal communities develop creative and innovative practices to address the issues of transportation, lack of economic development and rural isolation experienced by many Tribes.

Funding for this initiative is critical in meeting the Bureau's long term goal of improving human service assistance and increasing the number of Tribes with comprehensive welfare reform plans.

Adult Care Facility Rehabilitation (+\$2,000,000): An increase of \$2 million is proposed to establish a pilot program to begin improvements on 7 Bureau-funded adult care facilities on the Navajo reservation where the majority of the adult care facilities and costs are presently incurred. Once these facilities are brought to standard condition, State Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs may assume the responsibility of funding their operation and maintenance costs. The Bureau believes that with the initial investment of \$2 million for the rehabilitation of the 7 facilities in FY 2000, as much as \$6 million might be saved in FY 2001. Funds to support the operation of these facilities are currently included under Welfare Assistance.

Currently, there are 35 long-term adult care facilities located on the Navajo reservation for which the Bureau expends about \$10 million annually to provide for the care of about 350 profoundly and severely mentally and physically handicapped Indian adults and children. The demand for long-term care, like the demand for health care, is rising on the Navajo reservation where a significant portion of the population is aging. Some Tribal officials estimate as much as five percent of the Navajo population is born with profound and severe handicap conditions. The 350 clients living in the adult care facilities have families which are not able to care for them because of the type of custodial and supervised care required. In addition, the physical and safety conditions of the adult care facilities, which were former Bureau Boarding Schools, barely meet minimal health and safety requirements. The facilities are more than 30 years old and have fallen into substandard conditions over the course of time due to extremely limited funding availability. Two of the facilities close regularly due to drought conditions during the peak summer months and patients are transferred to outlying facilities for temporary quarters creating extreme hardship for family visitations. A new waterline is needed for a facility which is included in the proposed \$2 million request. Other needed repairs in order to qualify as Medicare/Medicaid providers include handicapped accessibility renovations as required by Federal law, so that bathrooms, hallways, entry ways, and living areas are accessible. A summary of repairs needed, their costs, and the potential savings which could potentially be achieved, if the funds are provided, is as follows:

Name of Facility	Current funding Allocation	Cost of Repairs & Renovations	Potential Savings to the Government
Chinle Valley School for Exceptional Child, Inc.	964,838	174,000	965,000
Chinle Nursing Home	1,539,055	285,000	923,000
St. Michael's Association for Special Education	710,882	147,800	300,000
Toyei Nursing Home	1,191,671	566,500	1,000,000
Toyei Industries, Inc.	876,000	275,000	700,000
Tohatchi Special Education Training Center	1,589,190	319,325	1,000,000
Coyote Canyon Rehabilitation Center	1,132,018	300,000	1,000,000
Total:	8,003,654	2,067,625	5,888,000

While the Bureau anticipates saving substantial funding in the operation of these facilities, some assistance will continue to be provided because some facility residents will not be eligible for State Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs.

Funding for this initiative is critical in meeting the Bureau's annual performance and long-term goals of renovating Bureau funded facilities to State standard so State Medicare may become the primary provider of assistance.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Education

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Scholarships	\$(000)	29,509	-919	0	28,590	-919
Adult Education	\$(000)	2,633	-28	0	2,605	-28
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0
TCCC's Supplement to Grants	\$(000)	1,047	34	0	1,081	34
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants	\$(000)	18,080	-611	0	17,469	-611
Other - Education	\$(000)	1,406	-45	0	1,361	-45
Total Requirements	\$(000)	52,675	-1,569	0	51,106	-1,569
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0

Scholarships

Program Description (\$29,509,000): This program supports the mission goal of providing quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with Tribal needs. Grants are awarded by existing Tribally contracted programs to provide financial aid to eligible Indian and Alaska Native students attending accredited post-secondary institutions. Scholarship grants are based on each student's certified financial aid requirements for Title IV Federal assistance, such as the Pell Grant. The scholarship program provides about 18 percent of a student's total financial aid. In FY 1999 the average student grant award is about \$3,000.

Fiscal Year	Number of Scholarship Requests	Number of Grants Awarded	Average Grant Per Student	Total Awards (\$000)	Number of Graduates	Reported Unmet Scholarship Requests
1997	12,000	9,500	\$2,787	\$26,481	2,108	\$24,000
1998*	12,300	9,800	\$3,000	\$29,495	1,791	\$25,300
1999**	12,400	9,800	\$3,000	\$29,509	1,800	\$26,600

*estimated figures for 1997-98 school year

**estimated figures for 1998-99 school year

Adult Education

Program Description (\$2,633,000; FTE 3): This program supports the mission goal of providing quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with Tribal needs. The Adult Education program provides opportunities for adult Indians and Alaskan Natives to complete the General Equivalency Diploma (GED), thereby increasing their economic competitiveness and reducing their economic dependence on Federal welfare programs. Indian participation in adult basic education and community education and development courses leads to

upgraded skills and abilities to match job placements, contributing to a stronger local economy in over 100 Indian communities and urban areas.

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCC) **Supplements to Grants**

Program Description (\$1,047,000): This program supports the mission goal of providing quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with Tribal needs. Tribes earmark these funds for the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act (*Public Law 95-471*) which authorizes the Bureau to award supplemental grants to selected Tribally controlled community colleges. Currently, five Tribes are providing their respective Tribal colleges with TPA funds to supplement the operation of the college programs. These funds are used for policy development, curriculum additions, and general program operations.

Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants

Program Description (\$18,080,000): This program supports the mission goal of providing quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with Tribal needs. The Johnson-O'Malley Education Assistance (JOM) program provides funding to education programs for eligible Indian students attending public schools and for pre-school children. This is the only Bureau program that provides for the culturally related and supplementary academic needs of Indian children attending public schools. The JOM program was transferred into the Tribal Priority Allocations activity of the Tribal Budget System for implementation beginning in FY 1996. Through consultation, a methodology was established to distribute JOM funds to Tribal and non-Tribal contracts. The FY 1995 student count was used in the calculation of base funding levels. The current funding serves a constant population of 272,000 students in 33 States.

Other - Education (Tribal Design)

Program Description (\$1,406,000): This program supports the mission goal of providing quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with Tribal needs. The program allows Tribes the flexibility to design education programs that meet the needs of their communities. For example, several Tribes are utilizing these funds to provide for the development and upgrade of existing tribal employee skills in the use of computer software technology. For FY 1999, 22 Tribes in 6 Areas are participating in this program.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Community Fire Protection	\$(000)	1,476	-85	0	1,391	-85
Other - Public Safety and Justice	\$(000)	2,744	-2,744	0	0	-2,744
	FTE	21	-21	0	0	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	4,220	-2,829	0	1,391	-2,829
	FTE	21	-21	0	0	0

Community Fire Protection

Program Description (\$1,476,000): The goal of this program is to preserve public safety for the citizens of Indian Country by providing funding to over 40 Tribal fire protection programs. The larger community fire protection programs support Tribal staff, train volunteer firefighters, repair existing firefighting equipment, and purchase additional equipment. Funds are also used to purchase smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and emergency lights for public buildings.

Other - Public Safety and Justice

Program Description (\$2,744,000; FTE 21): Funding for Other Public Safety and Justice is transferred into the Law Enforcement program within Special Programs and Pooled Overhead budget activity under the *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country* pursuant to the FY 1999 Congressional directive to identify and consolidate the budget authority for Law Enforcement programs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Job Placement and Training	\$(000)	9,950	-253	0	9,697	-253
	FTE	11	0	0	11	0
Economic Development	\$(000)	3,604	22	0	3,626	22
	FTE	26	0	0	26	0
Road Maintenance	\$(000)	25,686	875	0	26,561	875
	FTE	277	0	0	277	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	39,240	644	0	39,884	644
	FTE	314	0	0	314	0

Job Placement and Training

Program Description (\$9,950,000; FTE 11): This program supports the long-term goal of improving human capital in Indian communities by increasing the success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives. The program assists individual adult Indians and Alaska Natives who reside on or near Indian reservations find suitable employment and provides those who do not possess the necessary skills an opportunity for them to acquire such skills that would: 1) allow them to become competitive in acquiring employment; 2) reduce the high unemployment and, 3) reduce the dependance on Federal welfare assistance programs as stipulated by the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) legislation which requires Tribes to place greater emphasis on helping Tribal members find employment. Based on the 1995 Indian Population and Labor Force Estimate Report, the average unemployment rate across Indian Country continues to be alarmingly high at 49 percent. To meet these challenges, eligible clients are afforded an opportunity to meet their basic and special training needs at institutions that are recognized by national accreditation associations across the nation who offer courses in computer technology, electronics, nursing, accounting and other building trades. The program staff at the Bureau and Tribal contractors assist individual applicants with preparation of resumes and screening applicants in accordance with hiring policies of the prospective employers. The staff also provide aptitude skills testing, vocational counseling, guidance and community adjustment counseling services. In addition, program staff maintain contact with the private sector, Federal, State, and city government employers. The program allows Tribes under the authority of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, to redesign their employment and training programs to provide flexibility in meeting local Tribal needs. This program is open to all Tribal members and differs from the Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP) in that TWEP only assists those Indians who are on welfare in getting a job.

Economic Development

Program Description (\$3,604,000; FTE 26): This program supports the goal of providing Tribes with the resources necessary to develop a self-sustaining economic base. Agency staff are the first to review and recommend approval/disapproval for loan guarantee requests. Agency duties primarily focus on promoting the loan program and providing technical assistance to borrowers, including review of loan applicant's eligibility and adherence to program requirements. The staff monitor borrower's compliance with agreed upon loan conditions, including insurance. The staff provide liaison with regional or local Federal agency offices on economic development issues, Grant Officer Representatives (GOR) responsibilities for Tribal economic development programs and grants, review financial documents requiring Secretarial approval (25 U.S.C. 81), and requests for mortgages on individual allotments (25 U.S.C. 483a). In addition, if a Tribe chooses to implement an economic development program that meets their particular needs, this program provides them the flexibility to do so.

Road Maintenance

Program Description (\$25,686,000; FTE 277): The Road Maintenance program supports the goal of providing Tribes the resources necessary to develop self-sustaining economic bases by maintaining the Bureau's roads and bridges that provide access to reservation lands, jobs, schools, health care facilities, and to other areas that are vital to Tribal economic development. The Road Maintenance program is administered by the Bureau and makes up a portion of the Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) program which is jointly administered by the Bureau and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The IRR program is responsible for a transportation system which includes approximately 49,000 miles of roads, 24,000 of which are Bureau-owned and eligible for road maintenance funding. There are also 750 Bureau owned bridges that are eligible for road maintenance funds. The Transportation Equity Act of the 21st Century (TEA-21), which provides funding from the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) for IRR construction, requires that HTF-funded roads and bridges be adequately maintained to protect the public investment. To comply with TEA-21, to improve safety, and to maximize limited financial resources, the Bureau has targeted the maintenance of the 1,400 HTF-constructed system paved road miles and the inspection and maintenance of 245 system bridges as the top priorities after emergency maintenance. Road maintenance funding is allocated based on system road miles for the following program categories:

Road Maintenance and Administration (\$17,271,000): Funding is provided under this program category for the maintenance of the Bureau road system which consists of approximately 6,200 paved road miles and 17,800 unpaved road miles. An automated management system is being implemented to improve the prioritization of maintenance activities and to improve the reporting of accomplishments and expenditures. Maintenance activities include: grading roadway surfaces, cleaning ditches, filling potholes, and repairing pavements.

Emergency Maintenance - Snow/Ice Removal (\$4,392,000): Funds are provided under this category for snow and ice removal operations to ensure public access to schools, health care facilities, and to other programs critical to Tribes and the Bureau during winter emergency situations. Funds are also provided for washout repairs, landslide repairs, and other emergencies.

Bridge Maintenance (\$2,975,000): A total of 750 Bureau-owned bridges are inspected on a two year cycle. In FY 1999, the Bureau will inspect, identify, prioritize, and address safety deficiencies

on a minimum of 245 bridges. Bridge inspection reports provide the recommendations for expenditure for replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance required to ensure the safety of the traveling public. Funds will be provided under this category for the maintenance activities required to address the bridge safety deficiencies identified in the inspection reports.

Ferry Operation and Maintenance (\$456,000): Funds are provided for the operation and maintenance of the ferry crossing at Lake Roosevelt that serves the traveling public on the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.

Airstrip Maintenance (\$592,000): Maintenance funds are provided for Federal Aviation Administration approved airstrips located on Indian Reservations which are not maintained by other government entities. Airstrip maintenance includes: snow and ice removal, grading operations, surfacing and other activities to allow for medical evacuations and fire fighting emergency activities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Natural Resources, General	\$(000)	3,845	161	0	4,006	161
	FTE	20	0	0	20	0
Agriculture	\$(000)	19,347	619	0	19,966	619
	FTE	232	0	0	232	0
Forestry	\$(000)	20,243	427	0	20,670	427
	FTE	243	0	0	243	0
Water Resources	\$(000)	3,349	141	0	3,490	141
	FTE	4	0	0	4	0
Wildlife & Parks	\$(000)	4,589	-119	0	4,470	-119
	FTE	4	0	0	4	0
Minerals and Mining	\$(000)	2,174	76	0	2,250	76
	FTE	39	0	0	39	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	53,547	1,305	0	54,852	1,305
	FTE	542	0	0	542	0

Natural Resources, General

Program Description (\$3,845,000; FTE 20): This program supports the mission goal of assisting American Indian and Alaska Natives in developing conservation and management plans to protect and preserve their natural resources on Trust land and shared off-reservation resources. This program supports existing Tribal *Public Law 93-638* contract programs and activities including conservation studies and conducting inventories in the various natural resource disciplines as well as the development and implementation of Tribal Integrated Resource Management Plans as mandated by *Public Laws 101-630 and 103-177*. The field offices assist in developing policy, regulations, and procedures, budget and financial plans; provide advice and counsel to Tribes; support and oversee matters affecting natural resources; support multi-discipline staff; and activities not readily identified with one particular natural resource program.

Agriculture

Program Description (\$19,347,000; FTE 232): This program supports the mission goal of assisting American Indian and Alaska Natives in developing conservation and management plans to protect and preserve their natural resources on Trust land and shared off-reservation resources. The program provides support for Tribal agricultural programs under existing *Public Law 93-638* contracts, covering over 46 million acres of Indian land used for farming and grazing by livestock and game animals. Bureau staff provide technical assistance to Tribal programs at the Agency level involving Indian farmers and ranchers in the following eight major activities:

Inventory and Research: Conduct to determine soil and range inventories, land evaluations and range utilization; obtaining information about soil productivity, erosion, stability problems, and other physical land factors for program development, conservation planning, and water rights claims settlements. Perform range inventories and range utilization surveys to identify vegetative cover, range condition, precipitation zones, current forage utilization, and establish the season of use and recommended type of livestock to be grazed.

Farm and Range Planning: Develop land management plans in response to the demands made upon the supply of renewable resources and the goals and objectives of the Tribe and landowners. Staff provide technical assistance to Indian landowners, Tribal governments and land users to update and amend land use plans under the principles of sustained-yield management to insure adequate resources will be available in the future.

Farmland Improvements: Provide technical assistance to Tribes in preparing and designing land leveling, farm drainage, cropping patterns, crop varieties, application of irrigation water, farm pond specifications, wind and water erosion control recommendations, surveys for fencing, stock water engineering and design development, special measures for soil and water management necessary to prevent flooding, siltation and agricultural related pollutants, and agricultural pest control.

Rangeland Improvements: Direct technical assistance for rangeland improvements, including grazing systems, livestock rotation recommendations, stock water development, feeding requirements, pest control management recommendations, brush and noxious weed control, fencing requirements, reseeding, range management and planning, wildlife and parks planning and environmental compliance actions.

Rangeland Protection: Support the management of rangeland pest control, soil erosion, livestock control, modification of stocking rates, and pre-suppression work and maintenance of readiness conditions for fire suppression.

Leasing and Permitting Services: Support lease and permit preparations, modifications, stipulations (protective covenants), enforcement actions affecting farm and pasture leases. Farming operations evaluate compliance with lease requirements, performance, and use. The staff monitor rangeland uses, and changes in ranch operations or land ownership, and modify grazing permits to improve rangeland resources and their utilization.

Contract Monitoring: Review existing Tribal self-determination contracts and grant proposals requested under *Public Law 93-638*.

Agriculture Extension: Keep Tribes abreast of state-of-the-art agricultural techniques in agronomy, soil restoration, and crop rotation through lectures, field demonstrations, and on-site visits. Annual performance goals and measures of Agriculture Extension program are determined by Tribal governments as part of the local priority setting process involving all program areas. These funds are expended through existing Tribal contracts and compacts. In addition, the Tribes have established assistance agreements with the land grant institutions for agricultural extension support.

Forestry

Program Description (\$20,243,000; FTE 243): The annual performance goal of this program is to provide for the administration of forest product sales and permits involving 650 million board feet of timber. However, these funds support all facets of the Indian forestry program. Indian forests cover over 17 million acres with a commercial timber volume of approximately 42 billion board feet with an annual allowable harvest of 818 million board feet. Indian forests are located on 260 reservations in 26 States.

Forest management activities consist of forest inventory and management planning systems including the development of Integrated Resource Management Plans, forest products marketing, timber sale management, forest protection, woodland management, forest productivity enhancement, and intensive forest development procedures. The forestry program consists of the following components:

Forest Development: The main activities of this component are tree planting and pre-commercial thinning of overstocked forest areas. Over 80 percent of these activities are performed under existing self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts. Activities are primarily conducted under existing *Public Law 93-638* contracts, and include site preparation, seed/cone collection, planting, greenhouse operations, protection of young stands, pre-commercial thinning, fertilization, weeding, species conversion, and scheduled periodic silvicultural treatments. The actual projects are primarily funded with non-recurring funds. The annual performance goals and indicators are recorded there.

Timber Sales Management: The major activities in this component are preparation of environmental compliance documents, the preparation of the forest product sale, and the administration of forest product sales contracts. In addition to generating Tribal revenue, this activity creates employment for both Tribal and non-Indian communities on and adjacent to Indian forests. Forestry staff maintain timber volume and value records, and provide resource accountability.

Forest Inventories and Management Plans: Forest inventories and forest management plans are required for 260 Tribal reservation/properties by the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act of 1990. Necessary planning activities include the scientific measurement of forest stocking, determination of growth, and assessment of stand condition; documentation of forest trends and calculation of sustainable harvests; vegetative mapping and forest acreage update, determination of local issues and desirable management policy; and assessment of environmental and economic impacts on the reservation and surrounding communities. These activities are undertaken by the Bureau directly or by Tribes through existing *Public Law 93-638* contracts, grants, or self-governance compacts. Forest inventory and planning projects are also funded with non-recurring program funds. Relation to annual performance goals are reflected in that section.

Woodland Management: This program includes all forest land management activities on lands that are classified as woodlands. The forestry program was assigned responsibility for Indian woodlands in 1987. Indian woodlands encompass over 9.4 million acres. Woodland management projects are also funded with non-recurring program funds. Relation to annual performance goals are reflected in that section.

Forest Program Management: This component includes forestry program oversight and administrative activities such as program audit review and follow up, and program management to ensure that the program complies with the Department's management controls.

Forest Protection: This component includes the protection of Indian forest resources from insect and disease infestations and to control forest and fire trespass actions. Insect and disease control projects are funded by the U.S. Forest Service.

Water Resources

Program Description (\$3,349,000; FTE 4): This program supports the mission goal of assisting American Indian and Alaska Natives in developing conservation and management plans to protect and preserve their natural resources on Trust land and shared off-reservation resources. Relation to annual program performance goals and measures are determined by Tribal governments as part of the local priority setting process involving all program areas. Funds provide for the continuing efforts to restore the South Florida ecosystem, included in the TPA base funding for the Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes, enabling them to complete the design and cost estimates of stormwater areas on the Seminole and Big Cypress reservations, conduct research and studies on water quality and distribution systems, ecosystem development and management, and planning for compliance with the Endangered Species Act. The stormwater areas will be treated to reduce the concentration of phosphorous and other nutrients in water essential to the protection and restoration of the Everglades ecosystem.

Wildlife and Parks

Program Description (\$4,589,000; FTE 4): This program relates to the long-term goal of successfully supporting the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands by providing assistance to Tribal needs and efforts in the areas of fisheries management, wildlife management, outdoor recreation management, public use management, conservation enforcement and related fields. Annual performance goals and measures of Wildlife and Parks programs are determined by Tribal governments as part of the local priority setting process involving all program areas. More than 40 Tribes have chosen to implement Wildlife and Parks programs as part of the TPA priority setting process in recent years, covering a broad array of diverse fisheries, wildlife, conservation enforcement, public use, habitat management and related programs. At the reservation level, Tribes determine the scope of program activity and related program goals and objectives for their individual reservations and programs. Tribal biologists, Tribal wardens and other professional personnel perform the work, measure success and determine future program direction.

Minerals and Mining

Program Description (\$2,174,000; FTE 39): This program supports geo-technical staff involved in Tribal mineral resource activities. It supports the mission goal of encouraging Tribes and individual Indians to protect and preserve their natural resources by managing their use in accordance with integrated resource management. These resources include oil and gas, coal, phosphate, gypsum, zeolites, bentonite, aggregate, tourmaline, and precious metals on lands under the jurisdiction of the Aberdeen, Albuquerque, Anadarko, Muskogee, Navajo, Phoenix, and Portland Area Offices. Activities include: feasibility studies and mining plans, exploration and development; environmental reviews involving assessments and impact statements; mineral resources; oil and gas

inspection, enforcement, and site security; communitization and Indian Mineral Development Act agreement negotiations. Area and Agency staff also oversee the mineral lease compliance activity for producing and non-producing leases on Indian lands. The Minerals and Mining program administers approximately 4,003 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 2.1 million acres of Indian lands generating more than \$210 million (an increase of 28.2 percent) in annual minerals income to Tribes and Indian allottees.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Trust Services, General	\$(000)	1,145	37	0	1,182	37
	FTE	14	0	0	14	0
Other Rights Protection	\$(000)	2,243	82	0	2,325	82
	FTE	23	0	0	23	0
Real Estate Services	\$(000)	18,713	933	0	19,646	933
	FTE	312	0	0	312	0
Real Estate Appraisals	\$(000)	3,429	36	0	3,465	36
	FTE	36	0	0	36	0
Environmental Quality Services	\$(000)	1,141	-5	0	1,136	-5
	FTE	13	0	0	13	0
ANILCA Programs	\$(000)	726	20	0	746	20
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0
ANCSA Historical and Cemetery Sites	\$(000)	234	5	0	239	5
	FTE	2	0	0	2	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	27,631	1,108	0	28,739	1,108
	FTE	403	0	0	403	0

Trust Services, General

Program Description (\$1,145,000; FTE: 14): The goal of the Trust Services, General program is to meet the trust responsibility of protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. The staff provide advice, assistance, and information to the Agency Superintendent and Tribes in the administration of programs affecting Tribal trust lands and resources. Activities include but may not be limited to environmental compliance, cultural resources management and the overall management of trust properties.

Other Rights Protection

Program Description (\$2,243,000; FTE 23): The goal of the Rights Protection Program is to ensure the trust responsibility is met by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. The staff provide advice and assistance to the Agency Superintendent and Tribes in matters involving general rights protection issues as well as the pursuit of specific claims to rights guaranteed by treaty, executive order, court order, statute, or other legal authority. The staff are involved in conducting research and gathering information to assist the Tribes and the government with litigation or negotiations to resolve such claims.

Real Estate Services

Program Description (\$18,713,000; FTE 312): This program supports the mission goal to ensure the Bureau's trust responsibility is fulfilled by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. Program staff provide real property management, counseling, and land use planning services to individual Indian allottees and Indian Tribal and Alaska Native entities, who own an interest in approximately 56 million acres of trust land. Decision-making processes are developed through cooperative efforts with the Indian landowners for the proper utilization, development, and enhancement of Indian trust lands. Trust land leasing activities are a major part of the real estate program and provide a major source of income to the owners. Major functions have annually required the processing of approximately 14,000 surface and 500 sub-surface leases and 25,000 lease compliance inspections of the approximately 100,000 existing leases, 3,000 rights-of-way, 7,400 land acquisition requests and 7,500 sales, preparation and administration of probates, and land records execution. These activities provide Indian landowners the essential data and assistance in support of the management and development of their surface and sub-surface land resources in keeping with the trust management role of the Federal Government. Landowners derive added land values from improvement and conservation stipulations contained in Bureau leases. The Agency and field staff perform initial land ownership record keeping, which is often complicated by heirship problems and segregated surface and sub-surface ownership, and entry of land records and ownership data into the Bureau's data system. During FY 1999 the Bureau expects to complete approximately 27,000 real estate transactions.

Real Estate Appraisals

Program Description (\$3,429,000; FTE 36): The goal of this program is to ensure the Bureau's trust responsibility is fulfilled by assuring that Indian Tribes and individuals receive fair market value from real estate transactions which include, but are not limited to: acquisitions, disposal, leasing (surface and sub-surface), land use planning, rights-of-way, exchanges, partitions, permits, and easements. In FY 1999, approximately 27,000 appraisals will be completed.

In joint efforts with the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians (OST), in FY 1999, the Bureau will also accomplish the following:

- Finalize and implement standards on conducting appraisals;
- Develop a database for tracking appraisals;
- Hire a Chief Appraiser to ensure that independent appraisals are conducted as appropriate;
- Finalize and adopt a new version of its Real Estate Services Appraisal Handbook.

An appraisal workgroup has convened to consider and make recommendations to address the appraisal program in general and to address the appraisal backlog.

In FY 2000, OST is requesting \$3.0 million for the Bureau Appraisal Program. These funds are expected to be used to: Address complex trust resource transactions; contract for appraisal services to assist in reducing the backlog; hire additional appraisers and clerical support staff.

Environmental Quality Services

Program Description (\$1,141,000; FTE 13): This program supports the general goal of ensuring the Bureau's trust responsibility is fulfilled by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. It also supports the Bureau's mandate as a Federal agency to comply with environmental and cultural resources laws. Staff, consisting of environmental specialists and archeologists, collect information and prepare documents, or coordinate the same by consultants in compliance with environmental and cultural resources laws; provide technical assistance on environmental quality and cultural resources to Agency Superintendents; review proposed actions for compliance with applicable environmental and cultural resources laws; and conduct initial responses to events that may require natural resources damage assessments.

The FY 1999 environmental activities will include processing actions requiring documentation in compliance with both the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation; conducting reviews of actions proposed by other Federal agencies and that may affect Indian lands; administration and issuance of permits under the Archeological Resources Protection Act and investigation of criminal violations of that Act; and conducting surveys of Indian land for cultural resources and surveys involving natural resources damage assessments.

ANILCA Programs

Program Description (\$726,000; FTE 3): This program supports the general goal of ensuring the Bureau's trust responsibility is fulfilled by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. This program upholds the directives prescribed in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), which provides for the coordination and consultation with land managing agencies and the State of Alaska on subsistence preference for Alaska Natives and the administration of programs affecting native allotments under the 1906 Native Allotment Act.

Subsistence: The Alaska Supreme Court declared that a rural preference for subsistence was unconstitutional. Federal agencies have jurisdiction over subsistence on Federal lands as required by Title VIII of ANILCA, *Public Law 96-487*, as amended. The Bureau is a member of the Federal Subsistence Board and Federal Staff Committee and is an advocate to ensure that Native subsistence users, as rural Alaskans, are accorded a priority over other users. The workload has increased with the Katie John ruling that subsistence includes Federal waters and fisheries management. Natives are often requested to provide written documentation of their "customary and traditional" use, which is part of the threshold criteria before the subsistence priority is recognized. Tribes and Native groups must obtain written data, reports, studies and testimony as evidence. Assistance has been provided to eligible native Tribes and organizations for the study and education of the various needs, methods, and future requirements of a subsistence lifestyle. Most of the funds are provided to Tribes or the Marine Mammal Commission, Eskimo Walrus Commission, Eskimo Whaling Commission, Sea Otter Commission, Porcupine Caribou Commission, Migratory Waterfowl Commission, and regional advisory councils in the form of grants, contracts or compacts.

Native Allotments: The Bureau assists Native allotment applicants to acquire title to their lands and subsequent management. There were 15,000 parcels that met the December 18, 1971, deadline. Approximately 1,780 parcels remain to be adjudicated. Acquisition services include: collecting evidence of use and occupancy within prescribed time frames; accompanying applicant and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) staff on field exams; performing probates and contacting heirs

to notify them of inherited claims; contesting appeals to the Interior Board of Land Appeals; and approving easements for trespass abatement. Of the work being completed in partnership with BLM, it is anticipated that 1,600 Native allotment parcels will be addressed by the Tribal realty offices. Of these, 43 will be Aguilar hearings (less than 50 Aguilar hearings will be conducted annually) and 285 will be title recovery cases. The remainder will be adjudication cases.

ANCSA Historical and Cemetery Sites

Program Description (\$234,000; FTE 2): This program fulfills the mandate of the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA [Sections 14(h)(1), 14(h)(2), and 14(h)(5)] *Public Law 92-203*) through investigation and certification of Alaska Native historical places and cemetery sites, native groups, and native primary places of residence. The program, which is implemented by the ANCSA Office, produces fair and legally valid certifications of Alaska native land claims filed pursuant to ANCSA Sections 14(h)(1), 14(h)(2), and 14(h)(5). Certifications are based on field investigations of the claimed lands and compilation of the resulting historical, archeological and ethnographic data into final reports of investigation. The staff are also responsible for managing the ANCSA records (which constitute a museum property collection) in a manner that ensures their long-term preservation. The massive ANCSA collection is an unparalleled source of information about Alaska history and Alaska Native cultures.

To the maximum extent possible, ANCSA data on historical places and cemetery sites will be shared to support Alaska Native cultural heritage and educational programs, Federal and State subsistence management programs, and the protection of Alaska's cultural resources. Toward this end, digital copies of most ANCSA site records have been transferred to the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer; steady progress has been made toward establishing a long-term curation agreement for archiving ANCSA program records; and cooperative agreements have been developed with Alaska Native, Federal and State organizations to produce a detailed topical index of the ANCSA oral history collection (including 1900 tape recordings). Work will continue on the indexes of the 2,200+ ANCSA reports of investigation and 40,000-50,000 associated photographic negatives; completion of relational data bases on ANCSA sites, artifacts, and oral history materials; and compilation of publications describing the program's history.

In addition, FY 1999 funds are being used by Bureau staff to investigate and certify the following ANCSA entitlements: historical places and cemetery sites applied for by Alaska native regional corporations; lands for Alaska native groups; and Alaska Native primary places of residence. Funding will also be provided to Alaska Native Tribes and Tribal entities for self-governance compacts. A minimum of 27 reports and certifications of historical places and cemetery sites have yet to be completed; others may be discovered in reviews of the remaining 1,400 ANCSA 14(h)(1) case files. Four site investigations (or revisits) must also be performed, but appeals of past investigations/ certifications may increase this number. Alaska Native regional corporations' efforts to reopen ANCSA 14(h)(1) case files that were "closed of record" may also affect this workload.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Executive Direction	\$(000)	9,637	418	0	10,055	418
	FTE	115	0	0	115	0
Administrative Services	\$(000)	12,139	686	0	12,825	686
	FTE	199	0	0	199	0
Safety Management	\$(000)	388	5	0	393	5
	FTE	4	0	0	4	0
Employee Displacement	\$(000)	120	0	-120	0	-120
Total Requirements	\$(000)	22,284	1,109	-120	23,273	989
	FTE	318	0	0	318	0

Executive Direction

Program Description (\$9,637,000; FTE 115): The funds for this program provide planning, direction and line management leadership for the development and implementation of policy initiatives and programs to meet the basic mission, goals, and objectives. Executive Direction includes the immediate offices of the Agency Superintendents and staff. The Agency Superintendents and staff provide decision-making, direction, policy formulation and adaptation, public relations, representation of the Bureau to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, and overall management of assigned resources.

Administrative Services

Program Description (\$12,139,000; FTE 200): This program supports the mission goal of reducing long-term costs and improving timeliness of services related to property management, purchasing and finance through the use of modern, automated techniques and processes for management. The funds provide the following services at the Agency level:

Property Management: Maintenance, safeguarding, and accounting for all Agency owned or leased assets, including personal property and equipment, motor vehicles, buildings and other real property; managing acquisitions, transfer/conveyance, and disposal of property and equipment, maintaining property controls, inventories and reporting systems, including direct property management support to Tribal contractors and grantees.

Purchasing: Procurement planning, specifications, requisitioning, ordering of supplies, materials, equipment, and services necessary for the operation of Agency programs, oversight of purchase orders for compliance with Federal procurement regulations, vendor selection, evaluation of goods and services for acceptability and maintenance of procurement files and records.

Budget and Finance: Budget and financial planning, fund control and accountability and related activities involving the Tribes in setting budgetary priorities and goals, preparation and processing of vouchers and other obligation documents, operation of cash collections, payroll problem resolution, position and FTE control, and maintenance of fiscal records and accounts.

General Services: Performance of a variety of duties in the daily operations of the Agency including: management reports and controls, Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act coordination and reporting, program records management and control, and relocation of equipment and office furniture.

Safety Management

Program Description (\$388,000; FTE 4): This program supports the long-term goal of improving the safety and functionality of facilities for clients. Program staff develop, implement, and review Agency level safety programs for compliance with Federal laws and regulations, and coordinate safety programs with the Tribes. When potentially hazardous conditions are identified in Tribal schools, the Agency staff evaluate and determine necessary corrective actions.

Employee Displacement

Program Description (\$120,000): This funding supports the Bureau's Tribal Government goal: To provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. This is accomplished by providing resources to pay severance and lump sum annual leave payments to Federal employees displaced by Tribal contracting of Federal programs under *Public Law 93-638*.

Because of the FY 1999 Congressional moratorium on new contracting under *Public Law 93-638*, the Bureau will not enter into any new contracts, compacts, or grants under this authority. However, these funds will be used to partially offset the severance payments for employees displaced during FY 1998. Many of the contracts entered into during any fiscal year will require these payments for most of the following year, depending upon the start date of the Tribal contract(s).

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Employee Displacement	\$(000) 120	-120
Total Requirements	\$(000) 120	-120

Employee Displacement (-\$120,000): A decrease of \$120,000 for employee displacement is proposed due to the availability of funds under the Employee Displacement Costs line item under the Special Programs and Pooled Overhead activity to sufficiently meet projected need.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
 Standard Assessment Methodology Work Group

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Standard Assessment Methodology Work Group	\$(000)	250	0	0	250	0

Standard Assessment Methodology Work Group

Program Description (\$250,000): The FY 1999 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act directed the Bureau to develop alternative methods to fund Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) base programs in future years. The BIA/Tribal Workgroup on Tribal Needs Assessment was established to accomplish this task. The goal of the Workgroup is to identify and develop quantifiable data and information regarding Tribal program needs, including TPA and Contract Support funding, and to provide information which supports adequate funding of Tribal and Bureau services. The Workgroup is establishing standards and benchmarks to measure existing needs and desired conditions in American Indian and Alaska Native communities. This analysis will include an assessment of the impacts of distribution of these funds. The Workgroup's final report is due to the Congress no later than April 1, 1999. Upon completion of the report, the Workgroup will continue as the Bureau's primary liaison in consulting with Tribal governments on any additional reporting requirements which may arise from the report and subsequent implementation efforts.

**Other Recurring
Programs**

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Other Recurring Programs

Subactivity		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Human Services	\$(000)	0	0	500	500	500
Education	\$(000)	507,397	7,641	26,941	541,979	34,582
	<i>FTE</i>	2,954	-175	0	2,779	-175
Resources Management	\$(000)	34,642	812	2,263	37,717	3,075
	<i>FTE</i>	7	0	0	7	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	542,039	8,453	29,704	580,196	38,157
	<i>FTE</i>	2,961	-175	0	2,786	-175

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
 Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Bennett Freeze Housing	0	0	500	500	500

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Bennett Freeze Housing	500	+500

Relationship to Performance Goals

The goal of this program is to ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the condition of families. The requested increase will be used to provide housing assistance to needy Indian families living in an area where construction has been banned for almost 30 years. Funds will provide 11 of the most needy Navajo families living within the Bennett Freeze area with new homes. These families do not qualify for any other housing assistance. These individuals are classified as the most needy.

Bennett Freeze Housing (+\$500,000): In 1966, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Robert Bennett, imposed a prohibition on any new developments, capital improvements, or repairs within a 1,400,000 acre portion of the western region of the Navajo Reservation. This prohibition or freeze was mandated until claims by the Hopi and Paiute Tribes could be settled. The freeze was confirmed by the Congress in 1980 in *Public Law 96-305* and remained in effect until lifted by a U.S. District Court order in September 1992, 27 years after it was first imposed.

The Navajo Nation has identified some 255 homes in need of replacement (200) or repair (55). The total requirement to address the housing needs in this area is estimated at \$10,100,000. This funding will provide approximately five percent of the new housing needed in the Bennett Freeze area of the Navajo Reservation.

The Navajo families currently living in the Bennett Freeze area are extremely poor and have annual incomes well below the poverty level. Thus, these families do not meet even the minimum qualifications for any other State or Federal housing assistance. This desolate situation is magnified by the fact that the current inventory of housing needs for the Navajo Nation identifies 9,082 homes in need of repair or renovation, and 8,606 replacement homes. The Nation receives approximately \$1.4 million annually from the Bureau to meet its housing improvement requirements. The Bureau's Housing Improvement Program (HIP) concentrates on the repair of existing facilities with new construction as a last resort. If the Bureau were to add the Bennett Freeze housing inventory to the

existing HIP inventory, these individuals would receive only minimal assistance for many years to come. Therefore, it is vital that additional assistance be provided to residents in the Bennett Freeze area.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
 Subactivity: Education

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
School Operations	\$(000)	476,086	7,641	19,841	503,568	27,482
	FTE	2,954	-175	0	2,779	-175
Tribally Controlled Community Colleges	\$(000)	31,311	0	7,100	38,411	7,100
Total Requirements	\$(000)	507,397	7,641	26,941	541,979	34,582
	FTE	2,954	-175	0	2,779	-175

Overview:

The Bureau's school system is a unique educational system of 185 schools operating in 23 different states. It is the only nationwide school system operated by the Federal Government which provides basic educational programs to the American Indian population. Funds provided for the Education programs will allow Bureau-funded schools to pursue the performance goals within the President's Call for Action for American Education in the 21st Century. These programs also support the Bureau's long-term goal that by 2003, Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools will decrease the student dropout rate to 8 percent, increase student attendance and academics performance to 96 percent, increase availability of native language programs to 90 percent, increase accreditation rates to 96.5 percent, and provide for the safety and general well-being of students.

The Education programs will further address the intent of Executive Order 13096 for American Indian and Alaska Native Education to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students. The Order identified six specific goals: 1) improving student achievement in reading and mathematics; 2) increasing high school completion and post-secondary attendance rates; 3) reducing the influence of long-standing factors that impede educational performance, such as poverty and substance abuse; 4) creating strong, safe, and drug-free school environments; 5) improving science education; and 6) expanding the use of educational technology. The Bureau's renewed education efforts for FY 2000 directly correspond with meeting these 6 goals. Specifically, the Bureau's FY 2000 education initiative seeks to respond to student enrollment, providing safe transportation for students, preserving school accreditation, and improving student attendance and student academic performance.

In accordance with the Improving America's Schools Act (IASA) and Goals 2000: Educate America Act of 1994, all Bureau schools have developed Consolidated School Reform Plans (CSRPs) which provide a detailed strategic framework for instituting more challenging curriculum standards and assessment procedures; creating better accountability and management success; and implementing benchmarks, timelines and other monitoring tools. Throughout FY 1999 and in FY 2000, Bureau schools will be implementing their CSRPs and will be held accountable for the progress.

The Bureau has continued to encourage schools to become State and/or regionally accredited. By 1990, 88 percent of the schools had obtained State or regional accreditation. As many as 96 percent of the schools were accredited in School Year 1995-1996. In School Year 1996-97, 93.5 percent of the schools were accredited by the State or a regional accreditation agency. Ninety-nine percent of the schools have sought accreditation, but each year some schools lose accreditation due to their lack of funds for some service requirement. The three requirements schools find most difficult to meet concern library services, specialized instructional staff (e.g., reading specialists) and counseling standards. In School Year 1999-00, 94.5 percent of the Bureau-funded schools are State or regionally accredited.

The School Operations Program includes the Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) formula, ISEP Program Adjustments, Early Childhood Development, Student Transportation, Operation and Maintenance of School Facilities, Administrative Cost Grants, Area and Agency Technical Support, and the School Statistics Initiative.

School Operations

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 2000
ISEP (Formula Funds)	\$(000)	306,230	5,272	8,388	319,890	13,660
	FTE	2,116	-175	0	1,941	-175
ISEP (Program Adjustments)	\$(000)	656	7	0	663	7
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0
Early Childhood Development	\$(000)	5,503	83	0	5,586	83
	FTE	32	0	0	32	0
Student Transportation	\$(000)	34,758	341	3,736	38,835	4,077
	FTE	132	0	0	132	0
Institutionalized Disabled	\$(000)	3,740	7	0	3,747	7
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0
Facilities Operation & Maintenance	\$(000)	75,222	-75,222	0	0	-75,222
	FTE	578	-578	0	0	-578
Facilities Operations	\$(000)	0	51,091	734	51,825	51,825
	FTE	0	384	0	384	384
Facilities Maintenance	\$(000)	0	25,822	1,453	27,275	27,275
	FTE	0	194	0	194	194
Administrative Cost Grants	\$(000)	42,160	0	5,530	47,690	5,530
Area/Agency Technical Support	\$(000)	7,117	240	0	7,357	240
	FTE	90	0	0	90	0
School Statistics ADP	\$(000)	700	0	0	700	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	476,086	7,641	19,841	503,568	27,482
	FTE	2,954	-175	0	2,779	-175

The FY 2000 budget request continues to "forward-fund" the following programs for the 2000-2001 school year: Indian School Equalization Program, Indian School Program Adjustments, Student Transportation, Early Childhood Development, and Administrative Cost Grants. Funds appropriated for these forward-funded programs will become available for obligation on July 1, 2000, to support curriculum planning and purchases, and classroom operations beginning in late August and early September.

Management Improvement:

The Bureau continues to improve administrative practices so that funding for student education programs is maximized. The following summarizes the status of the Bureau's efforts in management improvement:

Travel and Training The Bureau is closely monitoring travel and training expenditures for all education staff. As an example, three former national conferences have been combined into one which has decreased travel expenditures. Regional training sessions have been initiated instead of national training which, in addition to decreasing travel costs, has reduced the time that staff are absent from school. Teleconferences are also being used instead of on-site conferences, thereby reducing the need to meet "face to face" with agency staff.

Goals 2000 Under the provisions of *Public Law 103-227*, Goals 2000: Educate America Act, and *Public Law 103-382*, Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, all 185 schools have implemented school reform plans and gather annual evaluation data. School report cards are issued based on this data. All school evaluation data is aggregated into a national Bureau report to the Department of Education. Individual schools and the Bureau school system will be held accountable for results.

National Performance Review Labs The Bureau has initiated two National Performance Review Labs. One, Access Native America, will result in all schools being connected to the Internet. The result of this effort will be improved data gathering capacity and more efficient tracking of student achievement. The second lab will improve the quality of services provided by the Bureau's Education personnel office. It is recognized that the quality of staff affects student achievement. The improvement efforts at the personnel office will result in a streamlined, more efficient hiring office able to more effectively recruit and hire quality teachers, and an improved service delivery system thereby reducing employee dissatisfaction and improving staff retention rates.

Department of Education Programs

In addition to its annual appropriations, the Bureau administers and provides technical support to several programs funded by the U.S. Department of Education. The following are estimates for FY 1999:

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Public Law 94-142, as amended by 105-17, Part B, Section 611(a) (1) (\$30,414,134): Funds are used to supplement services to disabled children between the ages of five and 21 years enrolled in Bureau-funded schools, who require special education and related services in accordance with an Individual Education Plan.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Public Law 94-142, as amended by 105-17, Part B, Section 611(3) (\$9,336,480): Based upon a formula, funds are distributed to Tribes with Bureau-

funded schools located on their reservations to assist State Education Agencies (SEA) in the provision of special education and related services to children with disabilities between the ages of three and five years. SEAs are required to provide a free appropriate public education to these children in accordance with an Individual Education Plan. The Bureau is assigned a technical assistance role by this statute.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Public Law 105-17, Part C, Section 684 (\$4,284,149): Funds for the Early Intervention Program are distributed by formula to Tribes with Bureau-funded schools located on their reservations. Tribes receive funds to assist their respective SEA in the coordination and provision of early intervention services to families of Indian infants and toddlers with disabilities, in accordance with an Individual Family Service Plan.

Education of Homeless Children and Youth, Public Law 103-382 (\$100,000): This program provides supplemental assistance to four school sites for students who qualify by providing extra counseling, tutoring, and funds for clothing and transportation.

Title I - Helping Disadvantaged Children Meet High Standards, Public Law 103-382 (\$47,019,078): The purpose of this program is to enable schools to provide opportunities for all children served to acquire the knowledge and skills contained in challenging Bureau content standards and to meet challenging performance standards.

Title II - Eisenhower Math and Science, Public Law 103-382 (\$1,669,500): These funds support professional development activities for teachers. Schools may use funds for meeting technology needs and implementing new techniques of teaching math and science concepts.

Title III - Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, Public Law 103-382 (\$2,215,000): The purpose of the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund is to provide resources to speed the implementation of technology in schools by fully integrating it into the curricula, so that all students become technologically literate and able to meet the demands of the 21st Century. These funds are awarded on a competitive basis to schools who demonstrate the greatest need for technology.

Title IV - Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Public Law 103-382 (\$5,310,000): The purpose of this program is to support schools in developing programs to prevent violence in and around schools and to strengthen programs that prevent the illegal use of alcohol and drugs.

Title VII - Bilingual Education Program, Public Law 103-382 (\$748,553): Bureau-funded schools may apply directly to the Department of Education for funds to support instructional curriculum relating to the study of the history, culture and utilization of the native language.

Title IX - Indian Education Act, Public Law 92-318 (\$2,269,650): This law provides funds for the special academic and culturally relevant education needs of Indian children.

Goals 2000: Educate America Act, Public Law 103-227 (\$2,908,674): This act provides funds to promote educational reform in all schools across America, especially in their instructional programs.

Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP)

Program Description (\$306,230,000; FTE 2,116): The Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) provides formula-based funding for Bureau-operated, grant and contract elementary and secondary schools. In School Year (SY) 1999-2000, 185 Federally operated and contracted schools will serve 51,378 students. Funds are distributed using the ISEP formula Weighted Student Units (WSU) to provide basic educational programs for children in grades K through 12. Additional support is also provided to schools experiencing a greater than 10 percent decline in enrollment from the prior year to lessen the impact of reduced ISEP allocations. While there was a decrease in student enrollment in SY 1998-1999, the Bureau expects an increase of 2.5 percent for SY 1999-2000. This estimate is based on historical trends which show an average increase of 2.9 percent in student enrollment over a five-year period from SY 1993-1997 and an average increase of 2.1 percent from SY 1994-1998.

ISEP Formula: Under the ISEP formula, different educational activities and grade levels are assigned weights (using a base amount of 1.00) which reflect the relative costs associated with the various programs. The number of students a school has participating in the various educational activities is identified, totaled by activity, and multiplied by the weight factor for each activity to arrive at the number of weighted student units at each school.

Public Law 100-297 authorizes 1.0 percent for a Director's contingency fund, 0.2 percent for the national school board training program and \$600,000 for declining enrollment adjustments to be excluded from the WSU allocations. *Public Law 103-382* authorizes tuition payments for out-of-state students boarding at the Richfield Dormitory in Richfield, Utah, to be paid from the Indian School Equalization Program; the tuition payments are \$350,000. These amounts are deducted from the ISEP appropriation before calculating WSU per dollar value, the basis for distribution to the schools.

The dollar amount/WSU of \$3,199 distributed in SY 1998-99 is determined by dividing the \$289,228,564 of ISEP funds remaining after deducting the set asides described above by the total number of all schools' WSUs. The total WSU figure includes all of the WSUs generated directly by instructional and residential programs, plus the Small School Adjustment, which takes into account the higher per student costs incurred in the operation of very small schools and dormitories with less than 100 students.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL YEAR 1998-1999 ISEP FUNDING

Schools		Total ADM ³	WSU ¹			Totals		
Type	Total ²		Inst	Res	G&T	WSU	\$	
Day Schools							136,739,900	
Bureau Operated	33	7,638	10,631	0	1,022	11,653		
Contracted	82	19,765	28,414	0	2,683	31,097		
On-Reservation Boarding Schools							117,294,100	
Bureau Operated	29	11,220	15,400	5,189	1,114	21,703		
Contracted	20	7,267	9,894	4,150	923	14,967		
Off-Reservation Boarding Schools							25,869,700	
Bureau Operated	4	1,639	2,341	2,707	345	5,393		
Contracted	3	789	1,409	1,147	139	2,695		
Dormitories							9,323,700	
Bureau Operated	3	406	35	570	0	605		
Contracted	11	1,401	192	2,117	0	2,309		
Total		185	50,125	68,315	15,880	6,225	90,422	289,227,400

¹ Weighted Student Units (WSU) are distinguished by type: Instructional (Inst), Residential (Res), and Gifted and Talented (G&T).

² Total schools reflects 69 Bureau-operated and 116 contracted schools (there are 96 contracts which encompass 106 schools. All schools for Choctaw are operated under one contract.)

³ Average Daily Membership (ADM) count is conducted once a year during the last week in September. To be included in the count, a student must be in attendance at least one full day during that week or reside in the dormitory one full day and one night.

The following table provides a further breakdown of ADM and WSU by program type:

School Year 1998-1999 ADM & WSU Data

PROGRAM	ADM	WSU
Instructional Programs:		
Basic	48,305	55,684
Exceptional Child	9,984	6,775
Bilingual	28,057	5,611
Gifted & Talented	7,420	6,225
Total Instructional WSUs		74,295
Residential Programs:		
Boarding Schools		
Basic	8,177	10,418
Intensive Residential Guidance	4,639	2,320
Exceptional Child	434	212
Dormitories		
Basic	1,703	2,158
Intensive Residential Guidance	931	466
Exceptional Child	25	13
Total Residential WSU's		15,587
Total Formula Program		89,882
Small School Adjustment		520
School Board Supplement		20
Total Weighted Student Units		90,422

The following table provides a recent history of the ISEP formula funding. The data shown for FYs 1999 and 2000 are estimates based on projected student counts. Final amounts may differ pending actual student enrollment.

Fiscal Year	School Year	Number of Schools	ADM	WSU	\$ per WSU
1994	1994-95	185	46,556	82,746	2,967
1995	1995-96	187	47,646	85,694	2,975
1996	1996-97	187	49,213	89,079	2,904
1997	1997-98	185	50,373	91,729	3,067
1998	1998-99	185	50,125	90,422	3,199
1999 (Est)	1999-2000	185	51,378	93,135	3,238
2000 (Est)	2000-2001	185	52,663	95,929	3,285

ISEP Program Adjustments

Program Description (\$656,000; FTE 3): This program provides funds for special projects, new activities, and other costs not included in the ISEP formula, such as, security guard services and training for dormitory staff to upgrade their education and skills. In FY 1999, the funds will be used to provide law enforcement protection at Riverside Indian School in Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Chemawa Indian School in Salem, Oregon. These two off-reservation boarding schools are located within the Bureau's law enforcement jurisdiction area.

Early Childhood Development

Program Description (\$5,503,000; FTE 32): The goal of this program is to begin educating children at an earlier age through parental involvement at home and to coordinate the Family and Child Education (FACE) program components. The components include: early childhood education, parenting skills, parent and child interaction time, and adult education and training. All of these address family literacy needs, improve readiness for school, increase high school completion, encourage life-long learning, support the survival of American Indian languages and cultures, and assist parents.

In FY 1999, the Bureau will fund 22 sites to address the literacy needs of the family and support parental participation in the education of their children from birth through third grade as an effort to increase student academic achievement. The program will serve about 1,800 children and 1,800 adults from a total of 1,700 families in two settings: home and school. The program serves an additional 3,200 children in grades K-3 by providing teacher training in the hands-on, child centered active learning curriculum and environment implemented in the FACE early childhood classroom. As a direct result of the skills learned through participation in FACE, approximately 150 adults will gain employment and 50 adults will complete their GED or earn their high school diploma. The following table provides figures on the FACE program's achievements and successes over the past few school years:

FACE Program Data

School Year	Children	Adults	Families	GED	Employment
1994-1995	1,289	1,215	951	44	116
1995-1996	1,624	1,570	1,225	72	238
1996-1997	1,950	1,830	1,400	80	260
1997-1998	2,000	2,000	1,650	100	300
1998-1999	5,000	1,800	1,700	50	150
1999-2000 (Est)	5,000	1,800	1,700	50	150

Student Transportation

Program Description (\$34,758,000; FTE 132): This program provides for safe and reliable transportation services for students in the 185 Bureau-funded schools, many of which are located in very remote areas of the United States. The funds requested will be used for bus fuel to transport students to and from school; replacing and upgrading worn out vehicles in accordance with national

and State transportation standards, and bus driver training, certification and salaries. For students in boarding schools, transportation funding is provided at the beginning and end of the school year and for one round trip home at mid-year. For students in day schools, daily transportation must be provided. For students in boarding or day schools, van or bus transportation must also be provided for sports and other after-school activities. Because poor road conditions increase the cost of transportation, miles driven on unimproved roads are given an additional 20 percent weight under the current distribution formula. Factors that impact on the daily transportation cost include:

- Most schools use 4-wheel drive vans instead of traditional school buses because most reservation road systems are unpaved and necessitate use of 4-wheel vehicles. It is difficult and very costly to get a school bus with 4-wheel drive; it is easier and safer to accommodate students with the smaller vehicles, particularly special education children; and for longer routes, schools prefer to separate children by age group.
- Due to the isolation of the reservations, even one additional child can expand a bus route by 20 miles.
- Kindergarten students must be transported door to door, not left at a common drop site.
- Schools do not usually share transportation, since they are located in rural areas far from one another.
- The trend of students transferring from residential schools to day schools increases transportation miles.

The following table shows the actual road mileage recorded at day and boarding schools for SY 1994-95 through 1998-99. (Table does not include air miles.)

	SY 1994-95	SY 1995-96	SY 1996-97	SY 1997-98	SY 1998-99
Day Student Miles (000)	13,474	14,256	14,780	15,495	14,436
Resident Student Miles (000)	423	405	417	344	375
Total Miles (000)	13,897	14,661	15,197	15,839	14,811
Dollars per Mile	\$1.54	\$1.59	\$1.60	\$1.90	\$2.10

In SY 1998-99, the Bureau funded transportation costs at the rate of \$2.10 per mile for day and boarding schools. In SY 1993-94, the nationwide average was \$2.92 per mile for public schools.

Institutional Program for Children with Disabilities

Program Description (\$3,740,000; FTE 3): This program provides special education and related services to children with disabilities placed in private facilities or State-operated institutions, approved private non-profit facilities, or facilities operated by Tribes. The funds provided in FY 1999 will be used to provide services to approximately 166 Indian children, ages 5-21 in 47 different institutions. Disabilities facing these students are so profound as to require 24-hour institutionalized care. Funding for special education and related services may include, but is not limited to the following: occupational and physical therapy, counseling services, audiology, rehabilitation

counseling services, and psychological services. The Bureau continues to ensure that an appropriate education is provided to eligible Indian children with disabilities within the least restrictive environment and as close to their homes as possible. The Bureau has ongoing partnerships with State institutions and has fostered partnerships with local Tribal organizations to work with institutionalized students.

The FY 2000 budget request includes approximately the same level of funding as FY 1999 which will allow the Bureau to continue to provide for the special education and related services of approximately 166 institutionalized Indian children.

Facilities Operation and Maintenance

Program Description (\$75,222,000; FTE 578): The Facilities Operation and Maintenance Program provides essential operating expenses and facilities maintenance for all Bureau-funded schools. In FY 1999, the Bureau will provide essential services for educational facilities consisting of 2,337 buildings (excluding quarters), containing approximately 17.6 million square feet. This includes approximately 311,966 square feet of new education facilities that will be added to the Bureau's facilities inventory. The facilities operation and maintenance cost is approximately \$4.25 per square foot. Utility systems and services associated with site functions are included in the program. Space maintained includes academic facilities, dormitories, administrative offices, food services, transportation, fire stations, and recreation facilities. Utility systems maintained include basic telecommunications equipment, wells, water treatment plants, sewer treatment plants, central heating plants, and electrical power distribution systems. Site services include landfill maintenance, lawn care and mowing, tree trimming, maintenance of all exterior areas in support of athletic programs, the maintenance of non-public access roads, and refuse disposal.

The following list identifies the school, type of facility expansion and square feet scheduled to be added to the Bureau's facilities inventory in FY 1999.

FY 1999 New and Renovated Facility Additional Square Footage

School Location	Type of Expansion	Sq. Ft.(est.)
Pierre Indian Learning Center	Classroom	3,000
Oglala Community School	10 Portable Classrooms	12,400
Marty Indian School	K-12 School/2 Portable Classrooms	47,000
White Shield School	2 Portable Classrooms	2,000
Turtle Mt. High School	3 Portable Classrooms	4,200
Fond du Lac School	Bus Maint./Shop/Garage/4 Portables	14,512
Jones Academy	Library	3,765
Carter Seminary	Storm Shelter	1,499
Cibecue Community School	School replacement	40,000

School Location	Type of Expansion	Sq. Ft.
Laguna Elementary School	2 Portable Classrooms	2,000
Shiprock Elementary School	Multiple Buildings	130,671
Bread Springs School	1 Portable Classroom	1,000
Wide Ruins Boarding School	3 Portable Classrooms	3,000
Boque Chitto Boarding School	School Replacement	46,919
Total Square Footage		311,966

Administrative Cost Grants

Program Description (\$42,160,000): This program provides grants in lieu of contract support to Tribes or Tribal organizations for school operations. For SY 1999-00, the Bureau will have 129 contract/grant schools and 56 Bureau-operated schools. Similar to contract support, the Bureau's goal is to pay 100 percent of the amount derived by the administrative cost formula. Administrative cost grants enable Tribes and Tribal organizations to operate contract or grant schools without reducing direct program services to Indian students. Tribes are provided funds for related administrative overhead services and operations necessary to meet the requirements of the law, prudent management practices and to carry out other necessary support functions which would otherwise be provided by the Secretary or other Federal officers or employees, from resources other than direct program funds in support of comparable Bureau-operated programs.

In accordance with *Public Law 100-297*, individual grants are determined using an administrative cost percentage rate based upon the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{Tribe Direct Minimum}) + (\text{Standard Direct Maximum})}{\text{Tribe Direct Cost Base} + \text{Standard Direct Cost Base}} \times (\text{Cost Base} \times \text{Base Rate})$$

The Navajo Nation has proposed to approve the conversion of most reservation Bureau-operated schools to grant status over the next few years. They have approved the conversion to grant status of at least 10 additional schools during SY 2000-01. Additional funds are being requested in FY 2000 to provide cost grants for these schools.

Area and Agency Technical Support

Program Description (\$7,117,000; FTE 90): The Bureau provides technical support and program supervision through 24 education line officers for 185 Bureau-funded elementary and secondary programs, and the scholarship and adult education programs. Since FY 1983, the Bureau has reduced the number of Education Line Offices by more than 38 percent, from 39 to 24. This resulted in reducing full time employees at these offices by 79 percent, from 229 to 48. The Education Line officers are responsible for executing the following duties:

- represent the Bureau Education Programs in their dealings with Indians, State and local governments, other Federal agencies, and the public,
- direct and assist in the development, application and implementation of overall policies and programs, evaluate performance, and coordinate those features of programs extending beyond the jurisdiction of a single school within the agency or office,
- recommend revisions of national policies, programs, procedures and regulations,
- monitor and evaluate Bureau education programs,
- provide technical assistance and coordination for schools and other offices within their jurisdiction in such areas as curriculum, procurement, contracting, budgeting, personnel and other administrative services,
- direct those agency positions deemed by the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs as "directly and substantially" involved in education, including all contract educator positions, and
- coordinate, monitor, and as appropriate, certify the validity of management information system data collected by these schools.

The Bureau will continue to provide technical support and program supervision at the same level in FY 2000.

School Statistics ADP

Program Description (\$700,000): The goal of this program is to implement a school statistics program at all Bureau-funded schools which will provide current, consistent and accurate processing of school related data at all levels within the Bureau. The Bureau has completed the installation of necessary cabling at 117 schools and will implement the school statistics pilot program using commercial off-the-shelf software with wide area network capabilities at 30 locations in FY 1999. The pilot program will test the proof of concept for reporting average daily attendance, student tracking and student learning. In order to prepare all schools for this program, the Bureau will install the school statistics program at a total of 30 schools in FY 1999, with the intent to expand the program to the remainder of the schools in future fiscal years.

The school statistics initiative will eliminate the current cumbersome and time consuming process for developing and distributing annual school operations funding by automating the process at the local school level. School statistics will also capture and maintain data on student records, academic curriculum, accreditation, student achievement, transportation services, personnel records, food services, and needs assessments. The system will provide the capability to track student movement between Bureau-funded schools and from/to public and private schools. The system will also provide data on retention rates and dropout rates.

Currently, schools do not have the capability to report student data in an efficient manner. This initiative will allow the Bureau to collect critical school data nationwide on a timely basis. The data will be used in the following manner:

- To fulfill the requirements of the Government Performance Results Act by providing accurate reports on performance measures such as student attendance, retention, and academic achievement.
- To ensure enrollment projections are sound. Budget requests are based on expected student count; therefore, it is important that enrollment projections are accurate.
- To distribute School Operations funds earlier in the school year, allowing schools better management of their funds.

Funds are included in the FY 2000 request to continue this project.

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges/Universities

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Operating Grants	\$(000)	30,220	0	7,100	37,320	7,100
Technical Assistance	\$(000)	114	0	0	114	0
Endowment Grants	\$(000)	977	0	0	977	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	31,311	0	7,100	38,411	7,100

The mission of this program is to improve the quality of life of Tribal communities by providing Indian students the necessary training to be self-sufficient, productive, and contributing members of their communities and by giving them the incentive and resources to be life-long learners.

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCCs) are chartered by Tribal governing bodies and governed by local boards of regents. This enables the academic institutions to pursue educational goals compatible with the needs of the Tribes and its members.

Tribal Colleges are primarily located on remote reservations and serve American Indian communities with very limited access to other post secondary institutions. The colleges address the needs of some of the most economically depressed regions in this Country. Predominantly two-year institutions, Tribal Colleges are successfully overcoming longstanding barriers to Indian higher education. They are unparalleled in their ability to provide the knowledge and skills students need to transfer to four-year colleges and universities and to become successfully employed. Tribal Colleges comply with strict adherence to standards of mainstream accreditation associations. Several colleges, including Turtle Mountain Community College and Fond du Lac Tribal Community College, have reached the highest standards set by national accrediting agencies which enable them to be placed on a ten-year cycle for accreditation.

Tribal Colleges and universities also serve as community centers, libraries and Tribal archives, career centers, economic development centers, public meeting places, child care centers and caretakers of Tribal languages and cultures. Tribal College faculty and administrators serve as mentors and community role models. Tribal Colleges recognize the importance of providing training-partnership opportunities for students in a community setting through business and industry.

The success of the colleges was recognized by the Carnegie Foundation in its 1997 Report "Native American Colleges Progress and Prospects".

Operating Grants

Program Description (\$30,220,000): Title I of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act (*Public Law 95-471*), as amended, authorizes grants to the TCCCs to defray expenditures for academic, educational, and administrative purposes and for the operation and maintenance of all TCCCs except Dine College, the Title II institution. Grant funds are distributed to eligible Title I colleges based on a per student allocation of the Indian Student Count (ISC). All credit hours (full-time, part-time) are added together and divided by 12 to arrive at the ISC per academic term for each school. In FY 1999, the Bureau will award ISC grants to 26 Tribally controlled community colleges under the authority of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act.

The following table displays the actual ISC for FY 1999, the estimate for FY 2000 and the estimated FY 1998 graduates for each college.

Status of Tribally Controlled Community Colleges/Universities

College	Indian Student Count		Accreditation	Certificate Offered	Estimated Number of Indian Students	FY 1998 Graduates
	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Est				
Bay Mills	178	183	C	1, 3, 6	503	11
Blackfeet	422	434	A	1, 2, 3, 6	1,180	63
Cheyenne River	140	144	B	1, 2, 6	1,093	1
College of the Menominee Nation	187	192	B	1, 2, 6	412	28
D-Q	104	107	A	1, 2, 6	545	41
Dull Knife	173	178	C	1, 3, 6	613	15
Fond du Lac	74	76	A	1, 2, 3, 6	557	23
Fort Belknap	176	181	A	1, 3, 6	764	22
Fort Berthold	217	223	A	1, 3, 6	462	17
Fort Peck	356	366	A	1, 2, 3, 6	952	31
Lac Courte Oreilles	318	327	A	1, 3, 6	634	15
Leech Lake	215	221	B	3, 6	648	25
Little Big Horn	211	217	A	1, 6	782	18
Cankdeska Cikana	156	120	A	1, 2, 3, 6	325	17
Little Priest	54	55	B	1, 2, 6	143	5
Medicine Creek	86	88	B	1, 3, 6	75	3
Northwest	639	658	A	1, 2, 6	3,229	41
Nebraska	178	183	A	1, 2, 3, 6	568	2
Oglala Lakota	964	982	A	1, 3, 4, 6	2,094	96
Salish Kootenai	987	1,016	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	2,079	120
Sinte Gleska	574	591	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1,385	29
Sisseton-Wahpeton	124	127	A	1, 3, 6	375	28

College	Indian Student Count		Accred-itation	Certificate Offered	Estimated Number of Indian Students	FY 1998 Graduates
	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Est				
Sitting Bull	287	295	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	475	22
Stone Child	265	272	A	1, 2, 3, 6	615	23
Turtle Mountain	604	622	A	1, 2, 3, 6	1,362	56
Title I Total	7,689	7,858			21,870	752

The accreditation of the colleges is either fully accredited by a recognized accrediting association (A), institution transfer (B) or candidate status towards accreditation (C). Certificates awarded include Associate of Arts (1), Associate of Science (2), Associate of Applied Science (3), Bachelor of Science (4), Master of Arts (5) and Vocational certificates (6).

Title II of *Public Law 95-471* exempts the Dine College (formerly Navajo Community College) from being included in a formula distribution of funds. Title II has been amended to fund Dine College at an amount equal to that which is necessary for operation and maintenance of the college including, but not limited to, administrative, academic and operation and maintenance costs. The following table displays student count, accreditation, degree and graduate information.

Navajo	FY 99 Actual	FY 00 Est	Accred-itation	Certificate Offered	FY 1998 Graduates
Students	1,406	1,448	A	1,2,3,6	201

Technical Assistance

Program Description (\$114,000): For FY 1999, technical assistance funds will be provided to assist the Tribal colleges/universities in gaining full accreditation, maintaining quality programs, and identifying new funding sources and programs to enhance the educational opportunities for Indian people. The same level of funding is requested in FY 2000 for technical assistance.

Endowment Grants

Program Description (\$977,000): *Public Law 99-428* authorizes a program of endowment grants to the TCCCs. The TCCCs must match the endowment grant with a capital contribution equal to half of the amount of the Federal contribution or by the use of personal or real property received as a donation or gift. Funds are invested under the authority of section 331(c)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. Any interest earned can be used to defray expenditures associated with the operation of the college. In FY 1999, \$977,000 will be distributed as the colleges receive private sector contributions. Endowment grants may be awarded to Title I colleges in the fiscal year after they have met eligibility requirements. The FY 2000 budget request includes the same level of funding as FY 1999 for the Endowment Grants Program.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Subelement		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
ISEP Formula Funds	\$(000)	319,890	+8,388
Student Transportation	\$(000)	38,835	+3,736
Facilities Operations	\$(000)	51,825	+734
Facilities Maintenance	\$(000)	27,275	+1,453
Administrative Cost Grants	\$(000)	47,690	+5,530
Tribally Controlled Community Colleges	\$(000)	37,320	+7,100
Total Requirements	\$(000)	522,835	26,941

Relationship to Performance Goals

Education

In FY 2000, the Bureau is requesting an additional \$26.9 million for Education programs. Additional funds are needed to provide for: 1) an anticipated increase in student enrollment, 2) increased bus mileage and equipment costs, 3) increased facilities operations and maintenance costs, 4) additional Tribes to contract for operation of contract/grant schools, and 5) provide additional support for Tribally Controlled Community Colleges.

Since 1988, Bureau-funded schools have made significant progress in reaching accreditation. When basic funding decreases, accreditation rates also decrease. When school operation funding does not meet the increased need that results from enrollment increases and inflation, accreditation rates decrease with a resulting decrease in the quality of education programs. Other performance indicators, such as retention rates and dropout rates, are directly related to the quality of education being provided. In order to meet the Bureau's mission goal to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life, it is essential to adequately fund schools.

Other factors contributing to the increased cost of providing quality education include the following:

- The education needs of Indian youth are greater given the poverty level on Indian reservations, the higher incidence of alcoholism, neonatal health problems, and Tribal and linguistic diversity. Indian youth have the highest suicide and alcohol and drug abuse rates in the Nation.
- The schools are geographically dispersed and predominantly located in remote rural areas. The costs for operating rural schools are higher than urban.
- Thirty of the Bureau-funded schools are located in six of the ten poorest counties in America.
- The isolation of many reservations has resulted in the need for Bureau boarding schools and dormitories on- and off- reservations. The additional time and attention required for these

students levy increased costs. There are approximately 10,000 students residing at Bureau boarding schools and dormitories. Many children attending dormitories and boarding schools are considered at risk and have no alternative for education. The Bureau also provides an off-reservation boarding school for students with severe social problems.

- The Bureau provides long distance transportation four times a year for nearly 16,000 students attending dormitories and boarding schools.
- The Department of Defense Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act was implemented by statute as an incentive for Bureau-funded schools to recruit and retain quality teachers at isolated, remote locations. The DOD salary schedule increases by approximately three percent per year. The greater percentage of a school's budget is for costs associated with salaries. In many cases schools use up to 90 percent of their funds for personnel costs.
- Many Bureau schools are small; 53 percent of them have fewer than 250 students. As a result, they lack the economy of scale enjoyed by larger school districts.
- Bureau-funded schools have greater transportation requirements than public schools. Day students alone travel over 14.4 million miles during the school year. The expected increase of approximately 1,300 students in FY 2000 will add at least 600,000 miles to the school system in School Year 2000-2001. Additional children cannot simply be absorbed into existing bus routes. One kindergarten student could result in an additional 20 miles due to the requirement to transport that student to his or her home. Further, the road system on reservations necessitates use of smaller, 4-wheel drive vans instead of traditional school buses. In SY 1993-1994, the national transportation rate was \$2.92 per mile; the Bureau was only able to pay \$1.44 per mile. In FY 2000, \$2.29 per mile is projected, which is still below the national rate.
- The Bureau has made improved academic achievement one of its highest priorities. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to consistently increase the base funding over the previous fiscal year. In order to attract and retain high quality instructional staff and provide quality teaching materials, schools must have adequate basic funding. An adequate funding base is all the more important due to the characteristics of the student population and the location of schools in rural isolated areas.
- The American Indian population is young and the fastest growing in the Nation. According to the 1990 census, 33 percent were younger than 15 years old versus 22 percent of the total population. Bureau-funded schools annually feel the impact of this population trend and increase.
- The Bureau continues to keep costs down in the school system by imposing a moratorium on all new, previously public schools, and expansions of grade structure in current Bureau-funded schools.

Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) (+\$8,388,000): In a competitive society that demands an informed populace and a highly skilled workforce, Tribes look to education of Indian youth as the primary means to overcome high unemployment on the reservation and provide young

men and women with the skills to compete in the society of the future. The requested increase is needed to meet mandated teacher, counselor, and other staff requirements related to the current student population as well as to accommodate a projected 2.5 percent increase in enrollment in School Year 2000-2001.

Without the increase, schools cannot remain fully staffed, jeopardizing academic accreditation as well as the health and safety of dorm and boarding students due to inadequate supervision. Based on the projected enrollment, the FY 2000 request level will provide \$3,285 per WSU. This increase will be used to replace and upgrade textbooks, library materials, and student equipment, such as computers. Accreditation cannot be maintained if students lack current learning materials.

Bureau schools are continually improving. The dropout rate decreased from 14 percent in SY 1995-96 to 13 percent in SY 1996-97 and remained at 13 percent in SY 97-98. In SY 1998-99, 94 percent of the schools achieved State or regional accreditation. In FY 2000, schools will continue to improve in all indicators. The Bureau has established several long-range goals. Some of these are:

- All of the Bureau-funded schools will have adopted new challenging content standards in all core academic areas by the year 2000.
- All teachers in Bureau schools will be trained in a new, more appropriate assessment system so that it can be implemented in the year 2000.
- By the year 2011, 100 percent of the students in Bureau-funded schools will be deemed proficient or advanced in challenging mathematics and language arts course work when assessed at three grade levels.

Many of these goals are far-reaching and will be challenging to attain. It is necessary for the Bureau school system to be funded at a level that will make these goals attainable.

Student Transportation (+\$3,736,000): The requested increase is needed to replace and upgrade worn out vehicles in accordance with national and State transportation standards; to fund mandated bus driver training, certification, and salaries; and to fuel buses which travel over 15.5 million miles a year. Upkeep of buses is costly due to the distances traveled and the unimproved road systems on reservations. The increase in kindergarten enrollment continues to impact the overall mileage because these children must be taken to their homes rather than a single drop-off point. It is estimated that the school bus mileage will increase by approximately 600,000 miles. With the increase, it will be possible to pay at a rate of \$2.29 per mile, which is still below the national average of \$2.92 reported for public schools for SY 1993-94.

Facilities Operations and Maintenance (\$2,187,000): In FY 1999, the Bureau's Facilities Management Program included operations and maintenance of facilities. Based on the February 1998 Department of Interior Facilities Maintenance Assessment and Recommendation report, these functions have been listed as separate line items in FY 2000. The report recommended that operations allotments be separated from maintenance allotments to prevent co-mingling of funds and to increase accountability for maintenance expenditures.

The requested increases will allow the Bureau to provide additional support for facilities operations and facilities maintenance costs at the 185 elementary and secondary schools and 2 post secondary

institutions. The increases will also provide facilities operations and facilities maintenance funding for 793,711 square feet of new education facilities space that will be added to the education facilities inventory in FY 2000. The funds will be used as follows:

Facilities Operations (+\$734,000): The requested increase will provide for services and cost increases in utility rates, refuse disposal, snow removal, pest control, security services, fire protection, custodial and grounds maintenance services and the products required to keep these services operational. Distribution of funds is presently based on regional and local rates of services. Any savings in utility expenses as a result of energy conservation measures must be used to upgrade equipment with high energy consumption or to make energy-saving structure improvements.

Facilities Maintenance (+\$1,453,000): The additional funds will provide for needed maintenance services for:

1. Equipment including HVAC, boilers, furnaces, fire alarms and sprinklers, radio repeaters, and security systems;
2. Utility systems such as potable water wells, water treatment plants, and water storage tanks; sewage treatment; street lights; fire hydrants; emergency sirens and electrical service; and
3. Grounds inventories including sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, landscaping, grass and trees.

Facilities Maintenance funds will be used to conduct preventive, routine, cyclical and emergency unscheduled maintenance for all buildings, equipment, utility systems and grounds structures in a timely manner. Maintenance which is deferred too often causes premature breakdowns to buildings and systems. These deteriorations eventually turn into safety or functional deficiencies and will be added to the deferred maintenance backlog requiring major repair or replacement.

The General Accounting Office conducted a review of the Bureau's facilities management program in the first quarter of FY 1998. Their findings support the need for increased funding for facilities operation and maintenance as essential to reducing the deterioration rate of facilities and avoiding higher costs in the future.

In FY 1996, the Department established an Interior Planning, Design and Construction Council, composed of engineering and construction representatives of Interior bureaus, the Indian Health Service, and the U.S. Forest Service. In FY 1997, the Council initiated a Department-wide study of maintenance and repair issues to reduce financial and safety liability to Interior, increase the effectiveness and awareness of facilities maintenance, control the increasing backlog of deferred maintenance, and ultimately improve the stewardship of Interior's constructed assets. The Council issued a formal report on facilities maintenance assessment with recommendations in February, 1998. In essence, the report stated in part that: "Inadequately funded maintenance due to reduced budgets, diversion of maintenance funds for emergency responses, and competition for resources from other program needs has led to accelerated facility deterioration."

The new square footage to be added to the inventory in FY 2000 follows:

FY 2000 New Square Footage

School Location	Type of Expansion	Sq. Ft.	School Location	Type of Expansion	Sq. Ft.
Takini	Facility Shop	3,000	Bread Springs School	Portable Classroom	1,000
Pierre Indian Learning Center	2 Classrooms/Storage/Classroom	11,200	Huerfano Dorm	Dormitory	25,600
Mandaree School	Classroom	3,360	Wide Ruins Brd.School	2 Portable Classrooms	2,000
Oglala Community School	Concession Stand	868	Coeur D'Alene	School	33,696
Porcupine School	Portable Classroom	2,800	Muckleshoot Tribal	Classroom	4,608
Marty Indian School	K-12 School	45,000	Wa He Lut School	New School	18,000
Enemy Swim School	New School/Office/Library/Kitchen/Gym	39,086	Chief Leschi School	Adm. Building	5,800
Turtle Mountain High School	4 Portable Classroom/Votech	15,400	Two Eagle River School	2 Portable Classrooms	2,000
Kickapoo Nation School	3 Portable Classroom	3,040	Indian Township	Classroom/Storage	2,634
Carnegie OK	Adult Ed	1,680	Bogue Chitto Brding	School Replacement	67,323
Fond du Lac School	Middle School	8,512	American Horse-Allen	5 Portable Classrooms	5,000
Lac Courte Oreilles School	2 Middle Schools/Maint. Shop/Re-entry program/special program/elementary/administration/elem.library/boiler room/school	135,232	Tiospa Zina	Gym	30,000
Bahweting School	New School/bus garage/cultural class	27,240	Dunseith Day School	2 storages	2,000
Menominee School	Maint.Bldg./Office	1,977	Crow Creek High School	Classroom	29,175
Jones Academy	Library	3,765	Kyle School	Classroom	4,000
Carter Seminary	Storm Shelter	1,499	Menominee School	3 Portable Classrooms/Maint.Shop	6,832
Blackwater Comm.	School	6,500	Casa Blanca Day School	2 Portable Classrooms	2,000
Jemez Day School	Portable Classroom	3,000	Hopi Jr./Sr. High School	2 Portable Classrooms	2,000
Laguna Elem. School	2 Portable Classrooms	2,000	Jemez Day School	3 Portable Classrooms	3,000
San Ildefonso	Portable Classroom	2,400	Aneth Community	6 Portable Classrooms	6,000
Mescalero	23 Portable Classrooms	41,216	Black Mesa Comm.	6 Portable Classrooms	6,000
Santa Clara	Multipurpose	4,500	Tuba City Boarding	4 Portable Classrooms	4,000

School Location	Type of Expansion	Sq. Ft.	School Location	Type of Expansion	Sq. Ft.
Lake Valley	Classroom/Library	3,211	Baca Community School	3 Portable Classrooms	3,000
Many Farms High School	Classroom/Student Act Center/Add to Dorm 1163/1167	141,618	Chuska Boarding School	5 Portable Classrooms	5,000
Greasewood	Multipurpose Bldg.	12,939	Lummi High School	Cultural Center	2,000
Total Square Footage					793,711

Administrative Cost Grants (+\$5,530,000): The requested increase is needed to fund administrative costs grants which allow Tribes to contract for operation of contract/grant schools. The Bureau anticipates an additional 26 schools will contract or grant for school operations over the next two years. Administrative cost grants enable Tribes and Tribal organizations to operate contract and grant schools without reducing direct program services to Indian students. Without the increase, the Bureau will not be able to fund overhead costs and it is likely that the schools will remain under Bureau operation. The Bureau strongly supports increasing the number of schools converting to contract or grant status, as it allows schools the opportunity to exercise self-determination through local control of education programs. In FY 2000, 13 schools, including 10 on the Navajo Reservation, are planning to convert to grant status. At the present time, the Bureau is only able to fund 89.54 percent of the need. The following table shows the percent of administrative cost grants funded from SY 1992-93 through 1997-98 as well as the gradual increase in contract/grant schools.

School Year	Number of Bureau Schools	Bureau School		Number of Contract/Grant Schools	Contract/ Grant School		% Admin Cost Grants Funded
		ADM	%		ADM	%	
1992-93	96	25,662	59	88	18,038	41	65
1993-94	93	25,337	56	91	19,848	44	84
1994-95	92	25,298	54	93	21,258	46	96
1995-96	89	25,000	52	98	22,646	48	100
1996-97	82	23,257	47	105	25,842	53	94
1997-98	79	23,786	47	106	26,587	53	94.6
1998-99	69	20,903	42	116	29,222	58	89.54
1999-2000 est	56	18,829	37	129	32,549	63	94

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (+\$7,100,000): The requested will be used to provide key requirements in Tribal Colleges' funding priorities such as: 1) maintaining accreditation; 2) strengthening governance, administrative, and fiscal management capabilities; 3) improve instructional capability and library services; 4) enhance student support services; 5) strengthen community services; 6) improve facilities maintenance; 7) initiate needed facilities construction; and 8) sustain the special relationship of the Federal Government to American Indians as enumerated in Executive Order 13021 on Tribal Colleges and Universities.

Since 1981, enrollment at Tribal Colleges has increased more than 230 percent. The student population at Oglala Lakota College, located in Kyle, South Dakota, increased nearly 20 percent in one semester. Bay Mills Community College in Brimley, Michigan, increased their student population by 65 percent in one semester. Strict new work and job training requirements, mandated under welfare reform legislation, combined with high unemployment rates, ranging from 48 to 80 percent on reservations served by Tribal Colleges, have resulted in more welfare recipients turning to Tribal Colleges for training and employment opportunities. For example, Oglala Lakota College and Sinte Gleska University serve reservations whose members account for 54 percent of the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children population in the entire state of South Dakota, and both institutions have experienced an increase in student enrollment post-welfare reform.

Since their inception, the Tribal Colleges have addressed the problems and challenges of the Bureau's welfare system. All Tribal Colleges provide GED, basic remedial, and college preparatory courses. Tribal college graduates contribute to their community's economy. Eighty-seven percent of Little Big Horn graduates have found employment within the Crow Indian reservation. Over 80 percent of Turtle Mountain College graduates from 1980-1990 have gainful employment. Seventy-three percent of all Stone Child College's graduates are employed, while over 20 percent have pursued a four-year degree. Of the recipients of Associate of Arts and Bachelor of Arts degrees from Oglala Lakota College, 93 percent are employed. Since 1992, 200 students of Fort Belknap College are employed after completing one or more college classes. Additional funding will allow Tribal Colleges to prepare and support more students entering the workforce. This will allow more students to obtain on-the-job technical training and practical exposure to the work environment by providing opportunities between the colleges to develop collaborative partnerships and agreements between Federal, State and local community agencies. Appropriations for operational grants have not kept pace with student enrollment increases or inflation. Since 1981, Tribal College and university enrollment have increased by approximately 230 percent, while per student funding remains at about half the authorized amount. Title I Tribal Colleges receive about two-thirds the level of Federal funding received by most public community colleges. According to the National Center for Education Statistics and the American Association of Community Colleges, public community colleges will receive \$4,633 per full-time equivalent student in contrast to Title I funding that generated only \$2,964 per full-time Indian student in FY 1999. In FY 1997, Title I Tribal Colleges were receiving only \$30 more per Indian student than they received in 1981. While mainstream institutions are able to rely upon stable State support, Tribal Colleges are located on Federal trust territory and States have no obligation to fund them. Hence, Tribal Colleges receive little or no funding from States in which they are located, but instead must rely on the Federal Government for their operational funding.

Funding for these colleges was first authorized at \$4,000 per full-time equivalent Indian Student Count (ISC). In 1984, this level was increased to \$5,820 per ISC. The FY 1999 increase was welcomed by the colleges, but the level appropriated, \$2,964 per full-time student, remained at just under half the level authorized. It is anticipated that at least two additional Tribal Colleges will seek approval in FY 2000 for inclusion in the FY 2001 program, for a total of 28 colleges.

Title II Tribal College (Dine College) operational grants are based upon institutional need. Since 1968, Dine has grown from one main campus in Tsaile, Arizona, to 8 campus facilities in New Mexico and Arizona. The college provides educational opportunities to a Navajo population of approximately 250,000. Although their operational grants are not based upon Indian Student Count, the funds appropriated, when calculated per full-time equivalent student, are still at least 25 percent

below the funding level as authorized by the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act.

An increase of funding will facilitate the support of increased student enrollment as well as expansion of new Tribally chartered institutions. Tribal Colleges are also affected by the educational reform effort in this country and are required to make changes to maintain accreditation. These changes include staff development, new curricula and new assessments which require additional dollars.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
 Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Irrigation O&M	\$(000)	9,815	125	1,013	10,953	1,138
	FTE	7	0	0	7	0
Wildlife and Parks	\$(000)	24,827	687	1,250	26,764	1,937
Total Requirements	\$(000)	34,642	812	2,263	37,717	3,075
	FTE	7	0	0	7	0

Irrigation, Operation and Maintenance

Program Description (\$9,815,000; FTE 7): This program supports the Bureau's long term goal to successfully support the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands by providing funding to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate (OM&R) irrigation infrastructure in accordance with accepted industry practices. In FY 1999, the program will provide funding for the OM&R of 16 Indian irrigation facilities. The Federal Government is required to fund all or a portion of the OM&R of these facilities based on established legal mandates. This includes reimbursement to the Bureau of Reclamation for water storage costs; for continued delivery of water by, and to, irrigation systems as required by legislation, court order, or contractual agreement; and, for proportionate cost-share payments that the Federal Government is legally required to make to Indian projects that are a part of, or adjacent to, non-Indian irrigation facilities.

The schedule of FY 1998 payments and estimates for FY 1999 and FY 2000 for irrigation operation and maintenance is as follows:

Mandated Type Funding	FY 1998 (\$000)	FY 1999 (\$000)	FY 2000 (\$000)
Court Orders and Legislated Requirements: Fort Hall Indian Irrigation Project, Idaho Fort Hall - Michaud & Minor Units, Idaho San Carlos Irrigation Project, Arizona Navajo Irrigation Project, Arizona Uintah Irrigation Project, Utah Pyramid Lake, Nevada	8,267	8,310	8,310
Water Storage (Bureau of Reclamation): Wapato Indian Irrigation Project, Washington Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project, Montana	932	932	932

Mandated Type Funding	FY 1998 (\$000)	FY 1999 (\$000)	FY 2000 (\$000)
Contracts (Contractual Carriage and OM&R Agreements): Tongue River Water Users Association, Montana Two Leggins/Bozeman Trail Drainage Assn, Montana Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, New Mexico Newlands Irrigation District, Nevada Coachella Valley Water District, California Pojaque Valley Water District, New Mexico Pine River Irrigation District, Colorado	573	573	573
Safety of Dams Maintenance	2,000	0 ¹	0
Total	11,772	9,815	9,815

Wildlife and Parks

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Rights Protection Implementation	\$(000)	17,278	416	250	17,944	666
Fish Hatchery Operations and Maintenance	\$(000)	1,671	-1,671	0	0	-1,671
Fish Hatchery Operations	\$(000)	0	1,310	0	1,310	1,310
Fish Hatchery Maintenance	\$(000)	0	399	0	399	399
Tribal Management/Development Programs	\$(000)	5,878	233	1,000	7,111	1,233
Total Requirements	\$(000)	24,827	687	1,250	26,764	1,937

Program Description (24,827,000): The Wildlife and Parks program assists American Indian and Alaska Natives in accomplishing the goal of protecting and managing their fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreation resources on Tribal lands and in protecting the meaningful exercise of off-reservation treaty hunting, fishing and gathering resources. The management of multi-jurisdictional fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreation resources on Indian reservations and in treaty-ceded areas is a complex process requiring Tribes to administer programs comparable to those conducted by State fish and game departments. The shared status of off-reservation fish and wildlife resources and the status of many Tribes as co-managers of these resources requires close coordination with other resource management authorities. Effective Tribal participation in the management of fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation resources will promote and facilitate the conservation and prudent use of associated resources for the benefit of Tribal and non-Tribal communities alike.

The Wildlife and Parks program supports fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation management programs on Indian lands and the long-term goal to protect against the loss, infringement or abrogation of off-reservation treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights. The program focuses on developing Tribal resource management capabilities, promoting inter-Tribal communications and coordination on shared resource issues, and facilitating Tribal participation with other management jurisdictions in addressing resource issues of common concern.

¹The \$2 million requested for Safety of Dams Maintenance was transferred to the Construction, Resources Management, account in FY 1999.

The Bureau executes and administers existing contracts with inter-Tribal fish and wildlife commissions and authorities, their member Tribes, and other fish and wildlife resource Tribes and organizations. Contracted services include monitoring and regulating Indian hunting, fishing, and gathering activity; biological investigations aimed at conserving wildlife populations and habitats; and, diverse resource management functions and operations both on and off Indian reservations. These programs permit direct Tribal participation and decisionmaking as co-managers of resources in shared fish and wildlife resources which fall under the jurisdiction of Tribal, State, regional, Federal, and international management entities. Statements of work and expected results and accomplishments are negotiated on a contract-by-contract basis, with oversight and monitoring of contract performance performed by Bureau personnel.

The activities described in the following narratives will be performed in FY 1999 and FY 2000.

Rights Protection Implementation

Program Subelement Detail		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Western Washington (Boldt)	\$(000)	4,827	136	0	4,963	136
Columbia River Fisheries Management	\$(000)	2,563	94	0	2,657	94
Fishing Access Sites	\$(000)	0	0	250	250	250
Great Lakes Area Resources Management	\$(000)	4,005	74	0	4,079	74
Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries	\$(000)	1,331	0	0	1,331	0
US/Canada Pacific Salmon	\$(000)	3,059	81	0	3,140	81
Upper Columbia United Tribes	\$(000)	300	10	0	310	10
Lake Roosevelt Management	\$(000)	596	21	0	617	21
Wetlands/Waterfowl Management	\$(000)	597	0	0	597	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	17,278	416	250	17,944	666

Program Description (\$17,278,000):

Western Washington Fisheries Management (\$4,827,000): Existing contracts are executed with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) and associated individual Tribes in northwest Washington for \$3,681,000. The funds are utilized to implement and coordinate continuing treaty harvest management, population assessment, habitat protection, stock enhancement, and data gathering programs involving fish, wildlife, and shellfish resources to which Indian treaty rights were reaffirmed in the *Boldt Decision* of 1974. Monitoring and regulating the treaty salmon harvest in the Puget Sound and coastal Washington areas and in co-managing Pacific salmon resources with State and Federal authorities is emphasized. The *Boldt Case* Tribes also received \$208,000 for shellfish management.

Existing Timber-Fish-Wildlife (TFW) contracts totaling \$938,000 are executed with *Boldt Case* Tribes and with other fish and wildlife resources throughout Washington State. The TFW initiative is a broad, cooperative, consensus-based process also involving the State of Washington, the timber industry, and the general public. It addresses forest practices on State and private lands in the interest of fish and wildlife habitat protection. Funding supports Tribal participation in the review

and documentation of forest practice applications, in field investigations of timber harvest sites by interdisciplinary teams, and in long-range forest practices planning and information management.

Columbia River Fisheries Management (\$2,563,000): Existing contracts are executed with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) and its member Tribes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho to implement and coordinate continuing harvest management, stock assessment, habitat protection, enhancement and data gathering programs involving fisheries resources in the Columbia River Basin to which Indian treaty rights were reaffirmed in *United States v. Oregon*. Funding is focused on managing and regulating Tribal fisheries within the Columbia River Basin and toward the rebuilding of upriver runs that have been depleted by over-harvest, habitat degradation, and hydropower development.

Great Lakes Area Resources Management (\$4,005,000): Existing contracts totaling \$3,567,000 are executed with Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) and its member Tribes in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan to implement and coordinate continuing harvest management, population assessment, habitat protection, enhancement, and data gathering programs involving off-reservation fish, wildlife, and gathering resources to which Indian treaty rights were reaffirmed in *Lac Courte Oreilles v. Voigt* and related cases. Extensive efforts are directed toward managing and regulating Tribal hunting, fishing, trapping and related off-reservation activity in the three-state area, including western Lake Superior.

Existing contracts for \$438,000 are also executed with the 1854 Treaty Authority and its member Tribes in Minnesota to carry out fish and wildlife resource management activities required by rulings and associated Tribal-State agreements in *Grand Portage v. Minnesota*. Funding is directed to the development of conservation codes governing off-reservation treaty hunting, fishing and gathering, and on associated biological services, conservation enforcement, and judicial services programs.

Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries (\$1,331,000): Existing contracts are executed with the Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority (COTFMA) and its member Great Lakes treaty fishing Tribes for continued implementation of a 1985 negotiated settlement signed by the Tribes, the State of Michigan, and other parties in *United States v. Michigan*. The settlement provides for fisheries zonation and harvest sharing plans for Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, a Great Lakes fisheries enhancement program, cooperative management and dispute resolution measures, expanded conservation enforcement, and other programs. Appropriated funds are used to provide uniform joint Tribal fishing regulations, to coordinate conservation enforcement and fisheries enhancement activities, to participate in environmental services programs, and to facilitate coordination with other resource management jurisdictions.

US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (\$3,059,000): In conjunction with the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) and panels created by the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the United States and Canada, and the associated Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985, existing contracts are executed with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC), the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC), and their member treaty fishing Tribes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. The contracts are for the continued implementation and coordination of salmon management and rebuilding programs in the Pacific Northwest. Funds support Tribal participation in cooperative research and data gathering programs developed by the United States' section of the PSC, thereby assisting in meeting the Federal Government's obligations in implementing the treaty.

Upper Columbia United Tribes (\$300,000): Existing contracts are being executed with the Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT) in eastern Washington and northern Idaho to support their continued participation in an inter-Tribal effort to mitigate fish and wildlife resources lost as a result of dam construction on the upper Columbia River. Through the UCUT Fisheries Center, the Tribes cooperate with State and Federal authorities in addressing a host of fish and wildlife resource issues of interest and concern and participate in a variety of resource management and enhancement activities on their reservations.

Lake Roosevelt Management (\$596,000): Existing contracts totaling \$523,000 are being executed with the Confederated Colville Tribes and the Spokane Tribe of Washington to implement a cooperative management agreement between the Tribes and the Department of the Interior for managing outdoor recreation in and around Lake Roosevelt. Funds support Tribal programs focusing on the management, planning, and regulation of fishing, boating, camping and related public use activities occurring within the Reservation Zone of the Lake Roosevelt Recreation Area. A portion of these funds (\$73,000) supports the Lake Roosevelt Water Quality Management Council.

Wetlands/Waterfowl Management (\$597,000): Existing contracts are executed in support of Tribal wetland rehabilitation, waterfowl enhancement and wild rice production projects on Indian lands in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Improved Tribal wetland habitats support tens of thousands of additional ducks and geese in spring and fall migrations, provide expanded hunting opportunities for Tribal members and the general public, and offer enhanced wild rice gathering opportunities and economic development possibilities for Tribes. Funds are distributed based on an annual evaluation of project proposals received from Tribes utilizing consensus-building procedures and ranking criteria developed by the Bureau in the areas of wetlands protection and waterfowl enhancement.

Fish Hatchery Operations and Maintenance

Program Description (\$1,671,000): The Fish Hatchery Operations and Fish Hatchery Maintenance programs provide a total of \$1,671,000 and are described as follows:

Fish Hatchery Operations (\$1,250,000) provides funding for contracts that are executed with fish-producing Tribes in support of associated hatching, rearing, and stocking programs. Salmon and steelhead trout releases from Tribal hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest benefit Indian and non-Indian commercial and sport fisheries in the United States and Canada, and play a major role in helping to satisfy Indian subsistence and ceremonial needs. Throughout the rest of the country, recreational opportunities created by the stocking of catchable trout, walleye, and other species attract numerous sport fishermen to Indian reservations and assist in developing reservation economies. These funds were distributed as follows:

Tribe	(\$)	Tribe	(\$)
Bad River	50,000	Hoh	25,000
Lac du Flambeau	278,000	Quileute	154,000
Lac Courte Oreilles	77,000	Skagit Coop	29,000
Red Cliff	103,000	Stillaguamish	106,000
Summit Lake	87,000	Nooksack	31,000
		Tulalip	310,000
		Total	1,250,000

The Fish Hatchery Maintenance activity (\$421,000) provides funding for contracts which are executed with fish-producing Tribes throughout the country to maintain more than 100 Tribal fish hatcheries and rearing facilities. Funds are distributed based on an annual ranking of project proposals received from Tribes, utilizing established procedures and ranking criteria developed by the Bureau in the areas of health and safety, water quality compliance, economic benefits, rights protection, and resource enhancement.

Tribal Management/Development Programs

Program Description (\$5,878,000): Existing contracts are executed with Tribal fish and wildlife organizations and individual fish and wildlife resource Tribes throughout the country to accomplish a variety of objectives. Individual Tribes have jurisdiction over hunting and fishing activities on trust lands containing 1.6 million acres of natural lakes and impoundments, more than 15,000 miles of perennial streams, and tens of millions of acres of wildlife habitat. They administer programs which contribute significantly toward meeting the growing national demand for outdoor recreation and tourism, and assure the protection of millions of acres of habitat necessary for the conservation of fish, wildlife and plant resources, including many listed as threatened and endangered.

In FY 1999, funds (\$491,000) were distributed again to the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society to promote and facilitate communications among fish and wildlife resource Tribes. The Tribal Bison Herd Development Program and Inter-Tribal Bison Cooperative were again provided \$649,000.

Funds were used again to assist Alaska Natives in addressing subsistence related needs and participating in associated resource management planning and other activities with their State and Federal counterparts, including \$348,000 to the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, \$69,000 to the Alaska Sea Otter Commission, and \$805,000 to the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association for the continuing assessment of salmon population declines in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region of Alaska.

The following amounts were distributed to individual Tribes to assist in the development of codes, ordinances, and regulations, and for managing associated populations, habitats, and other uses:

Tribe	(\$)	Tribe	(\$)	Tribe	(\$)
Lac du Flambeau	175,000	Northern	36,000	Stockbridge-Munsee	26,000
Bad River	168,000	Shoshone-Arapaho	101,000	White Earth	177,000
Great Lakes Tribes	28,000	Ute Mountain	61,000	San Carlos Apache	65,000
Lac Courte Oreilles	91,000	Zuni	81,000	Summit Lake	85,000
Red Cliff	238,000	Hualapai	300,000	Uintah & Ouray	30,000
Nez Perce	264,000	Colorado River	58,000	Fort Hall	280,000
Fort Belknap	52,000	White Mountain	115,000	Blackfeet	229,000
Mole Lake	76,000	Yakama	548,000	Crow	36,000
Fort Peck	109,000	St. Croix	87,000		
				Total	3,516,000

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Irrigation O&M	\$(000)	10,953	+1,013
Wildlife and Parks	\$(000)	26,764	+1,250
Total Requirements	\$(000)	37,717	2,263

Irrigation O&M (+\$1,013,000):

Relationship to Performance Goals: This program supports the general goal to ensure the trust responsibility to protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources. Two of the most important trust resources for American Indians are water and land. The irrigation operation, maintenance and rehabilitation (OM&R) activities support the existing Indian irrigation infrastructure that provides for the beneficial use of both of these critical trust resources.

This program provides for the continuous, efficient, and safe operation of authorized Indian irrigation projects which in turn ensures equitable distribution of the available water to all irrigators both Indian and non-Indian. Irrigated lands within these projects includes both Trust and fee status lands, as authorized by the Congress. All funds provided in this activity are used to pay legally mandated payments in support of 16 irrigation projects.

The current funding level is inadequate to meet all legally mandated requirements and does not provide sufficient resources to address all the repair and maintenance necessary to ensure projects are being operated efficiently and in a safe manner. This jeopardizes the Secretary's trust responsibility to protect and preserve these trust resources. Gradual and unexpected increases in OM&R costs have reduced the ability of the Federal Government to fully meet its legally mandated responsibility to pay these costs. The total estimated cost of OM&R for FY 2000 is \$13,000,000, leaving a shortfall in FY 1999 of over \$2 million. Even when funding is inadequate, projects must continue to operate and deliver water to the Indian and non-Indian water users. The only alternative is to defer maintenance in hopes of obtaining adequate funding in the future.

The shortfall is being absorbed within the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP). This is the only mandated payment of the 16 that is not to a third party. All other payments are to third parties and subject to termination of service for non-payment which would most likely result in the Federal Government being held responsible for non-payment. This shortfall will manifest itself in a maintenance level below that recommended by industry standards for irrigation infrastructure. This lack of complete and adequate maintenance results in irrigation system inefficiencies and system failures that may subject the Federal Government to damage claims.

The requested increase will be used for the OM&R of the NIIP to reduce the shortfall in support for this project. Adequate funding for this program along with other cross-cutting programs, such as the water resources program and safety of dams rehabilitation program, is critical in order to meet the strategic goal of protecting the trust responsibility.

Wildlife and Parks (Fishing Access Sites +\$250,000):

Relationship to Performance Goals: This program supports the long-term goal to support Tribal co-management of shared, multi-jurisdictional resources located off-reservations which provide for the exercise of treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights.

The funds will be used to ensure fulfillment of the Northwest Tribes Fishing Access Sites Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) of June 1995. The Secretary of the Army is required, in accordance with *Public Law 100-581*, to acquire, develop and improve land and facilities for 30 fishing access sites as necessary for four treaty Tribes along the Columbia River. The costs for the U.S. Army will exceed \$50 million. The Bureau is required, through the terms of the MOA with the U.S. Army, to contribute at least \$250,000 annually for operation, maintenance, and law enforcement activities, mainly enforcing the fishing use regulations imposed on the sites. If these additional funds are not received, the Bureau will be unable to fulfill the terms of the MOA, or to fulfill the Secretary's trust requirements without the regulatory oversight to ensure the fishing sites are adequately maintained. The potential for treaty conflicts and deterioration of the sites will increase. Finally, without the increase, millions of dollars appropriated to the U.S. Army for construction of the sites could be wasted.

Wildlife and Parks (Tribal Management/Development Programs +\$1,000,000):

Relationship to Performance Goals: This program supports the long-term goal of assisting American Indians in protecting and managing their natural resources on trust lands by increasing funding provided to Tribes for the return of the bison to Indian homelands and for the prudent development and management of bison herds and associated habitat on Indian reservations.

Bison are sacred to American Indians and also represent a powerful symbol of America and its heritage as a Nation. Few Federal policies were more destructive to Indian people than the annihilation of the bison at the end of the last century. Forty-five Tribes in 16 states currently participate in a joint effort through the Inter-Tribal Bison Cooperative (ITBC) to re-introduce and re-establish productive bison herds on Tribal lands and to manage the herds for religious, cultural enrichment, economic development and environmental restoration purposes. In 1991, 7 Tribes were raising a total of 1,500 bison. In 1998, 6 years after the initiation of funding for the Bison Herd Development Program, 35 Tribes had initiated or expanded their bison management programs to more than 9,000 animals. These efforts have resulted in the creation of many new Tribal jobs and

economic development opportunities and in a healing and strengthening of Indian cultures. The FY 1999 unmet need for Tribal bison management projects identified by the ITBC exceeds \$10 million. The additional \$1 million requested for the Tribal Management/Development Programs will be used toward high priority range restoration, bison transfer, fencing and other related projects proposed by the Tribal governments. This will also result in a tripling in the number of Tribal projects funded, which currently ranges from 15 to 20 annually.

**Non-Recurring
Programs**

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs

Subactivity		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Change	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Tribal Government	\$(000)	250	0	0	250	0
Community Development	\$(000)	100	0	-100	0	-100
Resources Management	\$(000)	30,912	255	1,247	32,414	1,502
	FTE	71	0	0	71	0
Trust Services	\$(000)	32,888	209	5,429	38,526	5,638
	FTE	101	0	-28	73	-28
Total Requirements	\$(000)	64,150	464	6,576	71,190	7,040
	FTE	172	0	-28	144	-28

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs

Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Self-Governance Grants	\$(000)	250	0	0	250	0

Self-Governance Grants

Program Description (\$250,000): The Secretary of the Interior is committed to maximum implementation of the Tribal self-governance program. In FY 2000, the Communication and Education Project will be continued (\$150,000) and funding (\$100,000) will be provided for the Tribal Leaders Self-Governance Advisory Committee. The Communication and Education Project provides information and technical assistance to Tribes interested in exercising the self-governance option. In addition, the Communication and Education Project sponsors two self-governance conferences and produces a quarterly newsletter for wide spread distribution. The Advisory Committee is comprised of self-governance Tribal leaders and is designed to provide Tribal advice and information on self-governance issues to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
 Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
St. Augustine Center	\$(000)	100	0	-100	0	-100

St. Augustine Center

Program Description: (\$100,000): Funding for this program was provided by the Congress for an urban or off-reservation Indian Child Welfare Act grant, specifically for the St. Augustine Center, which provides comprehensive social services to Native Americans residing in Chicago, Illinois.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
St. Augustine Center	\$(000)	0	-100

St. Augustine Center (-\$100,000): Due to other higher priority requirements, funds for the St. Augustine Center are discontinued in FY 2000. The Bureau will focus its limited Indian Child Welfare Act resources on reservation based programs. The Center can and does receive funding from other sources and is not dependent upon these funds.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
 Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Agriculture	\$(000)	1,964	23	0	1,987	23
	FTE	5	0	0	5	0
Irrigation Drainage	\$(000)	298	-273	0	25	-273
Forestry	\$(000)	15,806	368	0	16,174	368
	FTE	59	0	0	59	0
Water Management, Planning, and Pre- Development	\$(000)	8,006	79	0	8,085	79
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0
Unresolved Hunting and Fishing Rights	\$(000)	374	12	0	386	12
Minerals and Mining	\$(000)	1,890	1	0	1,891	1
Endangered Species	\$(000)	2,574	45	1,247	3,866	1,292
	FTE	4	0	0	4	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	30,912	255	1,247	32,414	1,502
	FTE	71	0	0	71	0

Agriculture

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Noxious Weed Eradication	\$(000)	1,964	23	0	1,987	23
	FTE	5	0	0	5	0

Noxious Weed Eradication

Program Description (\$1,964,000; FTE 5): This program supports the long-term goal to protect and exercise prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands. The annual goal of this program is to provide for the restoration of 80,000 acres of trust lands infested with noxious weeds to productive agronomic uses. The program staff support and encourage Tribes and individual Indians to protect and preserve their natural resources by managing their use in accordance with the principles of sustained yield management and Integrated Resource Management Plans. The Bureau will treat up to 80,000 acres of trust lands for noxious weed infestations at a rate that exceeds the annual containment. Loss of forage to noxious weeds results in a direct income loss to Indians that can be measured in millions of dollars annually and contributes to advanced soil loss and erosion. Continued cooperation with private, State and Federal landowners within the reservation boundaries and adjoining tracts will eventually allow for the containment and control of the weed population.

The noxious weed integrated management plan includes the use of chemical, mechanical, cultural and biological control methods. However, new research in the development of biological control shows results that are far more beneficial than chemical control and cause less harm to the environment. To leverage resources, funds are distributed to the Bureau's Field Offices with existing noxious weed control programs that include a minimum 50 percent cost-share agreement for the control projects.

The FY 2000 budget request will allow the Bureau to restore 80,000 acres of trust lands infested with noxious weed to productive agronomic use.

Irrigation Drainage

Program Description (\$298,000): The long-term goal of this program is to support the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands. In FY 1999, funds provided for this program will be used to determine future irrigation drainage-related water quality needs and the possible impact on the health of humans, fish, and wildlife in the vicinity of irrigation projects. Best Management Practices for the program will be determined by the resource managers. In addition, \$75,000 will be transferred to Other Recurring Programs, Wildlife and Parks, Tribal Management/Development, to begin a multi-year fisheries restoration program on the Red Lakes in Minnesota.

In FY 2000, \$273,000 will be transferred to other accounts as follows: Other Recurring Programs, Wildlife and Parks, Tribal Management/Development Programs (\$75,000) and Central Office Operations, Resources Management, Natural Resources, General (\$198,000). This transfer results from a reduction in funds needed by the Bureau for irrigation drainage projects and for costs associated with the TJ Drain at Fallon. The increased funding in Central Office Operations will be used for personnel costs associated with the oversight responsibility of the Division of Water and Land Resources programs and the increased responsibility in the Agriculture program. The balance of funds (\$25,000) will be used to provide for the travel and related expenses of the field coordinator for irrigation drainage projects to attend meetings on ongoing irrigation drainage issues within the Department of the Interior.

Forestry

Program Description (\$15,806,000; FTE 59): The long-term goal for the Forestry Program is to support the protection and prudent and integrated management of natural resources located on Indian lands. Key resource areas supporting Indian forested lands include forest products administration, forest inventories and plans, and reforestation. The specific components of the Forestry Program are described below:

Forest Development

The annual performance goal for this program is to reforest or improve four percent of approximately 1.3 million Indian forest acres needing silvicultural treatment. The main program activities are tree planting and precommercial thinning of overstocked forest areas. Other program activities include the following: site preparation; tree seed collection; greenhouse operations; protecting young forest stands; fertilizing forest soils; weeding; release; and, species conversion. These activities provide employment opportunities for Indian people. The overall program goal is to eliminate the inventory of acres needing treatment so the Indian forest owners will benefit from

the full productive capacity of their forests and to meet our responsibility to manage the Indian forest in a sustainable manner. The annual inventory of forest development needs is used to allocate funding on a nationwide basis. Allocations are determined by a formula that considers the commercial timber area and the annual forest development needs inventory.

Forest Management Inventories and Plans

The annual performance goal for this program is to complete three forest inventories and three forest management plans in FY 1999. This program is critical since the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act of 1990 requires forest management plans for all Indian forests. The plans enable Indian forest owners to make informed resource management decisions and to ensure the forests are managed on a sustainable basis. Currently, less than half the 260 Indian forests have approved forest management plans. Program activities include: scientific measurement of forest stocking; determinations of growth; assessment of stand conditions; documentation of forest trends; calculation of sustainable harvest levels; vegetative mapping; forest acreage update; determination of local issues and desirable management policy; and, an assessment of environmental and economic impacts on the Indian lands and surrounding communities.

Woodland Management

This program includes funding for the following activities: Woodland Management Projects, the President's Forest Plan - Timber Harvest Initiative, and the President's Forest Plan - Ecosystem Restoration ("Jobs in the Woods").

Woodland Management Projects: The goal of this program is to protect and enhance woodland resources by completing forest management projects within the 9.4 million acres of woodlands in Indian Country. Funds will be distributed to the Area Offices based on a formula that considers each Area's amount of woodlands and project funding needs. Individual project funding decisions are made at the Area Office level. The following are typical woodland management projects; inventories; planning; marketing; business development; product sales preparation and administration; and, protection of woodland resources. These projects provide employment opportunities for Indian people.

President's Forest Plan - Timber Harvest Initiative: The annual performance goals for this program are to harvest 40 million board feet of timber worth \$12 million and to create 25 jobs. This activity will occur in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California where timber harvest on other Federal lands has declined. The timber scheduled for harvest under this initiative is a portion of the allowable annual cut identified in an approved forest management plan. The Bureau and Tribes working together will develop environmental compliance documents, prepare timber for sale, and administer timber sale contracts.

President's Forest Plan - Ecosystem Restoration ("Jobs in the Woods"): The annual performance goals are to restore 150 miles of stream courses and to create 50 jobs. The types of projects funded in this program are: road closures, road eradications and road improvements for erosion control and fisheries habitat enhancement; revegetation of damaged areas with native plant species; regeneration of old growth forest ecosystems; and, stream course enhancement. Also funded is a joint habitat recovery project that is being carried out by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and the State of Washington.

Integrated Resource Management Planning

The long-term goal of this program is to support the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands by providing 25 Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) grants to assist Tribes in adopting an integrated approach to natural resource management. The primary objective of the program is to address the serious deficit of Tribal strategic natural resource goals and objectives through the development of the IRMPs. It is the Bureau's policy to assist Tribes in ascertaining and documenting the goals of Indian owners through an interdisciplinary, integrated approach which is adaptable to local needs and conditions.

To this end, the program provides seed-money grants, training, and technical resources to assist Tribes in developing IRMPs. Tribes, through the development of IRMPs, assert their rights to manage reservation lands. By using an integrated approach, coordination of the wide range of resource management activities undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior can be undertaken effectively with each resource program taking into account the impact of its management actions on other programs.

The focus of this program in FY 1999 is to assist Tribes already involved in IRMP development as well as to assist an additional 10 Tribes in initiating the IRMP process. This will be accomplished through the distribution of tailored resource materials such as the Guidelines for Integrated Resource Management Planning in Indian Country and A Tribal Executive's Guide to Integrated Resource Management Planning. Ten training workshops tailored to an individual Tribe's needs will be presented by the Bureau to assist with the design of integrated management processes which meet Tribal-specific needs. Existing IRMP Development Contracts or grants under the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C. 13) will be entered into with as many as five Tribes to assist in the development and implementation of integrated management strategies. The Bureau will continue to provide funds for this program in FY 2000.

Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development

Program Description (\$8,006,000; FTE 3): This program supports the long-term goal to successfully support the prudent management of natural resources. Funds will be used to provide for Tribal projects which are aimed at managing and conserving reservation water resources. Projects typically include, but are not limited to, ground and surface water studies regarding water quantity and water quality. Closely related to these projects are Tribal projects for the interpretation of technical information to enable Tribes to be informed partners in the management of water resources on par with Federal, State and local governments.

This program also funds technical training of Tribal youth in the basic skills needed to accomplish key aspects of water resources management, such as stream gaging, quality sampling, initial response to pollution, land surveying, mapping, graphing, and data management and reporting. Since 1992, technical training has been provided to 300 Tribal youth; in FY 1999 and FY 2000, up to 55 more youths will be trained in the classroom and field by a cadre of Federal and academic professionals, as well as on-the-job training as one-year interns in Tribal Governments.

Program funds are not used to design, construct, repair or improve facilities or water-related infrastructure. Such development is the objective of other Federal programs, such as the Bureau's

Irrigation and Safety of Dams Construction Programs. All funds are provided for projects on a year-by-year basis and are limited to the life of the project. These projects are funded based on the ranking of proposed projects in accordance with national program criteria; funds are provided to Tribes via grants under the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C. 13). In FY 1999 and FY 2000, funds will provide for approximately 148 Tribal projects.

Unresolved Hunting and Fishing Rights

Program Description (\$374,000): This program supports the long-term goal to protect and exercise prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands. Funds provided for this program will be used to support Tribes engaged in negotiations with other fish and wildlife resource management authorities to clarify the scope of Indian hunting, fishing and gathering rights, and the nature and extent to which such rights may be exercised. Funds are distributed based on the relative importance and potential of the treaty right in satisfying subsistence and ceremonial needs, to promote standardized conservation enforcement policies, and to maximize benefits among participating Tribes. Data required for the establishment of total and safe allowable catch levels is compiled to provide a basis for Tribal management. In FY 1999 and FY 2000, \$320,000 will be used by the *Boldt* Tribes for unresolved issues involving *U.S. v. Washington*. It is anticipated that the remaining \$54,000 will be provided to address unresolved hunting and fishing rights issues involving Tribes in the Great Lakes region.

Minerals and Mining

Program Description (\$1,890,000): This program supports the long-term goal to successfully support the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands. To further this goal, the Bureau assists Tribes to develop their energy and mineral resources by providing services through the Mineral Assessment and Special Project components of the program.

Mineral Assessments: This program includes funding for approximately 14 Tribes for the continuation of their mineral assessment studies to identify and/or quantify and prepare a marketing analysis of potential mineral resources. The projects include studies for oil, gas products, sand and gravel, gypsum, bentonite, limestone, geothermal, coal, uranium and other minerals. The projects are ranked and selected based on specific criteria.

Funds will be used for administrative expenses associated with the negotiation of Tribal Indian Mineral Development Act agreements, the monitoring of Tribal projects and the publishing of an Atlas of Oil and Gas Plats for Tribes in the Southern Rocky Mountain region. The program also provides funding for computer system support and maintenance for the NIEMR programs and for two NIOGEMS applications for establishment at two reservations. Outreach activities consist of mineral conferences, geo-technical meetings, and publications for Tribes to use to present and promote mineral assessment results to the mining industry. Training of approximately 100 Indian and Alaska Native students will be provided by the Colorado School of Mines for the National Indian Aggregate and Geo-Chemistry Digital Data Inventory Program. This training will enable the students to acquire a fundamental knowledge of energy and mineral resource management operations on Tribal and allotted reservation lands. Additional funds will be provided to Tribes for Integrated Resource Management Planning through existing *Public Law 93-638* contracts or as grants under the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C. 13).

Special Projects: This activity provides funding for NIOGEMS, NISES, and NIEMR projects; Mine Modeling for Tribal marketing support; and Tribal requests for computer generated minerals and mining related products. The NIOGEMS is an automated comprehensive resource database information storage and retrieval system. NISES is a system that processes and manages Tribally owned geophysical exploration data, and NIEMR is a database program that archives Indian owned energy and minerals data for all Indian mineral lands.

The FY 2000 budget request includes the same level of funding as FY 1999 for the Minerals and Mining program.

Endangered Species

Program Description (\$2,574,000; FTE 4): This program supports the long-term goal of supporting the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands by conducting activities required to comply with the Endangered Species Act (*Public Law 93-205*), while protecting and enhancing Indian resource management for nine Tribes. There are two major areas of emphasis in FY 1999 for the Bureau:

- 1) Pacific Northwest Tribes and activities associated with Tribal forest management; the recovery of marbled murrelets; and, the implementation of the Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan; and,
- 2) Recovery of the black-footed ferret in South Dakota through the implementation of the Cheyenne River Tribe's Prairie Management Plan.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Endangered Species	\$(000)	3,866	+1,247
	<i>FTE</i>	4	0

Endangered Species (+\$1,247,000)

Relationship to Performance Goals: The requested increase supports the long-term goal of assisting American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving their natural resources on Trust lands and shared off-reservation resources. Funds requested will be focused on increasing the number of Federally listed threatened and endangered species the Bureau is seeking to protect from 3 to 10 and by increasing the number of Tribes directly benefitting from 9 to 30, while maintaining or improving the current program. The requested increase is essential in achieving the Bureau's long-term goal of directly benefitting 50 species by 2003.

Federally listed and proposed threatened and endangered (T&E) species are trust resources for which the Bureau must act as Trustee. In addition, all activities funded, authorized, and/or carried out by the Bureau on the 56 million acres held in trust for Indian people must comply with the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The ESA requires a number of specific actions, such as the preparation of Biological Assessments (BA) to determine the effect of proposed actions on any listed species, and,

when necessary, consultation with either the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. To prepare a BA and make an adequate determination of its effect, it is necessary to have information on the locations, ecology, and life history of species and their required habitats. All activities and actions must be carried out in such a manner so as not to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species. In addition, the ESA directs us to "conserve" T&E species and their habitat, which means steps are to be taken to assist in the "recovery" of T&E species.

It is estimated that more than 100 Federally listed T&E plants and animals exist on Tribal trust lands; the number continues to increase as the number of listed species continues to grow nationwide. Many other T&E species which are of spiritual, cultural, or economic concern to Tribes exist off-reservation. Unfortunately, data is not available to accurately identify the types and locations of most T&E species on Tribal trust lands. Most, if not all, Tribes in the lower 48 States must deal with T&E species in some way, either because these species and/or their habitat are located on Tribal lands, or activities on off-reservation lands affect species of concern to Tribes. Tribal lands often provide islands of habitat for T&E species because habitats on adjoining ownerships have been degraded or eliminated. For these reasons, Tribes are dealing with a multitude of complex endangered species issues, both on- and off- reservation, yet only nine out of more than 550 Federally recognized Tribes receive funding for endangered species management, and only 3 of the more than 100 T&E species found on Tribal lands benefit directly from these funds.

With the exception of the programs for the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet for eight Pacific Northwest Tribes, and the black-footed ferret on the Cheyenne River reservation, most Tribal programs are minimal or non-existent. This situation does not fulfill our trust responsibility, provide for full or adequate compliance with the ESA, conserve or recover Federally listed species, and meets only a fraction of the need that exists on Tribal trust lands in relation to endangered species management and recovery.

The majority of the requested funds would be directed to Tribes, with a lesser amount made available to Bureau personnel for inherently Federal functions related to ESA compliance. Tribal project proposals would be submitted and selections would be made using predetermined evaluation criteria. Based on the FY 2000 Needs Assessment for endangered species, it is anticipated that the funds would be used for such things as:

- training of Tribal personnel in species identification and surveying techniques;
- completion of inventories and surveys;
- monitoring of species and populations, such as the grizzly bear in Montana;
- the preparation of biological assessments;
- providing support to the development and implementation of IRMPs and other Tribal resource management plans;
- protection of T&E species and their habitat, such as bald eagle nests;
- reintroduction of species, such as swift fox and black-footed ferret;
- participation on recovery planning teams and implementation of recovery plans, such as the Jaguar Conservation Team in Arizona or conservation planning for multiple species in southern California;
- a variety of habitat improvement and restoration projects, such as riparian habitat restoration in the southwest or piping plover habitat in the Great Lakes region; or
- completion of inherently Federal functions related to Section 7 of ESA.

Other indirect benefits would include increased employment for Tribal members (for example, surveying and monitoring personnel), increased economic development due to a reduction in ESA-related delays, proactive approach to management of endangered species, and the protection of traditional uses and knowledge through the recovery of endangered species important for such uses.

Thus, the requested increase would provide needed funds that would aid Tribes in protecting and enhancing Indian resource management and reducing adverse delays to Tribal projects and programs, assist the Bureau in meeting its trust responsibilities and the goals of its strategic plan, and assist in the recovery and conservation of threatened and endangered species.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs

Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Indian Rights Protection	\$(000)	15,643	13	3,902	19,558	3,915
	FTE	5	0	2	7	2
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Activities	\$(000)	704	0	1,000	1,704	1,000
	FTE	0	0	2	2	2
Real Estate Services	\$(000)	8,541	111	-3,573	5,079	-3,462
	FTE	69	0	-32	37	-32
Waste Management	\$(000)	3,771	-3,771	0	0	-3,771
	FTE	12	-12	0	0	-12
Environmental Management	\$(000)	3,000	3,809	3,000	9,809	6,809
	FTE	0	12	0	12	12
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	\$(000)	1,229	47	0	1,276	47
	FTE	15	0	0	15	0
Hopi Partitioned Lands	\$(000)	0	0	1,100	1,100	1,100
	FTE					
Total Requirements	\$(000)	32,888	209	5,429	38,526	5,638
	FTE	101	0	-28	73	-28

Indian Rights Protection

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Litigation Support	\$(000)	1,996	0	0	1,996	0
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation	\$(000)	11,015	13	4,002	15,030	4,015
	FTE	5	0	2	7	2
Attorneys Fees	\$(000)	2,632	0	-100	2,532	-100
Total Requirements	\$(000)	15,643	13	3,902	19,558	3,915
	FTE	5	0	2	7	2

Litigation Support

Program Description (\$1,996,000): This program supports the mission of the Bureau to protect and preserve Trust lands and Trust resources by providing funding for studies and investigations that may be required to support the position of a Tribe and/or the United States in a litigation, negotiation, or administrative proceeding involving the protection of Tribal trust resources or rights guaranteed by treaty, statute, court order, executive order or other legal authority, with the

exception of Tribal water rights. Funds for issues involving Tribal water rights are provided from the Bureau's Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation Program.

The litigation support funds will be allocated to assist Tribes or the United States in procuring expert witnesses, research and data collection services, to conduct studies, and support other evidence-gathering activities and related costs. Issues for which assistance are being sought may involve environmental matters pertaining to the protection of the Tribe's trust resources, issues involving boundary disputes, or treaty rights, such as hunting, fishing or gathering rights. In FY 1999, it is anticipated that approximately 27 Tribes will receive assistance on their behalf from the litigation support program. These funds may also be used for payments resulting from Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) settlements ordered by a court, the Department of Justice, or the Department's Office of the Solicitor.

Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation

Program Description (\$11,015,000; FTE 5): The long-term goal is to assist Tribes in establishing and defining water and land claims through negotiations. In FY 1999, funds will be used to implement this goal by funding approximately 80 project proposals for technical research and studies and 20 negotiation teams.

The FY 1999 appropriations are being used to quantify the water rights reserved for Indian trust lands. Current efforts to quantify Indian water rights include some 59 stream adjudications and 23 water rights negotiations. Quantification is accomplished through State-initiated adjudications or negotiations, both of which require the production of evidence generated from technical studies. The program objective is to provide funding for studies which substantiate U.S. claims for Indian water rights. Studies include the determination of surface and groundwater supplies, identification of arable lands, studies of historical water use, fish and wildlife requirements, as well as the amount of water required for irrigated agriculture and the related engineering and economic studies for water delivery.

Attorney Fees

Program Description (\$2,632,000): The Attorney Fees program supports the mission of the Bureau to protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources by providing financial assistance to eligible Tribes for the purpose of procuring legal services to establish and/or defend their rights and protect their trust resources guaranteed through treaty, executive order, statute, court decision or other legal authority. The FY 1999 program includes \$304,000 for the Alaska Legal Services to provide legal representation to adjudicate Alaska Native applications for Native allotments, \$160,000 for the Navajo Nation, and \$160,000 for the Hopi Tribe for attorney fees and expenses as authorized in 25 U.S.C. § 640d-27(a). The remaining \$2,008,000 will be distributed to Tribes who make a request for assistance for legal services expected to be performed in FY 1999, and the request meets the criteria in 25 C.F.R. Part 89. Based on past program performance, it is anticipated that the attorney fees funds will support approximately 30 Tribes. Due to the moratorium on new or expanded contracts or compacts in FY 1999, funds provided to Tribes will be issued under grants under the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C. 13) or the authority of 25 U.S.C. 175 covering personal selection of attorneys. This authority states that Tribes are eligible to receive these funds when the United States Attorney is unable to represent Tribes due to conflict of interest. The same level of activity in the program is anticipated for FY 2000.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Activities

Program Description (\$704,000): These funds are used to perform administrative activities and project studies in support of the United States' trust responsibilities under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 739a - 825r) during relicensing of commercially owned hydroelectric facilities licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). There are approximately 270 hydroelectric facilities on, or affecting, Indian lands. It is anticipated that between the years 1999 and 2010, over 100 relicensings will require Bureau action because of their impact on Indian trust lands and trust resources. Additional hydroelectric facilities will also be undergoing relicensing after 2010. Under the Federal Power Act (Act), the Secretary is responsible for establishing conditions for inclusion in licenses to ensure trust lands and assets are protected. Licenses are for a period of 50 years. When the existing licenses were issued, protection of Indian trust lands and trust assets were generally not factors included in establishing operating conditions for these facilities. This has resulted in, and contributes to, loss in economic development opportunities and poor natural resources management. Tribes strive for economic stability; this program adds to assisting them to meet that end. The relicensing phase is the first opportunity for the Secretary to exercise the United States' trust responsibility under the Act since the original licenses were issued. This opportunity will not present itself again for another 50 years.

Real Estate Services

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Real Estate Services	\$(000)	4,968	111	0	5,079	111
	FTE	37	0	0	37	0
Probate Backlog Reduction	\$(000)	3,573	0	-3,573	0	-3,573
	FTE	32	0	-32	0	-32
Total Requirements	\$(000)	8,541	111	-3,573	5,079	-3,462
	FTE	69	0	-32	37	-32

Program Description (\$4,968,000); FTE 37): The Real Estate Services Program supports the Bureau's mission to ensure the trust responsibility by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. This program includes funding for Unresolved Rights Issues, Cadastral Surveys, and Lease Compliance. Each activity is described below:

Unresolved Indian Rights Issues (\$1,187,000; FTE 11): Funding is dedicated to ensuring the continued protection of natural resources and the environment of Tribes and its members. The funds are especially needed to resolve cases identified under the Indian Claims Limitations Act of 1982 and the related or continuing boundary encroachments.

In FY 1999, the Bureau will resolve approximately 20 percent of its identified pending unresolved rights issues. The funds will be used for Bureau staff and approximately \$190,000 will be provided to self-governance Tribes to conduct ongoing research and field investigations requisite to the timely identification and resolution of Indian rights associated primarily with natural resources.

The annual caseload per Area Office will continue to consist of resolution or documented progress on approximately two major, 12 medium, and 75 small cases. At the end of FY 1998, there were 12,250 cases pending which will be used as the baseline for determining actual performance in Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000. As new cases are identified, this number may increase. It is estimated that approximately 2,400 cases will be resolved in FY 1999 and an estimated 1,900 cases will be resolved in FY 2000. The major cases require the development of litigation reports and issuance of legal opinions by the Office of the Solicitor. The information is used primarily to seek and obtain negotiated settlements and other administrative remedies. Funds may be used to support the initiation of litigation and resolution by legislation. Unresolved Indian Rights Issues include title to land, trespass, water rights, degradation of natural resources, problems of pollution, and activities which endanger trust or restricted property. Area and Agency staff attempt to collect money damages and initiate lease and rights-of-way payments in administrative resolution of trespass cases on behalf of beneficial owners of individual Indian trust land. Investigation and resolution of trespasses against trust lands (and resources) throughout the nation demand high priority and continuing emphasis on investigation and resolution.

Cadastral Surveys (\$2,162,000): Funds will be provided to the Bureau of Land Management through an interagency agreement with the goal of conducting cadastral surveys of Tribal and individually owned Indian trust or restricted lands. Funds will also continue to be provided for the operation of project offices at Southern Ute, Lac Courte Oreilles, Olympic Peninsula, Fort Hall and Nez Perce reservations, and in the State of Maine. Additionally, 1,000 square miles of surveys will be conducted and 2,000 corner position monuments set. Survey priorities are based on the needs specified by the Tribes and the Bureau Agency and Area offices.

Cadastral surveys of Tribal and individually owned Indian trust or restricted boundaries diminish the potential liability of the Bureau with regard to the protection of trust resources, the identification of specific locations of trust and restricted lands for management purposes, and for the protection of human and natural resources, and prevention of loss of Tribal resources by deterring trespass of Indian lands. All Federally recognized Tribes and Alaska Native entities require some exterior boundary survey as well as extensive surveys within the boundaries of the reservation. Since 1989, approximately 7,000 boundary miles have been surveyed.

Lease Compliance (\$1,566,000; FTE 26): The goals of the Lease Compliance Program are to protect and enhance the Indian leasehold estate by providing individual Indian landowners and Indian Tribes with lease compliance activities required of the United States in its role as trustee for Indian-owned real property, and to facilitate the best economic use of the land through leasing.

The Lease Compliance program assures that leases on trust and restricted Indian lands and their assignees comply with the terms of the leases. Lease compliance activities may result in the recovery of funds for the Indian landowners through the collection of late payment penalties and interest, damages, or bond forfeitures. Bureau personnel, self-governance Tribes or Tribal contractors, authorized under *Public Law 93-638*, initiate administrative actions to ensure that Indian landowners' property rights are protected and corrective actions or lease cancellations are completed. Administrative actions include physical inspections of lease file and site visits, lease cancellations for non-timely payment, non-payment of rentals, non-compliance with terms of leases, and prevention of future lease violations.

A reporting requirement on the lease compliance program was implemented during FY 1998. The reports illustrated that over \$2,050,000 was collected from identified lease violations and trespass. An estimated 25,000 physical inspections and follow-up inspections will be conducted of approximately 100,000 leases, which comprise about 8 million acres. Inspections such as these have previously identified lease violations and trespass issues resulting in the recovery and prevention of losses of income for Tribes and individual Indians.

Funds are distributed to the Area Offices based on data reported in the annual reports for lease compliance. Minimum base funding of \$50,000 is allocated to each Area Office. The factors used to distribute the balance of the resources are as follows: (1) total number of leases; (2) total number of acres; and, (3) total amount of income derived from leases. Priority is given to activities involving agriculture, oil and gas, mining, housing, business, and other types of income-producing leases. Distribution to self-governance Tribes will be based on negotiated amounts per compact.

Probate Backlog Reduction

Program Description (\$3,573,000; FTE 32): The Probate Backlog Reduction program is part of the core function of the strategic goal to fulfill the trust responsibility by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. In FY 1999, the Bureau will participate in a Department-wide re-invention team effort to review the entire probate process, from initial intake to final disposition. A total of \$1.2 million has been reserved to fund the re-invention effort and to implement the team's recommendations. This effort will focus on ways in which the probate system can be simplified and expedited, by both administrative and legislative changes. The balance of the FY 1999 funding will be distributed to those Area Offices with the greatest volume of backlogged estates. Approximately 4,500 probate cases will be addressed in FY 1999.

Environmental Management

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Waste Management	\$(000)	3,771	-3771	0	0	-3,771
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>-12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-12</i>
Environmental Management	\$(000)	3,000	3,809	3,000	9,809	6,809
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
Total Requirements	\$(000)	6,771	38	3,000	9,809	3,038
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0</i>

Program Description (\$3,771,000; FTE 12): The goal of this program is to ensure the trust responsibility to protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources. This program will provide \$1,875,000 for Environmental Scientist positions at 12 Area Offices and \$200,000 for personnel and administrative costs at the Central Office. The Area positions: (1) advise administrative officials in complying with environmental laws, regulations, and policies; (2) conduct waste site surveys; (3) close or bring waste sites into compliance with applicable laws and regulations; (4) develop proper alternative waste facilities; (5) inspect and monitor underground storage tanks for compliance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations; and, (6) respond to emergencies.

Approximately \$100,000 is used for up to 50 emergency responses annually that have the potential to adversely impact trust resources, health or safety.

Funds are also used to train Bureau and Tribal environmental staff in the most effective and efficient means of environmental compliance and incident response, as well as to assist Tribes in the cleanup of Tribally-owned and -operated facilities on trust lands to a level that meets environmental statutory requirements. Also during FY 1999, the Bureau intends to develop the audit program and to perform audits and begin corrective actions at 17 percent of the Bureau's facilities.

The sheep dip vat remediation program on the Navajo Reservation will also continue in FY 1999 to clean up 4 vats. The remediation costs are estimated at \$40,000 per vat. In FY 1999, \$100,000 will be used for an interagency agreement with the Agency for Toxic Substance Disease Registry (ATSDR) to advise the Bureau on the Navajo Dip Vat remediation and several other projects that have public health effects.

The process of bringing over 1,100 open dumps in Indian Country identified by the Indian Health Service (IHS) into compliance will continue in FY 1999. The Bureau is collaborating with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), IHS and other Federal agencies on the cleanup of these sites. The EPA has demonstrated vigorous interest in the Bureau's environmental compliance. The EPA has proposed enforcement action at Bureau installations in the Aberdeen, Navajo and Sacramento Areas. Most penalties levied on the Bureau by the EPA must also be paid out of these funds. At Ft. Defiance, the Supplemental Environmental Project, pursuant to a penalty under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), will continue in FY 1999 at an estimated cost of over \$1,000,000. A proposed penalty of \$936,000 for underground storage tank violations in the Aberdeen Area is currently being negotiated but may have to be paid in FY 1999. An enforcement action for alleged RCRA violations at the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in the Sacramento Area has been settled, and the Bureau will have to pay \$45,000 in other penalties in FY 1999 and an estimated additional \$45,000 in FY 2000.

The Bureau has been working closely with the EPA and IHS on compliance issues in Indian Country and has moved forward in coordinating its efforts and strengthening its working relationships.

Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program

Program Description (\$1,229,000; FTE 15): This program supports the goal to protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources through the implementation of the provisions of the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of 1974, as amended. The funds will be used to monitor and implement range management plans and grazing control methods to minimize the damage to rangelands within the former Navajo-Hopi Joint Use Area (JUA). The vegetative analysis completed on the Hopi Partitioned Lands indicated a need for an average stocking reduction of 50 percent. The need for stock reduction has been attributed mainly to severe drought conditions over the last three years. A similar vegetative analysis was completed on the Navajo Partitioned Lands (NPL). The need for similar stock reduction levels will be required on the NPL.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation	\$(000)	15,030	+4,002
	FTE	7	+2
Attorneys Fees	\$(000)	2,532	-100
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Activities	\$(000)	1,704	+1,000
	FTE	2	+2
Probate Backlog Reduction	\$(000)	0	-3,573
	FTE	0	-32
Environmental Management	\$(000)	9,809	+3,000
Hopi Partitioned Lands	\$(000)	1,100	+1,100
Total Requirements	\$(000)	30,175	5,429
	FTE	9	-28

Relationship to Performance Goals

Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation (+\$4,002,000; FTE 7): The proposed increase supports the annual performance goal by providing funding to an additional estimated 100 projects that support active negotiations and litigation relevant to the quantification of Indian water rights. The objective is to complete studies in the shortest reasonable period of time in order to avoid higher costs of attenuated studies. Included in the increase is \$400,000 for administrative activities and capital expenditures to facilitate compact administration for the Rocky Boy's water settlement that is expected to be enacted into law in FY 1999.

This program is at the heart of the Federal Indian trust responsibility of the Secretary and the Bureau, because water is a fundamental property right which must be identified and protected. Continuous budget reductions and the effect of inflation on lower appropriations have seriously undercut the Secretary's ability to act. If the United States fails to adequately prepare claims, there could be a substantial risk that Indian water rights could be diminished, especially in terms of the available supplies of water for use on reservations. The simple fact is that many reservations do not have sufficient water for domestic use or economic development and they will not in the future if water rights are not determined. These are reasons why a failure to properly address water claims gives rise to the potential for breach of trust actions by owner-Tribes. Providing the requested increase will permit the Bureau to make progress in defining and protecting water property rights for a number of Tribes.

Attorneys Fees (-\$100,000): The increase of \$100,000 provided in FY 1999 by the Congress specifically for the Alaska Legal Services to adjudicate Alaska Native applications for Native allotments is not continued in order to provide funding for higher priority programs. However, the Bureau will continue to provide \$204,000 for Alaska Legal Services in the base program funding level which should be sufficient for the legal representation required by Alaska Native seeking Native allotments.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Activities (+1,000,000): Limited funding has seriously undercut the Secretary's ability to effectively develop critical information for consideration during FERC relicensing for 28 facilities. The FY 1999 level of funding is inadequate to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under the Federal Power Act and to fulfill the United States' trust responsibility to protect Indian trust lands and trust assets for the current 28 actions under consideration by the FERC.

In FY 2000, \$1.0 million is requested to perform partial studies on 3 to 5 of the 28 hydroelectric projects undergoing relicensing. If the requested increase is not provided, the overall cost to the Government for developing critical information for the FERC relicensing process will increase due to the loss of Tribes' economies of scale. Tribes strive for economic stability; this increase will help them to meet that end. In addition to the inability of the United States to protect trust lands and assets, there will be a high probability of a resulting loss in economic recovery under Section 10(e) of the Federal Power Act.

All costs directly attributable to the carrying out of the Secretary's responsibilities under the Federal Power Act are fully recovered annually by FERC from the licensee and returned to the United States Treasury.

Probate Backlog Reduction (-\$3,573,000): The proposed reduction of \$3,573,000 represents a proposed base funding transfer to the Office of Special Trustee (OST) as part of the Secretary's Trust Management and Improvement Project (TMIP). (Only the transfer of base funding is proposed; the 32 FTEs will remain in the Bureau). While base and additional funding is included within the OST request, funding will be used by the Bureau to eliminate probate backlogs, which includes hiring of temporary staff, continuing of services to research and compile the data necessary to probate approximately 6,500 Indian trust and restricted estates. The Probate Backlog Reduction effort is a core component of the TMIP and is essential to its overall success. A total of \$5 million is being requested by the OST in FY 2000 for elimination of the Bureau's backlog. The Probate Backlog Reduction effort is consistent with the Bureau's strategic goal of fulfilling the Federal Government's trust responsibility to protect and preserve Indian trust lands and resources.

Environmental Management (\$+3,000,000): These funds will largely be used to fund the Bureau's environmental auditing program. The Bureau was mandated by the Department to develop the program and to conduct baseline assessments of all Bureau facilities and operations by the end of FY 2002.

Hopi Partitioned Lands (+\$1,100,000): The activities performed under this program will ensure the protection of natural resources on the Hopi Partitioned Lands by fulfilling the requirements of section 9(a) of the Settlement Agreement with the Hopi Tribe and the Secretary of the Interior. The requested increase of \$1.1 million will address two major areas of need resulting from the increased responsibilities of the Agreement.

Agriculture: Funds in the amount of \$540,000 will be used to address agricultural needs on the Hopi Partitioned Lands which consists of 910,021 acres. Management of this large land base requires \$540,000 or 59 cents per acre to ensure adequate protection of the natural resources. Activities to be undertaken involve the further development of range units, refinement of water impoundments, cross fencing, erosion control, and agricultural awareness programs designed to assist the local farmers and ranchers in obtaining assistance from the Department of Agriculture. Without the

additional resources, the Bureau will be unable to carry out the Secretary's responsibilities and implement the necessary activities to comply with the Federal District Court's ruling that the Bureau is responsible for the conservation and management of the Tribe's natural resources. Of the \$540,000, \$100,000 will be used to implement the court-ordered program and technical assistance to both Tribal and non-Tribal members residing in this area.

Law Enforcement: Funds in the amount of \$560,000 will be used to supplement the detention center on the Hopi Reservation to cover the new area of responsibility which has expanded its patrol area by 1,412 square miles. There are over 120 extended families residing on the Hopi Partitioned Lands. The extended families encompass over 20 members at times.

**Central Office
Operations**

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Central Office Operations

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Tribal Government	\$(000)	2,628	454	0	3,082	454
	<i>FTE</i>	23	0	0	23	0
Human Services	\$(000)	866	29	400	1,295	429
	<i>FTE</i>	11	0	4	15	4
Community Development	\$(000)	837	16	0	853	16
	<i>FTE</i>	6	0	0	6	0
Resources Management	\$(000)	3,108	279	0	3,387	279
	<i>FTE</i>	31	0	0	31	0
Trust Services	\$(000)	2,070	44	0	2,114	44
	<i>FTE</i>	17	0	0	17	0
General Administration	\$(000)	36,230	789		37,019	789
	<i>FTE</i>	273	0	0	273	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	45,739	1,611	400	47,750	2,011
	<i>FTE</i>	361	0	4	365	4

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
 Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Community Services, General	\$(000)	1,140	410	0	1,550	410
	FTE	6	0	0	6	0
Tribal Government Services	\$(000)	1,488	44	0	1,532	44
	FTE	17	0	0	17	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	2,628	454	0	3,082	454
	FTE	23	0	0	23	0

Community Services, General

Program Description (\$1,140,000; FTE 6): The goal of this program is to develop policy and procedures that will provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. These funds are used by the Office of the Director, Tribal Services, to develop and implement policies and to monitor, evaluate and provide technical assistance to address Tribal government; social services; housing; self-determination; personnel background security and child protection issues; to advocate and defend Tribal and Bureau priorities through the annual budget process; and, to prepare statistical reports for the Congress such as the Contract Support Report and Child Abuse Statistics. The Office responds to more than 200 Congressional inquiries a year.

All activities relating to self-determination services and personnel background security are incorporated into the responsibilities of the Director. In the area of self-determination, the Office is focusing key efforts on developing recommendations in partnership with Tribal representatives to determine how contract support will be funded. The Office completed work with the Joint Department of Interior/Tribal/Bureau of Indian Affairs workgroup for the development of the procedural manual for 25 CFR, part 900. During FY 1999, the Office will complete the internal agency procedures handbook on contracting and continue to provide training to 500 or more Bureau employees as well as Tribal staff on the delegations of authority for *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, contracting. Delegation for contract authority will continue to be extended to Agency offices in FY 1999. Currently, there are 50 Agencies and 2 Field Offices authorized to administer self-determination contracts under a delegation of authority.

Pursuant to *Public Law 101-630*, the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Act, and *Public Law 101-647*, the Crime Control Act of 1990, Child Care Worker Background Checks, the Office will process and adjudicate background investigations for all Bureau employees whose duties include contact with or control of children. In FY 1998, the Bureau identified 7,000 positions which are covered by the Act and has completed 96 percent of the background investigations, which in certain situations can be a lengthy process; the remainder of the investigations will be completed in FY 1999. Considering the annual attrition of employees, it is anticipated that 800 to 1,000 new background investigations will be conducted in FY 1999.

Tribal Government Services

Program Description (\$1,488,000; FTE 17): The goal of this program is to develop policy and procedures that will provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations.

The Tribal Government Services staff maintains, updates, and publishes annually the list of Federally recognized Tribal entities; oversees the operation of courts of Indian offenses; and conducts technical reviews of proposed and existing constitutions, revisions, and revocations for compliance with Federal statutes. Staff prepare and make recommendations for approval and publication of Tribal liquor control ordinances; recognize Tribal governing bodies for the purpose of awarding funds; and provide dispute resolution and determination of administrative appeals to insure the Government-to-Government relationship is extended to the proper governing bodies. Staff also review and identify beneficiary entities found to be historical and political successors to aggrieved Tribes/Bands, review Indian Claims Commission, U.S. Claims Court and/or U.S. Court of Federal Claims files and prepare the results of research report(s). They authorize hearings of record, prepare background information and historical data; analyze compatibility of multi-Tribal plans; and recommend proposed Secretarial plan(s) for approval. Staff will prepare and publish judgment fund distribution plans in the *Federal Register* and research, review and prepare final determination of eligibility appeals from judgment fund distributions for the Secretary's signature. In addition, staff will research, review and prepare final determination of appeals from blood degree and Tribal membership challenges and, when required by Tribal governing documents or Federal law, prepare final determination of appeal for the Secretary's signature of decision denying eligibility for Federal services; and, assist newly recognized Tribes.

Pursuant to the Indian Tribal Justice Act, the Bureau proposes to implement the four major requirements of the Act over the course of the next five years if funds are available. When the results of a comprehensive Tribal court survey become available, they will be disseminated to all recognized Tribes. Staff will also be responsible for continuing reviews of at least two Courts of Indian Offenses. These reviews will be conducted on-site and will include discussion with community members, people who use the court system, and Tribal leadership. The reviews will be designed to enhance and improve the existing judicial systems and contribute to the establishment of strong and viable Tribal governments.

The staff will continue to develop working partnerships with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other Federal agencies which directly impact Tribal governments. This will eliminate duplication of effort and maximize the Federal dollar in areas of common concern. The opportunity to deliver effective technical assistance to Tribal justice systems by combining resources of the Bureau and DOJ will also promote cost-effective management practices.

Workload data for the Bureau's Tribal government services personnel is summarized in the following table:

Tribal Government Services Workload Data

Category	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Judgment Fund Distribution Plans/Proposed Legislation	2	2	4	2
Judgment, Membership, Blood Degree Appeals	165	305	350	350
Constitutional Review	13	8	10	12
Final Action - Constitution	3	5	7	7
Approval of Liquor Control Ordinance	8	2	4	4
Charter Review	8	10	8	8
Final Action - Charter	5	9	6	6
Secretarial Elections Authorized	2	5	10	5
Waivers & Appointments for Courts of Indian Offenses	6	6	5	5
Development of Program Directives, Regulations, Legislative proposals (person hours)	1,780	1,200	1,000	1,000
Technical Reviews, Reports, Public Notice (person hours)	22,700	22,000	22,000	22,000
Technical Assistance & Public Inquires (person hours)	6,700	8,000	8,000	8,000

Under 25 CFR, part 83, the Acknowledgment and Research staff component applies anthropological, genealogical, and historical research methods in reviewing and verifying petitions for Federal acknowledgment of Tribes. The staff make recommendations for proposed findings and final determinations to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs. They also prepare technical assistance review letters, consult with petitioners, conduct special research projects and other administrative duties which include maintaining lists of petitioners, responding to appeals, litigation, and Freedom of Information Act requests.

Acknowledgment and Research Goals

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Final Determinations	3	4	5

Petition Workload

Action by	Cases	Status
Bureau	15	Active Consideration
	11	Ready, Waiting for Active Consideration

Petitions Resolved

Action by	Cases	Status
Department	13	Acknowledged
	13	Denied
	1	Per Department request, clarified through Legislation.

Action by	Cases	Status
	2	Clarified by other means
Congress	7	Legislative restoration/recognition
	5	Legislative action required
Other Means	6	Merged/Withdrawn/Formally Dissolved/Removed

Petitions under Appeal/Litigation

Action by	Cases	Status
IBIA	3	Post Final Decision Appeal Process
Judicial review	2	Decisions in Litigation

Petitions Inactive

Action by	Cases	Status
Petitioner	138	Only letters of intent/partial documentation/inactive

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
 Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Services to Children, Elderly, and Families	\$(000)	710	10	0	720	10
	FTE	4	0	0	4	0
Housing Development	\$(000)	156	19	0	175	19
	FTE	7	0	0	7	0
Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention	\$(000)	0	0	400	400	400
	FTE	0	0	4	4	4
Total Requirements	0	866	29	400	1,295	429
	FTE	11	0	4	15	4

Services to Children, Elderly, and Families

Program Description (\$710,000; FTE 4): The goal of this program is to develop policy and procedures that will ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the condition of families.

Staff provide technical expertise to develop new and revised regulations for policies and procedures to provide protective, financial and counseling services for eligible Indians. Staff also provide policy and program coordination with other Bureau and Federal agency programs, which include the Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Agriculture and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, field program reviews and A-123 Management Control Reviews to monitor proper program administration. Other responsibilities of the Office include administrative, technical and programmatic support inherent in carrying out the functions and activities mandated by Title I-III of *Public Law 95-608*, the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, including the processing of Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) notices received from State courts and the maintenance of a centralized repository of adoption decrees finalized by State courts.

In response to *Public Law 104-193*, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Welfare Reform), staff will continue to work with Tribes, States and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to interface with Bureau-administered welfare programs to insure that Indian clients are referred and receive appropriate services. The Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program replaces the HHS' Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and Tribes are eligible, like States, to operate their own TANF programs. Tribal TANF regulations and policies are being developed by HHS and require inter-agency and inter-Tribal cooperative efforts to provide Tribes with the capability to choose the best methodologies for provision of welfare assistance, job training, and placement services. The Bureau will revise its current welfare assistance regulations to incorporate welfare reform activities.

Housing Development

Program Description (\$156,000; FTE 7): The staff provide direction to Field and Tribal Housing Improvement Program (HIP) staff on the interpretation and implementation of program guidelines and regulations. The Central Office staff will evaluate Field efforts to compile required housing program data. Such data will be analyzed to ensure that nationwide funding for the HIP will be distributed to the locations with the greatest need. Field program reviews and A-123 Management Control Reviews will also be conducted to monitor proper program administration.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention	\$(000)	400	+400
	<i>FTE</i>	4	+4

Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention (+\$400,000; FTE +4): The Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs has placed a high priority on curbing the use and abuse of alcohol and illegal drugs in Indian Country.

The requested increase will be used to establish the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention. This Office will have the following four staff positions: GS-15 Director (required by statute), GS-14 Youth Program Specialist (required by statute), GS-13 Program Specialist, and GS-7 Secretary. The Office will provide on-sight training on topics related to alcohol and substance abuse prevention to Areas, Agencies, Tribes, and/or Tribal groups. The Office will help Tribes with implementation of their Tribal Action Plans regarding programs designed to reduce the incidents of alcohol and substance abuse in their respective communities. The Office will also strengthen the inter-agency program coordination and intra-agency policy coordination role regarding alcohol and substance abuse prevention, and strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of Bureauwide alcohol and substance abuse prevention programs.

The establishment of the Office is crucial to the well-being of Indian Country based on the disturbing statistics that compare the effects of alcohol and substance abuse between Native Americans and Non-Indian Americans (Source: Indian Health Service, 1997):

- **10 times** as many Indians between the ages of 15 and 24 die of chronic liver disease.
- **2 times** as many Indians between the ages of 15 and 44 die of suicide, often directly related to alcohol and substance.
- **17 times** as many Indians between the ages of 15 and 24 die of alcoholism.
- **12.5 times** as many Indians between the ages of 25 and 34 die of alcoholism.
- **8 times** as many Indians between the ages of 35 and 44 die of alcoholism.

This initiative supports the Bureau's long-term goal of ensuring that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance receive aid for basic essential needs and other services that improve the conditions of families.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
 Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Community Development	\$(000)	837	16	0	853	16
	FTE	6	0	0	6	0

Community Development

Program Description (\$837,000; FTE 6): This program supports the mission goal of providing Tribes with the resources necessary to develop a self-sustaining economic base which in turn will work to empower Tribes. The Office of Economic Development participates in broad national economic development issues such as facilitating credit and welfare-to-work reform with other Federal agencies such as the Departments of Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, Treasury, Health and Human Services, Labor, and Commerce and the Small Business Administration. The primary focus of the Office of Economic Development is managing the loan guaranty program and job placement and training programs for the Tribes and their membership.

Program staff continue to provide the lead coordination for implementation of the Integration of Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (*Public Law 102-477*). This Act authorizes the consolidation of all Federal formula-funded employment, training and related programs that Tribes and Tribal organizations contract with other Federal agencies. The primary goal is to improve the effectiveness of these services, reduce joblessness in Indian communities and serve Tribally-determined goals.

The program staff coordinate program direction; offer technical assistance to Tribes in development of Tribal plans; issue grants; transfer funding from other Federal agencies through the Bureau to the Indian or Tribal grantees; and monitor the grants. For FY 1999, an estimated 25 grantees servicing 184 Tribes are participating in this program. Funding from all sources (i.e., Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Labor and other Indian education, job placement, training and welfare programs) totals more than \$20 million. The program staff also monitor and provide budgetary support for the Adult Vocational Training and Direct Employment programs and other special programs, including the United Tribes Technical College.

Program staff also review and distribute funding; provide budgetary support; and, direct policy for the \$305.7 million loan portfolio authorized by the Indian Finance Act of 1974, as amended. This portfolio includes direct (\$77.1 million) and guaranteed loans (\$228.6 million). In FY 1999, as required by the Debt Collection Act of 1996, program staff are continuing to coordinate the transfer of all loan delinquencies in excess of 180 days to the Department of Treasury. To simplify and clarify policy on mortgages of Indian trust property, program staff are continuing to improve current guidelines to provide guidance in these cases. The staff also provide technical expertise for evaluating Tribal self-sufficiency or economic development plans. These efforts will continue in FY 2000.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations

Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Natural Resources, General	\$(000)	3,108	279	0	3,387	279
	<i>FTE</i>	31	0	0	31	0

Natural Resources, General

Program Description (\$3,108,000; FTE 31): The long-term goal of this program is to support the protection and prudent integrated management of natural resources located on Indian lands. The Central Office staff perform inherently Federal functions associated with management of forest resources, agricultural and rangeland, fish and wildlife, water resources, surface and subsurface minerals, and endangered species on Indian lands. Key functions include providing policy direction and technical assistance to Bureau personnel, Tribes, and Alaska Natives and coordinating resource management issues with Federal and State agencies and other interest groups such as the Intertribal Timber Council, Intertribal Agriculture Council, Native American Fish and Wildlife Society.

Funds are also provided for forester intern positions and cooperative education program students. The cooperative program is administered by the Bureau's National Center for Cooperative Education (NCCE) located at Haskell Indian Nations University, Natural Resources Department, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service. The cooperative education program supports up to 20 students.

Funds are also included for the Geographic Data Service Center which directs and administers the contractual services provided by the Integrated Resources Information Program (IIRIP). The IIRIP provides technical support to Tribes and Bureau personnel in spatial data technologies.

The Bureau will continue to provide for this program at the same level in FY 2000.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
 Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Trust Services	\$(000)	658	16	0	674	16
	FTE	6	0	0	6	0
Real Estate Services	\$(000)	905	21	0	926	21
	FTE	8	0	0	8	0
Land Records Improvement	\$(000)	507	7	0	514	7
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	2,070	44	0	2,114	44
	FTE	17	0	0	17	0

Trust Services

Program Description (\$658,000; FTE 6): The Trust Services, General program supports the goal to ensure the trust responsibility to protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources. Funds are included for the Office of Trust Responsibilities, specifically the Director, the immediate staff, and the Division of Environmental and Cultural Resources. Inherently Federal functions performed are policy development, program oversight and coordination, and management of fiscal resources allotted to the Office for environmental compliance, natural resource programs and the management of lands held in trust for Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska native groups, and Indian individuals.

Real Estate Services

Program Description (\$905,000; FTE 8): The Real Estate Services program supports the Trust Services mission goal to ensure the Trust responsibility to protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources by formulating real estate services policy; performing oversight review and evaluation of Area-wide real estate functions; administering appeals; performing title research required at the national level; publishing proclamations declaring new reservations; reviewing and approving requests for waivers of regulations; implementing training initiatives; approving and terminating nationwide oil and gas lease bonds; issuing directives for implementation of new legislation; conducting title research; and, establishing and reviewing regulations governing the operation of the Bureau's real estate services program.

Major plans and accomplishments for FY 1999 include the development and publication of three of the 13 manuals dealing with the operations of the real estate services program. Completion of the Land Acquisition regulations is taking more time than expected to complete as it was originally planned for publication in FY 1998 due to the demands required of staff resulting from the *Cobell v. Babbitt* litigation. It is anticipated that the regulations will be published in FY 1999.

Land Records Improvement

Program Description (\$507,000; FTE 3): This program supports the Trust Services mission goal to ensure the trust responsibility by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. The Land Records Improvement program (LRI) provides direct support for land title, records and ownership completion, land title backlog reduction and elimination, and national program management and coordination for the Land Titles and Records program (LTRO) and offices. Overall program policy, management and direction are developed and provided within this activity including the development of performance goals, objectives, measures and strategies. The LRI program staff is responsible for determining automation requirements and specifications for the highly manual and time intensive mission critical title recording, title document management, title and ownership certification, and title mapping processes. Together with the LTRO, the LRI program performs all final Federal title and ownership determinations and certifications for Federal Indian trust and restricted lands. The business functions and processes of these two programs are the foundation and condition precedent of almost all of the Federal and trust responsibilities owed by the Federal Government to Indian Tribes and individuals. The LRI program serves the legal title needs and requirements of Federal and State Governments, private business and financial entities, and Indian individuals and Tribal governments.

Major plans and accomplishments include, in coordination with the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) Sub Project, Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS), acquisition and implementation of a standardized, commercial off-the shelf general trust asset management system which would provide an integrated data base capability. This integrated data base capability would assist in eliminating redundant entry of resources management data. Examples of some of the data that will be maintained as a result of the interface and software design include identification of the number of owners per tract of land and legal descriptions of lands and estate functions.

Phased deployment of the Land Title Mapping System (LTMS) and the spatial data acquisition for the land title mapping system continues and nears completion for all LTROs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		FY 1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Assistant Secretary Support	\$(000)	3,226	73	0	3,299	73
Executive Direction and EEO	\$(000)	3,371	52	0	3,423	52
	FTE	20	0	0	20	0
Administrative Services	\$(000)	12,761	334	0	13,095	334
	FTE	126	0	0	126	0
Personnel Services	\$(000)	1,168	0	0	1,168	0
Safety Management Program	\$(000)	601	19	0	620	19
	FTE	7	0	0	7	0
Automated Data Processing Services	\$(000)	10,151	165	0	10,316	165
	FTE	64	0	0	64	0
Education Program Management	\$(000)	4,243	127	0	4,370	127
	FTE	49	0	0	49	0
Indian Gaming	\$(000)	709	19	0	728	19
	FTE	7	0	0	7	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	36,230	789	0	37,019	789
	FTE	273	0	0	273	0

Assistant Secretary Support (\$3,226,000)

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
American Indian Trust	\$(000)	783	19	0	802	19
Office of Self-Governance	\$(000)	1,139	23	0	1,162	23
Audit and Evaluation	\$(000)	1,304	31	0	1,335	31
Total Requirements	\$(000)	3,226	73	0	3,299	73

Office of American Indian Trust (\$783,000)

The Office is responsible for ensuring that the Secretary's obligations under the Federal Indian trust responsibility are performed in accordance with the standards required by the laws and policies of the United States. The Office conducts annual reviews of Tribal performance of trust functions assumed under the provisions of the Self Governance Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. §458cc(d)). The Staff prepare and monitor Departmental trust protection standards and guidelines and review significant Departmental decisions affecting American Indian trust resources, including treaty rights. It provides policy review and other technical services to Bureaus and offices, including training,

liaison, and information services to assist all bureaus in matters relating to the Federal Indian trust responsibility. It conducts Department-wide reviews of actions and policies to determine whether such actions or policies negatively impact upon American Indian/Alaska Native trust assets, and, where adverse findings are made, initiate corrective actions. The Office develops standards and guidelines for use by Departmental bureaus and offices to ensure that programs, projects, activities or proposed actions are consistent with the Department's responsibilities with respect to American Indian trust assets. Upon request, the Office also takes the lead or assistance in Departmental negotiations with Tribal Governments and other parties regarding trust claims or issues related to physical trust assets.

In FY 2000, the workload will increase to 63 trust evaluations due to the expansion of Tribal participation in the Self-Governance initiative. The time needed to complete each evaluation ranges from one and one-half to five days, depending on the complexity of the trust programs under review, which also governs the number of staff needed to complete the process. Upon completion of each evaluation, staff prepare an evaluation report summarizing the findings, including recommendations for follow-up activities if needed.

In FY 1998, as part of its trust training and outreach functions, the Office completed work on a 20-minute training video entitled, "Honor Between Nations." Additionally, the staff is producing two short computer generated training modules for distribution to Interior offices and bureaus to complement its web site, which was visited over 8,700 times in 1998. The Office prepared, printed, and distributed approximately 5,000 informational brochures and booklets in addition to approximately 1,000 Indian Trust Protection Policies and Procedures notebooks to Interior, Federal and Tribal Government agencies. It provided training to Interior bureaus and offices as well as other Federal agencies. On average, 50 training/outreach sessions are conducted per year.

The Office developed and monitored Departmental processes affecting the exercise of the trust responsibility for American Indian resources, including review of environmental assessments and environmental impact statements to ensure compliance with D.M. 512, part 2, Indian Trust Protection. As the Department's focal point for developing and implementing procedures to be applied by all Departmental components, the staff coordinated and oversaw the Department's implementation of Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites. They handled up to 100 Tribal and Interior Department referrals, including assistance in the consultation process consistent with Departmental policy.

Office of Self-Governance (\$1,139,000)

The mission of the Office is to promote, advance, and advocate the Tribal vision of self-governance with dignity, integrity, and respect for Tribal governments; to honor, protect and support Tribal sovereignty within a government-to-government partnership with Tribal governments; and to advocate for the transfer of Federal programmatic authorities and resources to Tribal governments in accordance with Tribal self-governance statutes and policies. This supports the Bureau's goal to increase the level of Tribal contracting or compacting.

In FY 1999, the Office will award up to 10 negotiation grants and up to 5 grants for Tribes to conduct planning/negotiation with bureaus other than the Bureau; due to the moratorium on compacts in FY 1999, grants will be provided under other authorities, i.e., grants under the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C.13). The office will complete annual funding agreement negotiations with fiscal year

Tribes by June 30 and calendar year Tribes by August 31 of each year for the 67 existing self-governance agreements and an anticipated 5 new agreements for FY 2000. The Office will continue to maintain the financial integrity and timely and accurate delivery and reporting of all funds negotiated in the self-governance annual funding agreements.

The program staff will work with compact Tribes to implement and resolve issues or problems associated with the 67 self-governance agreements covering 209 Federally recognized Tribes. This represents about 38 percent of all Federally recognized Tribes nationwide. In Alaska, 14 self-governance agreements covering 158 (70 percent) Tribes have been negotiated.

Participation and Staff Levels	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Number of annual funding agreements	18	28	29	53	60	64	67	72
Number of Tribes covered under annual funding agreements	53	95	96	190	202	206	209	214
Obligations (\$000) awarded under annual funding agreements	60,700	123,500	133,200	157,200	169,200	200,000	205,000 (Est.)	210,000 (Est.)
OSG staff level	6	6	7	8	8	10	11	11
OSG obligations (\$000)	695	789	860	933	1,092	1,131	1,139 (Est.)	1,139 (Est.)

The Office will continue to participate in the Joint Tribal/Federal Self-Governance Negotiated Rule Making Committee, focusing on the Bureau portion of the rule making effort. Once rules have been promulgated, the Office will begin to assume additional responsibilities required by the rules, such as ensuring that supporting systems and procedures are in place, that current compact and annual funding agreements are consistent with the regulations and work with the compact Tribes to develop appropriate reporting requirements.

The Office will support the government-to-government relationship with self-governance Tribes and work with them to resolve any problems that may arise during FY 2000. The Office will provide financial management, budgeting, accounting and contracting services associated with the reprogramming and transfer of an estimated \$210 million from Bureau programs allocated to self-governance Tribes. This total will increase when funds from the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Transportation, and additional manpower training funds under the Integration of Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act (*Public Law 102-477*) are received.

The staff will work with Tribes to submit an annual report to the Congress by January, 2000, regarding the costs and benefits of self-governance and will provide information and technical assistance to prospective self-governance Tribes upon request. Staff will also work to facilitate negotiations for non-Bureau programs, services, functions or activities that are otherwise available to be operated under self-governance agreements or that have a special geographic, historical or cultural connection to a self-governance Tribe. The Office will also work with Tribes and the Inspector General in resolving identified issues and closing out 64 A-123 audits within a 60-day time frame.

Office of Audit and Evaluation (\$1,304,000)

Pursuant to the *Single Audit Act*, Tribes and Tribal organizations that receive Federal financial assistance are required to have an annual, independent audit to determine if funds have been managed in compliance with appropriate laws and regulations. In addition, the Office of Inspector General regularly reviews Bureau program and administrative operations and issues internal audit reports. The staff of the Office of Audit and Evaluation, located in Washington, DC, and a Denver, Colorado, field office, provide advice and technical assistance to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs, Bureau program managers and Tribal recipients in resolving both Tribal and internal audit issues to improve fiscal integrity, management controls, and program performance.

Workload and Performance Indicators:	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Tribal Audits:				
Number of open audits at start-of-year	263	108	87	95
Number issued during the year	422	437	404	288
Workload	685	545	491	383
Number closed during the year	577	458	396	312
Closure Rate	84%	84%	81%	81%
Status of open audits at end-of-year:				
Audits with disallowed costs in collection process	42	22	18	17
Management response under review by department	18	2	21	9
Management response overdue	15	5	1	3
Management response not yet due	33	58	55	42
Internal Audits:				
Number of open audits at start-of-year*	17	6	7	9
Number issued during the year	8	8	8	8
Workload	25	14	15	17
Number closed during the year	18	7	6	5
Closure Rate	72%	50%	40%	29%

[* One audit on trust funds was transferred from the Bureau to the Office of the Special Trustee in FY 1996.]

This office also provides assistance to the Bureau in coordination of management control reviews; disposition of investigative referrals from the Office of Inspector General; tracking of responses to directives contained in reports from the Committees on Appropriations; submission of updated information for the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*, and the publication and dissemination of policies and procedures through the Indian Affairs Manual.

Executive Direction and EEO

Program Subelement		FY 1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs	\$(000)	2,323	19	0	2,342	19
	FTE	7	0	0	7	0
Congressional and Legislative Affairs	\$(000)	218	5	0	223	5
	FTE	2	0	0	2	0
Public Information Staff	\$(000)	195	5	0	200	5
	FTE	2	0	0	2	0
Executive Secretariat Staff	\$(000)	127	5	0	132	5
	FTE	2	0	0	2	0
Equal Employment Opportunity	\$(000)	508	18	0	526	18
	FTE	7		0	7	
Total Requirements	\$(000)	3,371	52	0	3,423	52
	FTE	20	0	0	23	0

Program Description (\$3,371,000; FTE 20): The function of Executive Direction is to provide executive leadership and policy direction for all Bureau programs and mission responsibilities, and provide continuing administrative direction, coordination and support to all Bureau programs and mission responsibilities.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs (\$2,323,000; FTE 7): The Office provides organizational leadership and coordination to ensure that all programs are effectively integrated in areas of policy formulation and review, Tribal consultation, public relations, representation of the Bureau to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, and the overall management of assigned resources. The Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs provides direction to the non-education portions of the Bureau; advises the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs on matters regarding mission, program, functional, and managerial policy matters; executes all non-education policies; reviews and evaluates the achievements of the headquarters and field offices; and coordinates the activities of the Bureau within the Department of the Interior and of other Federal agencies to avoid duplication of effort.

Congressional and Legislative Affairs (\$218,000; FTE 2): Staff coordinate the legislative planning and Congressional relations activities of the Bureau with the Congress, the Department of the Interior, other Federal agencies, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the public at large. Legislative research and staff assistance are provided to program offices in planning, developing and drafting legislation; preparing testimony, and providing legislative histories on various issues. The staff review draft bills, legislative reports, and witness statements submitted by other agencies, Congressional committees, and OMB to determine potential impacts on the Bureau and/or Tribes.

During the past fiscal year, the staff continued to update the Office website (<http://www.doi.gov/bia/clahome.html>). The site has easy access to copies of testimony developed by the Bureau or the Department for the past two years as well as a listing of all testimony provided by Departmental witnesses on Indian and Alaska Native issues since 1987. The listing consists of

all testimony currently housed within the Office. The site also include links to the following: most requested public laws; other sites of interest to people interested in the status of legislation; and hearing schedules.

Public Information Staff (\$195,000; FTE 2): The staff maintain liaison with the United States and foreign media and the public, provide customer service, publications, general information, and other materials concerning Federally recognized Indian Tribes and activities of the Bureau, provide expert advice to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs, the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and other Bureau officials, and coordinate public affairs activities with the Departmental Office of Communications.

The staff annually prepare 20-25 speeches for the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs and arrange about 50 interviews with the media for the Assistant Secretary and Bureau officials. Daily inquiries from the media and general public are variable, but average several dozen.

In FY 1999, the staff will brief United States and foreign journalists and officials concerning the Bureau's operations and the Government-to-Government relationship with Tribes; coordinate information within the Department, the Bureau, and numerous Federal agencies concerning activities conducted during National American Indian Heritage Month, which is marked each November with a Presidential proclamation. The staff also will assist other Federal, State, and local agencies in understanding aspects of the Government-to-Government relationship between the United States and the 554 Federally recognized Tribes.

Executive Secretariat Staff (\$127,000; FTE 2): The staff develop and coordinate Bureau documents requiring review, action, or signature by the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs or the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The staff serve as the Bureau's focal point for control and assignment of information requested under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act (PA).

Equal Employment Opportunity (\$508,000; FTE 7): The program staff develop plans, procedures, and regulations to promote equal opportunity without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or physical or mental handicap in all Bureau organizational locations and occupations. Staff monitor the application of the Indian preference policy in all phases of the personnel process and coordinate special emphasis programs, such as the Federal Women's Program and Hispanic Employment Program. Staff develop and implement the affirmative action program plan for the recruitment, employment, and upgrading of minorities and women; assure timely processing, investigation, and resolution of complaints of discrimination; provide manager and supervisor EEO training; and, monitor the effectiveness of the EEO program.

Administrative Services

Program Element		FY 1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Administrative Services	\$(000)	12,761	334	0	13,095	334
	FTE	126	0	0	126	0
Personnel Services	\$(000)	1,168	0	0	1,168	0
Safety Program Management	\$(000)	601	19	0	620	19
	FTE	7	0	0	7	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	14,530	353	0	14,883	353
	FTE	133	0	0	133	0

Management and Administration (\$3,361,000; FTE 10): The staff support the oversight and coordination of administrative and support organizations, activities, and functions which cross program, directorate, and other organizational lines. The staff ensure the implementation of the management functions of planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating, controlling, and directing all activities within the Offices of Management and Administration, Financial Management, and Information Resource Management. The staff also coordinate the development and issuance of internal Bureau policies, regulations, procedures, standards, and systems required to effectively and efficiently manage programs and support systems. The Office of Management and Administration is responsible for Bureauwide policy and oversight of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), (5 U.S.C. 552, amended by *Public Law 104-231, 110 Stat. 2422*) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (PA), (5 U.S.C. 552a, *Public Law 93-578*, as amended). The Office coordinates the Central Office FOIA/PA program and provides advice to the Central Office and Area Office FOIA coordinators on the application of the statute and regulations, develops Bureau policy, procedures and guidance and ensures that the Bureau is in compliance with the appropriate statutes, rules, regulations and policies related to these area of responsibilities.

The staff also provide technical oversight of administrative functions Bureau wide and coordinate and direct administrative management reviews to meet regulatory and legislative requirements. These reviews are performed in all major administrative functions including accounting, budgeting, financial management, personnel management, property management, acquisition, and information management. The Office is also responsible for ensuring that the evolving strategic policy goals of the Bureau are met in accordance with its priorities and needs, working with program offices on Annual Performance Plans, including performance goals and indicators to ensure compliance with the Bureau's long-term mission and general goals to comply with the provisions of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993.

The office staff is located in Washington, D.C., and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Realignment and consolidation of staff will continue in FY 1999; discussions have been on-going with the appropriate Committees in the Congress on the restructuring effort. In addition, the Bureau is planning to undertake a comprehensive study of its management through a contract with the National Academy of Public Administrators (NAPA). The purpose of the study will be to examine the Bureau's managerial approaches, practices and processes as well as administrative services with the goal of identifying and recommending comprehensive remedies for identified administrative and

management problems to improve performance and accountability in the Bureau's internal management system.

Museum Property Program: (\$247,000; FTE 1): This program provides technical assistance to Bureau field sites and Tribes in the preservation efforts of artworks and artifacts. Inventories of artifacts and skeletal remains of Indian individuals have been performed in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. This project provides data to establish Tribal affiliation of the Indian individuals and determine associated repatriation costs such as shipping the remains to Tribes or Tribal organizations identifying and reclaiming such remains. Major activities planned in FY 1999 include:

- Perform nationwide inventories of artwork and artifacts.
- Continue to support conservation and preservation efforts for the Bureau's museum collection to include professionally cleaning paintings and murals, conservation with acid free matting and ultraviolet protective glass, and purchasing exhibit cases for display of items.
- Continue to support inventory of skeletal remains of Indian individuals and provide data on each categories as established by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.
- Consult with Tribes in connection with repatriation of skeletal remains and associated funerary objects.

Workload Indicators	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Total Number of Museum Property Conservation Efforts and Display Cases Purchased to Display Museum Property at Central Office	6	25	40
Total Number of Staff Trained on Museum Property Bureau wide	0	30	15
Total Number of Central Office and Area Artwork and Personal Property Inventories Performed	13	13	13
Total Number NAGPRA Compliance Actions: Skeletal/Remains Inventoried	500	2,500	2,000
Total Number of Associated Funerary Objects Inventoried at various institutions	800	600	600

The Bureau is striving to achieve the Departmentwide goal to catalog objects. To begin accomplishing this goal, in FY 1999, the staff will identify what artifacts are museum property. The next step taken will be for the processing of inventory, accessioning, and finally cataloging museum properties.

Fixed Assets Subsystem (\$680,000): In FY 1997 and FY 1998, extensive physical inventories were performed to verify the Bureau's personal property capital assets and ensure data integrity in the Fixed Asset Subsystem (FAS). Workshops were conducted throughout Area Offices to assist Area and Agency staff in these efforts. In FY 1998, the Bureau verified inventories of real property assets and property transactions were recorded into FAS. The Bureau will continue to focus its efforts on addressing the real property material weakness, integration with the Department's Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS), and General Services Administration's (GSA) 1166 annual reporting requirements and continue training and field testing to meet the Department's goal of accurately accounting for all real property assets by FY 2001. Specific FY 1999 tasks are as follows:

- Verify and conduct physical inventories of the Bureau's personal and real property assets. Research both real property and financial records to ensure that all properties are accounted for according to the Department's definitions for real property. Current and new real property assets, such as buildings, land and other structures, will be reviewed to ensure record and cost data is correct and entered in the FAS.
- Continue to enhance the FAS to provide additional data elements needed for recording real property records and for meeting GSA 1166 annual real property reporting requirements.
- Train Area staff to enter real property assets into FAS and develop policy and procedures for property reconciliation with Federal Financial System.
- Coordinate with contractors on a comprehensive integrated central property system to ensure accuracy and current balances are in the FFS system and off balance sheet subsystems.
- Continue integrating IDEAS with the FAS and the FFS.

Workload Indicators	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Total Number of Material Weaknesses Being Corrected	1	1	1
Number of Nationwide Physical Inventories of the Bureau's Realty Assets	5,000	5,000	5,000
Verified, Recorded and Entered Number of Realty Asset Records into Both Fixed Assets Subsystem and Firm	5,000	7,000	13,000
Train Area/Agency staff to enter Personal and Real Property Assets FAS	1,000	6,000	8,000

Contracting and Grants Administration (\$1,322,000; FTE 14): The staff provides policy and systems planning, analysis, formulation, and development; internal and administrative control reviews of the acquisition using the Department's Quality in Contracting review process, charge card and grant process procedures; and direct operational (contracts and small purchases) services to the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Central Office directorates, and the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. Information Technology (IT) acquisition support is provided via an inter-service agreement with the National Business Center under the Office of the Secretary. The staff oversee procurement work force training and implementation of corrective actions for the Bureau's material weaknesses identified in procurement as mandated by OMB Circular A-123 on management accountability and control. Procurement training mandated by Section 37 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 is also provided. The staff provide Bureauwide policy, planning, and oversight for maintaining and strengthening the acquisition of goods, services and products; financial (grants) assistance to Indians, and Indian organizations and businesses; and inter-service agreements between the Bureau and other governmental entities for providing services such as the Department's Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS). These functions and responsibilities impact Tribal/Alaska Native governing bodies and their constituents located throughout the United States by award of commercial contracts through the use of IDEAS. IDEAS is a user-friendly electronic system which supports every phase in the Federal acquisition process including requisitions, small purchases and contract placement and management. As IDEAS is being implemented, the use of Pre-Printed Forms Systems software is being discontinued by those offices for which IDEAS has been installed. To provide a timeframe for this system, the Bureau is planning to implement IDEAS at all major acquisition offices (Area Offices) by mid-July 1999. Headquarters (East and West) have IDEAS installed for both acquisition offices and requisitioners in Albuquerque, NM, have been trained to

use the system. Requisitioners in Denver, CO, and Washington, DC, will receive training during FY 1999 to use the system. The Bureau will implement the use of Web-based Electronic Commerce as installation of the IDEAS system throughout its major acquisition offices is completed. The Bureau has implemented the NationsBank Charge Card program and continues to encourage its expansion and emphasize its use on a wider basis by cardholders. The Bureau is re-engineering the processes to use the card as both a purchase and payment mechanism, especially for those recurring small dollar costs such as delivery services, e.g., Federal Express.

Property Management (\$675,000; FTE 7): The staff provide policy and systems development, monitor oversight of property balances in the Federal Financial System (FFS) and conduct internal and administrative control reviews of the Bureau's real and personal property management programs. These core functions include activities in the management of employee quarters, mail, space, inventory, energy, museum property, motor vehicles, printing and publications, and reprographics. The staff provide technical assistance and training and serves as the liaison for all Bureau-owned and leased real and personal property assets which include office, warehouse, storage and special purpose space, employee quarters, museum property, and motor vehicles. The staff manage GSA-controlled and delegated lease space, inventories, employee quarters, mail, printing and publications and reprographics. The staff are focused on the management, accountability, and coordination of personal and real property assets in FFS and its Fixed Assets Subsystem (FAS). They ensure compliance with environmental and historical preservation regulations before conveyance and transfer of real property assets to Tribes and other activities, and comply with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act and the Indian Self-Determination Act in the acquisition and disposal process of personal and real property assets. The staff also provides day-to-day office support functions to Central Office entities located in Washington, D.C., Denver, CO, and Albuquerque, NM.

Major activities planned in FY 1999 include the following:

- Perform inventories of personal and museum property and sensitive items, followed by reconciliation in the FAS.
- Perform inventories of real property assets and update the building inventories, other structures and land records, followed by reconciliation with the Real Property FAS.
- Provide Real Property FAS training to Area/Agency personnel.
- Pilot performance measurement evaluation system for personal property. The Department developed an Internet-based measurement system to survey customers, managers, employees and property management staff to evaluate the management and accountability of personal property.
- Administrative and internal control reviews will be conducted at the Eastern, Billings and Anadarko Area Offices.
- Participate in the development of the Department's Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) module to integrate with the FAS.

- Assist Area, Agency and Tribes by providing technical assistance and guidance in preparing the necessary documentation to acquire Federal "excess" real properties from the General Services Administration and other Federal agencies pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (*Public Law 93-638*, as amended) and Transfer of Real Property in Indian Reservations to the Secretary of the Interior (*Public Law 93-599*).
- Coordinate space reduction efforts nationwide to reduce space costs.
- Update personal and real property directives, manuals and draft handbooks for field personnel.
- Ensure accountability of Museum Property Collection by developing handbooks and directives on the proper handling, maintenance and recording of artworks and artifacts in the FAS.

It is anticipated that the same type of activities will occur in FY 2000 as part of the ongoing efforts of the Property Management staff.

Workload Indicators	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Total Number of Departmental Material Weaknesses Being Corrected	1	2	2
Responses to Congressional and Public Inquiries	20	20	20
Perform Property Management Internal Control and Performance Measurement Reviews	2	4	3
Notification to Area/Tribes of Excess Real and Related Personal Property	63	65	65
Prepared and Coordinated Requests for Transfer of Excess Real and Related Personal Property for Tribes pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Contract Act and through Public Law 93-599.	10	10	10
Train Area/Agency/Program Staff in Preparing Documentation to Acquire Excess Real Properties for Tribes	20	12	12
Prepared and/or Coordinated Request for Excess Personal Property to Area/Agency offices	7	7	5
Prepared, Performed, and/or Monitored Space Requests and Leasing Activities	140	140	140
Total Number of Alternate Fuel Vehicles Requested	0	10	11
Prepared and Processed Printing/Binding, Building Renovations, Telecommunications, Calling Cards, RWAs and Reprographics Requests	525	525	525
Total Number of Motor Vehicle and Management Actions Processed	50	260	100
Total Number of GPO Billing Activity Code Additions and Changes Processed	100	10	10
Total Number of FEDSTRIP Address Code Additions, Changes, and Deletions Processed	113	80	75
Total Number of FedScreen Actions	10	20	20

Program Development and Implementation (\$1,808,000; FTE 18): The staff direct the Bureau's budget formulation, presentation, justification, and execution requirements. They implement

policies and program goals through the budget process, review program requests for fiscal reasonableness and feasibility, develop budget estimates and justifications, prepare for hearings, and perform budget execution (administrative control of funds). Annually, staff revise the account code structure to reflect the changes to the budget structure and issues the Administrative Control of Funds Manual. Also annually, staff update and issue the Budget Development and Formulation Handbook, used by Bureau staff to facilitate Tribal participation in planning the subsequent year's budget request. Annually, staff process budget execution documents, direct, edit, coordinate, review and finalize responses to questions for Congressional budget hearing records, Capability and Effect statements which are requested by the Committees on Appropriations, and respond to numerous requests for Bureau budget information from Congressional offices and the general public. The Office also serves as the Bureau's coordinator for adherence to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), including the development and coordination of the Annual Performance Plan on a Bureauwide basis.

Washington Liaison Finance Office \$351,000; FTE 7): The staff provide technical advice and assistance on matters concerning accounting and administrative operations support to Central Office East (Washington, DC) program managers and serves as the liaison between the Department's Office of Financial Management and the Bureau's Division of Accounting Management located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The staff functions as an operational accounting office for the Central Office East directorates by providing accounting entries, adjustments, corrections, and reconciliations of obligations and expenditures. In addition, the Office performs voucher payment processing to assure the required audit trail of accounting source documents is in place and is in conformance to the Prompt Pay Act.

In FY 1999, the Office will monitor and enter obligations for all Washington headquarters financial transactions, including Interagency Agreements, the Simplified Intra-governmental Billing and Collection System (SIBAC), and the On-Line Payment and Collection (OPAC) System. In addition, staff serve as the Bureau's Alternate Agency/Organization Program Coordinator for the NationsBank Integrated Charge Card program. The Office will continue oversight review of charge card and travel transactions for Central Office-East.

The Office is also responsible for the accounting side of the Federal Financial System (FFS), including all FFS obligations pertaining to the Central Office East operations. This includes implementation and processing of payroll corrections, exercising the fiscal responsibility for employee travel activity, the production of required accounting reports, (e.g., outstanding travel advances and payroll detail cost) for programs, and performing payment certification requirements. The Office produces financial reports; assists the Director, Management and Administration, in complying with the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Act requirements; GAO directives that are accounting related; OMB and Treasury Department accounting policies and procedures; responds to Congressional and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) inquiries relating to account activity; and maintains responsibility for the continued maintenance of the Remote Data Entry process for the majority of payments associated with the Central Office East operations.

Division of Accounting Management (\$4,317,000; FTE 69): The Division is responsible for accounting management of Federal appropriated funds of the Bureau. These activities are designed to meet standards, policies and guidelines from oversight financial authorities in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), US Treasury (Treasury), General Accounting Office (GAO) and the Department of the Interior. The Division provides the centralized billing and payment document

processing service, and as the accounting focal point for the Bureau, are responsible for the following: overall review authority which ensures proper accounting, finance, and system and accounting activities; voucher examination and certification of all disbursement transactions; ensure accurate processing of labor costs into the accounting system; the preparation of financial reports and other statutory reports to OMB, Treasury, GAO, and the Department; and maintain and preserve the audit trail from Division fiscal records to the accounting source documents. In addition, the Office is responsible for data entry of Central Office West requests for payments and training and oversight of the Remote Data Entry project on a nationwide basis. Remote Data Entry was implemented in the Bureau's individual accounting offices located in each of the Bureau's 12 Area Offices and the Washington Liaison Finance Office.

It is anticipated that the same type of activities will occur in FY 2000 as part of the ongoing efforts of the Division.

Following are key focal points of the Division's responsibility for the Bureau.

Financial Statements: Funds support accounting operations that provide statements and data for the annual Office of the Inspector General's (IG) financial audit of the Bureau. The Division will continue to address the elimination of the IG's qualifications by continuing coordination with program areas that retain the necessary documents that support accounting transactions and anticipation of issues that the IG may find as problematic. Additional oversight during the year by operations and periodic test audits conducted by accounting operations will allow the Bureau to address identified problems in a timely manner. The Bureau is undertaking a major effort in FY 1999 to strengthen its administrative policies and procedures governing its operations; this effort will greatly assist the Bureau in responding to cited deficiencies.

Prompt Payment Report: The Division is responsible for the daily operations that pay the Bureau's centralized bills and is responsible for assuring prompt bill payment in this area. While decentralizing bill payment via the Remote Data Entry Project will improve the Bureau's prompt pay situation, the payment of certain bills will always remain with the Division for a variety of reasons related to unique payments and levels of authority. This office will increase the daily oversight of Area Office bill payment operations to assure that established policies and procedures are adhered to by staff. It is essential for successful implementation of a decentralized bill payment process that oversight is provided on a continuous basis.

Accounts Receivable: The Accounts Receivable Section is comprised of the Billings and Collection Units. This section is responsible for exercising overall review authority which ensures proper accounting, finance, and systems activity in the Division and for those accounting activities performed in the field. The Section develops user guidelines, system documents, and Bureau manual supplements upon request from management.

The Billings Unit is responsible for preparation of all the Bureau's billings and accounts receivable files on assorted categories of reimbursable accounts (cost recovery agreements) and fee based activity for appropriation refunds, miscellaneous receipts, and administrative receivables. The Collection Unit is responsible for all of the Bureau's Federally appropriated funds collection procedures.

In the area of the debt collection, the Bureau's program will be comprehensive in scope and will provide for aggressive action on a timely basis with effective follow-up to collect debts due to the Bureau. Monthly and Quarterly Accounts Receivable Reports are verified and balanced with the billing actions. This is also another area in which efforts will be focused on improving policies and procedures in FY 1999.

Personnel Services

Program Description (\$1,168,000): The Personnel Services function of the Bureau is contracted with the Office of Surface Mining under an on-going reimbursable agreement.

Safety Program Management

Program Description (\$601,000; FTE 7): The goal of this program is to provide a safe and healthful working environment for employees and to ensure an optimum level of safety for the visiting public through the management of a safety and health program which minimizes the loss of human and material resources due to accidents or illnesses. The staff ensure that the Bureau is in compliance with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970, Executive Order 12196, and 29 CFR Part 1960. Staff administer the provisions of the Federal Employees Compensation Act/Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (FECA/OWCP), Injury Compensation Program, the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Act. Additionally, staff ensure that construction of education facilities are in compliance with applicable Federal, State, or Tribal safety and health standards in accordance with 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2005. Staff administer the Indian Highway Safety Program for Tribes and provide technical assistance to Bureau Central, Area and Agency programs.

During FY 1999, the staff will continue implementation of the Bureau's Safety and Health Strategic Plan; support the needs of safety committees; continue safety training for all employees; and continue the effort to reduce the workers' compensation costs to the Bureau through the Back-to-Work program. A major shift in program emphasis has been accomplished through behavioral based safety techniques. This emphasis focuses on safe behavior rather than on regulating the workplace environment.

The staff continue to assist with the implementation of the handicapped accessibility requirements mandated by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards. A significant accomplishment has been the application of accessibility requirements during the plan review process. The facility managers and architects are provided with technical assistance and accessibility design information. The staff also inspect Bureau facilities, including Indian schools. Workplaces are inspected on a Bureauwide basis to ensure compliance with OSHA requirements, which include new construction and major renovations. The staff also review construction plans on request.

Automated Data Processing Services

Program Element		FY 1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
ADP Central Program Management	\$(000)	9,655	163	0	9,818	163
	FTE	63	0	0	63	0
ADP System Support	\$(000)	496	2	0	498	2
	FTE	1	0	0	1	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	10,151	165	0	10,316	165
	FTE	64	0	0	64	0

ADP Central Program Management (\$9,655,000; FTE 63): The Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM) provide automated data processing (ADP) functions necessary to maintain programs on a Bureauwide basis for nationwide systems utilized by Area Offices, Agencies and schools. Its primary mission is to provide information technology (information resources management) advice and support to Bureau offices to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of managing the Bureau's information. ADP Central Program Management relates to two major goals in the Bureau's annual performance plan. The major goals are, by 1999, converting all critical automated systems to be Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant and ultimately by 2003, to achieve minimum acceptable standards for successful administrative processes by eliminating the Bureau's existing material weakness and qualification of its financial report. The Office plans to improve performance beyond minimum standard by using modern management techniques while maintaining tight control on costs. The records component of the Office includes the responsibility for the achievement of the critical annual performance goal that calls for the removal of records management as a material weakness Bureauwide in FY 1999.

The Office has as one of its key focuses the daily oversight and policy and procedural establishment of the Bureau's Nationwide records program. Funds totalling \$500,000 which have been appropriated in the past to address this material weakness are included in the base level. The key focus of the Office's Y2K efforts is to satisfy all requirements for Y2K compliance as all of the Bureau's consolidated national systems are managed through the Central Office and specific responsibility for its accomplishment is with the OIRM. While the challenges are significant because of the number of national systems that need conversion, equally challenging is the need to provide technical assistance to the many organizations outside the Bureau, such as Tribes that have computer access to utilize the Bureau system which also must meet Y2K compliance requirements. The Bureau is required to continue to provide these services under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (*Public Law 93-638*, as amended). All of the Bureau's systems, except for the Social Services systems, are in need of conversion. This includes all system and subsystems that are components of the Integrated Record Management System used for Trust Funds Management.

Additionally, the staff provide policies and technical interface with the Department's OIRM, develop and implement Bureauwide policies, standards, plans and processes for ADP and data communications, develop and maintain application systems and databases; design and operate data networks; and provide technical guidance and assistance for data automation throughout the Bureau.

The Office has designed a new wide-area data network (BIANET) that has been implemented over 100 local area networks (LAN). It is also responsible for ensuring the access and maintainance of these application systems such as the Federal Financial System (FFS), Facilities Construction Operations and Maintenance System (FACCOM), Irrigation and Billings systems, Integrated Records Management system (IRMS) (made up of major subsystem modules such as Individual Indian Monies, Owner System, Lease Distribution System and People System); Royalty Distribution and Records Management System, Land Records Information System (LRIS), and the Social Services Automated System (SSAS).

Year 2000 Compliance

The Bureau has received approval for supplemental funding in FY 1999 totaling \$10,026,000 for Year 2000 compliance. The Office is working toward having all systems compliant and ready for continued use at the beginning of 2000. This is part of a Department-wide effort and focus. The Bureau is focusing on mission critical systems, non-mission critical systems, telecommunication systems, voice mail and embedded chips, and the Trust Accounting Asset Management System. This effort includes Tribal outreach which includes providing assistance, computers, hardware, software and other necessary items to assist Tribes that operate Bureau programs through contract, grant or compact.

Technology Advisory Office (\$496,000; FTE 1): The Office is responsible for the continual operation and oversight of the Bureau's Central Office East (COE) and the Eastern Area Office Information Technology (IT) programs. The TAO in this capacity performs operation, maintenance, and development of the Central Office local, metropolitan, and wide-area network assimilation and integration. The Office oversees the management, maintenance, and repair of all desktop machines, mini-computer and pre-based servers, and manage all inter-networking components including switches, routers, and remote access units. The Office also performs the oversight and approving authority for all COE IT acquisition requests under \$50,000 each; and, the maintenance and disposition of all surplus IT equipment as prescribed by Federal, Departmental, and Bureau regulations. The TAO provides assistance and consultation services to the management of the Bureau's Information Technology initiatives and trends within the industry and serves as the Contracting Officer's Representative in the various contracts in place concerning COE IT services. The TAO also represents the COE in intra/inter-bureau and departmental workgroups concerning IT requirements and initiatives.

Education Program Management

Program Element		FY 1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Education Program Management	\$(000)	2,297	52	0	2,349	52
	FTE	20	0	0	20	0
Education Personnel Services	\$(000)	1,946	75	0	2,021	75
	FTE	29	0	0	29	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	4,243	127	0	4,370	127
	FTE	49	0	0	49	0

Program Description (\$2,297,000; FTE 20): The Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP) provides policy direction for nine educational programs and six flow-through programs, and exercises line authority over 24 line offices and 2 post secondary schools. The staff at the line offices and education field locations in turn supervise Bureau off-reservation residential schools, peripheral dormitories housing Indian students attending public schools, and local on-reservation day and boarding schools. The OIEP uses only two percent of the total Bureau education budget for program administration to support 19 professional and 4 support staff. The program staff provide support in policy analysis; management systems development, implementation, and evaluation in education related matters; allocating and monitoring of expenditures and staffing levels for both appropriated and flow-through funds; and the provision of personnel management of education staff at all levels of the organization. In addition, the Office provides educational evaluation and research in support of the Bureau-funded schools and other educational programs.

Following Congressional action on the FY 1997 appropriations, the OIEP has reinvented its program staff to support teams which provide technical assistance and support to 185 elementary and secondary schools. Other technical support includes adult education, Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and the two post secondary institutions, Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute and the Haskell Indian Nations University.

Education Personnel Services (\$1,946,000; FTE 29): The Education Personnel Services Office is located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, with a sub-office in Gallup, New Mexico. The staff provide personnel support for the OIEP, including the Central Office, Area/Agency education offices and school levels of the Bureau. Primary duties include the administration of the contract educator system as required by the Education Amendments of 1978, *Public Law 95-561*, position classification, labor relations and OIEP personnel management.

Indian Gaming Management

Program Description (\$709,000; FTE 7): The Office of Indian Gaming oversees the Secretary's responsibilities under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. This office develops policy guidelines on land acquisition requests for gaming, per capita distribution plans, Secretarial approval of trust asset and gaming-related contracts, and Tribal/State compacts. Through September 30, 1998, 178 Tribal/State compacts and 76 amendments/addenda for 157 Tribes have been approved by the Secretary.

In addition to the task described above, the Office is responsible for: fee-to-trust applications; and leases; coordination with other Federal agencies on gaming-related issues such as taxation of Indian gaming revenues/operations, and NEPA compliance; training and technical assistance to Tribes and/or other Federal personnel; and, financing/accounting issues related to agreements. During FY 1998, in fulfilling its responsibilities, the Office reviewed 25 Tribal/State compacts and 18 amendments for approval/disapproval, provided training to participants in a gaming conference, completed 6 complete or partial Section 20 determinations, prepared 3 administrative records, reviewed 25 agreements under Section 81, and responded to hundreds of correspondence and information requests on matters relating to Indian gaming. Proposed regulations for Secretarial Procedures for Class III gaming were also published and the revenue allocation plan regulations were modified in response to comments on the draft regulations.

The Office continues to work closely with the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of Justice, Internal Revenue Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and State and Indian gaming industry associations. Efforts will continue in areas pertaining to: regulations for Secretarial procedures for class III gaming; regulations on land acquisitions for gaming purposes under 25 CFR §151; and regulations for two-part tests for off-reservation land acquisitions for gaming.

Actions by the gaming staff impact Tribal sovereignty, economic development, and self governance. Successful economic development in gaming provides a Tribe the ability to operate its government and programs for members and to diversify economic development beyond the limited funds provided by the Federal Government. The Tribes with successful gaming operations report unemployment has dropped, welfare rolls have decreased, businesses surrounding the reservation have grown, Tribal programs in health, housing, and education have improved, and the life of the individual Indian has improved.

Specific plans for FY 1999 include issuing regulations for Secretarial procedures for Class III gaming and issuing Revenue Allocation Plan regulations. Specific plans for FY 2000 include issuing draft regulations for land acquisitions for gaming. Ongoing activities in both years also include the review and approval or disapproval of Tribal-State compacts and amendments within 45 days of receipt.

Area Office Operations

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Area Office Operations

Subactivity		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Tribal Government	\$(000)	1,354	77	0	1,431	77
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0</i>
Human Services	\$(000)	3,263	-252	0	3,011	-252
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>0</i>
Community Development	\$(000)	805	28	0	833	28
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>
Resources Management	\$(000)	3,175	67	0	3,242	67
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>0</i>
Trust Services	\$(000)	10,710	398	-1,495	9,613	-1,097
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>0</i>
General Administration	\$(000)	23,633	680	0	24,313	680
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>0</i>
Total Requirements	\$(000)	42,940	998	-1,495	42,443	-497
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>0</i>

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations

Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Community Services, General	\$(000)	241	2	0	243	2
	FTE	1	0	0	1	0
All Other Aid to Tribal Government	\$(000)	1,113	75	0	1,188	75
	FTE	13	0	0	13	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	1,354	77	0	1,431	77
	FTE	14	0	0	14	0

Community Services, General

Program Description (\$241,000; FTE 1): The goal of this program is to provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. Area Offices provide administrative support, oversight, and technical assistance to the Tribal Government and Human Services programs in the field to Tribes.

All Other Aid to Tribal Government

Program Description (\$1,113,000; FTE 13): The goal of this program is to provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. The Area Office staff assist Tribes and Tribal organizations in developing, improving or amending Tribal constitutions, bylaws, codes, ordinances, and membership rolls; conducting elections; reviewing and approving Tribal attorney contracts; ensuring the integrity of the separate branches of Tribal government; and resolving intra-Tribal disputes on issues, and membership recall and removal. The Area Office staff develop proposals for the use of judgment funds, conduct Hearings of Record, and certify enrollments for Federally recognized Tribes and/or required blood quantum necessary to qualify individuals for Federal service and benefits available to Indian people.

The following table reflects activities performed by Bureau Area and Agency Tribal operations personnel in the performance of core residual functions:

Category	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Results of Research - Judgments & Claims	5	19	15	15
Judgment Fund Distribution Plans/Legislation	42	72	40	50
Judgment Fund Distribution/Payment Rolls	31	58	50	50
Tribal Membership & Census Rolls	81	451	450	450
Certificates of Degree of Indian Blood	123,512	165,568	150,000	150,000
Enrollment & CDIB Appeals	355	2,244	2,000	2,200

Category	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Constitutional Review	62	115	100	100
Final Action - Constitution	20	43	21	21
Review Liquor Control Ordinance	10	41	20	20
Review Codes & Ordinances	425	633	600	600
Final Action - Code & Ordinance	281	330	300	300
Charter Review	24	21	25	25
Final Action - Charter	10	10	10	10
Secretarial Elections Authorized	20	53	40	45
Secretarial Elections Held	25	54	30	30
Approval & Payment of Attorney Contracts	386	1,021	900	1,000
Final Determination of Appeals	41	87	60	75
Section 81 Contracts (Non-Gaming)	62	216	200	200
Tribal Budget - Proceeds of Labor	42	87	60	70
Tribal Budget - Trust Assets	102	162	150	160
Tribal Operating Budget	123	106	100	100
Administer Courts of Indian Offenses	22	8	10	15
Assistance to Newly Recognized Tribes	5	12	12	10
Technical Assistance & Public Inquires (person hours)	32,232	62,180	60,000	61,000

Despite limited resources and staffing, the level of performance of Bureau Tribal operations staff has increased in the foregoing core functions to accommodate an increase in demand.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
 Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Services to Children, Elderly and Families	\$(000)	975	-316	0	659	-316
	FTE	11	0	0	11	0
Housing Development	\$(000)	2,288	64	0	2,352	64
	FTE	25	0	0	25	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	3,263	-252	0	3,011	-252
	FTE	36	0	0	36	0

Services to Children, Elderly and Families

Program Description (\$975,000; FTE 11): The goal of this program is to ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the condition of families. The Area Office staff are responsible for technical supervision of the social services programs including: development and operation of the Area social services program; technical assistance to and consultation with Tribes and Indian organizations with respect to Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) programs; coordination of social services policies and programs with other Federal, State, and local agencies; program reviews; and, training and supervision of Area ICWA programs. Staff conduct field program reviews to monitor proper program administration.

Housing Development

Program Description (\$2,288,000; FTE 25): The goal of this program is to ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance, receive aid for basic essential needs such as shelter and other services that improve the conditions of Tribal members. The Area Office staff implement the Housing Improvement Program through existing *Public Law 93-638* contracts, existing self-governance compacts, and by Bureau administration. Area Office staff provide services that include:

- reviewing, certifying, endorsing, and submission of Tribal inventories of housing needs to the Central Office for use in funds distribution;
- technical assistance to Tribes in developing annual and multi-year plans and housing inventories;
- reviewing eligibility and selection determinations, work plans, cost estimates, structure categorization, and all contract issues;
- monitoring Tribal and Federal compliance with regulations and policy by providing oversight over contracts, project activities, as well as inspection during construction; and

- coordinating efforts, as appropriate, with the Indian Health Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Farmers Home Administration, and other Federal agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
 Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Adult Vocational Training	\$(000)	33	2	0	35	2
	FTE	1	0	0	1	0
Economic Development	\$(000)	772	26	0	798	26
	FTE	10	0	0	10	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	805	28	0	833	28
	FTE	11	0	0	11	0

Adult Vocational Training

Program Description (\$33,000; FTE 1): This program supports the long-term goal of improving human capital in Indian communities by increasing the success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives. This is accomplished by providing technical assistance, program management and administrative services to support Tribal and Agency programs; providing liaison for the Central Office to ensure that program policies and other administrative requirements are properly implemented at the local level. The Area Office Adult Vocational Training program, combined with agencies and Tribes, helps place Indian adults and graduates in jobs. The staff maintain contact with the private sector, Federal, State, and city government employers.

Economic Development

Program Description (\$772,000; FTE 10): This program supports the goal of providing Tribes with the resources necessary to develop a self-sustaining economic base. The Area Office credit staff review loan applicants' eligibility and adherence to program requirements. Based on these reviews, credit staff recommend approval/disapproval on new loan guarantee requests. Following loan approval decisions at the Area Office level, they prepare credit memorandums and submit the packages to Central Office for final approval. Following approval by Central Office, Area Office staff: (a) prepare closing documents for the Division of Accounting Management for obligation of subsidy costs and commitments of loan ceiling; (b) prepare appeals if necessary; (c) perfect and monitor collateral for loans; (d) maintain original loan documentation files; (e) process supplemental interest payments, and (f) collect quarterly premium payments when due.

Once loans are advanced, the Area Office staff monitor borrowers' compliance with agreed upon loan conditions. Staff approve and monitor lender guarantee agreements, conduct collateral inspections, remain in contact with borrowers, lenders and/or reporting agencies, initiate and recommend problem loan workouts or cancellations, send demand letters for loan compliance, initiate debt collection procedures such as foreclosure, administrative offset, etc. Quarterly reports are prepared by Area Office staff on their loan portfolios. The staff act as liaison with regional or local Federal agency offices on economic development issues. They provide Contract/Grant Officer

Representation (COR/GOR) for economic development programs and grants at the Agency or Tribal levels, and they recommend to the Central Office approval/disapproval of requests for mortgages on individual land allotments (25 U.S.C. 483a).

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
 Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1999 Estimate To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Natural Resources General	\$(000)	362	10	0	372	10
	FTE	4	0	0	4	0
Agriculture	\$(000)	529	13	0	542	13
	FTE	5	0	0	5	0
Forestry	\$(000)	994	28	0	1,022	28
	FTE	11	0	0	11	0
Forest Marketing Assistance	\$(000)	159	2	0	161	2
	FTE	1	0	0	1	0
Water Resources	\$(000)	545	-1	0	544	-1
	FTE	6	0	0	6	0
Wildlife and Parks	\$(000)	354	8	0	362	8
	FTE	2	0	0	2	0
Minerals and Mining	\$(000)	232	7	0	239	7
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	3,175	67	0	3,242	67
	FTE	32	0	0	32	0

Natural Resources, General

Program Description (\$362,000; FTE 4): This program supports the goal of assisting American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving their natural resources on trust lands and shared off-reservation resources. Area Office staff provide oversight, supervision, direction and support to the Natural Resources programs for the planning and management of renewable natural resources. The primary activity is the coordination of program functions and information systems with local governments and with other Federal, State, Tribal, and private organizations in the application of spatial data technology and automated cartography to the natural resource and transportation program.

Agriculture

Program Description (\$529,000; FTE 5): This program supports the goal of assisting American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving their natural resources on trust lands and shared off-reservation resources. Area Office staff provide technical assistance and advice to Tribes in the planning, management, conservation, development, of water, farmland and rangeland resources. The Area Office staff monitor and provide assistance to Agency Offices and Tribes in implementing the Noxious Weed program and in the development of conservation measures and resource management plans. The staff serve as coordinators with other Federal and State agencies to provide technical assistance funding to support Tribal agriculture programs.

Forestry

Program Description (\$994,000; FTE 11): This program supports the long-term goal of prudently managing natural resources on Indian lands. Area Office staff perform inherently Federal functions associated with the administration of the Forestry program in addition to providing technical assistance to Tribes, Agency offices, and Alaska Native Corporations. Active working relationships are maintained with other Federal, State, industry, and private forestry organizations of forestry issues of mutual concern. Area Office staff support the planning and scheduling of Area-wide forestry activities by providing program oversight to ensure regulations and policy requirements are met and maintain technical standards for sound forest management. Area staff also provide forestry assistance to Tribes with smaller trust land acreage and on public domain allotments where there are no Agency forestry staff. Technical functions performed include: formulation and implementation of policies for the appraisal of forest products; preparation and revision of forest management or integrated resource management plans; forest inventories, analysis of forest inventory data; forest development projects; forest protection; and other forestry related activities.

Forest Marketing Assistance

Program Description (\$159,000; FTE 1): This program supports the annual performance goal of providing for the administration of forest product sales. The funds are distributed to the Area Offices based on commercial timber acres. The Area Offices provide funds and/or technical assistance to Tribes and individual Indians who desire to develop, expand, or maximize revenues from the sale or manufacture of forest products. The main emphasis of this program is to promote economic development opportunities and employment opportunities for Indian people on and off reservations.

Water Resources

Program Description (\$545,000; FTE 6): This program supports the goal of assisting American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving their natural resources on trust lands and shared off-reservation resources. This program funds the implementation of Water Resources and Litigation/Negotiation programs designed to develop Indian water settlements, monitor collection data for pending settlements, and provide technical support to Tribal governments in litigation/negotiation activities. Funds are used exclusively for salaries and related travel and administrative expenses to perform the day-to-day oversight activities at the Area Office level that are inherently Federal functions. Assistance is provided to the Area Director, Agency and Tribal water resource managers in engineering, economics, water resources management, and budgetary resources management. The staff service several departmental water rights negotiation teams as the primary contact with Tribal, Federal and non-Federal agencies engaged in water resources activities.

Wildlife and Parks

Program Description (\$354,000; FTE 2): This program supports the goal of assisting American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving their natural resources on trust lands and shared off-reservation resources. Area Office staff assist the Tribes in protecting Indian hunting, fishing, and gathering rights, and the conservation and development of fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreation resources. The staff accomplishes this goal by performing inherently Federal functions to administer the Wildlife and Parks Program. Key support functions performed by the staff include contract administration, budget execution, providing technical assistance as required, coordinating resource management and rights protection issues among Bureau and Tribal personnel, and

providing liaison with Federal and state fish and game agencies, and other decision-making bodies involved in treaty rights and resource management issues of interest and concern to Tribes. Emphasis is placed on the monitoring of *Public Law 93-638* contracts with the Tribes, and overseeing the policies and actions of other agencies as they relate to Indian hunting, fishing, and gathering rights and the resources upon which the meaningful exercise of those rights depend.

Minerals and Mining

Program Description (\$232,000; FTE 3): This program promotes the long-term goal of successfully supporting the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands. This goal is further enhanced by the Minerals and Mining Program through the implementation of the recommendations of the Linowes Commission to assure proper accountability for revenues generated from minerals activity on Indian lands by providing direct support to Tribal mineral programs. The staff provide technical services to Tribes involved in oil and gas production, operations, and sales and serve as coordinators with other Federal agencies, Tribal governments, and individual Indian mineral owners to assure effective communication in royalty management activities such as field inspections, site security and production verification. The staff assist in monitoring coal royalties; participating in coal production inspections, mine permit revisions and coal development negotiations; evaluating aggregate production; and providing technical expertise in Tribal mineral development and production. Staff are located at the Aberdeen, Anadarko, Muskogee, Navajo, and Portland Area Offices.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
 Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Trust Services, General	\$(000)	555	13	0	568	13
	FTE	5	0	0	5	0
All Other Indian Rights Protection	\$(000)	285	5	0	290	5
	FTE	2	0	0	2	0
Real Estate Services	\$(000)	1,849	65	0	1,914	65
	FTE	24	0	0	24	0
Land Titles and Records Offices	\$(000)	3,152	206	0	3,358	206
	FTE	80	0	0	80	0
Land Records Improvement	\$(000)	4,665	102	-1,495	3,272	-1,393
	FTE	39	0	0	39	0
Environmental Quality Services	\$(000)	204	7	0	211	7
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	10,710	398	-1,495	9,613	-1,097
	FTE	153	0	0	153	0

Trust Services, General

Program Description (\$555,000; FTE 5): The Trust Services, General program supports the mission goal of ensuring the trust responsibility to protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources. The funds are used for the salaries and related costs of staff who serve as assistants to the Area Director. The staff are responsible for providing advice and assistance to the Area Director and Agency Superintendents in the management of programs affecting Tribal trust lands and resources.

All Other Indian Rights Protection

Program Description (\$285,000; FTE 2): The Other Indian Rights Protection program supports the mission goal of ensuring the trust responsibility to protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources. The funds are used for the salaries and related costs of Area Office rights protection staff. The staff are responsible for providing advice and assistance to the Area Director and Agency Superintendents in Tribal rights protection issues such as Tribal hunting and fishing rights, environmental issues, land issues and other unresolved rights, and may be required to provide technical support to Departmental teams involved with Tribal water rights negotiations.

Real Estate Services

Program Description (\$1,849,000; FTE 24): The goal of the Area Office, Real Estate Services program is to protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources by providing policy direction, technical assistance, and training; conducting administrative reviews; and monitoring and evaluating

Agency real property operations. The duties include, but are not limited to: making appeal decisions; conducting training; providing assistance in *Public Law 93-638* negotiations of realty functions; review and approval of *Public Law 93-638* realty transactions; litigation support; review of real property initiatives, acquisitions, disposal, surface and sub-surface leases, appraisals, land use planning proposals; environmental compliance coordination and assurance; rights-of-way, easements, exchanges, partitions, patents in fee, removal of restrictions, permits, cadastral surveys, probate and estate planning, and initiation of rights protection issues such as trespass and land damages. The staff monitor the activities performed at 86 Agency and field offices, encompassing about 56 million acres of land.

Land Titles and Records Offices

Program Description (\$3,152,000; FTE 80): This program supports the Trust Services mission goal to ensure the trust responsibility by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. The Land Titles and Records (LTR) program at the nine land titles and records offices is the only Federal program providing the title functions and processes for recording Federal title documents, imaging and managing title documents, and determining and certifying Federal Indian title and ownership of Federal Indian trust and restricted lands, and issuing certified title status maps. The mission of the LTR program, and the closely associated Land Records Improvement (LRI) program, is to provide accurate and timely certified Federal title and ownership services to and for the protection of the program's clients, and to establish a program and systems environment that provides, supports, and promotes open access to land, title and ownership records and data, subject only to the restrictions of Federal law and policy. The primary goal of the LTR program is to establish, maintain and provide accurate, timely, accountable and efficient land title, which includes complete ownership and encumbrance, for all Federal Indian trust and restricted lands. The funding requested for this program funds the ongoing normal operating costs of the nine land title and records program offices.

In FY 1999, the program staff will process all submitted title workload and not create any new title backlogs. The program will also continue the phased deployment and spatial data acquisition for the Land Title Mapping System, which reduces the title map performance indicator. The elimination of title backlogs is a component of the Trust Management Improvement Project which is overseen by the Office of the Special Trustee with key participation by Bureau personnel.

The following table provides title process performance data for FY 1998 based on actual and historic title process performance.

LTR-LRI Title Process	Average Time to Process	Total Mid-FY 1998 Document Workload
Record Title Documents	0:28:13	39,578
Process-Encode Title Documents	0:50:42	32,148
Process-Encode Probates	2:41:00	6,509
Manage Title Documents (pages)	0:06:54	424,034
Determine-Certify Land Title	8:37:13	7,573

LTR-LRI Title Process	Average Time to Process	Total Mid-FY 1998 Document Workload
Modify Probate Document	1:45:46	6,305
Certify Title Status Map	9:06:17	4,329

Land Records Improvement

Program Description (\$4,665,000; FTE 39): This program supports the Trust Services' mission goal to ensure the trust responsibility by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. The Land Titles and Records program staff, together with the Land Records Improvement (LRI) program staff, perform all final Federal title and ownership determinations and certifications for Federal Indian trust and restricted lands. The business functions and processes of the Land Title and Records program, together with those of the LRI program, are the foundation of the Federal and trust responsibilities owed by the Federal Government to Indian Tribes and individuals. The LRI program is primarily responsible for the optimization of land title and records processing, and for the reduction or elimination of backlogs in land title and records title products and services. In FY 1999, the program reduced the title backlogs by approximately 33 percent when compared to FY 1998 title backlogs. The elimination of title backlogs is a component of the Trust Management Improvement Project which is overseen by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians with key participation by Bureau personnel.

Environmental Quality Services

Program Description (\$204,000; FTE 3): This program supports the general goal of ensuring the trust responsibility is fulfilled by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources by ensuring that actions taken by the Bureau that impact Tribal trust lands and resources are in compliance with environmental and cultural resources laws. The staff provide technical assistance on environmental quality and cultural resources management to Agency Superintendents; review proposed actions for compliance with applicable environmental and cultural resources laws; and conduct initial responses to events that may require natural resources damage assessments.

For FY 1999, the staff is expected to be involved in processing actions requiring documentation in compliance with both the National Environmental Policy and National Historic Preservation Acts; reviewing actions proposed by other Federal agencies that may affect Indian lands; administering permits issued under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and investigating felony violations of the Act; conducting surveys of Indian lands for cultural resources; and completing natural resources damage assessments.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Land Records Improvement	\$(000)	3,288	-1,495
	FTE	39	

Land Records Improvement (-1,495,000): In FY 2000, funds to eliminate the land records backlog are being requested by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) as part of the Secretary's Trust Management Improvement Project (TMIP), including completion of the LTR component of the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System. The activities of both the LTRO and LRI program directly impact the success of the TMIP. The Bureau will continue to fulfill their duties in certifying and determining Federal title and ownership services to Tribes to reduce the backlog. A total of \$9.1 million is being requested through OST in FY 2000 for the Bureau cleanup project.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Executive Direction & EEO	\$(000)	2,164	114	0	2,278	114
	FTE	19	0	0	19	0
Administrative Services	\$(000)	10,765	369	0	11,134	369
	FTE	153	0	0	153	0
Personnel Services	\$(000)	3,707	31	0	3,738	31
	FTE	57	0	0	57	0
Safety Management	\$(000)	721	33	0	754	33
	FTE	12	0	0	12	0
Facilities Management	\$(000)	3,560	84	0	3,644	84
	FTE	48	0	0	48	0
ADP Decentralized System Support	\$(000)	2,716	49	0	2,765	49
	FTE	30	0	0	30	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	23,633	680	0	24,313	680
	FTE	319	0	0	319	0

Executive Direction and EEO

Program Description (\$2,164,000; FTE 19): These funds support the Area Director and staff positions at the Bureau's 12 Area Offices located throughout the nation. The Office of the Area Director provide management, leadership, program decision-making and accountability, ensure the development of all assigned programs to meet the basic mission of the Bureau, and execute all authorities and responsibilities delegated by the Secretary through the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs. The Area Director acts primarily on behalf of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and/or Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs by maintaining the Government-to-Government relationship with Tribes and fulfilling the Federal trust responsibilities.

Activities include policy review, formulation and interpretation; Tribal consultation; public relations representing the Bureau in activities involving other governmental agencies and private organizations; determinations of Bureau administrative appeals and Tribal program appeals; and management of personnel and assigned resources. The Area Director also has direct responsibility for EEO compliance with policies, procedures, standards, and requirements of the law.

Administrative Services

Program Description (\$10,765,000; FTE 153): This program supports the mission goal of reducing long-term costs and improving timeliness of services related to property management, purchasing and finance through the use of modern, automated techniques and processes for management. The Area Offices provide administrative services by regulating and accounting for

resources used to achieve the Bureau's mission and uphold mandates as required by Federal statutes such as the Anti-Deficiency Act, Procurement Reform Act, Chief Financial Officers' Act, Government Performance and Results Act, and the Indian Self-Determination Act, as amended. Area Office activities include procurement, property management, funds control, accounting for all Agencies, and budget formulation and execution for the specific servicing area. Each activity is a direct operating service in support of Federal trust program activities, and serves as a back up to field locations by supplementing services at those locations. Additionally, technical assistance services are provided to Tribes within the service area by the administrative staff of the Area Office for the existing contract and grant programs operated by the Tribes.

Personnel Services

Program Description (\$3,707,000; FTE 57): This program supports the mission goal of reducing long-term costs and improving timeliness of services through the use of modern, automated techniques and processes for management. The funds are used to provide staff support services, and activities in the development, coordination, and administration of Area-wide personnel management and classification. The staff provide advice to Area managers on all facets of Federal personnel management, furnish Area staff technical leadership regarding national labor management relations and negotiations, position and pay management, administer key positions and executive resources, employee relations, and employee training and development.

Safety Management

Program Description (\$721,000; FTE 12): This program supports the long-term goal of improving the safety and functionality of facilities for clients. The funds support Area safety officers and staff in ensuring safe and healthy work environments affecting Bureau employees, Tribal contractors, students, and the public. Technical guidance is provided to Tribes and contractors in the establishment and maintenance of safety and health programs, including the safe handling and uses of explosives, pesticides, toxic substances, and poisons exposure. Area safety staff participate in assuring compliance with safety codes on new construction of buildings and ongoing maintenance of facilities, provide technical assistance to Tribes participating in the Indian Highway Safety program, and investigate and report deficiencies found in Federal structures (all Federal buildings, GSA leased buildings, Tribally-owned building housing Federal services, and Tribally-leased GSA buildings). The staff also investigate tort claims against the Bureau due to negligent or wrongful acts by Federal employees and related claims arising from *Public Law 93-638* contracts.

Facilities Management

Program Description (\$3,560,000; FTE 48): This program supports the mission goal of ensuring the efficient use of resources for new construction, renovation, and maintenance of Bureau-funded facilities. These funds provide essential services for management of 3,400 buildings, excluding quarters, containing approximately 19.5 million square feet of space. The Area Office staff provide construction and program technical coordination, guidance, engineering services, project monitoring, construction management and engineering technical assistance, inspection and evaluation services, oversight of Agency-level facility operation and maintenance programs, technical guidance, and providing field locations with energy conservation and environmental protection expertise and facilities training to Agencies and Tribes.

Area Office staff support the Agency facility programs include supervision and inspection of major repair and improvement projects, inspection and evaluation of specialty systems such as boilers, water and waste disposal, water treatment and control systems for heating and cooling plants, telecommunications and alarms, diagnosing problems in electrical and mechanical systems, and identifying and developing repair projects need specifications and cost estimates. Additionally, Area staff provide direct data input and support for the FACCOM system, a management information system for construction projects.

ADP Decentralized System Support

Program Description (\$2,716,000; FTE 30): This program supports the mission goal of reducing long-term costs and improving timeliness of services through the use of modern, automated techniques and processes for management. These funds support the Area Information Resource Management (IRM) staff located at the Area Offices. Support is provided for decentralized computer and data communication networks for information systems for all Bureau functions including: forestry; records; real and personal property; irrigation; accounting report distribution; personnel and payroll and law enforcement systems. The Area IRM staff provide technical support and assistance regarding computer information technology systems, information resources management, local application system development, and hardware and software including Local Area Networks. They also assist in needs assessments for ADP services, plan ADP-related projects, and provide programming services on an as-needed basis for both Area and the supported Agency location.

The IRM staff support the equipment and software at Bureau agencies and Bureau schools nationwide, including installation assistance for Local Area Network (LAN) equipment and software (MLEA Project) and the Wide Area Network (WAN) infrastructure. This implementation allows the Bureau to move from a shared network to the Department of Interior's DOINET WAN strategy. Additionally, the IRM staff continue to provide ADP training for Bureau field staff and implement new management and administrative information systems to assist Area and Agency staff in maintaining the highest levels of productivity.

**Special Programs and
Pooled Overhead**

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Education	\$(000)	14,258	512	900	15,670	1,412
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>0</i>
Public Safety and Justice	\$(000)	98,558	22,607	20,000	141,165	42,607
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>763</i>	<i>190</i>
Community Development	\$(000)	3,916	103	-474	3,545	-371
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>0</i>
Resources Management	\$(000)	1,320	0	0	1,320	0
General Administration	\$(000)	72,196	2,773	0	74,969	2,773
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>0</i>
Total Requirements	\$(000)	190,248	25,995	20,426	236,669	46,421
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>946</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>1,136</i>	<i>190</i>

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: Education

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Post Secondary Schools	\$(000)	12,921	512	900	14,333	1,412
	FTE	198	0	0	198	0
Special Higher Education Scholarships	\$(000)	1,337	0	0	1,337	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	14,258	512	900	15,670	1,412
	FTE	198	0	0	198	0

Post Secondary Schools

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Haskell Indian Nations University	\$(000)	8,267	344	0	8,611	344
	FTE	133	0	0	133	0
Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute	\$(000)	4,654	168	900	5,722	1,068
	FTE	65	0	0	65	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	12,921	512	900	14,333	1,412
	FTE	198	0	0	198	0

Program Description (\$12,921,000; FTE 198): This program seeks to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribal needs for cultural and economic well-being in keeping with the wide diversity of Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. This goal is accomplished by providing a supportive educational environment for Indian students that offers quality instruction with special emphasis on curricula designed to meet the needs of Indians and Alaska Natives. Many of these students come from isolated, economically distressed areas where adequate college orientation may not have been provided; the program provides counseling and guidance to students on education or employment opportunities.

The two post-secondary schools, Haskell Indian Nations University and the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI), provide a variety of educational opportunities for Indian and Alaska Native students at the community college and university level to prepare them to enter four-year colleges and universities or to find employment.

Haskell Indian Nations University: Haskell is an accredited university located on a 320-acre campus in Lawrence, Kansas. It provides an opportunity for American Indian/Alaska Native students from Tribes across the United States to learn in a setting rich in American Indian history, cultural heritage and Tribal diversity.

Haskell provides higher education to Federally recognized Tribal members, as authorized by legislation and in partial fulfillment of treaty and trust obligations, through tuition-free education, culturally sensitive curricula, innovative services, and a commitment to academic excellence. Haskell offers a holistic education through the development of spiritual, emotional, intellectual and physical aspects of the students. Students may enroll in one of the academic degree programs: Associate of Applied Science; Associate of Science; Associate of Arts; and a Baccalaureate in Elementary Education, Indian Studies; Natural Resources and Environmental Studies; and Business Administration, all of which integrate American Indian and Alaska Native content into the curricula.

Haskell implemented its first baccalaureate program - an elementary education program - in the Fall of 1995. Students graduating from this program are certified to teach kindergarten through ninth grades in Kansas and other States with similar programs.

Haskell was approved by the North Central Accrediting Association in 1998 to offer the baccalaureate programs in Indian Studies; Natural Resources and Environmental Studies; and Business Administration. The institution offers a degree program in Tribal Realty and Land Management, which focuses on realty principles and practices for the management, protection and conservation of Indian lands and natural resources. The program is designed to prepare students for either entry into real estate positions at a technician level or transfer into a real estate related program at a university offering a bachelor's degree.

More than 100 students at Haskell attend courses in the Natural Resources program, which provides education, and summer employment in the natural resources field. These students are being trained as professional natural resource managers with the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau.

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI): SIPI, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is accredited to award Liberal Arts and Computer Science associate degrees and certificates (or partially transferable school-to-work associate degrees) in all programs available at the Institute. SIPI has additional programs in Environmental Science, Electronics and Semiconductor Manufacturing Technologies, which include computer-integrated science and mathematics, technical communications, industry internships, technical design (Auto-CAD/CIMS), and project-based, remote sensing applications.

SIPI places a high priority on zero tolerance substance abuse policies, increased associate degree accreditation and additional training programs with the goal of improving educational opportunities at the postgraduate level for American Indians and Alaska Natives. In addition, the institution works with other agencies, both private and Federal, to ensure that the highest degree of technology exists for its student use and learning.

Number of Students Enrolled	Actual		Actual		Projected	
	Fall 1997	Spring* 1998	Fall 1998	Spring 1999	Fall 1999	Spring 2000
Haskell	849	785	898	878	1,150	1,075
SIPI	656	958	643	987	675	990
Total	1,505	1,743	1,541	1,865	1,825	2,065

* SIPI has a trimester system. The spring count also includes summer enrollment.

Number of Graduates	Spring 1997	Fall 1997	Spring 1998	Fall 1999	Spring 2000
Haskell	72	22	74	25	95
SIPI	61	13	43	13	45
Total	133	35	117	38	140

Special Higher Education Scholarships

Program Description (\$1,337,000): The Special Higher Education Scholarships Program provides supplemental financial assistance to Indian students for graduate level study with special emphasis on students pursuing the professions of law, education, medicine, natural resources, engineering, business administration and social work. In FY 1999, the Bureau will fund approximately 328 scholarships at an average award of \$3,156. Also, \$100,000 will be provided to the summer Law Institute for American Indians for a pre-law preparatory course for Indian students entering the field of law. The following table lists the number of scholarships by field of study from FY 1997 and 1998 and estimated scholarships to be awarded in FY 1999 and 2000.

Scholarship Awards	FY 1997 Academic Year Actual Awards	FY 1998 Academic Year Actual Awards	FY 1999 Academic Year Estimated Awards	FY 2000 Academic Year Estimated Awards
Field of Study:				
Law	90	87	89	90
Education	59	42	41	45
Business	54	39	36	30
Health Professions	170	88	92	88
Engineering	8	5	6	2
Natural resources	3	4	5	5
Other Fields	96	62	59	60
Total	480	327	328	320

This program is a valuable resource for funding postgraduate study. Since the Fellowship programs of the Department of Education and the Indian Health Service have been reduced or eliminated, this program has provided much needed financial help to students who have been successful at the college/university level, but do not have financial resources to continue their post baccalaureate studies.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Subelement	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Post Secondary Schools	14,333	+900

Post Secondary Schools (Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute +\$900,000):

Relationship to Performance Goals

A major goal of the Bureau is to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribal needs for cultural and economic well-being in keeping with the wide diversity of Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. The Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) addresses this goal by providing quality education at the post secondary level in 29 degree and certificate programs.

Over the past eight years, SIPI has not received any funding increases to support the institutional and academic changes that have taken place at the school. During this time, SIPI has become a fully accredited community college, receiving accreditation from the North Central Accreditation Association. SIPI has improved the quality of its education programs to meet the increased demands of accreditation and the needs of Tribes and the business community. In response to these demands, SIPI has increased its technical degree offerings from eight to 16. The student enrollment for SIPI in FY 1996 was 1,517 and has increased to an estimated 1,630 in FY 1999. During this same period, SIPI has increased the student retention rate from 56 to 75 percent. This increase in demand for instruction is further magnified by the fact that SIPI operates year-round on a trimester system. Student enrollment is expected to increase an additional five percent in FY 2000 and is expected to continue to increase by five percent each year. These changes have resulted in an increase in general education course offerings that require an increased investment in faculty, technology, materials, and supplies, which have caused a strain on the operating budget. SIPI has had to add adjunct staff to its permanent faculty to meet the requirements of its course offerings. The need to invest in faculty will continue to increase due to the rapid changes in the technical fields, as well as the need to provide additional courses for an increasing enrollment.

The requested increase is needed to purchase the equipment, computer hardware and software, textbooks and general support that is necessary for the Community College programs to meet the accreditation requirements from the North Central Accreditation Association. The college is at risk of losing their accreditation if they do not meet the requirements established by accrediting agencies. This is especially important in the technical fields such as electronics and semiconductor manufacturing, environmental sciences and computer integrated science and mathematics courses. The additional funds will also enable the college to enhance their course offerings to maintain state of the art courses.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Indian Police Academy	\$(000)	2,267	31	0	2,298	31
	FTE	12	0	0	12	0
Substance Abuse	\$(000)	1,015	23	0	1,038	23
	FTE	9	0	0	9	0
Law Enforcement Initiative	\$(000)	95,276	22,553	20,000	137,829	42,553
	FTE	552	0	190	742	190
Total Requirements	\$(000)	98,558	22,607	20,000	141,165	42,607
	FTE	573	0	190	763	190

Indian Police Academy

Program Description (\$2,267,000; FTE 12): The Indian Police Academy is co-located with the Department of the Treasury at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Artesia, New Mexico. Academy staff provide basic police training and numerous advanced training courses, such as child abuse investigation procedures, community policing, firearms instruction, police management and supervision, and detention and dispatcher training courses for Tribal and Bureau law enforcement and detention officers. The basic police recruit training course is required for all newly-employed Bureau law enforcement officers. Satisfactory completion is a condition of employment. The course is also offered to Tribal contract law enforcement officers. Tribal contract officers are also required to satisfactorily complete a basic police training course, however they may opt to utilize State training courses. The training must be satisfactorily completed within the first year of employment. To expedite the hiring of new recruits without jeopardizing their preparedness, the Academy has shortened the basic recruit training from a term of 16 weeks to 14 weeks. Measures taken such as this will reduce the backlog of police recruits awaiting to attend basic police training by the end of 1999; while it may make for longer working days, there will be no reduction in the quality or content of training provided to the trainees. The basic detention officer training is four weeks and is required for all Bureau detention officers; satisfactory completion is a condition of employment. Tribes also utilize the course.

There is an increase in the demand for training by both Tribal and Bureau law enforcement programs mainly due to the hiring of additional personnel under the *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country* and the Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program (which provides grants to Tribes to hire additional police personnel). These demands have resulted in an increased need for additional Academy staff to ensure law enforcement personnel in Indian Country receive the most modern and updated training to deal with the challenging issues facing law enforcement today. Additional training staff to be added in FY 1999 under the first year of the *Initiative* will allow the Academy to offer more out-reach training courses as well as in-service training. The hiring of these additional law enforcement training personnel will dramatically ease the burden of current staff, improve the quality of services offered,

and meet the needs of Tribes by addressing the core law enforcement goal of increasing the number of graduate/certified Indian Country law enforcement personnel.

The following table illustrates the number of personnel trained in FY 1998, with the projections for FY 1999 and FY 2000:

Title of Training Course/Program	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Projected	FY 2000 Projected
Recruit Basic Law Enforcement (14-week program)	180	312	312
Supervisory Enforcement Officer and Advanced Police Management Program	60	100	100
Basic Detention Officer Training	60	124	124
Supervisory Detention Officer Training	0	60	60
Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigation Training	800	1,250	1,250
Field outreach training on Indian Country criminal jurisdiction	200	400	400
Basic Criminal Investigator Training	35	50	60
Criminal Investigator In-Service (40 hours) Training	90	100	150
Community Oriented Policing	200	400	400
Field outreach training on domestic violence, gangs, officer safety, use of force, ethics and judgmental evaluations and management of force	600	1,000	1,000
Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Instructor Training, Junior High Instructor Training, and Parenting Instructor Training	0	60	40
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)	65	125	100
Human Resources and Domestic Violence Intervention Training	1,665	1,500	1,500
Police Officer In-Service Training	0	0	200
Total	3,955	5,481	5,696

In addition to enhanced staffing and staff training, the *Initiative* will significantly improve crime reporting in Indian Country. Funds provide for the administration of the Bureau's Office of Law Enforcement Services (OLEs) Information Management Branch, which is chiefly responsible for implementing the Indian Law Enforcement Information Network (INLINE) throughout Indian Country. The INLINE system automates Bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs on a nationwide basis in accordance with *Public Law 100-690*. The staff provide software and hardware, installation, training and technical support to Bureau and Tribal INLINE users. There are currently 50 Tribal and Bureau law enforcement programs connected to the INLINE system. The Bureau plans to add 20 additional law enforcement programs to the INLINE system in FY 2000. INLINE allows for Bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs to contribute to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's annual crime reporting system. This system provides for improved criminal statistical data from law enforcement programs located in Indian Country.

Substance Abuse

Program Description (\$1,015,000; FTE 9): To provide a more effective on-the-ground presence, personnel of the OLES former Branch of Drug Enforcement, headquartered at the Indian Police Academy, have been reassigned to each of the five District offices established under the recent restructuring mandated by the Congress. Relocated personnel, utilizing their extensive investigative experience, will formulate and implement strategies to dismantle drug trafficking networks in a more direct concentrated effort in the District they are duty stationed. These drug enforcement officers will focus on the identification of those persons responsible for trafficking significant amounts of narcotic substances and the users of such illegal narcotics. The personnel will formulate or utilize existing drug enforcement task forces comprised of Tribal, State and Federal law enforcement agencies to implement investigative strategies.

Personnel will also conduct surveys to determine the most significant problem areas and address the problems utilizing a variety of investigative techniques, including undercover operations, highway interdiction operations, extensive use of informants and/or cooperating witnesses. District assignment will allow personnel to vigorously pursue and coordinate drug investigations. These personnel will continue to provide technical assistance and training to officers regarding drug investigations and drug interdiction in Indian Country settings. Importantly, the decentralization and reassignment of personnel will also promote communications with Tribal and community leaders to ensure partnerships are created to protect citizens of Indian Country from the inauspicious activities associated with illegal narcotics.

Law Enforcement Initiative

Program Description (\$95,276,000; FTE 552): The initial investment in FY 1999 of \$20.0 million in additional funds provided for the *Presidential Initiative* was utilized as follows:

Component	Program	Amount (\$000)
Uniformed Police (incl. Equipment)	Hiring and outfitting 80 additional Bureau and Tribal officers.	4,440
Detention Officers	Hiring of 59 additional Bureau and Tribal detention personnel.	2,120
Dispatchers	Hiring of 47 additional Bureau and Tribal dispatchers.	1,380
Criminal Investigators	Hiring and outfitting of 32 additional Bureau and Tribal investigators.	3,040
Training (Indian Police Academy)	Added second team of instructors.	1,840
Vehicle Replacement	Replacement of 208 vehicles at Bureau and Tribal law enforcement locations.	5,380
Line Authority Consolidation	Streamline and consolidation on a nation-wide basis pursuant to Congressional mandate.	1,800
	Total	20,000

The Bureau has formulated realistic objectives and taken measures to strengthen existing law enforcement programs to meet the basic law enforcement needs of the 1.2 million residents of Indian

Country. To ensure quality applicants for law enforcement positions, the Bureau has initiated a recruitment drive through national publications and college career days. The OLES has established a Chief of Police at each Bureau-operated law enforcement program to oversee and coordinate day-to-day operations with more direct interaction at the Indian community level. In restructuring of the Bureau's law enforcement programs as mandated by the Congress, five District offices have been established across the nation. Each District is under the direction of a qualified professional law enforcement administrator, who can identify, analyze and solve problems particular to their District. Centralized guidance will allow for streamlining procedures and standardized policies resulting in improved law enforcement services to the Tribes. Other improvements in Indian Country law enforcement include the ability to improve recruitment and retention of personnel to alleviate some of the pay disparity between Indian Country law enforcement personnel and their Federal and State counterparts through more competitive hiring policies. Position descriptions have been strengthened and standardized with all entry level positions being converted to career ladder positions. The Bureau has implemented written examinations to determine educational suitability and psychological testing to ensure mental suitability for new recruits. Entry level and journeyman grades have been upgraded. Uniformed police officers now enter Federal service at the GS-4 level rather than the original GS-3, and the journeyman grade is GS-8. In addition, the OLES has established a new hiring process that includes written, physical agility and psychological examinations. Recruits must successfully pass each of the examinations to be hired. These improvements will allow Indian Country to better attract and retain qualified, experienced personnel, thereby reducing the past high turn-over rate.

The Bureau will replace 208 of the identified 350 sedans or 4x4 vehicles with minimum mileage of 100,000 miles. This will result in major cost savings for each law enforcement program; thus, the savings from constant vehicle repairs will now be utilized for other sorely needed equipment and supplies.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Law Enforcement Initiative	\$(000)	137,829	+20,000
	FTE	742	+190

Law Enforcement Initiative (+\$20,000,000; FTE +190): The *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country* supports one of the major goals in the Bureau's strategic plan and the annual performance plan to improve public safety in Indian Country.

FY 2000 represents the second year of the multi-year *Presidential Initiative*. While the FY 1999 funding has begun to meet some basic law enforcement needs, the requested increase of \$20.0 million is necessary for the Bureau to continue to assist Tribes in strengthening the law enforcement services provided to their communities. The glaring shortfalls in these services were outlined in the Final Report of the Executive Committee on the Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country. To combat the crime rate in Indian Country, increased manpower and financial resources are necessary to ensure that Indian communities receive the same quality and quantity of law enforcement services as their non-Indian counterparts.

The additional funds will continue to be focused on core law enforcement issues. Emphasis will center on hiring additional Bureau and Tribal law enforcement personnel, ensuring that new employed personnel are trained/certified, connecting additional law enforcement programs to the INLINE system for statistical reporting, and vehicle replacement for those vehicles with mileage of 100,000 miles or more.

The Bureau's \$20.0 million requested increase is a continuum of the key component in the *Initiative* to improve and expand law in Indian Country. The Bureau will continue to work with the Department of Justice (DOJ) to bring law enforcement services up to national standards. The Bureau request is provided in the following table:

Component	Purpose	No.	Amount (\$000)
Uniform Police	Hiring of additional Bureau and Tribal officers (includes uniforms and equipment).	100	5,500
Dispatchers	Hiring of additional Bureau and Tribal personnel.	50	1,500
Detention Officers	Hiring of additional Bureau and Tribal personnel.	125	4,000
Criminal Investigators	Hiring of additional Bureau and Tribal personnel (includes equipment).	10	1,000
Vehicle Replacement	Replacement of Bureau and Tribal vehicles with mileage of 100,000 or more.	100	2,500
Training (Indian Police Academy)	On-site computer training to Tribes.		300
Line Authority Consolidation	Continued streamlining and standardization of organization.		200
Narrow Band Radio Conversion	Conversion of radio systems.		5,000
Total		385	20,000

Of the requested amount, \$5.0 million¹ has been included for the Bureau for conversion of existing equipment to the narrowband radio system to address the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's spectrum efficiency mandate. The mandate requires that all Federal agencies convert to narrowband land mobile radio operations by January 1, 2005. Outdated radios and insufficient radio coverage currently puts officers at risk and has claimed lives in Indian Country due to the inability of officers to radio for assistance.

The Bureau's request, coupled with the DOJ request for FY 2000, seeks to provide a total of \$144.2 million to improve law enforcement in Indian Country. This funding is essential to continue to improve public safety on America's Indian lands. Our basic responsibility to provide and preserve public safety to the citizens of Indian Country derives from the unique trust responsibility between the Federal and Tribal governments. Tribes continue to rely on the Bureau for technical advice and assistance as well as manpower in emergency situations. The following table demonstrates the total

¹The Administration proposes to offset this amount by proposing legislation authorizing the Federal Communications Commission to establish a lease fee on the use of analog spectrum by commercial television broadcasters, subject to appropriations. A portion of the amounts collected will be transferred to the Bureau.

amount of funding requested by both the Bureau and the DOJ to work together to address the law enforcement needs of Indian Country.

<i>Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country</i>	FY 2000 (\$000)
Department of Justice - Total	124,208
Bureau of Indian Affairs - Total	20,000
Grand Total	144,208

Native American communities, like their counterparts have come to expect protection of their basic rights and a sense of justice, and freedom from fear. In the first year of the *Initiative* both the Bureau and DOJ have attempted to address these very basic issues. Continued funding of the *Initiative* is imperative to meet the core law enforcement needs of Indian Country. A responsive, professional criminal justice system makes this possible.

Working together, the Bureau and the DOJ have focused on providing funds for programs exclusive to each agency so that limited Federal dollars would be making the most significant impact and not on duplicated programs, services or efforts. The DOJ will continue to concentrate its budget request mainly on providing direct grants to Tribes while the Bureau will continue to concentrate on improving direct permanent resources to both Bureau and Tribal programs. Funds proposed to be provided in FY 2000 by the DOJ as part of the second year of the *Initiative* are as follows:

Component	Purpose	Amount (\$000)
United States Attorneys	36 positions (26 Assistant U.S. Attorneys, 10 support) to augment current investigative and prosecutorial efforts in Indian Country.	3,208
Office of Justice Programs	Drug Testing and Treatment Program - for alcohol and substance abuse treatment in Indian Country.	10,000
	Tribal Courts Program - to assist Tribal government in the development, enhancement, and continuing operation of Tribal judicial systems.	5,000
	Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention - to serve Indian youth by developing, enhancing, and supporting Tribal juvenile justice systems.	20,000
	State Correctional Grants Program - for the construction of detention facilities in Indian Country.	34,000
	Tribal criminal justice statistics collection.	2,000
	Police Corps Program - to provide advanced educational opportunities for police in Indian Country.	5,000
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	Grants to Tribes for additional law enforcement officers, equipment, and training.	45,000
	Total	124,208

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	\$(000)	974	32	158	1,164	190
	FTE	13	0	0	13	0
United Tribes Technical College	\$(000)	2,310	71	0	2,381	71
United Sioux Tribe Development Corp.	\$(000)	108	0	-108	0	-108
National Ironworkers Training Program	\$(000)	524	0	-524	0	-524
Total Requirements	\$(000)	3,916	103	-474	3,545	-371
	FTE	13	0	0	13	0

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Program Description (\$974,000; FTE 13): The Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB) implements the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 (*Public Law 101-644*); registers trademarks for arts and crafts marketing purposes on behalf of Indian Tribes, organizations and individuals; promotes the economic development of Indians through their creative work; expands the market for authentic Indian arts and crafts; increases participation of Indians in fine arts and handcrafts businesses; assists emerging artists to enter the market; and absorbs portions of these program costs through user fees. Annual sales of Indian handcrafts and other artwork total over \$1 billion.

The IACB's activities are not duplicated in either the Federal or private sector, and its policies are determined by its five Commissioners, who serve without compensation.

The top priority of the IACB is the enforcement and implementation of the Act. The Act was enacted by the Congress in response to growing sales of arts and crafts products misrepresented or erroneously represented as produced by Indians. The Act, a truth-in-advertising law, prohibits the marketing of products as "Indian made" when such products are not made by Indians as defined by the Act. It is intended to protect Indian artists and artisans, businesses, and Tribes, as well as consumers. It supports the protection of Indian cultural heritage and the move by the Tribes and their members toward economic self-reliance. Also, the Act permits the IACB to register, without charge, trademarks of genuineness and quality on behalf of Tribes, Indian arts and crafts organizations, and Indian individuals. This important trademark provision is intended to build market visibility and promote genuine Indian handcrafts.

As part of its ongoing implementation of the Act, the IACB has been undertaking a wide-ranging public outreach program, including mass mailings of the regulations to educate the Tribes, the Indian arts and crafts industry, and the buying public about the Act's requirements and prohibitions in an effort to encourage the broadest possible compliance.

The IACB has three regional museums which play a vital role in promoting authentic Indian arts and crafts through their permanent exhibitions, changing promotional sales exhibitions, and public educational activities. These museums serve as distribution points for information and publications on the Act. Staff serve as advocates to encourage compliance with the Act and to cultivate the public's submission of valid complaints of violations under the Act. Admission fees for entry to two of the museums were instituted during the FY 1997 summer tourist season. The Museum of the Plains Indian (MPI) in Browning, Montana, operates an entrance fee program during the region's tourist season, June-September, and the Southern Plains Indian Museum (SPIM) in Anadarko, Oklahoma, operates a year-round entrance fee. Each museum serves as a major economic, cultural, and educational attractions in their respective regions and are staging points for regional and national promotions for the economic benefit of emerging Indian artists and craftspeople. The museums enjoy strong support from the Tribes in the regions and annually average approximately 80,000 visitors.

In FY 1999, the Board began charging a rental fee for the museum shop space in MPI and SPIM. A portion of these revenues will be used to publicize the museums as attractions to the tourism industry in the region to maintain and expand attendance. A portion of the revenues will be used to maintain and update these facilities to enhance and encourage patronage. The IACB will expand its museum collections fee schedule for photographic reproductions of artworks that are licensed to publishers and others.

In FY 1999, within the existing budget and a \$100,000 earmark for Act-related activities, the staff will continue enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act where valid complaints have been raised and will broaden their focus on education, prevention and compliance, key objectives of the Act. The staff will design and launch a pilot education and registration program for the Act's trademark provisions. This program will work to preserve the integrity and marketability of authentic Indian products and ensure that Indian artists and artisans realize the full economic of their work. These efforts for supporting economic development will also include a variety of marketing promotional activities. The IACB will hold 14 one-person and group sales exhibitions in its museums to launch emerging artists in the market. In addition, through a marketing agreement with the Government Printing Office, the IACB's updated *Source Directory* is being offered for sale to promote some 185 Indian enterprises. The *Directory* publication is the primary means of establishing direct contact between consumers and Indian producers. The staff will expand the reach of the *Directory* and other marketing information directed at the public through its Web site.

In FY 2000, the IACB will continue its on-going efforts through in-depth on-site meetings and teleconferencing with Tribes, arts and crafts organizations, and related State and Federal governmental entities. The IACB will further develop its educational efforts about the Act through public service announcements; notices in key consumer, industry, and tourism publications; and interviews by trade publications, regional newspapers, and special interest magazines. Also, the staff will improve its ongoing networking efforts with local and regional Federal Bureau of Investigation offices, Tribal organizations, and State consumer protection agencies.

Workload Indicators	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Number of Trademark registrations initiated	--	Program established	15
Number of Indian art and craft businesses promoted to public	185	200	210
Number of people who viewed IACB art collections	80,000	81,600	83,200
Responses to misrepresentation complaints (%)	100	100	100
Number of emerging artist sales exhibitions	14	15	15

United Tribes Technical College

Program Description (\$2,310,000): Funding of \$2,310,000 supports the operation of the United Tribes Technical College (UTTC) in Bismarck, North Dakota. The UTTC is a contracted residential college/vocational training institution that provides eligible adult Indians, who are residing on or near Indian reservations and who lack employable skills or education, with an opportunity to acquire such skills. The institution also provides job placement assistance for its graduates in securing reasonable and satisfactory employment. Specifically, the UTTC provides Indian individuals with two years of academic and vocational training in modern technology. Through the process of testing individuals academic and comprehension skills, the UTTC assists applicants with making career choices.

In FY 1998, The UTTC had an enrollment of 337 students that consisted of 311 full-time and 26 part-time students. During the course of the year, there were 69 drop-outs and 81 completions. Of those completing training, 62 graduates were placed in full time unsubsidized employment. In FY 1999, it is estimated that the UTTC will provide vocational training to approximately the same number of applicants.

United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation

Program Description (\$108,000): The United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation (USTDC) is an inter-Tribal organization that operates under a Bureau contract, as authorized under the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C. 18), to provide employment assistance to eligible Native Americans seeking employment. The USTDC works with the State Job Services and local employers in developing employment opportunities for the Indian people. The USTDC provides assistance to applicants with the preparation of resumes, after-job placement, and follow-up counseling services to strengthen the individual's capacity for continued unsubsidized employment. Also, through coordination with local educational institutions, USTDC provided assistance to applicants who lack high school diplomas in acquiring their General Educational Development certification prior to entering an employment assistance program.

During Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998, a total of 3,095 USTDC Indian clients seeking employment assistance from all parts of the country were provided with basic supportive services. A total of 127 applicants were provided partial assistance at an average cost of \$900 per person for a total cost of \$108,000. This represents costs for providing job placement services, i.e., administrative and

supportive services. It is anticipated that USTDC will assist about the same number of individuals seeking employment assistance in FY 1999.

National Ironworkers Training Program

Program Description (\$524,000): Funding for this program supports the operation of the National Indian Ironworkers Training program which is under a Bureau contract, as authorized under the Adult Vocational Training Act (*Public Law 84-959*, as amended). The training program provides adult Indians residing on or near reservations with four 12-week classes annually in highly specialized training in ironworking skills, providing classroom and on-the-job training. The program is recognized and certified by the National Ironworkers Union and is a part of their apprenticeship training programs. The program is the only known source of this training and facilitates job placement through the union upon completion of training requirements. In Fiscal Years 1997 and 1998, 82 individuals completed the program; of which 62 were placed in full-time unsubsidized employment (placement rate of 76 percent). For FY 1999, it is estimated that the program will provide training and employment to approximately the same number of individuals.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	\$(000)	1,164	158
United Sioux Tribe Development Corporation	\$(000)	0	-108
National Ironworkers Training Program	\$(000)	0	-524
Total Requirements	\$(000)	1,164	-474

Relationship to Performance Goals

Indian Arts and Crafts Board (+158,000): The requested increase will provide the resources necessary to significantly strengthen and expand the IACB's compliance and enforcement efforts for the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990. This in turn will support the economic development efforts of Indian Tribes, Indian artists and artisans, and Indian enterprises by working to ensure that only authentic Indian arts and craft works are offered for sale in the marketplace. The requested increase will support staff efforts to increase awareness and knowledge of the Act's provisions through outreach programs, evaluation of the industry's compliance with the Act, and examination and processing of violation complaints.

It is anticipated the trademark registration program will significantly expand as the authenticity and marketing value of IACB-registered trademarks begin to achieve nationwide recognition. Those registered trademarks will tie in with the IACB's certification program. Through the certification program, eligible Indian arts and crafts marketing enterprises can attach to its registered trademark a certificate declaring that the IACB recognizes their products as authentic Indian handcrafts. This collective promotional program will further raise the public recognition, value, interest, and reliance

on products marketed with the Indian trademark/IACB certification identification tags of authentic Indian craftsmanship and origin.

United Sioux Tribe Development Corporation (-\$108,000): Continued funding for this program is not being sought in order to focus funding on programs of higher priority to Tribes on a nationwide basis.

National Ironworkers Training Program (-\$524,000): Continued funding for this program is not being sought in order to focus funding on programs of higher priority to Tribes on a nationwide basis.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Indian Integrated Resources Information Program	\$(000)	1,320	0	0	1,320	0

Indian Integrated Resources Information Program

Program Description (\$1,320,000): This program supports the long-term goal to support the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands. This is accomplished by providing expert technical support in geospatial data technologies to Field Office and Central Office technical and executive management; facilitating the implementation and utilization of geospatial data technologies throughout the Bureau; and developing and implementing on-call capability to produce and deliver special purpose maps and databases that directly support the Bureau's executive management initiatives.

These funds will be used to support Geographic Information Systems (GIS) programs being conducted and/or technically supported throughout the Bureau. The substance of this program includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. A decentralized computer center which provides dial-up access for GIS analysis, mapping, database development, and systems administration. This facility is the primary remote access GIS computing asset for numerous Bureau and Tribal Field Offices. (\$370,000)
2. Development of digital databases from maps, overlays, textural materials, and various land records to increase the quality and amount of related thematic data available for resource management and planning. (\$200,000)
3. Remote sensing data analysis and mapping using aerial photographs and aircraft and satellite digital imagery to augment the database and archive. (\$100,000)
4. A regional training program in GIS technology. This program covers all aspects of the technology from basic or introductory levels through advanced techniques. (\$100,000)
5. Operation of a help desk that provides direct support in all aspects of the technology to field personnel. (\$100,000)
6. Development and production of special purpose thematic maps in support of the Bureau's technical and executive management. (\$200,000)

The remaining \$250,000 will be directed toward basic operations and maintenance, data communications and special project support.

In FY 2000, the Indian Integrated Resources Information Program will continue the activities and support provided to Bureau and Tribal managers in geospatial technologies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Related Support Services	\$(000)	37,156	142	0	37,298	142
Facilities Management	\$(000)	33,878	2243	0	36,121	2,243
	FTE	162	0	0	162	0
CSRS Contribution Change	\$(000)	1,162	388	0	1,550	388
Total Requirements	\$(000)	72,196	2,773	0	74,969	2,773
	FTE	162	0	0	162	0

Related Support Services

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Intra-Governmental Billings	\$(000)	13,903	256	0	14,159	256
Workers' Compensation - Payments	\$(000)	8,619	0	0	8,619	0
Unemployment Compensation	\$(000)	9,320	-114	0	9,206	-114
Employee Displacement Costs	\$(000)	5,314	0	0	5,314	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	37,156	142	0	37,298	142

Program Description (\$37,156,000): This program allocates funding to the Department of the Interior and other government agencies for common support services to the Bureau and repayments to the Department of Labor for unemployment and on-the-job injury payments for Bureau employees. This program provides funds to other government agencies for services rendered to the Bureau as follows:

Intra-Governmental Billings \$13,903,000: The Intra-governmental payments are made for services provided by the Department, the United States Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Postal Service, and the General Services Administration. The FY 1999 cost estimates are:

Intra-Governmental Billings (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Assessments	FY 1996 Actual	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
FFS	2,325	2,247	2,247	2,247	2,247
PAY/PERS	3,529	3,467	1,860	1,860	1,860
Postage	2,049	1,702	1,886	1,886	1,886
FTS2000	5,397	5,287	5,057	5,057	5,057

Assessments	FY 1996 Actual	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Departmental Billings	3,206	3,183	2,836	2,853	3,109
Total	16,506	15,886	13,886	13,903	14,159

The services provided by the Department include: Departmental news and information; medical and health services; Departmental Human and Resources Development Center; Albuquerque Learning Center; Denver Learning Center; Information Technology Center; Alex Database; printing and publications; enforcement and security management; working capital funding direction; fiscal services; consolidated mail operations; library services; and general services.

Workers' Compensation Payments (\$8,619,000): These funds are used to reimburse the Department of Labor for on-the-job injury payments for Bureau employees made during the period from July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997. The following table shows recent history of the Bureau's payment share of Workers' Compensation.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
9,190	9,107	8,690	8,619	8,619

Unemployment Compensation (\$9,320,000): These funds are used to reimburse the Department of Labor for unemployment compensation payments made to former Bureau employees during the period from July 1, 1996, through June 30, 1997. The following table shows recent history of the Bureau's payment share of Unemployment Compensation.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
7,626	7,794	8,165	9,320	9,206

Employee Displacement Costs (\$5,314,000): This funding supports the Bureau's Tribal Government goal: To provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. This is accomplished by providing resources for severance pay and lump sum annual leave payments to Federal employees displaced by Tribal contracting of Federal programs under *Public Law 93-638*, as amended.

The 1988 amendments to the Indian Self-Determination Act (*Public Law 100-472*), contain a provision in Section 205 that states program resources shall not be reduced by the Secretary to pay the costs of Federal personnel displaced by self-determination contracting. Because of section 205 and the fact that these costs are mandated by law, the Bureau must rely upon this fund to pay such costs. The Bureau has no other source of funding with which to pay these required costs.

Due to the FY 1999 Congressional moratorium on new contracting and compacting under *Public Law 93-638*, the Bureau did not enter into any new contracts or compacts after October 21, 1998. During FY 2000, the Bureau anticipates that the number of Tribes contracting, compacting or expanding existing contracts will increase substantially because of the one year moratorium. In FY

1999, Tribes have expressed a willingness to contract additional programs but were required to wait until FY 2000 due to the moratorium. It is anticipated that Tribes will be ready to continue to contract or compact programs requiring the use of these funds in FY 2000.

Facilities Management

Program Element		FY 1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
GSA Rentals	\$(000)	16,539	1,807	0	18,346	1,807
Direct Rentals	\$(000)	1,142	0	0	1,142	0
Technical Training	\$(000)	165	0	0	165	0
Facilities Operations and Maintenance	\$(000)	16,032	436	0	16,468	436
	FTE	162	0	0	162	0
CSRS Contribution Change	\$(000)	1,162	388	0	1,550	388
Total Requirements	\$(000)	35,040	2,631	0	37,671	2,631
	FTE	162	0	0	162	0

Program Description (\$35,040,000): This program provides space and physical facilities to operate Bureau programs at locations not having Bureau-owned facilities, and technical training in the operation and maintenance of Bureau-funded facilities.

GSA Rentals (\$16,539,000): Funds provide for the payment of the General Services Administration (GSA) rental costs of 121 leases for 1.5 million square feet of office and special purpose space for Bureau administrative support staff for Central, Area, Agency, and field locations.

The Bureau will continue to experience increases in GSA Controlled Space due to changes in GSA's leasing and pricing policies, costs to negotiate new leases are increasing by as much as 8 percent to 10 percent as current leases expire due to such factors as increased building security and inflation, which are beyond the control of the Bureau. In addition, the Bureau is currently expanding the space requirements to meet the programmatic and staff increases in the Bureau's Regional Security Offices, Office of Law Enforcement Services and Trust Asset Accounting Management System (TAAMS). See table listing below for actual costs and shortfalls in recent years:

Shortfall in GSA Controlled Space Funding (\$000)			
Fiscal Year	Enacted	Actual Cost	Shortfall
1995	15,174	16,296	1,122
1996	15,870	17,729	1,859
1997	15,370	17,159	1,789
1998	14,120	16,760	2,640
1999	16,539	18,016 (Est)	1,477
2000 (Est.)	18,346(Est)	18,346(Est)	0
Total Shortfall			8,887

Direct Rentals (\$1,142,000): The Direct Rental program provides funding for 30 leases to Areas and Agency locations throughout the Bureau. The Bureau leases approximately 100,000 square feet of office and special purpose space and land. In FY 1999, the Bureau will increase its Direct Rental space to accommodate the Okmulgee Agency due to the Agency's lease expiring. The Michigan Agency's field location and the Central California Agency will be added to the Direct Rentals as soon as possible, upon expiration of their GSA leases.

Facilities Operations and Maintenance

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Technical Training	\$(000)	165		0	165	0
Facilities Operations and Maintenance	\$(000)	16,032	(16,032)	0	0	(16,032)
	FTE	162	0	0	162	0
Facilities Operations	\$(000)		12,406		12,406	12,406
Facilities Maintenance	\$(000)		4,062	0	4,062	4,062
Total Requirements	\$(000)	16,197	436	0	16,633	436

The Facilities Operations and Maintenance program is displayed as separate components (Facilities Operations and Facilities Maintenance) to improve presentation and accountability.

Technical Training (\$165,000): These funds provide training for Bureau employees with emphasis on preventive maintenance activities to increase awareness of the requirements and methods to operate and maintain safe facilities, mitigate life safety problems, and adhere to environmental and code compliance laws, policies, and regulations. This program was established to address material weaknesses identified in the Facilities Management program and to provide training activities for field operations to ensure adequate, proper and timely maintenance of facilities and knowledge of legal requirements. In FY 1999, an estimated 500 to 600 employees will attend training classes. It is estimated that the same number of employees will attend 20 training classes in FY 2000.

Non-Education Facilities Operation & Maintenance (\$16,032,000; FTE 162):

Program Description: The Facilities Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program consists of approximately 1,350 buildings (approximately 3,700,000 square feet), equipment, utility systems and 5,500,000 acres of grounds. These facilities are located on approximately 150 sites in 26 states. These activities complement and support the Administration and Support Services goal to provide safe and functional facilities for clients and the long-term goal to improve the safety and functionality of facilities for clients. Funds will be allocated to 150 locations for daily operations and maintenance activities. The locations will be updated through the automated tracking system for work tickets, building history, building and asset inventory, and backlog of deferred maintenance. Locations will also provide maintenance and custodial services for all facilities under their responsibility to provide safe and healthy environments for customers.

The February 1998 Department of Interior Facilities Maintenance Assessment and Recommendations report recommends that operations allotments be separated from maintenance

allotments to prevent co-mingling of funds and to increase accountability for maintenance expenditures. Components of the program are as follows:

Operations (\$12,079,000): The non-education operations funds provide for approximately 1,350 building (approximately 3,700,000 square feet) offices, fire stations, shops, garages, warehouses, communication repeaters and utility plants. Equipment types consist of HVAC, boilers, furnaces, fire alarms and sprinklers, radio repeaters, security systems, and 5,500,000 acres of ground. Utility systems include potable water wells, treatment, and tanks; sewage treatment; street lights; fire hydrants; emergency sirens and electrical service. Grounds inventories include sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, landscaping, grass and trees. The funds provide electrical, gas, oil plant operations, water, sewer, refuse disposal, pest control, communications base equipment, fire protection, custodial, and grounds maintenance services and the products required to keep these services operational. Distribution of funds is presently based on regional and local rates of services. Any savings in utility expenses as a result of energy conservation measures must be used to upgrade equipment with high energy consumption or to make energy-saving structure improvements.

Maintenance (\$3,953,000): Funds will provide maintenance services for the same facilities inventory as denoted above under Operations. Maintenance funds are provided to conduct preventive, routine, cyclical and emergency unscheduled maintenance for all buildings, equipment, utility systems and grounds structures in a timely manner. If maintenance is deferred too often it will cause premature breakdowns as deteriorations eventually turn into a safety or functional deficiencies and are added to the deferred maintenance backlog requiring major repair or replacement.

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

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in millions of dollars)

		FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Identification Code: 14-2100-1-1-999		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Obligation by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Tribal Priority Allocations	754	719	722
00.02	Other Recurring Programs	551	543	583
00.03	Non-Recurring Programs	50	65	69
00.04	Central Office Operations	41	51	46
00.05	Area Office Operations	39	44	42
00.06	Special programs and pooled overhead	69	190	220
00.91	Program by Activity - Subtotal Line (1 level).....	1,504	1,612	1,682
01.01	Reimbursable program	110	120	130
01.02	Reimbursable program Y2K.....		10	
10.00	Total Obligations.....	1,614	1,742	1,812
Budgetary Resources Available for Obligation				
21.40	Unobligated balance available start of year.....	254	280	252
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	1,640	1,714	1,824
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations....	3		
22.21	Unobligated balance transfer to other accounts [14-0120].....	(1)		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	1,896	1,994	2,076
23.95	New obligations.....	(1,614)	(1,742)	(1,812)
23.98	Unobligated balance expiring.....	(2)		
24.40	Unobligated balance available end of year.....	280	252	264
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current:				
40.00	Appropriation.....	1,529	1,584	1,694
40.15	Appropriation (emergency).....	1		
43.00	Appropriation (total).....	1,530	1,584	1,694
Permanent:				
68.00	Spending Authority from offsetting collections	110	130	130
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross).....	1,640	1,714	1,824
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year.....	263	226	318
73.10	New obligations.....	1,614	1,742	1,812
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(1,642)	(1,650)	(1,783)
73.40	Adjustments in expired accounts.....	(7)		
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(3)		
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year.....	226	318	347
Outlays (Gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority.....	1,024	1,014	1,084
86.93	Outlays from current balances.....	508	506	568
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority.....	110	130	130
87.00	Total outlays (gross).....	1,642	1,650	1,782
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources.....	100	110	120
	Federal Sources Y2K.....		10	0
88.40	Offsetting collections from: Non-Federal sources.....	10	10	10
88.90	Total offsetting collections (cash).....	110	130	130
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget Authority (Net).....	1,530	1,584	1,694
90.00	Outlays.....	1,532	1,520	1,653

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
Object Classification (in millions of dollars)**

Identification Code: 14-2100-0-1-999		FY1998 Actual	FY1999 Estimate	FY2000 Estimate
Direct Obligations:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	259	270	290
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	8	8	9
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	13	14	15
11.0	Total personnel compensation.....	280	292	314
12.0	Civilian personnel benefits.....	68	72	76
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	11	13	13
21.0	Travel & transportation of persons.....	13	15	15
22.0	Transportation of things.....	12	14	14
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	12	14	14
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	3	3	3
23.3	Communications Util & Misc Charges.....	21	22	24
25.1	Consulting services.....	1	2	1
25.2	Other services.....	669	701	747
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Gov't accounts.....	19	20	21
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	1	1	1
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	4	4	4
25.8	Subsistence.....	2	2	2
26.0	Supplies & materials.....	30	30	32
31.0	Equipment.....	13	14	15
32.0	Land and structures.....	2	2	1
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	343	391	384
99.0	Total, direct obligations.....	1,504	1,612	1,681
Reimbursable Obligations				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	23	18	27
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
11.0	Total personnel compensation.....	24	19	28
12.0	Civilian personnel benefits.....	5	3	6
21.0	Travel & transportation of persons.....	2	2	3
25.2	Other services.....	24	30	28
26.0	Supplies & materials.....	4	3	4
31.0	Equipment.....	2	7	2
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	49	66	59
99.0	Total Reimbursable Obligations.....	110	130	130
99.9	Total Obligations.....	1,614	1,742	1,811
Personnel Summary				
Direct:				
Total compensable workyears				
	Full-time equivalent employment.....	6,859	6,996	7,080
Reimbursable:				
	Full-time equivalent employment.....	484	484	484
Allocation account:				
	equivalent.....	963	968	1,059

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering and services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation project pursuant to Public Law 87-483, \$174,258,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 6 percent of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management costs of the Bureau: *Provided further*, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a nonreimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year [1999] 2000, in implementing new construction or facilities improvement and repair project grants in excess of \$100,000 that are provided to tribally controlled grant schools under Public Law 100-297, as amended, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR Part 12 as the regulatory requirements: *Provided further*, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of 43 CFR; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments for the work to be performed: *Provided further*, That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, Tribal or State health and safety standards are required by 25 U.S. 2005(a), with respect to organizational and financial management capabilities: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary declines an application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in 25 U.S.C. 2505(f): *Provided further*, That any dispute between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in 25 U.S.C. 2508(e): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in Public Law 105-18, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the repair of irrigation projects damaged in the severe winter conditions and ensuing flooding, are available on a nonreimbursable basis.]: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with Federally recognized Tribes or Tribal consortia issuing qualified school construction bonds or other taxable bonds for the purpose of repairing or replacing Bureau of Indian Affairs-funded elementary and secondary schools: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided herein, up to \$30,000,000 may be used to defease the principal of such bonds: *Provided further*, That the term of such bonds issued may not exceed fifteen years: *Provided further*, That such bonds are not guaranteed by the Federal government of the United States. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

Addition: “: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with Federally recognized Tribes or tribal consortia issuing qualified school construction bonds or other taxable bonds for the purpose of repairing or replacing Bureau of Indian Affairs-funded elementary and secondary schools: Provided further, That of the amounts provided herein, up to \$30,000,000 may be used to defease the principal of such bonds: Provided further, That the term of such bonds issued may not exceed fifteen years: Provided further, That such bonds are not guaranteed by the Federal government of the United States.

Funding for a portion of the Construction account may be used to defease qualified school construction bonds or other taxable bonds to replace or repair Bureau of Indian Affairs-funded elementary and secondary schools. These funds may be made available to a non-Federal financial institution who will defease qualified school construction bonds by ensuring the repayment of principal to bond holders. The entity will hold in escrow and invest these funds, and at maturity use the earnings to repay the principal on the bonds. It is intended that the Secretary of the Interior will select the schools that qualify and the procedures for this program. This proposal is part of the Administration’s school modernization initiative to provide school repairs and replacement in needy public school districts throughout the country.

Deletion: “: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in Public Law 105-18, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the repair of irrigation projects damaged in the severe winter conditions and ensuing flooding, are available on a nonreimbursable basis.

This provision is deleted because the language became permanent in FY 1999.

Appropriation Language Citations

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appropriation: Construction

1. For construction, repair, improvement and maintenance of irrigation and power systems

For construction, major repair, improvement and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, involving irrigation canals, wells, hydroelectric dams, and water and electrical distribution systems.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 631(2)

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) is the basic authority under which the Secretary provides services, including construction of facilities, to support operating programs to federally recognized Indians. This Act also provides for the extension, improvement, operation, and maintenance of existing Indian irrigation systems and for development of water supplies. In addition, most of the major projects have specific authorizations.

25 U.S.C. 631(2) provides that in order to further the purposes of existing treaties with the Navajo and Hopi Indians to provide facilities essential in combating hunger, disease, poverty, and demoralization among their members, the Secretary is authorized to undertake a program of basic improvements for the conservation and development of their resources, including the completion and extension of existing irrigation projects.

2. buildings, utilities, and other facilities

For construction, major repair, and improvement of all BIA buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including demolition of obsolete structures and consolidation of under utilized facilities.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 450
25 U.S.C. 631(12), (14)

25 U.S.C. 450 (The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act) authorizes construction of public school facilities serving Indian children and permits expending not more than 25 percent of any funds appropriated for construction of previously private schools.

25 U.S.C. 631(12), (14) provide that in order to further the purposes of existing treaties with the Navajo and Hopi Indians to provide facilities essential in combating hunger, diseases, poverty, and demoralization among its members, section 12 and 14 includes the following:

- (12) School buildings and equipment, and other educational measures
- (14) Common service facilities

3. including architectural and engineering services by contract

The construction program includes the advertisement for architectural and engineering services through the Buy Indian Act, Public Law 93-638, and open market contracts.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 450

4. acquisition of lands and interests in lands

The program includes the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, as directed by Congress and judicial decisions.

25 U.S.C. 465

25 U.S.C. 465 provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to acquire, through purchase, relinquishment, gift, exchange, or assignment, and interest in lands, water rights, or surface rights to lands, within or without existing reservations, including trust or otherwise restricted allotments, whether the allottee be living or deceased, for the purpose of providing land for Indians.

5. preparation of lands for farming

The construction program includes functions relating to preparation of lands for farming and irrigation, such as cleaning, leveling, terracing, and installation of irrigation systems.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 465

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: San Juan Chama Project
Public Law 87-483 (76 Stat.96), as amended

6. to remain available until expended

No specific authority

This appropriation involves construction projects which require more than a one-year cycle from its beginning stages through the actual construction of facilities. Therefore, funds are to remain available until expended.

7. *Provided*, That not to exceed 6 percentum of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management cost of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

25 U.S.C. 13, 318a
23 U.S.C. 101
23 U.S.C. 203
23 U.S.C.204b, 204c

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) is the basic authority under which the Secretary provides services, including road construction, to federally recognized Indians.

25 U.S.C. 318a authorizes material, equipment, supervision and engineering in the survey, improvement, construction, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads.

23 U.S.C. 101 (The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982) defines Indian reservation roads as "public roads, including roads on the federal-aid systems, that are located within or provide access to an Indian reservation or Indian trust land or restricted Indian land which is not subject to fee title alienation without the approval of the Federal Government, or Indian and Alaska Native villages, groups, or communities, in which Indians and Alaskan Natives reside, whom the Secretary of the Interior has determined are eligible for services generally available to Indians under Federal laws specifically applicable to Indians."

23 U.S.C. 203 (The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982) provides that funds authorized for Indian reservation roads shall be available for contract upon apportionment.

23 U.S.C. 204b (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987) provides that funds available from the Highway Trust funds for Indian reservation roads shall be used by the Secretary of Interior for the cost of construction and improvement of such roads.

23 U.S.C. 204c (The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991) provides that Indian reservation roads under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be eligible to expend not more than 15 percent of the funds apportioned for Indian reservation roads from the Highway Trust Fund for the purpose of road sealing projects.

8. *Provided further*, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a non-reimbursable basis.

25 U.S.C. 3801 (The Indian Dams Safety Act of 1984) provides authority to establish and operate a dam safety maintenance and repair program to ensure maintenance and monitoring of the condition of dams and to maintain the dams in a satisfactory condition on a long-term basis.

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) authorizes the Secretary to provide services, including improvements to irrigation systems and the development of water supplies to federally recognized Indians.

9. *Provided further*, That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards with respect to organizational and financial management capabilities.

25 U.S.C. 2005(a)

25 U.S.C. 2005(a) provides that the Secretary shall immediately begin to bring all schools, dormitories, and other facilities operated by the Bureau or under contract or grant with the Bureau

in connection with the education of Indian children into compliance with all applicable Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards, whichever provide greater protection (except that the tribal standards to be no greater than otherwise applicable Federal or State standards), with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), and with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, except that nothing in this section shall require termination of the operations of any facility which does not comply with such provisions and which is in use on October 20, 1994.

10. *Provided further*, That if the Secretary declines an application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in

25 U.S.C. 2505(f)

25 U.S.C. 2505(f) provides that whenever the Secretary declines to provide a grant to transfer operation of a Bureau school or determines that a school is not eligible for assistance, the Secretary shall (A) state the objections in writing to the tribe or tribal organization within the allotted time, (B) provide assistance to the tribe or tribal organization to overcome all stated objections, (C) provide the tribe or tribal organization a hearing on the record under the same rules and regulations that apply under the Indian Self-Determination, Education Assistance Act, (D) provide an opportunity to appeal the objection raised.

11. *Provides further*, That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in

25 U.S.C. 2508(e)

25 U.S.C. 2508(e) provides that any exception or problem cited in an audit, any dispute regarding a grant authorized to be made pursuant to this chapter or any amendment to such grant, and any dispute involving an administrative cost grant, shall be handled under the provisions governing exceptions, problems, or disputes in the case of contracts under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975. The Equal Access to Justice Act shall apply to administrative appeals filed after September 8, 1988, by grantees regarding a grant, including an administrative cost grant.

12. *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with Federally recognized Tribes or tribal consortia issuing qualified school construction bonds or other taxable bonds for the purpose of repairing or replacing Bureau of Indian Affairs-funded elementary and secondary schools: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided herein, up to \$30,000,000 may be used to defease the principal of such bonds: *Provided further*, That the term of such bonds issued may not exceed fifteen years: *Provided further*, That such bonds are not guaranteed by the Federal government of the United States.

Funding for a portion of the Construction account may be used to defease qualified school construction bonds or other taxable bonds to replace or repair Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools. These funds may be made available to a non-Federal financial institution who will defease qualified school construction bonds by ensuring the repayment of principal to bond holders. The entity will hold in escrow and invest these funds, and at maturity use the earnings to repay the principal on the bonds.

Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in thousands)

Appropriation: Construction

	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 1999 Actual to Date			161	123,421
<u>Uncontrollable and Related Cost Changes:</u>				
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 1999 Pay Raise		97		
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 2000 Pay Raise		481		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		11		
Total, Uncontrollable Changes				589
Program Changes:				
Education Construction				
Replacement School Construction				22,374
School Bond Initiative				30,000
Employee Housing Repair				-500
Facilities Improvement and Repair				-4,000
Resources Management Construction				
Safety of Dams				2,013
General Administration Construction				361
Total, Program Changes			4	50,248
Total Requirements (2000 Request)			165	174,258

<u>Justification of Uncontrollable Changes:</u>	1999 Estimate	2000 Request
Additional cost in 2000 of January 1999 Pay Raise		
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in FY 2000 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.6 percent pay increases effective in January 1999.	+97	
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 2000 Pay Raise		
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 4.4 percent January 2000 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		+481
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		
The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force, including the effect of the recent CSRS-to-FERS conversion open season.		+11

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity	FY 1998 Actual		FY 1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable and Related Changes		Program Changes		FY 2000 Budget Request		Increase/Decrease from FY 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Education Construction	28	54,379	28	60,400	0	103	0	47,874	28	108,377	0	47,977
Public Safety and Justice Construction	2	14,500	4	5,550	0	14	0		4	5,564	0	14
Resources Management Construction	52	48,321	52	49,620	0	190	0	2,013	52	51,823	0	2,203
General Administration Construction	77	7,851	77	7,851	0	282	4	361	81	8,494	4	643
Emergency Response	5	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Direct Program	164	125,279	161	123,421	0	589	4	50,248	165	174,258	4	50,837
Reimbursable Program	52		52		0		0		52		0	
Total Appropriation	216	125,279	213	123,421	0	589	4	50,248	217	174,258	4	50,837
Allocation from Other Agencies	605		605					4	605			
Allocation to Other Agencies	87		87						87			

BIA-213

FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The Bureau's facilities construction program is a multifaceted complex operation that encompasses the categories of Education, Public Safety and Justice, and General Administration Construction. Within the major program activities are subactivities that include: Replacement School and Law Enforcement Construction, Advance Planning and Design, Employee Housing, Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R), Fire Protection, and Telecommunications Improvement and Repair. Also, program subactivities have elements that include: minor improvement and repair, roof repair and replacement, portable classroom purchases, emergency repairs, demolition and reduction of excess space, environmental projects, comprehensive validation of projects, telecommunication improvement and repair, and seismic safety.

The Bureau manages approximately 22 million square feet of space in more than 3,600 buildings (excluding quarters) in 26 states. Within the construction program, over 50 percent of the buildings are over 30 years old, and over 20 percent are 50 years old; 30 years is normally considered the useful life of a building. Health and safety code deficiencies exist at many of these facilities. A majority of these aged structures require extensive repair, or sometimes total replacement as they do not meet current program requirements or existing national building codes and standards. The most recent cost estimates indicate that \$962 million would be required to improve and repair existing Bureau facilities. A detailed table of this estimate follows the narrative summary. The ability of the Bureau to achieve compliance with applicable Federal, State, and Tribal health safety, handicapped, and building code requirements will continue to pose a significant liability risk to the Government unless adequate funding is provided to retard the deterioration rate to a steady state and reduce the backlog of needed repairs.

As part of the Safe Visits to Public Lands initiative, the Bureau has developed a 5-Year Deferred Maintenance/Construction Plan. Each plan provides the projects of greatest need in priority order with special focus first on critical health and safety. The Bureau has undertaken an intense "ground-up" effort to develop these lists.

The Bureau manages approximately 6,000,000 square feet in approximately 3,700 single/family housing units. These housing units range in age from 1 to 80 years and a majority of the units are in poor condition. The most recent deferred maintenance backlog of deficiencies for all education and administrative housing units is \$99.0 million. Of this total, 39 percent or \$39 million is classified as safety or environmentally related.

The validation and update of the existing Facilities and Construction Operations and Maintenance (FACCOM) inventory and deferred maintenance backlog databases will continue in FY 2000. Updates are being completed in accordance with the new data formats defined in the new Facilities Management Information System (FMIS) which is currently in the development phase. Priority has been given to the data for the deferred maintenance backlog and will be completed in FY2000. The remainder of the new inventory data formats will continue to be completed.

The Bureau uses a priority ranking process to identify major projects for replacement construction; a separate automated ranking process is used to identify improvement and repair of existing facilities. The Bureau gives the greatest weight in ranking and funding projects to those that alleviate unsafe or unhealthy conditions in Bureau facilities. Both the Replacement Ranking Process and the Facilities Improvement and Repair Process have been approved by the Congress as fair and

reasonable means of establishing National Priority Project lists. Efforts have been on-going to update the Replacement School Priority List; six consultation meetings with Tribal representatives to review the revised replacement school priority setting guidelines were completed in November, 1998. Present plans include application guidelines for the new Replacement School Priority list to be completed in January, 1999, and published in the *Federal Register* in March, 1999 (to begin the application process). The deadline for submitting applications will be July, 1999, and it is anticipated that a new replacement school construction priority list will be established by Fall, 1999.

In other areas, the Bureau continues to make progress in obligating funds. The education construction unobligated balance was \$36.6 million at the end of FY 1998, the lowest in the last seven years. The Bureau continues to seek avenues that will expedite the obligation of construction funds promptly and efficiently. A new alternative begun in FY 1997 is the school construction re-engineering process developed in FY 1996 as a joint effort involving the Department, the Bureau, Tribes, and the construction industry. This new process was tested on five schools and an additional seven schools will use the process starting in FY 1999. The status of each project as of January, 1999, is provided below.

School Construction Re-engineering Projects

PROJECT	STATUS
Lac Courte Oreilles School, Wisconsin	The project started in December, 1996, and is 85 percent complete. The project is on hold because the Tribes' construction funds are depleted. The Tribe continues to pursue other funding sources to complete the project.
WaHeLut School, Washington	This project started in May, 1997; construction was completed in December, 1997. The school dedication was held January 10, 1998.
Tate Topa School, North Dakota	Design was started in October, 1996, for multiple repair projects on this school. By September, 1998, 89 percent of the construction work was completed. The remaining work will be completed in Spring, 1999.
Haskell Indian Nations University, Kansas	The Bureau is utilizing a design-build concept for this electrical distribution system project under the Small Business Administration Section 8a Program. Approximately 30 percent of the construction work has been completed. The remaining work is expected to be completed August, 1999.
Seba Dalkai School, Arizona	Design work for this replacement school project is scheduled to be completed in January, 1999. The goal of constructing this school within three years will be achieved if funds for construction are appropriated. The budget request for FY 2000 includes funding for this project.

The re-engineering process provides a method by which completed school projects can be delivered in half the time previously expended, thus cutting the planning, design and construction time from six or seven years to less than three years. The pilot projects have benefitted from the process and several have reduced their completion time to one third or one half the time required in the past. The end result provides the students in these schools with facilities that meet the needs of the education program in an environment conducive to learning.

Seven additional projects will use this re-engineered process and concept in FY 1999. The following major FI&R projects and two replacement schools have been designated as Re-engineering Lab Projects:

Santa Fe Indian School, NM
Tuba City Boarding School, AZ
Kayenta Boarding School, AZ
Chinle Boarding School, AZ
Quileute Indian School, WA
Many Farms High School, AZ
Riverside Indian School, OK

This process strengthens the Bureau's ongoing initiatives and policy towards Tribal self-determination and self-governance and allows Tribes the opportunity to be in charge of their own construction projects. Although the process was developed for replacement construction projects that have already been funded, the process will also be used for Bureau-wide repair and improvement projects where appropriate.

In the Public Safety and Justice activity, the Bureau is not requesting any appropriations to build critically needed detention centers. As part of the *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country*, and the emphasis to utilize each dollar to its maximum potential, new detention centers on reservations are proposed for funding within the Department of Justice's (DOJ) appropriations. The DOJ received \$34.0 million within its FY 1999 appropriations for construction, modernization and repair of detention centers in Indian Country and is requesting the same level of funding in FY 2000.

A \$30.0 million increase is also provided for an Indian school construction bonding program that will support Tribal participation in the President's 2000 School Construction Modernization Initiative. The President's Initiative would provide needy school districts and Tribes with the authority to issue bonds to lenders who could claim a tax credit for the life of the bond in lieu of interest. This financing mechanism would provide Indian schools with an additional tool to address the serious backlog in health and safety repairs. The requested \$30.0 million increase would be invested and allocated to Tribes with schools on the top of the Bureau's repair and replacement priority lists. The Tribes would use this funding to pay back the principal on the school construction bonds.

For FY 2000, the Bureau is requesting \$174,258,000 to fund the facilities construction programs in the following detail:

FY 1999 Facilities Construction Budget Request
(Dollars in thousands)

Category	Amount
Education Construction	108,377
Replacement School Construction	39,859
School Bond Initiative	30,000
Employee Housing	2,507
Facilities Improvement & Repair (F I&R)	36,011
Public Safety and Justice	5,564
Facilities Improvement and Repair	1,407
Fire Protection	4,157
Resources Management	51,823
Irrigation Project: Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	25,500
Engineering and Supervision	1,956
Survey and Design	310
Safety of Dams	22,057
Dam Maintenance	2,000
General Administration	8,494
Telecommunications Improvement & Repair	914
Non-Education F I&R	1,261
Construction Program Management	6,319
Total FY 2000 Request	174,258

ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES BY ACTIVITY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Account: Construction (14-2301-0-1-452)

Activity	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
1. Education Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	54,379	60,400	108,377
FY 1998 Emergency Supplemental	365		
Rescission - Public Law 105-174	(561)		
Unobligated balance, start of year	47,189	36,623	15,223
Recoveries of prior year obligations	430		
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(186)		
Total BA available	101,616	97,023	123,600
Less obligations	(64,993)	(81,800)	(96,200)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	36,623	15,223	27,400
<i>(FTE-Direct)</i>	<i>(28)</i>	<i>(28)</i>	<i>(28)</i>
2. Public Safety and Justice			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	14,500	5,550	5,564
Rescission - Public Law 105-174	(100)		
Unobligated balance, start of year	12,922	4,288	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	269		
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(294)		
Total BA available	27,297	9,838	5,564
Less obligations	(23,009)	(9,838)	(5,550)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	4,288	0	14
<i>(FTE-Direct)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
3. Resources Management Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	48,321	49,620	51,823
Rescission - Public Law 105-174	(176)		
Unobligated balance, start of year	25,846	30,792	27,000
Reimbursements	12,333	10,000	10,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	2,507		
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	(4,556)	(6,432)	
Total BA available	84,275	83,980	88,823
Less obligations	(53,483)	(56,980)	(51,100)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	30,792	27,000	37,723
4. Community Development Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation-FY1998 Emergency Supplemental	700		
Unobligated balance, start of year	55	204	0
Total BA available	755	204	0
Less obligations	(551)	(204)	
Unobligated Balance End of Year	204	0	0

ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES BY ACTIVITY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Account: Construction (14-2301-0-1-452)

Activity	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
5. General Administration			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	7,851	7,851	8,494
Unobligated balance, start of year	6,902	5,471	123
Recoveries of prior year obligations	410		
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	0		
Total BA available	15,163	13,322	8,617
Less obligations	(9,692)	(13,199)	(7,580)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	5,471	123	1,037
<i>(FTE-Direct)</i>	<i>(77)</i>	<i>(77)</i>	<i>(77)</i>
6. Tribal Government Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation			
Unobligated balance, start of year	67	67	0
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self-Governance Compacts	5,036		
Total BA available	5,103	67	0
Less obligations	(5,036)	(67)	
Unobligated Balance End of Year	67	0	0
7. Emergency Response			
BA available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance, start of year	2,940	2,517	1,252
Total BA available	2,940	2,517	1,252
Less obligations	(423)	(1,265)	(1,252)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	2,517	1,252	0
<i>(FTE-Direct)</i>	<i>(52)</i>	<i>(52)</i>	<i>(52)</i>
<i>(FTE-ALLOCATION From Federal Highway Administration)</i>	<i>(605)</i>	<i>(605)</i>	<i>(605)</i>
<i>(FTE-Reimbursable Programs)</i>	<i>(52)</i>	<i>(52)</i>	<i>(52)</i>
Account Totals			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	126,116	123,421	174,258
Rescission - Public Law 105-174	(837)		
Net Appropriation	125,279	123,421	174,258
Unobligated balance, start-of-year	95,921	67,983	28,051
Reimbursements	12,333	10,000	10,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	3,616	0	0
Total BA available	237,149	201,404	212,309
Less direct obligations	(157,187)	(163,353)	(161,682)
Reimbursable Obligations	(11,979)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Total Obligations	(169,166)	(173,353)	(171,682)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	67,983	28,051	40,627
<i>(FTE)</i>	<i>(818)</i>	<i>(818)</i>	<i>(818)</i>

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
 Subactivity: Education Construction

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Replacement School Construction	\$(000)	17,400	85	52,374	69,859	52,459
	FTE	2		0	2	0
Employee Housing	\$(000)	3,000	7	-500	2,507	-493
	FTE	2		0	2	0
Facilities Improvement and Repair	\$(000)	40,000	11	-4,000	36,011	-3,989
	FTE	23		0	23	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	60,400	103	47,874	108,377	47,977
	FTE	27	0	0	27	0

Overview:

The objective of the Education Construction Program is to provide safe, functional, economical, and energy efficient educational facilities for more than 53,000 Indian students attending 185 Bureau-owned or funded schools in eligible Indian communities. These educational facilities are operated directly by the Bureau, Tribes, and Tribal organizations.

The Education Construction Program activities support the Bureau's mission and the strategic goal to promote self-determination on behalf of Tribal governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives through Tribal compacting, contracting, and granting as authorized by *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, and *Public Law 100-297*. The major activities associated with the Education Construction program are as follows:

- The Advance Planning and Design program provides architectural and engineering services, including value engineering, for replacement schools and major renovation work.
- The Replacement School Construction program provides for the replacement of total or major portions of existing facilities in those instances where rehabilitation, upgrade, or repair of the existing facilities is not feasible because of student capacity needs, required functional changes, and costs.
- The Employee Housing Program provides decent, safe, and sanitary living conditions in quarters for required and essential occupants of the Bureau facilities.
- The Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) program is focused on eliminating critical health and safety hazards in Bureau education facilities. The base programs include: major repair and improvement project construction; advance planning and design of FI&R projects; roof repair and replacement; portable classroom acquisition and placement; backlog validation; minor improvement and repairs; environmental projects; and, demolition and reduction of excess space.

Advanced Planning and Design

Due to the length of time required to plan and design a school, as well as to construct the facility, design of the remaining schools will continue as needed. Consistent with direction provided in Senate Report 104-319 accompanying the FY 1997 Omnibus Appropriations Act, no funds were requested in FY 1999 for advance planning and design, as the Bureau does not want to complete the design of facilities too far in advance of appropriations for construction.

Replacement School Construction

The Replacement School Construction program constructs and equips school facilities for the more than 53,000 Indian students that attend 185 Bureau-owned schools. The Replacement School Construction Priority List consists of 16 schools approved by the Congress in FY 1993. Of the 16 schools, 10 have been funded through the construction phase. Of the 10 funded schools, 7 are completed and occupied. Construction of the Sac and Fox Settlement School (Iowa) and Pyramid Lake High School (Nevada) will reduce the remaining number of schools on the Replacement School Construction Priority List. Schools remaining on the list awaiting construction funding are as follows:

Ranking	School
9	Seba Dalkai School, AZ
12	Shiprock Alternative School, NM
13	Fond du Lac Ojibway School, MN
14	Tuba City Boarding School, AZ
15	Second Mesa Day School, AZ
16	Zia Day School, NM

The Bureau estimates that approximately \$111 million will be needed to complete the remaining 6 schools on the list.

Program Description (\$17,400,000; FTE 2): Construction of the Sac and Fox Settlement School is scheduled to start in the third quarter of FY 1999 and the Pyramid Lake High School is scheduled to start in the fourth quarter of FY 1999. Both schools are scheduled to be completed late in the calendar year 2000. The construction for the schools -- Sac and Fox Settlement School by the Sac and Fox Nation of Iowa and Pyramid Lake High School by the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe -- will be accomplished through the use of *Public Law 100-297* grants.

Proposed guidelines are in the process of being finalized for the new Replacement School Priority list. A committee, which includes Tribal representatives, has been formed to review the replacement school priority setting guidelines. The first meeting of the committee was held during April, 1998, and 6 consultation meetings were completed in November, 1998. The application guidelines are scheduled to be completed in January, 1999, published in the *Federal Register* in March, 1999, and a call for applications is to be made in March. The deadline for submitting applications will be July, 1999, and it is anticipated that a new replacement school construction priority list will be established

by Fall, 1999. The following table denotes the status of each school project on the existing School Replacement School Priority List:

**Status of Replacement School Construction Priority List
As of December 1998**

PROJECT	STATUS
1. Pinon Community School Dorms	Funded. Construction is complete, via a <i>Public Law 93-638</i> contract. Dorm and quarters are occupied.
2. Eastern Cheyenne River Consolidated School.	Funded. Construction is complete; school is occupied.
3. Rock Point Community School	Funded. Construction is complete; school is occupied.
4. Many Farms High School	Funded. Design complete, a <i>Public Law 93-638</i> contract was awarded to the Navajo Nation for construction to begin in July, 1998.
5. Tucker Day School	Funded. Construction is complete; school is occupied.
6. Shoshone Bannock School	Funded. Construction is complete; school is occupied.
7. Standing Pine Day School	Funded. Construction is completed; school is occupied.
8. Chief Leschi School	Funded. Construction is completed; school is occupied.
9. Seba Dalkai School	Planning is complete; design scheduled for completion in January, 1999; requesting construction funds in FY 2000.
10. Sac & Fox Settlement School	Planning complete; design 100 percent complete. Construction scheduled to start in the third quarter of FY 1999.
11. Pyramid Lake High School	Planning complete; design complete. Construction scheduled to start in the fourth quarter of FY 1999.
12. Shiprock Alternative School	Planning is complete; design scheduled for completion in September, 1999.
13. Tuba City Boarding School	Planning scheduled to start in Spring, 1999; funded for design.
14. Fond Du Lac Ojibway School	Planning is complete; design has started; requesting construction funding in FY 2000.
15. Second Mesa Day School	Planning is complete; design has started.
16. Zia Day School	Planning is complete; design scheduled to start in the second quarter of FY 1999 and scheduled to be completed in the second quarter of FY 2000.

Employee Housing

The Employee Housing program provides funding for projects that abate life threatening deficiencies in employee housing that are beyond the scope of normal maintenance funding and projects that will include improvements to units to prevent occurrence of future deficiencies. The upgrade of existing systems prevents electrical shock, fire, explosions, carbon monoxide poisoning, asphyxiation,

dysentery and disease. Upgrades to egress and electrical warning systems ensure the safe and timely exit of occupants when danger exists. Upgrade of sanitary facilities prevents the occurrence and spread of disease. Structural repairs prevent falls and collapse of support systems like floors, steps and decks. Condition surveys will continually update deferred maintenance backlog deficiency listings which are used to prioritize all abatement, improvement and replacement projects. The Bureau currently has five million square feet of employee housing and estimates a total of \$6.0 million in receipts for FY 1999; this equates to approximately \$1.20 square foot provided to offset costs of operation and maintenance. While staff occupying the employee housing pay rent, the amount as denoted previously is insignificant to offset the costs of operations and maintenance.

Program Description (\$3,000,000; FTE 2): Four maintenance and inspection of housing courses will be conducted in cooperation with the Facilities Improvement Excellence In Training program which is focused on training facilities personnel to manage and maintain Bureau facilities. A condition assessment of the deferred maintenance backlog and status verification for approximately 3,670 units will be conducted. Environmental assessments will be completed for all housing units at the Navajo Area, Chinle Agency and Choos'gai School, New Mexico, to fulfill the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Native American Housing Plan and Self-Determination Act of 1996, *Public Law 104-330*, grant funding requirements prior to the possible transfer of approximately 200 units to the Navajo Nation. Funds for emergency repairs will also be provided under the program. The following list is the planned distribution of funds for repair and maintenance projects that will provide safe and functional housing units for staff that serve Bureau funded programs:

Area/Office	No. of Units	Cost
Aberdeen	109	488,400
Anadarko	1	5,000
Albuquerque	28	85,000
Billings	95	347,000
Minneapolis	5	11,000
Navajo	118	935,500
Phoenix	32	219,200
Portland	10	46,200
Education: Oklahoma City	1	36,300
Eastern	4	26,400
Total	403	2,200,000

Facilities Improvement and Repairs (FI&R) (\$40,000,000; FTE 23)

The Bureau's FI&R program manages approximately 17.6 million square feet of space encompassing 2,337 buildings. The FI&R program is focused towards eliminating critical health and safety hazards in Bureau education facilities. The estimated backlog of education repair needs,

excluding quarters as of January, 1999, totals approximately \$743 million. The FI&R program seeks to maximize the use of existing educational facilities and reduce costs of repair, operation, and maintenance by repairing, rehabilitating or replacing educational facilities, in lieu of complete new construction. This is accomplished when economically justified, including renovation, improvement, demolition and addition of facilities. Funds appropriated in FY 1999 will be used to improve, repair, renovate, and demolish highest priority items in the backlog of deficiencies to provide safe, functional, economical, and energy efficient facilities in support of education. Approximately 80 percent of all projects funded in FY 1999 will be in progress using the authority of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, *Public Law 100-297*, or *Public Law 103-413 Title IV*.

Major Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) (\$14,118,000): Consistent with the Senate direction, the Bureau will continue to use the existing health and safety criteria-based ranking system developed in FY 1993 to determine project ranking for the FI&R program. Potential projects will continue to be identified by facility users, including personnel in Area Office facilities and the Facilities Management and Construction Center (FMCC) to assure FI&R projects meet required code and safety repairs as well as to address as many of the deficiencies at an individual location as economically feasible. The health and safety criteria-based method uses a computerized formula that evaluates the seriousness of the deficiencies and relative risks of those deficiencies to facility users.

The Bureau will reduce unsafe conditions at seven education facilities which include: life safety building code violations; fire safety code violations; leaking natural gas lines; structurally unsound buildings; leaking roofs; deteriorated interiors; unhealthy restrooms and locker rooms; overcrowded classrooms; and, removal of hazardous asbestos material. Seven major improvement projects are planned for the following schools located in remote areas of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Maine. This effort will ensure progression on items in the outstanding backlog of work items which total \$743 million. The following is a list of the highest ranked FI&R projects to be awarded in FY 1999:

Project	Project No.
Jones Academy, Hartshorne, OK	98G05
Indian Township School, Princeton, ME	97S02
Indian Island School, Old Town, ME	97S03
Sequoyah High School, Tahlequah, OK	98G06
Eufaula Boarding School, Eufaula, OK	98G08
Huefano Dorm, Aztec, NM	98N31
Santa Clara Day School, Santa Clara, NM	99M01

Jones Academy, Hartshorne, OK, 98G05 Building 570: This project is a major repair and improvement of an existing dormitory that serves 179 students in grades 1-12. The dormitory facility is over 35 years of age and when constructed met all the necessary codes. Since then, it has become deficient in many areas and does not meet current health and safety codes. In order to protect the health and welfare of the students, particularly while they are sleeping, the facility needs to be upgraded by installing a fire protection water sprinkler system. Many Bureau facilities have a history of safety deficiencies associated with antiquated heating and air conditioning systems in its facilities. The Jones Academy system

has contributed to unhealthy air conditions that may expose the children to mold and associated air contaminants. Further, the roof has compounded the problem by leaking and magnifying concerns about student health and safety. The roof must be replaced along with the heating and air conditioning system to bring the building up to current codes and standards and ensure safe conditions for the students. Building renovation will comply with the Uniform Building Codes, Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards, National Fire Protection Association's Life Safety Code 101, and other National consensus codes and standards adopted by the Bureau.

Building 571: Completely renovate the building to conform to Uniform Building Codes, National Fire Protection Association's Life Safety Code, and the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards, and other National consensus codes and standards adopted by the Bureau. To meet health standards, the food preparation and storage areas will be enlarged and the kitchen equipment will be replaced. All surfaces in the kitchen will be refinished.

Indian Township School, Princeton, ME, 97S02 Major improvements and repairs to the Elementary Day School Building 1, the Indian Township School, which serves 126 children from grades K-8, include replacing/upgrading of the heating and cooling system and repaving and resealing of roadways on school premises. The school has inadequate heat and ventilation in its classrooms during the long, cold winter months. The lack of adequate heat has resulted in an inordinate number of students and staff suffering from respiratory infections associated with the cold classrooms and other airborne contaminants such as mold and mildew. The children's illnesses can be greatly reduced by increasing heat system capacity and improving the ventilation, which will greatly improve the quality of air and provide a livable room temperature. The project will provide better ventilation for the kitchen and dishwasher area and upgrade all heating and ventilation systems throughout the building, including the classrooms, etc., to acceptable levels of adequate heat during the winter months when extreme below-zero conditions can exist for weeks at a time.

Indian Island School, Old Town, ME, 97S03 Major improvements and repairs to the Elementary Day School Building 1, which serves 90 day students from grades K-8, include the repaving and resealing of roadways on school premises. The school has inadequate heating in classrooms, which results in a high number of students and staff experiencing repeated bouts of respiratory infections. Air quality tests conducted by industrial hygiene experts found elevated levels of carbon dioxide and other contaminants as a consequence of sealing the building as tightly as possible in order to maintain heat during the long periods in winter when temperatures remain below zero. The heating and ventilation system in the school must be upgraded to ensure the health and safety of children and staff. The repairs will also make the environment more conducive to learning. Additional work to be performed in this facility will include replacement of a deteriorated roof and installation of electrical and fire protective devices to address code violations.

Sequoyah High School, Tahlequah, OK, 98G06 Dormitory # 97 and 98, Utility Plant Building 99, High School #100: Replace entire heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system and install fire protective sprinkler system throughout the building. Completely renovate the dormitory to conform to the Uniform Building Codes, NFPA Life Safety Code, the UFAS Handicapped Standards, and other National consensus codes and standards adopted by the Bureau.

Secondary School Building 100: Replace entire heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system, which would also allow for more energy efficient usage. Completely renovate the building to conform to Uniform Building Codes, NFPA Life Safety Code, and the UFAS Handicapped Standards. Roof Repair/Replacement is also planned.

The Sequoyah High School is a boarding school which serves 300 students from Oklahoma and other midwestern and/or western states. The majority live on campus during the school term. The high school and dormitory buildings are over 30 years of age and require immediate work in order to assure the safety and health of the students. The existing heating and air conditioning systems do not meet code for air changes and rate of air movement, thus causing stagnant air which can breed bacterial and other airborne contaminants and contribute to respiratory and allergy problems among students. Because, there are no fire protection water sprinkler systems in the existing dormitories, the students are at risk. The dormitories do not meet all the national Fire Code, life and safety codes, and are deficient in several national handicap standards. Furthermore, the dormitories and schools have serious threatening deficiencies requiring major repairs to the toilets and showers, fire alarm systems, electrical systems, and roof repair and/or replacement, etc. All of these adversely impact the environmental health of the students. Work on this project will address these and other code and standard deficiencies.

Eufaula Boarding School, Eufaula, OK, 98G08 The Eufaula Boarding School serves 125 students. The dormitory buildings are over 25 years old and require immediate work in order to assure the safety and health conditions of the students. The existing heating and air condition systems do not meet code for air changes and rate of air movement. This results in stagnant air which can breed bacterial and other airborne contaminants and contribute to respiratory and allergy problems among students. Existing air conditioning equipment is old, resulting in a low comfort level due to high humidity. There are no fire protection water sprinkler systems in the existing dormitories, thus the students are at risk in case a fire should break out. The dormitories do not meet all the National Fire Code life and safety codes. Further, the dormitories and schools have serious threatening deficiencies requiring major repairs to the toilets and showers, and fire alarm systems which adversely impact the living environment and health of the students. This project will address these and other code and standard deficiencies. The following are projects which will be accomplished:

- Building 716, Office: Replace entire heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system.
- Building 717, Dormitory, Building 718, Multi-Purpose Area, and Building 719, Dormitory: Replace entire heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system and install fire protective sprinklers throughout the building. Completely renovate the dormitories to conform to ICBO building codes, NFPA Life Safety Code, and the UFAS Handicapped Standards.

Huerfano Dorm, Aztec, NM, 98N31 Dormitory Building 501, consisting of 4,357 square feet, will be renovated to accommodate much needed office space for the administrative offices. Since this building is on the State historic register, all requirements for completing improvements on historic structures will be adhered to throughout the renovations. Kitchen Building 513 requires upgrades to meet health and environmental codes as documented by reports prepared by the Indian Health Service and the Bureau's Division of Safety Management. Dormitory Building 514, consisting of 10,065 square feet, must be replaced

with a 25,600 square foot facility due to deterioration and to appropriately house students by age and by gender. The Elementary School Building 523 requires improvements to remove listed life/safety code violations and to add a 1,000 square foot classroom to adhere to the Bureau's educational space requirements.

Santa Clara Day School, Santa Clara, NM, 99M01 Construction of a new gymnasium with a lobby area, locker rooms, and public restrooms to provide students with an on-campus facility which meets the Bureau space requirements. Presently, students have to leave the school campus to use the community gymnasium. Equipment and shelving for the newly constructed 2,323 square foot library will also be completed with this project.

Portable Classroom Buildings Phase VII, 99K01 (\$3,265,000): The condition of numerous education buildings that require repair are such that alternative space must be provided while either funding is appropriated or actual construction gets underway to correct deficiencies at specific locations. There are also locations where the student population growth has resulted in the overcrowding of facilities. Some of the existing classrooms contain unsafe or unhealthy conditions such as poor air quality (sick building syndrome), structural problems, unreliable heating or air conditioning systems, leaking or otherwise non-functional plumbing fixtures, sewer and waterlines, and or inadequate electrical systems necessary to meet today and tomorrow's modern technological needs. Students and staff will benefit by being relocated into safe, sanitary, modern and functional classroom space.

Since FY 1993, portable buildings have been utilized as temporary solutions while permanent measures are planned and funded. To date, the Bureau has a total of 439 portable classrooms (19 percent of total education buildings), covering 582,492 square feet. The Bureau proposes to continue this program as one interim method to address the need for additional classroom capacity and safe classroom space. This effort will provide additional temporary classroom space at selected locations where currently approved programs are considered unhoused because of sub-standard facilities; these locations are identified through an application process. Applications are rated and ranked on a needs basis and a priority list is developed to determine the school location and number of classrooms to be provided. These facilities are to be portable and readily transportable and will be moved as needs shift among locations. The portables will remain the property of the Federal Government.

Approximately 44 portable classrooms will be provided at 16 schools located in remote areas throughout the Nation, including New Mexico, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Kansas, and Utah. Addressing the need for space through the procurement of portable buildings will enable the Bureau to be compliant with the President's Executive Order No. 13045, which established the policy to protect children from environmental health risks and safety risks. The following is a list of the highest ranked portable classroom projects to be awarded in FY 1999:

Priority Rank	Location	No. of Classroom Buildings
8	Laguna Elementary School, Laguna, NM	2
9	Marty Indian School, Marty, SD	2
10	Bread Springs Day School, Gallup, NM	1
11	Pine Ridge Middle School, Pine Ridge, SD	4
12	Wide Ruins Boarding School, Chambers, AZ	3
13	Fond Du Lac Ojibwa School, Cloquet, MN	4
14	White Shield School, Rosegein, ND	2
15	Two Eagle River School, Pablo, MT	2
16	Turtle Mountain High School, Belcourt, ND	3
17	Kickapoo Nation School, Powhattan, KS	2
18	Gila Crossing Day School, Laveen, AZ	2
19	Moencopi Day School, Tuba City, AZ	2
20	Baca Community School, Crownpoint, NM	3
21	Aneth Community School, Montezuma Creek, UT	6
22	Tuba City Boarding School, Tuba City, AZ	4
23	Casa Blanca Day School, Bapchute, AZ	2
Total		44

Roof Repair/Replacement (\$3,651,000): Program funds will be used to address and reduce the backlog of roofing deficiencies in various Bureau education facilities. Buildings must be re-roofed on a periodic basis to prevent moisture (rain and snow) from getting into the buildings. Leaks in roofs can cause structural damage to building roof support members which could result in roof failure and subsequent injury to building occupants. Insulation above ceilings or directly under the roof membrane can become wet and result in a growth of mold and mildew resulting in poor air quality or "sick building syndrome" affecting the health of occupants. Wet insulation also contributes to lowering the insulation value which in turn could cause energy costs to increase. Providing roofing repairs and replacement will allow the Bureau to protect its capital investments and allow education program functions to continue uninterrupted. Projects are placed in priority order to arrest deterioration, protect government property and prevent adverse effects on the programs housed in these facilities. Design activity was completed in FY 1998 to fund projects based on current cost estimates. The cost for roof repair and/or replacement varies from \$6 to \$12 per square foot of roofing. Factors such as location and size affect costs of roof repairs and/or replacement.

As an ongoing effort to continue to address and reduce the existing backlog of roofing deficiencies, 15 projects will be awarded for schools located in remote areas throughout the Nation, including New Mexico, Arizona, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Maine, and South Carolina. The following is a list of the highest ranked roofing projects to be awarded in FY 1999:

School	Building Number
Wingate Elementary School, Fort Wingate, NM	88, 171, 156, 157
Hunters Point Boarding School, St. Michaels, AZ	410
Wahpeton School, Wahpeton, ND	57
Kaibeto Boarding School, Kaibeto, AZ	400
Rough Rock Community School, Chinle, AZ	507, 508, 560, 570, 572
Torreon School, NM	525
Shiprock Reservation School, Shiprock, NM	1201
Many Farms High School, Many Farms, AZ	1156
Sequoyah High School, Tahlequah, OK	13
Turtle Mountain School, Belcourt, ND	B90, C90
Riverside Indian School, Anadarko, OK	248, 254, 257
Indian Island School, Old Town, ME	1
Pierre Indian Learning Center, Pierre, SC	49, 50
San Simon School, Sells, AZ	611, 612, 613, 615, 616, 617, 618
Hopi Day School, Kykotsmovi, AZ	404

Backlog/Inventory Validation (\$1,500,000): These funds will be used to complete a multi-phased inventory and backlog validation project for the 4,744 education facilities housing Bureau-funded programs which are crucial to the overall facilities operations, especially for the distribution of and the accounting for appropriated funds for construction and operations and maintenance of Bureau-owned and Tribally-operated schools and facilities. Physical inventories include buildings, grounds, equipment and systems (water, sewer, etc.). This data is used to account for Federal assets, determine operation and maintenance funding levels, and identify construction project locations. Backlog of repair deficiency listings include a description of the deficiency and a cost estimate to correct the safety, environmental, and handicap accessibility related deficiency. Deficiencies can be tracked as one construction project (Minor Improvement & Repair) or combined with other deficiencies and tracked as a larger project (Major Facilities Improvement and Repair). The Safety Tracking System module in the existing Facilities and Construction Operations and Maintenance (FACCOM) system documents safety inspections and all abatement activities as part of the deficiency backlogs.

The validated data will also be used to ensure equitable prioritization of FI&R projects and improved identification of the backlog or repairs in all Bureau facilities. The inventory validation effort will result in a more accurate facility budget allotments for operation and maintenance funding, forecasting and optimal use of limited resources for Bureau facilities.

Program Description (\$1,500,000): During the first quarter of FY 1999 funds were used to complete field data collection and inventory validation based on the re-engineered data elements for the new Facility Management Information System (FMIS) for 1.7 million square feet of Bureau

building space at 17 education locations. Program mission and requirements have changed since the last inventory validation project in 1979, requiring the collection of additional information.

In FY 1999, 75 percent of the backlog validation and 25 percent of the inventory validation will be completed on the 7,400 Bureau buildings. The integrity of the backlog is critical to the distribution and accounting of appropriated funds due Indian Tribes and school boards for construction and repairs of Bureau-owned or operated facilities. Due to budget limitations, the inventory validations will continue in FY 2000.

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R) (\$7,356,000): The MI&R program is used primarily to correct priority safety deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items (S-1). The priority order for correcting deficiencies in the MI&R program are as follows:

- 1) critical health and safety work items (S-1)
- 2) mechanical, electrical, and utility
- 3) other required backlog items to meet local priorities

Work will be accomplished Bureauwide by each location where feasible. These funds are for work items not normally encountered in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program, such as replacement of boiler systems, installation of handicapped fixtures and equipment, and renovation of utility systems. Due to time constraints for immediate correction, these critical health and safety items cannot await funding within a designed project under the FI&R program. The continued rapid deterioration of Bureau facilities has created a significant backlog of serious life/safety deficiencies to such a degree that it is shifting the role of the MI&R program into a resource for emergency funding.

Program Description (\$7,356,000): As an ongoing effort to maximize the use of existing educational facilities and continue to correct and reduce the critical health and safety hazards in Bureau educational facilities, funds will be allocated to 10 Area Offices for addressing critical safety work items. The correction of items will allow the Bureau to be in compliance with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) statutory requirements, Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS), and other life safety code requirements, minimizing the Bureau's exposure to litigation. The following is a list of planned fund distribution by Area Office:

Area/Schools	TOTAL	Area/Schools	TOTAL
Aberdeen	500,000	Muskogee	508,600
Albuquerque	601,150	Navajo	2,200,000
Anadarko	324,060	Phoenix	984,100
Billings	280,000	Portland	200,000
Education: Lac Courte Oreilles Schools	885,000	Eastern	500,000
Minneapolis	373,090	Total	7,356,000

It is important to note that for FI&R projects and Demolition and Reduction of Excess Space projects in all activities, funds are used to address the most immediate repair needs and that funds are shifted between projects as the need arises each year.

Environmental Projects/Assessments/Inspections/Abatement (\$5,010,000): The environmental program addresses planned corrective actions for deficiencies which require corrective action to be in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) statutory requirements. The projects are completed by commercial contract, on-going *Public Law 93-638* contracts, as amended, *Public Law 100-297* grants, force accounts or in conjunction with planned FI&R projects. Projects include the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) management plans, asbestos removal, underground storage tank (UST) removal and or replacement, water, sewer, and hazardous material abatement. The program includes an ongoing requirement to develop surveys, management plans, and monitoring of various environmental hazards toward a comprehensive effort for remedial action to be in compliance with EPA environmental laws. The UST closure, removal, replacement and upgrading will be accomplished per EPA requirements.

Program Description (\$5,010,000): The Bureau has been working closely with the EPA and the Indian Health Service on compliance issues in Indian Country and has moved forward in coordinating its efforts and strengthening its working relationship(s). The Bureau has complied with the EPA's December 22, 1998, regulatory deadline and will be in compliance with 40CFR 280 which directs that the Bureau to remove, replace, or upgrade gasoline and diesel fuel underground storage tanks (UST). Removal or re-mediation of environmental hazards will provide a more healthy environment for students and staff. Re-inspections of schools for AHERA management plans will be accomplished to meet statutory requirements and provide for responsible management of asbestos still remaining in schools. The removal and re-mediation of underground storage tanks (USTs) will prevent groundwater contamination. Water and sewer improvements will provide improved water quality and reduce incidents of infection or spread of disease. As an ongoing effort for the Bureau to be in compliance with EPA statutory requirements, funds will be distributed to the following schools to address environmental projects:

PROJECT	NATURE OF WORK	COST
Aberdeen Areawide	Replace and upgrade 16 USTs and conduct 3 yr AHERA school re-inspections	500,000
Crazy Horse School, Wanblee, SD	Remove and upgrade 1 gasoline UST	40,000
Loneman School, Oglala, SD	Upgrade 1 diesel UST	5,000
Manderson School, Manderson, ND	Remove and upgrade 1 gasoline UST	35,000
American Horse School, Allen, SD	Remove and replace 1 diesel UST	15,000
Ft. Totten School, Ft. Totten, ND	Remove 1 diesel UST	15,000
Mandaree School, Mandaree, ND	Remove 1 gasoline and diesel UST	30,000
Little Wound/Kyle School, Kyle, SD	Remove 1 gasoline UST	15,000
St. Francis High School, St. Francis, SD	Remove 2 gasoline USTs	30,000
Marty Indian School, Marty, SD	Demolish smoke stack and replace fuel storage tanks with AGST	211,026

Ft. Yates Headquarters, Ft. Yates, ND	Replace 2 gasoline USTs	40,000
Twin Buttes School, Halliday, ND	Remove 2 gasoline USTs	40,000
Riverside Indian School, Anadarko, OK	Remove and replace 3 USTs	46,800
Kickapoo Nation School, Powhattan, KS	Remove 2 USTs	52,000
Anadarko Areawide	Conduct 3 yr AHERA school reinspections	25,000
Cherokee Central High School, Cherokee, ND	Remove asbestos floor tile	240,000
San Carlos School, San Carlos, AZ	Replace 6 USTs	140,000
Sherman Indian High School, Riverside, CA	Remove PCB, Phase II	131,000
Gila Crossing Day School, Laveen, AZ	Asbestos Abatement	75,000
Second Mesa Day School, Sante Fe, NM	Add sewer lagoon and replace 5 USTs	340,000
San Ildefonso Day School, Santa Fe, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Ramah School, Ramah, NM	Add sewer lagoon cell, provide water oil trap, remove HAZMAT	120,000
Red Lake Quarters, Tonela, AZ	Remove 1 fuel oil UST	6,000
Circle of Life Survival School, White Earth, MN	Remove 1 UST and replace with above ground storage tank	30,000
Hannahville Indian School, Wilson, MI	Remove 1 gasoline UST	25,000
Minneapolis Areawide	Conduct 3 yr AHERA school re-inspection	25,000
Albuquerque Areawide	Conduct 3 yr AHERA school re-inspection	50,000
Navajo Areawide	HAZMAT consent decree	88,080
Cottonwood Day School, Chinle, AZ	Remove and replace 1 gasoline UST	34,000
Navajo Areawide	Conduct AHERA school re-inspections	230,000
Huerfano Day Dormitory School, Bloomfield, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Aneth Community School, Montezuma Creek, UT	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Beclabito Day School, Shiprock, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Cove Day School, Red Valley, AZ	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Sanostee Day School, Sanostee, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Kaibeto Boarding School, Kaibeto, AZ	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Tonalea Day School, Tonela, AZ	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Baca Community School, Prewitt, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Bread Springs Day School, Gallup, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Chi-Ch'il-Tah Community School, Vanderwagon, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Portland Areawide	Conduct 3 yr AHERA school re-inspections	30,000

Mariano Lake Community School, Crownpoint, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Ojo Encino Day School, Cuba, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Alamo Navajo School, Magdalena, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Dzilh-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School, Bloomfield, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Standing Rock Community School, Fort Yates, ND	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Low Mountain Boarding School, Chinle, AZ	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Chuska Boarding School, Tohatchi, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Crystal Boarding School, Navajo, NM	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Wide Ruins Community School, Chambers, AZ	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Pine Springs Day School, Houck, AZ	Replace 1 UST	30,000
Chinle Boarding School, Many Farms, AZ	Repair Water Tank	100,000
Ojo Encino Day School, Cuba, NM	Connect Sewer to Navajo Tribal Utility Authority Systems	275,000
Tuba City Boarding School, Tuba City, AZ	Repair Water Tank	60,000
Kayenta Boarding School, Kayenta, AZ	Replace Water Tank	300,000
Wingate High School, Ft. Wingate, NM	Construct drain-field and lagoon	75,000
Rough Rock Community School, Chinle, AZ	Dredge Sewer Pond	60,000
Cove Day School, Red Valley, AZ	Connect school water system with NTUA	40,000
Low Mountain Day School, Chinle, AZ	Connect school water system with NTUA	20,000
Hunters Point Day School, St. Michaels, AZ	Repair Water Tank	25,000
Tecnospos Community School, Tecnospos, AZ	Repair Water Tank	65,000
Seba Dalkai Boarding School, Winslow, AZ	Repair Water Tank	30,000
Shonto Preparatory School, Shonto, AZ	Repair Water Tank	185,000
Dilcon Boarding School, Winslow, AZ	Repair Water Tank	31,000
Wingate Elementary School, Ft. Wingate, NM	Repair Water Tank	45,000
Owyhee Roads Shop, Owyhee, NV	Asbestos Abatement	75,000
Bureauwide	AHERA training for facilities staff	30,000
Other projects (currently being identified through FACCOM)		300,094
TOTAL		5,010,000

Advance Planning And Design (\$2,000,000): The Advance Planning and Design program coordinates planning and design activities for out-year FI&R projects that have been ranked and identified using the automated ranking process. Program funds are used to identify, validate and

estimate out-year projects which will be designed in a subsequent year. Design funds are used to prepare drawings and specifications. Value engineering will be performed on projects exceeding \$1.0 million in building construction costs.

Planning and design work will be done on the following eight projects for which design has not been completed and to begin design work on projects that are scheduled to receive construction funding in FY 2000 or 2001. The following is a list of scheduled projects:

School	Building Number
Aneth Community School, Aneth, UT	98N30
Chinle Boarding School, Many Farms, AZ	98N40
Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School, Eagle Butte, SD	96A02
Choctaw Central High School, Philadelphia, MS	96S01
Santa Fe Indian School, Santa Fe, NM	01M01
Kayenta Boarding School, Kayenta, AZ	01N01
Quileute Tribal School, La Push, WA	01P01
Riverside Indian School, Anadarko, OK	01B0L

Emergency Repair (\$1,600,000): This is the only Bureau program that has funds available for immediate repair/correction of deficiencies that meet emergency criteria. Emergency repair needs result from the occurrence of unforeseen deficiencies which require immediate corrective action to allow the continued day-to-day operation of programs. The projects are completed at each location through Bureau force accounts or emergency contracts.

Emergency repair and correction of deficiencies prevent exposure to injury and allow continuation of daily program operations. Examples of emergency repair include: repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components; correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions; damage caused by fire; acts of nature (i.e. tornadoes, floods, snow, ice, lightning); and vandalism.

Demolition/reduction of Excess Space (\$1,500,000): This program develops plans and executes demolition or transfer of space no longer needed for education programs. These facilities have been determined excess to program needs and are not economically feasible for renovation to an acceptable level of life/safety code compliance for their intended program use. These vacant facilities pose health and safety problems and demolition or transfer of the facilities is determined to be in the best interest of the Federal Government. Tribal request for ownership and transfer of these vacant facilities require the Bureau to remove all hazardous building materials such as asbestos and lead base paint prior to transfer. If the removal of hazardous material is not cost effective, or the Tribe declines ownership, then the facilities will be scheduled for demolition by the Bureau. Funds will be distributed to field offices for the scheduled demolition of the following buildings:

Location	Building Number	Building Type	Square Feet
Wahpeton Boarding School	32	Facilities Management Shop	3,228
Eastern Navajo Agency	506	Storage Building	137
Chinle Agency	1124,1131,1154	Quarters	4,596
Shiprock Agency	646,648,649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 655, 728	Quarters	16,499
Choctaw Central High School	60256	Dormitory	45,573
Total Square Feet			70,033

Justification of FY 2000 Budget Request

Program Element		2000 Budget Request
Replacement School Construction	\$(000)	39,859
	FTE	2
School Bond Initiative	\$(000)	30,000
	FTE	
Employee Housing Repair	\$(000)	2,507
	FTE	3
Facilities Improvement and Repair	\$(000)	36,011
	FTE	23
Total Requirements	\$(000)	108,377
	FTE	28

Replacement School Construction (\$39,859,000):

Related Annual Performance Goals: Funds are requested to construct two replacement schools, Seba Dalkai and Fond Du Lac Ojibway School, to allow achievement of the annual performance goal to replace two of the six schools awaiting replacement on the Replacement School Construction Priority List. Approximately 80 percent of all projects newly funded in FY 2000 will be in progress using the authority of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, *Public Law 100-297*, or *Public Law 103-413*, Title IV (Compacts) or commercial contracts awarded no later than September 30, 2000. Construction of the two schools -- Seba Dalkai (Arizona) and Fond du Lac Ojibway (Minnesota) -- will reduce the number of schools on the Replacement School Construction Priority List that remain to be constructed. This leaves a total of four schools from the original total of 16 schools awaiting replacement:

Shiprock Alternative School, NM	Second Mesa Day School, AZ
Tuba City Boarding School, AZ	Zia Day School, NM

The Bureau complies with applicable Federal, State, and Tribal health, safety, handicapped, and building code requirements for education facilities in accordance with 25 U.S.C. 2005 (a).

The Project data sheets from the Department's 5-year Maintenance and Construction Plan for the two schools planned for construction in FY 2000 are on the following pages.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

**Bureau of Indian Affairs
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	9
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Replacement Sch. Const.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Seba Dalkai Boarding School			
Project No.: 92N9N	Unit/Facility Name: Seba Dalkai, Navajo County, Seba Dalkai, AZ		
Region/Area/District: Navajo Area Office	Congressional District: 6	State: AZ	

Project Justification

Project Description: This project will provide a 85,600 square foot pre-kindergarten through 8th grade school for 354 students and dormitory facility for 80 students in this remote site on the Navajo reservation. Included is a 1,500 square foot school bus garage and 1,000 square foot facility maintenance shop and warehouse.

Design and construction will be accomplished by the Seba Dalkai School Board Inc. using a *Public Law 93-638* contract. A design contract was awarded to the Tribe in July, 1997; design completion is anticipated in the second quarter of FY 1999.

In addition, the Seba Dalkai school is one of the five pilot projects included in the Bureau's National Performance Review Reinvention Lab. The lab is focusing on providing Bureau schools in three years or less. This is a reduction of more than 50 percent in the time previously spent to plan, design, and construct schools. Delaying this project will require that the students remain in the existing schools under the poor conditions and prohibit the Bureau from meeting its annual performance goal.

Project Need/Benefit: This pre-K-8 elementary school project is ranked number nine on the Bureau Replacement School Construction Priority List of 1993. The existing school was built in 1936, which due to age, condition, and small size, is inadequate to meet the immediate and projected educational needs of students. Currently, the existing school houses 159 students. It is in dire need of repairs and is inadequate for the projected enrollment of 354 students. The school lacks a gym, math and computer labs, fenced in area close to the kindergarten, and multi-purpose, art and music facilities. Spaces are of minimum size and thus are inflexible. Other hindrances to the student's education by attending the existing facility include a converted dormitory room being used for the library which has inadequate shelf space for books; and the school is non-energy efficient; it has no air conditioning and is heated with fuel oil which is three times as expensive as other fuels.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

___ % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
<u>100</u> % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	___ % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	___ % Other Capital Improvement
___ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes X No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate: Deferred Maintenance Work: \$ _____ Capital Improvement Work: <u>\$20,543,000</u> <u>100%</u> Total Project Estimate: <u>\$20,543,000</u> <u>100%</u>	Project Funding History: Appropriated to Date: \$0 Planned Funding FY 2000: <u>\$20,543,000</u> Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ Total: <u>\$20,543,000</u>
Class of Estimate (circle one): <u>A</u> B C D Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): <u>10/1999</u>	
Dates: Construction Start/Award: <u>01/2000</u> Project Complete: <u>08/2000</u>	Project Data Sheet Prepared: <u>8/20/1998</u> Last Updated: <u>10/11/1998</u>

**PROJECT DATA SHEET - DATA ELEMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

**Bureau of Indian Affairs
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	14
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Replacement Sch. Const.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Fond Du Lac Ojibway School			
Project No.: 93F5N	Unit/Facility Name: Fond Du Lac Ojibway School, Carlton County, Cloquet, MN		
Region/Area/District: Minneapolis Area	Congressional District: 8	State: MN	

Project Justification

Project Description: This project provides for an 83,900 square foot pre-kindergarten through 12th grade school located in Cloquet, Minnesota. The design phase of this project is being accomplished by the Fond du Lac Ojibway Tribe using *Public Law 100-297* grant authority. The construction phase will be accomplished by the Tribe using the same authority.

Project Need/Benefit: This project located in Cloquet, Minnesota provides for the replacement of the existing pre-kindergarten through 12th grade school; this school will serve 382 students. The project is ranked number 14 on the Bureau's Replacement School Construction Priority List. The school program is presently housed in various wood framed modular classrooms (main building) and portable buildings. The main building, because of its wood construction, presents a potential fire hazard risk to the students and staff. The school is located on a 2.8 acre site. A K-12 school should have at least 30 acres plus one acre for each 100 students based on the Council of Education Facilities Planners recommendations and Bureau space guidelines. The cramped site does not allow for development of physical education play fields and parking for large school events. Very few of the floor and wall materials in the main building are fire rated and fire exits are lacking throughout the building. Additionally, fire blocking is not evident in the ceilings of the portable modules. The main building does not have a centralized ventilation system which makes children and staff more vulnerable to airborne diseases and viruses.

Further, the school administration has reported flooding of the main building's basement almost every spring since 1982 due to the existing high water table. Fungus continues to grow in basement areas and must be removed periodically. In 1996, the septic tank system backed up and flooded the pre-kindergarten classroom restroom. The four existing portable buildings are over 10 years old and have leaking roofs, sagging ceilings, and moisture accumulation in the above ceiling areas. In May, 1998, in response to complaints by 5 teachers and various students of eye irritations, coughing, sneezing, headaches, sinus problems and other respiratory symptoms, the Institute for Environmental Assessment issued its report on the indoor air quality of 3 portable buildings. The report found large amounts of fungal growth in Building 4 (room 3 and hallway), Building 3 (rooms 2 and 3), and the library and attributed the allergy-type complaints to the elevated fungal levels found. A total of three portable buildings have been taken out of service due to these conditions and the Bureau is working with the school to provide other emergency facilities to accommodate the expected FY 1998-1999 school year enrollment. The overall condition of the school is so poor that the school was placed on an Accredited-Warning status by the North Central Association of Schools in April, 1995.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

___ % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
100 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	___ % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	___ % Other Capital Improvement
___ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes No X

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate: Deferred Maintenance Work: \$ _____ % _____ Capital Improvement Work: \$ 14,316,000 100 Total Project Estimate: \$ 14,316,000 100	Project Funding History: Appropriated to Date: \$0 Planned Funding FY: \$14,316,000 Future Funding to Complete: \$ Project: \$14,316,000 Total:
Class of Estimate (circle one): A B C D	
Dates: Construction Start/Award: _____ Scheduled 01/2000 Actual _____ Project Complete: _____ 06/2000	Project Data Sheet Prepared 8/20/1998 Last Updated: 10/11/1998

Advance Planning and Design (\$5,000,000):

The planning and design funds requested will address two or three of the projects to be added to the new Bureau priority list for construction. If the requested funds are provided in FY 2000, it will be necessary to get additional school replacement design and planning completed for projects on the new priority list, which is currently being developed by the Bureau.

It is essential that planning and design funding be programmed sufficiently in advance of project funding in order to adequately determine the funding requirements for the appropriate program needs. In addition, it is necessary for projects to be coordinated with the facility user in order to minimize program disruption and to allow for climatic considerations, e.g., northern states have a short construction season.

Funds for advance planning and design will be used to provide needed preliminary planning information, design specifications, user requirements, and the associated project working drawings and specifications for construction. Project planning and design needs to be completed in advance of construction funding so that program and funding decisions can be properly made in advance of construction.

These funds are also required for other design-related activities, such as value engineering, feasibility studies, facility condition investigations, environmental assessments, preparation, development, and distribution of design and procedural manuals, technical reference material on construction costs, and other documents necessary to provide for a comprehensive and efficient construction program.

School Bond Initiative (\$30,000,000): The request of \$30.0 million for the School Bond Initiative is to enable Tribes and Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools to benefit from the Administration's FY 2000 school modernization initiative. This national initiative to renovate public schools throughout the United States will provide Federal tax credits in lieu of interest payments to those investing in school bonds. This initiative includes \$200 million in authority for Tribes or Tribal consortia to issue bonds for the repair or replacement of Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools in both fiscal years 2000 and 2001. Because many Tribes lack the fiscal capacity to support bond financing, these funds would be used to ensure the repayment of principal on qualified school modernization bonds issued by Tribes or Tribal consortia. The Bureau would use the requested \$30.0 million to help Tribes defease the principal on these bonds.

Based on the amount of school bonds issued, portions of this \$30.0 million would be used to defease bond principal; most likely through the purchase Treasury-issued State and Local Government Services bonds (SLG). These funds would remain in escrow in the U.S. Treasury until maturity for 15 years. Amounts placed in SLGs would be the discounted present value of the amount due at maturity. The present value of the amount due to bondholders at maturity, plus earnings, would ensure principal repayment. To ensure that construction projects conformed with the Bureau's priority lists for replacement and facility improvement and repair, the Secretary would have the discretion to select which bond proposals would be eligible to receive funding from within this \$30.0 million.

Employee Housing (\$2,507,000): The following list is the planned distribution of funds for repair and maintenance projects that will provide safe and functional housing units for staff that serve Bureau-funded programs:

Project Category	Components	# Units	Estimate
Upgrade Electrical Systems	Detectors, GFCI, Circuits, Service	267	439,904
Upgrade Heating Systems	Boilers, Furnaces	95	235,312
Upgrade Plumbing Systems	Water Heaters, Piping	48	231,404
Upgrade Sewer Systems	Cleanouts, Piping	45	229,950
Upgrade Gas Lines	Piping, Cathodic Protection	53	95,888
Replace/Repair Roof Systems	Decking, Roofing, Bracing, Soffits	178	429,906
Upgrade Egress Systems	Windows, Walls, Door	179	158,147
Abate Hazards	Asbestos, lead, radon, tanks, trip	93	148,149
Structural Repairs	Steps, Floors, Walls, Roofs	79	63,623
Upgrade Bathrooms	Sinks, Bowls, Tubs, Plumbing	49	234,494
Condition Surveys	Inspections and Environmental Assessments	--	240,223
Total		1,086	2,507,000

Facilities Improvement and Repair(FI&R) (\$36,011,000):

Related Annual Performance Goals: Funds requested in FY 2000 will be used to improve, repair, renovate, and demolish highest priority items in the backlog of deficiencies to provide safe, functional, economical, and energy efficient facilities in support of education. Approximately 80 percent of all projects funded in FY 2000 will be completed through Tribal contracts and grants. This effort will ensure progression on items in the outstanding backlog of work items which total \$743 million.

The FY 2000 request of \$36,011,000 is needed to address current requirements that have been identified within the ranked FI&R projects. Providing the full request level of funding for this program will help the Bureau achieve its long term goal of providing safe facilities. Senate Report 105-56 accompanying the FY 1998 appropriations bill voiced extreme concern about the backlog (\$695 million as of January 1998) of Bureau school repair and replacement work. The Bureau shares that concern; the estimated backlog of repair and improvement needs excluding quarters as of January, 1999, now totals approximately \$743 million. Planned repair projects include major repair work at seven school facilities. It is estimated that all funds for projects described below can be awarded in FY 2000, as projects either have or will have completed design activity prior to the end of FY 1999.

Major FI&R Projects (\$8,113,000)

- **Choctaw Central High School, Philadelphia, MS, 96S01** The existing sewer treatment facility and related equipment has been replaced by the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. The requested funds will be used to purchase additional equipment and complete the clean-up work at the treatment facility. The facility was working beyond full capacity and did not meet the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) nor the

standards of the Indian Health Service. This project will provide for the purchase of a sludge belt conveyor drying system and related equipment for the newly constructed sewer treatment facility. Final removal of old effluent storage tanks, standpipes, and landfill of the old project site will also be completed. The purchase of the sludge drying system and equipment is a requirement of the EPA to allow the full and safe use of the new sewer facility. The proper cleanup of the old sewer treatment facility is required by the EPA to protect the grounds, groundwater, and the inhabitants.

- **Jicarilla Dormitory, Dulce, NM, 98M06** A replacement dormitory to house 75 students attending the Dulce Public School system will be constructed to replace the existing building. The new dormitory is needed to replace the 40 year old facility currently being occupied by the students. The old dormitory has deteriorated beyond its useful life and now poses a hazard because it is economically unfeasible to renovate the structure to meet the life/safety code and requirements for handicapped students. Plumbing and heating systems are old and unreliable. The electrical distribution system does not provide sufficient capacity for modern appliances to be operated in the rooms. This project will allow the current dormitory standards (25 CFR 36) to be met. Construction of a replacement dormitory is a more economical solution than upgrading the existing aging and unstable facility. Because there is an urgent need to replace the dormitory, the FI&R program will be used to fund this facility.
- **Sanostee School, Shiprock, NM, 97N09** This project will provide for the relocation of the liquid propane storage tank yard closer to the school campus. Two new 2,000 gallon liquid propane storage tanks will be installed, the yard will be fenced, and 200 linear feet of gas main will be replace.

The liquid propane yard needs to be relocated and the storage tanks need to be replaced in order to provide more efficient and less costly service to the school. Because the School has decreased in enrollment and the faculty downsized, there is a need to replace the two 20,000 gallon storage tanks, the related equipment, and the oversized gas mains. The present storage tanks and equipment are 32 years old and no longer meet Federal and State safety standards, and those required by the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA).

- **Hunters Point Boarding School, Hunters Point, AZ, 97N10** The existing steel pipe gas system at this location is 40 years old. The system has leaks and is without any cathodic protection. Unsafe conditions exist such as building meter sets are located too close to electrical service entrances, window and door openings, and combustion air duct openings. Second stage regulators are over 12 years old--manufacturers recommend replacement after 10-12 years of use. Therefore, to continue needed services to the school, this project will replace approximately 2,000 linear feet of natural gas line and correct the above safety issues.

Upon completion of the repairs, ownership of the system will be transferred to the NTUA. Due to public liability, NTUA's policy is to not take over an existing steel gas systems that are old and have no record of cathodic protection. They will design and construct the new system to meet all applicable codes and take over the operation and maintenance of the new gas system indefinitely up to the building meter. The NTUA will provide right-of-way agreements, legal surveys, and maps for the new gas lines for the Bureau's review and approval.

- **Many Farms High School, Many Farms, AZ 97N13** Replace natural gas line. The existing steel pipe gas system at this location is 31 years old. The system has had numerous gas leaks, some repaired, and is without cathodic protection. Unsafe conditions exist such as building meter sets at all boiler rooms are located too close to existing combustion air duct openings, and subject to gas leakage into the boiler room. Regulators at all school buildings are over 12 years old--manufacturers recommend replacement after 10-12 years of use. Therefore, to continue needed service to the school, this project will replace approximately 5,000 linear feet of as line and correct the above safety issues. As with the Hunters Point Boarding School, ownership of the system will be transferred to the NTUA upon completion of repairs.

- **Carter Seminary Fire Alarms and Handicapped Accessibility, Ardmore, OK, 98G07** This project will provide for the renovation of office building 604, dormitory building 622, and the multi-purpose building 627. Work includes: construction of ramps, replacement of doors and door frames, replacement of hallway finishes, replacement of lighting system, and installation of fire sprinkler systems.

The renovation of office building 604, dormitory building 622, and multi-purpose building 627 is necessary to allow access for the handicapped students, provide adequate lighting throughout the buildings, and provide fire suppressant capability to make the buildings safe from the spread of fires.

- **Santa Fe Indian School, NM, 98M01** This project will provide for the replacement of school building 302 (19,600 sq. ft.) and will provide the necessary utilities and site improvements for the replacement building.

Continued repairs to this building have proven inadequate and expensive. Replacement of this 100 year old secondary school building is needed to provide a safe, functional, handicapped accessible, and energy efficient science and technology classroom space for the students. The present classroom building has deteriorated beyond its useful life and because of its age has become uneconomically feasible to upgrade to meet current building, mechanical, and energy codes and education program needs. Building 302 will be transferred to the Santa Fe Indian School Corporation upon completion of the renovation.

Portable Classroom Buildings, 00K01(\$2,000,000): Approximately 25 portable classrooms will be provided at 6 schools located in remote areas throughout the Nation, including New Mexico, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Addressing the need for space through the procurement of portable buildings will enable the Bureau to be compliant with the President's Executive Order No. 13045, which established the policy to protect children from environmental health risks and safety risks. The following is a list of the highest ranked portable classroom planned projects to be awarded in FY 2000:

Priority	Location	No. of Classroom Buildings
24	Black Mesa Community School, Black Mesa, AZ	6
25	Menominee Tribal School, Neopit, WI	4
26	Chuska Boarding School, Tohatchi, MN	5
27	American Horse School, Allen, SD	5
28	Jemez Day School, Jemez Pueblo, NM	3
29	Hopi Junior High School, Keams Canyon, AZ	2
Total		25

Roof Repair/Replacement (\$3,600,000): Funds will be used to address and reduce the backlog of roofing deficiencies in various Bureau education facilities. Projects are placed in priority order to arrest deterioration, protect government property and prevent adverse effects on the programs housed in these facilities. Design activity will be completed in FY 1999. The cost for roof repair and/or replacement varies from \$6 to \$12 per square foot of roofing. Factors such as location, size, existing condition, and roof material types affect costs of roof repairs and/or replacement.

Providing roof repairs and replacements will allow the Bureau to protect its capital investment in the buildings and allow education program functions to continue uninterrupted. The following is a list of roofing projects currently planned for FY 2000:

School	Building Number
Crownpoint Community School Crownpoint, AZ.	3010
San Simon School, San Simon, AZ	622,628
Santa Rosa School, Santa Rosa, AZ	423
Haskell Indian Nation University, Lawrence, KS	53
Tiospa Zina School, Agency Village, SD	900000C
Isleta Elementary School, Isleta, NM	558
Jemez Day School, Jemez, NM	801
San Ildefonso Day School, San Ildefonso, NM	702
Tesuque Day School, Tesuque, NM	960
Taos Day School, Taos, NM	797, 802
Blackfeet Dormitory, Browning, MT	243
Chitimacha Day School, Jeanerette, LA	905
Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig School, Cass Lake, MN	20
Yakima Tribal School, Toppenish, WA	1T

Chuska School, Tohatchi, NM	229, 230, 231
Sherman Indian School, Riverside, CA	6,7
Cheyenne Eagle Butte School, Eagle Butte, SD	2002
Choctaw Central High School, Philadelphia, MS	269, 233
Menominee Tribal School Building, Neopit, WI	2
Cottonwood Day School, Cottonwood, AZ	608, 609, 612
Salt River Day School, Scottsdale, AZ	T1, T2

Inventory and Backlog Validation (\$733,000): In FY 2000, Facilities Management and Construction Center will be continuing a multi-phased inventory and backlog validation project which is crucial to overall facilities operations, especially for the distribution of and the accounting for appropriated funds for construction, operation and maintenance of Bureau-owned and Tribally operated schools and facilities. All aspects of the data are necessary to support the Bureau-wide facilities program and the validation efforts need to be completed in coordination with the new design of the Facility Management Information System (FMIS) as described under the General Administration Construction section. The integrity of both the inventory and the backlog is essential to ensure equitable prioritization of facilities improvement and repair projects. The backlog validation will identify critical and non-critical deficiencies for code compliance in education facilities. This validation effort will result in more accurate facility budget allocation and forecasting, and will make optimal use of limited resources and improved identification of the backlog of needed repairs in all Bureau facilities.

The facilities management process of managing facilities, grounds and equipment through each level of the organization is critical in preparing the budget for current and out year operations maintenance, improvement and repair projects and new construction. It is critical for tracking expenditures assessed against the facility or equipment and financial reporting of assets. This expenditure tracking is important for the ultimate objective of the Facilities Management program to decrease overall costs for maintenance and make the most accurate budgetary projections possible. Costs include user training, software upgrades, mission critical enhancements to system and software/hardware maintenance agreements.

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R) (\$8,343,000): The MI&R program is used primarily to correct priority safety deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items (S-1). The priority order for correcting deficiencies in the MI&R program are as follows:

- 1) critical health and safety work items (S-1)
- 2) mechanical, electrical, and utility
- 3) other required backlog items to meet local priorities

Work will be accomplished Bureau-wide by each location where feasible. These funds are for work items not normally encountered in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program. Due to time constraints for immediate correction, these critical health and safety items cannot await funding within a designed project under the FI&R program. The continued rapid deterioration of Bureau facilities has created a significant backlog of serious life/safety deficiencies to such a degree that

it is shifting the role of the MI&R program into a resource for emergency funding. The following is a list of planned distributions to correct safety deficiencies:

Area/Office	Total Amount
Aberdeen	700,000
Anadarko	500,000
Billings	314,138
Minneapolis	798,308
Muskogee	500,000
Phoenix	779,321
Albuquerque	1,300,759
Navajo	1,606,661
Portland	238,640
Education (Haskell)	946,759
Eastern	658,414
Total	8,343,000

Environmental Projects/Assessments/Inspections/Abatement (\$7,000,000): These funds will be used to address critical environmental issues affecting educational facilities. These environmental issues include performing required asbestos re-inspections of schools under the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), conducting necessary asbestos abatements, continuing underground storage tank remediations for sites where USTs were removed to meet the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 1998 UST closure deadline, upgrading or replacing above ground storage tanks and developing spill prevention plans, conducting lead-based paint abatement projects, and performing water and waste water treatment system upgrades. Other efforts required include replacing PCB containing fluorescent light ballasts that are in critical danger of leaking PCBs into the occupied spaces of educational buildings, removing other hazardous wastes, and performing other required environmental compliance or remediation projects. In addition, the funds will be used for required environmental corrective actions at educational facilities that are identified by the Bureau's environmental auditing program. Under the Bureau's auditing program, the Bureau must audit 24 percent of its facilities in FY 2000. All of these projects are either required by EPA statute or regulation or are necessary to protect the health of school children, educational employees, and visitors to educational facilities. The following are the planned environmental projects for FY 2000:

PROJECT	NATURE OF WORK	COST
Aberdeen Area Wide	Conduct 3 year AHERA re-inspections of schools	80,000
Bureau-wide	Conduct 3 year AHERA Reinspections of schools in 3 area jurisdiction	220,000

Polacca School, Polacca, AZ	Asbestos and lead-based paint abatement projects, including asbestos abatement	25,000
Hopi Day School, Kykotsmovi, AZ	Asbestos and lead-based paint abatement projects, including asbestos abatement	15,000
Keams Canyon Boarding School, Keams Canyon, AZ	Asbestos and lead-based paint abatement projects, including asbestos abatement	20,000
Santa Rosa Boarding School, Sells, AZ	Asbestos and lead-based paint abatement projects, including lead based paint survey	25,000
Nationwide	Other asbestos and lead projects being identified	315,000
Mandaree Day School, Mandaree, ND	Replacement of high-priority leaking PCB flourescent light ballasts	39,000
Rosebud Dormitories School, Mission, SD	Replacement of high-priority leaking PCB flourescent light ballasts	9,500
Rock Creek Day School, HeDog, SD	Replacement of high-priority leaking PCB flourescent light ballasts	6,100
Mission Dormitory, Mission, SD	Replacement of high-priority leaking PCB flourescent light ballasts	15,300
	Replacement of high-priority leaking PCB flourescent light ballasts	6,000
Marty Indian School, Marty, SD	Replacement of high-priority leaking PCB flourescent light ballasts	9,000
	Replacement of high-priority leaking PCB flourescent light ballasts	2,000
	Petroleum and lead remediation	300,000
Rock Creek Day School, HeDog, SD	Replacement of high-priority leaking PCB flourescent light ballasts	10,800
Turtle Mountain Elementary School, Belcourt, ND	Replacement of high-priority leaking PCB flourescent light ballasts	39,300
Lower Brule Day School, Lower Brule, SD	Replacement of high-priority leaking PCB flourescent light ballasts	11,000
Sherman Indian High School, Riverside, CA	Remove and Replace PCB Contaminated Transformers	200,000
I'iis Nazba Community School, Teecnospos, AZ	Replace 5 heating oil USTs	150,000
Richfield Dormitory, Richfield, UT	Replace 2 heating oil USTs	70,000
Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc., Crownpoint NM	Replace 1 heating oil UST	35,000
Hunters Point Boarding School, St. Michaels, AZ	Remove 1 heating oil UST	10,000

Seba Dalkai Boarding School, Winslow, AZ	Replace 3 heating oil USTs	75,000
Navajo Area-Wide	Other Navajo Area heating oil USTs to be identified	100,000
Navajo Area	Corrective actions required at educational facilities under Consent Agreement with EPA and identified by audits conducted in the Navajo Area in FY 1999.	1,100,000
Nationwide	AHERA training for Facility staff	35,000
Nationwide	Corrective actions at educational facilities under Bureau environmental auditing program	3,250,000
Nationwide	Other environmental projects identified under the facilities database for water and waste water upgrade projects, hazardous waste removal, emergency response actions, and petroleum and lead remediation.	827,000
Total		7,000,000

Advance Planning And Design (\$3,200,000): Funds requested will be used for Architect/Engineering services for planning and design for the FI&R projects included in the Department's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance/Construction Plan. Funding will be used to plan and design projects for which design has not been completed, and begin design work on projects to receive construction funding in 2001 and planning work on projects to receive construction funding in FY 2002. Planning funds are needed to establish and define the scope of each project that will be designed (drawings and specifications). Design funds are needed to prepare the drawing and specifications for competitive procurement. Approximately 80 percent of the planning and design will be accomplished by Indian Self Determination contractors and Tribally controlled school grantees.

Emergency Repair (\$1,522,000): In FY 2000, funding will be provided to Bureau programs on an as-needed basis in the event of unforeseen circumstances. Emergency repair needs result from the occurrence of unforeseen deficiencies which require immediate corrective action to allow the continued day-to-day operation of programs. The projects are completed through Bureau force account or emergency contracts. Examples of emergency repair include, repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components, correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions, and fire damage caused by tornadoes, floods, snow, ice, lightening and vandalism.

Demolition/reduction of Excess Space (\$1,500,000): In FY 2000, \$1,500,000 is requested to develop plans and execute the demolition and/or transfer of projects for the following locations:

Location	Building No.	Building Type	Sq Ft
Kinlichee Boarding School, AZ	524, 525, 523	Dorm, kitchen, elementary school	60,000
Pine Springs School, AZ	613, 612	Dorm, root cellar building	30,000
Total Square Feet			90,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Account: Construction
 Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Facilities Improvement and Repair	\$(000)	1,400	7	0	1,407	7
	FTE	2		0	2	0
Fire Safety Coordination	\$(000)	150	7	0	157	7
	FTE	2		0	2	0
Fire Protection	\$(000)	4,000		0	4,000	0
	FTE			0	0	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	5,550	14	0	5,564	14
	FTE	4	0	0	4	0

Note: For all facilities construction projects, any funds not required for a project as a result of contract bid efficiencies will be utilized and applied towards other priority ranked projects as necessary.

Overview: The Public Safety and Justice Construction program focuses on the planning, design, construction, facilities improvement and repair or renovation, and demolition of adult and juvenile detention centers. It also encompasses the Bureau's Fire Protection program which provides a broad range of structural fire protection systems Bureau-wide for Bureau-owned or administered properties.

Nearly all of the 34 Bureau-owned detention centers are outdated, dilapidated and overcrowded. Many Tribes which have law enforcement programs lack detention facilities. For many Tribes, offenders are allowed to remain at large due to the lack of adequate detention facilities. According to the Indian Health Service reports, homicide rate for Indians is 2.6 times higher than the non-Indian population. Indian Country investigators and Federal prosecutors agree that child abuse, domestic violence and gang violence is also on the increase. At the Bureau's annual National Budget Hearings, many Tribes voiced serious concerns regarding the increasing violence on Indian reservations and the need for adequate detention facilities.

Law Enforcement Projects

Program Description: In FY 1999, the Bureau did not request funding for the construction of detention facilities. As part of the *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country*, and the emphasis to utilize each dollar to its maximum potential, new detention centers on reservations were included within the Department of Justice's (DOJ) appropriations. For the second year of the multi-year *Initiative*, funding for detention center construction will continue to be requested in the DOJ budget request. No new funding for construction of detention centers in Indian Country is proposed within the Bureau's budget for FY 2000.

The Bureau has provided DOJ with its priority listing of facility projects awaiting construction funding. From that list, the first five projects received construction funding from the Bureau in

previous years.¹ The remaining projects to be funded from the established Bureau priority list are as follows:

Rank	Detention Facilities Construction ²	Rank	Detention Facilities Construction
6	Gila River Indian Community, AZ	12	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, MS
7	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, AZ	13	Tohono O'odham Nation, AZ
8	Colville Confederated Tribes, WA	14	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indians, OR
9	Navajo Nation - Crownpoint, NM	15	Eight Northern Pueblos, NM
10	Navajo Nation - Kayenta, AZ	16	San Carlos Apache Tribe, AZ
11	Navajo Nation - Shiprock, NM	17	Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold, ND

The Bureau also provided DOJ with its established priority list³ for renovations and improvements of existing Federal facilities. This list is as follows:

Renovation/Improvement of Existing Detention Facilities			
Rank		Rank	
1	Blackfeet Law Enforcement Center, MT	18	Northern Cheyenne Law Enforcement Center, MT
2	Red Lake Law Enforcement Center, MN	19	Sacaton Adult Detention Center, AZ
3	Pine Ridge Correctional Facility, SD	20	Owyhee Detention Center, NV
4	Wellpinit Law Enforcement Center, WA	21	Warm Springs Detention, OR
5	Supai Jail, AZ	22	Fort Peck Police Department, MT
6	Medicine Root Detention Center, SD	23	Sacaton Juvenile Detention Center, AZ
7	White Mountain Law Enforcement Center, AZ	24	Peach Springs Detention Center, AZ
8	Crow Law Enforcement Center, MT	25	Hopi Rehabilitation Center, AZ
9	Zuni Police Department, NM	26	Menominee Tribal Jail, WI
10	Fort Belknap Law Enforcement Center, MT	27	Fort Thompson Jail, ND

¹The five projects funded to date (in order of ranked priority) are for the : (1) Oglala Sioux Tribe; (2) Navajo Nation - Tuba City; (3) Navajo Nation - Chinle; (4) Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma; and, (5) Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

²*Federal Register*, vol. 58, December 30, 1993, Notice to Rank Juvenile Detention Facilities Construction and PONI Study Applications.

³*Federal Register*, vol. 62, August 29, 1997, Notice of Prioritizing the 1995 Facilities Needs Assessments for the Repair and Improvement of Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Facilities.

11	Turtle Mountain Law Enforcement Center, ND	28	Omaha Tribal Police Department, NE
12	San Carlos Law Enforcement Center, AZ	29	Sells Adult Detention Center, AZ
13	Wind River Police Department, WY	30	Standing Rock Law Enforcement Center, SD
14	Fort Totten Municipal Center, ND	31	Chemawa Indian School, OR
15	Nett Lake Law Enforcement Center, MN	32	Fort Peck Indian Youth Service, MT
16	Rosebud Law Enforcement Center, SD	33	Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center - Adult, SD
17	Quinault Police Department, WA	34	Walter Miner Law Enforcement Center - Juvenile, SD

Provided below is the status of 13 of the 17 facilities on the approved Detention Center Priority list approved by the Congress. The remaining four not listed which have not received Bureau construction funding are: the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indians; the Eight Northern Pueblos; the San Carlos Apache Tribe; and the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold.

DETENTION CENTER PROJECT	STATUS OF EACH PROJECT
1. Oglala Sioux, SD	Construction completed June, 1995.
2. Tuba City, AZ	Construction completed September, 1996.
3. Chinle, AZ	Construction award scheduled for April, 1998; completion scheduled October, 1999.
4. Sac and Fox, OK	Construction completed December, 1996.
5. Ute Mountain Ute, CO	Design completed January, 1998. P. L. 93-638 construction contract awarded to the Tribe in January, 1998; completion scheduled in August, 1999.
6. Gila River, AZ	Design completed in March, 1994; Tribe is funding the construction of the facility.
7. Salt River, AZ	Funds appropriated to date completed 40 percent of the design stage in December, 1995.
8. Colville, WA	Design 20% completed in November, 1994. This project is on hold awaiting further design funding. The Bureau will not provide further funding for this project. Project on hold pending funding decisions by the DOJ.
9. Crownpoint, NM	PONI programming updated in March, 1997.
10. Kayenta, AZ	Forty percent of design stage completed December, 1995; not funded beyond 40 percent of design phase.
11. Shiprock, NM	Forty percent of design stage completed December, 1995; not funded beyond 40 percent of design phase.
12. Choctaw, MS	Forty percent of design stage completed December, 1995; not funded beyond 40 percent of design phase.
13. Tohono O'odham, AZ	PONI completed in February, 1995. Forty percent of design stage completed December, 1995; not funded beyond 40 percent of design phase.

Facilities Improvement and Repair

Program Description (\$1,400,000; FTE 2): Funds will be used to address minor repairs, environmental projects, and emergency repair needs at Bureau-owned or operated detention facilities.

Emergency Repair (\$100,000): This is the only program that has funds available for immediate repair correction of deficiencies that meet emergency criteria. Emergency repair needs result from the occurrence of unforeseen deficiencies which require immediate corrective action to allow the continued day-to-day operation of programs. The projects are completed at each location through Bureau force account or emergency contracts.

In FY 1999, funding will be provided to Bureau facilities programs on an as-needed basis in the event of unforeseen circumstances to correct unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies affecting Bureau personnel, programs, and the general public. Emergency repair and correction of deficiencies prevent potential liability for injury and allow the continued daily operation of programs. Project work is completed through force accounts or emergency contracts. Examples of work items include repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components, correction of immediately emergency safety conditions, and fire or storm damage.

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R) (\$800,000): The MI&R program is used primarily to correct priority safety deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items (S-1). The priority order for correcting deficiencies in the MI&R program are as follows:

- 8) critical health and safety work items (S-1)
- 2) mechanical, electrical, and utility
- 3) other required backlog items to meet local priorities

Work will be accomplished Bureau-wide by each location where feasible. These funds are for work items not normally encountered in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program. Due to time constraints for immediate correction, these critical health and safety items cannot await funding within a designed project under the FI&R program. The continued rapid deterioration of Bureau facilities has created a significant backlog of serious life/safety deficiencies to such a degree that it is shifting the role of the MI&R program into a resource for emergency funding.

As an ongoing effort to maximize the use of existing educational facilities and continue to correct and reduce the critical health and safety hazards in Bureau law enforcement facilities, funds will be allocated to five Area Offices to address critical safety work items. The correction of items will allow the Bureau to be in compliance with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) statutory requirements Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS), and other Life Safety Code requirements. It will allow the Bureau to minimize the Government's exposure to litigation attributed to the use of unsafe facilities. Funds are distributed to field offices as follows:

Area	Amount	Area	Amount	TOTAL
Aberdeen	183,712	Billings	210,355	800,000
Minneapolis	204,533	Phoenix	201,400	

It is important to note that for FI&R projects and Demolition and Reduction of Excess Space projects in all activities, funds are used to address the most immediate repair needs and that funds are shifted between projects as the need arises each year.

Environmental Projects/Assessments/Inspections/Abatement (\$500,000): The environmental program is focused on addressing planned corrective actions for deficiencies which require immediate corrective action to be in compliance with the EPA statutory requirements. The projects are completed by commercial contract, force account or in conjunction with planned FI&R projects. Projects include the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) management plans, asbestos removal, underground storage tank removal and or replacement, water, sewer, and hazardous material abatement. The program includes an ongoing requirement to develop surveys, management plans, and monitoring of various environmental hazards toward a comprehensive effort for remedial action to be in compliance with EPA environmental laws. The underground storage tanks (UST) closure, removal, replacement and upgrading will be accomplished per EPA requirements.

In FY 1999, in compliance with the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) requirements, project work will continue with asbestos surveys to determine the presence of hazardous materials in Bureau-owned detention centers, development of management plans which include monitoring of environmental hazard levels in facilities where survey findings reveal the presence of contaminants, and provide training to facility users in the management of asbestos-environmental hazards. The following law enforcement centers will receive funds to remediate environmental hazards:

Project	Amount
Blackfeet Law Enforcement Center, MT	\$100,000
Red Lake Law Enforcement Center, MN	100,000
Pine Ridge Law Enforcement Center, SD	100,000
Wellpinit Law Enforcement Center, WA	100,000
Supai Law Enforcement Center, AZ	100,000
Total	500,000

Fire Safety Coordination

Program Description (\$150,000; FTE 2): In FY 1999, the Fire Safety Coordination transferred from Central Office Operations in the Operation of Indian Programs account to the Public Safety and Justice Construction Program. Base funding of \$150,000 will provide staff support for the Bureau's structural fire protection program, covering schools, detention centers, and all other Bureau facilities. The program manager provides the organizational leadership and coordination of this program. Activities include the continued development of Bureau-wide technical and programmatic guidelines, and development of methodologies to implement the structural fire protection program.

Fire Protection

Program Description (\$4,000,000): In FY 1999, an estimated \$1,471,050 will be used at the following facilities to retrofit 244,580 square feet of dormitory and school space with the installation of sprinkler systems.

SCHOOL	LOCATION	SQUARE FT	COST
Rough Rock Community School	Rough Rock, AZ	64,880	\$389,280
Dilcon Boarding School	Winslow, AZ	60,969	365,814
Winslow Dormitory	Winslow, AZ	37,540	225,240
Keams Canyon Boarding School	Keams Canyon, AZ	55,351	332,106
Pueblo Pintado	Cuba, NM	26,435	158,610
Total		245,175	1,471,050

Also, in FY 1999, as part of the 1995 fire protection comprehensive plan to correct identified deficiencies, the Bureau will replace 10 fire trucks at a cost of \$140,000 each. These units will be placed in the following locations to ensure the safety of children in dormitory settings:

YEAR	AREA/AGENCY	LOCATION	REPLACEMENT COST
1972	Eastern/Miccosukee	Miccosukee School, FL	\$140,000
1975	Navajo/Chinle	Pinon Dormitory, AZ	140,000
1977	Navajo/Eastern	Pueblo Pintado School, NM	140,000
1972	Navajo/Shiprock	Aneth School, UT	140,000
1970	Phoenix/Hopi	Keams Canyon Boarding School, AZ	140,000
1975	Navajo/Western	Navajo Mountain Boarding School, AZ	140,000
1963	Muskogee/Jones Academy	Jones Academy, OK	140,000
1966	Albuquerque/NPA	Santa Clara School, NM	140,000
1966	Aberdeen/Rosebud	Rosebud Headquarters, SD	140,000
1965	Navajo/Chinle	Rough Rock School, AZ	140,000
Total			1,400,000

To properly equip the fire departments at the above locations, a total of \$300,000 will be used to purchase firefighting equipment for each of the 10 new fire trucks. Each new fire truck will be equipped with a fire hose supply of 1200 ft. and attack supply of 400 ft., appliances (nozzles), hose tools, adapters, forcible entry tools fire extinguishers, mobile two way radios, self contained breathing apparatus, first aid kits and mounting brackets. New fire trucks do not come equipped with required firefighting equipment from the manufacturer and must be provided by the Bureau as defined under the mandated National Fire Protection Association 1901, Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus.

Bureau and Tribal firefighters will be provided with Structural Firefighting Training. This training is required to meet National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1001, Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualification, and NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program. In meeting NFPA Standards, this program will also pursue required continuing education for all fire personnel in the areas of: advanced firefighting; command and control; driver training; and, public fire education.

Additionally, six Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) Cylinder Recharging stations at a cost of \$30,000 each will be purchased. It is essential to keep SCBA in readiness with full air cylinders as it is paramount to life and safety. There are few Bureau fire departments that currently have air filling stations. The ones that are available are outdated and do not have good air purification systems and consequently could create health and safety problems. In addition, these stations do not meet current National Fire Protection Association 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health. New recharging stations will also allow our Structural Fire Protection Program to plan with the Bureau's fire departments for the future, in such areas as improving the capabilities of filling higher pressure SCBA cylinders for longer durations. These higher pressure cylinders are used for Hazardous Materials Response and Special Firefighting Operations. Special Firefighting Operational Tactics will be developed to protect the life and safety of occupants. In FY 1999, funds will be allocated to the following locations:

Project	Amount
Tohono O'odham Fire Department, AZ	\$30,000
Keams Canyon Fire Department, AZ	30,000
Fort Totten Fire Department, ND	30,000
Standing Rock Fire Department, ND	30,000
Crownpoint Fire Department, NM	30,000
Tuba City Fire Department, AZ	30,000
Total	180,000

To meet the requirements of NFPA 1500 Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, Bureau and Tribal firefighters will be provided fire hose and nozzles, hand lights, forcible entry tools, first aid kits, ladders and Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS), which is a warning device to sound an alarm when a Firefighter is incapacitated by being trapped or out of air in a fire buildings.

Detention Facility Fire Protection: In 1996, the Bureau completed an inventory of fire protection and prevention equipment needed in Bureau detention centers. The total need identified in the 1996 inventory was \$883,880 to correct all known fire deficiencies in the 34 detention centers. However, addressing fire deficiencies in schools and dormitories became a higher priority because of the age of the children in dormitories, therefore, initial fire protection appropriations in FY 1996 and FY 1997 were devoted to addressing the needs in the education facilities.

Justification of the FY 2000 Budget Request:

Program Element		2000 Budget Request
Facilities Improvement and Repair	\$(000)	1,407
Fire Safety Coordination	\$(000)	157
	(FTE)	2
Fire Protection	\$(000)	4,000
Total Requirements	\$(000)	5,564
	(FTE)	2

Note: Construction contract support costs are included in project estimates. Any funds not needed for these projects will be applied toward other priority ranked projects on the Law Enforcement Facilities Construction priority list or repair and improvement list as necessary.

Facilities Improvement and Repair (\$1,407,000)

In FY 2000, the Bureau will improve, repair, renovate, demolish, and replace educational, public safety and justice, and general administration facilities, including, employee quarters to reduce the highest priority items in the backlog of deficiencies to provide safe, functional economical, and energy-efficient facilities in support of education, public safety and justice, and administration programs. It is anticipated that projects newly funded in FY 2000 will be in progress under authorization provided in *Public Law 100-297* or commercial contract no later than September 30, 1999.

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R) (\$775,000): In FY 2000, as an ongoing effort to maximize the use of existing law enforcement facilities and to continue to correct and reduce the critical health and safety hazards in Bureau law enforcement facilities, funds will be allocated to four Area Offices for addressing critical safety work items. The MI&R program will be used primarily to correct priority safety deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items (S-1). The priority order for correcting deficiencies in the MI&R program are as follows:

- 1) critical health and safety work items (S-1)
- 9) mechanical, electrical, and utility
- 10) other required backlog items to meet local priorities

Work will be accomplished Bureau-wide by each location where feasible. These funds are for work items not normally encountered in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program. Due to time constraints for immediate correction, these critical health and safety items cannot await funding within a designed project under the FI&R program. The continued rapid deterioration of Bureau facilities has created a significant backlog of serious life/safety deficiencies to such a degree that it is shifting the role of the MI&R program into a resource for emergency funding.

AREA	AMOUNT
Aberdeen	200,700
Billings	179,500
Minneapolis	194,300
Phoenix	200,500
TOTAL	775,000

Environmental Projects (\$500,000): These funds will be used to address critical environmental issues affecting Bureau-owned detention centers, including conducting necessary asbestos abatements, continuing underground storage tank remediations for USTs removed to meet the EPA's 1998 UST closure deadline, upgrading or replacing aboveground storage tanks and developing spill prevention plans, conducting lead-based paint abatement projects, removing other hazardous wastes, and performing other required environmental compliance or remediation projects. In addition, the funds will be used for required corrective actions at detention facilities that are identified by the Bureau's environmental auditing program. All of these projects are required by EPA statute or regulation and/or are necessary to protect the health of inmates, detention center employees, and visitors to detention facilities.

Estimates for needed projects that may be funded in FY 2000 with these funds include the following:

PROJECT	NATURE OF WORK	COST
Hopi Law Enforcement, AZ	Hazardous Waste Disposal	8,000
White Shield Law Enforcement, ND	Disposal of PCBs	500
Loneman Law Enforcement, SD	Remediation of UST site	60,000
Other Nation-wide projects identified through audits or FACCOM nationwide	Varied	431,500
Total		500,000

Emergency Repair (\$100,000): In FY 2000, funding will be provided to Bureau programs on an as-needed basis in the event of unforeseen circumstances. These funds will be used for providing technical assistance, approval and funding for the immediate correction of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies, prevent exposure to injury and to allow the continued daily operation of programs. The projects are completed through force account or expedited contracts. Examples of emergency repair include: repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components; correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions; damage caused by fire; acts of nature (i.e. tornadoes, flood, snow, ice, lightning); and vandalism.

Backlog/Inventory Validation (\$25,000): In FY 2000, the Facilities Management and Construction Center will be continuing a multi-phased inventory and backlog field validation project which is crucial to overall facilities operations, especially for the distribution of and the accounting for appropriated funds for construction and operation and maintenance of Bureau-funded law enforcement centers. The validation will verify existing deficiency listings, identify any additional critical deficiencies and develop plans for abatement. All aspects of the data are necessary to support the Bureau-wide facilities

program and the validation efforts need to be completed in coordination with the new design of the Facility Management Information System (FMIS) described under General Administration Construction. This project is included in the Department's Five Year Deferred Maintenance/Construction Plan. The integrity of both the inventory and the backlog is essential to ensure equitable prioritization of facilities improvement and repair projects. This validation approach will result in more accurate and equitable budget allocations and forecasts. It will make optimal use of limited resources and improve the identification of needed repairs in all Bureau facilities.

The second phase of the multi-phased inventory validation project will be completed in accordance with the data model established for the new FMIS. The first phase, which updated 25 percent of the total inventory, will be completed in FY 1999. Completion schedule of the inventory validation project will be dependent on the availability of funding.

The second phase of the deferred maintenance backlog validation project will continue in accordance with the data model established for the new FMIS. The first phase verified and updated the critical repair deficiencies at most facility locations. In FY 2000, this effort will be completed at the remaining locations and critical improvements will be added to the new FMIS using the R.S. Means cost estimating software.

Fire Safety Coordination (\$157,000; FTE 2)

During FY 2000, funding will continue to provide staff support for the Bureau's structural fire protection program covering schools, detention centers, and all other Bureau facilities.

Fire Protection (\$4,000,000)

Funds requested In FY 2000 will continue efforts to correct fire safety concerns in educational facilities and to insure fire protection response by governmental fire departments and brigades. The amount requested will allow the Bureau to help meet current National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements.

In FY 2000, \$2,000,000 will be used at the following facilities to retrofit 334,000 square feet of dormitory and school space with the installation of sprinkler systems as denoted in the following table:

Area	Agency	Sq. Ft.	Amount
Navajo	Dilcon Boarding School, AZ	65,794	\$394,764
Phoenix	Santa Rosa Boarding School, AZ	33,104	198,624
Navajo	Dennehotso Boarding School, AZ	32,529	195,174
	Kayenta Boarding School, AZ	27,444	164,664
	Wide Ruins Boarding School, AZ	26,450	158,700
	Toadlena Boarding School, NM	25,406	152,436
	Navajo Mountain Boarding School, UT	25,349	152,094
	Aneth Community, UT	25,068	150,408
	Nenahnezad Boarding, NM	22,053	132,318
Oklahoma/Education	Crownpoint Community, NM	21,966	131,796
	Eufaula Dormitory, OK	28,837	173,022
TOTAL		334,000	2,004,000

The Bureau is investing \$1,000,000 for fire trucks and equipment for emergency response. In most areas, the makeshift facilities being used as fire stations are unsafe, unsecured, substandard, old and non existant in some areas. New buildings will serve as a dual role for other future emergency response applications (meeting and training). To contain costs and expedite the provision of these facilities, modular buildings will be built.

Area	Location	Amount
Navajo	Dennehotso Boarding School, AZ	\$200,000
Navajo	Navajo Mountain Boarding School, UT	200,000
Albuquerque	Pine Hill School, NM	200,000
Navajo	Wide Ruins Boarding School, AZ	200,000
Aberdeen	Rose Bud Dormitories, SD	200,000
Total		1,000,000

In FY 2000, as part of a comprehensive plan to correct identified deficiencies, the Bureau will be replacing two fire trucks at a cost of \$170,000 each. These units will be placed in the following locations to ensure the safety of children in educational facilities:

Area	Location	Truck	Equipment	Total
Albuquerque	Pine Hill School, NM	140,000	30,000	170,000
Navajo	Dennehotso Boarding School, AZ	140,000	30,000	170,000
Total				340,000

Also, a total of \$660,000 will be used to replace damaged worn out and unserviceable equipment for Bureau and Tribal fire departments. The need to keep Self Contained Breathing Apparatus in readiness with full air cylinders is paramount to life and safety. Washers and dryers will be purchased for the cleaning of fire fighting clothing. Protective clothing, fire fighting and personnel protective equipment (hose, nozzles, SCBA) are a necessity to ensure the safety of fire personnel and to meet requirements of NAPA 1500 Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program. The following is a list of equipment to be purchased:

Equipment	Amount
SCBAs	\$120,000
SCBA Fill Stations	210,000
Washers and Dryers	80,000
Protective Clothing	25,000
Personnel Protective Equipment	125,000
Training	100,000
Total	660,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Account: Construction
 Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Irrigation Project Construction	\$(000)	25,500		0	25,500	0
Engineering and Supervision	\$(000)	1,806	150	0	1,956	150
	FTE	41		0	41	0
Survey and Design	\$(000)	303	7	0	310	7
	FTE	2		0	2	0
Safety of Dams	\$(000)	20,011	33	2,013	22,057	2,046
	FTE	9		0	9	0
Dam Maintenance	\$(000)	2,000		0	2,000	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	49,620	190	2,013	51,823	2,203
	FTE	52	0	0	52	0

Irrigation Project Construction

Overview:

Historical records indicate that many Tribes have irrigated lands for agricultural purposes for thousands of years. Through various treaties and settlements the United States has supported development of an irrigation infrastructure to help the individual Tribes' efforts to continue irrigating lands for farming when individual reservations were established. Several of the large Indian irrigation projects have developed into multi-million dollar economies benefitting both Indians and non-Indians. Continued funding for irrigation construction is needed to fulfill the historical obligations the United States entered into with specific laws enacted to construct each of the Bureau's 18 major irrigation projects, and the Snyder Act (25 U.S.C. 13). Following a survey by the Bureau completed in FY 1998 on deferred maintenance needs, it is estimated that the backlog for irrigation construction is about \$1.5 billion.

There are over 100 irrigation projects/systems built by the Bureau over the past 130 years. The program consists of two basic types of irrigation facilities, projects and systems. Irrigation projects are the 18 largest irrigation facilities operated by the Bureau and have specific enabling legislation directing their construction and operation and maintenance. These projects comprise several hundred thousand acres of land in the Southwest and Northwest and are commercially based enterprises where rates are charged by the Bureau to recover operations and maintenance costs, and are paid by the irrigators, both Indian and non-Indian.

Irrigation systems are comprised of the over 100 irrigation facilities that were built by the Bureau under the general authority of the Snyder Act. These systems are mostly subsistence tracts and gardens. Since these do not have specific legislative attention, many of the systems have fallen into disrepair and in some cases have shut down due to lack of funding for operation and proper infrastructure maintenance.

Irrigation Construction Funding Priority System

The following qualifying criteria must be met before irrigation construction funds will be planned for a given irrigation project/system:

No delinquency in construction repayment debt to the U.S. Treasury.

An irrigation construction completion plan has been developed and approved by the Bureau, water users, and the Tribe.

A comprehensive construction plan and cost estimate have been developed, following the construction completion plan, to justify the requested funds.

Irrigation construction requests are grouped and prioritized using the following criteria.

First Priority Group

Irrigation projects, systems, or areas for which the U.S. Government must provide construction funds based on:

Congressional mandate

Court Orders or Decrees

Statutory Requirements

Treaties

Contracts

Other legal authority requiring funding support

Second Priority Group

Projects will be prioritized by and listed in the order of date of establishment by legislation, giving the highest priority to the oldest project.

Third Priority Group

Systems with an adjudicated water right in order of the date of adjudication.

Fourth Priority Group

Systems without an adjudicated water right.

If a Tribe's water right is under litigation and is considered in jeopardy by the Office of the Solicitor, the Bureau gives consideration to establishing a higher priority for that irrigation system.

Between 1993 and 1995, the Congress added funds for irrigation projects other than the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project but have not done so since the latter year, resulting in the staggering backlog of \$1.5 billion which exists in the irrigation construction program.

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project

Program Description (\$25,500,000): The Bureau's long-term intent is to complete the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP). Construction of the NIIP was authorized under the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: San Juan Chama Project (*Public Law 87-483, as amended,*) as a settlement of a specific issue and is the initial stage of the San Juan Chama Project in New Mexico and Colorado. The legislation authorized 110,630 acres to be developed under irrigation.

In 1970, the Navajo Nation Council established the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI), a farming and agribusiness enterprise of the Navajo Nation located south of Farmington, New Mexico, to develop agricultural economy on the lands of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

NAPI is a diverse, viable business enterprise that directly contributes over \$50 million dollars annually to the regional economy. NAPI-related activities employ over 400 full-time employees annually and over 1,000 seasonal employees during peak operations. NAPI's future projects include continued crop diversification, food processing plants, and modern crop storage and processing facilities to fulfill customer packaging preferences and market demands. NAPI utilizes water provided by the NIIP to cultivate 64,000 acres in Project Blocks 1-7. The remaining 46,000 acres of land remains uncultivated because the completion of the Project Blocks 8-11 is approaching 30 years behind schedule. The project is taking longer than anticipated. However, the Bureau is making the maximum progress possible with the resources provided.

In FY 1999, the appropriation of \$25.5 million will be used to continue construction and new award activities in the following areas:

- Continue rehabilitation of the main canal system and the correction of other transfer deficiencies.
- Complete Gallegoes Pumping Plant.
- Begin construction of subsurface test drains.
- Procure supervisory control equipment and begin construction of supervisory control and O&M building.
- Continued construction of Block 8 pumping plant and pipe laterals.

This work is essential in order to begin irrigation of a portion of Block 8 lands, putting lands in productive use for the Nation. The achievement of this goal will be highly beneficial to the Nation and will support its agricultural production goals within its economic development plans.

The work scheduled for Blocks 8 and 9 and the common infrastructure will result in Block 8 being 87 percent complete, and the common infrastructure being 70 percent complete.

Engineering and Supervision

Program Description (\$1,806,000; FTE 41): These funds support irrigation program and project management activities at the Agency, Area and Central Offices which include the following:

- Direct technical support.
- Day-to-day management assistance on over 100 irrigation projects and systems.
- Oversight and monitoring of projects and systems.
- Performance of administrative and management functions.

- Continued monitoring and oversight of accurate and prompt assessment and collection of receipts from water and power users through the National Irrigation Information Management System (NIIMS) to ensure the success of self-supporting irrigation systems; and, compliance with project responsibilities to reimburse the U.S. Government for the operation and maintenance, and construction costs, where applicable.

Operation and maintenance of irrigation and power projects are required because they belong to the United States and, once constructed, there is an ongoing Federal obligation to properly operate and maintain these projects to ensure they are safe and provide the service for which they were legislated. Without proper maintenance, the facilities infrastructure deteriorate and become unsafe and inefficient resulting in the loss of the Federal investment. These are facilities which, if properly operated and maintained, will last indefinitely. Some of these projects were started over 100 years ago. Prolonged lack of maintenance will result in the need for a major capital investment to rehabilitate to an acceptable level of safety, efficiency and performance.

The Power and Irrigation Reconciliation Team (PIRT) will continue the reconciliation of irrigation project water user records to help correct deficiencies identified by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). Where possible, the PIRT identified other needed management actions for implementation to improve the overall management of irrigation projects on Indian reservations. PIRT has reconciled all 18 project operation and maintenance (O&M) records and three projects' construction records.

Of the 18 major projects, records from 17 of the projects have been recorded in the NIIMS, which is interfaced with the Federal Financial System and allows for electronic data transfers. The automated system will provide the Bureau with an improved method for reviewing, evaluating, and managing receipts of irrigation construction and operation and maintenance assessments.

The PIRT will continue the reconciliation of irrigation project water user records of the major projects operated by the Bureau. By the end of FY 1999, this effort will be 95 percent complete; and by the end of FY 2000, the PIRT expects the reconciliation effort to be completed.

Survey and Design

Program Description (\$303,000; FTE 2): These funds are used to accomplish planning, engineering, soil surveys, geological investigations and to provide other appropriate survey and design technical support necessary to enhance the operational efficiencies of Indian irrigation projects. In addition, funds are used to develop rehabilitation and maintenance reports for the major irrigation projects operated by the Bureau to maintain the projects in good working order.

Safety of Dams

Program Description (\$20,011,000; FTE 9): This program supports the long-term goal to ensure that all Indian dam structures do not create unacceptable risks to public safety, property, the environment, and cultural structures. The objective of the program is to correct identified safety deficiencies in Bureau dams which will mitigate hazards to the Indian Dams Safety Act (*Public Law 100-302*) and the Department's Safety of Dams Program, Secretarial Order No. 3048.

The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) has departmental oversight to follow the Secretarial Order. BOR develops and regularly updates a Technical Priority Rating (TPR) list of all departmental dams in the

program, based on technical data which establish the probability of Risk-of-Failure with the highest risk dam at the top of the list. Dams must present a hazard to the public before they are placed on the list. The list is submitted to the Departmental Working Group on Dam Safety for review and approval. Once approved, the TPR list is used to determine funding priorities based on appropriations provided, with the highest risk dams being addressed first.

Per the 1998 TPR list, the Bureau is responsible for 117 of the over 400 high and significant hazard dams in the Department. It is important to point out that when the Indian Dams Safety Act became law in 1994, the Bureau had responsibility for 53 dams noted as posing a threat to human life in the event of failure. The Bureau's current 117 dams on the list include 48 dams, nearly half of the top 100 hazardous dams on the 1998 TPR list. For comparison, in 1995, the Bureau had responsibility for 22 of the top 50 dams. The number of dams requiring correction by the Bureau has doubled, yet appropriations have increased only slightly since the law passed in 1994. Each year about \$80 million of ready-to-go needs go unfunded to repair some of the Department's most unsafe dams. The current estimated total backlog of construction to repair all of the dams is about \$500 million, compared to \$400 million two years ago.

The BOR recommended that an annual funding level of \$30 million be provided for the Bureau's safety program. This funding level was recommended to ensure timely progress on correcting the deficiencies in the Bureau dams. At the current funding level of \$20 million annually, it will take over 20 years to complete the corrective actions necessary to make these dams safe. During this time, lives and property are at risk due to Federal dams being in less than satisfactory condition. In addition, there are losses to Tribal economies, and the water uses for irrigation, livestock watering, and other agricultural related activities are severely limited or completely nonexistent.

The \$20,011,000 provided in FY 1999 will allow the Bureau to:

- Perform modification construction activities on four dams
- Complete final designs on one dam
- Perform inspection and evaluation activities on other high hazard dams

Safety of Dams Construction (\$18,432,000): Modification construction activities are being conducted at the following dams:

- Weber Dam, Walker River Reservation, Nevada	(\$ 2,000,000)
- Many Farms (Phase I), Navajo Nation, Arizona	(\$ 8,000,000)
- McDonald Dam, Flathead Reservation, Montana	(\$ 6,432,000)
- Kyle, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota	(\$ 2,000,000)

Due to the cost to repair Many Farms Dam, this is being phased. Phase II construction is expected to be accomplished in FY 2000 at an additional cost of \$8,000,000. Kyle Dam is also expected to be phased with an additional cost in FY 2000 of \$2,000,000 for Phase II.

Conceptual (C) & Final (F) Design (\$50,000):

- Canyon Diablo Dam, Navajo Reservation, Arizona (F)	(\$ 50,000)
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Safety of Dams Inspections and Program Coordination (\$1,529,000): The funds requested will be used to inspect and evaluate high hazard dams and to prepare Safety and Evaluation of Existing Dams

(SEED) reports on selected dams. Inspections and evaluations are necessary on an ongoing basis to determine and keep current the hazard classification and conditions of the 115 high and significant hazard dams the Bureau is responsible for. These inspections provide the information necessary to determine which dams present a high or significant hazard to the public safety, and the physical condition of the dams. SEED Reports are required to be performed every six years on all dams. For dams that have been determined to be in less than satisfactory condition, annual special examinations are performed to detect deficiencies as quickly as possible and before a catastrophic failure occurs. Seventy-six (75 percent of the total) of the Bureau's dams are in conditionally poor or worse condition, requiring frequent inspections and evaluation.

Dam Maintenance

Program Description (\$2,000,000): The goal of the Dam Maintenance Program is to ensure the trust responsibility by protecting and preserving trust lands and trust resources. The Bureau's Safety of Dams Program is authorized by the Indian Dams Safety Act, *Public Law 103-302*. The FY 1999 enacted appropriations are being used to carry out annual performance in administering both the Safety of Dams and Dam Maintenance programs following the provisions of the Act and Secretarial Order 3048 addressing these programs. The funds are used to perform recurring and repair maintenance on Bureau-owned high and significant hazard dams to prevent them from deteriorating to an unsafe condition. Funding is distributed in accordance with the Department's Technical Priority Rating List (TPL) of high and significant hazard dams. The Bureau's inventory of dams on the TPL totals 117. The funds are distributed first to recurring maintenance to keep the existing structures working properly. The total cost of recurring maintenance is estimated at \$1,491,500. The annual cost per dam varies from \$2,000 to \$60,000, with an average of \$12,749, an increase of 18 percent over FY 1998. Remaining funds are distributed for repair maintenance which may include costs such as repair or replacement of a motor. The total available for repair maintenance is \$508,000. This cost also varies by dam from \$8,000 to \$300,000, with an average cost of \$84,667, and is normally a one-time cost.

Justification of FY 2000 Budget Request

Program Element		2000 Budget Request
Irrigation Project Construction	\$(000)	25,500
Engineering and Supervision	\$(000)	1,956
	<i>FTE</i>	41
Survey and Design	\$(000)	310
	<i>FTE</i>	2
Safety of Dams	\$(000)	22,057
	<i>FTE</i>	9
Dam Maintenance	\$(000)	2,000
Total Requirements	\$(000)	51,823
	<i>FTE</i>	52

Irrigation Project Construction

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (\$25,500,000): The FY 2000 request of \$25,500,000 will provide for construction activities in the following areas:

- Rehabilitation of the main canal system and the correction of other water transfer facilities
- Begin with the construction of Block 9 pumping plants and laterals.
- Procure supervisory control equipment.
- Complete construction of Block 8 pumping plant and pipe laterals. This work is essential in order to begin irrigation of a portion of Block 8 lands, putting lands in productive use for the Navajo Nation. The achievement of this goal will be highly beneficial to the Nation and will support its agricultural production goals within its economic development plans.
- Begin construction of subsurface drains.

In addition to the activities listed above, up to \$5 million will be used to supplement new on-farm development activities and to perform deferred maintenance on completed facilities.

The work scheduled for Blocks 8 and 9 and the common infrastructure should result in Block 8 being 100 percent complete, Block 9 being 20 percent complete, and the common infrastructure being 70 percent complete. The NIIP has been under construction for approximately 35 years. In recent years the funding appropriated for maintenance has been inadequate to perform all of the maintenance necessary to keep the facilities from deteriorating. The backlog of deferred maintenance has increased and has now become a major component of total cost to completion of the project. Prior to turning the project over to the Navajo Nation, the United States must have a project, that when completed and authorized to be turned over to the Navajo Nation, is in good working order and in accordance with accepted industry standards. The lower level of funding for actual construction of new facilities has slowed progress on the project towards completion such that, at the current funding level of \$25.5 million, it is projected to be completed in the year 2012.

While the Bureau and the Department recognize the current environment of constrained Federal appropriations, it is critical that the requested level of funding be provided. Progress is being made on the Project and the result is evident in a thriving agricultural business on those sections that are complete and irrigated. Maintaining the request level will provide the resources to keep pace with needed correction of system deficiencies which, if left uncorrected, would accelerate deterioration of the systems and increase operation and maintenance costs which by law the Bureau is responsible for funding while the project is under construction. Maintaining the request level of funding will continue to beneficially impact the economy of the geographic area and the Navajo Nation, including employment and multiplier benefits to local, regional and national economies as the NIIP, through the Navajo Agricultural Product Industries (NAPI), impacts other than local areas through national and international marketing of consumer goods produced by the NAPI.

Survey and Design (\$310,000; FTE 2)

Funds requested in FY 2000 will be used for planning; to conduct engineering, soil surveys, geological investigations; and to provide other appropriate survey and design technical support necessary to determine and maintain the operational efficiencies of Indian irrigation projects. In addition, the Bureau will begin studies to review the current operational, rehabilitation, and completion status of all 18 Indian

irrigation projects in FY 2000. At the requested funding level, approximately one or two studies will be accomplished annually.

Safety of Dams (\$22,057,000; FTE 9)

The funds requested in FY 2000 will allow the Bureau to do the following:

- Perform modification construction activities on four dams
- Complete final designs on one dam
- Perform conceptual design work on four dams
- Perform inspection and evaluation activities on other high hazard dams
- Maintain and exercise the emergency management systems installed at Bureau dams put in place should a dam fail.

It is critical that the request level of funding be provided to allow the Bureau to minimize the potential for serious dam safety incidents, which could occur as these critical infrastructures age. Catastrophic dam failures, a real possibility in the most hazardous Bureau dams, would result in the potential loss of life, or at a minimum, result in significant economic damage with liability resting with the Federal Government. Public safety is a long-term responsibility that requires a continued commitment to fund the Safety of Dams Program adequately. Without the requested increase, the Bureau will not be able to make progress on its annual performance planned effort to complete construction on three additional dams or to make progress on the Department's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance/Construction Plan.

The Plan is a part of the Safe Visits to Public Lands initiative, which includes the 5-Year Deferred Maintenance/Construction Plan. The plan prioritizes projects according to critical health, safety and resource protection deficiencies. The Bureau has undertaken an intense "ground-up" effort to develop these lists.

For FY 2000 construction projects, complete project descriptions in priority order are provided below. The FY 2000 deferred maintenance project descriptions and lists showing all projects between FY 2001-FY 2004 are provided in a companion volume.

Safety of Dams Construction (\$16,700,000):

- Weber Dam, Walker River Reservation, Nevada (\$ 1,000,000)

Construction is planned to correct the identified safety deficiencies in accordance with Federal Guidelines and Department/Bureau directives. The FY 2000 funds will be sufficient to complete the corrective action construction phase. The corrective action includes repair and rehabilitation to address possible seepage, hydrology, static stability, dynamic stability, and landslide problems.

- Blackrock Dam, Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (\$ 5,700,000)

Construction is planned to correct the identified safety deficiencies in accordance with Federal Guidelines and Department/Bureau directives. The dam will be reconstructed and rehabilitated to meet up-to-date safety criteria which includes constructing a spillway necessary to pass a probable maximum flood.

- Many Farms (Phase II), Navajo Reservation, Arizona (\$ 8,000,000)

Construction is planned to correct the identified safety deficiencies in accordance with Federal Guidelines and Department/Bureau directives. Due to the total cost to rehabilitate the dam, construction is phased. During Phase II, in FY 2000, final rehabilitation and repair will be completed. This includes complete replacement of the dam structure.

- Kyle, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota (\$ 2,000,000)

Construction is planned to correct the identified safety deficiencies in accordance with Federal Guidelines and Department/Bureau directives. The corrective action includes repair and rehabilitation to address possible seepage, hydrology, static stability, dynamic stability, and landslide problems.

Kyle Dam received \$2,000,000 in FY 1999. The additional funds for Kyle Dam are for work that is contemplated due to previously unidentified problems. Since budget funding is developed two years in advance, additional funds are being requested to be able to address the safety needs when confirmed by additional inspections. Should the \$2,000,000 not be needed for Kyle Dam, the spending authority will be redirected to the next dam on the priority list. At this time, in priority order, those dams are Christmas Tree in Arizona; Equalizer in Oregon; Allen in South Dakota; Cyclone in Arizona; Horseshoe Cienga in Arizona; and Bog Tank in Arizona.

Conceptual (C) & Final (F) Design (\$3,300,000):

- Santa Ana Dam, Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico (C)	(\$ 400,000)
- Lake Capote, Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado (C)	(\$ 200,000)
- Indian Scout Dam, Rosebud Reservation, Arizona (F)	(\$ 400,000)
- Tarheel Dam, Coquille Reservation, Oregon (C)	(\$ 300,000)
- Canyon Diablo, Navajo Reservation, Arizona (C)	(\$1,000,000)
- Wheatfields, Navajo Reservation, Arizona (C)	(\$1,000,000)

Emergency Management Systems (\$500,000): A critical component of a properly administered Safety of Dams Program is to ensure the early warning systems (EWS) and emergency action plans (EAP) are in place and periodically exercised. EWSs and EAPs are critical in warning the public of a possible dam failure and evacuation of the flood plain. These funds will be used to perform those activities necessary to ensure these critical components of the Bureau's emergency management systems are operational.

Safety of Dams Inspections and Program Coordination (\$1,524,000): Funds requested for FY 2000 will be used to inspect and evaluate high hazard dams and to prepare Safety and Evaluation of Existing Dams (SEED) reports on selected dams. Inspections and evaluations are necessary on an ongoing basis to determine and keep current the hazard classification and conditions of the 114 high and significant hazard dams under the responsibility of the Bureau. These inspections provide the information necessary to determine which dams present a high or significant hazard to the public safety, and the physical condition of the dams. SEED Reports are required to be performed every six years on all dams. For dams that have been determined to be in less than satisfactory condition, annual special examinations are performed to detect deficiencies as quickly as possible, and before a catastrophic failure occurs. Seventy-six or 75 percent of the Bureau's dams are in conditionally poor or worse condition, requiring frequent inspections and evaluation.

Dam Maintenance (\$2,000,000)

These funds will continue to be used to perform recurring and repair maintenance on Bureau high and significant hazard dams. Funding is distributed in accordance with the Departments Technical Priority Rating (TPR) listing of high and significant hazard dams. These funds are used to perform the annual maintenance required to keep dams from deteriorating into an unsafe condition. The Bureau's inventory of dams on the List total 117, which are to be maintained with the request level of \$2 million. The funds are distributed first to recurring maintenance to keep the existing structures working properly. The total cost of recurring maintenance is estimated at \$1,491,500. The annual cost per dam varies from \$2,000 to \$60,000, with an average of \$12,749, an increase of 18 percent over FY 1998. Remaining funds are distributed for repair maintenance which may include costs such as repair or replacement of a motor. The total available for repair maintenance is \$508,000. This cost also varies by dam from \$8,000 to \$300,000 with an average cost of \$84,667, and is normally a one-time cost. The Irrigation Project Construction, Dam Maintenance, and Safety of Dams programs are all closely linked.

Project Construction provides resources to continue the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Safety of Dams funding provides resources to repair many high and significant hazard dams built and owned by the Bureau. Dam Maintenance funding is used to maintain all projects throughout their useful life. The total funding required for recurring and repair maintenance activities identified is \$3,507,000. While the Bureau and the Department recognize the current environment of constrained Federal appropriations, it is critical that the requested level of funding be provided. Dam Maintenance is also a part of the Department's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance and Construction Plan. Providing less than the request level of funding will result in delayed progress on accomplishing this plan.

Justification of Program and Performance

Account: Construction
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	\$(000)	896	18	0	914	18
Facilities Improvement and Repair	\$(000)	1,250	11	0	1,261	11
Construction Program Management	\$(000)	5,705	253	361	6,319	614
	(FTE)	77	0	4	81	4
Total Requirements	\$(000)	7,851	282	361	8,494	643
	(FTE)	77	0	4	81	4

Note: For all facilities construction projects, any funds not required for a project as a result of contract bid efficiencies will be utilized and applied toward other priority ranked projects as necessary.

Overview:

The objective of the General Administration Construction Program is to repair or replace backbone telecommunications equipment and provide telecommunications related services which are critical to the operation of Bureau programs; maximize the use of existing non-educational facilities and reduce operation and maintenance repair costs by abating numerous life threatening health and safety deficiencies related to the facilities improvement and repair program; and to provide strategic, tactical, and liaison support for the facilities program operated by the Bureau.

The General Administration Construction Program activities embrace the Bureau's mission and the strategic goal to promote self-determination on behalf of Tribal governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives through Tribal compacting, contracting, and granting using the authorities in *Public Law 93-638*¹, as amended, and *Public Law 100-297*. These activities complement and support the Administration and Support Services goal to provide safe and functional facilities for clients. The long term goal to improve the safety and functionality of facilities for clients involves improving, repairing, renovating, demolishing and replacing general administration facilities and employee quarters to reduce the highest priority items in the backlog of deficiencies to provide safe, functional, economical, and energy-efficient facilities.

Telecommunications Improvement and Repair

Program Description (\$896,000; FTE 5): The Telecommunications Improvement and Repair program provides technical assistance, guidance, and administration of Bureau telecommunication systems and facilities. The Bureau will continue the replacement of backbone two way radio equipment, as mandated by 47 CFR Section 300. In order to comply with 47 CFR Section 300, the Bureau's

¹With the moratorium imposed on the Bureau for FY 1999 for contracts, compacts, and grants administered under the authorities of *P.L. 93-638*, as amended, except for compliance with 25 U.S.C. 2005 (education construction), the Bureau will give efforts to award projects utilizing other agreement vehicles such as cooperative agreements.

telecommunication conversion to the narrowband radio equipment will start with facilities in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. This first phase is expected to be completed by the year 2000; other targeted areas such as Florida and California must be completed in the subsequent year due to funding constraints. The Bureau will utilize its existing funds to meet the mandatory conversion requirements as allowed by available funding, recognizing the importance of the conversion to such programs as law enforcement, forestry, and facilities management.

The Bureau will comply with mandates in 47 CFR Section 300 for the conversion to narrowband radio systems. In order to comply with the requirement, two of 12 Area Office radio systems will be converted in FY 1999; the two Areas are Albuquerque and Navajo. All four Areas shown on the table below will receive funds to transition from FTS 2000 to FTS 2001. The funds for the Bureau-wide projects will be used to transition from FTS 2000 to FTS 2001 as well as for Y2K compliance projects, and frequency/narrowband compliance projects. Funds will be distributed to the following Areas for the proposed systems projects:

Area	Projects	Amount
Aberdeen	1	15,000
Albuquerque	11	350,000
Billings	1	15,000
Navajo	2	250,000
Bureau-wide	20	266,000
Total	35	896,000

The Bureau estimates that over \$20 million will be required to meet the total Bureau need for the CFR requirements for equipment conversion to the narrowband technology. Of this, \$3.3 million is needed for backbone common use equipment. The equipment replacement must be completed by January 1, 2005, per the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's spectrum efficiency mandate.

Facilities Improvement & Repair

Program Description (\$1,250,000; FTE 3): The Bureau manages approximately 3.6 million square feet of space in 1,300 non-education buildings (excluding quarters) on a Bureau-wide basis. The improvement and repair of these facilities is an on-going effort to assure facilities are safe and sanitary and meet the applicable safety and health codes and standards, environmental standards, energy conservation and handicap accessibility. This effort will assist in reducing the substantial backlog of high priority needs in the Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) program.

Projects to be funded each fiscal year are identified by facility users, Area Office facility staff, and the Facilities Management and Construction Center (FMCC), taking into consideration the economic feasibility for repairs and addressing as many of the deficiencies at a location as practical. The projects are further prioritized on a Bureau-wide basis, using a computerized formula that evaluates the seriousness of the deficiencies and the relative risks of those deficiencies to facility users.

Funds appropriated in FY 1999 will be used to improve, repair, renovate, and demolish highest priority items in the backlog of deficiencies to provide safe, functional, economical, and energy efficient facilities in support of activities associated with the environmental requirements, minor improvement and repairs program needs (MI&R), backlog /inventory validation project, and emergency repairs.

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R) (\$650,000): The MI&R program is used primarily to correct priority safety deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items (S-1). The priority order for correcting deficiencies in the MI&R program are as follows:

- 1) critical health and safety work items (S-1)
- 2) mechanical, electrical, and utility
- 3) other required backlog items to meet local priorities

Work will be accomplished Bureau-wide by each location where feasible. These funds are for work items not normally encountered in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program. Due to time constraints for immediate correction, these critical health and safety items cannot await funding within a designed project under the FI&R program. The continued rapid deterioration of Bureau facilities has created a significant backlog of serious life/safety deficiencies to such a degree that it is shifting the role of the MI&R program into a resource for emergency funding.

As an ongoing effort to maximize the use of existing facilities and continue to correct and reduce the critical health and safety hazards in Bureau non-educational facilities, funds will be allocated to five Area Offices for addressing critical safety work items. The correction of items will allow the Bureau to be in compliance with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) statutory requirements; Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS); other life safety code requirements; and minimize the Bureau's exposure to litigation attributed to the use of unsafe facilities.

Area	Cost
Aberdeen	136,500
Albuquerque	103,500
Billings	150,000
Navajo	130,000
Phoenix	130,000
Total	650,000

Environmental Projects (\$200,000): The environmental program addresses planned corrective actions for deficiencies which require corrective action to be in compliance with the EPA statutory requirements. The projects are completed by commercial contracts, *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, *Public Law 100-297*, force accounts or in conjunction with planned FI&R projects. Contracting with Tribes will be limited to those approved and awarded prior to the enactment of the FY 1999 appropriations act which contains a moratorium on such contracting. Projects include the environmental management plans, asbestos removal, underground storage tank removal and or replacement, water, sewer, and hazardous material abatement. The program includes an ongoing requirement to develop surveys, management plans, and monitoring of various environmental hazards toward a comprehensive

effort for remedial action to be in compliance with EPA environmental laws. The underground storage tanks (UST) closure, removal, replacement and upgrading will be accomplished to meet EPA requirements.

In FY 1999, work will continue to abate hazardous materials in Bureau-owned non-education facilities and in the development of projects to correct environmental hazards in facilities where survey findings reveal presence of contaminants. The Bureau chaired an interagency workgroup with EPA and the Indian Health Service to address USTs in Indian Country. The Bureau identified 336 regulated USTs on its inventory. The Bureau has made an enormous effort to bring the USTs on its inventory into compliance. As a result of this effort, the Bureau has met the December 22, 1998, regulatory deadline for corrective action related to non-compliant storage tanks. Funds were provided to field offices to address environment projects as follows:

AREA	ACTIVITY	COST
Kyle Law Enforcement Center, Kyle, SD	Remove and 6 Replace USTs	\$ 55,000
Fort Yates HQ, Fort Yates, ND	Remove 3 USTs	5,000
Crazy Horse School, Wanblee, SD	Remove 2 USTs	25,000
Fort Totten HQ, Fort Totten, ND	Remove 5 USTs	65,000
Pine Ridge HQ, Pine Ridge, SD	Remove 4 USTs	50,000
Total		200,000

Note: It is important to note that for MI&R and Demolition and Reduction of Excess Space projects in all activities, funds are used to address the most immediate repair needs and that funds are shifted between projects as the need arises each year.

Emergency Repair (\$100,000): This is the only non-education facilities program that has funds available for immediate repair correction of deficiencies that meet emergency criteria. Emergency repair needs result from the occurrence of unforeseen deficiencies which require immediate corrective action to allow the continued day-to-day operation of programs. The projects are completed at each location through Bureau force account or emergency contracts.

Emergency repair and correction of deficiencies will prevent exposure to injury and to allow the continuation of daily program operations. Funding will be provided to Bureau programs on an as needed basis in the event of unforeseen circumstances. These funds will be used to provide technical assistance, approval and funding for the immediate correction of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies affecting Bureau personnel, programs and the general public. Examples of emergency repair include; repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components; correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions; damage caused by fire; acts of nature (i.e. tornadoes, floods, snow, ice, lightening); and vandalism.

Demolition/Reduction of Excess Space (\$50,000): This program develops plans and executes demolition or transfer of space no longer needed for non-education programs. These facilities have been determined excess to program needs and are not economically feasible for renovation to an acceptable level of life safety code compliance for their intended program use. These vacant facilities pose health and safety problems and demolition or transfer of the facilities is determined to be in the best interest of the Government. Tribal requests for ownership and transfer of these vacant facilities require the

Bureau to remove all hazardous building materials such as asbestos and lead base paint prior to transfer. If the removal of hazardous material is not cost effective, or the Tribe declines ownership, the facilities will be scheduled for demolition.

Funds will be distributed to Agency offices for the scheduled demolition of the following buildings:

Location	Building No.	Building Type	Square Ft
Truxton Agency, AZ	906	Public Restroom	141
Northern Pueblos Agency, NM	799	Forestry Building	2,144
Eastern Navajo Agency, NM	135	Quarters	1,198
Ft. Defiance Agency, AZ	4949	Quarters	576
Ft. Defiance Agency, AZ	308	Roads Shop	772

Backlog/Inventory Validation (\$250,000): These funds will be used to conduct a multi-phased inventory and backlog validation project for the 2,636 non-education buildings housing Bureau-funded programs. Physical inventories include buildings, grounds, equipment and systems (water, sewer, etc.). This data is used to account for Federal assets, determine operation and maintenance funding levels and identify construction project locations. Backlogs of repair deficiency listings include a description of the deficiency and a cost estimate to correct the deficiency. The nature of the deficiencies are safety, environmental, and handicap accessibility. Deficiencies can be tracked as one construction project (Minor Improvement & Repair) or combined with other deficiencies and tracked as a larger project (Major Facilities Improvement and Repair). The Safety Tracking System module in the existing FACCOM system documents safety inspections and all abatement activities as part of the deficiency backlogs. The integrity of both the inventory and the backlog are critical to the distribution of and the accounting for appropriated funds due Tribes and School Boards for construction, repair, operation and maintenance.

The validated data will also be used to ensure equitable prioritization of facilities improvement and repair projects and improved identification of the backlog or repairs in all Bureau facilities. The inventory validation effort will result in more accurate facility budget allotments for operation and maintenance funding, forecasting and optimal use of limited resources for Bureau facilities.

During the first quarter of FY 1999, funds were used for field data collection and inventory validation based on the re-engineered data elements for the new Facility Management Information System (FMIS), completing 1.1 million square feet of building space at 16 non-education locations. Program missions and requirements have changed since the last inventory validation project in 1979 requiring the collection of additional information. Standard operating procedures will be developed and issued to ensure consistent and accurate data collection not only in this initial validation effort, but also on a continuous basis in the future as funding is made available. The inventory validation effort will result in more accurate facility budget allocations for operation and maintenance funding, forecasting, and the optimal use of limited resources for Bureau facilities.

In FY 1999, backlog validation will be completed on 75 percent of the 2,636 non-education Bureau buildings. The validated data will be used to ensure equitable prioritization of facilities improvement and repair projects and improved identification of the backlog or repairs in all Bureau facilities.

Construction Program Management

Program Description (\$5,705,000; FTE 69): Construction Program Management is provided by the Facilities Management Construction Center (FMCC), located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. FMCC develops and implements policies and procedures; plans, formulates and executes the facilities budget; and provides fiscal and programmatic monitoring of the facilities programs on a Bureau-wide basis. Specifically, it provides technical assistance in architectural, engineering construction management, and other technical services, as well as operations and maintenance for 10 Area Office facilities management programs, the Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP), and Tribes impacted by the facilities management program. Program Management also includes all administrative and contract support for the facilities construction and operation and maintenance programs.

FMCC is responsible for Federal facilities construction, operation and maintenance programs, which can be performed by the Government or through contract, grant or compact with Tribal organizations (the current moratorium notwithstanding). FMCC currently manages in excess of 150 various projects for the planning, design, repair or construction of 22 million square feet of space in over 3,729 buildings of varying age and conditions for education, detention, and administrative facilities of the Bureau. It also manages and monitors the facilities operation and maintenance program of all Bureau owned, operated, or program funded facilities.

Facilities Management Construction Center (FMCC) (\$4,427,000): In FY 1999, funds will be used for salaries, benefits, training, travel, and related administrative support costs.

The FMCC will provide strategic, tactical, and liaison support for the facilities program operated by the Bureau. This also includes all administrative and contractual support for the construction and operation and maintenance programs, as well as the Washington Liaison Office activities.

The Liaison Office located in Washington, DC, serves as an extension of FMCC in coordinating and providing responses on behalf of FMCC to other Bureau offices, the Department, the Congress, representatives of National American Indian organizations, and the public concerning ongoing justification of policy decisions, funding priorities, and other issues affecting the Bureau facilities management programs. The Liaison staff advise the Department, Bureau offices, and Tribal governmental entities on the impact of program initiatives and legislative matters involving education, law enforcement, and administration as they relate to the facilities management program. Working with the FMCC staff, the Office may prepare issue and position papers and testify before the Congress regarding facilities management appropriations and facilities related matters.

Following are key focal points for the FMCC to improve its delivery of service and technical advice and assistance.

Replacement School Guidelines

Six consultation meetings with Tribal representatives to review the replacement school priority setting guidelines were completed in November, 1998. Present plans include completing application guidelines for the new Replacement School Priority list by January, 1999, and publishing in the *Federal Register* in March. A call for applications is planned for March. The deadline for submitting applications will be July, 1999, and it is anticipated that a new replacement school construction priority list will be established by fall, 1999.

School Construction Reinvention Lab

In 1996, the Bureau's new school planning, design and construction process was reengineered. The goal was to reduce the time it takes to plan, design, and construct new elementary and secondary schools on Indian Reservations from approximately 6 years to 3 years or less. The re-engineering process created a system of school project management that includes as a major concept empowered teams that have broad Federal, Tribal, school and other stakeholder representation. The teams are encouraged to be innovative and are empowered with the authority to make all decisions regarding the scope, execution, and budgetary controls of their projects. The process has eliminated numerous reviews and approvals by officials at various levels in the Bureau and Tribal organizations. As a result of the reengineering process, the school construction project customers -- the Indian children, teachers, school administrative staff, parents and community members -- are able to use newly constructed schools and major repair and improvements and renovation of existing schools and other buildings more expeditiously and efficiently. The facilities include detention facilities, office buildings, employee housing and other miscellaneous program support facilities. The reduction in time to complete projects also translates into savings in inflationary costs and a stretching of the Federal dollar.

In December, 1998, a workshop for the second set of projects identified as Reengineering Lab Projects was held and team members were assigned to assist with the projects. The process will accommodate all means of administering projects including Indian Self-Determination Act contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, *Public Law 100-297* grants, and standard commercial contracts. The following five major FI&R projects and two replacement schools have been designated as Re-engineering Lab Projects:

Re-engineering Lab Projects
Santa Fe Indian School, NM
Tuba City Boarding School, AZ (replacement)
Kayenta Boarding School, AZ
Chinle Boarding School, AZ
Quileute Indian School, WA
Many Farms High School, AZ (replacement)
Riverside Indian School, OK

This process strengthens the Bureau's ongoing initiatives and policy towards Tribal self-determination and self-governance and allows Tribes the opportunity to be in charge of their own construction projects.

New School Construction Reengineering Laboratory

As a result of the reengineering process as discussed above, the New School Construction Reengineering Laboratory Team was nominated for and will receive the National Performance Review's Hammer Award in February, 1999.

Environmental Projects (USTs)

The Bureau chaired an interagency workgroup with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indian Health Service to address USTs in Indian Country. The Bureau identified 336 regulated

USTs on its inventory. The Bureau has made an enormous effort to bring the USTs on its inventory into compliance. As a result of this effort, the Bureau has met the EPA's December 22, 1998, regulatory deadline for bringing USTs and above ground storage tanks into compliance.

Five-Year Deferred Maintenance

FMCC will comply with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board Number 6 requirements through the development of the Department's 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. FASAB Number 6 contains accounting standards for Federally owned property, plant and equipment (PP&E); deferred maintenance on PP&E; and cleanup cost.

Embedded Chip Project

The Embedded Chip Projects involves identifying all "date sensitive devices and/or computerized equipment" that may experience a failure as of January 1, 2000. This type of equipment containing potential chips can be found in building infrastructure items such as boiler, cooling, heating, security and fire control systems. FMCC has completed approximately 50 percent of the Embedded Chip inventories for all Bureau locations.

General Initiatives

FMCC continues to provide technical assistance and training to Tribes and Tribal organizations for direct implementation of construction projects through the Indian Self-Determination Act authorized by *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, *Public Law 100-297* or *Public Law 103-413* Title IV, compacts, to the extent it is needed under the contracting moratorium in place for FY 1999.

Training to improve the safety and functionality of facilities for clients will be provided for all facilities management personnel. Annual work plans will be established in compliance with OMB Circular A-123. By achieving the Bureau's performance goals, the projected outcome is to provide safe facilities for Tribes, our employees and the public at large.

Seismic Safety Data (\$270,000): Executive Order No. 12941, Seismic Safety of Existing Federally Owned or Leased Building, requires Federal agencies to assess and enhance the seismic safety of existing buildings constructed for the Federal Government which were designed and constructed without adequate seismic design and construction standards. The Executive Order mandated Federal agencies to: 1) evaluate seismic non-compliant buildings, selected buildings which definitely need seismic rehabilitation and render corresponding rehabilitation cost; and 2) retrofit or enhance the selected buildings through the process of design and construction. The Bureau has a responsibility to provide safe facilities for the Tribes, employees and the public at large.

FMCC has complied with the provisions of Executive Order No. 12941, Section 1, on seismic safety inventory of Federal buildings by submitting an inventory form to the Department. The following buildings indicated below were approved for seismic rehabilitation and, in FY 1999, funds will be used to start the design of approximately 30,500 square feet of floor space. The estimated start date for the design phase is March, 1999, and scheduled to be completed in August, 1999. The buildings proposed for design to start the second phase of the Executive Order are as follows:

- Sherman Indian High School, Riverside, CA - Cafeteria Building 9; 14,000 square feet with a daily occupancy of approximately 400 students/faculty.

- Lummi Tribal School, Bellingham, WA - Gymnasium Building 117; 16,400 square feet, with a daily occupancy of approximately 150 students/faculty.

Facilities Information Management System (FMIS) Project (\$1,008,00): In compliance with the Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA) of 1995 (40 USC 1401 et. Seq.) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) direction regarding investment in major information systems, the complete redesign of the existing FACCOM system to a new Facilities Management Information System (FMIS) is underway. The FMIS will incorporate re-engineered business processes, improve oversight and operational capabilities under the downsized facilities management infrastructure, utilize data from the Federal Financial System (FFS), provide a more user friendly system, and allow for improved maintenance of the system. It will also provide more efficient methods of data collection, inventory and backlog validation, resulting in more accurate and timely data retrieval, and provide a higher quality of reports to improve the Facilities Management services.

The development of program requirements for the new system have been based on a Business Process Reengineering Analysis for all aspects of the Facilities Management program. The requirements have been developed for construction, operation and maintenance business processes. Requirements for inventory, deferred maintenance backlogs, safety reporting/tracking, project management, work orders and budget development are being incorporated into the Maximo Version 4 Maintenance Management System, a commercial off-the-shelf software. Major modifications are being made to Version 4 using the software developer's environment. The R.S.Means Cost Estimating Database, which is nationally recognized, will be used as the core of all new, replacement, rehabilitation, repair, and maintenance cost estimates in the new FMIS. Design of a "base" system will continue through April, 1999, and testing will begin in June, 1999, with implementation of the "base" system scheduled for September, 1999. Full development of the system will continue into FY 2001. Additionally, in order to be Y2K compliant, the existing FACCOM system will be installed on an IBM P390 computer prior to October 1, 1999. FACCOM will continue to be operational throughout the conversion to FMIS. It will be dismantled when the new FMIS is fully operational.

Justification of FY 2000 Budget Request

Program Element		2000 Budget Request
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	\$(000)	914
Facilities Improvement and Repair	\$(000)	1,261
Construction Program Management	\$(000)	6,319
	(FTE)	77
Total Requirements	\$(000)	8,494
	(FTE)	77

Telecommunications Improvement and Repairs (\$914,000)

The FY 2000 request will provide funds to continue the replacement of backbone two-way radio equipment, as mandated by the 47CFR Section 300. Corrective work items on communication structures and towers, telephone systems and radio site developments will be addressed at the five locations identified in this section. The Bureau's life cycle replacement program requires that equipment be replaced and /or rehabilitated. Training and technical assistance in Radio Frequency Spectrum Management and for the transition from FTS 2000 to FTS 2001 will be provided Bureau-wide in

preparation for implementation of the CFR. To be in compliance, the Bureau's telecommunication conversion to the narrowband equipment will continue in the Eastern and Phoenix Areas. However, due to budgetary constraints and shifting of priorities to accommodate Y2K mandates, Phase I projects were not completed at the Albuquerque Area. The Bureau will utilize available funding to meet the mandatory conversion requirements, recognizing its impact to on telecommunications connectivity in such critical programs as law enforcement, forestry, facilities management and other Bureau programs. The projects planned for FY 2000 are provided in the following table:

Area	Projects	Amount
Albuquerque	5	200,000
Eastern	3	60,000
Phoenix	16	300,000
Navajo	3	125,000
Bureau-wide	10	211,000
Total	37	896,000

A total of \$20 million is required to meet the total Bureau need for the CFR requirements for equipment conversion to narrowband technology; of this total, \$3.3 million is needed for backbone common use equipment. The replacement for the equipment must be completed by January 1, 2005.

Recognizing the critical necessity for narrowband conversion, especially in areas of life and death situations, the Bureau's Law Enforcement request for FY 2000 included \$5 million for improving law enforcement radio systems.

Facilities Improvement & Repair (\$1,261,000)

For FY 2000, \$1,261,000 is requested for non-education facilities improvement and repair. These funds will be used to maximize the use of existing non-educational buildings and reduce costs of repair, operation, and maintenance by repairing, rehabilitating or replacing educational facilities, in lieu of complete new construction, where economically justified, including renovation, improvement, demolition and addition of facilities.

Backlog/Inventory Validation (\$250,000): During FY 2000, the Facilities Management and Construction Center will continue to conduct the multi-phased inventory and backlog validation project. This project is crucial to overall facilities operations especially for the distribution of and accounting for appropriated funds for construction and operation and maintenance of Bureau owned and Tribally operated schools and facilities. This project is included in the Department's Deferred Maintenance/Construction 5-Year Plan. All aspects of the data are necessary to support the Bureau-wide facilities program and the validation efforts need to be completed in coordination with the new design of the Facility Management Information System (FMIS). The integrity of both the inventory and the backlog is essential to ensure equitable prioritization of facilities improvement and repair projects. This validation effort will result in more accurate facility budget allocations and forecasting, optimal use of limited resources, and improved identification of the backlog of repairs in all Bureau facilities.

The inventory will be validated at the remaining 70 non-education locations to meet the requirements of the new FMIS. This information includes, but is not limited to, all buildings, structures, towers, grounds and equipment owned and operated by the Bureau facility management program; it includes newly constructed or remodeled facilities. One of the most important factors relating to this information is the need for current and accurate information including up-to-date costs for operation and maintenance, construction and deferred maintenance needs. There is a need for management information relating to the estimated cost of preventive maintenance requirements for each facility.

The backlog validation will be completed on the remaining 609 non-education buildings to identify critical and non-critical building deficiencies. Validation of the backlog (deferred maintenance items) is critical for the health and safety concerns of the clientele we serve which occupy offices, shops, warehouses and quarters. The timely and accurate identification and abatement of life threatening situations are recorded and tracked in the FMIS system. Validation of deferred maintenance deficiencies ensures the accuracy of data and can be relied upon to reflect accurate item descriptions and the most up-to-date cost estimates possible for improvement and repair projects and new construct

Minor Improvement and Repair (MI&R) (\$650,000): The MI&R program is used primarily to correct priority safety deficiencies, beginning with critical safety work items (S-1). The priority order for correcting deficiencies in the MI&R program are as follows:

- 1) critical health and safety work items (S-1)
- 2) mechanical, electrical, and utility
- 3) other required backlog items to meet local priorities

Work will be accomplished Bureau-wide by each location where feasible. These funds are for work items not normally encountered in the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program. Due to time constraints for immediate correction, these critical health and safety items cannot await funding within a designed project under the FI&R program. The continued rapid deterioration of Bureau facilities has created a significant backlog of serious life/safety deficiencies to such a degree that it is shifting the role of the MI&R program into a resource for emergency funding. The following is a list of planned distributions to correct safety deficiencies:

Area	Cost
Aberdeen	136,500
Albuquerque	103,500
Billings	150,000
Navajo	130,000
Phoenix	130,000
Total	650,000

Environmental Projects (\$200,000): These funds will be used in FY 2000 for required corrective actions at non-educational facilities that are identified by the Bureau's environmental auditing program. These projects may include several critical environmental issues affecting non-educational facilities, including conducting necessary asbestos abatements, continuing underground storage tank remediations

for USTs removed to meet the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 1998 UST closure deadline, upgrading or replacing aboveground storage tanks and developing spill prevention plans. Other activities include conducting lead-based paint abatement projects, performing water and waste water treatment system upgrades, replacing PCB containing fluorescent light ballasts (that are in critical danger of leaking PCBs into the occupied spaces of non-educational buildings), removing other hazardous wastes, and performing other required environmental compliance or remediation projects. All of the projects for which these funds will be used are either required by EPA statute or regulation or are necessary to protect the Bureau employees and visitors to Bureau facilities. Projects for which these funds will be expended will be identified through FACCOM or the environmental auditing program.

Emergency Repair (\$100,000): In FY 2000, funding will be provided to Bureau programs on an as needed basis in the event of unforeseen circumstances. This is the only program that has funds available for immediate repair correction of deficiencies that meet emergency criteria. These funds will be used for providing technical assistance, approval and funding for the immediate correction of unanticipated life/safety and other facility deficiencies affecting Bureau personnel, programs and the general public. The projects are completed through force account or expedited contract. Emergency repair and correction of these deficiencies prevent exposure to injury and to allow the continued daily operation of programs.

Examples of emergency repairs include: repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components; correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions; damage caused by fire; acts of nature (i.e. tornadoes, floods, snow, ice, lightning); and vandalism.

Demolition/Reduction of Excess Space (\$50,000): In FY 2000, these funds will be used to plan and execute demolition or transfer of space no longer needed for non-education programs. These facilities have been determined excess to program needs and are not economically feasible for renovation to an acceptable level of life/safety code compliance for their intended program use. These vacant facilities pose health and safety problems and demolition or transfer of the facilities is determined to be in the best interest of the Government. Tribal request for ownership and transfer of these vacant facilities require the Bureau to remove all hazardous building materials such as asbestos and lead base paint prior to transfer. If the removal of hazardous material is not cost effective, or the Tribe declines ownership then the facilities will be scheduled for demolition.

Location	Building Type	Amount
Navajo/Shiprock Headquarters	Agency Office	\$50,000

Construction Program Management (\$6,319,000; FTE +4)

Facilities Management and Construction Center (\$5,041,000): In FY 2000, funds will be used to support the Facilities Management and Construction Center (FMCC). These funds will provide for salaries, benefits, training, travel, and related administrative support costs.

The FMCC will provide strategic, tactical, and liaison support for the facilities program operated by the Bureau. This also includes all administrative and contract support for the construction and operation and maintenance programs, as well as the Washington Liaison Office activities.

The funds will support the following performance measures: (1) to improve, repair, renovate, demolish, and replace educational, public safety and justice, and general administration facilities, including employee quarters; (2) to reduce the highest priority items in the backlog of deficiencies; and (3) to provide safe, functional, economical, and energy-efficient facilities in support of education, public safety and justice, and administration programs and reporting of operational performance required by the Government Performance and Results Act. Objectives for the FMCC include assisting with the continued applicable of on-going *Public Law 93-638* contracts, *Public Law 103-413* Title IV, *Public Law 100-297*, or commercial contracts to ensure success of the applicable projects. Technical assistance and training will be provided to Tribes and Tribal organizations for direct implementation of construction projects.

Training to improve the safety and functionality of facilities for clients will be provided for all facilities management personnel. Annual work plans will be established in compliance with OMB Circular A-123. By achieving the performance goals, the projected outcome is to provide safe facilities for Tribes, our employees and the public at large.

Seismic Safety Data (\$270,000): In FY 2000, funds will be used for the design of the following buildings requiring seismic retrofiting:

Location	Building No.	Building Type	Square Ft
Pascal Sherman School, WA	2T	Office/Health	6,245
Pascal Sherman School, WA	3T	Recreation	2,430
Lummi School, WA	3T	Cafeteria	4,956
Sherman Indian High School, CA	5B	Vocational Shop	7,542
Parker Headquarters, AZ	44	Shop	12,464
Fort Hall Headquarters, ID	2	Office	2,570

Facilities Information Management System (FMIS) Project (\$1,008,000): The full implementation of the new FMIS will continue in FY 2000. The base system established in FY 1999 will continue to be field-tested to ensure that program requirements are adequately supported; that hardware and software are functional and reliable, and that both field and central office staff are sufficiently knowledgeable to operate the new system. In addition, development of key enhancements not included in the base system will commence. These enhancements include: incorporation of software upgrades for maintenance and cost estimating; interfacing with on-going parallel systems such as the Federal Financial System, IDEAS, QMIS; and incorporating any newly developed Department requirements. Development also includes capabilities excluded when requirements for the base system are finalized in early FY 1999. Training activities and providing access to additional locations will continue. Annual user fees and maintenance agreement costs for software such as ORACLE, MAXIMO, and R.S. Means are also included. It is hoped that if requested funding is provided the system will be fully functional for program implementation in FY 2001.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-2301-0-1-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Education construction.....	64	82	96
00.02 Public safety and justice.....	23	10	6
00.03 Resource management construction.....	54	57	51
00.05 General administration.....	10	13	8
00.06 Tribal government construction.....	5		
00.07 Emergency response.....		3	
00.01 Total direct program.....	156	165	161
01.01 Reimbursable program	12	10	10
10.00 Total new obligations.....	168	175	171
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available start of year.....	96	69	27
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	137	133	184
22.10 Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	4		
23.90 Total Budgetary resources available for obligation.....	237	202	211
23.95 Total new obligations.....	(168)	(175)	(171)
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	69	27	40
New budget authority (gross) detail:			
40.00 Appropriation	125	123	174
Public Law 105-174 Emergency Supplemental.	1		
Public Law 105-174 Rescission.....	(1)		
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections..	12	10	10
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross).....	137	133	184
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year.....	111	124	171
73.10 Total new obligations.....	168	175	171
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	(151)	(128)	(142)
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(4)		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
Obligated balance, end of year.....	124	171	200
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority.....	28	28	40
86.93 Outlays from current balances.....	111	90	92
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority.....	12	10	10
87.00 Total outlays (gross).....	151	128	142
Offsets Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections from: Federal sources....	12	10	10
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	125	123	174
90.00 Outlays.....	139	118	132

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION
Object Classification (in millions of dollars)**

Identification Code: 14-2301-0-1-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel Compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	6	8	8
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	7	9	9
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	1	1	1
25.2 Other services.....	61	65	54
25.3 Purchases of goods and services.....	6	2	
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	4	6	5
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of equipment.....	1	2	2
26.0 Supplies & materials.....	2	3	1
31.0 Equipment.....	3	3	3
32.0 Land & structures.....	22	25	17
41.0 Grants, subsidies, & contributions.....	20	23	42
99.0 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	127	139	134
Reimbursable obligations:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	2	2	2
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment.....	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment.....	5	4	4
32.0 Lands and structures.....	2	1	1
99.0 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	12	10	10
ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF RECLAMATION:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	2	3	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	2	3	3
25.2 Other services.....	14	11	12
32.0 Land & structures.....	13	12	12
99.0 Subtotal, Allocation Account.....	29	26	27
99.9 Total Obligations.....	168	175	171
Personnel Summary			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	164	161	165
Reimbursable:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	52	52	52
Allocation from other agencies (DOT):			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	605	605	605

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

**Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous
Payments to Indians**

For miscellaneous payments to Indian Tribes and individuals and for necessary administrative expenses, [~~\$38,396,000~~] \$28,401,000, to remain available until expended; of which [~~\$32,530,000~~] \$27,530,000 shall be available for implementation of enacted Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to *Public Laws 101-618* and *102-575*, and for implementation of other enacted water rights settlements, and of which \$871,000 shall be available pursuant to *Public Laws 99-264, 100-383, 103-402, and 100-580*; and for implementation of other enacted land and water rights settlements: *Provided*, That in fiscal year [1999] 2000 and thereafter, the Secretary is directed to sell land and interests in land, other than surface water rights, acquired in conformance with section 2 of the Truckee River Water Quality Settlement Agreement, the receipts of which shall be deposited to the Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund, and be available for the purposes of section 2 of such agreement, without regard to the limitation on the distribution of benefits in the second sentence of paragraph 206(f)(2) of *Public Law 101-618*. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

**Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous
Payments to Indians**

Addition: “and for implementation of other enacted land and water rights settlements”

This is a technical correction to the existing provision.

Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in thousands)

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

	<i>ETE</i>	<u>Amount</u>	<i>ETE</i>	<u>Amount</u>
FY 1999 Actual to Date			6	28,882
<u>Uncontrollable and Related Cost Changes:</u>				
Additional cost in FY 2000 of the January 1999 Pay Raise		3		
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 2000 Pay Raise		16		
Total, Uncontrollable Changes				19
Program Changes				<u>-500</u>
Total Requirements (2000 Request)		19	6	28,401

Justification of Uncontrollable Changes:

1999
Estimate

2000
Request

Additional cost in 2000 of January 1999 Pay Raise.....

+3

The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in FY 2000 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.6 percent pay increases effective in January 1999.

Additional cost in 2000 of the January 2000 Pay Raise..

+16

The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 4.4 percent January 2000 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.

Justification of Program and Performance

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

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements	\$(000)	28,030	0	-500	27,530	-500
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	\$(000)	852	19	0	871	19
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>
Total Requirements	\$(000)	28,882	19	-500	28,401	-481
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Ute Indian Rights Settlements	\$(000)	25,000	0	2,500	27,500	2,500
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	\$(000)	2,530	0	-2,500	30	-2,500
Aleutian-Pribilof Church Restoration	\$(000)	500	0	-500	0	-500
Total Requirements	\$(000)	28,030	0	-500	27,530	-500

Program Description (\$28,030,000): The FY 1999 funding for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements is used to implement Federal statutes ratifying enacted settlements. The enacted settlements are listed below:

Ute Indian Rights Settlement (\$25,000,000):

The funds appropriated to date have been to fulfill the Federal Government's responsibility to the Ute Tribe by implementing the provisions of Title V of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (*Public Law 102-575*). Title V authorizes a total settlement of \$198.5 million (in January, 1991 dollars) for the Tribe's water rights claims. All funding authorized under the Act is indexed until appropriated.

Section 504 of the Act authorizes \$45 million, payable in three installments, for Tribal farming operations. Funding of \$49.4 million has been appropriated to fulfill the requirements for this section of the Act.

Sections 505(a), (b), (c), and (f) authorizes \$28.5 million for reservoir, stream, habitat, and road improvements. In FY 1994, \$2.5 million was provided for stream rehabilitation planning and to secure a permanent water supply for Bottle Hollow Reservoir. In Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996, \$11.0 million was appropriated for additional stream improvements.

Section 506(a) authorizes \$125 million for the Ute Tribal Development Fund, payable in three equal installments annually. Payments of lesser amounts than described are subject to an adjustment of

interest income that would have been earned on the unpaid amount. In Fiscal Years 1997, 1998, and 1999, \$25 million was appropriated for deposit into the Tribal Development Fund. Of the amounts appropriated in Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, \$1.5 million was used for an interest adjustment on the shortfall in the annual payments.

Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement (\$2,530,000):

The funds appropriated to date have been to fulfill the Federal Government's responsibility to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe in accordance with the provisions of the Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act (*Public Law 101-618*). A portion of the funds assist in the acquisition and delivery of water and water rights and related interests for conservation and recovery of the Pyramid Lake fishery and to improve water quality in the Lower Truckee River in accordance with the Truckee River Quality Settlement. Another portion of the funds assist in economic development for the Tribe following implementation of the Truckee River Operating Agreement and in accordance with a plan developed by the Tribe in consultation with the Secretary.

Section 208 of the Act authorizes a total settlement of \$65 million for two specific settlements with the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe: the Pyramid Lake Fisheries Fund and the Pyramid Lake Economic Development Fund.

In FY 1992, \$25 million was deposited in the Pyramid Lake Fisheries Fund. A one-time payment of \$700,000 was provided in FY 1994 for interest that would have been earned had part of the FY 1992 payment not been deferred to September 30, 1992, by the FY 1992 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

The Pyramid Lake Economic Development Fund authorized \$40 million, payable in five installments. The funding requirements of the Pyramid Lake Economic Development Fund were fulfilled in FY 1997. The Tribe will gain access to this fund when the negotiations of the Truckee River Operating Agreement are complete and the agreement is effected.

Additionally, a settlement was reached to purchase Truckee River water rights for the Truckee River Water Quality Settlement which settled water quality litigation while also supporting the recovery of Cui-ui and Lahontan cutthroat trout. The \$2.5 million appropriated in FY 1999 completed the funding required to fulfill the Department of the Interior's responsibility for water acquisition. Included in the FY 1999 appropriation was \$30,000 for payment to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District for water rights service within the Newlands Irrigation District. The water will increase instream flows for improved riparian habitat, improve water quality and raise the water level of Pyramid Lake. The Federal funding for the purchase of water rights in the Act is matched equally by funding from the cities of Reno and Sparks, and Washoe County, Nevada.

Aleutian-Pribilof Church Restoration (\$500,000):

The funds appropriated to date have been in fulfillment of the provisions of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act, *Public Law 100-383*, as amended by *Public Law 103-402*. Funds provided in FY 1999 are being used to restore church properties destroyed or raided during World War II.

An inventory and assessment performed in May, 1993, estimated the costs of church property repair, restoration and replacement at \$3,973,146. In FY 1993, \$1.5 million was appropriated for this

purpose. In FY 1994, the Congress increased the authorization for compensation of damaged church properties from \$1.5 million to \$4.7 million. In FY 1998 and 1999, \$500,000 was appropriated for additional restoration work.

Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

Program Subelement		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Adm.)	\$(000)	612	13	0	625	13
	FTE	1	0	0	1	0
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement	\$(000)	240	6	0	246	6
	FTE	2	0	0	2	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	852	19	0	871	19
	FTE	3	0	0	3	0

White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act (\$612,000; FTE 1): The White Earth Reservation Land Settlement program supports the goal to compensate Indian individuals and Tribes for divested ownership of land and other specified purposes as authorized by enacted legislation and court settlements. Funds are used to investigate and verify questionable transfers of land by which individual Indian allottees, or their heirs, were divested of ownership and to achieve the payment of compensation to said allottees, or heirs in accordance with the Act (*Public Law 99-264*). A major portion of work is currently contracted under the authority of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended to the White Earth Reservation Business Committee. In calendar year 1998, 1,407 compensation payments were made; it is expected that over 1,500 compensation payments will be made in FY 1999.

Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act (\$240,000; FTE 2): Funding of \$240,000 will continue to support the administrative expenses associated with the completion of the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Roll as authorized in the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act (*Public Law 101-580*), Sections 4(c)(d) and 6(c).

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Ute Indian Rights Settlement	\$(000)	27,500	+2,500
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	\$(000)	30	-2,500
Aleutian-Pribilof Church Restoration	\$(000)	0	-500
Total Requirements	\$(000)	27,530	-500

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements (-\$500,000):

Ute Indian Rights Settlement (+\$2,500,000): An increase over the level provided in FY 1999 is necessary to insure that funding for the settlement will be completed before January, 2005, and that the United States will obtain an essential waiver of the Tribe's water rights claims. The total request of \$27,500,000 represents the fourth payment to the Ute Tribal Development Fund and to pay interest foregone by the Tribe as a result of reduced payments in Fiscal Years 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Section 506(a) of *Public Law 102-575* authorizes and directs the payment of \$125 million (in January 1991 dollars), in three annual and equal installments, to the Ute Tribal Development Fund. If the payments are made over a longer period, Section 506(b) provides that the Tribe will receive an adjustment representing the interest that would have been earned on the unpaid amount.

At the level of funding proposed in FY 2000:

- appropriations required under the settlement would be completed in FY 2003, helping to ensure that the January, 2005, deadline will be met;
- payments to the Tribal Development Fund could be completed in FY 2002 (i.e., in six years rather than the three years called for in Section 506(a); and,
- the total appropriations required in Fiscal Years 2000 through 2003 to complete funding for the settlement would be an estimated \$5.1 million less than those required at the level of funding provided in FY 1998.

Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement (\$-2,500,000): The request of \$30,000 represents funding for payments to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District in lieu of standard water delivery fees paid for serving water rights within the Newlands Irrigation Project. This amount is based on a water delivery service charge of \$30 per acre for the acquisition of water rights from approximately 1,000 acres of land. The cities of Reno and Sparks and Washoe County, Nevada, are responsible for water delivery charges associated with their water-right acquisitions. The decrease of \$2.5 million reflects the completion of funding for the purchase of water rights under the Truckee River Water Quality Settlement Agreement.

Aleutian-Pribilof Church Restoration (-\$500,000): The Congress provided \$500,000 in Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 to fulfill the provisions of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act. No funds are requested for FY 2000 to focus funding on programs of higher priority to Tribes on a nationwide basis.

July 1964

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS
PAYMENTS TO INDIANS**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-2303-0-1-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Obligations by program activities:			
1. White Earth Reservation Claims Settlement Act.....	1	1	1
2. Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act.....	0	1	0
3. Hoopa Yurok Settlement Act.....	0	3	0
5. Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement.....	3	6	0
6. Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement.....	25	25	27
7. Northern Cheyenne Water Rights Settlement Act	5	0	0
8. Catawba.....	8	0	0
9. Aleutian-Pribilof Church Restoration.....	1	1	0
10.00 Total new obligations.....	43	37	28
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	8	8	0
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	43	29	28
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	51	37	28
23.95 Total new obligations.....	(43)	(37)	(28)
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	8	0	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation (definite).....	43	29	28
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
Obligated balance, start of year.....	2	2	9
73.10 Total new obligations.....	43	37	28
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	(43)	(30)	(29)
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
Obligated balance, end of year.....	2	9	9
Outlays (gross) detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority.....	33	26	25
86.93 Outlays from current balances.....	10	4	3
87.00 Total outlays (gross).....	43	30	28
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	43	29	28
90.00 Outlays.....	43	30	28
Object Class Summary			
25.2 Other services.....	4	1	1
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and contributions.....	39	36	27
99.0 Total new obligations.....	43	37	28
Personnel Summary			
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	6	6	6

**Indian Land
Consolidation Pilot**

Appropriation Language
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

[INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PILOT

For implementation of a pilot program for consolidation of fractional interests in Indian lands by direct expenditure or cooperative agreement, \$5,000,000 to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement, which shall not be subject to *Public Law 93-638*, as amended, with a tribe having jurisdiction over the pilot reservation to implement the program to acquire fractional interests on behalf of such tribe: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may develop a reservation-wide system for establishing the fair market value of various types of lands and improvements to govern the amounts offered for acquisitions of fractional interests: *Provided further*, That acquisitions shall be limited to one or more pilot reservations as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for acquisition of fractional interests in trust or restricted lands with the consent of its owners and at fair market value, and the Secretary shall hold in trust for such tribe all interests acquired pursuant to this pilot program: *Provided further*, That all proceeds from any lease, resource sales contract, right of way or other transaction derived from the fractional interest shall be credited to this appropriation, and remain available until expended, until the purchase price paid by the Secretary under this appropriation has been recovered from such proceeds: *Provided further*, That once the purchase price has been recovered, all subsequent proceeds shall be managed by the Secretary for the benefit of the applicable tribe or paid directly to the tribe.]

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Land Consolidation Pilot

Deletion: "Appropriation Language in entirety"

In FY 2000, this appropriation is being transferred to the Office of the Special Trustee.

Justification of Program and Performance

Account: Indian Land Consolidation Pilot

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1998
Indian Land Consolidation Pilot	\$(000)	5000	0	(5,000)	0	-5,000
	FTE	0	-2	0	-2	-2
Total Requirements	\$(000)	5,000	0	-5,000	0	-5,000
	FTE	0	-2	0	-2	-2

Program Description (\$5,000,000: FTE 2):

The Bureau administers approximately 46 million Tribally owned trust acres and 10 million individually owned trust acres. Fractionated ownership of allotted Indian lands is a pervasive problem which seriously deters the Federal Government's ability to administer and manage the trust/restricted lands, and maintain accurate and up-to-date ownership records and trust fund accounts. A disproportionate share of budgetary resources is required to administer these allotted lands. For example, approximately 80 percent of the Bureau's Real Estate Services budget is spent on administering 20 percent of the trust and restricted lands. This pilot program is an integral part of the Department's ongoing Trust Management Improvement Project. A successful land consolidation program, which this pilot will ensure, will foster economic opportunity and reduce the Bureau's administrative workload. By reducing the number of fractional interests the Bureau expects reductions in the costs of administering real estate services transactions (leases, sales, rights of way, etc.) as well as the cost of maintaining current ownership and title records. Consolidating ownership interests in trust and restricted lands will also contribute to ensuring the timely distribution of trust income to the Indian owners.

In September 1997, a task force was formed to develop an action plan for this pilot acquisition program. The task force addressed such items as systems needs, staffing requirements, equipment needs, determining major tasks covering the updating of title status data; administration of the acquisition program; selection of a pilot site(s) and evaluation of status of land records on various reservations with severe fractionation. The task force gathered key backlog and workload data for the pilot sites to assist in measuring pilot results.

The plan developed provides for the establishment and implementation of a land acquisition program to consolidate fractionated ownership of trust and/or restricted Indian lands. Based on the task force findings and recommendations, the \$5.0 million will be used to establish a land acquisition pilot program on three reservations within the Bureau's Minneapolis Area: Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. These three reservations have about 95,000 fractional interests in allotted lands; of this amount, about 82,000 of these interests are two percent or less (86 percent of the total). Assuming an average allotment of 80 acres, on average, there are about 200 interests per allotment.

It is estimated that a total of 30,000 two percent or less interests will be acquired in FY 1999. Although the primary emphasis of the pilot will be to acquire ownership interests of two percent or less, consideration will be given to acquiring interests greater than two percent at the pilot site(s). The pilot program is consistent with the acquisition program included in the Department's June 1997 legislative proposal to address fractionated ownership of Indian lands. It is also consistent with the strategic goal of maximizing the economic benefit and utilization of individually owned Indian and Tribally owned trust and restricted lands in a manner consistent with the Federal Government's responsibility to protect and preserve such lands.

The task force planned actions and time frames are provided below.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PILOT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	
November 1998	<p>Identified Major Tasks</p> <p>Implementation plan for acquisition program:</p> <p>Determined focus of pilot (acquire fractional interests only, including other legal requirements as well).</p> <p>Develop selection criteria for pilot site.</p> <p>Assess needs to implement program, i.e. staffing, systems, records, conveyance instrument, appraisal methodology, accounting for receipts and methods of payment to sellers.</p>
December 1998	Evaluated and finalized pilot site(s) selection
	Selection of pilot site(s) by Bureau senior management.
	Consultation with Indian Tribes selected for pilot(s).
January 1999	Develop Acquisition Plan by Minneapolis Area Office
	Approval of Acquisition Plan by Bureau senior management
	Implement Plan
January 15, 1999	Conducted consultation with Tribes
	Completed geographic (mass) appraisal of reservation area (the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices (USPAP) provides for regional type appraisals
February 1, 1999	Receipt of Tribal resolutions endorsing projects
February 15, 1999	Complete and establish systems for tracking of acquired interests in LRIS and deposits of disbursements and revenues with OTFM
March 1, 1999	Complete mailing to landowners concerning the program, including publication of program details in Tribal newsletters and notices posted at various locations on reservations, i.e. Tribal offices
March 15, 1999	Receive applications from willing sellers
April 1, 1999	Begin processing of received and completed applications
September 30, 1999	Approximately 30,000 fractional interests of 2 percent or less acquired

Justification of Program Change

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Land Consolidation Pilot	\$(000)	0	-5,000

Indian Land Consolidation Pilot (-\$5,000,000;- FTE 2): To consolidate all major trust reform activities in FY 2000, these funds are being requested by the Office of the Special Trustee (OST) at an increased level of \$10 million. The Bureau will continue to lead pilot implementation.

Loan Accounts

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

For the cost of guaranteed loans, [~~\$4,501,000~~] \$4,500,000 as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, that these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal any part of which is to be guaranteed not to exceed \$59,681,698.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan programs, [~~\$500,000~~] \$508,000 (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999.*)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

14-2628-0-1-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records for this program the subsidy costs associated with loan guarantees committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of loan guarantees that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year) as well as administrative expenses of this program. The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis; the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis. Loan guarantees will support projects such as manufacturing, business services, and tourism (hotels, motels, restaurants) providing increased economic development on Indian reservations.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Administrative Expenses	\$(000)	501	3	4	508	7
	FTE	2	0	0	2	0
Guaranteed Loan Subsidy - Current	\$(000)	4,500	0	0	4,500	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	5,001	3	4	5,008	7
	FTE	2	0	0	2	0

Program Description: The program is focused on providing capital on a reimbursable basis to help develop and utilize Indian resources, both physical and human to a point where Indians will fully exercise responsibility for the utilization and management of their own resources and where they will enjoy a standard of living from their own productive efforts comparable to that enjoyed by non-Indians in neighboring communities. This program supports the strategic goal to improve the Bureau and Tribal technical expertise in areas critical to successful economic development by providing training on how to access capital, how to structure financial transactions and techniques on fundamental business strategies.

The Bureau will continue to enforce loan limits to stimulate portfolio diversity which in turn will improve overall portfolio performance. The FY 1999 funding will allow the Bureau to guarantee up to 90 percent of loans made by private lenders to Tribes, Alaskan Natives, and individual Indian owned businesses whose activities will provide an economic development impact on Federally recognized Indian reservations. The Bureau will guarantee up to \$59.7 million in loans establishing, and in some cases, refinancing, about 60 new and diversified businesses. The loans will average approximately \$950,000 in size. Reservation economies will benefit from these businesses through the creation or sustenance of at least 1,400 jobs. Loan guarantees help finance Indian-owned businesses in construction, cattle ranching, commercial fishing, air carrier charter service, shuttle bus service, convenience/grocery stores, charter and sightseeing, hotel/conference center, office building rentals, bulk fuel stations and others. None of these funds will be used for guarantee of bond issues or gaming enterprises.

Administrative Expenses (\$501,000): The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661) established this account to support the administrative costs of servicing guaranteed loans including those made prior to FY 1992 for which funds were appropriated under the Indian Guaranty and Insurance Fund. In FY 1999, this account will be used primarily to pay for salaries, training and travel costs of Financial Assistance staff to administer the program, develop policy and approve new loans. The office will continue to fund an attorney specializing in corporate law.

Guaranteed Loan Subsidy (\$4,500,000): Subsidy payments are made to the Guaranteed Loan Financing Account as loans are disbursed. FY 2000 subsidy funding of \$4.5 million will subsidize up to \$59.7 million in guaranty loan commitments with a subsidy rate of 7.54 percent. The total loans that can be committed for FY 2000 remains at the FY 1999.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Administrative Expenses	\$ (000)	508	+4
	<i>FTE</i>	2	0
Total Requirements	\$ (000)	508	4
	<i>FTE</i>	2	0

Administrative Expenses (\$4): The program increase of \$4,000 represents the mandatory salary increase expenses that was inadvertently left out in prior appropriations for this account.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-2628-0-1-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Obligations by program activities:			
00.02 Guaranteed loan subsidy.....	3	3	4
00.07 Reestimates of loan Guaranteed loan subsidy.....	0	1	0
00.09 Administrative expenses.....	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations.....	4	5	5
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	5	5	5
23.95 Total new obligations.....	(4)	(5)	(5)
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring.....	(1)	0	0
New Budget authority (gross) detail:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation.....	5	5	5
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
Obligated balance, start of year.....	12	10	10
73.10 Total new obligations.....	4	5	5
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	(3)	(5)	(5)
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts.....	(3)	0	0
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
Obligated balance, end of year.....	10	10	10
Outlays (gross) detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority.....	1	1	1
86.93 Outlays from current balances.....	2	4	4
87.00 Total outlays (gross).....	3	5	5
Net budget authority outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	5	5	5
90.00 Outlays.....	3	5	5
Credit Subsidy Data			
Guaranteed loan levels supportable by subsidy budget authority:			
21.50 Loan guarantee levels.....	35	60	60
21.59 Total loan guarantee levels.....	35	60	60
Guaranteed loan subsidy (in percent):			
23.20 Subsidy rate.....	1,299	754	754
23.29 Weighted average subsidy rate.....	1,299	754	754
Guaranteed loan subsidy budget authority:			
23.30 Subsidy budget authority.....	4	4	4
23.39 Total subsidy budget authority.....	4	4	4
Guaranteed loan subsidy outlays:			
23.40 Subsidy outlays.....	2	4	4
23.49 Total subsidy outlays.....	2	4	4
Administrative expense data:			
35.10 Budget authority.....	1	1	1
35.90 Outlays from new authority.....	1	1	1
Object Classification			
Direct obligations:			
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	3	4	4
99.95 Below reporting threshold.....	1	1	1
Total new obligations	4	5	5
Personnel Summary			
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	2	2	2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Liquidating Fund

14-4410-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for this program all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from loan guarantees committed prior to 1992. This account is shown on a cash basis. All new activity in this program in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of loan guarantees that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year) is recorded in corresponding program and financing accounts.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Liquidating Fund

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
BA Permanent, Interest Subsidies	\$(000)	60	0	0	60	0
Defaulted Loans	\$(000)	940	0	0	940	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	1,000	0	0	1,000	0

Program Description: The Fund pays interest subsidies related to pre-1992 guaranteed loans. To pay defaults on these guaranteed loans, the Bureau has permanent borrowing authority and will use this authority when needed. This account is the liquidating account for loans guaranteed prior to FY 1992. Receipts related to pre-1992 loans are used to offset losses from defaulted loans. Since FY 1992, funding for defaults and interest subsidies (also called supplements) associated with these loans are provided through the permanent indefinite authority afforded pre-1992 obligations under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

Interest Subsidies (\$60,000): Approximately \$60,000 in interest subsidies will provide funds to pay any interest subsidies on loans that have the appropriate agreement.

Losses on Defaulted Loans (\$940,000): In the past several years, the charges against this account have been low. During FY 1998, there were no loan defaults. At the beginning of FY 1999, 61 pre-1992 active guaranteed loans were outstanding with balances totaling \$40 million. The Bureau's share of risk in these loans in FY 1999 totaled \$35.4 million; the lenders' share of risk totaled \$4.7 million.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code: 14-4410-0-3-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Direct Program Activity.....	0	1	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	12	0	0
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	16	1	1
22.40 Capital transfer to general fund.....	(12)	0	0
22.60 Redemption of debt.....	(16)	0	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation obligation.....	0	1	1
23.95 Total new obligations.....	0	1	1
New budget authority (gross), detail			
Permanent:			
60.05 Appropriation (indefinite).....	11	1	1
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash).....	5	0	0
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross).....	16	1	1
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year.....	1	1	0
73.10 Total new obligations.....	0	(1)	(1)
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year.....	1	0	0
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority..... <i>Offsets Against gross budget authority and outlays:</i>	0	1	1
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal Sources.....	5	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	11	1	1
90.00 Outlays.....	(5)	1	1
Object Classification			
Direct Obligations:			
41.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	0	1	1

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT**

Status of Guaranteed Loans

Identification code: 14-4410-0-3-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:			
22.10 Outstanding, start of year.....	57	40	27
22.51 Repayments and prepayments.....	(17)	(13)	(8)
22.90 Outstanding, end of year.....	40	27	19
Memorandum:			
22.99 Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year.....	40	27	19
Addendum:			
Cumulative balance of defaulted guaranteed loans that result in			
23.10 Outstanding, start of year.....	40	40	40
23.90 Outstanding, end of year.....	40	40	40

Balance Sheet

ASSETS:

11.01 Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury.....	17	1	1
17.01 Defaulted guaranteed loans, gross.....	32	41	41
17.02 Interest receivable.....	15	17	17
17.03 Allowance for estimated uncollectible loans and interest (-).....	(24)	(46)	(46)
17.04 Defaulted guaranteed loans and interest receivable, net.....	23	12	12
17.99 Value of assets related to loan guarantees.....	23	12	12
19.99 Total assets.....	40	13	13

LIABILITIES:

21.04 Federal liabilities: Resources payable to Treasury.....	40	13	13
29.99 Total liabilities.....	40	13	13

NET POSITION:

39.99 Total net position.....	0	0	0
49.99 Total liabilities and net position.....	40	13	13

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Guaranteed Loan Financing Account

14-4415-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from loan guarantees committed in after 1992 including modifications of loan guarantees that resulted from commitments in any year. The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Guaranteed Loan Financing Account

Program Description: The Indian Financing Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-262*), as amended, established a program to guarantee loans from the private sector to promote economic development of Tribes, individual Indians and Alaska Natives. In 1990, the Federal Credit Reform Act (FCRA) was passed to: (1) measure more accurately the costs of Federal credit programs; (2) estimate the cost of credit programs on a budgetary basis equivalent to other Federal spending; (3) encourage the delivery of benefits in the form most appropriate to the needs of beneficiaries; and (4) improve the allocation of resources among credit programs and between credit and other spending programs. The Account collects and holds in escrow subsidy appropriations from the program account and lenders fees; maintains balances as reserves for payment of defaults; records interest income from Treasury; and pays defaults and interest subsidies as necessary.

Guaranteed loan subsidy rates are arrived at by estimating costs and receipts and entering them into a subsidy model developed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Lender fees and interest earnings entered into the escrow account affect the subsidy rate positively. Default payments and interest subsidy (or supplemental) payments affect the rate negatively. The resulting subsidy rate determines the anticipated costs needed over the life of a given amount of each year's lending authority.

When loans are closed, meaning all documents and approvals are completed, the subsidy costs are obligated and transferred to the Financing Account. At this point the approved loans are only commitments by the Government and these subsidy funds are held in escrow. When lender banks disburse the loan funds to the borrowers, it may be in the same year as the obligations but more often than not, these advancements occur anywhere from the second year and beyond. In addition to the subsidy costs, lenders' fees are held in this account. Funds in this finance account are used to pay for defaults and interest supplements.

FY 2000 funding will subsidize up to \$59.7 million in guaranty loan commitments. The subsidy cost associated with this loan volume is estimated to be \$4.5 million and is requested in the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account. The total loan volume that can be committed for FY 2000 remains the same as FY 1999.

July 1964

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4415-0-3-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Obligations by program activities:			
00.01 Interest subsidy.....	1	1	1
00.02 Default claims.....	1	1	1
00.91 Direct Program by Activities - Subtotal (1 level).....	2	2	2
08.02 Payment of downward reestimates to receipt account.....	0	17	0
08.03 Interest on downward reestimates to receipt account.....	0	1	0
08.91 Direct Program by Activities - Subtotal (1 level).....	0	18	0
10.00 Total obligations.....	2	20	2
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	16	17	1
22.00 New financing authority (gross).....	3	4	4
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	19	21	5
23.95 Total new obligations.....	(2)	(20)	(2)
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	17	1	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash).....	3	4	4
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year.....	5	4	2
73.10 Total new obligations.....	2	20	2
73.20 Total financing disbursements (gross).....	(2)	(22)	(2)
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year.....	4	2	0
Outlays (gross), detail:			
87.00 Total financing disbursements (gross).....	2	22	2
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Payments from program account.....	3	4	4
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Financing authority.....	0	0	0
90.00 Financing disbursements.....	(1)	18	(2)

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT**

Status of Guaranteed loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4415-0-3-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on commit:			
21.11 Limitation on guaranteed loans made by private lenders.....	35	60	60
21.50 Total guaranteed loan commitments.....	35	60	60
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:			
22.10 Outstanding, start of year.....	102	113	137
22.31 Disbursements of new guaranteed loans.....	28	45	45
22.51 Repayments and prepayments.....	(17)	(21)	(30)
22.61 Adjustments: Terminations for default that result in loans receivable.....	0	0	0
22.90 Outstanding, end of year.....	113	137	152
Memorandum:			
22.99 Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year.....	113	137	152
Addendum:			
Cumulative balance of defaulted guaranteed loans that result in			
23.10 Outstanding, start of year.....	43	44	47
23.31 Disbursements for guaranteed loan claims.....	1	3	3
23.90 Outstanding, end of year.....	44	47	50
63.00 Net financing disbursements.....	(1)	18	(2)
Federal Credit Data			
63.00 Net financing disbursements.....	(1)	(2)	(2)
Balance Sheet			
ASSETS:			
11.01 Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury.....	23	14	14
Net value of assets related to post-1991 acquired defaulted guar			
15.01 Defaulted guaranteed loans receivable, gross.....	44	47	50
15.05 Allowance for subsidy cost (-).....	(44)	(47)	(50)
15.99 Net present value of assets related to defaulted guaranteed loan.....	0	0	0
19.99 Total assets.....	23	14	14
LIABILITIES:			
22.04 Non-Federal liabilities: Liabilities for loan guarantees.....	23	14	14
22.99 Total liabilities.....	23	14	14
NET POSITION:			
31.00 Appropriated capital.....	0	0	0
39.99 Total net position.....	0	0	0
49.99 Total liabilities and net position.....	23	14	14

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Direct Loan Program Account

Program Element	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Direct Loan Subsidy - Permanent	\$(000) 18,000	-18,000	0	0	-18,000

Permanent Appropriation

FY 1999 Direct Loan Subsidy (\$18,000,000): Under the Direct Loan program through FY 1995, annual appropriations included an estimated subsidy costs for these loans. This program ceased to offer loans to Tribally-owned enterprises or Indian-owned businesses at the end of FY 1995. Loans continue to be offered under the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program, while under the Direct Loan program, the Bureau continues to service all active loans. With the annually appropriated funds, the Bureau was able to subsidize loans that would be paid to borrowers from funds that were in Treasury account. In other words, the Bureau borrowed from Treasury approximately 78 percent of the loan face amounts and subsidized the remainder.

The expected cash inflows derived by receiving principal and interest payments at certain intervals, as agreed upon with the borrowers, fell short of Bureau's expectations. The FY 1999 enacted amount is required to repay Treasury to eliminate this shortage.

The subsidy reestimates, required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*Public Law 101-508, Section 504(F)*) (Act) were calculated from Fiscal Years 1992 through 1998 using actual, historical data. This process resulted in upward reestimates of the subsidy costs, which means the original subsidy costs were too optimistic. The Bureau is requesting to exercise its permanent appropriation authority in the Act for \$18 million to repay monies owed to Treasury.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-2627-0-1-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Obligations by program activities:			
00.05 Reestimate of Direct Loan Subsidy.....	0	15	0
00.06 Interest on Reestimates of Direct Loan Subsidy.....	0	3	0
10.00 Total obligations.....	0	18	0
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	0	18	0
23.95 Total new obligations.....	0	(18)	0
New budget authority (gross) detail:			
Permanent			
60.05 Appropriation (indefinite).....	0	18	0
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations.....	0	18	0
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	0	(18)	0
Outlay (gross) detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority.....	0	18	0
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	0	18	0
90.00 Outlays.....	0	18	0
Credit Subsidy Data			
13.30 Direct loan subsidy budget authority			
Subsidy budget authority.....	0	18	0
13.39 Direct loan subsidy outlays			
Subsidy outlays.....	0	18	0
Object Classification			
Direct Obligations:			
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	0	18	0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account

14-4409-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records for this program all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated prior to 1992. This account is shown on a cash basis. All new activity in this program in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year) is recorded in corresponding program and financing accounts.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Indian Direct Loan Program

Subactivity: Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account

Program Description: The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661) changed the Revolving Fund for loans to a Liquidating Account for loans made prior to FY 1992. The program collects repayments, interest, and fees from borrowers of pre-1992 direct loans as well as pays defaults claims and approved interest supplements. Receipts from loans made from 1935 to 1991 are deposited into the Revolving Fund and returned to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. The liquidating account does not make new loan disbursements. Direct loans made after FY 1992 are made under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4409-0-3-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	6	0	0
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	8	3	3
22.40 Capital transfer to general fund.....	(6)	(3)	(3)
22.60 Redemption of debt.....	(8)	0	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	0	0	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Permanent			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash).....	8	3	3
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays			
Offsetting collections (cash) from			
88.40 Collections of loans.....	5	2	2
88.40 Revenues, interest on loans.....	3	1	1
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash).....	8	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	0	0	0
90.00 Outlays.....	(8)	(3)	(3)
Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)			
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
12.10 Outstanding, start of year.....	53	47	41
12.51 Repayments: Repayments and prepayments.....	(5)	(2)	(1)
12.63 Write-offs for default: Direct loans.....	(1)	(4)	(3)
12.90 Outstanding, end of year.....	47	41	37
Balance Sheet			
ASSETS:			
1601 Direct loans, gross.....	47	41	37
16.02 Interest receivable.....	10	5	5
16.03 Allowance for estimated uncollectible loans and interest (-).....	(15)	(10)	(10)
16.04 Direct loans and interest receivable, net.....	42	36	32
16.99 Value of assets related to direct loans.....	42	36	32
19.99 Total assets.....	42	36	32
LIABILITIES:			
21.04 Federal liabilities: Resources payable to Treasury.....	42	36	32
29.99 Total liabilities.....	42	36	32
NET POSITION:			
39.99 Total net position.....	0	0	0
49.99 Total liabilities and net position.....	42	36	32

July 1964

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4416-0-3-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Interest paid to Treasury.....	2	5	2
00.02 Repayment of Principal to Treasury.....	0	15	0
10.00 Total Obligations.....	2	20	2
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New financing authority (gross).....	2	20	2
22.60 Redemption of debt.....	0	0	(1)
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	2	20	1
23.95 Total new obligations.....	(2)	(20)	(2)
New budget authority (gross) detail:			
Permanent:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash).....	4	20	2
68.27 Capital transfer to general fund.....	(2)	0	0
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total).....	2	20	2
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations.....	2	20	2
73.20 Total financing disbursements (gross).....	0	(18)	0
Outlays (gross), detail:			
87.00 Total financing disbursements (gross).....	0	18	0
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Direct Subsidy from Program Account.....	0	18	0
88.40 01 Collections of loans.....	3	1	1
88.40 02 Revenues, interest on loans.....	1	1	1
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash).....	4	20	2
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Financing authority.....	(2)	0	0
90.00 01 Financing disbursements	(2)	(2)	(2)

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT**

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4416-0-3-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on obligations:			
11.11 Limitation on direct loans.....	0	0	0
11.50 Total direct loan obligations.....	0	0	0
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
12.10 Outstanding, start of year.....	32	30	28
12.51 Repayments: Repayments and prepayments.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
12.63 Write-offs for default: Direct loans.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
12.90 Outstanding, end of year.....	30	28	26
63.00 Net financing disbursements.....	(2)	(2)	(2)
Federal Credit Data			
63.00 Net financing disbursements.....	(2)	(2)	(2)
Balance Sheet			
ASSETS:			
Net value of assets related to pre-1991 direct loans receivable			
14.01 Direct loans receivable, gross.....	30	28	26
14.02 Interest receivable.....	5	3	3
14.05 Allowance for subsidy cost (-).....	(9)	(8)	(8)
14.99 Net present value of assets related to direct loans.....	26	23	21
16.01 Net value of assets related to pre-1992 direct loans receivable: Direct loans, gross.....	0	0	0
19.99 Total assets.....	26	23	21
LIABILITIES:			
21.04 Federal liabilities: Resources payable to Treasury.....	26	25	22
29.99 Total liabilities.....	26	25	22
NET POSITION:			
33.00 Cumulative results of operations.....	0	0	0
39.99 Total net position.....	0	0	0
49.99 Total liabilities and net position.....	26	25	22

**Miscellaneous Permanent
Appropriations**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-2204-0-1-452**

WHITE EARTH SETTLEMENT FUND

Program and Performance

The White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act of 1985 (*Public Law 99-264*) authorizes the payment of funds to eligible allottees or heirs of the White Earth Reservation (MN) as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. The payment of funds is treated as the final judgment, award, or compromise settlement under the provisions of title 31, United States Code, section 1304. From 1990 through 1998, payments were made to 6,644 claimants in the amount of \$16,670,788 of originating compensation and \$28,183,777 in interest for a total of \$44,854,565. Compensation is paid for the fair market value as of the date of questionable taking of allotted land, less any compensation actually received, plus compounded interest to the date of payment. *Federal Register* publication has ratified titles for 1,982 claims. The staff have identified 20 additional claims which are awaiting publication. Compensation has been paid on approximately 50 percent of the published claims.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WHITE EARTH SETTLEMENT FUND**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-2204-0-1-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Obligations by Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations	2	5	5
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	2	5	5
23.95 Total new obligations.....	-2	-5	-5
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Permanent:			
60.05 Appropriation (Indefinite).....	2	5	5
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new Obligations	2	5	5
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-2	-5	-5
Outlays (gross) detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority.....	2	5	5
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	2	5	5
90.00 Outlays.....	2	5	5

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Direct Obligations:

41.10 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions.....	2	5	5
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-9925-0-2-999
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Performance

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	\$(000)	95	0	0	95	0
Claims and Treaty Obligations	\$(000)	41	0	0	41	0
O&M Indian Irrigation Systems	\$(000)	29,719	0	372	30,091	372
	FTE	277	0	0	277	0
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems	\$(000)	46,722	0	286	47,008	286
	FTE	107	0	0	107	0
Alaska Resupply Program	\$(000)	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
	FTE	8	0	0	8	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	78,577	0	658	79,235	658
	FTE	392	0	0	392	0

Program Description (\$78,577,000; FTE 392): Plans and accomplishments for these appropriations are provided below:

Indian Arts and Crafts Board (\$95,000)

The Indian Arts and Crafts Act (*Public Law 101-644* as amended) provides authority to the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to produce revenue through measures such as charging museum admission fees, the sales or rent or licence use of photographs; charging rent in museum shops, etc.

The user fee revenues are used for ongoing operations of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

Claims and Treaty Obligations (\$40,500)

Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas of New York (\$6,000): Funds are to be paid in equal shares to members of the Seneca Nation as provided by the Act of February 19, 1831, (*4 Stat. 442*).

Fulfilling treaties with the Six Nations of New York (\$4,500): The Six Nations is comprised of the Seneca, Tonawanda Band of Seneca, Tuscarora, Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga Tribes. This money is allocated as follows: \$2,700 to the New York Indians for the purchase of dress goods, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances. The remaining of \$1,800 is distributed per capita to the Oneida Indians under the jurisdiction of the Great Lakes Agency, Wisconsin, as provided by the Treaty of November 11, 1794 and the Act of February 25, 1979, (*1 Stat. 618, 619*).

Fulfilling treaties with the Pawnees of Oklahoma (\$30,000): This money is distributed per capita to the Pawnees as provided by the Treaty of September 24, 1857, Article 2 (*11 Stat. 729*).

Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation/Indian Irrigation Projects

Program Description (\$29,719,000; FTE 277): These funds are obtained through the annual collection from water users of assessments against irrigation lands in the 18 Bureau irrigation projects based on statutory requirements. These funds are deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the respective projects. The Bureau's goal is to deliver available water during the irrigation season, consistent with the agricultural needs of each project. Collected funds are used to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure such as, but not limited to, (1) operate water storage reservoirs, diversion structures, pumping plants; (2) maintain canals, pumping plants, water control structures; and (3) prevent/rehabilitate deteriorated infrastructure. Unchecked deterioration could result in unreliable and unsafe operation and jeopardize the viability of the local agricultural economy.

The Bureau makes every effort, within the constraints of uncontrollable physical and fiscal limitations, to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate the irrigation projects constructed and owned by the United States for utilization by Indian and non-Indian landowners and water users. As authorized by the FY 1984 Appropriations Act (*Public Law 98-146*), collections are invested in interest-bearing securities until required for project operations.

Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems

Program Description (\$46,722,000; FTE 107): These funds are obtained through the periodic collection from power consumers and users in the three Bureau power projects based on statutory requirements. These funds are then deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the respective projects. The Bureau's goal is to reliably and efficiently deliver electrical power to authorized power consumers and users. Collected funds are used to operate, maintain and rehabilitate power system infrastructure on each project such as, but not limited to (1) operate power generating facilities, power substations, electrical switching stations; (2) maintain transmission lines, distribution lines, and power substations; (3) and prevent/rehabilitate deteriorated infrastructure. Unchecked deterioration could result in unreliable and unsafe operation and jeopardize the ability of the Bureau to maintain reliable electrical power to hospitals, sewer operations, municipal water plants, residential services, commercial services, and local government services.

The Bureau makes every effort, within the constraints of uncontrollable physical and fiscal limitations, to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate the power projects constructed and owned by the United States for utilization by Indian and non-Indian power consumers and users. As authorized by the FY 1984 Appropriations Act (*Public Law 98-146*), collections are invested in interest-bearing securities until needed by a project.

Alaska Resupply Program

Program Description (\$2,000,000; FTE 8): Revenues collected from operation of the Alaska Resupply Program are used to operate and maintain this program (*Public Law 77-457, 56 Stat. 95*) which is managed by the Bureau's Seattle Support Center in Seattle, Washington. The program provides resupply of essential life-sustaining commodities, such as heating fuel, to remote Alaskan Native Villages and Bureau facilities through mandatory inter-governmental resources.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
O&M Indian Irrigation Systems	\$(000)	30,091	369
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems	\$(000)	47,008	586
Total Requirements	\$(000)	77,099	955

Operation and Maintenance, Indian Irrigation Systems (+\$369,000): The FY 2000 increase is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for the irrigation systems.

Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems (+\$586,000): The FY 2000 increase is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for the power systems.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-9925-0-2-999	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Obligations by program activities:			
00.02 Operation and maintenance, Indian Irrigation systems.....	24	23	26
00.03 Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects....	45	45	47
00.04 Alaska Resupply Program.....	2	3	3
10.00 Total obligations.....	70	71	76
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.99 Total unobligated balance, start of year.....	60	69	77
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	77	79	79
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	3	0	0
23.90 Resources available for obligation.....	140	148	156
23.95 New obligations.....	(70)	(71)	(76)
24.99 Total unobligated balance, end of year.....	69	77	82
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Permanent:			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite).....	77	79	79
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Obligated balance: Appropriation.....	15	13	7
73.10 New obligations	70	71	76
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	(70)	(77)	(78)
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(3)		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year			
Obligated balance, end of year.....	13	7	5
Outlays (gross) detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority.....	15	16	16
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances.....	54	62	63
87.00 Total Outlays (gross).....	70	77	78
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	77	79	79
90.00 Outlays.....	69	77	79
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
O&M, Indian Irrigation Systems (special fund)....	29	30	30
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects (Special fund).....	46	47	47
Alaska Resupply Program (Special fund).....	1	2	2
Distribution of outlays by account:			
O&M, Indian Irrigation Systems (special fund).....	23	29	30
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects (Special fund).....	42	46	46
Alaska Resupply Program (Special fund).....	4	2	2

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS**

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-9925-0-2-999	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
<i>Direct obligations:</i>			
<i>Personnel Compensation</i>			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	14	14	15
11.3 Other than full-time positions.....	2	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....		1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	16	16	17
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	2	5	5
22.0 Transportation of things.....	2	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others		1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities and other rent.....	2		
25.2 Other Services.....	36	38	42
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	3	4	4
31.0 Equipment.....	3	4	4
32.0 Lands and structures.....	3	1	1
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	3		
44.0 Refunds.....	(1)		
99.5 Below reporting threshold.....	1	1	1
99.0 Total obligations.....	70	71	76

Personnel Summary

<i>Direct:</i>			
<i>Total compensable workyears</i>			
00.1 Full-time equivalent employment.....	392	392	392

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

Program Element		1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	\$(000)	6,000	0	0	6,000	0
	FTE	73	0	0	73	0

Program Description (\$6,000,000; FTE 73): The purpose of this program is to provide safe, sanitary and energy efficient housing quarters for Bureau personnel in remote areas. The Quarters Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program manages 4,025 quarters units containing 4,644 million square feet, used primarily to house teachers at Bureau schools; the units range from 5 to more than 80 years in age. Rental receipts are collected and expended for Quarters O&M activities and are distributed by the Area Directors who are the line officials directly responsible for its administration and provide administrative support services to Indian education programs. Generally, the quarters rental receipts are expended at the Agency/school locations where the monies are collected except for the annual payment to the Departmental Quarters' Management Information System (QMIS). Occasionally, an Area Director may make distribution at a location having a greater need. The maintenance costs of older housing units often surpass rental rates due to high maintenance costs and deductions made to the rental rates due to isolation. As quarters are demolished or transferred to Tribes, the remaining rental receipts from that location will be redistributed to other locations as needed. In FY 1999, the Area/Agencies will continue to verify and conduct physical inventories of all quarters to ensure inventories and real property records are correct; implement new regional surveys; evaluate and determine which quarters are required to carry out the Bureau's mission at each location; identify the quarters that are excess; prepare the necessary records to demolish structurally, obsolete and unsafe quarters; continue to cleanup environmental and/or contaminated units; and convey and/or donate excess quarters to Tribes pursuant to the Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (*Public Law 93-638*, as amended) or Transfers of Real Property in Indian Reservations to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (*Public Law 93-599*).

The Division of Property Management and the Facilities Management and Construction Center, jointly provide policies, guidance, and oversight; liaison activities; oversee implementation of rental rates and Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustments; and conduct policy compliance and management reviews. Management at the Area Office level provide on-site compliance reviews; coordinate preventive maintenance, repairs and improvement; and maintain and update quarters inventory and O&M project backlogs. Agency staff provide O&M to the quarters units.

In FY 1999, the Quarters O&M program anticipate increases in rental rates due to its new regional surveys which occur every 3 years, instead of every 5 years, and increases due to CPI-adjustments. The receipts are used to correct health, life, safety, and environmental problems; whenever possible and if funding permits, continue retrofitting quarters for energy efficiency; and for maintenance personnel costs in performing O&M activities.

Workload and Performance Indicators	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Total Number of Regional Surveys Implemented Each Year	2	3	3
Number of CPI-Adjustments and Employee Rental Deduction Report Actions	7,000	7,000	7,000
Total Number of Employee Complaints, Appeals and Other Inquiries Responded To	100	100	100
Total Number of Required Occupancies Actions Approved and/or Denied	500	500	500
Total Number Quarters Inventories Updated Annually	4,025	4,025	4,025
Total Number of Intra/Interagency Agreement and Outleasing Permits Prepared for Non-Bureau Tenants and Public Law 638/297 Contractors and Grantees	6	6	5
Total Number of On-Site Compliance Reviews Performed	20	40	40
Total Number of Quarters That Receive O&M Annually	4,025	4,025	4,025

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-5051-6-2-452	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Program by Activities:			
10.00 Total Obligations.....	5	6	6
Budgetary Resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	2	2	2
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	5	6	6
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	7	8	8
23.95 Total new obligations.....	(5)	(6)	(6)
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	2	2	2
New Budget Authority Gross:			
Permanent:			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite).....	5	6	6
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year, Obligated balance, start of year.....	1	1	1
73.10 Total new obligations.....	5	6	6
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	(5)	(6)	(6)
74.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year, Obligated balance, start of year.....	1	1	1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	2	3	3
86.98 Outlays from permanent balance.....	3	3	3
87.00 Total outlays (gross).....	5	6	6
Object Classification(in millions of dollars)			
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel Compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	2	2	2
25.2 Other services.....	1		
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of facilities.....		1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1	1	1
Below reporting threshold.....	1	2	2
99.9 Total Obligations.....	5	6	6
Total compensable work years:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	73	73	73

**APPENDICES:
Status of Congressional
Directives**

STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES
February 1999

Committee Request	Due Date	Status
<p><u>Perceived Inequities in TPA Distribution.</u> The Bureau is to develop alternative methods for the allocation of Tribal Priority Allocations that address the equity issue among the Tribes. The alternatives shall consider Tribal revenues and relative needs of Tribes and Tribal members. The Bureau is to propose methods to acquire data not currently available and any data gathering mechanisms that may be necessary to encourage Tribal compliance.</p>	<p>04/01/99</p>	<p>In process. Bureau and Tribal officials established a work group to address the issues raised by the report and bill language. The work group will review the treaties and statutes which establish the Federal government's responsibilities to Tribes; the history of the budget activity currently known as Tribal Priority Allocations; and, the availability of national standards against which Tribal need for specific programs could be measured.</p> <p>The Office of Audit and Evaluation reviewed Single Audit Reports covering fiscal years 1994-1996 for some 300 Tribes to determine the extent to which data on enterprise income is available from this source. A draft paper on the results of this review has been circulated for comment.</p> <p>There appear to be legal issues involved with the potential release of information regarding Tribal income from gaming enterprises, and these are being reviewed with the Office of the Solicitor.</p>
<p><u>TPA Funding for Small and Needy Alaska Tribes.</u> The Bureau is to inform the Committee of the status of Alaska's small and needy Tribes and the continuing shortfall in minimum TPA funding by January 1, 1999.</p>	<p>01/01/99</p>	<p>Completed. The funding status for small Tribes in Alaska is reported in the FY 2000 Budget Request.</p>
<p><u>Level of Services to Canoncito Band of Navajos.</u> The Bureau is to report the feasibility of transferring responsibility of BIA programs for the Canoncito Band to the jurisdiction of the Albuquerque Area.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>In process. The Navajo Area Office has collected the data needed to respond to the Committees request, and a report will be prepared and submitted to the Committees.</p>

STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES
February 1999

Committee Request	Due Date	Status
<p><u>Service Funding for All Tribes in Cherokee Nation Area.</u> All Tribal entities located within the service area of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma are to work with the Department to develop a plan for their continued operations including expenditures of Federal grant moneys, geographical areas eligible for application for trust land status, and independent recognition as Tribes.</p>	<p>04/01/99</p>	<p>In process. The FY 1999 Annual Funding Agreement (AFA) with the Cherokee Nation includes a provision to allow for the division of funds among the Cherokee Nation, the Delaware Tribe, and the United Keetoowah Band (UKB) once non-duplicative service populations are established for each, and pending negotiations to develop mutually agreed-to plans, procedures and methodologies to provide services for specific programs.</p> <p>While the Department may be able to facilitate discussions among the parties, the three Tribes are responsible for determining the service populations and geographic areas to be served by each. It is possible that individuals with dual enrollment may have to decide from which Tribe they want to receive services.</p> <p>The Bureau has met with the three Tribes involved, and is continuing to facilitate discussions aimed at reaching an agreement on non-duplicative service populations.</p>
<p><u>Five-Year Plan for Repair, Renovation, and Reconstruction of Necessary BIA School Facilities.</u> The Bureau is to develop a 5-year plan for the repair, renovation, and reconstruction of all necessary BIA school facilities that are the responsibility of the United States. The plan is to include a streamlined approach for completing these tasks within 5 years, including estimates of year-by-year costs.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>In process. The Bureau's FY 2000 budget lays out a proposed Five Year Facilities Maintenance and Construction Plan in annual increments that are within outyear planning targets. The Plan is subject to adjustments in outyears based on funding levels, backlog validation, emergency needs that require immediate attention and other important variables. A separate, streamlined plan for meeting the needs within five years will be prepared for the Committee.</p>
<p><u>Identify TPA Law Enforcement Funds.</u> The Bureau is to identify all funds for law enforcement in TPA, regardless of subactivity, and consolidate that funding in public safety and justice subactivity of the Special Programs and Pooled Overhead activity under the control of central-line authority beginning in fiscal year 1999.</p>	<p>FY 1999</p>	<p>Completed. These funds have been identified and distributed by the Director, Office of Law Enforcement Services. The FY 2000 budget identifies all of the law enforcement funding under the Special Programs and Pooled Overhead activity.</p>
<p><u>Legislative Proposal for Settlement Costs.</u> The Department, in consultation with the Department of Justice and the Office of Management and Budget, is to resolve the issue of how repayment should be made in the <i>Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan</i> settlement and develop a legislative proposal for addressing these issues.</p>		<p>Rather than developing a free-standing legislative proposal, the Bureau has proposed bill language in the FY 2000 request to address this issue. Funds are not requested for the partial settlement agreement in FY 2000, because the court has not formally approved the settlement agreement to date.</p>

STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES
February 1999

Committee Request	Due Date	Status
<p><u>Develop Methodology for Calculating Contract Support Costs.</u> The Bureau (and the IHS) are to work closely with the Tribes and the legislative committees to find a solution to contract support cost shortfalls that ensures they are not paid at the expense of agency operated programs or adversely affect non-compacting/contracting Tribes; develop an acceptable methodology for determining "minimum level of need" for all services and for contract support costs; and develop a plan for increasing the level of need funded with priorities identified within and across programs.</p>	N/A	<p>In process. The Bureau and Tribal officials have established a working group to address the issues involved in the allocation of TPA funds and the contract support shortfalls. The contract support work group is developing recommendations that will be provided to the Committees at the same time as the TPA allocation report, which is due April 1, 1999.</p>
<p><u>Facility Improvements for Post Secondary Schools Serving American Indian Students.</u> The Bureau is to review the current needs of all major post secondary schools serving primarily American Indian students and recommend plans for improving their facilities, including cost estimates and a reasonable Federal share for meeting these costs.</p>	N/A	<p>In process. Representatives from the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges will be meeting in Washington, DC, the week of February 6. The agenda includes discussion of the directive, the information that will be collected, and the questionnaire that will be used to collect the information.</p>
<p><u>Assessment of Indian Agriculture.</u> The Bureau is to complete the study of Indian agriculture authorized in the American Indian Agriculture Resource Management Act (Act).</p>	02/01/99	<p>The Bureau cannot meet the deadline established in this directive and will work with the Committee to address this directive.</p>
<p><u>Tort Liability Insurance.</u> The Bureau is to conduct a comprehensive survey of the degree, type, and adequacy of liability insurance coverage of Indian Tribes in order to minimize and, if possible, eliminate redundant or duplicative liability insurance coverage and to ensure that the provision of insurance to Indian Tribes is cost-effective.</p>	Annual	<p>In process. A letter has been sent to Tribes requesting preliminary information.</p>
<p><u>BIA Reorganization.</u> The Bureau is to report on its reorganization within 120 days. (FY 1997 House Report) The Committee is disappointed with the Bureau's failure to respond adequately to the reorganization direction included in last year's report. (FY 1998 House Report)</p>	01/26/97	<p>In process. The Assistant Secretary briefed Committee staffs on the proposed organizational changes and provided copies of the revised Departmental Manual chapter for their review.</p> <p>Based on their concurrence with the proposed changes, the revised Departmental Manual is currently being reviewed by the Department and publication is expected in the near future. Furthermore, the National Academy of Public Administration is conducting an independent study of the Bureau's organization and management structure. The purpose of the study is to analyze the delivery of the Bureau's management and administrative services and develop a blueprint for reform.</p>

STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES
February 1999

Committee Request	Due Date	Status
Facilities Program. The Bureau is to submit a semi-annual report on the status of facilities.	Semi-annual	Reports were sent to the Committees on 3/13/98 and 8/20/98. The next report is expected in March 1999.

**Employee Count by
Grade**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE
(Total Employment)

Grade	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
ES-5	5	5	4
ES-4	3	3	3
ES-3	2	2	2
ES-2	4	4	4
ES-1	6	6	7
Subtotal	20	20	20
GS/GM-15	51	52	54
GS/GM-14	167	172	180
GS/GM-13	362	373	390
GS-12	677	699	731
GS-11	658	680	712
GS-10	37	38	40
GS-9	457	487	500
GS-8	189	194	203
GS-7	555	571	597
GS-6	393	398	416
GS-5	800	811	849
GS-4	518	530	555
GS-3	108	112	115
GS-2	7	7	7
Subtotal	4,979	5,124	5,349
Ungraded	1,692	1,675	1,670
Education Pay System:			
CE/CY 1-8	2,353	2,231	2,097
CE/CY 9-16	1,339	1,272	1,217
CY 17-24	82	77	72
Subtotal	3,774	3,580	3,386
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	10,465	10,399	10,425

**ISEP Formula and
Administrative Cost
Grants by School**

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FORMULA AND ADMINISTRATIVE
COST GRANT FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1998-1999

NUMBER	STATE	NAME	ADM	WSU	ISEP	ADM COST
1	AZ	Black Mesa Community School	100.00	147.00	468,900	270,900
2	AZ	Blackwater Community School	84.00	126.62	403,900	230,600
3	AZ	Casa Blanca Day School	326.00	506.05	1,614,300	427,200
4	AZ	Chilchinbeto Day School	110.00	147.85	471,600	223,600
5	AZ	Chinle Boarding School	503.00	937.30	2,990,000	
6	AZ	Cibecue Community School	486.00	762.65	2,432,900	524,100
7	AZ	Cottonwood Day School	238.00	309.35	986,800	
8	AZ	Cove Day School	84.00	119.82	382,200	
9	AZ	Dennehotso Boarding School	338.00	642.35	2,049,100	
10	AZ	Dilcon Boarding School	435.00	814.20	2,597,300	
11	AZ	Flagstaff Dormitory	160.00	200.00	638,000	226,300
12	AZ	Gila Crossing Day School	168.00	262.10	836,100	273,400
13	AZ	Greasewood Springs Community School	349.00	630.02	2,009,800	518,500
14	AZ	Greyhills High School	503.00	1,069.45	3,411,500	791,200
15	AZ	Havasupai School	85.00	119.93	382,600	181,700
16	AZ	Holbrook Dormitory	115.00	172.75	551,100	197,200
17	AZ	Hopi Day School	140.00	197.55	630,200	298,400
18	AZ	Hopi High School	590.00	901.35	2,875,300	749,300
19	AZ	Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	152.00	194.40	620,100	255,600
20	AZ	Hunters Point Boarding School	165.00	348.43	1,111,500	
21	AZ	John F. Kennedy Day School	201.00	310.00	988,900	
22	AZ	Kaibeto Boarding School	444.00	732.10	2,335,400	
23	AZ	Kayenta Boarding School	522.00	1,112.70	3,549,500	668,900
24	AZ	Keams Canyon Boarding School	139.00	256.71	818,900	
25	AZ	Kinlichee Boarding School	145.00	218.30	696,400	
26	AZ	Leupp Boarding School	372.00	686.60	2,190,300	539,500
27	AZ	Little Singer Community School	98.00	126.38	403,200	235,200
28	AZ	Low Mountain Boarding School	264.00	477.46	1,523,100	
29	AZ	Lukachukai Boarding School	393.00	647.13	2,064,300	495,100
30	AZ	Many Farms High School	323.00	698.88	2,229,400	
31	AZ	Moencopi Day School	183.00	246.15	785,200	
32	AZ	Navajo Mountain Boarding School	138.00	250.10	797,800	290,100
33	AZ	Nazlini Boarding School	129.00	225.85	720,500	264,800
34	AZ	Pine Springs Boarding School	113.00	164.40	524,400	
35	AZ	Pinon Dormitory	350.00	582.10	1,856,900	437,200
36	AZ	Polacca Day School	193.00	290.30	926,100	
37	AZ	Red Rock Day School	231.00	300.75	959,400	
38	AZ	Rock Point Community School	523.00	781.50	2,493,000	621,700
39	AZ	Rocky Ridge Boarding School	205.00	335.37	1,069,800	
40	AZ	Rough Rock Demonstration School	499.00	1,135.90	3,623,500	784,500
41	AZ	Salt River Day School	257.00	445.20	1,420,200	384,900
42	AZ	San Simon School	271.00	390.05	1,244,300	
43	AZ	Santa Rosa Boarding School	349.00	522.61	1,667,100	
44	AZ	Santa Rosa Ranch School	76.00	117.97	376,300	
45	AZ	Seba Dalkai Boarding School	145.00	347.60	1,108,800	
46	AZ	Second Mesa Day School	175.00	250.65	799,600	283,200
47	AZ	Shonto Boarding School	593.00	1,023.80	3,265,900	728,400
48	AZ	T'iis Nazbas (Teecnospos) Community Sch.	361.00	734.60	2,343,400	
49	AZ	Theodore Roosevelt School	99.00	331.72	1,058,200	292,600
50	AZ	Tohono O'odham High School	167.00	247.05	788,100	
51	AZ	Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	316.00	415.45	1,325,300	
52	AZ	Tuba City Boarding School	1,101.00	1,758.50	5,609,600	
53	AZ	Wide Ruins Boarding School	194.00	392.70	1,252,700	501,900
54	AZ	Winslow Dormitory	163.00	227.25	724,900	
55	CA	Noli School	88.00	133.88	427,100	253,400
56	CA	Sherman Indian High School	472.00	1,623.85	5,180,100	
57	FL	Ahfachkee Day School	114.00	166.15	530,000	128,700
58	FL	Miccosukee Indian School	99.00	132.15	421,600	138,700
59	IA	Sac & Fox Settlement School	103.00	151.20	482,300	185,200
60	ID	Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	59.00	109.70	349,900	141,200
61	ID	Sho-Ban School District No. 512	191.00	295.15	941,500	320,500
62	KS	Kickapoo Nation School	140.00	228.60	729,200	320,300
63	LA	Chitimacha Day School	72.00	107.98	344,500	145,900
64	ME	Beatrice Rafferty School	116.00	152.40	486,200	
65	ME	Indian Island School	79.00	105.05	335,100	
66	ME	Indian Township School	126.00	162.75	519,200	426,600

DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FORMULA AND ADMINISTRATIVE
COST GRANT FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1998-1999

NUMBER	STATE	NAME	ADM	WSU	ISEP	ADM COST
67	MI	Bahweting Sault Ojibwa School	161.00	258.35	824,100	288,900
68	MI	Hannahville Indian School	154.00	281.05	896,500	346,300
69	MN	Bug-O-Nay-Ge Shig School	226.00	397.45	1,267,900	400,200
70	MN	Circle Of Life Survival School	206.00	320.80	1,023,400	294,200
71	MN	Fond Du Lac Ojibwe School	277.00	379.65	1,211,100	452,900
72	MN	Nay Ah Shing School	254.00	503.00	1,604,600	495,500
73	MS	Boque Chitto Elementary School	117.00	180.25	575,000	
74	MS	Choctaw Central High School	468.00	1,008.30	3,216,500	1,785,100
75	MS	Choctaw Central Middle School	200.00	343.30	1,095,100	
76	MS	Conehatta Elementary School	204.00	295.85	943,800	
77	MS	Pearl River Elementary School	494.00	823.55	2,627,100	
78	MS	Red Water Elementary School	100.00	146.25	466,600	
79	MS	Standing Pine Elementary School	88.00	136.18	434,400	
80	MS	Tucker Elementary School	101.00	157.00	500,800	
81	MT	Blackfeet Dormitory	108.00	140.90	449,500	
82	MT	Busby School	270.00	341.80	1,090,300	404,400
83	MT	Two Eagle River School	130.00	206.95	660,200	168,000
84	NC	Cherokee Central School	1,182.00	1,846.45	5,890,200	1,093,200
85	ND	Circle of Nations (Wahpeton) Indian Boarding Sch	209.00	887.15	2,830,000	596,000
86	ND	Dunseith Day School	516.00	818.95	2,612,500	
87	ND	Mandaree Day School	239.00	433.00	1,381,300	371,900
88	ND	Ojibwa Indian School	348.00	595.40	1,899,300	475,300
89	ND	Standing Rock Community School	649.00	980.55	3,128,000	641,200
90	ND	Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	449.00	790.50	2,521,700	525,300
91	ND	Theodore Jamerson Elementary School	123.00	190.35	607,200	230,900
92	ND	Trenton School	63.00	97.56	311,200	175,300
93	ND	Turtle Mountain Elementary School	1,171.00	1,969.65	6,283,200	
94	ND	Turtle Mountain High School	526.00	878.20	2,801,500	434,300
95	ND	Twin Buttes Day School	45.00	112.05	357,400	178,900
96	ND	White Shield School	152.00	312.25	996,100	330,700
97	NM	Alamo Navajo School	346.00	549.25	1,752,100	482,000
98	NM	Aztec Dormitory	98.00	123.98	395,500	157,000
99	NM	Baca Community School	174.00	272.00	867,700	
100	NM	Beclabito Day School	100.00	164.00	523,200	
101	NM	Bread Springs Day School	134.00	181.80	579,900	
102	NM	Chi-Ch'il-Tah / Jones Ranch	248.00	440.30	1,404,600	
103	NM	Chuska School Board of Education	695.00	1,235.55	3,941,400	940,600
104	NM	Crystal Boarding School	183.00	363.10	1,158,300	
105	NM	Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc	231.00	331.05	1,056,000	350,000
106	NM	Dlo'ay Azhi Community School	146.00	403.36	1,286,700	
107	NM	Dzilth-na-o-dith-hle Community School	333.00	616.30	1,966,000	
108	NM	Huerfano Dormitory	135.00	237.55	757,800	
109	NM	Isleta Elementary School	241.00	357.45	1,140,300	
110	NM	Jemez Day School	154.00	238.55	761,000	
111	NM	Jicarilla Dormitory	41.00	66.55	212,300	79,700
112	NM	Laguna Elementary School	361.00	550.15	1,755,000	
113	NM	Laguna Middle School	180.00	265.15	845,800	350,200
114	NM	Lake Valley Navajo School	123.00	289.66	924,000	
115	NM	Mariano Lake Community School	264.00	451.60	1,440,600	379,300
116	NM	Mescalero Apache School	443.00	744.30	2,374,300	530,100
117	NM	Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	429.00	583.35	1,860,900	
118	NM	Navajo Preparatory School	193.00	521.60	1,663,900	438,700
119	NM	Nenahnezad Boarding School	353.00	671.13	2,140,900	
120	NM	Ojo Encino Day School	262.00	400.70	1,278,200	
121	NM	Pine Hill Schools	557.00	1,073.56	3,424,700	770,900
122	NM	Pueblo Pintado Community School	351.00	822.55	2,623,900	
123	NM	San Felipe Pueblo Elementary School	345.00	535.05	1,706,800	
124	NM	San Idefonso Day School	23.00	45.60	145,500	
125	NM	San Juan Day School	99.00	136.65	435,900	186,100
126	NM	Sanostee Day School	91.00	144.05	459,500	
127	NM	Santa Clara Day School	124.00	211.15	673,600	
128	NM	Santa Fe Indian School	516.00	1,321.60	4,215,900	876,200
129	NM	Shiprock Alternative Elementary School	215.00	298.90	953,500	
130	NM	Shiprock Alternative High School	188.00	299.00	953,800	726,900
131	NM	Shiprock Reservation Dormitory	94.00	254.16	810,800	
132	NM	Sky City Community School	292.00	424.90	1,355,400	
133	NM	T'iists'oozi' Bi'o'lta (Crownpoint Com. Sch.)	639.00	1,108.00	3,534,500	

**DISTRIBUTION OF ISEP FORMULA AND ADMINISTRATIVE
COST GRANT FUNDS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1998-1999**

NUMBER	STATE	NAME	ADM	WSU	ISEP	ADM COST
134	NM	Taos Day School	154.00	236.90	755,700	
135	NM	Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day School (Tesuque)	46.00	80.65	257,300	
136	NM	To'Hajilee-He (Canoncito)	423.00	632.55	2,017,800	
137	NM	Toadlena Boarding School	197.00	402.10	1,282,700	
138	NM	Tse'ii'ahi' (Standing Rock) Community Sch.	168.00	236.70	755,100	
139	NM	Wingate Elementary School	682.00	1,879.25	5,994,800	
140	NM	Wingate High School	696.00	1,857.85	5,926,500	
141	NM	Zia Day School	71.00	130.40	416,000	
142	NV	Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	12.00	40.65	129,700	49,900
143	NV	Pyramid Lake High School	51.00	95.70	305,300	104,400
144	OK	Carter Seminary	65.00	117.08	373,500	60,200
145	OK	Eufaula Dormitory	117.00	204.70	653,000	127,700
146	OK	Jones Academy	189.00	334.95	1,068,500	193,600
147	OK	Riverside Indian School	423.00	1,383.75	4,414,200	
148	OK	Sequoyah High School	320.00	839.20	2,677,000	484,300
149	OR	Chemawa Indian School	409.00	1,229.65	3,922,600	
150	SD	American Horse School	219.00	401.45	1,280,600	405,900
151	SD	Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School	928.00	1,595.05	5,088,200	
152	SD	Crazy Horse School	390.00	653.45	2,084,500	544,700
153	SD	Crow Creek Reservation High School	389.00	956.80	3,052,200	611,300
154	SD	Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Elementary School	201.00	299.50	955,400	317,200
155	SD	Enemy Swim Day School	75.00	142.68	455,100	212,800
156	SD	Flandreau Indian School	340.00	1,155.75	3,686,800	
157	SD	Little Eagle Day School	106.00	174.35	556,200	
158	SD	Little Wound Day School	903.00	1,462.20	4,664,400	929,900
159	SD	Loneman Day School	316.00	432.20	1,378,700	356,100
160	SD	Lower Brule Day School	340.00	490.45	1,564,500	348,500
161	SD	Marty Indian School	286.00	598.43	1,909,000	508,400
162	SD	Pierre Indian Learning Center	260.00	968.35	3,089,000	638,600
163	SD	Pine Ridge School	1,023.00	1,682.45	5,367,000	
164	SD	Porcupine Day School	143.00	271.85	867,200	294,200
165	SD	Rock Creek Day School	61.00	119.05	379,800	
166	SD	Rosebud Dormitories	93.00	133.86	427,000	127,700
167	SD	St. Francis Indian School	631.00	930.85	2,969,400	675,900
168	SD	Takini School	242.00	458.35	1,462,100	425,100
169	SD	Tiospa Zina Tribal School	413.00	629.00	2,006,500	512,600
170	SD	Tiospaye Topa School	232.00	397.90	1,269,300	
171	SD	Wounded Knee School District	172.00	319.15	1,018,100	314,000
172	UT	Aneth Community School	283.00	582.65	1,858,700	
173	UT	Richfield Dormitory	79.00	119.05	379,800	151,100
174	WA	Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	639.00	950.75	3,032,900	811,900
175	WA	Lummi High School	71.00	118.95	379,500	81,600
176	WA	Lummi Tribal School System	217.00	296.25	945,000	209,700
177	WA	Muckleshoot Tribal School	170.00	270.75	863,700	292,600
178	WA	Paschal Sherman Indian School	108.00	293.90	937,500	208,700
179	WA	Quileute Tribal School	88.00	125.98	401,900	237,300
180	WA	Wa He Lut Indian School	116.00	159.05	507,400	279,400
181	WA	Yakima Tribal School	89.00	140.10	446,900	257,800
182	WI	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe School	307.00	526.85	1,680,700	478,100
183	WI	Menominee Tribal School	288.00	448.25	1,429,900	288,000
184	WI	Oneida Tribal School	469.00	712.95	2,274,300	521,500
185	WY	St. Stephens Indian School	262.00	372.90	1,189,600	386,400
			50,125.00	90,421.73	288,445,500	42,159,800

* For School Year 1998-1999, a total of \$289,228,600 has been made available for ISEP. The balance of \$783,100 is to be distributed pending the disposition of appeals.

**Student Transportation
by School**

**Distribution of Student Transportation
Funds in School Year 1998-1999**

Name	State	Total Day Miles	Total Boarding Miles	Charter/Commercial Cost	Annual Air Cost	Total Distributed Funds
Black Mesa Community School	AZ	670.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$253,300
Blackwater Community School	AZ	143.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$54,200
Casa Blanca Day School	AZ	412.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$155,900
Chilchinbeto Day School	AZ	256.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$97,100
Chinle Boarding School	AZ	839.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$317,400
Cibecue Community School	AZ	113.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$42,700
Cottonwood Day School	AZ	625.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$236,300
Cove Day School	AZ	404.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$152,700
Dennehotso Boarding School	AZ	214.40	371.20	\$0	\$0	\$84,200
Dilcon Boarding School	AZ	748.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$282,900
Gila Crossing Day School	AZ	135.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$51,300
Greasewood/Toyei Consolidated	AZ	590.24	328.02	\$0	\$0	\$225,900
Greyhills High School	AZ	983.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$371,600
Hopi Day School	AZ	133.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$50,300
Hopi High School	AZ	1,878.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$710,100
Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	AZ	127.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$48,000
Hunters Point Boarding School	AZ	371.46	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$140,400
John F. Kennedy Day School	AZ	386.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$145,900
Kaibeto Boarding School	AZ	449.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$169,700
Kayenta Boarding School	AZ	0.00	6,158.40	\$0	\$0	\$51,700
Keams Canyon Boarding School	AZ	231.80	1,377.00	\$0	\$800	\$100,000
Kinlichee Boarding School	AZ	435.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$164,700
Leupp Boarding School	AZ	743.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$281,100
Little Singer Community School	AZ	476.04	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$179,900
Low Mountain Boarding School	AZ	492.20	96.80	\$0	\$0	\$186,900
Lukachukai Boarding School	AZ	360.00	1,670.40	\$0	\$0	\$150,100
Many Farms High School	AZ	1,279.20	964.80	\$0	\$0	\$491,600
Moencopi Day School	AZ	54.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$20,600
Navajo Mountain Boarding School	AZ	194.40	120.00	\$0	\$0	\$74,500
Nazlini Boarding School	AZ	338.80	231.20	\$0	\$0	\$130,000
Pine Springs Boarding School	AZ	655.36	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$247,700
Pinon Dormitory	AZ	592.40	889.60	\$0	\$0	\$231,400
Polacca Day School	AZ	133.52	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$50,500
Red Rock Day School	AZ	429.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$162,200
Rock Point Community School	AZ	1,267.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$479,000
Rocky Ridge Boarding School	AZ	417.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$157,900
Rough Rock Demonstration School	AZ	867.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$327,700
Salt River Day School	AZ	225.72	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$85,300
San Simon School	AZ	794.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$300,500
Santa Rosa Boarding School	AZ	313.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$118,400
Santa Rosa Ranch School	AZ	321.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$121,500
Seba Dalkai Boarding School	AZ	266.98	120.14	\$0	\$0	\$101,900
Second Mesa Day School	AZ	201.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$76,200
Shonto Boarding School	AZ	704.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$266,500
T'iis Nazbas (Teenospos) Community Sch.	AZ	670.90	258.20	\$0	\$0	\$255,800
Theodore Roosevelt School	AZ	166.70	424.25	\$0	\$952	\$67,500
Tohono O'odham High School	AZ	827.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$312,900
Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	AZ	750.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$283,500
Tuba City Boarding School	AZ	215.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$81,600
Wide Ruins Boarding School	AZ	513.06	227.84	\$0	\$0	\$195,900
Noli School	CA	658.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$248,700
Sherman Indian High School	CA	0.00	2,961.80	\$102,944	\$313,740	\$441,600
Ahfachkee Day School	FL	34.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$12,900
Miccosukee Indian School	FL	81.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$30,700
Sac & Fox Settlement School	IA	73.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$27,600
Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	ID	194.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$73,300
Sho-Ban School District No. 512	ID	496.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$187,800
Kickapoo Nation School	KS	725.08	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$274,100
Chitimacha Day School	LA	6.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$2,300

**Distribution of Student Transportation
Funds in School Year 1998-1999**

Name	State	Total Day Miles	Total Boarding Miles	Charter/ Commercial Cost	Annual Air Cost	Total Distributed Funds
Beatrice Rafferty School	ME	57.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$21,700
Indian Island School	ME	223.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$84,600
Indian Township School	ME	59.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$22,500
Behweting Saulte Ojibwa School	MI	256.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$97,000
Hannahville Indian School	MI	1,054.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$398,500
Bug-O-Nay-Ge Shig School	MN	1,840.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$695,700
Circle Of Life Survival School	MN	469.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$177,300
Fond Du Lac Ojibway School	MN	1,792.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$677,600
Nay Ah Shing School	MN	1,425.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$538,700
Boque Chitto Elementary School	MS	177.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$67,100
Choctaw Central High School	MS	1,431.00	168.00	\$0	\$2,713	\$545,000
Conehatta Elementary School	MS	89.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$34,000
Red Water Elementary School	MS	119.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$45,000
Standing Pine Elementary School	MS	105.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$39,800
Tucker Elementary School	MS	86.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$32,500
Busby School	MT	1,034.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$390,900
Two Eagle River School	MT	771.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$291,400
Cherokee Central School	NC	1,433.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$542,000
Circle of Nations(Wahpeton)Indian Boarding	ND	0.00	14,198.00	\$27,796	\$89,040	\$236,100
Dunseith Day School	ND	473.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$179,100
Mandaree Day School	ND	341.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$129,100
Ojibwa Indian School	ND	596.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$225,300
Standing Rock Community School	ND	1,384.62	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$523,400
Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	ND	541.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$204,700
Theodore Jamerson	ND	58.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$22,000
Trenton School	ND	159.10	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$60,100
Turtle Mt. Elem. & Middle School	ND	1,373.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$519,300
Twin Buttes Day School	ND	148.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$56,200
White Shield School	ND	415.52	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$157,100
Alamo Navajo School	NM	508.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$192,200
Aztec Dormitory	NM	0.00	440.00	\$0	\$0	\$3,700
Baca Community School	NM	430.04	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$162,600
Beclabito Day School	NM	365.32	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$138,100
Bread Springs Day School	NM	294.18	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$111,200
Chi-Ch'il-Tah / Jones Ranch	NM	400.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$151,400
Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated School	NM	659.80	271.00	\$0	\$0	\$251,700
Crownpoint Community School	NM	493.30	223.40	\$0	\$0	\$188,300
Crystal Boarding School	NM	274.00	264.80	\$0	\$0	\$105,800
Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc	NM	726.88	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$274,800
Dlo' Ay Azhi Community School	NM	116.20	401.40	\$0	\$0	\$47,300
Dzilth-na-o-dith-ble Community	NM	630.90	580.80	\$0	\$0	\$243,400
Huerfano Dormitory	NM	154.78	68.00	\$0	\$0	\$59,100
Isleta Elementary School	NM	118.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$44,700
Jemez Day School	NM	29.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$11,000
Laguna Elementary School	NM	301.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$113,900
Laguna Middle School	NM	222.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$84,100
Lake Valley Navajo School	NM	307.20	114.00	\$0	\$0	\$117,100
Mariano Lake Community School	NM	394.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$148,900
Mescalero Apache School	NM	299.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$113,200
Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	NM	649.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$245,500
Navajo Preparatory School	NM	0.00	2,493.00	\$0	\$0	\$20,900
Nenahnezad Boarding School	NM	315.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$119,200
Ohkay O'Wingeh Community School	NM	113.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$42,700
Ojo Encino Day School	NM	401.92	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$151,900
Pine Hill Schools	NM	737.08	767.80	\$0	\$0	\$285,100
Pueblo Pintado Community School	NM	730.10	711.20	\$0	\$0	\$282,000
San Felipe Day School	NM	225.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$85,300
San Idefonso Day School	NM	60.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$22,900
Sanostee Day School	NM	330.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$124,700
Santa Clara Day School	NM	20.90	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$7,900
Santa Fe Indian School	NM	1,057.80	2,249.00	\$25,593	\$2,304	\$446,600

**Distribution of Student Transportation
Funds in School Year 1998-1999**

Name	State	Total Day Miles	Total Boarding Miles	Charter/Commercial Cost	Annual Air Cost	Total Distributed Funds
Shiprock Alternative High School	NM	1,044.80	1,421.00	\$0	\$0	\$406,900
Sky City Community School	NM	253.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$95,900
Taos Day School	NM	93.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$35,200
Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day School (Tesuque)	NM	114.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$43,400
To'haali' (Toadlena) Community School	NM	499.00	151.00	\$0	\$0	\$189,900
To'Hajilee-He (Canoncito)	NM	761.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$287,700
Tse'ii'ahi' (Standing Rock) Community School	NM	474.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$179,300
Wingate Elementary School	NM	231.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$87,300
Wingate High School	NM	86.00	4,153.00	\$565	\$4,831	\$72,800
Zia Day School	NM	30.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$11,300
Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	NV	11.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$4,400
Pyramid Lake High School	NV	267.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$101,200
Carter Seminary	OK	20.00	414.00	\$0	\$0	\$11,000
Eufaula Dormitory	OK	0.00	4,937.00	\$0	\$0	\$41,500
Jones Academy	OK	0.00	5,190.00	\$2,398	\$27,321	\$73,300
Riverside Indian School	OK	0.00	4,603.00	\$0	\$268,759	\$307,400
Sequoyah High School	OK	219.00	3,906.00	\$0	\$52,957	\$168,500
Chemawa Indian School	OR	0.00	3,775.00	\$14,712	\$466,426	\$512,800
American Horse School	SD	577.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$218,300
Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School	SD	983.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$371,600
Crazy Horse School	SD	690.50	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$261,000
Crow Creek Reservation High Sch	SD	418.30	3,822.00	\$0	\$4,348	\$194,600
Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Elementary School	SD	115.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$43,500
Enemy Swim Day School	SD	213.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$80,600
Flandreau Indian School	SD	0.00	5,793.00	\$154,732	\$104,556	\$307,900
Little Eagle Day School	SD	229.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$86,800
Little Wound Day School	SD	1,429.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$540,500
Loneman Day School	SD	527.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$199,200
Lower Brule Day School	SD	367.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$138,700
Marty Indian School	SD	353.50	1,815.00	\$928	\$3,262	\$153,100
Pierre Indian Learning Center	SD	0.00	10,033.00	\$11,910	\$0	\$96,200
Pine Ridge School	SD	1,350.94	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$510,700
Porcupine Day School	SD	225.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$85,200
Rock Creek Day School	SD	111.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$42,100
Sicangu Owayawa Oti (Rosebud Dormitory)	SD	0.00	923.00	\$472	\$0	\$8,200
St. Francis Indian School	SD	1,322.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$499,700
Takini School	SD	771.20	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$291,500
Tiospa Zina Tribal School	SD	816.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$308,600
Tiyospaye Topa School	SD	780.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$294,800
Wounded Knee School District	SD	207.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$78,400
Aneth Community School	UT	600.46	210.80	\$0	\$0	\$228,700
Richfield Dormitory	UT	0.00	2,500.00	\$9,863	\$0	\$30,900
Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	WA	2,998.40	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$1,133,400
Lummi High School	WA	211.30	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$79,900
Lummi Tribal School System	WA	432.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$163,500
Muckleshoot Tribal School	WA	328.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$124,300
Paschal Sherman Indian School	WA	410.88	918.80	\$232	\$1,992	\$165,300
Quileute Tribal School	WA	373.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$141,200
Wa He Lut Indian School	WA	882.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$333,400
Yakima Tribal School	WA	318.00	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$120,200
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	WI	714.60	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$270,100
Menominee Tribal School	WI	318.28	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$120,300
Oneida Tribal School	WI	565.70	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$213,800
St. Stephens Indian School	WY	469.80	0.00	\$0	\$0	\$177,600
		80,198	93,716	352,145	1,344,002	\$32,798,400

**Law Enforcement
Services by District**

FY 2000 - LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES - BASE FUNDING
(dollars in thousands)

PHOENIX DISTRICT		ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT		WASHINGTON LIAISON		SELF GOV. COMPACTS		
B	PHOENIX DISTRICT	612.874	ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT	408.265	WASHINGTON LIAISON	350.000		
U	COLORADO RIVER AGENCY	90.134	SOUTHERN PUEBLOS AGENCY	1,049.201				
R	FT APACHE AGENCY	314.039	LAGUNA AGENCY	39.739				
E	SALT RIVER AGENCY	144.863	NORTHERN PUEBLOS AGENCY	652.355				
A	SAN CARLOS AGENCY	230.003	UTE MOUNTAIN UTE AGENCY	929.485				
U	WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY	877.910	JICARILLA AGENCY	76.590				
-	UINTAH & OURAY AGENCY	1,411.566	MESCALERO AGENCY	966.554				
O	EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY	1,207.071	NAVAJO AREA OFFICE	89.452				
P	HOPI AGENCY	1,999.006	SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY	95.000				
E	TRUXTON CANON AGENCY	1,733.685						
R	SOUTHERN PAIUTE FIELD STA.	140.810						
A	KLAMATH SUB-AGENCY	369.743						
T								
E								
D	BUREAU TOTAL:	9,131.704	BUREAU TOTAL:	4,306.641	BUREAU TOTAL:	350.000		
	COLORADO RIVER TRIBE	700.913	ACOMA	271.600	INDIAN TOWNSHIP PASSAMAQUODD	375.138	ABSENTEE SHAWNEE	66.908
	FT MOHAVE	312.940	ISLETA	274.908	PLEASANT PT. PASSAMAQUODDY	168.000	KICKAPOO-OKLAHOMA	40.561
	WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE	959.839	SANTA ANA	94.420	PENOBSCOT	304.604	SAC & FOX-OKLAHOMA	371.991
	TOHONO O'ODHAM	2,765.122	YSLETA DEL SUR	13.000	MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT	23.492	KAW	143.504
	FT MCDOWELL	444.970	LAGUNA PUEBLO	606.697	MICCOSUKEE	752.200	CITIZENS BAND POTAWATOMI	84.793
	PASCUA YAQUI	297.800	PICURIS	106.257	NARRAGANSETT	69.064	PONCA-OK	192.050
T	GILA RIVER	3,706.616	POJOAQUE	246.900	POARCH CREEK	273.816	ROCKY BOY'S-CHIPPEWA CRE	588.334
R	SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE	1,247.229	SAN JUAN PUEBLO	238.502	CATAWBA	141.223	MILLE LACS	1.571
I	FALLON	116.468	TAOS	326.335	TUNICA BILOXI	117.423	RED LAKE	1,527.299
B	LOVELOCK	42.500	TESUQUE	81.560	CHITIMACHA	60.000	BOIS FORTE (NETT LAKE)	459.400
A	PYRAMID LAKE	208.418	SOUTHERN UTE TRIBE	549.588	COUSHATTA	74.007	LEECH LAKE	4.599
L	RENO SPARKS	110.685	ZUNI TRIBE	1,119.468	SENECA NATION	39.300	ONEIDA	7.687
L	WALKER RIVER	136.019	RAMAH NAVAJO	69.000	ST REGIS MOHAWK	220.876	SAULT STE. MARIE	311.510
Y	WINNEMUCCA	12.100	NAVAJO NATION	19,565.922	EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE	51.968	GRAND TRAVERSE	240.560
	YERINGTON	78.590			SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA	299.541	WYANDOTTE	3.842
-	YOMBA	42.947			MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW	299.541	MODOC	2.809
	WASHOE	174.728					CREEK NATION	246.472
O	SKULL VALLEY	18.200					CHEROKEE NATION OF OK	206.630
P	COCOPAH	210.155					CHOCTAW	220.958
E	TE-MOAK	109.999					SALT RIVER TRIBE	901.400
R	GOSHUTE	42.564					DUCKWATER	51.600
A	YAVAPAI PRESCOTT	40.000					ELY	51.600
T	TONTO APACHE	25.000					CABAZON	0.221
E	LAS VEGAS	54.010					MANZANITA	0.542
D	MOAPA	41.000					SANTA CLARA	306.118
							SILETZ TRIBE	2.419
							KOOTENAI	24.600
							MAKAH	334.590
							QUINULT	376.060
							SHOALWATER BAY	87.590
							SKOKOMISH	37.904
							SQUAXIN ISLAND	192.512
							LOWER ELWHA	184.371
							LUMMI	269.745
							NISQUALLY	281.900
							PORT GAMBLE	156.357
							SWINOMISH	250.478
							SUQUAMISH	330.400
							CONFED. SALISH-KOOTENAI	860.419
							METLAKATLA	491.952
	TRIBAL TOTAL:	11,898.812	TRIBAL TOTAL:	23,564.157	TRIBAL TOTAL:	3,270.193	TRIBAL TOTAL:	9,914.256
	PHOENIX TOTAL:	21,030.516	ALBUQUERQUE TOTAL:	27,870.798	WASH. LIAISON TOTAL:	3,620.193	COMPACTS TOTAL:	9,914.256

**Area Direct Operations
by Area**

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - AREA OFFICE OPERATIONS BASE FUNDING

AREA OFFICE OPERATIONS	TOTAL	UNDISTRIBUTED RESOURCES	ABERDEEN	ANADARKO	BILLINGS	JUNEAU	MINNEAPOLIS	MUSKOGEE	PHOENIX	SACRAMENTO	ALBUQUERQUE	NAVAJO	PORTLAND	EASTERN
Community Services, General	243.688					63.631			75.772	9.798				94.487
Aid to Tribal Government	1,187.966		210.143	111.838	70.700	75.242	98.206	43.911	67.659	171.764	61.108	243.381	34.014	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,431.654		210.143	111.838	70.700	138.873	98.206	43.911	143.431	181.562	61.108	243.381	34.014	94.487
Svcs.to Children, Elderly & Families	659.429		80.145	42.410	128.848	80.951	29.701	39.344	51.543		37.200	160.450	8.837	
Housing Development	2,352.158		195.383	235.518	157.062	260.503	195.235	103.497	227.947	317.916	242.679	136.047	156.198	124.173
HUMAN SERVICES	3,011.587		275.528	277.928	285.910	341.454	224.936	142.841	279.490	317.916	279.879	296.497	165.035	124.173
Adult Vocational Training	34.171					34.171								
Economic Development	797.903		139.207		55.012	83.218	68.837	167.521	107.347		55.828	80.175	40.758	
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	832.074		139.207		55.012	117.389	68.837	167.521	107.347		55.828	80.175	40.758	
Natural Resources, General	373.452		22.497	29.508	121.193		25.950		115.020	13.988	45.296	(0.000)		
Agriculture	541.519		134.331				20.660	13.064	91.816			225.008	56.640	
Forestry	1,021.811				61.777	93.613	188.967		155.729	118.598	33.236	87.577	235.387	46.927
Forest Marketing Assistance	160.468	160.468												
Water Resources	543.525		64.796	10.450	72.834	3.473	72.156		61.456	50.128	74.515		108.146	25.571
Wildlife & Parks	362.067		40.053				32.763		38.410		40.332		210.509	
Minerals and Mining	239.124		32.299	39.788				48.137	(0.000)			55.131	63.769	
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	3,241.966	160.468	293.976	79.746	255.804	97.086	340.496	61.201	462.431	182.714	193.379	367.716	674.451	72.498
Trust Services, General	567.037		78.211	0.308	103.981	69.520	63.612	2.949			147.292	6.467		94.697
Other Rights Protection	290.292					44.782	27.305	2.338			62.584	92.267	61.016	
Other Real Estate Services	1,914.574		294.299	225.027	123.747	59.866	56.448	80.033	119.375	188.497	58.092	338.560	331.346	39.284
Land Titles & Records	3,358.000	3,358.000												
Land Records Improvement	3,272.000	3,272.000												
Environmental Quality Services	210.338		17.599	42.220			26.066							124.453
TRUST SERVICES	9,612.241	6,630.000	390.109	267.555	227.728	174.168	173.431	85.320	119.375	188.497	267.968	437.294	516.815	133.981
Executive Direction	2,278.705		223.605	132.672	184.686	150.503	92.361	175.030	195.678	297.872	159.285	268.273	251.781	146.959
Administrative Services	11,134.204		1,064.843	679.746	651.631	1,103.109	731.111	689.324	1,620.680	484.164	1,155.328	1,510.731	556.526	887.011
Personnel Services	3,737.958		438.358	151.691	429.955	200.784	194.749	150.526	649.439	147.815	369.898	452.868	400.325	151.550
Safety Management	753.759		64.850	29.217	45.258		55.960	58.507	54.756		64.978	214.269	97.963	68.001
Facilities Management	3,643.776		653.637	174.633	170.635		67.466	105.510	543.281		327.660	1,131.812	222.900	246.242
ADP Decentralized Support	2,765.076		312.909	343.553	304.833	168.505	154.698	115.384	341.366	145.521	340.570	180.397	266.334	91.006
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	24,313.478		2,758.202	1,511.512	1,786.998	1,622.901	1,296.345	1,294.281	3,405.200	1,075.372	2,417.719	3,758.350	1,795.829	1,590.769
** GRAND TOTALS **	42,443.000	6,790.468	4,067.165	2,248.579	2,682.152	2,491.871	2,202.251	1,795.075	4,517.274	1,946.061	3,275.881	5,183.413	3,226.902	2,015.908

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ABERDEEN SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	ABERDEEN FIELD OPS	FLANDREAU SANTEE SIOUX TRIBE	CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY	CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE	FT BERTHOLD AGENCY	THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES	FT TOTTEN AGENCY	SPIRIT LAKE TRIBE	PINE RIDGE AGENCY	OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE	ROSEBUD AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Govt	13,242.402		271.943		1,848.174		2,082.980		29.836		220.830	
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Tribal Courts	1,836.929	147.914							163.352		737.575	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	15,079.330	147.914	271.943		1,848.174		2,082.980		193.188		958.405	
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	3,866.373	159.480		397.454			29.489		272.471	459.835	245.858	217.021
Indian Child Welfare Act	735.723								68.725		120.350	
Welfare Assistance	66.095								5.985	0.110		
Other, Human Services												
Housing Improvement Program	80.194								21.775		57.309	
HUMAN SERVICES	4,748.385	159.480		397.454			29.489		368.956	459.945	423.517	217.021
Scholarships	3,523.937								74.342		874.950	
Johnson O'Malley	1,195.825		38.530		31.073				93.600		515.918	
Adult Education	421.431						34.369				147.599	
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges	705.427						73.214				344.776	
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	5,846.620		38.530		31.073		107.583		167.942		1,883.243	
Comm.Fire Prot.	63.374								33.330			2.114
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	63.374								33.330			2.114
Job Placement & Training	1,999.417						174.369		42.942		410.519	
Economic Development	241.752								0.200		130.799	55.187
Road Maintenance												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,241.169						174.369		43.142		541.318	55.187
Nat. Resources, Gen.	134.310	9.877									118.486	
Agriculture	2,707.035			498.457		241.568		116.331		458.317	14.300	385.206
Forestry	146.532									17.380		20.304
Water Resources	94.338										94.338	
Wildlife & Parks	639.176							(0.000)	55.025		240.924	
Minerals and Mining	28.383					28.383						
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	3,749.774	9.877		498.457		289.951		116.331	55.025	473.697	468.048	405.510
Trust Svcs., Gen.												
Other Rights Protect.												
Real Estate Services	3,404.202	22.874		247.527		281.775		184.507		479.560		378.340
Real Estate Appraisals	401.394	400.800										
Environ. Qual. Svc.												
ANILCA												
ANCSA												
TRUST SERVICES	3,805.596	423.674		247.527		281.775		184.507		479.560		378.340
Executive Direction	1,581.338	30.443		134.779		108.387		101.374		157.637		195.555
Administrative Svcs.	2,349.148			141.853		134.776		65.108		473.926		248.384
Safety Management												
Common Support Services												
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	3,930.486	30.443		276.632		243.163		186.482		631.563		443.939
** GRAND TOTALS **	39,464.734	771.388	310.473	1,420.070	1,879.247	794.889	2,394.421	487.320	861.583	2,044.765	4,274.531	1,502.111

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ABERDEEN SUMMARY	ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE	YANKTON AGENCY	YANKTON SIOUX TRIBE	PONCA TRIBE of NEBRASKA	PONCA FIELD OFFICE	SISSETON AGENCY	SISSETON-WAHPETON SIOUX TRIBE	STANDING ROCK AGENCY	STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE	TURTLE MOUNTAIN AGENCY	TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA	TRENTON
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,744.662		35.978	1,103.734			737.866	80.542	3,111.684	190.520		41.353
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Tribal Courts			84.988							67.746	339.768	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,744.662		130.966	1,103.734			737.866	80.542	3,111.684	258.266	339.768	41.353
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families		189.429	161.200		21.552	187.897	28.799	287.484		292.687	307.800	
Indian Child Welfare Act	83.450		59.730								91.650	
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
Housing Improvement Program												
HUMAN SERVICES	83.450	189.429	220.930		21.552	187.897	28.799	287.484		292.687	399.450	
Scholarships	709.222		164.183				271.900				1,163.033	
Johnson O'Malley	12.400			5.589			89.830		145.042		80.000	14.900
Adult Education	48.766		38.489						28.130		97.780	
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges	194.963										92.474	
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	965.351		202.672	5.589			361.730		173.172		1,433.287	14.900
Comm. Fire Prot.											27.130	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE											27.130	
Job Placement & Training	205.337		116.789				135.597		199.925	410.511	28.100	78.389
Economic Development												
Road Maintenance												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	205.337		116.789				135.597		199.925	410.511	28.100	78.389
Nat. Resources, Gen.												
Agriculture		32.019					120.603	273.823		63.642		
Forestry							3.700				47.414	
Water Resources												52.047
Wildlife & Parks		46.383										
Minerals and Mining												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		78.402					124.303	273.823		63.642	47.414	52.047
Trust Svcs., Gen.												
Other Rights Protect.												
Real Estate Services		142.404			77.292	226.883		383.368		293.556	68.847	2.334
Real Estate Appraisals							0.147		0.447			
Environ. Qual. Svc.												
ANILCA												
ANCSA												
TRUST SERVICES		142.404			77.292	226.883	0.147	383.368	0.447	293.556	68.847	2.334
Executive Direction		109.374			13.792	112.187		134.749		143.352		
Administrative Svcs.		108.687			9.169	134.939		173.367		147.189		
Safety Management												
Common Support Services												
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		216.061			22.961	247.126		308.116		290.541		
** GRAND TOTALS **	2,998.800	626.296	671.357	1,109.323	121.805	661.906	1,388.442	1,333.333	3,485.228	1,609.203	2,341.996	189.023

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ABERDEEN SUMMARY	WINNEBAGO AGENCY	OMAHA TRIBE of NEBRASKA	SANTEE SIOUX TRIBE	WINNEBAGO TRIBE	CROW CREEK AGENCY	CROW CREEK SIOUX TRIBE	LOWER BRULE AGENCY	LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE
Aid to Tribal Govt		878.868	150.180	693.010		20.242		
Self Governance								
New Tribes								
Tribal Courts						152.658		132.927
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		878.868	150.180	693.010		172.900		132.927
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families		4.500	81.723	62.802	254.812	55.754		148.326
Indian Child Welfare Act		58.261	111.025	47.130		53.372		42.030
Welfare Assistance			60.000					
Other, Human Services						1.110		
Housing Improvement Program								
HUMAN SERVICES		62.761	252.748	109.932	254.812	110.236		190.356
Scholarships			113.579			94.930		57.798
Johnson O'Malley		101.519	16.100	1.430		45.347		4.547
Adult Education						10.000		16.298
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges								
Other, Education								
EDUCATION		101.519	129.679	1.430		150.277		78.643
Comm. Fire Prol.			0.800					
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE			0.800					
Job Placement & Training			80.642			52.243	22.188	43.886
Economic Development			27.336				28.230	
Road Maintenance								
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			107.978			52.243	50.398	43.886
Nat. Resources, Gen.	2.500		3.447					
Agriculture	165.100		20.189		163.825		155.655	
Forestry	57.734							
Water Resources								
Wildlife & Parks			45.976			81.050	0.000	117.769
Minerals and Mining								
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	225.334		69.614		163.825	81.050	155.655	117.769
Trust Svcs., Gen.								
Other Rights Protect.								
Real Estate Services	265.045		31.036		203.465		115.389	
Real Estate Appraisals								
Environ. Qual. Svc.								
ANILCA								
ANCSA								
TRUST SERVICES	265.045		31.036		203.465		115.389	
Executive Direction	139.914				104.676		95.119	
Administrative Svcs.	354.904				227.088		111.778	
Safety Management								
Common Support Services								
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	494.818				331.744		206.897	
** GRAND TOTALS **	985.197	1,043.148	742.035	804.372	953.846	586.706	528.339	563.581

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ANADARKO SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	ANADARKO FIELD OPS	ALABAMA COUSHATTA TRIBE of TEXAS	HORTON AGENCY	IOWA TRIBE of KANSAS and NEBRASKA	KICKAPOO TRIBE of KANSAS	PRAIRIE BAND of POTAWATOMI	SAC & FOX TRIBE of MISSOURI	CONCHO AGENCY	CHEYENNE-ARAPAHO TRIBES	ANADARKO AGENCY	FT. SILL APACHE	WCHITA & AFFILIATED TRIBES
Aid to Tribal Govt	3,078.775	29.582	695.136	117.363	150.121	425.047	435.078	137.390		54.383	77.745	4.702	
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts	485.586	156.978								101.595	71.115		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,562.361	186.560	695.136	117.363	150.121	425.047	435.078	137.390		155.978	148.860	4.702	
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	1,865.905	258.237		33.000		0.800	0.500			469.654	52.976	262.922	18.889
Indian Child Welfare Act	807.406		27.473		25.817	41.760	41.776	20.031		105.087		27.867	41.962
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services	71.260												71.260
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES	2,744.571	258.237	27.473	33.000	25.817	42.560	42.276	20.031		574.721	52.976	290.789	132.111
Scholarships	2,458.379			5.600						323.500		25.385	118.081
Johnson O'Malley	290.716		15.000		10.500		17.700			135.500			14.200
Adult Education	539.335			22.700	0.200					89.600	135.863	5.147	24.638
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges													
Other, Education	5.000												5.000
EDUCATION	3,293.430		15.000	28.300	10.700		17.700			548.800	135.863	30.532	161.899
Comm.Fire Prot.	3.945		0.200										
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	3.945		0.200										
Job Placement & Training	745.632									183.780	80.578		21.589
Economic Development	201.211	143.164									46.787		
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	946.843	143.164								183.780	127.365		21.589
Nat. Resources, Gen.													
Agriculture	1,267.891	108.779		80.918					253.475		686.032		
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining	65.435	65.435											
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,333.326	174.214		80.918					253.475		686.032		
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services	1,615.681			204.414					354.401		642.125		
Real Estate Appraisals	354.284	352.184											
Environ. Qual. Svc.	55.430	55.430											
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	2,025.395	407.614		204.414					354.401		642.125		
Executive Direction	668.604	48.852		107.488					90.087		136.128		
Administrative Svcs.	562.122	0.137		61.848					101.234		172.651		
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,230.726	48.989		169.336					191.321		308.979		
** GRAND TOTALS **	15,140.597	1,218.778	737.809	633.331	186.838	467.607	495.052	157.421	799.197	1,463.279	2,102.200	328.023	315.599

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ANADARKO SUMMARY	CADDO TRIBE	DELAWARE TRIBE of W. OK.	COMANCHE TRIBE	APACHE TRIBE	KIOWA TRIBE	PAWNEE AGENCY	OTOE- MISSOURIA TRIBE	PAWNEE TRIBE	TONKAWA TRIBE	SHAWNEE AGENCY	IOWA TRIBE of OKLAHOMA	KICKAPOO TRIBE of TEXAS
Aid to Tribal Govt	82.960	74.706	25.649				79.350	111.150	82.979		126.006	367.430
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Tribal Courts						36.262	71.447	31.900			16.269	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	82.960	74.706	25.649			36.262	150.797	143.050	82.979		142.295	367.430
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	17.889		134.116	24.289	309.828	164.154					118.651	
Indian Child Welfare Act	42.249	41.423	70.021	41.805	91.918		42.639	44.699	30.766		27.537	42.596
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
Housing Improvement Program												
HUMAN SERVICES	60.138	41.423	204.137	66.094	401.746	164.154	42.639	44.699	30.766		146.188	42.596
Scholarships	207.044	85.315	560.201	149.983	662.099		103.030	161.525	56.636			
Johnson O'Malley					7.100		23.847	28.369	28.280		10.200	
Adult Education	58.358	16.965	125.283	21.047			5.200	23.294	10.840			
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges												
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	265.402	102.280	685.484	171.030	669.199		132.077	213.208	95.756		10.200	
Comm. Fire Prot.											3.745	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE											3.745	
Job Placement & Training	26.347	10.849	148.325	49.254	190.010		20.000		14.900			
Economic Development							11.260					
Road Maintenance												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	26.347	10.849	148.325	49.254	190.010		31.260		14.900			
Nat. Resources, Gen.												
Agriculture						91.301				41.086	6.300	
Forestry												
Water Resources												
Wildlife & Parks												
Minerals and Mining												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						91.301				41.086	6.300	
Trust Svcs., Gen.												
Other Rights Protect.												
Real Estate Services						319.386				75.555	19.800	
Real Estate Appraisals											2.100	
Environ. Qual. Svc.												
ANILCA												
ANCSA												
TRUST SERVICES						319.386				75.555	21.900	
Executive Direction						155.338				130.711		
Administrative Svcs.						140.162				85.890		
Safety Management												
Common Support Services												
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						295.500				216.601		
** GRAND TOTALS **	434.847	229.258	1,063.595	286.378	1,260.955	906.603	356.773	400.957	224.401	333.242	330.628	410.026

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

BILLINGS SUMMARY	NORTHERN ARAPAHO TRIBE	SHOSHONE TRIBE	ARAPAHO/ SHOSHONE TRIBES JOINT	ROCKY BOYS AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Govt				
Self Governance				
New Tribes				
Tribal Courts			117.914	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT			117.914	
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	218.182		68.757	
Indian Child Welfare Act	68.206	49.391		
Welfare Assistance				
Other, Human Services				
Housing Improvement Program				
HUMAN SERVICES	286.388	49.391	68.757	
Scholarships	186.768	186.768		
Johnson O'Malley	94.841	94.842		
Adult Education	0.074	0.073		
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges				
Other, Education				
EDUCATION	281.683	281.683		
Comm. Fire Prot.				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE				
Job Placement & Training	45.120	45.119		
Economic Development				
Road Maintenance				
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	45.120	45.119		
Nat. Resources, Gen.				
Agriculture				
Forestry				
Water Resources			87.350	
Wildlife & Parks				
Minerals and Mining				
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			87.350	
Trust Svcs., Gen.				
Other Rights Protect.				
Real Estate Services				
Real Estate Appraisals				
Environ. Qual. Svc.				
ANILCA				
ANCSA				
TRUST SERVICES				
Executive Direction				67.841
Administrative Svcs.				
Safety Management				
Common Support Services				
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				67.841
** GRAND TOTALS **	613.191	376.193	274.021	67.841

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

JUNEAU SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	JUNEAU FIELD OPS	ANCHORGE SUMMARY	BETHEL SUMMARY	FAIRBANKS SUMMARY	NOME SUMMARY	SOUTHEAST AGENCY	HOONAH	KLUCKWAN	DOUGLAS	HYDABURG	PETERSBURG
Aid to Tribal Govt	10,347,035	284,552	3,678,991	3,242,318	2,085,219	708,310		64,297	107,442	63,444	112,462	
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Tribal Courts	53,520		25,000	28,520								
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	10,400,555	284,552	3,703,991	3,270,838	2,085,219	708,310		64,297	107,442	63,444	112,462	
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	2,279,907	975,489	598,758	248,599	344,306	43,869		28,720	8,660	16,080	19,428	
Indian Child Welfare Act	2,135,121		528,819	569,568	482,752	428,916		37,199	29,223	29,200	29,446	
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
Housing Improvement Program												
HUMAN SERVICES	4,415,028	975,489	1,127,577	816,165	827,058	472,785		63,919	37,883	45,280	48,872	
Scholarships	1,719,013		575,130	481,320	182,181	408,230		34,941	8,258	16,751	12,202	
Johnson O'Malley	1,028,799		573,800	135,700	431,560	(168,421)		24,320		11,340		18,500
Adult Education	22,344	0.100	0.138	8,700	3,308	5,400		1,800	0.500	1,000	1,402	
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges												
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	2,768,156	0.100	1,149,068	625,720	617,047	245,209		61,081	8,758	29,091	13,804	18,500
Comm.Fire Prot.												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE												
Job Placement & Training	1,452,248	134,730	627,638	153,880	216,603	210,720		48,200	10,100	20,100	30,279	
Economic Development	217,151	149,492		58,460	5,859			1,700	0.500	1,140		
Road Maintenance												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,669,399	284,222	627,638	212,340	222,462	210,720		49,900	10,600	21,240	30,279	
Nat. Resources, Gen.	225,919	48,859	19,355	147,605	8,400	0.200		1,500				
Agriculture	201,652	76,294	51,549	30,540	5,489	37,780						
Forestry	222,949	222,130						0.513	0.300		0.006	
Water Resources	3,240			1,400	0.920				0.920			
Wildlife & Parks	235,790	77,334			158,456							
Minerals and Mining												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	889,550	424,617	70,904	179,545	173,265	37,980		2,013	1,220		0,006	
Trust Svcs., Gen.	180,034	180,034										
Other Rights Protect.	346,975	286,435	0.140	0.200		60,200						
Real Estate Services	1,318,347	325,064	201,588	339,130	323,710	36,100	17,654	43,920	22,100	0,900	8,181	
Real Estate Appraisals	201,567	201,447		0.120								
Environ. Qual. Svc.	68,953	67,253						1,100	0,600			
ANILCA	743,833	728,273	2,773	3,667	1,610	7,400	0,110					
ANCSA	238,809	238,809										
TRUST SERVICES	3,098,518	2,027,315	204,501	343,117	325,320	103,700	17,764	45,020	22,700	0,900	8,181	
Executive Direction	517,201	24,551	137,959	119,708	137,700	93,609	3,676					
Administrative Svcs.	581,727	20,000	208,812	64,832	152,050	76,831	59,202					
Safety Management												
Common Support Services												
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,098,928	44,551	346,771	184,538	289,750	170,440	62,878					
** GRAND TOTALS **	24,340,134	4,040,846	7,230,446	5,632,263	4,540,121	1,949,144	80,642	286,210	188,603	159,955	213,404	18,500

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ANCHORAGE SUMMARY	AGENCY TOTAL	ANCHORAGE AGENCY	AKHIOK	CHICKALOON	CHISTOCHINA	CHITINA	COPPER CENTER (KLUTI-KAAH)	EKLUTNA	FALSE PASS	GULKANA	IGIUGIG	ILLIAMNA	KARLUK
Aid to Tribal Govt	3,678,991	324,636	110,553	134,256	110,027	120,365	8,940	129,438	117,963		130,635	156,699	111,352
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts	25,000												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,703,991	324,636	110,553	134,256	110,027	120,365	8,940	129,438	117,963		130,635	156,699	111,352
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	598,758	257,587	1,859	33,288	0,601	37,706			1,984		29,577	11,433	6,340
Indian Child Welfare Act	528,819		30,260		29,288		30,478	30,671	29,331	31,220			31,469
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES	1,127,577	257,587	32,119	33,288	29,887	37,706	30,478	30,671	31,315	31,220	29,577	11,433	37,809
Scholarships	575,130	322,671	10,071	15,032	4,500	2,264			4,109			3,287	3,560
Johnson O'Malley	573,800	434,461	2,215		2,000							1,800	1,477
Adult Education	0,136					0,136							
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	1,149,066	757,132	12,286	15,032	6,500	2,400			4,109			5,067	5,037
Comm.Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training	627,636	282,628	6,821	13,670	4,588	2,686			4,574		3,258		6,100
Economic Development													
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	627,636	282,628	6,821	13,670	4,588	2,686			4,574		3,258		6,100
Nat. Resources, Gen.	19,355	4,200			7,717								
Agriculture	51,549				0,140	3,429							
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	70,904	4,200			7,857	3,429							
Trust Svcs., Gen.	0,140					0,140							
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services	201,588	195,506										6,082	
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA	2,773	2,773											
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	204,501	198,279				0,140						6,082	
Executive Direction	137,959	137,959											
Administrative Svcs.	208,812	208,812											
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	346,771	346,771											
** GRAND TOTALS **	7,230,446	2,171,233	161,779	196,246	158,859	166,726	39,418	160,109	157,961	31,220	163,470	179,281	160,298

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ANCHORAGE SUMMARY	KENAITZE (KENAI INDIAN TRIBE)	KING COVE (Agdaagux)	KNIK	LARSEN BAY	MENTASTA	NAKNEK	NEWHALEN	NINILCHIK	OLD HARBOR	OUZINKIE	PEDRO BAY	PORT LYONS	SALAMATOFF
Aid to Tribal Govt	38.508	47.927	126.415	93.607	100.836	84.885	91.504	98.142	60.546	69.639	179.676	91.455	113.883
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts		25.000											
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	38.508	72.927	126.415	93.607	100.836	84.885	91.504	98.142	60.546	69.639	179.676	91.455	113.883
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	35.384	13.018	7.566	29.937	3.500	0.851	31.345	7.920	5.103	7.340	0.900	3.038	2.756
Indian Child Welfare Act	39.867	0.660	29.331	0.560	29.273	30.800		29.967	32.511	31.687		31.262	29.300
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES	75.251	13.678	36.897	30.497	32.773	31.651	31.345	37.887	37.614	39.027	0.900	34.300	32.056
Scholarships	33.664	22.335	14.949	14.340	9.500			12.200	35.245	24.940	0.100	20.984	3.156
Johnson O'Malley	58.980		4.600	4.140	2.900	10.000		7.400	11.921	4.115	1.100	5.591	
Adult Education													
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	92.644	22.335	19.549	18.480	12.400	10.000		19.600	47.166	29.055	1.200	26.575	3.156
Comm. Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training	59.998	35.078	13.854	10.400	7.900		8.951	7.000	23.868	23.840		14.211	5.762
Economic Development													
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	59.998	35.078	13.854	10.400	7.900		8.951	7.000	23.868	23.840		14.211	5.762
Nat. Resources, Gen.					7.438								
Agriculture	39.110			5.340									3.530
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	39.110			5.340	7.438								3.530
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs.													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTALS **	305.511	144.018	196.715	158.324	161.347	126.536	131.800	162.629	169.194	161.561	181.776	166.541	158.387

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ANCHORAGE SUMMARY	SAND POINT	NONDALTON	SELDOVIA	TWIN HILLS	TYONEK	UNALASKA (Gawwalingn)	UNGA	AFOGNAK	KAGUYAK VILLAGE	LESNOI VILLAGE (WOODY ISLAND)	PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE
Aid to Tribal Govt	14.421	107.652	119.799	6.294	44.105	112.934	0.007	154.398	156.198	153.498	157.798
Self Governance											
New Tribes											
Tribal Courts											
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	14.421	107.652	119.799	6.294	44.105	112.934	0.007	154.398	156.198	153.498	157.798
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families		21.056	32.373		9.340	6.096	0.860				
Indian Child Welfare Act					30.886						
Welfare Assistance											
Other, Human Services											
Housing Improvement Program											
HUMAN SERVICES		21.056	32.373		40.226	6.096	0.860				
Scholarships		0.200			11.100	5.131	1.812				
Johnson O'Malley		8.200	3.900			9.000					
Adult Education											
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges											
Other, Education											
EDUCATION		8.400	3.900		11.100	14.131	1.812				
Comm.Fire Prot.											
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE											
Job Placement & Training		9.000			64.420	15.995	3.034				
Economic Development											
Road Maintenance											
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		9.000			64.420	15.995	3.034				
Nat. Resources, Gen.											
Agriculture											
Forestry											
Water Resources											
Wildlife & Parks											
Minerals and Mining											
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT											
Trust Svcs., Gen.											
Other Rights Protect.											
Real Estate Services											
Real Estate Appraisals											
Environ. Qual. Svc.											
ANILCA											
ANCSA											
TRUST SERVICES											
Executive Direction											
Administrative Svcs.											
Safety Management											
Common Support Services											
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION											
** GRAND TOTALS **	14.421	146.108	156.072	6.294	159.851	149.156	5.713	154.398	156.198	153.498	157.798

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

BETHEL SUMMARY	AGENCY TOTAL	BETHEL AGENCY	ANDREAFSKY	ATMAUTLUAK	CHEFORNAK	MARSHALL	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE (KUIGPAGMUIT)	NAPASKIAK	NIGHTMUTE	PITKA'S POINT	PLATINUM	KWINHAGAK	TOKSOOK BAY
Aid to Tribal Govt	3,242,318	0.948	125,618	95,068	2,637	88,495	34,495		103,840	120,582	131,860	144,561	57,868
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts	28,520		0,300	2,120		0,900	1,800		0,500	0,400		0,300	1,400
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,270,838	0,948	125,918	97,188	2,637	89,395	36,295		104,340	120,982	131,860	144,861	59,268
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	246,599		0,940	3,640	0,920	2,340	4,640		2,120	1,340	31,791	1,200	4,560
Indian Child Welfare Act	569,566		31,831	29,268		31,131	39,614		29,331	29,331			30,131
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
HUMAN SERVICES	816,165		32,771	32,908	0,920	33,471	44,254		31,451	30,671	31,791	1,200	34,691
Scholarships	481,320		5,600	13,200	0,240	14,740	32,300		9,040	7,640			24,440
Johnson O'Malley	135,700			8,100			28,400	10,300				16,500	18,000
Adult Education	8,700		0,100	0,400		0,300	0,600		0,200	0,200			0,500
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	625,720		5,700	21,700	0,240	15,040	61,300	10,300	9,240	7,840		16,500	42,940
Comm.Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training	153,880		1,900	4,700		5,300	10,800		3,200	2,700			8,800
Economic Development	58,460		0,700	1,700		1,900	4,000		1,100	0,100			3,100
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	212,340		2,600	6,400		7,200	14,800		4,300	2,800			11,900
Nat. Resources, Gen.	147,605		1,800	4,940	0,240	4,540	9,200		2,840	2,440		0,300	7,440
Agriculture	30,540		0,500	1,100		1,200	2,500		0,800	0,600			2,100
Forestry													
Water Resources	1,400												
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	179,545		2,300	6,040	0,240	5,740	11,700		3,640	3,040		0,300	9,540
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.	0,200												
Real Estate Services	339,130	4,170	6,714	2,335	13,218	18,483	26,313		19,281	10,775	7,005		16,443
Real Estate Appraisals	0,120				0,120								
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA	3,667	1,867											
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	343,117	6,037	6,714	2,335	13,338	18,483	26,313		19,281	10,775	7,005		16,443
Executive Direction	119,706	119,706											
Administrative Svcs.	64,832	64,832											
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	184,538	184,538											
** GRAND TOTALS **	5,632,263	191,523	176,003	166,571	17,375	169,329	194,662	10,300	172,252	176,108	170,656	162,861	174,782

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

BETHEL SUMMARY	TULUKSAK	TUNUNAK	RUSSIAN MISSION (YUKON)	LOWER KALSKAG	UPPER KALSKAG	ANIAK	CHUATHBALUK (KUSKOKWIM)	CROOKED CREEK/ GEORGETOWN	STONEY RIVER	LIME VILLAGE	KWETHLUK IRA COUNCIL	ORUTSARAMUIT NATIVE
Aid to Tribal Govt	95.543	81.206	85.700	81.063	12.437	56.402	115.124	160.598		121.814	132.745	112.262
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Tribal Courts	1.100		0.800	1.000		1.300	0.300			0.100	0.200	7.800
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	96.643	81.206	86.500	82.063	12.437	57.702	115.424	160.598		121.914	132.945	120.062
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	2.700		32.251	32.591	0.960	33.591	2.100			1.320	1.420	27.700
Indian Child Welfare Act	31.560						30.331			30.131	1.700	59.146
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
HUMAN SERVICES	34.260		32.251	32.591	0.960	33.591	32.431			31.451	3.120	86.846
Scholarships	15.400		14.200	16.800	0.200	22.340	5.540			2.500	0.440	156.620
Johnson O'Malley			0.140	13.634	0.140	28.669	6.117			0.100		
Adult Education	0.400		0.300	0.300		0.500	0.100			0.100		3.000
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges												
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	15.800		14.640	30.734	0.340	51.509	11.757			2.700	0.440	159.620
Comm.Fire Prot.												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE												
Job Placement & Training	5.700		5.100	6.000		7.900	1.900			0.900	0.200	50.680
Economic Development	1.200		1.800	2.100		2.900	0.700			0.300	0.340	19.760
Road Maintenance												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	6.900		6.900	8.100		10.800	2.600			1.200	0.540	70.440
Nat. Resources, Gen.	3.300	6.340	4.200	4.900		6.700	1.840			0.700	0.440	45.860
Agriculture	1.800		1.200	1.400		1.900	0.500			0.200	0.100	12.340
Forestry												
Water Resources			0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.240			0.200		
Wildlife & Parks												
Minerals and Mining												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	5.100	6.340	5.640	6.540	0.240	8.840	2.580			1.100	0.540	58.200
Trust Svcs., Gen.												
Other Rights Protect.											0.200	
Real Estate Services	5.094		4.167	17.009	9.155	5.971	2.244	2.123	3.821	1.620	33.167	30.610
Real Estate Appraisals												
Environ. Qual. Svc.												
ANILCA											0.300	0.500
ANCSA												
TRUST SERVICES	5.094		4.167	17.009	9.155	5.971	2.244	2.123	3.821	1.620	33.667	31.110
Executive Direction												
Administrative Svcs.												
Safety Management												
Common Support Services												
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION												
** GRAND TOTALS **	163.797	87.546	150.098	177.037	23.132	168.413	167.036	162.721	3.821	159.985	171.252	526.278

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

BETHEL SUMMARY	EMMONAK	MEKORYUK	KIPNUK	AKIAK	AKIACHAK	KASIGLUK	KWIGILLINGUK	CHULOONAWICK	OHAGAMIUT	PAIMUIT	UMKUMIUT	NEWTOK
Aid to Tribal Govt	59,248	99,757	52,648	84,504	78,437	62,883	81,211	158,998	155,698	158,998	158,198	132,894
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Tribal Courts		0.600	1.900	2.600	0.100	1.300	1.000					0.700
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	59,248	100,357	54,546	87,104	78,537	64,183	82,211	158,998	155,698	158,998	158,198	133,594
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families		2,440	5,420	34,495	1,500	9,300	3,720					1,600
Indian Child Welfare Act	41,034	31,725	30,546		30,207	30,139	31,890					0,520
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
HUMAN SERVICES	41,034	34,165	35,968	34,495	31,707	39,439	35,610					2,120
Scholarships	30,540	11,200	26,400	14,940	24,000	21,300						11,700
Johnson O'Malley		5,600										
Adult Education		0,200	0,500	0,300		0,400	0,300					
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges												
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	30,540	17,000	26,900	15,240	24,000	21,700	0,300					11,700
Comm. Fire Prot.												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE												
Job Placement & Training		4,000	9,700	5,400	7,100	7,700						4,200
Economic Development	4,240	1,500	3,740	2,000	0,240	2,700	2,340					
Road Maintenance												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	4,240	5,500	13,440	7,400	7,340	10,400	2,340					4,200
Nat. Resources, Gen.	13,520	3,825	11,220	4,740	0,540		5,640					0,100
Agriculture		1,000		1,200	0,100							
Forestry												
Water Resources												
Wildlife & Parks												
Minerals and Mining												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	13,520	4,825	11,220	5,940	0,640		5,640					0,100
Trust Svcs., Gen.												
Other Rights Protect.												
Real Estate Services		0,425	27,002	11,884	16,373	8,279		6,368	9,128	8,490	8,279	3,184
Real Estate Appraisals												
Environ. Qual. Svc.												
ANILCA			0,800	0,200								
ANCSA												
TRUST SERVICES		0,425	27,802	12,084	16,373	8,279		6,368	9,128	8,490	8,279	3,184
Executive Direction												
Administrative Svcs.												
Safety Management												
Common Support Services												
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION												
** GRAND TOTALS **	148,582	162,272	169,874	162,263	158,597	143,981	128,101	165,366	164,826	165,488	166,477	154,898

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

FAIRBANKS SUMMARY	AGENCY TOTAL	FAIRBANKS AGENCY	BEAVER	NULATO	CHALKYITSIK	DOT LAKE	LOUDEN (GALENA)	MANLEY	RUBY	TANACROSS	CIRCLE	GRAYLING
Aid to Tribal Govt	2,085.219	109.633	106.819	39.444	107.750	67.374	131.655				120.918	
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Tribal Courts												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2,085.219	109.633	106.819	39.444	107.750	67.374	131.655				120.918	
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	344.306	158.651	0.100	6.433	0.200	22.957				24.357	0.300	
Indian Child Welfare Act	482.752	1.500	29.300	29.452	31.360	32.100	30.500	30.960	31.800	29.300	29.300	
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
Housing Improvement Program												
HUMAN SERVICES	827.058	160.151	29.400	35.885	31.560	55.057	30.500	30.960	31.800	53.657	29.600	
Scholarships	182.181	31.541	0.200	25.800	0.200		0.300				0.200	
Johnson O'Malley	431.560	253.120					14.500			2.700		7.900
Adult Education	3.306		0.100	1.206	0.200		0.300				0.300	
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges												
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	617.047	284.661	0.300	27.006	0.400		15.100			2.700	0.500	7.900
Comm.Fire Prot.												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE												
Job Placement & Training	216.603	73.305	0.400	22.818	0.400		0.700				0.500	
Economic Development	5.859		0.200	4.359	0.200						0.200	
Road Maintenance												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	222.462	73.305	0.600	27.177	0.600		0.700				0.700	
Nat. Resources, Gen.	8.400	3.400	1.200		0.700						0.900	
Agriculture	5.489			5.489								
Forestry												
Water Resources	0.920											
Wildlife & Parks	158.456			16.696								
Minerals and Mining												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	173.265	3.400	1.200	22.185	0.700						0.900	
Trust Svcs., Gen.												
Other Rights Protect.												
Real Estate Services	323.710	149.617										
Real Estate Appraisals												
Environ. Qual. Svc.												
ANILCA	1.610	0.910										
ANCSA												
TRUST SERVICES	325.320	150.527										
Executive Direction	137.700	137.700										
Administrative Svcs.	152.050	152.050										
Safety Management												
Common Support Services												
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	289.750	289.750										
** GRAND TOTALS **	4,540.121	1,071.427	138.319	151.697	141.010	122.431	177.955	30.960	31.800	56.357	152.618	7.900

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

FAIRBANKS SUMMARY	McGRATH	RAMPART	VENETIE	NATIVE VILLAGE OF BARROW	NATIVE VILLAGE OF PT. HOPE	NORTHWAY	STEVENS VILLAGE	ANAKTUUVIK PASS	ARCTIC VILLAGE	ATOASUK VILLAGE	KAKTOVIK VILLAGE	NUQSUT VILLAGE
Aid to Tribal Govt			63.678	178.112	54.338	138.828	105.895	121.051	106.410	123.356	135.150	109.769
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Tribal Courts												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT			63.678	178.112	54.338	138.828	105.895	121.051	106.410	123.356	135.150	109.769
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families			27.597	63.637	16.217		0.400		23.457			
Indian Child Welfare Act			30.360	48.160	38.920	31.140	29.300		29.300			
Welfare Assistance												
Other, Human Services												
Housing Improvement Program												
HUMAN SERVICES			57.957	111.797	55.137	31.140	29.700		52.757			
Scholarships			14.000	84.400	25.340		0.200					
Johnson O'Malley	10.900	2.300		95.600	27.300	9.040						
Adult Education			0.800				0.400					
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges												
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	10.900	2.300	14.800	180.000	52.640	9.040	0.600					
Comm.Fire Prot.												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE												
Job Placement & Training			27.440	69.300	20.740		1.000					
Economic Development			0.700				0.200					
Road Maintenance												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			28.140	69.300	20.740		1.200					
Nat. Resources, Gen.			1.100				1.100					
Agriculture												
Forestry												
Water Resources							0.920					
Wildlife & Parks				110.360	31.400							
Minerals and Mining												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			1.100	110.360	31.400		2.020					
Trust Svcs., Gen.												
Other Rights Protect.				80.740	20.060			17.607		1.500	11.007	2.225
Real Estate Services												
Real Estate Appraisals												
Environ. Qual. Svc.					0.700							
ANILCA												
ANCSA												
TRUST SERVICES				80.740	20.760			17.607		1.500	11.007	2.225
Executive Direction												
Administrative Svcs.												
Safety Management												
Common Support Services												
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION												
** GRAND TOTALS **	10.900	2.300	165.675	730.309	235.015	179.008	139.415	138.658	159.167	124.856	146.157	111.994

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

FAIRBANKS SUMMARY	POINT LAY	TETLIN	WAINWRIGHT
Aid to Tribal Govt	139.587		125.452
Self Governance			
New Tribes			
Tribal Courts			
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	139.587		125.452
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families			
Indian Child Welfare Act			
Welfare Assistance			
Other, Human Services			
Housing Improvement Program			
HUMAN SERVICES			
Scholarships			
Johnson O'Malley		8.200	
Adult Education			
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges			
Other, Education			
EDUCATION		8.200	
Comm.Fire Prot.			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE			
Job Placement & Training			
Economic Development			
Road Maintenance			
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
Nat. Resources, Gen.			
Agriculture			
Forestry			
Water Resources			
Wildlife & Parks			
Minerals and Mining			
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			
Trust Svcs., Gen.			
Other Rights Protect.			
Real Estate Services	2.200		38.754
Real Estate Appraisals			
Environ. Qual. Svc.			
ANILCA			
ANCSA			
TRUST SERVICES	2.200		38.754
Executive Direction			
Administrative Svcs.			
Safety Management			
Common Support Services			
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
** GRAND TOTALS **	141.787	8.200	164.206

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

NOME SUMMARY	AGENCY TOTAL	NOME AGENCY	KIANA TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	KOTZEBUE IRA COUNCIL	NOORVIK IRA COUNCIL	SELAWK IRA COUNCIL	AMBLER	BUCKLAND	DEERING	KIVALINA	KOBUK	NOATAK	NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY
Aid to Tribal Govt	708.310		62.609	109.907	31.599	32.766	55.762	80.543	93.077	52.324	113.046	76.677	
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	708.310		62.609	109.907	31.599	32.766	55.762	80.543	93.077	52.324	113.046	76.677	
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	43.869			2.060									41.809
Indian Child Welfare Act	428.916		32.500	57.100	48.420	49.200	31.700	31.700	31.600	31.460	30.100	31.260	53.676
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES	472.785		32.500	59.160	48.420	49.200	31.700	31.700	31.600	31.460	30.100	31.260	95.685
Scholarships	408.230	201.925	12.613	133.411	32.313	5.165		12.613				10.190	
Johnson O'Malley	(168.421)	(201.925)		2.000									31.504
Adult Education	5.400							5.400					
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	245.209		12.613	135.411	32.313	5.165		18.013				10.190	31.504
Comm. Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training	210.720		18.440	105.560	25.200	29.040		15.740				16.740	
Economic Development													
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	210.720		18.440	105.560	25.200	29.040		15.740				16.740	
Nat. Resources, Gen.	0.200				0.100	0.100							
Agriculture	37.780		6.600		9.200	10.100		5.740				6.140	
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	37.980		6.600		9.300	10.200		5.740				6.140	
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.	60.200			60.200									
Real Estate Services	36.100			36.100									
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA	7.400			7.400									
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	103.700			103.700									
Executive Direction	93.609	93.609											
Administrative Svcs.	76.831	76.831											
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	170.440	170.440											
** GRAND TOTALS **	1,949.144	170.440	132.762	513.738	146.832	126.371	87.462	151.736	124.677	83.784	143.146	141,007	127.189

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

MINNEAPOLIS SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	MINNEAPOLIS FIELD OPS	SAC & FOX TRIBE (lowe)	RED LAKE AGENCY	MINNESOTA AGENCY	MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA	WHITE EARTH	GREAT LAKES AGENCY	BAD RIVER	LAC COURTE OREILLES	LAC DU FLAMBEAU	FOREST CO. POTAWATOMI	RED CLIFF
Aid to Tribal Govt	11,008.158	63.601	212.091			197.693	1,736.792	156.456	197.466	157.983	12.600	56.202	439.756
Self Governance													
New Tribes									14.200	37.478	73.838		
Tribal Courts	721.781												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	11,729.939	63.601	212.091			197.693	1,736.792	156.456	211.666	195.461	86.436	56.202	439.756
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	419.333	161.865							10.794	9.094			
Indian Child Welfare Act	392.641		46.786				68.897		68.594	60.048	43.134	41.344	
Welfare Assistance	6.200												6.200
Other, Human Services	13.884								13.884				
Housing Improvement Program	118.620		19.073										
HUMAN SERVICES	950.678	161.865	67.859				68.897		93.272	69.142	43.134	41.344	6.200
Scholarships	241.240										139.583	54.500	
Johnson O'Malley	795.478		24.089			269.634	101.400		43.030	80.572	53.525	19.442	
Adult Education	5.740										5.200		
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education	489.393								13.885				
EDUCATION	1,531.849		24.089			269.634	101.400		56.915	80.572	198.308	73.942	
Comm. Fire Prot.	73.257								25.200	26.157		7.800	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	73.257								25.200	26.157		7.800	
Job Placement & Training	49.399							13.499				27.400	
Economic Development	63.970	6.780											
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	113.369	6.780						13.499				27.400	
Nat. Resources, Gen.													
Agriculture													
Forestry	2,002.973			83.484	127.931			446.951	19.789	15.242	91.655	1.500	
Water Resources											6.400		
Wildlife & Parks	328.944												
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	2,331.917			83.484	127.931			446.951	19.789	15.242	98.055	1.500	
Trust Svcs., Gen.	31.995	31.995											
Other Rights Protect.	417.238							191.270	18.400	80.350			
Real Estate Services	1,001.369	123.532			153.421			438.055	19.689	32.183	12.194		
Real Estate Appraisals	71.689							71.689					
Environ. Qual. Svc.	14.284	14.284											
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	1,536.575	169.811			153.421			701.014	38.089	112.533	12.194		
Executive Direction	313.491				76.653			112.954					
Administrative Svcs.	1,000.926				290.113			478.716					
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,314.417				366.766			591.670					
** GRAND TOTALS **	19,582.001	402.057	304.039	83.484	648.118	467.327	1,907.089	1,909.590	444.931	499.107	465.527	180.788	445.956

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

MINNEAPOLIS SUMMARY	ST. CROIX	SOKAOGON CHIPPEWA	STOCKBRIDGE MUNSEE	HO CHUNK NATION	UPPER SIOUX	PRAIRIE ISLAND	SHAKOPEE	LOWER SIOUX	MENOMINEE	MICHIGAN AGENCY	BAY MILLS	HANNAHVILLE	SAGINAW CHIPPEWA
Aid to Tribal Govt	317.301	165.857	243.341	542.989	84.447	183.903	150.257	153.503	179.983	177.943	527.843	319.949	408.963
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts					3.887				538.019				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	317.301	165.857	243.341	542.989	98.334	183.903	150.257	153.503	717.982	177.943	527.843	319.949	408.963
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families		14.342			11.377				179.704				
Indian Child Welfare Act		(0.000)			31.825								
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program			3.292								52.424		
HUMAN SERVICES		14.342	3.292		43.202				179.704		52.424		
Scholarships					14.300						0.700		
Johnson O'Malley					7.723	0.500	14.100	10.900	127.381		0.300	16.400	
Adult Education					0.540								
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges													
Other, Education					1.044				450.118				
EDUCATION					23.607	0.500	14.100	10.900	577.477		1.000	16.400	
Comm.Fire Prot.									14.100				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE									14.100				
Job Placement & Training					8.100						0.400		
Economic Development					4.418				52.772				
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					12.518				52.772		0.400		
Nat. Resources, Gen.													
Agriculture													
Forestry									1,158.550	59.871			
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks									147.000		56.600		
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT									1,303.550	59.871	56.600		
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.									127.218				
Real Estate Services									107.202	115.093			
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES									234.420	115.093			
Executive Direction										123.884			
Administrative Svcs.										232.097			
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION										355.981			
** GRAND TOTALS **	317.301	180.199	246.633	542.989	177.661	164.403	164.357	164.403	3,080.005	708.888	638.267	336.349	408.963

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

MINNEAPOLIS SUMMARY	KEWEENAW BAY	LAC VIEUX DESERT	HURON POTAWATOMI	POKAGON BAN F POTAWATOM	LITTLE RIVER BAND OF OTTAWA	LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY AND OF OTTAWA
Aid to Tribal Govt	508.813	344.851	189.825	1,338.531	689.170	1,282.469
Self Governance						
New Tribes						
Tribal Courts					24.348	30.013
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	508.813	344.851	189.825	1,338.531	713.518	1,312.482
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families				32.157		
Indian Child Welfare Act						30.013
Welfare Assistance						
Other, Human Services						
Housing Improvement Program			11.674	32.157		
HUMAN SERVICES			11.674	64.314		30.013
Scholarships				32.157		
Johnson O'Malley				17.900	4.500	4.100
Adult Education						
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges						
Other, Education					24.348	
EDUCATION				50.057	28.848	4.100
Comm. Fire Prot.						
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE						
Job Placement & Training						
Economic Development						
Road Maintenance						
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						
Nat. Resources, Gen.						
Agriculture						
Forestry						
Water Resources						
Wildlife & Parks	118.944					
Minerals and Mining						
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	118.944					
Trust Svcs., Gen.						
Other Rights Protect.						
Real Estate Services						
Real Estate Appraisals						
Environ. Qual. Svc.						
ANILCA						
ANCSA						
TRUST SERVICES						
Executive Direction						
Administrative Svcs.						
Safety Management						
Common Support Services						
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
** GRAND TOTALS **	625.557	344.851	181.499	1,452.902	742.366	1,346.595

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

MUSKOGEE SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	MUSKOGEE FIELD OPS	CHICKASAW AGENCY	MIAMI AGENCY	QUAPAW TRIBE	OTTAWA TRIBE of OKLAHOMA	SENECA-CAYUG TRIBE	MIAMI TRIBE of OKLAHOMA	PEORIA TRIBE	OSAGE AGENCY	OSAGE NATION	OKMULGEE AGENCY	ALABAMA QUASSARTE
Aid to Tribal Govt	2,952,722	181,904		53,949	245,128	174,301	203,037	153,713	129,255		531,449		218,401
Self Governance													
New Tribes	160,000												
Tribal Courts	295,503		70,581	89,385						10,082	65,649		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,408,225	181,904	70,581	123,334	245,128	174,301	203,037	153,713	129,255	10,082	597,098		218,401
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	352,838	67,437				10,640	14,983	30,843	1,400		3,200		
Indian Child Welfare Act	440,670				0.700	19,300	48,829	27,100	47,278		88,000		30,530
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program	60,456				1.100			8,338	18,950		34,068		
HUMAN SERVICES	853,964	67,437			1,800	29,940	63,812	66,281	65,628		125,268		30,530
Scholarships	459,390				5,600	9,414		0,900	47,075		37,541		
Johnson O'Malley	1,217,722						0,300				132,289		
Adult Education	41,089					0,400		0,400	0,800				
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	1,718,201				5,600	9,814	0,300	1,300	47,675		169,830		
Comm.Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training	210,403	1,647		4,046		5,300		5,000	4,800				
Economic Development	110,641		8,145			12,621		19,716					
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	321,044	1,647	8,145	4,046		17,921		24,716	4,800				
Nat. Resources, Gen.	243,912		77,874	55,117						110,921			
Agriculture	172,272		116,787	0,137									
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks	38,589												
Minerals and Mining	1,498,512									1,498,512			
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,953,285		194,661	55,254						1,609,433			
Trust Svcs., Gen.	49,521	45,314				4,207							
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services	940,852	442,631	174,035	56,485						189,136			
Real Estate Appraisals	335,315	127,786	61,442	61,071		0,840				65,376			
Environ. Qual. Svc.	46,519	46,519											
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	1,372,207	662,250	235,477	117,556		5,047				254,512			
Executive Direction	897,515	44,401	117,535	153,975		3,366				125,502		239,330	
Administrative Svcs.	372,258		104,668			4,207				58,981		41,704	
Safety Management	1,677			1,000									
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,271,450	44,401	222,203	154,975		7,573				184,483		281,034	
** GRAND TOTALS **	10,898,376	957,639	731,067	455,165	252,528	244,596	267,149	246,010	247,358	2,058,510	892,196	281,034	248,931

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

MUSKOGEE SUMMARY	KIALEGEE	THLOPHTLOCCO	TALIHINA AGENCY	DELAWARE- CHEROKEE TRIBE of OK	UNITED KEETOOWAH CHEROKEE	WEWOKA AGENCY	SEMINOLE NATION OF OK	CREEK NATION OF OKLAHOMA
Aid to Tribal Govt	224.537	193.378		82.116	82.116		479.438	
Self Governance				180.000				
New Tribes						79.808		
Tribal Courts								
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	224.537	193.378		242.116	82.116	79.808	479.438	
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families						224.335		
Indian Child Welfare Act	30.647	53.585					94.701	
Welfare Assistance								
Other, Human Services								
Housing Improvement Program						224.335	94.701	
HUMAN SERVICES	30.647	53.585				224.335	94.701	
Scholarships							358.860	
Johnson O'Malley							140.083	945.050
Adult Education							39.689	
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges								
Other, Education							538.632	945.050
EDUCATION								
Comm. Fire Prot.								
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE								
Job Placement & Training						189.610		
Economic Development						70.159		
Road Maintenance								
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT						259.769		
Nat. Resources, Gen.								
Agriculture						55.348		
Foreslry								
Water Resources							38.589	
Wildlife & Parks								
Minerals and Mining						55.348	38.589	
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT								
Trust Svcs., Gen.								
Other Rights Protect.						78.585		
Real Estate Services						18.800		
Real Estate Appraisals								
Environ. Qual. Svc.								
ANILCA								
ANCSA								
TRUST SERVICES						97.385		
Executive Direction			118.693				94.713	
Administrative Svcs.			52.511				110.187	
Safety Management			0.677					
Common Support Services								
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			171.881				204.900	
** GRAND TOTALS **	255.184	246.963	171.881	242.116	82.116	921.523	1,151.360	945.050

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

PHOENIX SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	PHOENIX FIELD OPS	COLORADO RIVER AGENCY	COLORADO RIVER TRIBE	FT MOHAVE	CHEMEHUEVI	FT APACHE AGENCY	WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE	PAPAGO AGENCY	TOHONO O'ODHAM	SALT RIVER AGENCY	FT MCDOWELL	PASCUA YAQUI
Aid to Tribal Govt	9,724.568	255.668	167.458		2.171	0.836	274.168		145.800				1,150.208
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts	1,911.817			137.115	66.933	18.227		344.779		275.609			
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	11,636.385	255.668	167.458	137.115	69.104	19.063	274.168	344.779	145.800	275.609			1,150.208
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	4,236.667	167.148		169.923	119.368			416.976		793.864			
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,517.250			50.804	47.523	33.558		68.986		135.661		4.066	
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services	7.898												
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES	5,761.815	167.148		220.727	166.891	33.558		485.962		929.525		4.066	
Scholarships	2,352.450			123.887	112.827	59.331		272.488		711.059			
Johnson O'Malley	1,454.260			57.053	25.693			276.068		150.561		23.189	145.780
Adult Education	153.286				0.500	0.900		77.124		4.300			
Tr.Con.Comm.Collages													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	3,959.996			180.940	139.020	60.231		625.680		865.920		23.189	145.780
Comm.Fire Prot.	98.214							94.426					
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	98.214							94.426					
Job Placement & Training	1,460.918			97.516	43.018	42.535		207.630		479.584			
Economic Development	429.755		53.481				5.986			227.821			
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,890.671		53.481	97.516	43.018	42.535	5.986	207.630		707.385			
Nat. Resources, Gen.	873.235						234.570	40.000					
Agriculture	2,861.627		135.537	54.478	93.500	46.789	207.655	210.725	623.539	83.674			
Forestry	3,322.420						2,077.671						
Water Resources	366.437			187.677				61.525		114.235			
Wildlife & Parks	150.568			0.800				66.986					
Minerals and Mining	172.380												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	7,746.667		135.537	242.955	93.500	46.789	2,519.898	379.236	623.539	197.909			
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.	354.993	354.883											
Real Estate Services	2,109.276	141.900	183.968	61.078	63.600	81.456	0.110	47.578	109.510		79.142		
Real Estate Appraisals	570.460	570.460											
Environ. Qual. Svc.	349.874	183.607					164.367	1.900					
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	3,384.603	1,250.850	183.968	61.078	63.600	81.456	164.477	49.478	109.510		79.142		
Executive Direction	1,859.949		152.994				208.109		103.718		204.409		
Administrative Svcs.	2,004.785		125.201				184.728		102.964		198.725		
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	3,864.734		278.195				392.835		206.682		403.134		
** GRAND TOTALS **	38,343.085	1,673.666	818.639	940.331	575.133	283.632	3,357.362	2,187.191	1,085.531	2,976.348	482.276	27.255	1,295.986

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

PHOENIX SUMMARY	PIMA AGENCY	AK-CHIN	GILA RIVER	SAN CARLOS AGENCY	SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE	WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY	FALLON	FT MCDERMITT	LOVELOCK	PYRAMID LAKE	RENO SPARKS	SUMMIT LAKE	WALKER RIVER
Aid to Tribal Govt	154.871	262.120	423.724	95.840	43.225	324.471	54.597	24.489	40.098	81.079	56.392	118.876	81.402
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts			1.700		247.096	46.200	41.313	48.337	30.742	107.949	58.708		66.803
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	154.871	262.120	425.424	95.840	290.321	370.671	95.910	72.828	70.840	189.028	115.100	118.876	148.205
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families			345.585		502.102	146.824	161.310	98.421	55.578	105.254	56.045		87.112
Indian Child Welfare Act			81.236		92.405	29.400	43.467	48.431	31.778	53.685	44.169	29.300	46.674
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services					7.898								
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES			428.821		602.405	176.324	204.777	148.852	87.356	158.939	100.214	29.300	133.786
Scholarships					656.733	27.300							
Johnson O'Malley			131.812		261.796		25.267	12.408	7.047	35.411	26.669		24.285
Adult Education					70.462								
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION			131.812		988.991	27.300	25.267	12.408	7.047	35.411	26.669		24.285
Comm. Fire Prot.				3.788									
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE				3.788									
Job Placement & Training					319.322	7.100							
Economic Development				75.395	3.600								
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				75.395	322.922	7.100							
Nat. Resources, Gen.				171.908	3.500	338.988						15.100	
Agriculture	15.697			720.442	10.674								
Forestry					933.700								
Water Resources										2.600			0.400
Wildlife & Parks					78.602								
Minerals and Mining										7.647			
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	15.697			892.350	1,026.476	338.988				10.247		15.100	0.400
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services	343.112			153.416	29.430	165.682							
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	343.112			153.416	29.430	165.682							
Executive Direction	115.833			121.485		241.985							
Administrative Svcs.	217.619			245.064		75.319							
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	333.252			366.549		317.314							
** GRAND TOTALS **	846.932	262.120	984.057	1,587.338	3,260.545	1,403.377	325.954	232.086	165.243	393.625	241.983	163.276	306.676

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

PHOENIX SUMMARY	WINNEMUCCA	YERINGTON	YOMBA	WASHOE	UINTAH & OURA	SKULL VALLEY	UTE INDIAN TRIBE	FT YUMA	COCOPAH	QUECHAN	EASTERN NEVADA	TE-MOAK	GOSHUTE	HOPI AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Govt		0.200	109.655	6.634		122.866		38.042	29.936	93.855	65.983	304.682	84.236	
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Tribal Courts		30.397		82.197			111.524		79.623		2.529	98.248	17.788	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		30.597	109.655	88.831		122.866	111.524	38.042	109.559	93.855	68.512	400.930	102.024	
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families		44.022		60.485	82.226	9.500	134.872		104.273	48.599	54.451	102.919	36.713	
Indian Child Welfare Act		29.635	1.300	55.368		29.400	65.594		42.338	68.045		145.514	32.179	
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services														
Housing Improvement Program														
HUMAN SERVICES		73.657	1.300	115.853	82.226	38.900	200.466		146.611	116.644	54.451	248.433	68.892	
Scholarships		81.598		69.574		1.900	54.952		9.648	49.935		90.634	27.886	
Johnson O'Malley		14.720	2.600	41.689	59.700		11.654		17.378	50.896		31.095	5.103	
Adult Education														
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION		96.316	2.600	111.263	59.700	1.900	66.606		27.024	100.831		121.729	32.989	
Comm. Fire Prot.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Job Placement & Training		2.874		32.629		2.300	86.872		23.991	65.530		31.761	18.274	
Economic Development								15.200						
Road Maintenance														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		2.874		32.629		2.300	86.872	15.200	23.991	65.530		31.761	18.274	
Nat. Resources, Gen.			0.700									16.247		
Agriculture					163.438			105.526			49.894		28.042	
Forestry					244.632									
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks											4.080	0.100		
Minerals and Mining					184.733									
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			0.700		572.803			105.526			53.974	16.347	28.042	
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.					0.110									
Real Estate Services					291.761			159.489			59.535			
Real Estate Appraisals					0.000									
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
ANILCA														
ANCSA														
TRUST SERVICES					291.871			159.489			59.535			
Executive Direction					128.973			77.936			126.467			91.787
Administrative Svcs.					141.618			92.804			117.566			291.762
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					270.591			170.740			244.033			383.549
** GRAND TOTALS **		203.444	114.255	348.576	1,277.191	165.966	465.468	488.997	307.185	376.880	480.505	819.200	250.221	383.549

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

PHOENIX SUMMARY	HOPI TRIBE	TRUXTON CANYON	YAVAPAI APACHE	HAVASUPAI	HUALAPAI	YAVAPAI PRESCOTT	TONTO APACH	SOUTHERN PAIUTE	KAIBAB PAIUTE	LAS VEGAS	MOAPA	SAN JUAN PAIUTE	UTAH PAIUTE
Aid to Tribal Govt	2,508.453	155.871	247.649	194.456	585.045	119.270	98.800	117.028	133.135	85.728	110.900	227.518	529.335
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2,508.453	155.871	247.649	194.456	585.045	119.270	98.800	117.028	133.135	85.728	110.900	227.518	529.335
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families		96.997	0.900	1.400	109.226	14.978	14.142	0.244				88.910	6.200
Indian Child Welfare Act			47.241	46.902		6.496	6.584		29.790	32.969	35.652		1.100
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES		96.997	48.141	48.302	109.226	21.474	20.728	0.244	29.790	32.969	35.652	88.910	7.300
Scholarships													2.700
Johnson O'Malley	11.200				4.488								0.700
Adult Education													
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	11.200				4.488								3.400
Comm. Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training													
Economic Development	48.272												
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	48.272												
Nat. Resources, Gen.		41.585			10.639								
Agriculture		127.888			81.821			102.308					
Forestry		0.934			65.483								
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		170.407			157.943			102.308					
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services		49.261						89.248					
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES		49.261						89.248					
Executive Direction		118.297						168.146					
Administrative Svcs.		155.650						55.767					
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		273.947						223.913					
** GRAND TOTALS **	2,567.925	746.283	295.790	242.758	856.702	140.744	117.526	532.741	162.925	118.695	146.552	316.428	540.035

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

SACRAMENTO SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	SACRAMENTO FIELD OPS	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	PALM SPRINGS	AGUA CALIENTE	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUMMARY
Aid to Tribal Govt	13,760.400	248.893	7,339.337	2,279.415	47.886	95.232	3,749.637
Self Governance							
New Tribes							
Tribal Courts	19.964		19.964				(0.000)
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	13,780.364	248.893	7,359.301	2,279.415	47.886	95.232	3,749.637
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	889.338	86.831	331.874	132.782			317.849
Indian Child Welfare Act	2,793.448		1,501.847	544.114		30.360	717.127
Welfare Assistance	45.097		37.597	7.500			
Other, Human Services	151.665		92.426	4.838			54.403
Housing Improvement Program	285.544		187.203	59.337			39.004
HUMAN SERVICES	4,145.090	86.831	2,150.947	748.569		30.360	1,128.383
Scholarships	520.613	0.300	342.883	77.322			100.108
Johnson O'Malley	339.382	3.320	232.856	32.400			70.806
Adult Education	324.075	2.300	213.675	4.000			104.100
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges							
Other, Education	73.856		23.950				49.906
EDUCATION	1,257.928	5.920	813.364	113.722			324.920
Comm. Fire Prot.	452.693		99.555	36.855			316.283
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	452.693		99.555	36.855			316.283
Job Placement & Training	875.420		682.394	87.814			105.212
Economic Development	315.463	89.832	139.218	21.003			65.410
Road Maintenance	79.512		6.503	9.012		19.503	44.494
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,270.395	89.832	828.115	117.829		19.503	215.116
Nat. Resources, Gen.	43.316		34.840	8.676			
Agriculture	133.747		111.247				22.500
Forestry	344.259		169.731	97.071			77.457
Water Resources	178.779						178.779
Wildlife & Parks	36.892		12.800			0.500	23.592
Minerals and Mining							
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	736.993		328.418	105.747		0.500	302.328
Trust Svcs., Gen.							
Other Rights Protect.	272.926	78.875	22.800	55.393			115.858
Real Estate Services	1,105.167	2.471	270.774	138.327	445.087		248.508
Real Estate Appraisals	220.409	96.359		0.600	123.450		
Environ. Qual. Svc.	158.808	73.784	15.132				69.892
ANILCA							
ANCSA							
TRUST SERVICES	1,757.310	251.489	308.706	194.320	568.537		434.258
Executive Direction	499.964		128.457	106.281	121.349		143.877
Administrative Svcs.	483.581		168.713	106.024	78.416		132.428
Safety Management							
Common Support Services	1.252	1.252					
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	984.797	1.252	295.170	212.305	199.765		276.305
** GRAND TOTALS **	24,385.568	684.217	12,183.576	3,808.762	816.186	145.595	6,747.230

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	AGENCY TOTAL	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA AGENCY	IONE MIWUK	PASKENTA	AUBURN	SCOTT'S VALLE	BERRY CREEK	GUIDVILLE	BIG SANDY	BIG VALLEY	BUENA VISTA	LYTTON	COLD SPRINGS	COLUSA
Ald to Tribal Govt	7,339,337	935,847	186,280	169,380	170,180	120,393	113,200	119,095	112,015	130,879	121,923	121,131	110,072	116,511
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Tribal Courts	19,984							4,753						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	7,359,301	935,847	186,280	169,380	170,180	120,393	113,200	123,848	112,015	130,879	121,923	121,131	110,072	116,511
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	331,874	278,840			3,500				1,666					
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,501,847	0.033				30,151	31,551	30,151	35,011	50,753	30,151	30,151	31,111	31,751
Welfare Assistance	37,597							6,884						
Other, Human Services	92,426		12,002											
Housing Improvement Program	187,203			19,502	8,000				9,837				19,503	
HUMAN SERVICES	2,150,947	278,873	12,002	19,502	11,500	30,151	31,551	37,035	46,514	50,753	30,151	30,151	50,814	31,751
Scholarships	342,883	(0.024)				4,983	14,715	12,829	5,963	4,963	4,963	9,466	4,963	4,963
Johnson O'Malley	232,856							38,900		13,500				
Adult Education	213,675					7,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	2,075	7,075	2,075	2,075
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges														
Other, Education	23,950		5,000											9,200
EDUCATION	813,384	(0.024)	5,000			12,038	16,790	53,804	8,038	20,538	7,038	16,541	7,038	16,238
Comm. Fire Prot.	99,555	0.012				0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	4.281	0.781	0.781	0.781
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	99,555	0.012				0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	4.281	0.781	0.781	0.781
Job Placement & Training	682,394	85,201	2,500		6,166	20,245	21,625	4,492	10,503	8,242	0,039	17,148	10,351	2,774
Economic Development	139,218				1,836						16,302			10,303
Road Maintenance	6,503													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	828,115	85,201	2,500		8,002	20,245	21,625	4,492	10,503	8,242	16,341	17,148	10,351	13,077
Nat. Resources, Gen.	34,640													
Agriculture	111,247	60,187				0.304	0.567	0.285	0.735	0.481	0.218	0.325	0.780	0.977
Forestry	169,731	50,454				0.390	0.727	0.366	0.942	0.617	0.280	0.417	1.000	1.253
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks	12,800	2,065					0.013		0.030	0.010			0.030	0.053
Minerals and Mining														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	328,418	112,708				0.694	1.307	0.651	1.707	1.108	0.498	0.742	1.810	2.283
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	22,800	9,984				0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092
Real Estate Services	270,774	214,329				0.314	0.340	0.314	0.549	0.383	0.314	0.314	0.376	0.425
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.	15,132	12,636				0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052
ANILCA														
ANCSA														
TRUST SERVICES	308,708	236,949				0.458	0.484	0.458	0.693	0.527	0.458	0.458	0.520	0.569
Executive Direction	128,457	128,457												
Administrative Svcs.	166,713	166,713												
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	295,170	295,170												
** GRAND TOTALS **	12,183,578	1,944,734	185,782	188,882	189,682	184,760	185,738	221,069	180,251	212,828	180,690	186,952	181,188	181,210

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	CORTINA	CLOVERDALE	ROBINSON	DRY CREEK	ENTERPRISE	GRINDSTONE	BENTON	HOPLAND	JACKSON	CHICKEN RANC	CAHTO (Laytonville)	FORT INDEPENDENC	MANCHESTER	MIDDLETOWN
Aid to Tribal Govt	109.916	131.735	116.736	117.173	138.729	116.520	118.271	112.802	112.712	123.921	84.720	121.792	111.041	121.540
Self Governance														
New Tribes											2.000			
Tribal Courts														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	109.916	131.735	116.736	117.173	138.729	116.520	118.271	112.802	112.712	123.921	86.720	121.792	111.041	121.540
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families				7.000	0.200						4.800		1.000	6.000
Indian Child Welfare Act	30.151	32.091	31.551	30.151	0.751	36.652	15.451	30.151	49.653	30.151	47.175	19.761	30.151	30.151
Welfare Assistance													1.000	13.503
Other, Human Services					19.503	6.501		8.000					3.000	
Housing Improvement Program				7.003				6.503		9.836				
HUMAN SERVICES	30.151	32.091	31.551	44.154	20.454	43.153	15.451	44.654	49.653	39.987	51.975	19.761	35.151	49.654
Scholarships	7.963	4.963	4.963	10.463	4.963	4.963	4.963	4.963	4.963	9.963	5.629	4.963	9.233	4.963
Johnson O'Malley			19.503					19.700			6.800			
Adult Education	9.741	2.075	2.075	2.075	2.075	2.075	2.075	2.075	2.075	4.075	4.075	2.075	2.953	2.075
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													1.500	
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	17.704	7.038	26.541	12.538	7.038	7.038	7.038	26.738	7.038	14.038	16.504	7.038	13.686	7.038
Comm. Fire Prot.	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	7.282	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	2.281	4.727	1.273	0.781
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	7.282	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	2.281	4.727	1.273	0.781
Job Placement & Training	14.696	10.664	8.242	6.366	14.062	6.679	1.875	13.788	1.054	3.057	25.523	4.804	13.908	3.710
Economic Development		19.502					18.802				0.900	6.557	3.000	
Road Maintenance														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	14.696	30.166	8.242	6.366	14.062	6.679	21.677	13.788	1.054	3.057	26.423	11.361	16.908	3.710
Nat. Resources, Gen.											0.800			
Agriculture	1.988	0.378	0.639	0.511	0.535	0.581	0.666	0.731	1.102	0.231	1.040	1.216	1.321	0.559
Forestry	2.548	0.485	0.619	0.654	0.685	0.745	0.854	0.936	1.413	0.296	1.333	1.558	1.693	0.717
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks	0.124		0.022	0.015	0.008	0.019	0.031	0.023	0.084	0.001	0.039	0.068	0.071	0.021
Minerals and Mining														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4.680	0.863	1.480	1.180	1.228	1.345	1.551	1.690	2.579	0.528	3.212	2.842	3.085	1.297
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092
Real Estate Services	0.573	0.314	0.392	0.344	0.330	0.354	0.379	0.557	0.448	0.324	0.395	0.831	0.461	0.358
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052
ANILCA														
ANCSA														
TRUST SERVICES	0.717	0.458	0.536	0.488	0.474	0.498	0.523	0.701	0.592	0.468	0.539	0.975	0.605	0.502
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	178.625	203.132	185.867	182.680	182.766	182.515	165.292	200.954	174.409	182.780	187.654	168.496	181.749	184.522

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	BIG PINE	CHOOPDA (CHICO RANCHERIA)	NORTH FORK	PICAYUNE	PINOLEVILLE	POTTER VALLE	REDWOOD VALLEY	ROUND VALLEY	RUMSEY	SANTA ROSA	GREENVILLE	SHINGLE SPRINGS	STEWARTS POINT	BISHOP
Aid to Tribal Govt	101.203	170.800	132.403	148.127	157.452	130.504	130.012	82.200	123.849	108.267	135.728	119.215	108.596	75.823
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Tribal Courts	13.211													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	114.414	170.800	132.403	148.127	157.452	130.504	130.012	82.200	123.849	108.267	135.728	119.215	108.596	75.823
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families														20.002
Indian Child Welfare Act	30.151	0.751	31.051	46.635	1.151	30.151	35.777	39.895	30.151	31.251	51.753	31.351	30.151	38.275
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services						4.000		5.666						
Housing Improvement Program		19.502	19.502				4.836		19.502			14.503	9.000	
HUMAN SERVICES	30.151	20.253	50.553	46.635	1.151	34.151	40.613	45.561	49.653	31.251	51.753	45.854	39.151	58.277
Scholarships	4.963	4.963	4.963	5.303	4.963	7.963	7.963	5.063	4.963	5.363	4.963	4.963	10.466	4.963
Johnson O'Malley	13.600	0.800		0.300			9.040	25.200		1.503	3.600			34.600
Adult Education	2.075	2.075	2.075	22.277	2.075	2.075	2.075	2.075	2.075	20.375	2.075	2.075	5.575	2.075
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges														
Other, Education								7.000						
EDUCATION	20.638	7.838	7.038	27.880	7.038	10.038	19.078	39.338	7.038	27.241	10.638	7.038	16.041	41.638
Comm. Fire Prot.	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	5.447	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	5.781	0.781	0.781
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	5.447	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	5.781	0.781	0.781
Job Placement & Training	14.335	12.265	10.937	30.376	6.289	7.890	8.039	44.797	1.992	14.005	12.582	7.326	11.187	52.731
Economic Development					15.336	10.002		6.836						
Road Maintenance														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	14.335	12.265	10.937	30.376	21.625	17.892	8.039	51.633	1.992	14.005	12.582	7.326	11.187	52.731
Nat. Resources, Gen.								33.800						0.040
Agriculture	1.167	0.402	0.593	0.745	0.368	0.299	0.752	12.195	0.735	0.874	0.409	0.747	0.469	3.511
Forestry	1.495	0.516	0.780	0.958	0.472	0.383	0.963	20.087	0.942	1.120	0.524	0.957	0.801	4.244
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks	0.054		0.016	0.006	0.004		0.034	6.138	0.036	0.033		0.031	0.008	0.170
Minerals and Mining														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	2.716	0.918	1.369	1.707	0.844	0.682	1.749	72.220	1.713	2.027	0.933	1.735	1.078	7.965
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092
Real Estate Services	0.427	0.314	0.611	0.420	0.383	0.314	0.433	32.532	0.389	0.383	0.314	0.379	0.330	0.669
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052
ANILCA														
ANCSA														
TRUST SERVICES	0.571	0.458	0.755	0.564	0.527	0.458	0.577	32.676	0.533	0.527	0.458	0.523	0.474	0.813
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	183.606	213.113	203.836	256.070	194.084	194.506	200.849	304.409	185.559	184.099	212.871	187.472	177.308	238.028

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	TABLE MOUNTAIN	TULE RIVER	LONE PINE	MOORETOWN	SHEEP RANCH	SHERWOOD VALLEY	ELEM INDIAN COLONY	TUOLUMNE	UPPER LAKE	COYOTE VALLEY	BRIDGEPORT PAIUTE	DEATH VALLEY TIMBI-SHA SHOSHONE
Aid to Tribal Govt	121.325	137.540	91.039	175.235	176.299	112.808	121.379	105.722	109.369	115.379	123.537	101.418
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Tribal Courts												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	121.325	137.540	91.039	175.235	176.299	112.808	121.379	105.722	109.369	115.379	123.537	101.418
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families		0.200		2.000			3.000			3.666		
Indian Child Welfare Act	30.151	41.714	30.151	47.295		34.351	31.151	33.831	30.151	34.151	15.451	30.151
Welfare Assistance		3.710	1.500	2.000		5.000				4.000		
Other, Human Services		5.792			19.502		8.480					
Housing Improvement Program			1.500			9.837		5.000		3.837		
HUMAN SERVICES	30.151	51.416	33.151	51.295	19.502	49.188	42.611	38.831	30.151	45.654	15.451	30.151
Scholarships	4.963	26.880	11.963	5.629	12.363	4.963	4.963	4.963	13.800	4.963	4.963	4.963
Johnson O'Malley		18.600	5.144			10.966				11.100		
Adult Education	22.378	22.460	2.075	2.075	4.175	2.075	2.075	2.075	6.741	2.075	2.075	2.075
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges								1.250				
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	27.341	67.940	19.182	7.704	16.538	18.004	8.288	7.038	20.541	18.138	7.038	7.038
Comm.Fire Prot.	0.781	27.400	1.031	3.781	1.581	0.781	0.781	5.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.781	27.400	1.031	3.781	1.581	0.781	0.781	5.781	0.781	0.781	0.781	0.781
Job Placement & Training	4.492		15.669	34.516	0.039	10.702	8.632	7.343	13.343	10.702	2.148	22.343
Economic Development								4.837			19.502	4.503
Road Maintenance							1.837	4.666				
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	4.492		15.669	34.516	0.039	10.702	10.469	16.846	13.343	10.702	21.650	28.846
Nat. Resources, Gen.												
Agriculture	0.445	5.100	1.015	0.745	0.621	1.298	0.479	0.328	0.379	0.531	0.355	0.328
Forestry	0.571	56.480	1.300	0.954	0.483	1.664	0.614	0.421	0.486	0.680	0.455	0.421
Water Resources												
Wildlife & Parks	0.012	3.400	0.046	0.004		0.068	0.010		0.004	0.011	0.008	
Minerals and Mining												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1.028	64.980	2.361	1.703	1.104	3.030	1.103	0.749	0.869	1.222	0.818	0.749
Trust Svcs., Gen.												
Other Rights Protect.	0.092	8.400	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092	0.092
Real Estate Services	0.476	4.800	0.410	0.387	0.614	0.456	0.334	0.314	0.386	0.337	0.330	0.314
Real Estate Appraisals												
Environ. Qual. Svc.	0.052		0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052
ANILCA												
ANCSA												
TRUST SERVICES	0.620	13.200	0.554	0.531	0.758	0.800	0.478	0.458	0.530	0.481	0.474	0.458
Executive Direction												
Administrative Svcs.												
Safety Management												
Common Support Services												
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION												
** GRAND TOTALS **	185.738	362.476	162.987	274.765	215.821	195.111	185.109	175.425	175.584	192.357	169.749	167.439

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	AGENCY TOTAL	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY	ALTURAS	FORT BIDWELL	PIT RIVER	SUSANVILLE	BIG LAGOON	RESIGHINI	BLUE LAKE	ELK VALLEY	ROHNERVILLE	QUARTZ VALLEY	SMITH RIVER
Aid to Tribal Govt	2,279.415	254.619	129.087	133.089	88.079	119.545	134.536	134.107	194.240	167.320	197.720	168.520	168.680
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2,279.415	254.619	129.087	133.089	88.079	119.545	134.536	134.107	194.240	167.320	197.720	168.520	168.680
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	132.782		8.333	8.673	8.413	9.513	8.713	8.613	8.373	8.373	8.413	8.713	8.713
Indian Child Welfare Act	544.114		50.822	28.660	55.380	67.343	32.600	32.060	30.320	31.360	30.660	31.700	39.288
Welfare Assistance	7.500									2.500			5.000
Other, Human Services	4.836								4.836				
Housing Improvement Program	59.337			14.666				19.503	9.000		12.666		
HUMAN SERVICES	748.569		59.155	51.999	63.793	76.856	41.313	60.178	52.529	42.233	51.739	40.413	52.999
Scholarships	77.322	5.767		1.875	35.254	1.441	15.107		5.666	3.441		5.889	
Johnson O'Malley	32.400			2.700		6.000			1.300			11.300	
Adult Education	4.000										2.000		
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	113.722	5.767		4.575	35.254	7.441	15.107		6.966	3.441	2.000	17.189	
Comm. Fire Prot.	36.855		1.225	6.062	1.225	1.225	4.225	1.225		1.225		13.443	3.325
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	36.855		1.225	6.062	1.225	1.225	4.225	1.225		1.225		13.443	3.325
Job Placement & Training	87.814	42.217		3.899	0.040	3.081	2.141			18.741		6.184	11.531
Economic Development	21.003												
Road Maintenance	9.012	1.340					2.836				4.836		
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	117.829	43.557		3.899	0.040	3.081	4.977			18.741	4.836	6.184	11.531
Nat. Resources, Gen.	8.676	8.676											
Agriculture	0.000	0.000											
Forestry	97.071	49.839		47.232									
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	105.747	58.515		47.232									
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.	55.393	51.015		4.378									
Real Estate Services	138.327	134.267		3.360					0.300		0.400		
Real Estate Appraisals	0.600	0.600											
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	194.320	185.882		7.738					0.300		0.400		
Executive Direction	106.281	106.281											
Administrative Svcs.	106.024	106.024											
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	212.305	212.305											
** GRAND TOTALS **	3,808.782	760.645	189.467	254.594	188.391	208.128	200.158	195.508	254.035	232.960	256.695	243.749	236.535

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	TABLE BLUFF	TRINIDAD	CEDARVILLE
Aid to Tribal Govt	132.693	129.313	129.867
Self Governance			
New Tribes			
Tribal Courts			
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	132.693	129.313	129.867
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	8.613	8.413	20.913
Indian Child Welfare Act	31.600	50.303	32.020
Welfare Assistance			
Other, Human Services			
Housing Improvement Program			3.502
HUMAN SERVICES	40.213	58.716	56.435
Scholarships	1.441	1.441	
Johnson O'Malley	6.200	4.900	
Adult Education			2.000
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges			
Other, Education			
EDUCATION	7.641	6.341	2.000
Comm. Fire Prot.	1.225	1.225	1.225
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1.225	1,225	1.225
Job Placement & Training			
Economic Development	19.503		1.500
Road Maintenance			
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	19.503		1.500
Nat. Resources, Gen.			
Agriculture			
Forestry			
Water Resources			
Wildlife & Parks			
Minerals and Mining			
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			
Trust Svcs., Gen.			
Other Rights Protect.			
Real Estate Services			
Real Estate Appraisals			
Environ. Qual. Svc.			
ANILCA			
ANCSA			
TRUST SERVICES			
Executive Direction			
Administrative Svcs.			
Safety Management			
Common Support Services			
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
** GRAND TOTALS **	201,275	195,595	191,027

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	AGENCY TOTAL	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY	AUGUSTINE	CABAZON (NON-COMPAC)	CAHUILLA	CAMPO	CAPTIAN GRANDE	BARONA	CUYAPAPE	INAJA	JAMUL	LA JOLLA	LA POSTA	LOS COYOTES
Aid to Tribal Govt	3,749.637	921.034	142.807	31.213	130.548	82.489	130.600	77.838	109.383	113.824	97.535	145.854	118.828	123.280
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Tribal Courts														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,749.637	921.034	142.807	31.213	130.548	82.489	130.600	77.838	109.383	113.824	97.535	145.854	118.828	123.280
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	317.849	271.857		5.172	19.503			9.503			4.066			
Indian Child Welfare Act	717.127				0.160	30.120	29.400	30.740	0.120	29.400	30.020		10.240	29.400
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services	54.403	30.000				1.000					3.900			
Housing Improvement Program	39.004												19.502	
HUMAN SERVICES	1,128.383	301.857		5.172	19.663	31.120	29.400	40.243	0.120	29.400	37.986		29.742	29.400
Scholarships	100.108	100.068												
Johnson O'Malley	70.806					7.440		10.000				0.820		
Adult Education	104.100	100.000									3.900			
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education	49.906					19.503					3.900			
EDUCATION	324.920	200.068				26.943		10.000			7.800	0.820		
Comm.Fire Prot.	316.283	146.260			0.040			0.858		19.502	1.400			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	316.283	146.260			0.040			0.858		19.502	1.400			
Job Placement & Training	105.212	90.000	5.000								3.736			
Economic Development	65.410		14.502											
Road Maintenance	44.484								14.657					
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	215.116	90.000	19.502						14.657		3.736			
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture	22.500	22.374		0.026										
Forestry	77.457	75.423		2.034										
Water Resources	178.779	76.532		2.207										
Wildlife & Parks	23.592	23.112		0.280										
Minerals and Mining														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	302.328	197.441		4.547										
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	116.858	113.875		1.983										
Real Estate Services	248.508	241.301		7.207										
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.	69.892	67.375		2.517										
ANILCA														
ANCSA														
TRUST SERVICES	434.258	422.551		11.707										
Executive Direction	143.877	139.563		4.314										
Administrative Svcs.	132.428	126.035		6.393										
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	276.305	265.598		10.707										
** GRAND TOTALS **	6,747.230	2,544.809	162.309	63.346	150.251	140.552	160.000	129.939	124.160	162.726	148.457	146.674	148.570	152.860

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	MESA GRANDE	MORONGO	PALA	PAUMA *	PECHANGA	RINCON	SAN MANUEL *	SAN PASQUAL	SANTA ROSA *	SANTA YNEZ	SANTA YSABEL	SOBOBA	SYCUAN *	TORRES-MARTINEZ *
Ald to Tribal Govt	126.418	53.092	69.573	107.249	8.420	70.055	93.056	59.368	105.520	104.563	63.515	125.703	93.926	116.137
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Tribal Courts														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	126.418	53.092	69.573	107.249	8.420	70.055	93.056	59.368	105.520	104.563	63.515	125.703	93.926	116.137
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families														7.748
Indian Child Welfare Act	14.400	41.900	42.140	29.980	42.900	45.900	44.100	29.700	30.360	32.480	42.520	16.140	30.120	24.347
Welfare Assistance														
Other, Human Services				19.502					19.503					
Housing Improvement Program														
HUMAN SERVICES	14.400	41.900	42.140	49.482	42.900	45.900	44.100	29.700	49.863	32.480	42.520	16.140	30.120	32.095
Scholarships												0.040		
Johnson O'Malley		30.460		8.100						9.440				4.546
Adult Education			0.040					0.040					0.120	
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges														
Other, Education										19.503				
EDUCATION		30.460	0.040	8.100				0.040		28.943		0.160		4.546
Comm. Fire Prot.	21.503	5.026	9.623				19.502	19.503				0.360	33.002	0.700
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	21.503	5.026	9.623				19.502	19.503				0.360	33.002	0.700
Job Placement & Training		6.436												
Economic Development				19.503			14.503							
Road Maintenance							5.000				14.837			
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		6.436		19.503			19.503				14.837			
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture											0.100			
Forestry				0.040	100.000									
Water Resources											0.100			0.100
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				0.040	100.000						0.200			0.100
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
ANILCA														
ANCSA														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
Common Support Services														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	162.321	136.914	121.378	184.374	151.320	135.458	156.658	108.649	155.383	165.986	121.072	142.363	157.048	153.578

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUMMARY	RAMONA	TWENTY NINE PALMS	VIEJAS
Aid to Tribal Govt	113.810	128.264	85.757
Self Governance			
New Tribes			
Tribal Courts			
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	113.810	128.264	85.757
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families			
Indian Child Welfare Act	30.740	0.160	29.640
Welfare Assistance			
Other, Human Services			
Housing Improvement Program			
HUMAN SERVICES	30.740	0.160	29.640
Scholarships			
Johnson O'Malley			
Adult Education			
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges			
Other, Education		7.000	
EDUCATION		7.000	
Comm. Fire Prot.		19.502	19.502
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		19.502	19.502
Job Placement & Training			
Economic Development	9.502	7.400	
Road Maintenance	10.000		
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	19.502	7.400	
Nat. Resources, Gen.			
Agriculture			
Forestry			
Water Resources			
Wildlife & Parks			
Minerals and Mining			
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			
Trust Svcs., Gen.			
Other Rights Protect.			
Real Estate Services			
Real Estate Appraisals			
Environ. Qual. Svc.			
ANILCA			
ANCSA			
TRUST SERVICES			
Executive Direction			
Administrative Svcs.			
Safety Management			
Common Support Services			
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
** GRAND TOTALS **	164.052	162.326	134.899

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ALBUQUERQUE SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	ALBUQUERQUE FIELD OPS	SOUTHERN PUEBLOS AGENCY	ACOMA	COCHITI	ISLETA	JEMEZ	SANDIA	SAN FELIPE	SANTA ANA	SANTO DOMINGO	ZIA	YSLETA DEL SUR
Aid to Tribal Govt	7,213,859	93,208	262,251	277,214	153,602	142,791	124,150	244,616	171,202	41,189	218,238	51,325	913,536
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts	745,836	110,000				69,761	88,430			30,889	28,989	21,536	
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	7,959,695	203,208	262,251	277,214	153,602	212,552	212,580	244,616	171,202	72,078	247,227	72,861	913,536
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	2,798,682	206,833	264,270			165,102	50,878	9,100	82,861		204,988	17,089	
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,035,430			68,478	38,436	60,425	50,878	26,342	49,900	42,036	61,219	42,378	41,336
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES	3,834,112	206,833	264,270	68,478	38,436	225,527	101,756	35,442	132,761	42,036	266,207	59,467	41,336
Scholarships	2,064,646		75,400	93,700	46,600	93,200	52,800		64,836		115,100	101,847	
Johnson O'Malley	590,749			75,130	9,642	2,030	20,742	6,247	33,636	29,094	79,925	7,347	21,142
Adult Education	406,555			13,147	16,142	13,200	13,094		13,242		13,694	13,794	
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges	0,500				0,500								
Other, Education	55,800												
EDUCATION	3,118,250		75,400	181,977	72,884	108,430	86,636	6,247	111,714	29,094	208,719	122,988	21,142
Comm.Fire Prot.	102,980			78,000									
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	102,980			78,000									
Job Placement & Training	497,527		287,146										
Economic Development	457,586	58,540	106,144										
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	955,113	58,540	393,290										
Nat. Resources, Gen.	410,991	343,102											
Agriculture	2,838,895		1,013,702										
Forestry	2,079,827	279,298	154,207										
Water Resources	125,292												
Wildlife & Parks	388,674												
Minerals and Mining	61,075	41,496											
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	5,904,754	663,896	1,167,909										
Trust Svcs., Gen.	298,131	298,131											
Other Rights Protect.	570,346	512,510											
Real Estate Services	1,110,370		245,137										
Real Estate Appraisals	1,573												
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	1,980,420	810,641	245,137										
Executive Direction	1,071,150		150,809										
Administrative Svcs.	1,457,644		377,057										
Safety Management													
Common Support Services	72,613		72,613										
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	2,601,407		600,479										
** GRAND TOTALS **	26,456,731	1,943,118	3,008,736	605,669	264,922	546,509	400,972	286,305	415,677	143,208	722,153	255,316	978,014

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ALBUQUERQUE SUMMARY	LAGUNA AGENCY	LAGUNA PUEBLO	NORTHERN PUEBLOS AGENCY	NAMBE	PICURIS	POJOAQUE	SAN ILDEFONSO	SAN JUAN PUEBLO	TAOS	TESUQUE	SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY	SOUTHERN UTE TRIBE	UTE MOUNTAIN UTE AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Govt	50.988	520.913	71.562	116.602	123.401	152.893	257.105	273.365	389.865	144.056			13.800
Self Governance													
New Tribes				0.700	0.900	2.200	1.700	3.800	3.700	1.900		115.266	173.815
Tribal Courts												115.266	187.615
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	50.988	520.913	71.562	117.302	124.301	155.093	258.805	277.185	393.565	145.956			
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families			162.334						2.400			158.638	
Indian Child Welfare Act				38.900	26.336	25.600	33.700	47.900	60.300	25.400		49.925	
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES			162.334	38.900	26.336	25.600	33.700	47.900	62.700	25.400		208.563	
Scholarships		305.800	301.600					1.300					
Johnson O'Malley		52.178							18.200			26.947	
Adult Education		34.400							0.300			44.778	
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION		392.378	301.600					1.300	18.500			71.725	
Comm. Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training			45.200									97.302	
Economic Development			117.600										
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			162.800									97.302	
Nat. Resources, Gen.			63.589						4.300				
Agriculture	98.188		187.332						2.000			368.058	134.943
Forestry	21.413		252.724								90.490		
Water Resources	64.350		60.942										
Wildlife & Parks			82.864	0.100	7.300		0.900	0.800	111.400				
Minerals and Mining	19.579												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	203.538		647.451	0.100	7.300		0.900	0.800	117.700		90.490	368.058	134.943
Trust Svcs., Gen.			45.936				2.200	2.500	3.300	2.200	1.700		
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services	64.611		121.194								200.158		102.662
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	64.611		167.130				2.200	2.500	3.300	2.200	1.700	200.158	102.662
Executive Direction	104.702		110.535								152.645		116.826
Administrative Svcs.	127.466		187.200								59.021		104.159
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	232.168		297.735								211.666		220.985
** GRAND TOTALS **	551.305	913.291	1,810.812	156.302	157.937	182.893	285.905	330.485	594.665	173.056	502.314	860.914	646.205

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

ALBUQUERQUE SUMMARY	UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE	JICARILLA AGENCY	JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE	MESCALERO AGENCY	MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE	ZUNI AGENCY	ZUNI PUEBLO	RAMAH NAVAJO AGENCY	RAMAH NAVAJO CHAPTER
Aid to Tribal Govt	142,675		30,789	198,089	225,657		483,065	163,216	1,162,496
Self Governance									
New Tribes									
Tribal Courts					92,250		0,000		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	142,675		30,789	198,089	317,907		483,065	163,216	1,162,496
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	520,878		392,079	268,808			(0,000)	292,424	
Indian Child Welfare Act	47,078		61,466		57,625		79,772		
Welfare Assistance									
Other, Human Services									
Housing Improvement Program									
HUMAN SERVICES	567,956		453,545	268,808	57,625		79,772	292,424	
Scholarships	20,747		176,450		60,289		435,230	118,747	1,000
Johnson O'Malley	42,936		74,075		90,778				0,700
Adult Education	22,242		44,286		1,400			157,336	5,500
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges									
Other, Education	55,800								
EDUCATION	141,725		294,811		152,467		435,230	276,083	7,200
Comm. Fire Prot.			4,300		10,084			10,596	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE			4,300		10,084			10,596	
Job Placement & Training	55,689		38,350					71,142	
Economic Development	78,000								
Road Maintenance									
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	133,689		38,350					71,142	
Nat. Resources, Gen.									
Agriculture		331,839		451,625		251,200			
Forestry		562,831		567,731		109,638		41,495	
Water Resources									
Wildlife & Parks			120,555		64,755				
Minerals and Mining									
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		894,670	120,555	1,019,356	64,755	360,838		41,495	
Trust Svcs., Gen.									
Other Rights Protect.									
Real Estate Services		222,299		66,637		85,672			
Real Estate Appraisals						1,573			
Environ. Qual. Svc.									
ANILCA									
ANCSA									
TRUST SERVICES		222,299		66,637		87,245			
Executive Direction		70,333		125,227	3,500	138,853		97,720	
Administrative Svcs.		161,870		237,852		100,239		102,780	
Safety Management									
Common Support Services									
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		232,203		363,079	3,500	239,092		200,500	
** GRAND TOTALS **	986,045	1,349,172	942,350	1,917,949	606,338	667,175	998,067	1,055,456	1,169,696

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

NAVAJO SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	NAVAJO FIELD OPS	NAVAJO NATION	SHIPROCK AGENCY	WESTERN NAVAJO AGENCY	EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY	CHINLE AGENCY	FORT DEFIANCE AGENCY
Aid to Tribal Govt	863.103		863.103					
Self Governance								
New Tribes								
Tribal Courts	993.226		993.226					
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,856.329		1,856.329					
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	4,557.966		4,556.627			0.110		0.329
Indian Child Welfare Act	700.399		700.399					
Welfare Assistance								
Other, Human Services								
Housing Improvement Program								
HUMAN SERVICES	5,257.465		5,257.026			0.110		0.329
Scholarships	11,255.823		11,255.823					
Johnson O'Malley	4,383.810		4,383.810					
Adult Education								
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges								
Other, Education								
EDUCATION	15,639.633		15,639.633					
Comm.Fire Prot.								
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE								
Job Placement & Training								
Economic Development	0.110							0.110
Road Maintenance								
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	0.110							0.110
Nat. Resources, Gen.								
Agriculture	4,737.240	599.100	1,308.812	808.234	436.320	546.147	448.155	590.472
Forestry	801.581	138.731	662.850					
Water Resources	679.881		679.881					
Wildlife & Parks	479.969		479.969					
Minerals and Mining	357.039	357.039						
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	7,055.710	1,094.870	3,131.512	808.234	436.320	546.147	448.155	590.472
Trust Svcs., Gen.								
Other Rights Protect.								
Real Estate Services	1,272.458	0.522		343.872	153.516	517.436	126.172	130.937
Real Estate Appraisals	177.553	177.553						
Environ. Qual. Svc.	232.823	151.223	81.600					
ANILCA								
ANCSA								
TRUST SERVICES	1,682.832	329.298	81.600	343.872	153.516	517.436	126.172	130.937
Executive Direction								
Administrative Svcs.	0.137				0.137			
Safety Management	391.873	0.549		86.354	75.979	78.930	78.978	71.084
Common Support Services								
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	392.010	0.549		86.354	76.116	78.930	78.978	71.084
** GRAND TOTALS **	31,884.089	1,424.717	25,986.100	1,238.460	665.952	1,142.622	653.305	792.933

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

PORTLAND SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	PORTLAND FIELD OPS	SILETZ AGENCY	COOS, UMPQUA, SIUSLAW	COW CREEK	COQUILLE	COLVILLE AGENCY	COLVILLE TRIBES	FT HALL AGENCY	SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES	NW BAND OF SHOSHONI	NORTHERN IDAHO AGENCY	COEUR D'ALENE
Aid to Tribal Govt	8,419,181	122,642		598,624	447,168	835,044		117,740	5,400		202,140	61,650	1,600,756
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts	1,114,782	253,000				7,300		144,274		204,924			
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	9,533,963	375,642		598,624	447,168	842,344		262,014	5,400		202,140	61,650	1,600,756
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	2,193,682	101,471	26,814			8,700		306,207	43,971	175,488		214,081	
Indian Child Welfare Act	758,926					1,400		67,672		65,700	26,589		
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services	424,955							179,095					
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES	3,377,543	101,471	26,814			10,100		552,974	43,971	241,188	26,589	214,081	
Scholarships	1,217,249					2,200		239,325		132,202	14,742		
Johnson O'Malley	688,855					0,800		104,489					19,042
Adult Education	234,637					4,700		145,952		56,455	0,800		
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education	735,985												
EDUCATION	2,876,706					7,700		489,766		188,657	15,542		19,042
Comm. Fire Prot.	29,441							0,400		12,142			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	29,441							0,400		12,142			
Job Placement & Training	911,041	7,200						337,396		197,650			
Economic Development	426,566	29,100						7,100		83,655		75,067	
Road Maintenance	11,800												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,349,407	36,300						344,496		281,305		75,067	
Nat. Resources, Gen.	1,701,667	47,800				4,300		111,991	0,500		26,689		
Agriculture	1,885,722	34,341				7,800	275,174	195,787	377,385	30,700			
Forestry	10,263,939	334,728	64,492			31,500	1,578,087	1,278,020		10,289	13,020	(0.100)	
Water Resources	611,882					9,300		293,166		89,478			
Wildlife & Parks	1,854,468	23,540				10,700		297,232		29,978			
Minerals and Mining	89,325	7,549						2,200					
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	16,407,003	447,958	64,492			63,800	1,853,261	2,178,396	377,885	160,445	26,689	13,020	(0.100)
Trust Svcs., Gen.	568,788	118,781				8,700		9,800					
Other Rights Protect.	96,330							1,600		42,030			
Real Estate Services	2,193,468	149,461	53,145			0,200	377,467	44,344	235,056		175,020		
Real Estate Appraisals	602,754	600,865				1,700		0,189					
Environ. Qual. Svc.	62,282	21,246				9,300		5,200		26,536			
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	3,523,622	890,353	53,145			19,900	377,467	61,133	235,056	68,566		175,020	
Executive Direction	1,366,674	0,494	53,838				128,363	1,000	122,350			191,729	
Administrative Svcs.	2,401,941	425,609	115,863			1,900	175,276	35,259	172,779			153,843	
Safety Management	1,300								1,300				
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	3,769,915	426,103	169,701			1,900	303,639	36,259	296,429			345,572	
** GRAND TOTALS **	40,867,600	2,277,827	314,152	598,624	447,168	945,544	2,534,367	3,925,438	958,741	1,157,227	270,960	884,410	1,619,698

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

PORTLAND SUMMARY	NEZ PERCE	OLYMPIC PENINSULA AGENCY	CHEHALIS	HOH	QUILEUTE	UMATILLA AGENCY	UMATILLA TRIBES	WARM SPRING AGENCY	WARM SPRINGS TRIBES	KLAMATH	BURNS PAIUTE	PUGET SOUND AGENCY	SAMISH *
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,384.255	74.818	77.251	14.442	44.436		471.566		128.438	632.725	32.660	295.620	329.399
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts				5.200	145.038		126.700			1.000	26.289		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,384.255	74.818	77.251	19.642	189.474		598.266		128.438	633.725	58.949	295.620	329.399
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families		137.785	0.300	9.894	33.883		3.400	276.270	95.600	143.979	61.514	34.062	
Indian Child Welfare Act	1.500		41.778	28.236	40.678		2.100		60.766	80.407	28.589		
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services							164.599						
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES	1.500	137.785	42.078	38.130	74.561		170.099	276.270	156.366	224.386	90.103	34.062	
Scholarships	305.607		11.000	8.500	19.300					2.680	22.436		
Johnson O'Malley	7.747		14.942	0.400	14.800		56.083		98.900	0.100	8.347		
Adult Education	0.200		5.947	1.600	3.500					0.200	5.547		
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education					6.100		168.052		7.100	522.877	0.200		
EDUCATION	313.554		31.889	10.500	43.700		224.135		106.000	525.837	36.530		
Comm. Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training		45.530		0.800	21.136					1.888	13.842		
Economic Development		33.234							1.700	57.325			
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		78.764		0.800	21.136				1.700	59.213	13.842		
Nat. Resources, Gen.					30.400	136.544	705.638		64.972	190.294	6.700		
Agriculture							4.200	151.801	77.000	0.300			
Forestry		1,088.945			6.400	182.855		1,731.340					
Water Resources							7.500		212.227				
Wildlife & Parks	4.400		121.544	22.289	16.100		8.500	0.000	265.341	740.470			
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4.400	1,088.945	121.544	22.289	52.900	319.399	725.838	1,883.141	619.540	931.084	6.700		
Trust Svcs., Gen.												422.890	
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services		283.354				198.597		126.972					
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES		283.354				198.597		126.972				422.890	
Executive Direction		113.914				107.741		115.628				112.848	
Administrative Svcs.		168.657				147.775		235.592				120.498	
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		282.571				255.516		351.220				233.346	
** GRAND TOTALS **	1,703.709	1,946.237	272.762	91.361	381.771	773.512	1,718.338	2,637.603	1,012.044	2,374.225	206.124	985.918	329.399

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

PORTLAND SUMMARY	NOOKSACK	PUYALLUP	TULALIP	SAUK SIUATLE	UPPER SKAGIT	STILLAGUAMIS	YAKAMA AGENCY	YAKAMA TRIBE	SPOKANE AGENCY	SPOKANE TRIBE	KALISPEL	FLATHEAD AGENCY	METLAKATLA FIELD STATION
Aid to Tribal Govt	27.647	37.830	27.189	127.789	20.442	183.716		99.327		147.298	275.180	1.038	14.965
Self Governanca													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts				0.800	22.189	4.200		101.444		49.482	14.142		8.800
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	27.647	37.830	27.189	128.589	42.631	187.916		200.771		196.778	289.332	1.038	23.765
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	13.385			0.600	7.847		298.041	3.500	61.302	104.838	32.730		
Indian Child Welfare Act	70.928	1.900	52.172	1.100	30.083	3.300		85.714		41.578	26.736		
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services		81.281											
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES	84.313	83.181	52.172	1.700	37.930	3.300	298.041	89.214	61.302	146.416	59.466		
Scholarships	14.777			0.200	15.242	3.700		314.070		111.288			
Johnson O'Malley	19.689	2.300	87.533	0.100	6.147	0.600		214.589		27.800	4.447		
Adult Education	5.736			0.100	2.600			1.300					
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges													
Other, Education	0.800	30.838											
EDUCATION	41.002	33.138	87.533	0.400	23.989	4.300		529.959		139.088	4.447		
Comm.Fire Prot.							0.600			16.299			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE							0.600			16.299			
Job Placement & Training	12.847	0.700	40.278	0.100	4.547	4.200		179.844		43.042			0.041
Economic Development	1.371							60.000	76.167	1.700			0.147
Road Maintenance									10.040				1.760
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	14.218	0.700	40.278	0.100	4.547	4.200		239.844	86.207	44.742			1.948
Nat. Resources, Gen.	13.005	357.834								5.000			
Agriculture						1.100	535.572	58.000	70.698	40.730	27.138		
Forestry	0.211	1.200	34.583	0.300	7.647	1.500	3,185.521	79.102	603.463	30.836			
Water Resources	0.211												
Wildlife & Parks	4.771	1.600	44.278			13.200		207.010		0.200			43.315
Minerals and Mining									79.576				
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	18.198	380.634	78.861	0.300	7.647	15.800	3,721.093	342.112	753.735	76.786	27.138		43.315
Trust Svcs., Gen.	4.217									4.400			
Other Rights Protect.							52.700						
Real Estate Services							475.429		74.120				0.303
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	4.217						528.129		74.120	4.400			0.303
Executive Direction							128.998		82.643	0.400		110.960	95.770
Administrative Svcs.	20.335						318.552		194.823	24.900		14.939	75.341
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	20.335						447.548		277.466	25.300		125.899	171.111
** GRAND TOTALS **	209.930	515.461	286.033	131.069	116.744	195.516	4,993.411	1,401.900	1,252.830	649.789	380.381	128.937	240.442

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

EASTERN SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	EASTERN FIELD OPS	INDIAN TOWNSHIP	PLEASANT POINT	PENOBSCOT	MALISEET	PEQUOT	MICCOSUKEE	NARRAGANSET	POARCH CREEK	WAMPANOAG	AROOSTOOK MICMAC	CATAWBA
Aid to Tribal Govt	12,021.440	267.949	669.449	926.637	856.100	208.012	125.909	1,067.481	275.377	289.288	810.811	492.458	1,450.148
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts	1,010.874				164.838					90.872			
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	13,032.314	267.949	669.449	926.637	1,020.938	208.012	125.909	1,067.481	275.377	380.160	810.811	492.458	1,450.148
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	1,426.396	100.689			176.963	70.566	36.336		134.444	129.069			
Indian Child Welfare Act	870.334				51.325	42.878	39.500		51.078	49.825	1.100	41.442	
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services	2.755												
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES	2,299.485	100.689			228.288	113.444	75.836		185.522	178.894	1.100	41.442	
Scholarships	685.320				47.816		6.000		80.289				
Johnson O'Malley	569.696		1.600			13.842	10.000		55.378	28.889		27.347	
Adult Education	430.190				12.000		56.530		76.825	56.525			
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION	1,685.408		1.600		59.816	13.842	72.530		212.492	85.414		27.347	
Comm.Fire Prot.	399.871				137.878		71.330			158.286			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	399.871				137.878		71.330			158.286			
Job Placement & Training	649.943						37.630		120.078				
Economic Development	381.383	78.034							21.454	101.561			
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,031.328	78.034					37.630		141.532	101.561			
Nat. Resources, Gen.	170.235	59.044								110.991			
Agriculture	815.581												
Forestry	611.372	49.673	5.400			22.189			51.978				
Water Resources	687.823												
Wildlife & Parks	285.894				81.000				48.578	30.030			
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	2,570.905	108.717	5.400		81.000	22.189			100.556	141.021			
Trust Svcs., Gen.	53.147						45.800						
Other Rights Protect.	22.647								22.647				
Real Estate Services	847.481	54.691				32.983			57.030				
Real Estate Appraisals	79.431	79.431											
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES	1,002.708	134.122				32.983	45.800		79.677				
Executive Direction	493.028	0.137											
Administrative Svcs.	440.862												
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	933.890	0.137											
** GRAND TOTALS **	22,955.903	689.648	676.449	926.637	1,527.920	380.470	429.035	1,067.481	995.156	1,045.336	811.711	581.247	1,450.148

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

EASTERN SUMMARY	MOHEGAN	JENA CHOCTAW	TUNICA BILOXI	CHITIMACHA	COUSHATTA	NEW YORK LIAISON	SENECA	ONONDAGA	ST REGIS MOHAWK	TONAWANDA	TUSCARORA	ONEIDA NATION	CAYUGA
Aid to Tribal Govt	504.795	220.098	168.716	667.942			179.248	177.290	149.375	209.923	185.728	1,241.622	193.179
Self Governance													
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts							15.278		78.984				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	504.795	220.098	168.716	667.942			194.526	177.290	228.359	209.923	185.728	1,241.622	193.179
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families			31.000		40.183				18.842				
Indian Child Welfare Act			27.489		41.638		99.707	44.900	76.398	44.900	44.900		
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services									2.755				
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES			58.489		81.819		99.707	44.900	97.993	44.900	44.900		
Scholarships					97.042	53.700	111.989		90.884				
Johnson O'Malley					11.100		159.325		144.460				
Adult Education							12.200						
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION					108.142	53.700	283.514		235.344				
Comm. Fire Prot.							22.600		9.777				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE							22.600		9.777				
Job Placement & Training					19.600	34.400	168.344		23.802				
Economic Development									23.413				
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					19.600	34.400	168.344		47.215				
Nat. Resources, Gen.			0.200										
Agriculture					114.819								
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			0.200		114.819								
Trust Svcs., Gen.			7.347										
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES			7.347										
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs.							160.436						
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION							160.436						
** GRAND TOTALS **	504.795	220.098	234.752	667.942	324.380	248.536	768.691	222.190	618.688	254.823	230.628	1,241.622	193.179

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

EASTERN SUMMARY	CHEROKEE AGENCY	CHEROKEE TRIBE	SEMINOLE AGENCY	SEMINOLE TRIBE of FL	CHOCTAW AGENCY	MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAW TRIBE
Aid to Tribal Govt		302.172		37.978		343.957
Self Governance						
New Tribes						
Tribal Courts	282.710	187.948				190.248
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	282.710	490.118		37.978		534.203
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families	187.275	24.138		155.091		321.802
Indian Child Welfare Act		92.602		51.578		69.078
Welfare Assistance						
Other, Human Services						
Housing Improvement Program						
HUMAN SERVICES	187.275	116.738		206.669		390.880
Scholarships				71.600		128.000
Johnson O'Malley				81.655		38.300
Adult Education				31.383		184.727
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges						
Other, Education						
EDUCATION				184.638		347.027
Comm. Fire Prot.						
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE						
Job Placement & Training				131.800		114.289
Economic Development				91.255		85.888
Road Maintenance						
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				223.055		179.955
Nat. Resources, Gen.						
Agriculture	72.500			553.243		75.019
Forestry	167.710		175.942			138.480
Water Resources				687.823		
Wildlife & Parks		81.750				44.538
Minerals and Mining						
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	240.210	81.750	175.942	1,241.066		258.035
Trust Svcs., Gen.						
Other Rights Protect.						
Real Estate Services	527.520			104.191		71.068
Real Estate Appraisals						
Environ. Qual. Svc.						
ANILCA						
ANCSA						
TRUST SERVICES	527.520			104.191		71.068
Executive Direction	148.963		249.397		94.531	
Administrative Svcs.	51.063		90.502		138.861	
Safety Management						
Common Support Services						
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	200.026		339.899		233.392	
** GRAND TOTALS **	1,437.741	688.606	515.841	1,997.597	233.392	1,781.168

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

COMPACTS SUMMARY	AREA TOTAL	ABSENTEE SHAWNEE	PONCA-OK	CITIZENS BAND POTAWATOMI	KICKAPOO-OKLAHOMA	SAC & FOX-OKLAHOMA	KAW	ROCKY BOY'S CHIPPEWA CREE TRIBE	ALEUTIAN PRIBILOFF ISLAND (APIA)	BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOC. (BBNA)	COPPER RIVER NATIVE ASSC. (CRNA)	CHUGACHMIUT (CHUGACH.)	Association of Village Council Presidents (AVC)
Aid to Tribal Govt													
Self Governance	119,302.145	726.738	407.858	625.797	372.266	1,147.090	533.712	2,472.076	1,856.688	5,194.054	956.983	1,175.486	6,108.912
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	119,302.145	726.738	407.858	625.797	372.266	1,147.090	533.712	2,472.076	1,856.688	5,194.054	956.983	1,175.486	6,108.912
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Scholarships													
Johnson O'Malley													
Adult Education													
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION													
Comm. Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training													
Economic Development													
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat. Resources, Gen.													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs.													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTALS **	119,302.145	726.738	407.858	625.797	372.266	1,147.090	533.712	2,472.076	1,856.688	5,194.054	956.983	1,175.486	6,108.912

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

COMPACTS SUMMARY	TANANA CHIEF CONF. - TCC	MANILAQ ASSOCIATION	KAWERAK	GAMBELL	TLINGIT HAIDA	KAKE	KETCHIKAN	SITKA	YAKUTAT	MILLE LACS	RED LAKE	BOIS FORTE (NETT LAKE)	FOND DU LAC
Aid to Tribal Govt													
Self Governance	8,077.968	1,168.022	5,108.586	531.531	4,877.780	455.146	1,099.927	1,288.736	375.759	1,183.093	4,377.248	1,023.656	1,164.099
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	8,077.968	1,168.022	5,108.586	531.531	4,877.780	455.146	1,099.927	1,288.736	375.759	1,183.093	4,377.248	1,023.656	1,164.099
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Scholarships													
Johnson O'Malley													
Adult Education													
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION													
Comm. Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training													
Economic Development													
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat. Resources, Gen.													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs.													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTALS **	8,077.968	1,168.022	5,108.586	531.531	4,877.780	455.146	1,099.927	1,288.736	375.759	1,183.093	4,377.248	1,023.656	1,164.099

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

COMPACTS SUMMARY	GRAND PORTAGE	LEECH LAKE	ONEIDA	SAULT STE. MARIE	GRAND TRAVERSE	CHICKASAW TRIBE	EASTERN SHAWNEE	WYANDOTTE	MODOC	CREEK NATION	CHEROKEE NATION OF OK	CHOCTAW	SALT RIVER TRIBE
Aid to Tribal Govt													
Self Governance	676.111	1,780.310	1,242.570	1,666.632	1,680.211	2,832.428	307.107	339.621	254.416	3,457.758	7,866.643	3,766.102	1,986.429
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	676.111	1,780.310	1,242.570	1,666.632	1,680.211	2,832.428	307.107	339.621	254.416	3,457.758	7,866.643	3,766.102	1,986.429
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Scholarships													
Johnson O'Malley													
Adult Education													
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION													
Comm.Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training													
Economic Development													
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat. Resources, Gen.													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs.													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTALS **	676.111	1,780.310	1,242.570	1,666.632	1,680.211	2,832.428	307.107	339.621	254.416	3,457.758	7,866.643	3,766.102	1,986.429

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

COMPACTS SUMMARY	DUCK VALLEY	DUCKWATER	ELY	REDDING RANCHERIA	KARUK	HOOPA VALLEY	YUROK TRIBE	CABAZON	MANZANITA	SANTA CLARA	GRAND RONDE	SILETZ TRIBE	KOOTENAI
Aid to Tribal Govt													
Self Governance	1,494.559	453.011	384.789	403.098	564.179	2,572.967	2,473.293	191.438	180.021	656.881	1,228.088	1,565.379	292.722
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,494.559	453.011	384.789	403.098	564.179	2,572.967	2,473.293	191.438	180.021	656.881	1,228.088	1,565.379	292.722
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Scholarships													
Johnson O'Malley													
Adult Education													
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION													
Comm. Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training													
Economic Development													
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat. Resources, Gen.													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs.													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTALS **	1,494.559	453.011	384.789	403.098	564.179	2,572.967	2,473.293	191.438	180.021	656.881	1,228.088	1,565.379	292.722

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

COMPACTS SUMMARY	MAKAH	QUINAULT	SHOALWATER BAY	SKOKOMISH	SQUAXIN ISLAND	LOWER ELWAHA	JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM	LUMMI	MUCKLESHOOT	NISQUALLY	PORT GAMBLE	SWINOMISH	SUQUAMISH
Aid to Tribal Govt													
Self Governance	2,567.181	5,414.501	461.088	1,099.822	984.105	1,043.178	1,104.217	3,443.205	933.160	962.673	975.937	613.009	1,102.523
New Tribes													
Tribal Courts													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2,567.181	5,414.501	461.088	1,099.822	984.105	1,043.178	1,104.217	3,443.205	933.160	962.673	975.937	613.009	1,102.523
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families													
Indian Child Welfare Act													
Welfare Assistance													
Other, Human Services													
Housing Improvement Program													
HUMAN SERVICES													
Scholarships													
Johnson O'Malley													
Adult Education													
Tr. Con. Comm. Colleges													
Other, Education													
EDUCATION													
Comm. Fire Prot.													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													
Job Placement & Training													
Economic Development													
Road Maintenance													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT													
Nat. Resources, Gen.													
Agriculture													
Forestry													
Water Resources													
Wildlife & Parks													
Minerals and Mining													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													
Trust Svcs., Gen.													
Other Rights Protect.													
Real Estate Services													
Real Estate Appraisals													
Environ. Qual. Svc.													
ANILCA													
ANCSA													
TRUST SERVICES													
Executive Direction													
Administrative Svcs.													
Safety Management													
Common Support Services													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION													
** GRAND TOTALS **	2,567.181	5,414.501	461.088	1,099.822	984.105	1,043.178	1,104.217	3,443.205	933.160	962.673	975.937	613.009	1,102.523

FY 2000 - PRESIDENT'S BUDGET - TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS BASE FUNDING

COMPACTS SUMMARY	CONFEDERATED	
	SALISH-KOOTENAI	METLAKATLA
Aid to Tribal Govt		
Self Governance	4,696.119	1,275.455
New Tribes		
Tribal Courts		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	4,696.119	1,275.455
Svcs. to Children, Elderly, Families		
Indian Child Welfare Act		
Welfare Assistance		
Other, Human Services		
Housing Improvement Program		
HUMAN SERVICES		
Scholarships		
Johnson O'Malley		
Adult Education		
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges		
Other, Education		
EDUCATION		
Comm.Fire Prot.		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		
Job Placement & Training		
Economic Development		
Road Maintenance		
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
Nat. Resources, Gen.		
Agriculture		
Forestry		
Water Resources		
Wildlife & Parks		
Minerals and Mining		
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		
Trust Svcs., Gen.		
Other Rights Protect.		
Real Estate Services		
Real Estate Appraisals		
Environ. Qual. Svc.		
ANILCA		
ANCSA		
TRUST SERVICES		
Executive Direction		
Administrative Svcs.		
Safety Management		
Common Support Services		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		
** GRAND TOTALS **	4,696.119	1,275.455

**Annual Performance
Plan Fiscal Year 2000**



Bureau of Indian Affairs

Annual Performance Plan for Fiscal Year 2000

February 1999

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SECTION I - INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW**1.1 Introduction**

Since its establishment in 1824, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has evolved in its role as trustee for the American Indian. From the paternalism of the 1800s to its role today as partner, the Bureau's mission is focused on fulfilling its trust responsibilities and promoting self-determination on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

The Bureau currently provides Federal services to approximately 1.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who are members of 554 Federally recognized Indian Tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and in Alaska. The Bureau administers 43,450,267 acres of Tribally owned land, 10,183,530 acres of individually owned land, and 417,225 acres of Federally owned land which is held in trust status. The Bureau's is to promote and support Tribal decisions on their future path through self-determination and less administration by the Bureau in non-trust areas.

The Bureau is headed by the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs, who is responsible for Bureau policy. Operationally, the Bureau is a bifurcated organization. The Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs has line authority over 12 Area Offices, 83 Agency Offices, 3 subagencies, 6 field stations, and 2 irrigation project offices, while the Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs has direct authority over 26 education line officers. At the end of FY 1998, the Bureau's total employment was 9,687 full-time equivalents.

The Bureau's role has changed significantly in the last two decades with an increased emphasis on Indian self-determination. However, Tribes still look to the Bureau for a broad spectrum of critical and complex programs administered either by themselves or the Bureau. These programs include education; law enforcement and detention; social services; resources management; road maintenance; economic development; land and water claim settlements; and replacement and repair of schools, detention centers and structural deficiencies on high hazard dams. The Bureau's mission and multiple goals reflect the diversity and breadth of its responsibilities.

1.2 Mission Statement

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' mission is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Plan focuses on three main goal categories that encompass the complex and diverse world of Indian Country and the challenges it presents to the Bureau in meeting the needs reflective in our mission:

- *To provide Tribes with the resources they need to strengthen their Tribal governments and to exercise their authority as sovereign nations through grants and by contracting or compacting Bureau programs.*
- *To enhance and improve the quality of life in Tribal communities.*
- *To protect and preserve trust lands and trust resources to ensure the trust responsibility.*

I.3 Relationship to Departmental Goals

DOI Goals	GPRA Program Activity	Long-term Goal
<p>Protect the Environment and Preserve our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources</p>	<p>To assist American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving their natural resources on Trust lands and shared off-reservation resources.</p> <p>Ensure the Trust responsibility to protect and preserve Trust lands and Trust resources.</p> <p>To provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribal needs for cultural and economic well-being in keeping with the wide diversity of Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities.</p>	<p>By 2003, the Bureau will successfully support the prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands, establish 25 Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMP) planning grants, and increase the number of listed/proposed species on Tribal lands benefitting from the Bureau's endangered species program to 50.</p> <p>By 2003, the Bureau will complete a 100 percent environmental audit on the 56 million acres of Trust lands.</p> <p>By 2003, the Bureau will ensure that Indian dam structures do not create unacceptable risks to public safety, welfare, property, the environment, and cultural structures by completing construction on 22 of the 115 identified high or significant hazard dams.</p> <p>By 2003, Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools will increase the availability of native language programs to 90 percent.</p>

DOI Goals	GPRA Program Activity	Long-term Goal
<p>Meet Our Responsibilities to American Indians</p>	<p>As the Federal Trustee of the American Indian and Alaska Native, all eight of the Bureau's GPRA Program activities provide the core foundation for the Department to achieve this goal.</p>	<p>Throughout its Plan, the Bureau targets its efforts to achieve its mission and goals and that of the Department on one centralized focus – the American Indian and Alaska Native. It is the guiding force for the Bureau in determining its long-term goals to accomplish its mission. All of the long-term goals related to the eight GPRA Program Activities are instrumental to attainment of both the Bureau mission and the Departmental goal.</p>

I.4 Linkage to the Strategic Plans and Budget

The organization of the Bureau's FY 2000 Annual Plan reflects the Department of the Interior's approach to improve and streamline the Annual Performance Plan to improve its link with the Budget. The Annual Performance Plan presents the Bureau's goals and measures, consistent with the core of the Strategic Plan and budget proposal. The Bureau has three Goal categories to assist in better focusing its goals and meeting the objectives of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

The Mission goals in the Plan are the GPRA Program Activities. Due to the diversity of programs within the Bureau, it was necessary to establish the GPRA Program activities at the subactivity level of the Program and Financing Schedules in the budget. Establishing goals at this level created broader scope long-term goals which reflect the valuable programs that the Bureau provides to American Indians and Alaska Natives on a nationwide basis. The GPRA Program Activity funding level shown in *Exhibit A* reflects total funding for all budget programs related to accomplishment of the overall mission; accomplishment of annual goal targets comprises a portion of this funding.

The long-term goals are a general reflection of the Bureau's individual budget programs within each subactivity and their contributions to the mission. Each annual goal outlines what the programs will

accomplish as a one year increment to the long-term goals.

The hierarchy of the Bureau goals is as follows:

Goal Categories:

- a) Mission Goals
- b) Long-term Goals
- c) Annual Goals

Goal data is provided in Section II.2 to show annual progression towards goal attainment. FY 1997 and FY 1998 actual data has been provided in the table where available. In some cases, the FY 1998 data has not been collected and compiled to allow for actual figures, while other programs will not be established until FY 1999 to obtain the data.

I.5 Additional Annual Performance Plan Requirements

I.5.1 Customer Service Standards

Each of our Category 2 goals and their measures are set forth to track, monitor and report on the improvement in the standard of services provided to Tribal communities to the satisfaction of our customer, the American Indian and Alaska Native. One of the key focuses of the Bureau's efforts is to improve communications and the exchange of information with Tribes. An essential mechanism in achieving this effort is the establishment of working groups of Bureau and Tribal officials. Tribal Workgroups, such as the *P.L. 102-477* Tribal Workgroup and the Contract Support Workgroup, have been established to facilitate discussions on issues to reach a mutual resolution of benefit. These are just two of the workgroups in place that meet throughout the year to provide customer feedback and their levels of satisfaction for programs that support and accomplish the goals and measures set forth in the Bureau's Annual Plan.

I.5.2 Use of Non-Federal Parties in Preparing this Annual Plan

The Bureau has prepared the Annual Plan in conformance with Section 220.7 of OMB Circular A-11. While the Bureau fully intends to present the revised plan for Tribal consultation and input, no non-Federal parties have assisted in the preparation of the FY 2000 plan. However, Tribes were provided the opportunity to discuss GPRA mandates and the direction of the Bureau to meet its requirements at the FY 1999 National Budget Hearing. A core group of Tribal Leaders were selected from the Hearing to work with Bureau officials on the Strategic Plan. Tribal representatives, together with Bureau staff, laid the foundation for the Bureau's Strategic Plan; the core focal point of the Bureau's Annual Plan(s). Material and information on the Bureau's efforts to comply with the GPRA mandates are provided to Tribes through Area offices on a periodic basis.

I.5.3 Crosscut Issues

Bureau efforts to achieve the Resources Management and Trust GPRA Activities support each of the Departmental initiatives in which the Bureau is a participant. The Resources Management goals for endangered species and forestry support the *Pacific Northwest Forest Plan*. The *South Florida Ecosystem Restoration* is supported by the Resources Management goal for wetland restoration. The goal to increase the number of Integrated Resource Management Plans, each of which will ideally be designed with Wildfire Management provisions, is in line with the *Initiative for Wildfire Management*. The Trust Services Environmental goal supports the *Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program* through its audit and restoration activities. Bureau staff attend workgroup sessions related to these issues and are committed to the objectives of each initiative through the Strategic and Annual Plans, staff assignments, and daily work efforts.

I.5.4 Management Issues

Management of Indian Trust Funds

Based on concerns expressed on the Bureau's Trust funds management and accounting practices, the Administration is pursuing a three-pronged approach to reform the management of Indian Trust funds. First, the Bureau introduced legislation to cease the increasing fractionation of ownership of Indian allottee lands, which undermines the economic vitality of allottee-owned land and severely complicates the Government's management of trust assets and resources. Second, the Bureau proposed a legislative approach to utilize informal dispute resolution mechanisms to address Tribal claims over past mismanagement. This legislation is the culmination of the five year, \$21 million effort to reconcile Tribal trust accounts as mandated by Congressional directives beginning in 1987, and reconfirmed in the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994. Third, the Bureau and the Office of the Special Trustee (OST) have developed the Secretary's *High Level Implementation Plan* for the Trust Management Improvement Project (TMIP). The *Plan* provides for the implementation of the Secretary's decisions on portions of the Special Trustee's *Strategic Plan to Implement the Reforms Required by the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994*. Thirteen Sub projects were identified and designed to ensure coverage of not only the data clean up and systems improvements, but also to address the longstanding deficiencies cited by external oversight groups with regards to the support systems – records management, training, policy and procedures, and

internal controls. The 13 subprojects will focus on the following:

- OST Trust Financial Records Clean Up
- BIA Trust Resource Records Clean Up
- BIA Probate Backlog
- Trust Asset and Accounting Management System
- BIA Land Records Information System (LRIS) Enhancements
- MMS System Reengineering
- Records Management
- Policy and Procedures

Records Management

The Bureau began hiring additional headquarters policy and oversight staff to begin addressing the material weakness in records management. While this weakness exists across nearly all areas of records management, special emphasis is being given to fully implement corrective actions and ensure the proper handling of trust-related records. This effort will continue throughout FY 2000, with additional funds proposed in the OST's request, including funds transferred from the Bureau to begin implementation of the *Plan*.

Operations and Maintenance

The Bureau maintains/has oversight responsibilities for approximately twenty-two million square feet of space in more than 3,600 buildings (excluding quarters) in twenty-six states. Within the construction program, over 50 percent of the buildings are over thirty years old, and over 20 percent are fifty years old. Thirty years is usually considered the useful life of a building. Health and safety code deficiencies exist at many of these facilities.

The Bureau has completed a draft five year deferred maintenance/construction plan for FY 2000 through 2004. The FY 2000 portion of the plan includes projections for education construction projects that include advanced planning and design, replacement school construction, employee housing repairs, and education facilities improvement and repair. The plan also includes Public Safety and Justice projects which focus on the need for improvements and repairs to detention centers. The final area covered by the FY 2000 maintenance plan is the validation and update of the existing Facilities and Construction Operations and Maintenance (FACCOM) inventory and deferred maintenance backlog databases. These updates are being performed in accordance with the data formats defined in the new Facilities Management Information System (FMIS) and are expected to be completed in FY2000.

I.5.5 Adjustments to the Strategic Plan

September 1997 Plan	Refocused Plan November 1998	Comments
<p>Self-Determination Mission Goal: To provide Tribes with the resources they need to exercise their authority as sovereign nations by contracting or compacting Bureau programs, as authorized under Pub. L. 93-638, as amended.</p> <p>Tribal Government Mission Goal: To foster strong and stable Tribal governments so that they may manage their own affairs and relate to other government entities as sovereigns.</p> <p>Self-Determination Long-term Goal #1: The Bureau will increase the level of Tribal contracting or compacting by reducing the barriers and impediments to contracting.</p> <p>Tribal Government Goal #1: By 2003, the Bureau will identify, set benchmarks and improve the timeliness and quality of its support services to Tribal governments.</p> <p>Tribal Government Goal #2: The Bureau will assist Tribes to strengthen Tribal governments through their Tribal court systems by determining the base level of support services that are required to provide expeditious and effective administration of justice.</p>	<p>Tribal Government GPRA Program Activity: To provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations.</p> <p>Long-term Goal 01.01.01: By 2003, the Bureau will promote Tribal Self-Determination by increasing the level of funding under Tribal contracts, compacts or grants from 56.5 percent to 61.5 percent, increasing contract support funding from 80 percent to 100 percent and reducing further barriers and impediments to Tribal contracting, compacting or grants.</p> <p>Long-term Goal 01.01.03: By 2003, the Bureau will improve the timeliness and quality of its Federal recognition process by reducing the number of petitions on active consideration by 15.</p> <p>Long-term Goal 01.01.02: By 2003, the Bureau will strengthen Tribal Courts by fully implementing the four major requirements of <i>P.L. 103-176</i>, the Indian Tribal Justice Act, through a five-stage implementation plan.</p>	<p>The two missions were combined to develop one mission which serves as the GPRA program activity at the subactivity level of the Program and Financing Schedule.</p> <p>The goal was revised to include measurable targets.</p> <p>A new goal was developed with a measurable target.</p> <p>A new goal was developed with a measurable target.</p>

September 1997	Refocused November 1998	Comments
<p>Human Services Mission Goal: To improve the quality of life in Tribal communities.</p> <p>Human Services Goal #1: To ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations, who need assistance and who do not qualify for other financial assistance provided by the state, receive financial assistance for basic essential needs, such as food, clothing and shelter.</p> <p>Human Services Goal #2: Increase by 10% the number of Indian children placed in Indian homes, children who were the subject of out-of-home placements in previous court proceedings.</p> <p>Public Safety Goal #1: To increase the clearance rate of criminal investigations that identify offenders by 10%.</p> <p>Public Safety Goal #2: To increase the number of qualified/certifiable law enforcement personnel in accordance with minimum training standards.</p>	<p>Category Goal 2: To enhance and improve the quality of life in Tribal communities.</p> <p>Human Services GPRA Program Activity: Ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the conditions of families.</p> <p>Long-term Goal 02.02.01: By 2003, the Bureau will provide repair and replacement work to 4,245 of the 30,179 eligible housing applicants on the 1998 Housing List, provide 15 Tribes with assistance to incorporate welfare reform, and will assist seven adult care facilities to become State Medicare providers.</p> <p>Long-term Goal 02.02.01: By 2003, the Bureau will improve law enforcement services on Indian lands and preserve public safety for the citizens of Indian Country by reducing the Indian Country crime rate to 29 percent per 10,000 inhabitants.</p>	<p>The mission stated in the 1997 Plan is now Category Goal 2 which applies to several Missions/GPRA Program Activities within the Refocused Plan .</p> <p>Goal #1 from the 1997 plan, reflects actions at the subactivity level and is now the Human Services Mission Goal/GPRA Program Activity.</p> <p>A new goal was developed with a broader scope to encompass all of the Human Services programs provided to Tribes by the Bureau.</p> <p>A new goal was developed to be a measurable outcome. The 1997 goals #1 and #2 have been moved to workload indicators.</p>

September 1997	Refocused November 1998	Comments
<p>Community Development Goal #1: By the end of 2002, the Bureau will improve human capital in Indian communities by increasing the number and quality of long-term job placements.</p>	<p>Long-term Goal 02.04.01: By 2003, the Bureau will improve human capital in Indian communities by increasing the success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives to 95 percent and by improving the success rate of self-sustaining businesses to 95 percent.</p>	<p>The goal was refocused to include measurable outcomes for the Economic Development programs.</p>
<p>Community Development Goal #2: To assist American Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations and individual American Indians to establish, acquire or expand self-sustaining businesses in Tribal communities.</p>	<p>Long-Term Goal 02.04.02: By 2003, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB) will initiate 60 trademark registrations for Indian Arts and Crafts marketing purposes to individual Indians, Indian businesses and Tribes under the provisions of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990, will promote the economic development of Native Americans through their art and craft work by increasing <i>Source Directory</i> entries by 25 percent, and will promote public awareness of authentic Indian art by increasing public access to museum property by 10 percent.</p>	<p>A new goal was developed to include the important contributions of the IACB to American Indians.</p>
<p>Community Development Goal #3: To protect the public investment in transportation systems by prolonging the life of roads constructed with Highway Trust Funds.</p>	<p>Long Term Goal 02.04.03: By FY 2003, the Bureau will improve Highway Trust Fund (HTF) roads and bridges through inspection and maintenance activities to protect the public investment and to provide safe transportation systems that are vital to Tribal economic development.</p>	<p>The goal was refocused to provide a broader scope of program measures.</p>

September 1997	Refocused November 1998	Comments
<p>Administration and Support Services Goal: To reduce long-term costs and improve timeliness of service through the use of modern, automated techniques and processes for management in the arena of administration.</p> <p>Administration and Support Services Goal #1: By 1999, convert all critical automated systems to be Year 2000 compliant and by 2003, to achieve minimum acceptable standards for successful administrative processes by eliminating the Bureau's existing material weaknesses and qualifications of its financial report.</p> <p>Administration and Support Services Goal #2: To improve performance beyond minimum standards by using modern management techniques while maintaining tight control on costs.</p> <p>Education Goal # 1: By the year 2002, Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools will decrease the student dropout rate and increase student attendance, student academic performance, native language program availability and accreditation rates.</p>	<p>Administration and Support Services GPR Program Activity: To reduce long-term costs and improve timeliness of services related to property management, procurement, and finance through the use of modern, automated techniques and processes for management and to ensure the efficient and effective use of resources for new construction, renovation, and maintenance of Bureau-funded facilities.</p> <p>Long Term Goal 02.05.01: By 2003, the Bureau will achieve minimum acceptable standards for successful administrative processes by eliminating the Bureau's existing material weakness in records management, reducing the qualifications to the financial report from 100 percent to 0 percent and improving prompt payment performance from 85 percent penalties to 0 percent penalties using modern management techniques and while maintaining tight control on costs.</p> <p>Long Term Goal 02.06.01: By 2003, Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools will improve Mathematics and Language Arts proficiency by 8 percent, decrease the student dropout rate to 8 percent, increase student attendance and academic performance to 96 percent, increase availability of native language programs to 90 percent, increase accreditation rates to 96.5 percent, and provide for the safety and general well-being of students.</p>	<p>The GPR Program activity was modified to include Facilities Operation and Maintenance and construction measures.</p> <p>The goal was also revised to incorporate both goals #1 and #2 into the same goal for material weaknesses.</p> <p>The goal was revised to include a proficiency goal and measures.</p>

September 1997	Refocused November 1998	Comments
<p>Natural Resources Goal: To assist American Indians and Alaska Natives in developing conservation and management plans to protect and preserve their natural resources on trust lands and shared off-reservation resources.</p> <p>Natural Resources Goal #1: To encourage Tribes and individual Indians to protect and preserve their natural resources by managing their use in accordance with Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMP).</p>	<p>Resources Management GPRA Program Activity: To assist American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving their natural resources on Trust lands and shared off-reservation resources.</p> <p>Long Term Goal 03.07.01: By 2003, the Bureau will successfully support the prudent management of natural resources through forest product sales and permits involving 3,250 million board feet, the reforestation of 20 percent of the 1.3 million acres of forest lands, restoration of 400,000 acres of trust lands infested with noxious weeds, the enhancement of 32,500 acres of wetlands, increasing the number of endangered species being assisted to 50 and establishing 25 Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMP) planning grants.</p> <p>Long Term Goal 03.07.02: By 2003, the Bureau will successfully support 17 Tribal co-management programs for shared, multi-jurisdictional resources, maintain 14 off-reservation treaty fishing access sites located off-reservations, and by providing assistance for 41 Tribes to exercise treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights.</p>	<p>The GPRA Program Activity was revised to encompass a broader scope of conservation and protection measures.</p> <p>The goal was revised to provide a broader scope of measurable program coverage.</p> <p>This goal was developed to support co-management programs and treaty rights.</p>

September 1997	Refocused November 1998	Comments
<p>Trust Services Goal #3: To maximize the economic benefit and utilization of individually-owned Indian, restricted and Tribal lands in a manner consistent with the Federal trust responsibility to protect and preserved such lands.</p>	<p>Long Term Goal 03.08.03: By 2003, the Bureau will maximize the economic benefit and utilization of individually and Tribally owned trust and restricted lands by developing 25 manuals and handbooks to provide detailed information to Tribes regarding real estate transactions.</p>	<p>The goal was revised to provide a measurable outcome.</p>
<p>Trust Services Goal #4: To ensure that all Indian dam structures do not create unacceptable risks to public safety, welfare, property, the environment, or to cultural resources.</p>	<p>Long Term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will ensure that Indian dam structures do not create unacceptable risks to public safety, welfare, property, the environment, and cultural structures by completing construction on 22 of the 115 identified high or significant hazard dams.</p>	<p>The goal was revised to include measurable outcomes.</p>

I.5.6 Capital Assets/Capital Programming

The Bureau's FY 2000 Capital Asset Plan focuses on Education Construction and includes the Seba Delkai school in Arizona. The school will be Pre K-8 and will be constructed to replace a school that was built in 1936 that is inadequate to meet immediate and projected educational needs. The Seba Delkai school is one of eight schools listed on the Replacement School Priority List and replacement is a requirement for attainment of our Administration and Support Services goal to replace two of the eight schools remaining on the replacement list.

I.5.7 Waivers for Managerial Accountability and Flexibility

The Bureau has no proposed waivers for administrative procedural requirements and controls at this time.

SECTION II - GOALS**II.1 Tribal Government GPRA Program Activity:****Mission Goal:**

To provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations.

II.1.1 Description:

The Tribal Government GPRA Program Activity was developed at the Program and Financing Subactivity level and focuses on supporting and strengthening Tribal sovereignty. The Activity includes Long-term goals for self-determination, strengthening Tribal justice systems and improving the Federal recognition process.

II.1.2 Strategic Issues Related to the GPRA Program Activity:

The Bureau provides Tribal government support under several broad and specific authorities which authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. This support includes technical assistance to Tribal governments on matters such as membership criteria, enrollment, judgment funds, and recognition of Indian Tribes. There are three long-term goals that are necessary elements toward the development of strong and stable Tribal Governments and impose requirements for the Bureau to improve the programs located within the Tribal Government subactivity to attain the goals.

The first goal focuses on the level of funding under contract or compacts and supports an increase in contract support. The second goal provides for the implementation of the four major requirements of the Indian Tribal Justice Act specifically pertaining to Tribal courts. The third and final long-term goal calls for 15 petitions to be processed through the active consideration stage of the Federal recognition process.

II.1.3 Related Budget Accounts, Budget Activities:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Contract Support | 6. New Tribes |
| 2. Small Tribes | 7. Tribal Government Services |
| 3. Other Aid to Tribal Government | 8. Other, Tribal Government |
| 4. Indian Self-Determination Fund | 9. Tribal Courts |
| 5. Community Services | |

II.1.4 Proposed Legislation:

During FY 1999, the Bureau will seek re-authorization of *P.L. 103-176*, the Indian Tribal Justice Act.

II.1.5 Impact of FY 2000 Budget Changes:

The requested increase in Contract Support funds is a primary factor that will contribute to increasing Tribal contracting and compacting by 2003 and reinforces the Secretary's priority of promoting and supporting Tribal sovereignty and Indian self-determination. It also goes hand in hand with the Administration's efforts to honor Tribal sovereignty and to strengthen our government-to-government relationships. In FY 1998, the Bureau was able to pay 80 percent of Tribal indirect costs, an increase of one percent over the FY 1997 level. Inadequate funding of these costs weaken Tribal administrative structures. Tribal leaders have stated a willingness to expand contracting if additional contract support was provided for these programs.

Additionally, the increase of \$5 million in New Tribes funding is requested to provide support for Tribes that are expected to receive Federal recognition during FY 2000. This funding provides these Tribes with the necessary initial support required to build a strong and stable government which will allow them to contract or compact Bureau programs.

For Small Tribes, total minimum base funding for the Tribes in Alaska is \$200,000. The \$3 million requested in FY 2000 brings the Bureau closer to the completion of the Small Tribes Initiative that was proposed by the Joint Tribal/Bureau of Indian Affairs/Department of the Interior Task Force on the Reorganization of the Bureau; it would bring 209 Tribes in Alaska up to a level of minimum base funding. Factors such as high costs of living due to the remote location of many villages and the economy in general in the state of Alaska necessitate the need for additional funds for these Tribes.

The requested increase of \$2.5 million for Tribal Courts seeks to provide initial funding to Tribes to implement *P. L. 103-176*, the Indian Tribal Justice Act. Funds will be used for planning, development and operation of Tribal justice systems as authorized by the Act. Without the funding increase, the Bureau will not be able to fully support Stage 1 of the five stage plan to implement the four major requirements of the Act as set forth in the goal narrative.

All of the requested increases are necessary to achieve the focus of the goal of promoting and supporting Tribal sovereignty and Indian self-determination. With adequate support, Tribes would rely less on the Bureau to provide services essential to their Tribal governments.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan:

Tribal Government	FY 1999 Enacted BA		FY 2000 Proposed BA		
GPRA Program Activity Tribal Government Mission Goal: To provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations.	348,277		367,009		
Long-term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will promote Tribal Self-Determination by increasing the level of funding under Tribal contracts, compacts or grants from 56.5 percent to 61.5 percent, increasing contract support funding from 80 percent to 100 percent and reducing further barriers and impediments to Tribal contracting, compacting or grants.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals:					
01.01.01.00: The Bureau will increase the level of base funding obligations under contracts or compacts to 57.5 percent.					
01.01.01.02.00: The Bureau will increase contract support funding to 86 percent.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Plan Actual		FY 1999 Plan	FY 2000 Proposed
1. Percentage of Operation of Indian Programs and Construction funds under contracts, compacts or grants.	53.3		56.5	56.5	57.5
2. Percentage of contract support funds paid to Tribal contractors.	77		84	83	86
Workload and Other Performance Statistics (optional)					
1. Percentage of funding to eligible small Tribes			80	80	87
2. Number of newly acknowledged Tribes receiving first year funding.	1		2	4	4

01.01.01.01.00 Goal Purpose: At one time, the Bureau provided virtually all services and programs directly to American Indians. Today, Federal policy emphasis, supported by *P. L. 93-638*, as amended, is on self-determination and self-governance. The goal of the Bureau is to provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. As a result, 50 percent of Bureau operations are now contracted by Tribes resulting in a reduction in Bureau staffing levels to about 9,881 employees, half of which are in the Office of Indian Education; approximately 5,000 employees remain to operate Bureau programs.

Goal Status: Although the Bureau anticipates increasing contracting and compacting during FY 2000, the moratorium placed on contracting during FY 1999 has affected the overall target levels contained in the Long-term goal.

Goal Achievement: To reach the desired level of contracting, the Bureau must continue supportive programs such as the Indian Self-Determination Fund, the Small Tribes Initiative, and New Tribes funding all of which provide seed money to cover the costs of contracting. The Self-Governance Compacts program implements the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-413*) by providing funding to self-governance Tribes so they can plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities for Tribal citizens according to priorities established by their Tribal governments. Under Tribal self-governance, Tribes have greater control and flexibility in the use of these funds, reduced reporting requirements from 638 contracting Tribes, and authority to redesign or consolidate programs, services, functions, and activities. This goal will be reached by continuing funding and staffing levels, the use of automated model contract documents, and other streamlined options to accelerate the contracting/compacting process. Resources for this goal include \$132,867,000 in funding and 2 FTE.

01.01.01.02.00 Goal Purpose: Increasing the contract support funding level provides incentives for more contracting activity by the Tribes which promotes Tribal self-determination and sovereignty.

Goal Status: The capability of Tribal contractors to manage and administer contracts is impaired when full funding of indirect costs is not provided. Inadequate funding of these costs weaken Tribal administrative structures and negatively impacts the direct delivery of program services.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau will work with Tribes and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) to clearly define the types of costs that may be included in true indirect costs. These are important factors directly contributing to the percentage of contract support funds the Bureau provides each year. Funding resources for this goal include \$121,338,000 in FY 2000.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan:

Tribal Government		FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA		
GPRA Program Activity Tribal Government Mission Goal: To provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations.		348,277	367,009		
Long-term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will strengthen Tribal Courts by fully implementing the four major requirements of <i>P.L. 103-176</i> , the Indian Tribal Justice Act, through a five-stage implementation plan.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 01.01.02.01.00: The Bureau will complete stage two of its five-stage implementation plan for the requirements of <i>P.L. 103-176</i> , the Indian Tribal Justice Act.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997	FY 1998		FY 1999	FY 2000
	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Proposed
1. Completion of stage 2 workload items.				Stage 1 Complete	Stage 2 Complete
Workload and Other Performance Statistics (optional)					
1. Disseminate survey of Tribal justice systems.	--	--	--	Survey Complete	Survey Disseminated
2. The number of remaining Courts of Indian Offenses that need to be reviewed.	--	--	13	9	4
3. Provide funding for two Tribal judicial conferences.	--	--	--	two conferences planned	two conferences funded

01.01.02.01.00 Goal Purpose: Tribal court systems are another necessary tool for a Tribe to have a strong, viable government to provide the expeditious and effective administration of justice.

Status: Tribal courts are relatively new institutions and have not reached the level of staffing and funding typically required of a court of general jurisdiction.

Goal Achievement: The Tribal Courts program focuses on compliance with Title I of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (*P.L. 103-176*), enacted on December 3, 1993. The Act has four major requirements: (1) establish an Office of Tribal Justice Support; (2) conduct a survey of Tribal justice systems; (3) provide base support funding for Tribal justice systems; and (4) support Tribal judicial conferences. To achieve the goal, the Bureau proposes to complete the implementation of the four

major requirements through a five-year implementation plan. The five stages, which begin in FY 1999 are:

Stage I - to be completed in FY 1999

1. Complete the survey being conducted by a non-Federal entity in consultation with Tribes to identify base support funding needs and to provide for the expeditious and effective administration of justice for Tribal justice systems.
2. Perform four regional court reviews for the 13 established Courts of Indian Offenses (CFR Courts) for which the Bureau maintains primary responsibility.
3. Planning of judicial conferences as mandated by the Act. The planning shall include consultation with Tribes for the development, enhancement, and continuing operation of Tribes which are members of the conference.

Stage II - to be completed in FY 2000

1. Disseminate the results of the Tribal court survey.
2. Perform two additional regional court reviews for the 13 established Courts of Indian Offenses.
3. Provide funds for two Tribal Judicial Conferences.

Stages III through V - to be completed from FY 2001 to 2003

1. Enter into contracts with tribes for the employment of tribal court personnel.
2. Development, revision and publication of tribal rules and standards of conduct.
3. Acquisition, development and maintenance of a law library and computer assisted legal research capabilities.
4. Training programs and continuing legal education for tribal judicial personnel.
5. Development and operation of records management systems.
6. Development of innovative and culturally relevant programs and projects for alternative dispute resolution, juvenile services and investigations of child abuse.
7. Funding of traditional justice systems.
8. Funding of traditional methods of dispute resolution.

Current resources include \$2,565,000 requested in the FY 2000 budget and 1 FTE within the Central Office that is tasked with the implementation of the Act.

FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan:

Tribal Government		FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA		
GPRA Program Activity Tribal Government Mission Goal: To provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations.		348,277	367,009		
Long-term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will improve the timeliness and quality of its Federal recognition process by reducing the number of petitions on active consideration by 15.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 01.01.03.01.00: The Bureau will reduce the number of petitions on active consideration within the petitioning process by 3.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Plan Actual		FY 1999 Plan	FY 2000 Proposed
1. Number of petitions under active consideration.	--	15	15	12	9

01.01.03.01.00 Goal Purpose: The Bureau processes petitions from groups seeking Federal acknowledgment. Petitioning Tribes must meet seven mandatory criteria set forth in Federal regulations before being eligible to receive services as a Federally recognized Tribe.

Goal Status: The acknowledgment process involves exhaustive research procedures which can take several years to complete. This delay in processing impedes Tribal participation in Federal programs and their receipt of services. This goal can be achieved within the current staffing level of 10 FTE.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau proposes to reduce the number of petitions in the active consideration stage, and this goal will be accomplished by restructuring current staff into three teams of professional staff to produce three proposed and three final determinations per year. Currently 15 petitions are under active consideration, 9 are in the proposed stage, and 6 final determinations are in progress.

II.1 Human Services GPRA Program Activity:**Mission Goal:**

Ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter and other services that improve the conditions of families.

II.1.1 Description:

The Human Services GPRA Program Activity, which was developed at the Program and Financing subactivity level, requires that the Bureau improve the services it provides to assist in improving the conditions of Indian families. Although the GPRA Activity includes a broad scope of Human Services programs, the Long-term goal focuses on housing improvement and development, improved Adult Care Facilities, and welfare reform which provides for the redesign of the social services programs within the Bureau.

II.1.2 Strategic Issues Related to the GPRA Program Activity:

The goal of the Human Service activity is to identify and provide services to every eligible Indian individual who qualifies for essential needs funding and to make the best use of the Federal funds provided. To accomplish this, the Bureau will refine its Federal regulations to close loopholes and address program gaps that will provide for flexibility to redesign welfare programs. The elimination of the ineligible and the eligibility for State assistance to adult care facilities will lead to an increase in the funding and services provided to eligible applicants being served.

II.1.3 Related Budget Accounts, Budget Activities:

1. Services to Children Elderly & Families
2. Housing Development
3. Housing Improvement
4. Adult Care Facility Rehabilitation
5. Welfare Assistance
6. Indian Child Welfare Act
7. Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention

II.1.4 Proposed Legislation:

There is no proposed legislation that affects these goals.

II.1.5 Impact of FY 2000 Budget Changes:

The increase of \$2 million for Welfare assistance will be focused solely on the Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP). TWEP is administered by Tribes for eligible general assistance recipients. The funds provide Indian individuals with the resources and means to gain proper work experience and job skills needed to successfully compete in the job market. With the reform of the

welfare system, work experience, job preparation, and training have been a major focus of much legislation. Programs that provide these functions are essential in moving welfare recipients into the job market and to become more self sufficient. TWEP is vital to helping develop creative and innovative practices to address the issues of transportation, lack of economic development, and rural isolation experienced by many Tribal communities. Funding for this initiative is critical in meeting the Bureau's long term goal of improving human service assistance and increasing the number of Tribes with comprehensive welfare reform plans.

The increase of \$2 million requested in FY 2000 for Adult Care facilities is necessary for the renovation of seven adult care facilities on the Navajo reservation. FY 1999 funding was not received, thus the FY 1999 goal targets will not be realized. These facilities have been denied State Medicare provider status because of specific facility deficiencies. Without the funding, the repairs and improvements cannot be made and the facilities will once again fail to obtain State Medicare provider status. If the facilities fail to receive State Medicare status, there will be no savings to offset other human service needs.

With regard to alcohol and substance abuse efforts, without the requested increase of \$400,000, the Bureau will not be able to establish an Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse in FY 2000. The Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs has placed a very high priority on curbing the use and abuse of alcohol and illegal drugs in Indian Country. The program office will strengthen the inter-agency program coordination and intra-agency policy coordination role regarding alcohol and substance abuse prevention and strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of Bureau-wide alcohol and substance abuse prevention programs. Alcohol and substance abuse prevention is a major element required to improve the conditions of families as well as being a strong contributor to enhancing and improving the quality of life within Indian communities.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Human Services	FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA		
GPRA Program Activity Human Services Mission Goal: Ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance receive aid for basic essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and other services that improve the conditions of families.	154,120	159,068		
Long-term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will provide repair and replacement work to 4,245 of the 30,179 eligible housing applicants on the 1998 Housing List, provide 15 Tribes with assistance to incorporate welfare reform, and will assist seven adult care facilities to become State Medicare providers.				
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 02.02.01.01.00: The Bureau will provide repair or replacement work to 849 of the 30,179 eligible housing applicants. 02.02.01.02.00: The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans to 18. 02.02.01.03.00: The Bureau will assist seven adult care facilities in receiving State Medicare provider status.				
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Plan Actual	FY 1999 Plan	FY 2000 Proposed
1. Number of eligible housing applicants in need of repair and replacement work in Indian Country.	--	30,179 30,179	29,330	28,481
2. Number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans	--	-- 12	15	18
3. Number of remaining adult care facilities that will need assistance to achieve State Medicare provider status	--	-- --	7	0

02.02.01.01.00 Goal Purpose:

These services are provided to the low-income Indian families and individuals who have limited resources and who do not qualify for or cannot receive assistance from other housing programs.

Status: The resources involved in attaining this goal include \$18,617,000 in funding and 34 FTE. Due to ineligibility for outside housing programs and limited funding within the Bureau there is a substantial amount of substandard housing in Indian Country.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau's Housing Improvement Program (HIP) program provides repair and renovation work to existing housing or provides housing, which may include construction of new

modest housing in the form of a "grant for services". Based on a distribution methodology of eligible HIP applicants, the Bureau will provide repair or replacement work to 849 of the 30,179 eligible housing applicants.

02.02.01.02.00 Goal Purpose:

Under the authority of *P.L. 93-638*, Tribes have the authority to redesign their human services programs to comply with the Welfare-to-Work reforms.

Goal Status: There are 15 FTE and \$859,000 in funding resources devoted to this goal. Although 12 Tribes have managed to redesign their programs in compliance with Welfare-to-Work reforms, the inflexibility of regulations governing Social Services makes redesign difficult.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau has proposed regulations in the approval process that will provide the flexibility to allow Tribes to successfully redesign their programs with little difficulty. The Bureau will work closely with Tribes to expand the number of redesigned comprehensive plans by a minimum of three. The steps to goal completion consist of identifying general assistance recipients and providing training, skills and other support services to enable them to become economically self-sufficient.

02.02.01.03.00 Goal Purpose:

Providing relatively minor repairs and improvements to adult care facilities assists them in acquiring State Medicare provider status. Once renovations are complete and the Navajo facilities are funded by Medicare, they will net a substantial savings that can be used to offset other human service needs.

Goal Status: The Bureau has completed initial studies and has validated the needed renovations. The funding requested in FY 1999 was not received and goal targets could not be attained. The funding requested in FY 2000 is required to perform the renovation work on the adult care facilities and attain the goal.

Goal Achievement: In FY 2000, the Bureau intends to renovate and repair seven adult care facilities on the Navajo reservation. Funding resources requested for this initiative in FY 2000 are \$2 million.

II.1 Public Safety and Justice GPRA Program Activity:

Mission Goal:

To provide quality investigative and police services and technical expertise to Indian Tribes.

II.1.1 Description:

The Public Safety and Justice GPRA Program Activity was developed at the Program and Financing subactivity level and requires the Bureau to improve law enforcement in Indian Country. The long-term goal focuses on the ultimate outcome of reducing the rate of crime in Indian Country.

II.1.2 Strategic Issues Related to the GPRA Program Activity:

A reported crime in Indian Country is twice as likely to be a violent crime as compared to crime reported elsewhere in the United States. In contrast, there are fewer than half as many law enforcement officers per capita. The Bureau intends to reduce the crime rate in Indian Country through the hiring of well trained law enforcement personnel and strengthened efforts to increase clearance rates for crimes.

II.1.3 Related Budget Accounts, Budget Activities:

1. Indian Police Academy
2. Substance Abuse
3. Law Enforcement Initiative

II.1.4 Proposed Legislation:

Proposed changes to the Law Enforcement Reform Act, 25 U.S.C. 2801

Changes must be made to 25 CFR - Part 12, the Indian Police, to allow for structural line authority changes.

II.1.5 Impact of FY 2000 Budget Changes:

The requested increase of \$20 million in the FY 2000 President's Budget is the second year funding request of the multi-year *Presidential Initiative* to improve law enforcement services in Indian Country. Components of the second year phase of the Initiative call for additional law enforcement resources, replacement of law enforcement vehicles which have mileage of 100,000 or more, and increased training at the Indian Police Academy. Funds are also requested to address continued line authority consolidation to implement the transfer of law enforcement personnel to identified areas (locations) of need throughout the Nation.

Without the requested funding, the Bureau would not be able to attain the Public Safety and Justice annual goals for FY 2000. These goals are imperative to the Bureau to enhance and improve the quality of life in Tribal communities. While the FY 1999 funding begins to meet basic law enforcement needs, the additional funding is necessary to allow the Bureau to continue its efforts in assisting Indian Tribes to strengthen law enforcement services provided to their communities, and to meet the mission of providing quality investigative and police services and technical expertise to Indian Tribes. Increased resources are essential to reducing the crime in Indian Country and meeting the Bureau's goal.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Public Safety and Justice				FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA
GPRA Program Activity Public Safety and Justice Mission Goal: To provide quality investigative and police services and technical expertise to Indian Tribes.				122,692	142,692
Long-term Goal: Long Term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will improve law enforcement services on Indian lands and preserve public safety for the citizens of Indian Country by reducing the Indian Country crime rate to 29 percent per 10,000 inhabitants.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 02.03.01.01.00: The Bureau will reduce the Indian Country crime rate on a nationwide basis to 32 percent by focusing on core law enforcement issues.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998		FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
		Plan	Actual		
Percentage of crime rate in Indian Country	--	--	34	33	32
Workload and Other Performance Statistics (optional)					
1. Cumulative number of BIA and Tribal law enforcement officers hired.	Baseline established in FY 1998		375	487	578
2. Percentage of cases cleared	46		46	56	66
3. Cumulative number of BIA and Tribal graduate/certified Indian Country law enforcement personnel trained by the Indian Police Academy.	Baseline established in FY 1998		3,956	5,175	6,675

02.03.01.01.00 Goal Purpose: The purpose of the *Initiative* is to improve law enforcement and detention services to provide safer and improved communities in Indian Country.

Goal Status: The resources involved in accomplishing this goal are provided from the Law Enforcement Initiative, Indian Police Academy and Substance Abuse programs and include \$142,692,000 in funding and 763 FTE in human resources. Pursuant to the President's directive of August 25, 1997, the Secretary of the Interior and the United States Attorney General worked with Indian Tribal leaders to analyze the law enforcement problems and to provide options to improve public safety in Indian Country.

Goal Achievement: The resulting *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country*

consolidates the existing three major law enforcement areas (uniformed police, criminal investigation and detention services) under the line and budgetary authority of the Bureau's Office of Law Enforcement Services (OLES) and provides for a considerable increase in the number of on-reservation officers. Additionally, it builds on DOJ's successful grant programs such as the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and expands DOJ grants to include Indian detention centers. OLES needs to fully implement its automated case management system to enable it to effectively manage a wide variety of criminal cases. By 2003, the Bureau expects to reduce the crime rate in Indian Country from 34 percent to 29 percent per 10,000 inhabitants. Funding will be used for both contracts/compacts to Tribes and expanded Bureau law enforcement operations. OLES, through its Indian Police Academy, will provide the training necessary to improve the quality of law enforcement services provided to Indian Country.

II.1 Community Development GPRA Program Activity:***Mission Goal:***

To provide Tribes with the resources necessary to develop a self-sustaining economic base which in turn will work to empower Tribes.

II.1.1 Description:

The Community Development GPRA Program Activity was developed at the Program and Financing subactivity level and focuses on the outcome of providing Tribes with economic self-sufficiency. The long-term goals focus on improving economic standings through long term employment, successful businesses, artistic preservation and marketability, and protection of public investment through road and bridge maintenance.

II.1.2 Strategic Issues Related to the GPRA Program Activity:

The Long-term goals were developed to address major obstacles to economic stability in Indian communities such as unemployment, unsuccessful businesses, misrepresentation of Indian art and craft work, and unmaintained roads. These issues are all barriers to developing self-sustaining economic bases and the Bureau is strongly committed to their reform. Through initiatives, program implementation and maintenance procedures, the Bureau expects to provide improvements in each of these areas by the close of Fiscal Year 2003.

II.1.3 Related Budget Accounts, Budget Activities:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Economic Development | 5. Job Placement and Training |
| 2. Indian Arts and Crafts Board | 6. United Tribes Technical College |
| 3. Community Development | 7. Adult Vocational Training - Area |
| 4. Indian Guaranteed Loan Program | 8. Road Maintenance |

II.1.4 Proposed Legislation:

There is no proposed legislation that affects these goals.

II.1.5 Impact of FY 2000 Budget Changes:

Some programs within the Community Development Activity were eliminated to provide funding to programs of higher Tribal priority in FY 2000. Although these decreases are reflected in the overall Program Activity funding the eliminated programs will have no direct affect on the attainment of the annual goals set forth for Community Development.

The requested increase of \$158,000 for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board will expand the agency's compliance and enforcement efforts and trademark registration services to impede the misrepresentation of Indian art and craft work that seriously erodes consumer confidence in those products. Loss of consumer confidence has wide-reaching economic effects by diluting the market for genuine Indian arts and crafts, thereby depriving Indian artists and craftspeople of important marketing opportunities. The FY 2000 trademark registration program, following the previous year's pilot program, will broaden the promotion of authentic Indian art and craftwork and Indian owned and operated arts and crafts businesses. This will result in a minimum of 15 registered trademarks for individual Indians, Indian businesses, or Tribes. A staffing increase will further assist IACB to encourage the public to file complaints and to allow the Board to process and pursue complaints. The increase will further support the distribution of informational publications on the Act, and a comprehensive Web site that will provide information regarding its compliance and instructions for filing misrepresentation complaints, trademark registration information, and promotion of authentic Indian arts and crafts and Indian owned and operated arts and crafts businesses. It will also make available related information on IACB programs and activities.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Community Development	FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA		
GPRA Program Activity Community Development Mission Goal: To provide Tribes with the resources necessary to develop a self-sustaining economic base which in turn will work to empower Tribes.	50,693	50,123		
Long-term Goal 1: By 2003, the Bureau will improve human capital in Indian communities by increasing the success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives to 90 percent and by improving the success rate of Indian businesses to 95 percent.				
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 02.04.01.01.00: The Bureau will increase the success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives to 80 percent. 02.04.01.02.00: The Bureau will improve the success rate of businesses provided loan guarantees to 92 percent.				
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Plan Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Proposed
1. Percentage of success rate of participants	--	60 60	70	80
2. Percentage of success rate of businesses	89	-- 88	91	92
Workload and Other Performance Statistics (optional)				
1. Percentage of success rate of reaching educational and training objectives	--	30 30	35	40
2. Percentage of success rate for obtaining unsubsidized employment	--	30 30	35	40

02.04.01.01.00 Goal Purpose: Almost 30,000 Indians on reservations receive Welfare (general assistance) funds from the Bureau, and approximately 70 percent of these clients are looking for employment. This goal focuses on assisting Indians and Alaska Natives in realizing their education and training objectives to secure unsubsidized employment.

Status: Unemployment on Indian reservations is approximately 45 percent. There are 10 field FTE that provide limited assistance to approximately 20 percent of Tribes in AVT and Direct Employment services. The Bureau is the lead agency for coordination of the 477 program, which includes obtaining funds from the other agencies through 1151 Treasury Transfers, awarding grants, reviewing and approving Tribal plans, collection and dissemination of Tribal annual reports, on-site

program monitoring and evaluation, and related tasks. *P.L. 102-477* is an unfunded mandate and Bureau staff have been reprioritized from other projects for implementation. The three Central office FTE within the Office of Economic Development, Division of Job Placement and Training, are tasked to implement *P.L. 102-477* along with their AVT and Direct employment activities.

Goal Achievement: Implementation of *P.L. 102-477* allows Tribes to integrate all of their employment, training, education, child care and related programs into one single program to address the problem of unemployment on Indian reservations. Tribes voluntarily combine their existing resources from as many as 12 different programs from the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and the Bureau, into one coordinated effort. The program has reduced Tribal reporting by 96 percent and instead of maintaining 12 separate sets of financial and client records, the participants report and maintain only one set of each to satisfy all Federal reporting requirements. Reduced administrative burdens result in increased time and resources devoted directly to clients which produces increased completion of training objectives and job placements.

Both the Bureau and Tribes operate direct employment and adult vocational training (AVT) programs that provide opportunities for Indians and Alaska Natives to obtain general equivalency diplomas, career testing and counseling, and specialized vocational training. Indian participation in basic education and career development courses upgrades their skills and abilities to match job placements. The Bureau is also responsible for the United Tribes Technical College contract which supports the goal to increase the success rate of educational, training and employment objectives.

02.04.01.01.00 Goal Purpose: It is difficult to obtain capital for business enterprises on reservations. Promoting successful Indian businesses through the implementation of *P.L. 93-262*, the Indian Financing Act of 1974, will provide access to capital on Indian reservations to the same degree as off the reservation in order to promote economic self-sufficiency.

Status: The lack of financial institutions on or near reservations, a reluctance by lenders to make loans on trust or reservation assets, and the lack of adequate collateral to secure loans are all impediments faced in developing a successful business on Indian reservations. The Bureau has five FTE within the Central Office Division of Financial Assistance and 26 field FTE to accomplish this goal.

Goal Achievement: The Act provides financial assistance to Tribes and Tribal members for profit-oriented enterprises through direct loans, guaranteed loans, non-reimbursable grants, and technical assistance funds. The Bureau presently assists Tribes by providing loan guarantees and approval of trust mortgages on loans by private lenders. Increased access to capital will be promoted by increased delegations of authority to the field level for approval of loans and mortgages, development

of a web site to increase the level of awareness regarding Bureau economic development programs, increased marketing of the loan guaranty program, and coordination with other Federal agencies in developing economic development strategies, amending regulations for the loan guaranty program, and developing new guidelines and policy for the review and approval of trust property mortgages.

Total funding resources involved in the accomplishment of both annual goals is \$22,904,000.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Community Development				FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA
GPRA Program Activity Community Development Mission Goal: To provide Tribes with the resources necessary to develop a self-sustaining economic base which in turn will work to empower Tribes.				50,693	50,123
Long-Term Goal: By 2003, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB) will initiate 60 trademark registrations for Indian Arts and Crafts marketing purposes to individual Indians, Indian businesses and Tribes under the provisions of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990, will promote the economic development of Native Americans through their art and craft work by increasing <i>Source Directory</i> entries by 25 percent, and will promote public awareness of authentic Indian art by increasing public access to museum property by 10 percent.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 02.04.02.01.00: The IACB will initiate the registration of 15 trademarks for individual Indians or Indian Tribes. 02.04.02.02.00: The IACB will increase the number of Indian arts and crafts businesses promoted by 5 percent. 02.04.02.03.00: The IACB, will increase public access to museum property by 2 percent.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998		FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
		Plan	Actual		
1. Number of Trademark registrations initiated	--		--	Program established	15
2. Number of entries in <i>Source Directory</i>	142	175	185	200	210
3. Number of people who view IACB art collections	120,000		80,000	81,600	83,200
Workload and Other Performance Statistics (optional)					
1. Percentage of responses to written misrepresentation complaints	100		100	100	100
2. Number of emerging artist sales exhibitions maintained	8		14	15	15

02.04.02.01.00, 02.04.02.02.00 and 02.04.02.03.00 Goal Purpose: The Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB) provides for the economic development of American Indians and Alaska Natives through the implementation of *P.L. 101-644*, the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990, a truth-in-marketing law. The Act protects Indian artists and artisans, businesses, and Tribes, as well as consumers, and supports the move by the Tribes and their members toward economic self-reliance.

Status: Alaska Native and American Indian artists and artisans suffer significant losses of potential

income from the growing sale of products misrepresented, or erroneously represented, as authentic Indian arts and crafts. Only a small portion of the billion dollar, authentic American Indian and Alaska Native art and craftwork market and its lucrative profits are controlled by individual Native American owned and operated businesses. This directly affects the overall Bureau mission of self-determination. 13 FTE provide the agency's programs including implementing enforcement and trademark activities of the Act and economic development, promotional, and educational services. The total funding resources to accomplish these goals are \$1,164,000.

02.04.02.01.00 Goal Achievement: The Indian Arts and Crafts Act provides for trademark services to preserve the integrity and promote the marketability of authentic Indian art and handcrafted products, and to ensure that Indians receive a greater share of the arts and crafts industry from the sale of their work. In FY 2000, the IACB will significantly expand the trademark registration program to increase the demand for authentic Indian arts and crafts and promote Indian owned and operated arts and crafts businesses.

02.04.02.02.00 Goal Achievement: The IACB increases public awareness and marketability of authentic Indian arts and crafts through educational and promotional publications, Web site, community and media outreach programs, and extensive staff travel to major Indian crafts marketing centers to significantly heighten the understanding and visibility of the Act, as well as to encourage valid complaints under the Act.

02.04.02.03.00 Goal Achievement: The demand and sales of authentic Indian arts and crafts are increased through the public's access to the three IACB museum arts and crafts collections and promotional sales exhibition materials and programs.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Community Development	FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA			
GPRA Program Activity Community Development Mission Goal: To provide Tribes with the resources necessary to develop a self-sustaining economic base which in turn will work to empower Tribes.	50,693	50,123			
Long Term Goal: By FY 2003, the Bureau will improve Highway Trust Fund (HTF) roads and bridges through inspection and maintenance activities to protect the public investment and to provide safe transportation systems that are vital to Tribal economic development.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 02.04.03.01.00: The Bureau will prioritize the maintenance of 1,600 miles of paved roads constructed with HTF. 02.04.03.02.00: The Bureau will inspect 275 of 750 Bureau system bridges to identify, prioritize, and address safety deficiencies.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Plan	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
2. Number of miles of new paved roads maintained	1,000	1,200		1,400	1,600
3. Number of bridges inspected	170	215		245	275

02.04.03.01.00 and 02.04.03.02.00 Goal Purpose: The Transportation Equity Act of the 21st Century (TEA-21) requires that Bureau roads and bridges constructed utilizing funds from the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) be adequately maintained to protect the public investment.

Status: The Bureau is responsible for the maintenance of 24,000 miles of Bureau system roads. Of these roads, 6,200 are paved miles and 17,800 are unpaved miles. The 24,000 miles fall within the 49,000 miles of roads covered by the Indian Reservation Roads program jointly administered by the Bureau and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Additionally, the Bureau is responsible for the maintenance of 750 Bureau system bridges.

Goal Achievement: The Road Maintenance program maintains the Bureau system of roads and bridges to a condition that provides safe and adequate transportation to and within Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Native American communities for the development of economic bases, to enhance self determination, and to comply with the TEA-21. The Bureau has targeted the maintenance of 1600 HTF constructed system paved roads and 275 Bureau owned bridges as the top priorities after addressing maintenance emergencies. The Bureau and FHWA will provide the

technical knowledge required to inspect half of all system bridges each year and at least 80 percent of the paved road mileage to identify unsafe conditions. The Bureau will utilize the HTF to fund construction and improvements of unsafe roads and bridges. Road Maintenance program funds will be utilized to: address remaining road and bridge safety deficiencies, conduct routine and preventive maintenance activities on the HTF roads and bridges, and to conduct routine maintenance. Maintenance activities include: smoothing roadway surfaces, cleaning ditches, removing snow and ice, filling potholes and repairing pavements.

FY 2000 funding to accomplish these goals is \$25,686,000 and human resources include 277 FTE.

II.1 Administrative and Support Services GPRA Program Activity:

Mission Goal:

To reduce long-term costs and improve timeliness of services related to property management, procurement, and finance through the use of modern, automated techniques and processes for management and to ensure the efficient and effective use of resources for new construction, renovation, and maintenance of Bureau-funded facilities.

II.1.1 Description:

The Administrative and Support Services GPRA Program Activity was developed at the Program and Financing Schedule subactivity level and addresses the improvement of administrative services, key management issues and construction, renovation and maintenance. The long-term goals address the improvement of specific audit areas and the improvement of the safety and functionality of Bureau facilities.

II.1.2 Strategic Issues Related to the GPRA Program Activity:

The Bureau has noted deficiencies in several areas of administration that have resulted in material weaknesses and qualifications of its annual financial report. These deficiencies are in the areas of contracting, property, records management, debt collection and revenue reporting. All of these deficiencies are documented either as material weaknesses with corrective action plans or as qualifications in the annual financial report. To meet all milestones within the established time frames, the Bureau will place the highest priority on implementation of corrective action plans and on elimination of report qualifications by monitoring the work of staff assigned the responsibilities. The Success will be measured by reductions in costs and time for product delivery. For example, prompt pay statistics will allow measurement of improved performance based on lower interest payments from timely payment. Other areas will need development of baseline data.

Improving the safety and functionality of facilities for clients involves improving, repairing, renovating, demolishing and replacing educational, public safety and justice, general administration facilities and employee quarters. These projects are conducted according to the highest priority items in the backlog of deficiencies to provide safe, functional, economical, and energy-efficient facilities.

II.1.3 Related Budget Accounts, Budget Activities:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Administrative Services | 8. ADP Services |
| 2. Executive Direction | 9. Safety Management |
| 3. Advance Planning and Design | 10. Public Safety and Justice Construction |
| 4. Replacement School Construction | 11. Fire Safety Coordination |
| 5. Employee Housing Repair | 12. Fire Protection |
| 6. Facilities Improvement and Repair | 13. Telecommunications Improvement and Repair |
| 7. Construction Program Management | |

II.1.4 Proposed Legislation:

There is no proposed legislation that affects these goals.

II.1.5 Impact of FY 2000 Budget Changes:

If funds are provided in FY 2000, contracts will be awarded for replacement school construction either through authorities under *P.L. 93-638*, as amended, *P.L. 103-413*, *P.L. 100-297*, Title IV Self Governance Compacts, or commercial contracts no later than September 30, 2000. Construction of two schools included in the request -- Seba Dalkai and Fond du Lack Ojibway -- will reduce the number of schools on the FY 1993 Replacement School Construction Priority List that remain to be constructed.

Additionally, funds requested in FY 2000 would allow completion of design work for the four remaining schools on the list and planning for three additional schools on the revised list in further support of the long-term and mission goals for construction, renovation and maintenance of Bureau-funded facilities.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Administration and Support Services		FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA		
GPRA Program Activity Administration and Support Services Mission Goal: To reduce long-term costs and improve timelines of services through the use of modern, automated techniques and processes for management and to ensure the efficient and effective use of resources for new construction, renovation, and maintenance of Bureau-funded facilities.		234,144	282,259		
Long Term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will achieve minimum acceptable standards for successful administrative processes by eliminating the Bureau's existing material weakness in records management, reducing the qualifications to the financial report from 100 percent to 0 percent and will reduce prompt payment performance from 85 percent penalties to 0 percent penalties using modern management techniques and while maintaining tight control on costs.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 02.05.01.01.00: By September 2000, the Bureau will review newly established records management procedures and delegations for effectiveness. 02.05.01.02.00: The Bureau will eliminate an additional 25 percent of the basis for qualifications to the financial statement. 02.05.01.03.00: The Bureau will reduce the prompt pay interest penalty by 35 percent.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Plan	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
1. Percentage of procedures and delegations reviewed.	--		--	procedures established	100
2. Percentage of qualifications to financial statement remaining	85	70	55	25	0
3. Percentage of penalties within prompt payment system.	85	80	65	35	0

02.05.01.01.00 Goal Purpose: The Bureau has a material weakness in records management that was cited in the Inspector General's top ten list for corrective action. The Bureau must fully execute corrective action plans for this material weakness and meet all milestones within the established time frames.

Status: The records management weakness exists across nearly all areas of the Bureau's records, but critical emphasis is applied to the proper handling of trust-related records. The Office of the Special Trustee (OST) has taken over the lead in addressing this weakness.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau and OST have developed the Secretary's *High Level Implementation Plan* for the Trust Management Improvement Project (TMIP) which includes measures for improved records management. Additional headquarters policy and oversight staff are being hired to address the records management material weakness. This effort will continue throughout FY 2000. Additional funds have been proposed in the OST's FY 2000 budget request, including funds transferred from the Bureau to begin implementation of the *Plan*.

02.05.01.02.00 Goal Purpose: Material weaknesses in the accounts receivable accounts, irrigation accounts, and property fixed assets subsystem need to be reconciled and balanced.

Status: Bureau accounting and program staff will be required to devote major labor, time costs and efforts to improve the reliability and relevance of Bureau accounts. The Bureau has also implemented the Financial Statement Corrective Action Plan for the purpose of financial reporting to provide decision-makers with useful information. While the Bureau is focusing on obtaining an unqualified financial audit, these financial statements are the only means by which DAM can accurately represent Bureau financial activities.

Goal Achievement: DAM has implemented the EFT method of replenishment of cashier check and will fully implement EFT policies and procedures to all Areas, Agencies and education sites throughout the Bureau. The Bureau's Division of Accounting Management (DAM) has established and implemented project teams for a number of long-standing corrective actions: Administrative Polices and Procedures Team; Prompt Pay Report Team; EFT Payment Report Team; Delinquent Debt over 180 days Report Team; Undelivered Orders Report Team; Property Management Report Team; and Irrigation and Power Accounts Report Team. Area Accounting Officers and Education Business Managers are currently implementing the new Departmental credit cards to fully absorb payment processing.

02.05.01.03.00 Goal Purpose: The Bureau must comply with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 which requires referral of all debt delinquent within 180 days.

Status: The debt collection program requires the Bureau to refer all debts delinquent 180 days, however, the Bureau has no human services resources devoted solely to the accomplishment of this goal.

Goal Achievement: The debt collection program for Bureau will be comprehensive in scope and will provide for aggressive action on a timely basis with effective follow-up to collect all debts due Bureau. Monthly and Quarterly Accounts Receivable Reports will be verified and balanced with the bill actions. The implementation of the Remote Data Entry at the Bureau's 12 Areas and the

Washington Liaison Finance Office to decentralize the payment system is comprised of small payments less than \$2,500; utilities and telephone payments under \$10,000; and OPAC payments for motor and office pools. By decentralizing these payments to the Areas, the Branch of Payments has successfully eliminated a backlog of payments under \$10,000.

The FY 2000 request includes \$84,005,000 in funding resources and 787 FTE which collectively support all aspects of these goals as well as the overall Administrative Support Mission.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Administration and Support Services			FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA	
GPRA Program Activity Administration and Support Services Mission Goal: To reduce long-term costs and improve timelines of services through the use of modern, automated techniques and processes for management and to ensure the efficient and effective use of resources for new construction, renovation, and maintenance of Bureau-funded facilities.			234,144	282,259	
Long-term Goal: By 2003, improve the safety and functionality of facilities for clients.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals:					
02.05.02.01.00: The Bureau will replace two of the six schools awaiting replacement on the Replacement School Construction Priority List.					
02.05.02.02.00: The Bureau will award seven major Facilities Improvement and Repair projects to reduce unsafe conditions at seven of the 185 education facility locations.					
02.05.02.03.00: The Bureau will replace the 10 remaining unsafe and unserviceable fire trucks noted on the 1997 Fire Truck listing.					
02.05.02.04.00: The Bureau will prepare 12 of 85 radio sites for conversion to narrowband technology.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998		FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
		Plan	Actual		
1. Number of schools on the priority list awaiting replacement school construction	9	8	8	6	4
2. Number of contracts awarded for major improvement and repair projects in schools	15	4	4	7	7
3. Number of fire trucks needing replacement	25	20	20	10	0
4. Number of systems needing conversion to narrow band radio communications	0	85	85	73	51

02.05.02.01.00 and 02.05.02.02.00 Goal Purpose: Each of the construction goals focuses on the Bureau's intention to provide safe, functional and economical educational and Bureau operated facilities in Indian communities.

Status: Eighty two percent of the Bureau's building square footage is educational space. Two percent of these buildings are more than 100 years old, 20 percent are more than 50 years old, and 50 percent are more than 30 years old. The Replacement School Construction Priority List consists of 16 schools as approved by the Congress in FY 1993. Accomplishment of these annual goals relies on 210 FTE with the following skills: engineers, architects, contracting officers/specialists, self-

determination specialists, budget and accounting staff, building equipment specialists, program managers, grant officers/specialists, and other support staff. The requested FY 2000 funding resources for attainment of these annual goals are \$88,278,000 within Construction and another \$39,765,000 requested within General Administration.

02.05.02.01.00 Goal Achievement: The Bureau proposes Construction of two schools -- Seba Dalkai Boarding School (Arizona) and Fond du Lac Ojibway (Minnesota) -- in FY 2000 will reduce the remaining number of schools on the Replacement School Construction Priority List. This leaves a total of four schools -- Shiprock Alternative (New Mexico); Tuba City Boarding School (Arizona); Second Mesa Day School (Arizona); and Zia Day School (New Mexico) -- awaiting construction.

02.05.02.02.00 Goal Achievement: The Facilities Improvement and Repair program seeks to maximize the use of existing educational facilities and reduce costs of repair, operation, and maintenance by repairing, rehabilitating or replacing educational facilities, in lieu of complete new construction, where economically justified, including renovation, improvement, demolition and addition of facilities. The Bureau will reduce unsafe conditions at seven education facilities by awarding major improvement projects that will address life/safety building code violations, fire safety code violations, leaking natural gas lines, structurally unsound buildings, leaking roofs, deteriorated interiors, unhealthy restrooms and locker rooms, overcrowded classrooms, and removal of hazardous asbestos material. These seven schools are located in remote areas of Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

02.05.02.03.00 Goal Purpose: In 1997, the Bureau developed a listing of fire trucks that were 20 or more years old that needed to be replaced to insure proper fire safety within schools, dormitories and Bureau operated facilities.

Status: There is \$6,472,000 in funding and 2 FTE to coordinate all aspects of the Fire Safety and Fire Protection programs as well as contribute to this goal.

Goal Achievement: The Fire Protection program addresses all fire safety needs for Bureau schools, dormitories, and facilities. The Bureau will review pricing to ensure cost effective spending in order to replace the 10 remaining fire trucks that were noted as being 20 or more years old on the 1997 Fire Truck listing.

02.05.02.04.00 Goal Purpose: To comply with 47 CFR Section 300, the Bureau will prepare 12 of the 85 radio sites for conversion to narrowband technology.

Status: Radio systems used by law enforcement agencies throughout Indian Country are insufficient

to meet the requirements of 47 CFR Section 300. These substandard radio systems can lead to lack of communication and endangerment of law enforcement officials. The Bureau has \$914,000 in FY 2000 funding and 5 FTE in the Telecommunications Improvement and Repair program that will contribute to attainment of this annual goal.

Goal Achievement: The Telecommunications Improvement and Repair program provides technical assistance, guidance, and administration of Bureau telecommunication systems and facilities. Through frequency management, site management, and equipment purchasing, the Bureau will prepare for the conversion of 12 of the 85 radio sites to narrowband technology.

II.1 Education GPRA Program Activity:

Mission Goal:

To provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribal needs for cultural and economic well-being in keeping with the wide diversity of Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities.

II.1.1 Description:

The Education GPRA Program Activity was developed at the subactivity level of the Program and Financing Schedule and strives to promote quality education for Native Americans. The long-term goals are directed towards elementary and post-secondary education levels, as well as higher education, and the Bureau's efforts to improve attendance, graduation levels, transportation and space issues.

II.1.2 Strategic Issues Related to the GPRA Program Activity:

Challenges facing the Bureau include an approximate 2.5 percent increase in student enrollment and increases averaging 600,000 miles per year for total bus transportation mileage per school year. The Bureau also provides facilities operation and maintenance funds for 185 elementary and secondary schools, two post secondary institutions, and administrative support facilities at field offices; these facilities are old and inefficient. The Bureau will meet these challenges in Indian education and the result will be an increase in Indian graduates with the skills needed to meet the future.

II.1.3 Related Budget Accounts, Budget Activities:

- 1. Post Secondary Schools
- 2. Higher Education
- 3. Student Transportation
- 4. School Operations
- 5. Tribally Controlled Community Colleges

II.1.4 Proposed Legislation:

There is no proposed legislation that affects these goals.

II.1.5 Impact of FY 2000 Budget Changes:

The increase of \$8.4 million for the Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) is to be used for the general operation of schools including salaries for personnel, supplies, materials and other items. The funding is imperative to attaining the goals of decreased student dropout rate, increased student attendance, and increased availability of native language programs. Without the funding, the schools would not be able to maintain the teachers and supplies necessary to provide stimulating educational services to additional students or provide for additional programs.

The requested increase of \$3.7 million will allow the Bureau to continue to provide safe and reliable transportation for students in the 185 Bureau-funded schools throughout the Nation, including many on remote reservations. Funds will be used to: replace and upgrade worn out vehicles and vans in accordance with National and State transportation standards; provide bus driver training, certification and salaries; and fuel. In SY 2000-01, the Bureau expects to pay approximately \$2.29 per mile.

The proposed increase of \$2.2 million for Facilities Operation and Maintenance will provide basic operating expenses and facilities maintenance for Bureau-funded schools. In FY 2000, the Bureau will provide basic services for educational facilities containing approximately 19,737,000 square feet. The facilities' operation and maintenance cost will be approximately \$5.70 per square foot. The request level provides for approximately 500,000 square feet of new education facilities space that will be added to the education facilities inventory in FY 2000 and also provides funding for increases in utility rates, materials and supplies and assists with energy efficiency and environmental program needs. These expenses and maintenance are directly related to the long-term goal of providing for the safety and general well being of students.

The requested increase of \$7.1 million increase for TCCCs will be used for the purpose of defraying expenditures for academic, educational, and administrative purposes and for the operation and maintenance of the TCCCs. Under the FY 2000 funding level for the TCCCs program, a total of 28 TCCCs will receive grants. Without this funding, the Bureau would not be able to support the goals to increase the Indian Student Count or the number of graduates at TCCC's.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Education			FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA	
GPRA Program Activity Education Mission Goal: To provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribal needs for cultural and economic well-being in keeping with the wide diversity of Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities.			580,914	608,755	
Long Term Goal: By 2003, Bureau-funded elementary and secondary schools will improve Mathematics and Language Arts proficiency by 8 percent, decrease the student dropout rate to 8 percent, increase student attendance and academic performance to 96 percent, increase availability of native language programs to 90 percent, increase accreditation rates to 96.5 percent, and provide for the safety and general well-being of students.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals:					
02.06.01.01.00: The Bureau will improve math proficiency in Bureau-funded schools by 2 percent.					
02.06.01.02.00: The Bureau will improve language arts proficiency in Bureau-funded schools by 2 percent.					
02.06.01.03.00: The Bureau will decrease the student dropout rate to 10 percent.					
02.06.01.04.00: The Bureau will increase student attendance to 94 percent.					
02.06.01.05.00: The Bureau will increase Native Language programs to 86 percent.					
02.06.01.06.00: The Bureau will increase accredited schools to 95 percent.					
02.06.01.07.00: The Bureau will increase student transportation mileage funding to 70.5 percent of national rate.					
02.06.01.08.00: The Bureau will increase square footage within Bureau-funded schools to 19,737.					
02.06.01.09.00: The Bureau will increase the number of Tribally-operated schools by 13.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998		FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
		Plan	Actual		
1. Percentage of math proficiency in Bureau-funded schools	38		41	43	45
2. Percentage of Language Arts proficiency in Bureau-funded schools.	39		41	43	45
3. Percentage of national Bureau student dropouts.	13	12		11	10
4. Percentage of national Bureau student attendance.	90	92		93	94
5. Percent of schools providing native language programs.	82	82		84	86
6. Percentage of accredited Bureau funded schools	93.5	94		94.5	95
7. Percent of national mileage rate paid	65	64.4		67.8	70.5
8. Number of Square Feet for Operations and Maintenance		18,732		19,237	19,737
9. Number of schools operated by Tribes	105	108		118	131

02.06.01.01.00 through 02.06.01.05.00 Goal Purpose: These Education goals address the intent of Executive Order #13096 for American Indian and Alaska Native Education to improve the academic performance of American Indian and Alaska Native students.

Status: Federally-mandated content and performance standards instituted within schools across the country will challenge schools by reforming the current education process. The implementation of the Educate America Act and the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 have enhanced Bureau reform efforts. Bureau schools are the only "State" in the union where all schools have developed School Reform Plans. The plans include student achievement and behavioral goals, parental involvement goals and staff development strategies to improve teaching and learning.

Goal Achievement: Implementation of these goals depends on the ISEP formula, ISEP Program Adjustments, Early Childhood Development, Area and Agency Technical Support, and the School Statistics Initiative. Funds appropriated for these forward-funded programs will become available for obligation on July 1, 2000, to support curriculum planning and purchases, and classroom operations beginning in late August and early September. The Bureau will continue to improve administrative practices so that funding for student education programs is maximized.

02.06.01.06.00 Goal Purpose: To provide Native Americans with quality educational services, schools need to ensure they are meeting State and/or regional accreditation standards.

Status: Regional accreditation associations and State Departments of Education revise the standards required for accreditation of local schools. Both Tribally-operated and Bureau-operated schools will have to meet these new standards if they are to maintain accredited school programs. The three requirements schools find most difficult to meet to attain accreditation concern library services, specialized instructional staff (e.g., reading specialists) and counseling standards. Many of the programs and schools funded by the Bureau are operated in Indian communities isolated and removed from the mainstream of American society. Recruiting qualified educators and teachers to live and work on remote Indian reservations is extremely difficult without pay incentives, housing allowances and/or other benefits made available to attract such new recruits.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau has initiated two National Performance Review Labs that will improve data gathering capacity and more efficient tracking of student achievement and improve the quality of services provided by the Bureau's Education personnel office. It is recognized that the quality of staff affects student achievement. The improvement efforts at the personnel office will result in a streamlined, more efficient hiring office able to more effectively recruit and hire quality teachers, and an improved service delivery system thereby reducing employee dissatisfaction and improving staff retention rates.

02.06.01.07.00 Goal Purpose: This goal provides for safe and reliable transportation services for students in the 185 Bureau-funded schools, many of which are located in very remote areas of the United States.

Status: Because poor road conditions increase the cost of transportation, miles driven on unimproved roads are given an additional 20 percent weight under the current distribution formula. Most schools use 4-wheel drive vans instead of traditional school buses because most reservation road systems are unpaved and necessitate use of 4-wheel vehicles. Due to the isolation of the reservations, even one additional child can expand a bus route by 20 miles.

Goal Achievement: The Student Transportation program funds will provide for bus fuel, the replacement and upgrade of worn out vehicles in accordance with national and State transportation standards, and bus driver training, certification and salaries all of which will provide for the safety and general well being of students traveling to and from school.

02.06.01.08.00 Goal Purpose: The Facilities Operation and Maintenance Program provides essential operating expenses and facilities maintenance for all Bureau-funded schools, to provide for the safety and general well-being of students.

Status: The facilities operation and maintenance cost is approximately \$4.25 per square foot. Utility systems and services associated with site functions are included in the program. Space maintained includes academic facilities, dormitories, administrative offices, food services, transportation, fire stations, and recreation facilities.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau will provide essential services for educational facilities consisting of 2,313 buildings (excluding quarters), containing approximately 17.4 million square feet. This includes 311,966 square feet of new education facilities that will be added to the Bureau's facilities inventory.

02.06.01.09.00 Goal Purpose: This goal allows Tribes to provide for their own education and supports the Bureau mission to promote self-determination.

Status: Resources to implement this goal include \$47,690,000 in funding. In accordance with *Public Law 100-297*, individual grants are determined using an administrative cost percentage rate.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau pays 100 percent of the amount derived by the administrative cost formula. Tribes are provided funds for related administrative overhead services and operations necessary to meet the requirements of the law, prudent management practices and to carry out other

necessary support functions which would otherwise be provided by the Secretary or other Federal officers or employees. Administrative cost grants enable Tribes and Tribal organizations to operate contract or grant schools without reducing direct program services to Indian students.

Total resources involved in the accomplishment of these Education goals are \$503,568,000 in funding and 2,779 FTE.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Education	FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA		
GPRA Program Activity Education Mission Goal: To provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribes' needs for cultural and economic well-being in keeping with the wide diversity of Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities.	580,914	608,755		
Long Term Goal: By the year 2003, the Bureau will increase the Indian Student Count by 7.5 percent and the number of graduates from Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCCs).				
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 02.06.02.01.00: The Bureau will increase the Indian Student Count at TCCCs by 1.5 percent 02.06.02.02.00: The Bureau will increase the number of graduates from TCCCs to 1,578.				
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Plan Actual	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
1. Number of full-time students enrolled	--	12,179	12,361	12,546
2. Number of part-time students enrolled	--	10,234	10,387	10,542
3. Number of graduates	905	932	1,532	1,578

02.06.02.01.00 and 02.06.02.02.00 Goal Purpose: TCCCs improve the quality of life of Tribal communities by providing Indian students the necessary training to be self-sufficient, productive, and contributing members of their communities and to provide them with the incentive and resources to be life-long learners.

Status: The number of students who are willing and able to enroll and the ability of the colleges to offer courses/programs needed by the students are challenges faced by the TCCCs in attaining these annual goals. The request level provides \$38,411,000 in funding resources for the the accomplishment of these goals.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau will work toward full implementation of the Tribal College and Universities Executive Order 13021 for all Tribal colleges by coordinating activities designed to increase partnerships among Tribal colleges and elementary and secondary schools and their respective communities. The Bureau will provide for key requirements in the Tribal Colleges' funding priorities such as maintaining accreditation, fiscal management, instructional capability, library services, student support services, staff and curricula development, and improved facilities maintenance and construction.

II.1 Resources Management GPRA Program Activity:

Mission Goal:

To assist American Indians and Alaska Natives in protecting and preserving their natural resources on Trust lands and shared off-reservation resources.

II.1.1 Description:

The Resources Management GPRA Program Activity was developed at the subactivity level of the Program and Financing Schedule and the preservation of Native American Treaty rights.

II.1.2 Strategic Issues Related to the GPRA Program Activity:

The long-term goal involves supporting the protection and prudent and integrated management of natural resources located on Indian lands and the meaningful exercise of off-reservation treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights. Key resource areas receiving support on Indian lands include forest product administration and reforestation, rangeland management, fish and wildlife management and endangered species management. Key off-reservation resources providing for the exercise of treaty rights include Pacific salmon and Great Lakes fisheries. The majority of these programs are contracted and/or compacted to Tribes who are dependent on continuing appropriations to accomplish related objectives. Statements of Work and expected results and accomplishments are negotiated on a contract-by-contract basis, with oversight and the monitoring of contract performance conducted by Bureau personnel.

II.1.3 Related Budget Accounts, Budget Activities, Subactivities:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Wildlife and Parks | 6. Tribal Management/Development |
| 2. Agriculture | 7. Rights Protection |
| 3. Forestry | 8. Minerals and Mining |
| 4. Water Resources | 9. Wildfire Management |
| 5. Endangered Species | |

II.1.4 Proposed Legislation:

There is no proposed legislation that affects these goals.

II.1.5 Impact of FY 2000 Budget Changes:

The requested increase of \$1,247,000 for endangered species is requested in support of the partnership effort of the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan. Under this plan, the Bureau would be able to provide protection for additional endangered species in line with the annual goal to increase species protected to 10.

The requested \$250,000 within Rights Protection is in support of fishing access sites and will be used for implementing the Bureau's Memorandum Of Agreement with the U.S. Army. The funds contribute to enforcing the fishing use regulations and are necessary to ensure the access sites are adequately maintained in order to attain the Resources Management goal to maintain fishing access sites. Without the funding increase the potential for treaty conflicts and deterioration of the sites will increase.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Resources Management	FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA			
GPRA Program Activity Resources Management Mission Goal: To assist American Indian and Alaska Natives in developing conservation and management plans to protect and preserve their natural resources on Trust lands and shared off-reservation resources.	129,422	132,932			
Long Term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will successfully support the prudent management of natural resources through forest product sales and permits involving 3,250 million board feet, the reforestation of 20 percent of the 1.3 million acres of forest lands, restoration of 400,000 acres of trust lands infested with noxious weeds, the enhancement of 32,500 acres of wetlands, increasing the number of endangered species being assisted to 50 and establishing 25 Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMP) planning grants.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 03.07.01.01.00: The Bureau will provide for the administration of forest product sales and permits involving 650 million board feet. 03.07.01.02.00: The Bureau will provide for the reforestation and improvement of five percent of the 1.3 million acres of forest lands needing treatment. 03.07.01.03.00: The Bureau will provide for the restoration of 80,000 acres of trust lands infested with noxious weeds to productive agronomic uses. 03.07.01.04.00: The Bureau will provide for the enhancement of 6,500 acres of wetlands. 03.07.01.05.00: The Bureau will increase the number of listed/proposed species on Tribal trust lands benefitting from the endangered species program to 10 out of the projected 50 species. 03.07.01.06.00: The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes developing IRMPs by establishing five of 25 planning grants.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Plan	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
1. Timber harvested in million board feet	650	650	--	650	650
2. Number of acres reforested or improved	--	62,000	--	55,000	65,000
3. Number of acres treated	70,000	70,000	--	80,000	80,000
4. Number of acres enhanced	--	7000	--	6,500	6,500
5. Number of endangered species benefitted	3	3	--	3	10
6. Cumulative number of IRMP planning grants established	--	--	--	5	10

These goals support conservation studies and conducting inventories in the various natural resource disciplines as well as the development and implementation of Tribal Integrated Resource Management Plans as mandated by *Public Laws 101-630 and 103-177*.

03.07.01.01.00 Goal Purpose: The main emphasis of this goal is to market forestry products to promote economic development opportunities and employment opportunities for Indian people on and off reservations.

Status: An approved forest management plan is required before a sale can be executed. The forest management plan embodies the Tribal goals and objectives for the management of their forest resources. Environmental documentation is also required. This includes compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, and other pertinent Federal, State, and local environmental laws. The ability to meet this performance goal is also dependent upon favorable conditions which include: weather, forest fires, insect & disease infestations, and regional and global forest product markets.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau and the Tribes conduct the Indian forest products sales program. The program includes the preparation of sales, environmental compliance documentation. The Bureau also provides for the administration of contracts or paid permits which set the level of timber harvest and the development of forest management plans which give the guidelines followed in the development of the timber sale, appraisal, and contract administration.

03.07.01.02.00 Goal Purpose: Forest development and planning provides a great benefit to both Indian and adjacent non-Indian communities through the generation of revenues and the creation of jobs. The reforestation performance goal eliminates the inventory of acres needing treatment so the Indian forest owners will benefit from the full productive capacity of their forests.

Status: The inventory of acres of Indian forest land needing treatment exceeds 23 percent of the Indian forest. Based on recent accomplishments under current funding levels, our performance goal is only 4 percent of the inventory. Thinning and reforestation of a forest area requires planning the activities 1 to 2 years in advance. Some areas require site preparation which includes prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments. Tree seedlings must be grown or procured through outside sources and favorable weather, forest fire, and insect and disease conditions must exist.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau promotes forestry management and development through tree planting and precommercial thinning of areas identified in the annual inventory of forest development needs. The Bureau also develops forest management plans which set the policy and guidelines for the creation of forest development projects and post project monitoring. Over 80 percent of the Forest Development program is performed by Tribes under *P.L. 93-638* contracts or self-governance compacts.

Resources to accomplish both forestry goals include \$22,158,000 and 255 FTE.

03.07.01.03.00 Goal Purpose: The key component of the Agriculture and Range Program involves restoring Indian lands infested with noxious weeds to productive agronomic uses. Reduced forage caused by noxious weeds results in an economic loss of millions of dollars annually to Indian people. Noxious weeds also contribute to advanced soil loss and erosion.

Status: The best practices for noxious weed control are not fully known to science today, therefore it is necessary to experiment on a small scale to be sure that control methods work rather than compound the problem. Eradication also is not absolute in current science, requiring the re-treatment of affected areas. Resources involved in accomplishing this goal include \$22,604,000 and 242 FTE.

Goal Achievement: The noxious weed integrated management plan includes the use of chemical, mechanical, cultural and biological control methods. Bureau staff provide technical assistance to Tribal programs at the Agency level involving Indian farmers and ranchers. The staff serve as coordinators with other Federal and State agencies to provide technical assistance funding to support Tribal agriculture programs.

03.07.01.04.00 Goal Purpose: The Wetland Enhancement Program provides support for wetland rehabilitation and waterfowl enhancement projects. Restored and enhanced wetland habitats support the Spring and Fall migrations of ducks and geese, provide expanded opportunities for Tribal members, and offer enhanced wild rice gathering opportunities.

Status: Degradation of wetland areas in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have resulted in the loss of key habitat for waterfowl and other species, impacts to waterfowl populations and bio-diversity, and severe reductions in wild rice, a key gathering resource of Chippewa Tribes in the area. The enhancement of these wetland and waterfowl resources requires close coordination among State, Federal, Tribal and local government partners working through the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. There are no permanent FTE assigned to this program and funding resources involved in the accomplishment of this goal are \$597,000.

Goal Achievement: This program is implemented by Tribes and coordinated with Federal agencies, State and county governments, and private conservation organizations. The Bureau conducts annual evaluations of project proposals from Tribes to determine fund distributions based on consensus-building procedures and ranking criteria. The Bureau also executes existing contracts in support of Tribal wetland rehabilitation

03.07.01.05.00 Goal Purpose: The Endangered Species goal provides for the development and recovery plans for endangered species and their habitats on Tribal lands.

Status: The requested FY 1999 funding increase was not provided and the Bureau was not able to increase the number of species benefitting from the program to comply with the proposed target for this goal. The current \$2.5 million funding level for the Endangered Species program is fully expended in maintaining the benefits provided for the 3 species currently being assisted, there is no room for expansion of the program. Human resources required for this goal are 4 FTE, and the Bureau currently employs 2.25 with 1.25 of those FTE in Area Offices

Goal Achievement: The Bureau has requested a \$1,247,000 increase for the Endangered Species Program for a total of \$3,866,00 in funding resources involved in accomplishing this goal. These funds will contribute to the Bureau's Roll in the Northwest Forest Plan Departmental Effort and will increase the number of species that are being served. While most of the program is contracted or compacted by Tribes, the Bureau is responsible for inherently Federal functions, such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Bureau staff also provide technical oversight and assistance in the preparation of Biological Assessments and accompanying surveys and monitoring as required for ESA compliance.

03.07.01.06.00 Goal Purpose: The primary objective of the performance goal is to address the serious deficit of Tribal strategic natural resource goals and objectives through the development of Integrated Resource Management Plans (IRMPs). IRMPs are the accepted planning philosophy of most Federal, State and county land management agencies.

Status: The IRMP Program does not receive direct funding. Resources for program implementation are contributed from Forestry, Minerals Management, and Land and Water at \$200,000 each for a total amount of \$600,000 and 1 FTE.

Goal Achievement: The Bureau and Tribes recognize the need for an integrated resource management approach to optimize benefits and address use conflicts on Indian reservations. The new IRMP grant program assists Tribes in the development of these plans by awarding funds to initiate planning and by providing major support components including Bureau supported training in the IRMP process.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Resources Management			FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA	
GPRA Program Activity Resources Management Mission Goal: To assist American Indian and Alaska Natives in developing conservation and management plans to protect and preserve their natural resources on Trust lands and shared off-reservation resources.			129,422	132,932	
Long Term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will successfully support 17 Tribal co-management programs for shared, multi-jurisdictional resources, maintain 14 off-reservation treaty fishing access sites located off-reservations, and by providing assistance for 41 Tribes to exercise treaty hunting, fishing and gathering rights.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 03.07.02.01.00: The Bureau will maintain 17 inter-tribal resource co-management programs. 03.07.02.02.00: The Bureau will maintain 14 off-reservation treaty fishing access sites. 03.07.02.03.00: The Bureau will provide for the exercise of treaty rights by 41 Tribal governments.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Plan Actual		FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
1. Number of inter-tribal resource co-management programs	17	17		17	17
2. Number of off-reservation treaty fishing access sites	4	9		11	14
3. Number of Tribal governments exercising treaty rights	41	41		41	41

03.07.02.01.00 Goal Purpose: Many Tribes have not been successful but are interested in developing co-management roles and responsibilities with the management jurisdiction.

Status: Any reluctance by one government will effectively derail the efforts to encourage partnerships and co-management between Tribes and local governments.

Goal Achievement: The program staff assists in developing Tribal resource management capabilities, promoting inter-Tribal communications, coordination of shared resource issues, and facilitating Tribal participation with other management jurisdictions in addressing resource issues of common concern.

03.07.02.02.00 and 03.07.02.03.00 Goal Purpose: Opportunities are made available to Tribes as the result of State or Federal management agencies recognizing Tribes operating continuing, credible resource management programs.

Status: Individual Tribes have jurisdiction over hunting and fishing activities on trust lands containing natural lakes and impoundments, perennial streams, and millions of acres of wildlife habitat.

Goal Achievement: Through the Off-Reservation Treaty Rights program, Tribes are encouraged to contract or compact for the full range of resources management, harvest management, biological research and rights protection activities comparable to those carried out by State fish and game and Federal land management agencies. The Bureau executes and administers existing contracts with inter-tribal fish and wildlife commissions and authorities, their member Tribes, and other fish and wildlife resource Tribes and organizations. Contracted services include monitoring and regulating Indian hunting, fishing, and gathering activity, site maintenance, and diverse resource management functions and operations both on and off Indian reservations.

Funding resources involved in the accomplishment of these goals are \$17,347,000.

II.1 Trust Services GPRA Program Activity:

Mission Goal:

Ensure the Trust responsibility to protect and preserve Trust lands and Trust resources.

II.1.1 Description:

The Trust GPRA Program Activity was developed at the subactivity level of the Program and Financing Schedule with the long-term goals based upon the budget accounts located within the subactivity. The long-term goals promote the protection and preservation of trust resources through Tribal litigation and negotiation of land and water settlements, environmental audits, dispersion of real estate knowledge, and dam repair construction.

II.1.2 Strategic Issues Related to the GPRA Program Activity:

There are four areas within Trust Services that require actions for improvement that the Bureau has concentrated its goal efforts on. These four areas include water and land rights protection, environmental issues, real estate and dam repair. The Bureau strategies for each include: continued funding of Interior water rights negotiation teams and Tribal teams in the respective efforts to prepare the legal and technical research to settle Tribal water rights claims and funding of historical and technical studies in support of Tribal land claims; conducting environmental audits in cooperation with Tribes; developing and revising existing real estate manuals and handbooks regarding trust resource management to allow for efficient implementation of the Bureau's trust responsibility to the owners of trust resources; and fulfilling Dam repairs in accordance with the Department's Technical Priority Ranking list.

II.1.3 Related Budget Accounts, Budget Activities:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Attorney Fees | 6. Water Management |
| 2. Litigation Support | 7. Safety of Dams |
| 3. Environmental Clean-up | 8. Dam Maintenance |
| 4. Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation | 9. Water Claim Settlements |
| 5. Real Estate Services | |

II.1.4 Proposed Legislation:

Rocky Boys Pending Settlement: Proposed authorizing legislation provides resources for the development of additional water supplies and defining the Tribe's on-reservation water rights.

II.1.5 Impact of FY 2000 Budget Changes:

The amount reflected in support of the overall GPRA Program Activity includes transfers of funds to the Office of the Special Trustee in support of the *High Level Implementation Plan* for Land Records Improvement and Probate Backlog.

There is a proposed increase of \$4,002,000 in Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation, \$3,502,000 supports the annual performance goal to fund 80 legal and technical research studies projects relevant to the quantification of Indian water and land rights. The objective is to complete these studies in the shortest yet reasonable period of time. If the Bureau cannot fund these projects or complete them within reasonable timeframes, the result would be higher costs attributed to extended studies causing fewer new projects for legal and technical assistance studies to be funded. \$500,000 of the request is to support the Rocky Boy's Tribal Contract administration.

There is a proposed increase of \$3 million for environmental clean-up that is imperative to the Bureau attaining its goal to conduct environmental audits of 24 percent of Bureau facilities and operations. Failure to provide audit and clean-up efforts will result in contamination of trust lands and Bureau facilities. This contamination is a severe threat to Tribal lands, the health and safety of Indian schoolchildren, Bureau employees, and Indian communities, which is in direct conflict with the Trust Mission goal as well as most of the other Mission goals and measures within the Bureau's Annual Plan.

There is a proposed increase of \$2,013,000 for Safety of Dams that will allow for modification construction activities in compliance with the projected FY 2000 performance goal target, as well as, inspections, evaluations and design work which are necessary workload measures that contribute to the overall attainment of the 5 year goal.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Trust Services	FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA		
GPRA Program Activity Trust Services Mission Goal: Ensure the Trust responsibility to protect and preserve Trust lands and Trust resources.	158,769	159,216		
Long-term Goal: From FY 1999 to FY 2003, the Bureau will assist Tribes in establishing and defining water and land claims through negotiation.				
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 03.08.01.01.00: The Bureau will assist approximately 57 Tribes by procuring defense services or private counsel. 03.08.01.02.00: The Bureau will fund approximately 20 Departmental teams involved in land and water quantitative negotiations and implementation of Indian land and water rights claims. 03.08.01.03.00: The Bureau will fund 80 project proposals for legal and technical research and studies.				
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Plan Actual	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
1. Number of Tribes assisted with defense services or private counsel	56	57	57	57
2. Number of teams funded	20	20	20	20
3. Number of project proposals funded	71	71	80	80

Goal Purpose: Many reservations do not have sufficient water for domestic use or economic development because their water rights have not been determined with the United States. Failure to properly address water and land claims gives rise to the potential for breach of trust actions by owner-Tribes.

Status: Financial and human resources from the following sources support this program activity: \$8,085,000 and 3 FTE from Water Management, Planning and Pre-Development; \$15,030,000 and 5 FTE from Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation; \$1,996,000 from Litigation Support; and \$2,532,000 from Attorney Fees.

Goal Achievement: The annual performance for litigation, water claims and treaty rights activities are determined on the basis of priority rankings of project proposals and the number of Tribal requests received and approved. These annual goals are designed around implementation of Litigation Support and Water Resources Litigation/Negotiation programs, which are designed to develop Indian water and land settlements, monitor collection data for pending settlements, and provide technical support to Tribal governments in litigation/negotiation activities. The staff services several

departmental water rights negotiation teams as the primary contact with Tribal, Federal and non-Federal agencies engaged in water resources activities. The Bureau's efforts will be directed toward achieving successful negotiations of Tribal claims to water, land and other treaty rights.

I.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative**Exhibit A - Performance Plan**

Trust Services			FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA	
GPRA Program Activity Trust Services Mission Goal: Ensure the Trust responsibility to protect and preserve Trust lands and Trust resources.			158,769	159,216	
Long Term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will complete a 100 percent environmental audit on 56 million acres of Trust lands.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal: 03.08.02.01.00: The Bureau will complete environmental audits at approximately 24 percent of its facilities and correct deficiencies as required.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998		FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
		Plan	Actual		
1. Percentage of facilities audited and corrected	--		Audit initiated	17	24

Goal Purpose: In the past three years, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has brought three enforcement actions against the Bureau for failing to comply with environmental laws; in one of these cases, EPA proposed to fine the Bureau nearly \$1 million. EPA has also issued numerous Notices of Noncompliance to the Bureau for other violations.

Status: FY 2000 budgetary resources total \$9,809,000 and 12 FTE for audits to continue the environmental clean-up initiative; \$211,000 and 3 FTE will provide technical assistance on environmental quality and cultural resources management; and \$1,194,000 and 13 FTE will process compliance actions, conduct reviews, issue permits, investigate criminal violations, and conduct surveys of Indian land for cultural resources and surveys involving natural resources damage assessments.

Goal Achievement: In FY 2000, the Bureau's Office of Trust Responsibilities will perform environmental audits of 24 percent of Bureau facilities and operations. This effort will be a continuing part of the Bureau's environmental audit program, which will complete a 100 percent baseline audit of Bureau facilities and operations by 2003. These audits are necessary to identify and correct the numerous violations of environmental law that may exist at Bureau facilities.

II.5 Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Trust Services		FY 1999 Enacted BA		FY 2000 Proposed BA	
GPRA Program Activity Trust Services Mission Goal: Ensure the Trust responsibility to protect and preserve Trust lands and Trust resources.		158,769		159,216	
Long Term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will maximize the economic benefit and utilization of individually and Tribally owned trust and restricted lands by developing 25 manuals and handbooks to provide detailed information to Tribes regarding real estate transactions.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal: 03.08.03.01.00: The Bureau will develop and issue 3 of the 22 remaining manuals/handbooks which will provide detailed information relative to the procedures used to process real estate transactions.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998		FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
		Plan	Actual		
1. Remaining number of manuals/handbooks that need to be developed and issued.	--	25	25	22	19

Goal Purpose: To assure continuity of operations, customer confidence, and to maximize the economic benefit and utilization of individually and Tribal owned trust land and restricted land, the Bureau will develop and/or revise manuals and handbooks to provide information on the background, authorities and responsibilities and processes used to effect real estate transactions.

Status: No specific funding or human resources are provided for this goal. Support to meet the performance goal will be contributed from Real Estate Services, Appraisals, Land Titles and Records Offices, and Land Records Improvement in conjunction with their regular real estate duties.

Goal Achievement: The Real Estate Services program ensures Indian Tribes and individuals receive an economic return from their lands. Staff from each phase of the program will develop information material for incorporation into the manuals and handbooks. Areas of information required include the preparation of regulations, policies, leases and permits, acquisitions, disposals, rights of way, appraisals, lease compliance, estate planning and administration, will drafting, rights protection, probate related work, cadastral surveys, research and archival retrieval and recording and maintaining title, including encumbrances, and ownership.

II.2 FY 2000 Annual Performance Goal Detail and Narrative

Exhibit A - Performance Plan

Trust Services			FY 1999 Enacted BA	FY 2000 Proposed BA	
GPRA Program Activity Trust Services Mission Goal: Ensure the Trust responsibility to protect and preserve Trust lands and Trust resources.			158,769	159,216	
Long Term Goal: By 2003, the Bureau will ensure that Indian dam structures do not create unacceptable risks to public safety, welfare, property, the environment, and cultural structures by completing construction on 22 of the 115 high or significant hazard dams.					
FY 2000 Annual Performance Goals: 03.08.04.01.00: The Bureau will complete repair construction to two additional dams for a total of 17 dams completing construction.					
Performance Measures	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998		FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Proposed
		Plan	Actual		
1. Cumulative number of dams completing repair construction	--	--	13	15	17
Workload and Other Performance Statistics					
1. Number of dams receiving first time funding for repair construction	--	--	4	2	0
2. Number of dams inspected	50	--	55	25	25

Goal Purpose: As of Fiscal Year 1998, less than 10 percent of Bureau dams had been rehabilitated and repaired; there are currently about 100 Bureau dams requiring rehabilitation and repair to alleviate risks to the population and surrounding environment.

Status: The Bureau's Safety of Dams program encompasses the rehabilitation construction (improvement) and maintenance of 114 dams within the Bureau inventory, approximately 25 percent of the Department's dam inventory of High and Significant Hazard Dams. The Dam Safety program has a backlog of approximately \$500 million to complete the rehabilitation and repair activities.

Goal Achievement: In FY 2000, the Bureau will spend \$22,367,000 and use approximately 11 FTE to execute and monitor the Safety of Dams and Survey and Design Programs to increase the number of dams that complete their repair construction and conduct inspections to meet this goal. The program activities include inspections, technical evaluation of dam conditions, conceptual and final designs and rehabilitation construction.

Section III - Performance Measures and Verification - Exhibit "B"

Tribal Government - Goal 1 - Self-Determination

2/08/99

Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
<p>01.01.01.01.00: The Bureau will increase the level of base funding obligations under contracts or compacts to 58.5 percent.</p>	<p>Percentage of OIP and construction funds under contracts, compacts or grants.</p> <p>Workload Performance</p> <p>Percentage of funding to eligible small Tribes</p> <p>Number of newly acknowledged Tribes receiving 1st year funding.</p>	<p>FY 1998, 56.5 percent of OIP funding is under contracts or compacts.</p> <p>FY 1998, small Tribe funding is at 80 percent.</p> <p>FY 1998, 2 Tribes receive 1st year funding.</p>	<p>Compilation and preparation of a report to the Congress of funds obligated into Tribal contracts.</p> <p>Update Small Tribes Data Collection Report.</p> <p>Collection of population and enrollment data for newly recognized Tribes.</p>	<p>Annual Report to the Congress on Tribal Contracting</p> <p>Tribal Priority Allocation Tables/Suballotment documents</p> <p>Tribal Priority Allocation Tables/Suballotment documents</p>
<p>01.01.01.02.00: The Bureau will increase contract support funding to 86 percent.</p>	<p>Percentage of contract support funds paid to Tribal contractors.</p>	<p>FY 1998, contract support funding is at 80 percent.</p>	<p>Compilation and preparation of a report to the Congress of funds obligated into Tribal contracts.</p>	<p>Annual Report to the Congress on Tribal Contracting</p>

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Section III - Performance Measures and Verification - Exhibit "B"

Tribal Government - Goal 2-Tribal Justice Systems & Goal 3-Federal Acknowledgment

2/08/99

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Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
<p>01.01.02.01.00: The Bureau will complete stage two of its five stage implementation plan for the requirements of P.L. 103-176, the "Indian Tribal Justice Act".</p>	<p>Completion of stage 2 workload items.</p>	<p>3 workload items to be completed.</p>	<p>Review of workload collection strategies</p>	<p>Report on success of stage 2 of 5 stage implementation plan</p>
	<p>Workload Performance</p> <p>Disseminate Survey of Tribal Justice Systems.</p> <p>Conduct 2 of remaining 11 court reviews for established Courts of Indian Offenses.</p> <p>Sponsor two Tribal Judicial Conferences.</p>	<p>Survey developed in FY 1999 is distributed for completion.</p> <p>13 Reviews to be completed in 5 years.</p> <p>2 Conferences to be held.</p>	<p>Survey is collected and reviewed</p> <p>Central Office staff conducts on-site reviews and prepares reports.</p> <p>Bureau/Tribal Workgroup will sponsor Judicial conferences.</p>	<p>Report of survey findings</p> <p>Reports of Court Reviews</p> <p>Conference Agenda and follow up reports</p>
<p>01.01.03.01.00: The Bureau will reduce the number of petitions on active consideration within the petitioning process by 3.</p>	<p>Number of petitions under active consideration.</p>	<p>FY 1998, 15 petitions under active consideration.</p>	<p>Review of petitioner logs to determine petition status within the Federal Acknowledgment process.</p>	<p>Formal letter to petitioner that their petition has been placed in Final determination status.</p>

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Section III - Performance Measures and Verification - Exhibit "B"

Human Services - Goals 1-3 -Housing Improvement, Welfare Asst., & Adult Care Facilities

Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
02.02.01.01.00: The Bureau will provide repair or replacement work to 849 of the 30,179 eligible housing applicants.	Number of remaining housing applicants needing repair and replacement work in Indian Country.	FY 1998 - 30,179 eligible housing applicants	Area Housing Officers will report annually/Annual Housing Inventory	Annual Program Performance Report
02.02.01.02.00: The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans to 18.	Number of Tribes operating comprehensive welfare plans	FY 1998 - 12 Tribes operating welfare plans	Area Social Workers will use Data Collection Instrument to report annually	Annual Program Performance Report
02.02.01.03.00: The Bureau will assist 3 of 7 adult care facilities in becoming State Medicare providers.	Number of adult care facilities needing assistance to achieve State Medicare provider status	FY 1998 - 7 adult care facilities are in need of assistance to become State medicare providers	Letters of medicare provider status will be issued	Medicare status awarded by State

Section III - Performance Measures and Verification - Exhibit "B"

Public Safety & Justice - Goal 1

Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
<p>02.03.01.01.00: The Bureau will reduce the Indian Country crime rate to 32 percent per 10,000 inhabitants by focusing on core law enforcement issues.</p>	<p>Percentage of crime rate in Indian Country</p> <p>Workload Performance</p> <p>Number of additional law enforcement officers hired per year</p> <p>Percentage of Part I cases cleared</p> <p>Number of additional graduate/certified Indian Country law enforcement personnel trained by IPA per year</p>	<p>FY 1998 - Crime Rate in Indian Country is at 34 percent.</p> <p>FY 1998 - there are 375 Law Enforcement Officers in Indian Country</p> <p>FY 1998 - 46 percent of Part I cases are cleared.</p> <p>FY 1998 - there are 3,956 graduate/certified law enforcement personnel trained by IPA.</p>	<p>Data is collected by field investigators on an annual basis</p> <p>Data is collected from monthly PAYS/PERS organizational rosters for the Bureau</p> <p>Data is collected by field investigators on an annual basis</p> <p>Data is collected by the Indian Police Academy on a class by class basis.</p>	<p>Data is entered into the Crime Incident Reporting System (CRIS)</p> <p>Data is entered in the SF-52 Personnel System</p> <p>Data is entered into the Crime Incident Reporting System (CRIS)</p> <p>Data is submitted to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)</p>

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Community Development - Long-term 1 -- Goals 1 & 2-Economic Development

Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
02.04.01.01.00: The Bureau will increase the success rate of participants in reaching their educational, training and employment objectives to 80 percent.	Percentage of success rate of participants	FY 1998 - There is a 60 percent success rate of participants	Submission of <i>P.L. 102-477</i> Annual Statistical Reports by grantees	Consolidation of Area/Agency/Central Office data for Bureau-wide report
	Workload Performance			
	Percentage of success rate of reaching educational and training objectives	FY 1998 - There is a 30 percent success rate for reaching educational and training objectives	Submission of <i>P.L. 102-477</i> Annual Statistical Reports by grantees	Consolidation of Annual Report data for a Bureau-wide report
	Percentage of success rate for obtaining unsubsidized employment	FY 1998 - There is a 30 percent success rate for obtaining unsubsidized employment	Submission of <i>P.L. 102-477</i> Annual Statistical Reports by grantees	Consolidation of Annual Report data for a Bureau-wide report
02.04.01.02.00: The Bureau will improve the success rate of businesses provided loan guarantees to 92 percent.	Percentage of success rate of businesses	FY 1998 - There is an 88 percent success rate of businesses provided loans	Submission of 220.8 and 220.9 reports from Area Offices to the Central Office Loan Accounting Section	Annual Report of defaults and total loan guarantees

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Community Development - Long-term 2 -- Goals 1-3-Indian Arts & Crafts Board

Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
02.04.02.01.00: The IACB will initiate the registration of 15 trademarks for individual Indians or Indian Tribes.	Number of trademark registrations initiated	Pilot Program was established in FY 1999	Data is collected by Headquarters	Publication of pending trademarks in the "Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office"
	Workload Performance Percentage of responses to misrepresentation complaints	FY 1998 - 100 percent of misrepresentation complaints have been responded to	Data is collected by Headquarters	Complaints log kept by Headquarters Office.
02.04.02.02.00: The IACB will increase the number of Indian businesses promoted by 5 percent	Number of entries in <i>Source Directory</i>	FY 1998 - 185 entries in the <i>Source Directory</i>	Data is collected by Headquarters on an annual basis	Database kept of "Source Directory" entries
	Workload Performance Number of emerging artist sales exhibitions	FY 1998 - 14 sales exhibitions	Data obtained from museum personnel is collected annually by the Headquarters	Exhibition Monographs are published for each emerging artist sales exhibition
02.04.02.03.00: The IACB, will increase public access to museum property by 2 percent	Number of people who view IACB art collections	FY 1998 - 80,000 visitors to museums	Data is collected monthly at each museum and totaled annually by Headquarters	Monthly attendance reports submitted by museum personnel

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Community Development - Long-term 3 -- Goals 1 & 2-Roads/Bridges

Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
02.04.03.01.00: The Bureau will prioritize the maintenance of the 1,600 miles of paved roads constructed with HTF.	Number of miles of new paved roads maintained	FY 1998 - 1,200 miles of paved road were maintained	Road Inventory updates, Work Accomplishment and Pavement Rating Reports.	Area Office input and Bureau/DOT validation
02.04.03.02.00: The Bureau will inspect 275 of 750 Bureau system bridges to identify, prioritize, and address safety deficiencies.	Number of bridges inspected	FY 1998 - 215 bridges were inspected	Inspection contracts and Bridge Accomplishment Reports.	Area Office input and Bureau/DOT validation

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Administrative Support Services -- Long-term 1 - Goals 1-3-Material Weaknesses

Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
02.05.01.01.00: By September 2000, the Bureau will review newly establish records management procedures and delegations for effectiveness.	Percentage of procedures and delegations reviewed/evaluated	100%	Quarterly on-site inspections and annual inventory control in accordance with Records Management Handbook	Annual Inventory Control Report
02.05.01.02.00: The Bureau will eliminate an additional 30 percent of reasons for qualifications to the financial statement.	Percentage of reasons cited for qualifications to financial statement needing improvement	FY 1998 - Audit Performed, 100 percent in need of improvement	Review Bureau Financial Statements	Audit of Financial Statements
02.05.01.03.00: The Bureau will improve the prompt pay interest penalty performance by 40 percent over FY 1998 levels.	Percent of cited areas needing improvement under prompt pay interest penalty performance	FY 1998 - Audit performed, 100 percent in need of improvement	Monthly Prompt Payment Report	Annual Prompt Payment Report

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Administrative Support Services -- Long-term 2 - Goals 1-4-Facilities/Safety Management

Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
02.05.02.01.00: The Bureau will replace two of the six schools awaiting replacement on the Replacement School Construction Priority List.	Number of schools on the priority list awaiting replacement school construction	FY 1998 - eight schools remain on the Replacement List	Contracts, compacts, grants and standard commercial contract awards are made for replacement of education facilities	Construction Completion Reports - Bureau Form 5-4234 and the Facilities Management Information System
02.05.02.02.00: The Bureau will award seven major Facilities Improvement and Repair projects to reduce unsafe conditions at seven of the 187 education facility locations.	Number of contracts awarded for major improvement and repair projects in schools	FY 1998 - 4 contracts are awarded	Contracts, grants and standard commercial contract awards are made for improvement and repair projects in schools	Construction Completion Reports - Bureau Form 5-4234 and the Facilities Management Information System
02.05.02.03.00: The Bureau will replace the 10 remaining unsafe and unserviceable fire trucks noted on the 1997 Fire truck listing.	Number of fire trucks in need of replacement	FY 1997 - 25 unsafe and unserviceable fire truck need to be replaced	Conduct annual survey on the year and condition of trucks.	New truck data entered into Fixed Assets Subsystem (FAS)
02.05.02.04.00: The Bureau will prepare 12 of 85 radio sites for conversion to narrowband technology	Number of systems in need of narrow band conversion	FY 1998 - 85 radio sites are in need of conversion	Monitoring of commercial contract for equipment installation	Data submitted to the DOI Telecommunications System Division

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Education - Long-term 1 - Goals 1-7

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Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
02.06.01.01.00: The Bureau will improve math proficiency in Bureau-funded schools by 2 percent.	Percentage of math proficiency in Bureau-funded schools	In School Year (SY) 1997-98, the percentage of math proficiency was 41 percent.	Consolidated School Reform Plan Annual Report; Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP).	Annual Report and Individual School Report Cards
02.06.01.02.00: The Bureau will improve language arts proficiency in Bureau-funded schools by 2 percent.	Percentage of Language Arts proficiency in Bureau-funded schools.	In School Year (SY) 1997-98, the percentage of Language Arts proficiency was 41 percent.	Consolidated School Reform Plan Annual Report; ISEP	Annual Report and Individual School Report Cards; ISEP Certification
02.06.01.03.00: The Bureau will decrease the student dropout rate to 10 percent.	Percentage of national Bureau student dropouts.	In School Year (SY) 1997-98, the average baseline dropout rate was 12 percent.	Consolidated School Reform Plan Annual Report; ISEP	Annual Report and Individual School Report Cards; ISEP Certification
02.06.01.04.00: The Bureau will increase student attendance to 94 percent.	Percentage of national Bureau student attendance.	In SY1997-98, the general daily student attendance rate was 92 percent.	Consolidated School Reform Plan Annual Report; ISEP	Annual Report and Individual School Report Cards; ISEP Certification
02.06.01.05.00: The Bureau will increase Native Language programs to 86 percent.	Percentage of Bureau funded schools providing Native language programs	In SY1997-98, 140 out of 173 schools had Native Language programs at 82 percent.	Consolidated School Reform Plan Annual Report; ISEP	Annual Report and Individual School Report Cards; ISEP Certification
02.06.01.06.00: The Bureau will increase accredited schools to 95 percent.	Number of accredited Bureau funded schools.	In SY1997-98, 162 out of 173 schools were accredited at 94%	Consolidated School Reform Plan Annual Report	Annual Report and Individual School Report Cards
02.06.01.07.00: The Bureau will increase student transportation mileage funding to 70.5 percent of national rate.	Percentage of national mileage rate paid	In SY 1997-98, the national mileage rate paid was 64.4%.	Annual ISEP Student Transportation	Annual ISEP Student Transportation

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Education - Long-term 1 Goals 8 & 9 -- Long-term 2 Goals 1 & 2

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Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
<p>02.06.01.08.00: The Bureau will increase square footage within Bureau-funded schools to 19,737.</p> <p>02.06.01.09.00: The Bureau will increase the number of Tribally-operated schools by 13.</p>	<p>O & M Square footage</p> <p>Number of schools operated by Tribes.</p>	<p>In SY 1997-98, the O & M Square Footage was 18,732</p> <p>In SY1997-98, 108 schools were operated</p>	<p>FACCOM Inventory Report</p> <p>Conversion requests; Administrative Cost Report</p>	<p>FACCOM Inventory Report</p> <p>Conversion Request Approval; Administrative Cost Report by Tribes</p>
<p><u>Long-term Goal 2</u></p>				
<p>02.06.02.01.00: The Bureau will increase the Indian Student Count at TCCCs to 13,355.</p>	<p>Number of full-time students enrolled</p> <p>Number of Part-time students enrolled</p>	<p>SY 1997-98, full-time enrollment was 12,179.</p> <p>SY 1997-98, part-time enrollment was 10,234.</p>	<p>Consolidated School Reform Plan Annual Report; (ISEP)</p> <p>Consolidated School Reform Plan Annual Report; (ISEP)</p>	<p>Annual Report and Individual School Report Cards</p> <p>Annual Report and Individual School Report Cards</p>
<p>02.06.02.02.00: The Bureau will increase the number of graduates from TCCCs to 1,578.</p>	<p>Number of graduates</p>	<p>FY 1998 - number of student graduates was 932.</p>	<p>Consolidated School Reform Plan Annual Report; (ISEP)</p>	<p>Annual Report and Individual School Report Cards; ISEP Certification</p>

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Resources Management -- Long-term 1 - Goals 1-3-Forestry/Noxious Weeds

Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
<p>03.07.01.01.00: The Bureau will provide for the administration of forest product sales and permits involving 650 million board feet.</p>	<p>Timber harvested in million board feet</p>	<p>FY 1998 - 650 million board feet (this is a 5 year average)</p>	<p>Annual forestry report is developed</p>	<p>Tribe/Agency data verified by Area Offices</p>
<p>03.07.01.02.00: The Bureau will provide for the reforestation and improvement of four percent of the 1,300,000 acres of forest lands needing treatment.</p>	<p>Number of acres reforested or improved</p>	<p>FY 1998 - 62,000 (or 4.5 percent) acres are reforested</p>	<p>Annual forestry report is developed</p>	<p>Tribe/Agency data verified by Area Offices</p>
<p>03.07.01.03.00: The Bureau will provide for the restoration of 80,000 acres of trust lands infested with noxious weeds to productive agronomic uses.</p>	<p>Number of acres treated</p>	<p>FY 1998 - 70,000 acres were treated</p>	<p>Area Offices and Agencies develop reports</p>	<p>Inspection of treated acres</p>

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Resources Management -- Long-term 1 - Goals 4-6-Wetland enhancement /IRMPS/Endangered Species

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Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
<p>03.07.01.04.00: The Bureau will provide for the enhancement of 6,500 acres of wetlands.</p>	<p>Number of acres enhanced</p>	<p>FY 1998 - 7,000 acres are enhanced</p>	<p>Reports from Area Offices</p>	<p>Obligations for Tribal contracts.</p>
<p>03.07.01.05.00: The Bureau will increase the number of Tribes developing IRMP's by establishing five of 25 planning grants.</p>	<p>Number of IRMP planning grants established</p>	<p>FY 1998 - there are 25 needed planning grants</p>	<p>Central Office review and approval of grant requests</p>	<p>Suballotments and grant funding documents</p>
<p>03.07.01.06.00: The Bureau will increase the number of listed/proposed species on Tribal trust lands benefitting from the endangered species program to 10 out of the projected 50.</p>	<p>Number of endangered species benefitted</p>	<p>FY 1998 - 3 species benefit from endangered species program</p>	<p>Reports from Area Offices</p>	<p>Tribe/Agency data verified by Area Offices.</p>

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Resources Management -- Long-term 2 - Goals 1-3-Treaty rights

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Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
<p>03.07.02.01.00: The Bureau will provide for the exercise of treaty rights by 41 Tribal governments.</p>	<p>Number of Tribal governments exercising rights.</p>	<p>41 Tribal governments</p>	<p>Reports from Area Offices</p>	<p>Cross-check of treaty Tribes receiving assistance</p>
<p>03.07.02.02.00: The Bureau will maintain 17 inter-Tribal resource co-management programs.</p>	<p>Number of inter-Tribal resource co-management programs maintained.</p>	<p>17 co-management programs</p>	<p>Reports from Area Offices</p>	<p>Cross-check of programs receiving assistance</p>
<p>03.07.02.03.00: The Bureau will maintain 11 off-reservation treaty fishing access sites.</p>	<p>Number of off-reservation treaty fishing access sites maintained.</p>	<p>9 sites</p>	<p>Reports from Area Offices</p>	<p>Physical count of treaty fishing sites.</p>

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Trust Services -- Long-term 1 - Goals 1 & 2-Water & Land Claims

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Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
<p>03.08.01.01.00: The Bureau will assist approximately 57 Tribes by procuring defense services or private counsel.</p>	<p>Number of Tribes assisted to procure litigation support and legal services.</p>	<p>44 Tribes provided assistance in FY 1998</p>	<p>Central Office review and approval of funding requests submitted by Tribes</p>	<p>Suballotment documents for litigation/legal support services</p>
<p>03.08.01.02.00: The Bureau will fund approximately 20 Departmental teams involved in land and water quantitative negotiations and implementation of Indian land and water rights claims.</p>	<p>Number of teams funded sufficiently to carry on the Department's negotiation and settlement of water rights cases.</p>	<p>20 teams funded in FY 1998</p>	<p>Central Office review and approval of funding requests submitted by Tribes</p>	<p>Suballotment documents for negotiation and settlement teams</p>
<p>03.08.01.03.00: The Bureau will fund 80 project proposals for legal and technical research and studies.</p>	<p>Number of projects funded.</p>	<p>71 projects funded in FY 1998</p>	<p>Central Office review and approval of funding requests submitted by Tribes</p>	<p>Suballotment documents for legal/technical projects</p>

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Trust Services -- Long-term 2 - Environment -- Long-term 3 - Real Estate -- Long-term 4 - Dams

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Annual Performance Goal	Performance Measure and Definition	Baseline	Data Collection Strategy	Validation
<p>03.08.02.01.00: The Bureau will complete environmental audits at approximately 24 percent of its facilities and correct deficiencies as required.</p>	<p>Percentage of facilities audited and corrected</p>	<p>Environmental audit initiated in FY 1998, the percentage will accumulate</p>	<p>Quarterly progress reports to be submitted by contractor</p>	<p>Contractor reports subject to A-103 audit and general contracting performance criteria</p>
<p>03.08.03.01.00: The Bureau will develop and issue 3 of the 22 remaining manuals/handbooks which will provide detailed information relative to the procedures used to process real estate transactions.</p>	<p>Number of manuals/handbooks developed and issued</p>	<p>FY 1998 - 25 manuals/handbooks are needed</p>	<p>Central Office and field staff will compile instructional data for assembly into manuals/handbooks</p>	<p>Published handbooks distributed to Tribes</p>
<p>03.08.04.01.00: The Bureau will complete repair construction to 2 additional dams for a total of 17 dams completing construction.</p>	<p>Number of dams completing repair construction</p>	<p>FY 1998 - 13 dams have completed construction</p>	<p>Area Office staff review and evaluate industry practices to establish required construction and inspection needs. Funding requests are submitted to Central Office for approval.</p>	<p>Construction completion reports</p>
	<p>Workload Performance</p> <p>Number of dams receiving first time funding for repair construction</p>	<p>FY 1999 -2 dams will receive new funding</p>		<p>Funding documents</p>
	<p>Number of dams inspected</p>	<p>FY 1999 - 25 dams are inspected</p>		<p>Inspection reports</p>